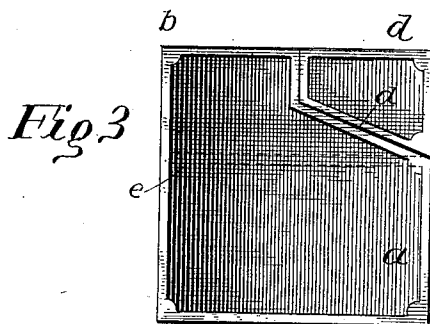
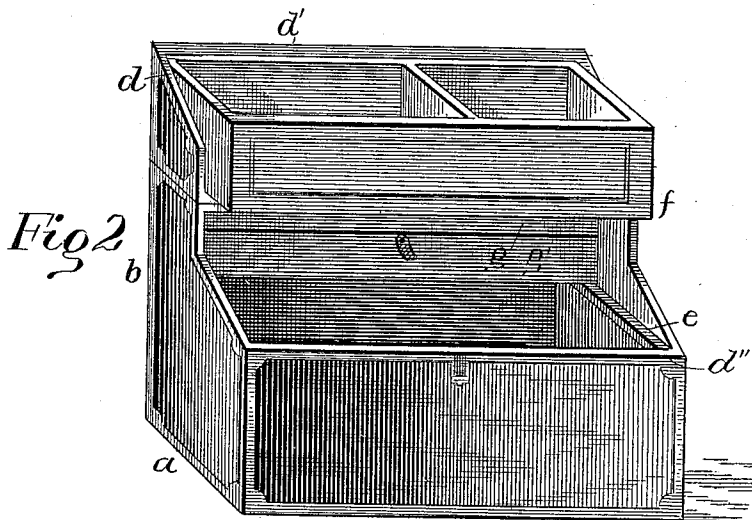
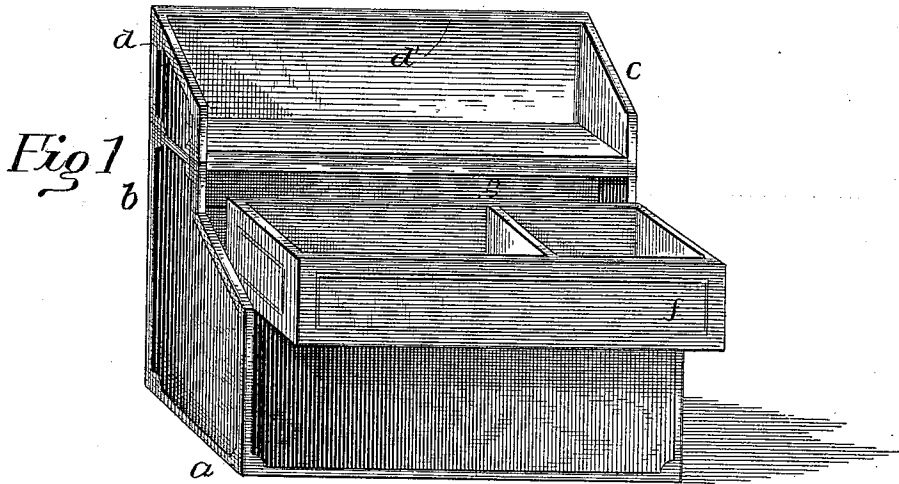


(No Model.)

W. S. HACKETT.
TRUNK.

No. 466,065.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.



Attest;
C. C. Burdure
J. B. Owens.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. HACKETT, OF ROANOKE, INDIANA.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,065, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed August 17, 1891. Serial No. 402,957. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. HACKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roanoke, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of trunks which are rectangular in general outline and have half of the top made rigid and the other half hinged to the rigid section. In trunks of this character heretofore in use the hinged section of the top has been made to conform to the general rectangular outline of the trunk, so that when thrown back its top will rest upon the top of the rigid portion and form a receptacle for one or more of the trays when removed from the interior. In these prior devices, however, the trays have generally been supported upon cleats or brackets having their upper supporting-surfaces below the front edge of the mouth of the trunk, so that it became necessary to lift the trays out of the trunk.

The object of my invention is to overcome the necessity of lifting out the trays, and to produce a strong and more durable trunk.

With this purpose in view my invention consists in the peculiar features and combinations of parts more fully described herein-after, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view with the trunk open and a tray partially removed; Fig. 2, a similar view with the tray removed and resting in the hinged section when thrown back, and Fig. 3 an end view of the trunk when closed.

The reference-letter *a* represents the main body or lower portion of a rectangular-shaped trunk, and *b* the rigid back part of the top portion. To the upper front edge of this top portion *b* is hinged the trunk-door *c*. The top and front of this door are flush with the top and front of the trunk, so that when the door is closed the trunk will be rectangular. The sides *d* of the cover are cut in the form of a truncated triangle. The edge *d'* of the

door is made oblique, to fit snugly on the top of the sloping edge *d''* of the front wall of the body portion *a*. On the interior side walls of the body portion are secured horizontal runners *e*, the upper surfaces of which lie in a plane with the front edge *d''* of the body portion, or these surfaces may be raised slightly above the edge, the object being to permit a tray *f* to be drawn out horizontally, or slid out without the necessity of lifting. On the rear of this runner is placed two trays *g g'*, one upon the other. These are narrow and are adapted to lie wholly within the rigid top portion. The front tray is by preference given a depth equal to the combined depth of both the trays *g g'*, and fills out the remainder of the space in the top of the trunk above the runners. It is also given a width that will permit it to rest safely within and upon the door when the latter is thrown back and open, as shown in Fig. 1. The transverse width of the tray *f* is such that the rear edge of the tray will lie within the rigid top portion, so that any vertical or endwise movement will come against the rigid sides and top of the tray and not upon the door. The only time that the force of the tray and its contents are brought against the door is when the former is jarred forward. Hence it will be seen that nearly all the force of the contents of the trunk when the latter is in transit come against the rigid portion of the trunk, instead of against the door, as is usual. The contents of the body portion are thus locked within, and liability to bursting the door open is thus greatly reduced. With this construction it will be seen that the tray *f* can be removed with great facility by simply sliding it out on the runners, as seen in Fig. 1, and then resting it within the cover, which has been previously thrown back to permit the removal of the tray. The interior of the trunk is now accessible, and the smaller trays can be easily removed or inserted.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a trunk, the combination of a rigid upper portion, a door hinged to its upper front edge and adapted to be thrown back upon the top of said upper portion, and runners hav-

ing their upper surfaces flush with or above
the lower front edge of the mouth of the
trunk, whereby the tray can be slid out hori-
zontally and supported upon the trunk, in the
5 manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in a trunk, of a body
portion provided with a rigid top portion, a
door hinged to the front edge of said top por-
tion, a pair of runners having their edges
10 flush with or above the lower edge of the
mouth of the trunk, and a tray adapted to

rest upon said runners and having a width
whereby it lies under the upper rigid portion,
to lock the contents of the body portion within,
as and for the purpose set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. HACKETT.

Witnesses:

J. W. HART,
M. E. GRIM.