

(No Model.)

E. ANDREWS.

TRUNK.

No. 312,946.

Patented Feb. 24, 1885.

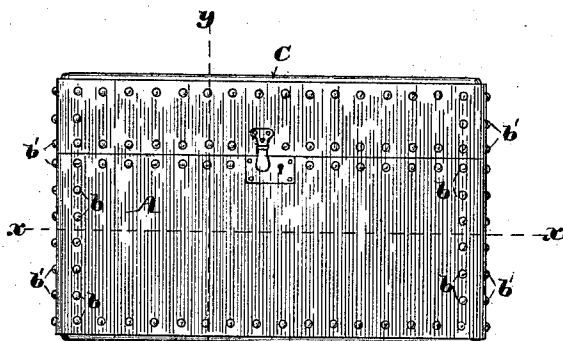


Fig. 1.

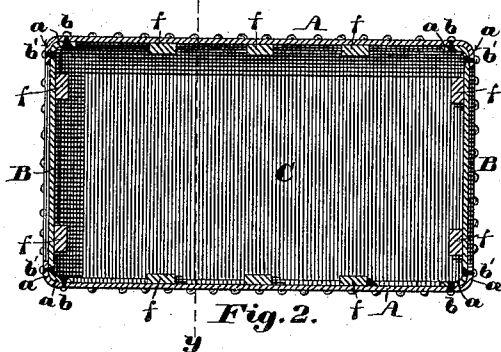


Fig. 2.

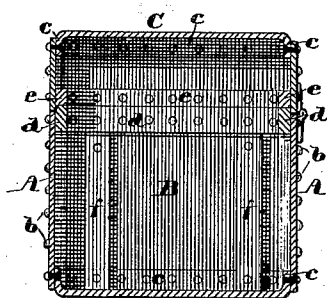


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

Walter E. Lombard.
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Inventor:

Emery Andrews:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMERY ANDREWS, OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO THE LEATHEROID MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,946, dated February 24, 1885.

Application filed September 24, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMERY ANDREWS, of Kennebunk, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to the manufacture of trunks from material composed of a series of layers of parchmented paper—such, for instance, as is known under the term “leatheroid,” and described in Letters Patent No. 198,382, granted to T. and T. S. Hanna on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1877; and it consists in a novel construction of the body of the trunk, whereby the corners thereof are greatly strengthened, which construction will be readily understood by reference to the description of the drawings, and to the claims to be hereinafter given.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front elevation of a trunk embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line *xx* on Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on line *yy* on Fig. 2.

In constructing trunks in accordance with my invention I take sheets of leatheroid or other heavy board composed of a series of layers of parchmented paper firmly compacted and united, and cut therefrom two pieces, A A, of a width about equal to the height that the desired trunk is to have, and a length somewhat greater than the length of said trunk, and two other pieces, B B, of the same width, and a length somewhat greater than the desired width of said trunk. Flanges *aa* are then formed upon each end of each of said pieces by bending portions thereof at right angles to the main body, and they are placed together in the positions shown in Fig. 2, and secured together by two rows of rivets, *b* and *b'*, at each corner of the trunk, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or by said rivets and a cement or other suitable adhesive material. Two other pieces, C, of the same material are then cut of a length and width somewhat greater than the length and width of the trunk-body, and a flange, *c*, is formed all around each of said pieces by turning portions thereof at right angles to the main body. One of these pieces C is used to

form the top of the trunk by inserting its flange *c* within the upper edge of the rectangular body formed from the pieces A and B, and riveting, or cementing and riveting, the same thereto. The body is then sawed apart in a plane parallel with the top and at a suitable distance below said top, to form the lid of the trunk. The other piece C is then in like manner inserted within and secured to the lower edge of the body formed from the pieces A and B, to form the bottom of the trunk.

A band or hoop, *d*, of iron, or some tough, hard wood, is secured in the upper part of the lower or main portion of the trunk, with its upper edge projecting above the upper edge of the lower or main portion of the trunk, so as to serve as a means of registering the lid and breaking the joint between the lid and the main body of the trunk, and at the same time strengthen and stiffen the shell of the trunk. A similar band or hoop, *e*, is inserted in the lid at such a distance above the joint between said lid and the lower portion or main body of the trunk as to permit the hoop *d* to enter the lid, as shown in Fig. 3.

Vertical stay-pieces *f f* are secured in the interior of the main body of the trunk, below the band or hoop *d*, to strengthen the same, and serve as guides for the trays, when trays are used.

It will be seen that by this construction the four vertical corners of the trunk are of double thickness from top to bottom, the flanges of the end pieces of the trunk extending in between the front and rear walls of the trunk, and are riveted thereto by the rivets *b*, and the flanges of the front and rear pieces, A A, extend around upon the outer faces of the end pieces, B B, and are secured thereto by the rivets *b'*, as shown.

This construction, when the material described is used, makes a very strong and durable trunk and at the same time a comparatively light one.

It is very necessary that the bands *d* and *e* should be used when the trunk is made of thin sheets of parchmented paper board, in order to keep those portions of the trunk contiguous to the line of division between the lid and main body in shape.

It is obvious that the horizontal corners of the trunk may be made double, as well as the

vertical corners, by turning flanges on the upper and lower edges of the pieces A and B, as well as upon their ends, and this may be done without affecting the principles of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A trunk composed of a series of sheets or plates of flexible material, each having flanges bent at right angles to the main body thereof, each pair of said sheets being arranged with their main bodies at right angles to each other, and the flange of one sheet overlapping a portion of the main body of another sheet, and secured thereto by riveting or by cementing and riveting, substantially as described.

2. A trunk made of parchmented paper board or other thin flexible material, and pro-

vided with the strengthening hoops or bands *d* and *e*, arranged to break the joint between the lid and main body, substantially as described.

3. A trunk made of parchmented paper board or other thin flexible material, and provided with the bands or hoops *d* and *e* and the vertical stay-pieces *f f*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 19th day of September, A. D. 1884.

EMERY ANDREWS.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN MOORE,
HOMER ROGERS.