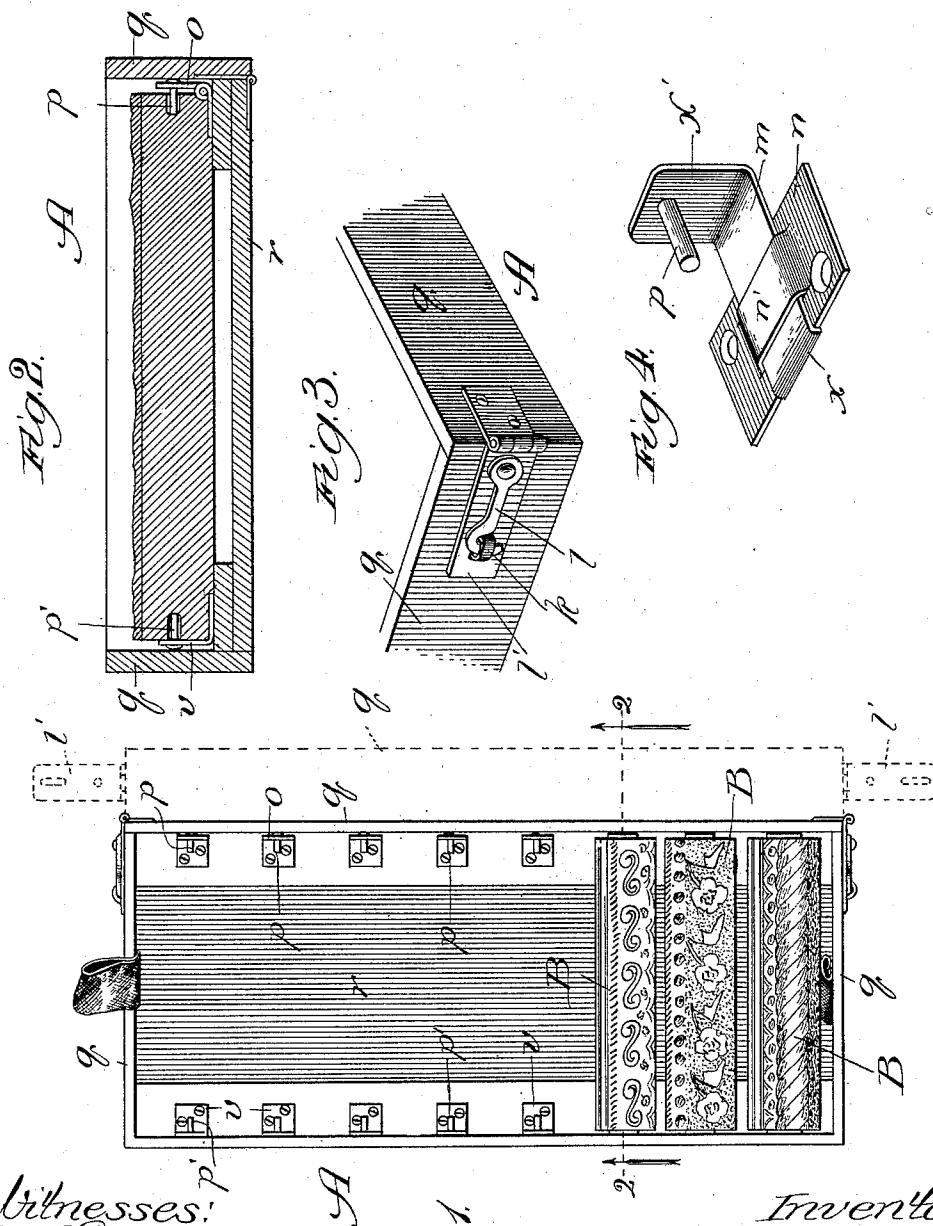


(No Model.)

N. KOCH.
SAMPLE TRUNK TRAY.

No. 468,566.

Patented Feb. 9, 1892.



Witnesses:
Chas. Clayford,
Clifford & White.

Fig. 1.

Inventor:
Nicholas Koch,
By Dymally & Dymally
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS KOCH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SAMPLE-TRUNK TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,566, dated February 9, 1892.

Application filed October 30, 1891. Serial No. 410,343. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS KOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sample-Trunk Trays, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the removable trays with which it is common to provide trunks to adapt them for carrying samples in a readily-accessible and tidy manner, and it relates particularly to such trays as are designed for carrying articles which it is desirable to prevent from being tumbled about and chafing each other in the handling to which the trunk is subjected. Samples of picture-molding suggest the class of articles for carrying which my improvement is designed, and, in fact, picture-molding samples are the particular articles for carrying which my improved tray was invented, though I do not wish to be understood as intending for that reason to limit my device to a picture-molding tray, but as designing it for carrying any samples or articles for which its purpose is suitable.

My object is to provide a construction of tray for sample-trunks by means of which the samples may be readily and conveniently packed and unpacked, and whereby when packed they will be securely held against displacement in the handling to which the trunk is subjected, and thus prevented from tumbling about and injuring one another.

My improvement is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the tray, showing pieces of picture-molding secured in place within it and with one side hinged to adapt it to be dropped to the position indicated by a dotted representation. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and viewed in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a corner of the tray provided with means for locking the hinged side when raised. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified detail.

A is a trunk-tray, which may be like any ordinary trunk-tray or of any suitable form and construction. If, however, it comprise, as shown and preferred, a flat base *n*, provided

with sides *q*, one of the sides should either be omitted, as it may be, or else hinged, as shown, to adapt it to be dropped to permit access to the sample-fastening means hereinafter described and to which my invention relates.

The samples represented for the purpose of illustrating my improvement are sections of picture-molding B, which are placed side by side in the tray to extend transversely across it and are held at their ends by clamping mechanism, which requires to be manipulated to adjust the sample in place or to permit removal thereof. One form of the clamping mechanism is that most clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. At one (the rear) side *q* of the tray are studs or pins *p'*, projecting horizontally through it, (or, as shown, from a supporting-bracket *v*,) one for an end of each sample B, and each being in proper position to engage the adjacent end of the sample. These pins may be pointed to penetrate the end of the sample to hold it, though they may be mere blunt studs, when the end of the sample should be recessed to receive it. In line with each pin *p'* on the opposite side of the tray is the adjustable member of the fastening mechanism, (shown in Fig. 2 as a plate *o*, hinged near the edge of the tray, which is open or adapted to be opened when the hinged side *q* is lowered,) and on the inner side of the plate *o* is a pin *p*, (which may be pointed or blunt, like its companion *p'*,) adapted to engage the adjacent end of the sample when the plate *o* is raised on its hinge and to be released therefrom by lowering the hinged plate.

Instead of the hinged-plate device *o*, I may provide the modification illustrated in Fig. 4 and comprising a plate *n*, secured to the base of the tray near its edge and formed with a retaining-guide *n'* for a horizontally-sliding plate *m*, provided at its inner end with a depending flange *x* to limit the outward play of the sliding plate and at its outer end with an upward-projecting flange *x'*, carrying a stud or pin *p*. Whichever of the two devices is used for the ends of the samples at the forward side of the tray, its function and the manner of operating it are substantially the same. The hinged plate *o* of each clamping device being turned down or the sliding plate *m* drawn out, a sample B is adjusted on the

tray to engage its inner end with the respective pin or stud p' , when the plate o is turned up or the plate m slid inward to engage its opposite end, whereby the sample is securely held in place. Each sample may be similarly adjusted, the operation being performed without inconvenience and with great dispatch.

My improvement renders unpacking equally convenient and speedy, since to permit removal of a sample—as for display—it is only necessary to drop a hinged plate o or pull out a sliding plate m to disengage the sample, when it can be withdrawn from engagement with the respective stud or pin p' . The hinged side q of the tray, which is adapted to be fastened in place by a hook l on the hasp l' at each end and adapted to engage a staple k on the adjacent end of the tray, serves by raising it and fastening it against the hinged plates o or sliding plates m at the sample-fastening devices to secure them against withdrawal. Where, however, no hinged side q is provided on the tray, the parts described as held by it may be rendered sufficiently stiff to hold themselves, or each may be spring-controlled for the purpose.

I have thus described and shown what I believe to be the simplest and best means for my purpose. I do not, however, wish to be understood as limiting my improvement to the details thereof herein set forth, as they may

be variously modified without thereby departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a sample-trunk tray, fastening means for securing in place a sample B and comprising an inward-projecting pin at one side of the tray and an adjustable pin-carrying plate at the opposite side thereof, adapted to co-operate with the said inward-projecting pin to engage the sample, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a sample-trunk tray, fastening means for securing in place a sample B and comprising an inward-projecting pin p' at one side of the tray and a hinged plate o , carrying a pin p , at the opposite side thereof and adapted to co-operate with the pin p' to engage the sample, substantially as described.

3. In combination, a sample-trunk tray A, having pins projecting forward through its rear side and adjustable pin-carrying plates at the opposite side thereof, each adapted to co-operate with one of said forward-projecting pins to engage a sample B, an adjustable side q on the tray, and fastening means for the side q , substantially as described.

NICHOLAS KOCH.

In presence of—

M. J. FROST,

J. N. HANSON.