

May 22, 1928.

C. J. DE LA FONTAINE

1,670,496

DEMONSTRATING TRUNK

Filed Jan. 3, 1927

3 Sheets-Sheet 2

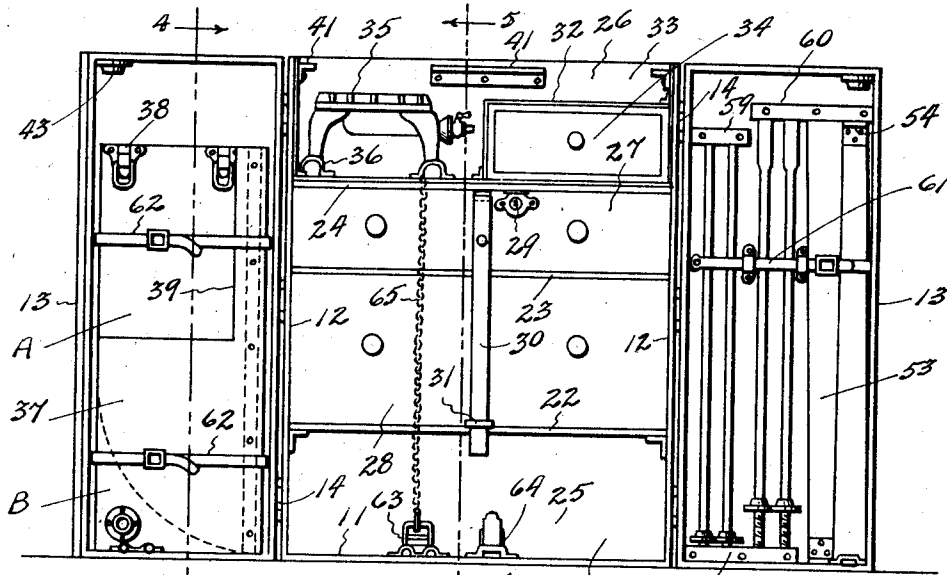
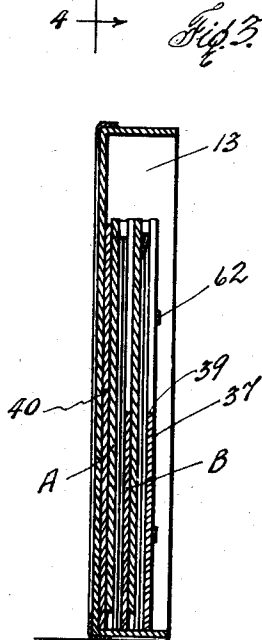
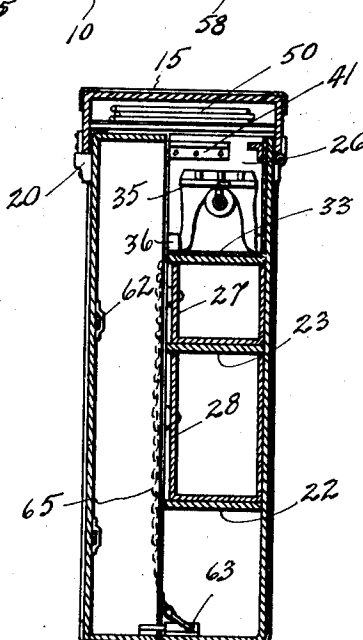


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Inventor
C. J. de la Fontaine

Jack N. Schley

Attorney

May 22, 1928.

C. J. DE LA FONTAINE

1,670,496

DEMONSTRATING TRUNK

Filed Jan. 3, 1927

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

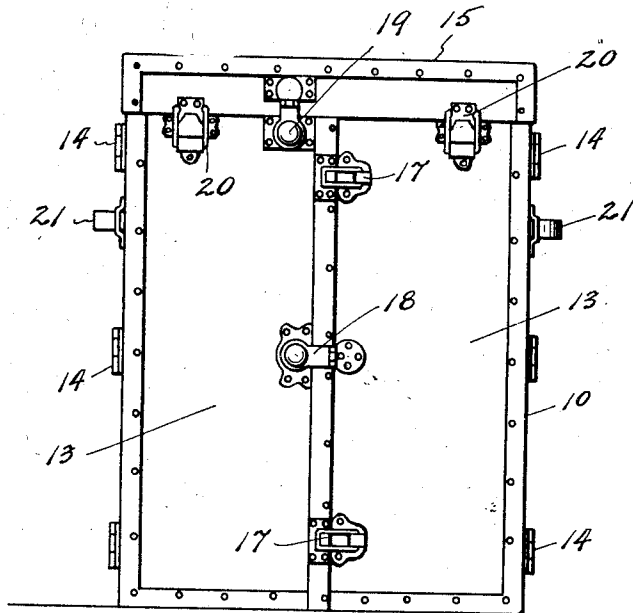


Fig. 6.

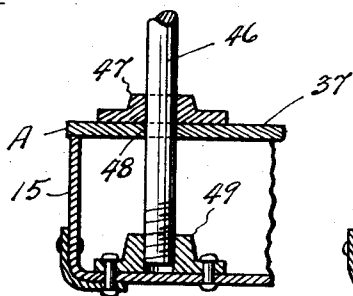


Fig. 7.

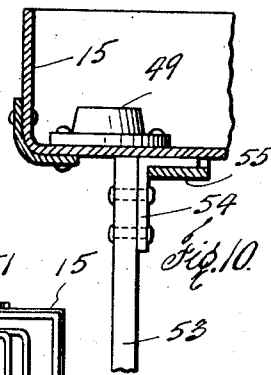


Fig. 10.

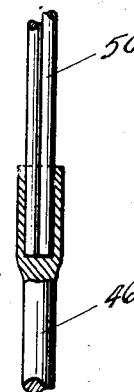


Fig. 8.

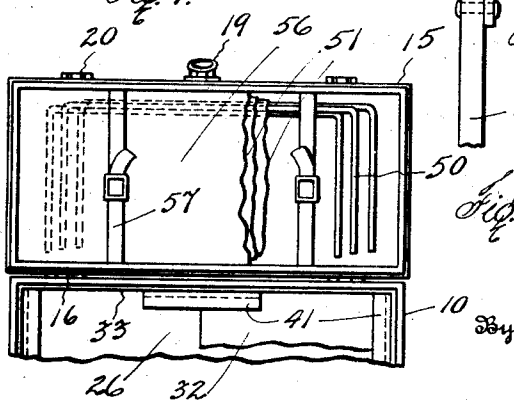


Fig. 9.

Inventor
C. J. de la Fontaine

Jack Ashley
Attorney

Patented May 22, 1928.

1,670,496

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. DE LA FONTAINE, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

DEMONSTRATING TRUNK.

Application filed January 3, 1927. Serial No. 153,572.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in demonstrating trunks.

The object of the invention is to provide a trunk in which the necessary parts for assembling a demonstrating counter may be conveniently and compactly stored, and whereby the trunk may be utilized as the base and major portion of said counter.

A further object of the invention is to provide a trunk which may be opened and utilized as a part of a counter and which contains drawers or compartments arranged to be locked so that the demonstrator may store the goods and samples upon leaving the trunk, without closing the same and without danger of their loss.

A particular object of the invention is to provide a demonstrating trunk in which all of the paraphernalia for assembling the counter, advertising matter, demonstrating equipment and materials may be stored and transported without making the trunk of excessive size or extremely heavy.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a demonstrating trunk which may be converted into a counter in a simple and expeditious manner and wherein the parts are conveniently arranged, easy of access and simple to manipulate.

A construction designed to carry out the invention will be hereinafter described, together with other features of the invention.

The invention will be more readily understood from a reading of the following specification and by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which an example of the invention is shown and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation showing the trunk opened and the parts assembled to form a demonstrating stand or counter.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a rear elevation showing the trunk opened, but before any of the parts are removed,

Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3,

Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of the trunk in its closed position,

Fig. 7 is a detail of one of the mountings for the central standards,

Fig. 8 is detail of the upper end of the same,

Fig. 9 is a partial plan view showing the

lid of the trunk in its open position, and Fig. 10 is a section on line 10—10 of Fig. 1,

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates a rectangular trunk body having a bottom 11 and up-right sides 12. Compartment members or wings 13 are attached to the rear edges of the walls 12 by hinges 14. A compartment lid 15 is attached to the upper front edge of the trunk body by hinges 16. The wings are arranged to be swung inward to a closed position, as is shown in Fig. 6 and constitute the rear side of the trunk.

The wings are fastened by the ordinary hasps 17 and a hasp lock 18, or in any other manner common to the trunk manufacturing art. The lid 15 closes down over the side walls 12 and the closed wings being fastened by a hasp lock 19 and being equipped with the usual hasp fasteners 20 common in this art. It is to be understood that handles 21 may be fastened to the outer sides of the walls 12, and any other form of equipment and hardware common in this art may be used.

The trunk is opened to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3. Within the body 10 are suitably fastened horizontal shelves 22, 23 and 24, respectively, suitably spaced apart, and whereby a compartment 25 is formed below the shelf 22 and a working cavity or space 26 is provided above the shelf 24.

An upper drawer 27 is mounted between the shelves 23 and 24, while a lower drawer 28 is mounted between the shelves 22 and 23. The upper drawer is secured by a lock 29 engaging the shelf 24. A locking bar 30 has its upper end hooked over the upper front edge of the top drawer while its lower end extends through a latch loop 31 secured to the shelf 22. It will be seen that when the drawer 27 is locked and the bar 30 is in place, neither the drawer 27 nor the drawer 28 can be opened. This is a simple means for fastening the drawers, but other means can be used.

In the right hand portion of the cavity 26 (Fig. 3) I secure a table 32 to the shelf 24 and the right hand side wall 12. The top and side of the table, as well as the front, bottom and sides of the cavity 26, have a lining 33 of asbestos or other fire resisting material. A drawer 34 is fitted under the table 32. In the left hand portion of the cavity 26 (Fig. 3) I mount a small gas stove

35, which is fastened on the shelf 24 by clamps 36. While I have shown a gas stove, it is to be understood that any other desirable piece of equipment may be secured in this space.

As is shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the wings 13, when fully opened, are at right angles to the side walls 12 and substantially parallel with the front and rear sides of the trunk body 10. For forming the counter I provide two top sections 37, each consisting of a front leaf A and a back leaf B hinged thereto. The sections are connected at the center of the trunk body by hasp fasteners 38 on their undersides and constitute a table or counter top. The outer corners of the leaves A are rounded as is shown in Fig. 2. Each leaf B is recessed at 39 contiguous to the cavity 26 of the trunk body. A removable top section 40 may be fitted in the recesses 39 and supported on brackets 41 (Fig. 3) to cover the cavity 26. Each leaf B has an eye 42 in its outer rear corner adapted to register with a socket 43 in the top of the underlying wing, and standards 44 are passed through the eyes 42 and have their lower screw threaded ends engaged in the sockets 43. Flanges 45, secured on said standards, engage the eyes and control the elevation of said standards.

Front standards 46, provided with flanges 47, have their lower ends passed through eyes 48 in the front central portions of the leaves A. The lower ends of the standards 46 are screw-threaded and engage sockets 49 fastened in the bottom of the lid compartment 15. It will be seen that the standards serve to hold the top sections in place. U-shaped rod hangers 50 have their lower ends inserted in the upper ends of the standards 44 and 46 and may be used for displaying cards 51, which may be suspended by clips 52, or in any other suitable manner.

When the trunk is opened, the lid compartment 15 is swung forwardly and in order to support the lid and the counter top, I provide legs 53 having angular tenons 54 at their upper ends engaging keepers 55 on the under side of the lid 15, as is shown in Fig. 10.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a fully equipped stand or counter is thus provided and the demonstrator may stand behind the trunk body 10 with everything in front and convenient. If it is desired to leave the stand, all articles, which it is desired to preserve, may be placed in the drawers 27 and 28 and the latter locked.

In dismantling the stand, the cards 51 are placed in the lid compartment 15, together with the rod hangers 50, and held by a cover board 56, which is secured by straps 57, as is shown in Fig. 9. The standards 44 and 46 are stored in the right wing 13 between cleats 58, 59 and 60. The legs 53

are also stored in the right wing member 13 between the cleats 60 and the bottom of said wing. The standards and the legs are fastened by a strap 61. The top sections 37 are folded and with the top section 40 are stored in the left hand wing 13 and held by straps 62, as is shown in Fig. 3.

It will be seen that when the wings and lid are closed and fastened all parts are stored within the trunk and the same is ready for transportation. To fasten the wings 13, I provide a hasp fastener 63 for the left hand wing and a hasp fastener 64 for the right hand wing, both mounted on the bottom 11. In order to release the wings, a chain 65 is attached to the fastener 63 and has its upper end secured above the shelf 24 so that after the lid has been raised the chain may be operated to release the left hand wing. The trunk is compact and comparatively light in weight and the parts are readily accessible. It will be seen that the stand may be easily and quickly assembled or dismantled.

Various changes in the size and shape of the different parts, as well as modifications and alterations, may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim, is:

1. In a demonstrating trunk, a trunk body, wing compartments hinged to the opposite sides of the body, a lid hinged to the top of the body, a counter top removably mounted by attachment to the opened wings and lid, and a support for the free edge of the lid.

2. In a demonstrating trunk, a trunk body, wing compartments hinged to the opposite sides of the body, a lid hinged to the top of the body, a counter top removably mounted by attachment to the opened wings and lid, a support for the free edge of the lid, and means for retaining the top in one of the wing compartments.

3. In a demonstrating trunk, a trunk body, wing compartments hinged to the opposite sides of the body, a lid hinged to the top of the body, a counter top removably mounted by attachment to the opened wings and lid, a support for the free edge of the lid, means for retaining the top within one of the wing compartments, and means for retaining the lid support in the other wing.

4. In a demonstrating trunk, a trunk body, opposite wings hinged to the body, a lid hinged to the body and closing over said wings, a counter top adapted to be stored in one of the wings and formed for support upon the opened lid and wings, standards having mountings upon the lid and wings, and legs adapted to engage and support the lid when opened.

5. In a demonstrating trunk, a trunk body, wings hinged at opposite sides of the body, a lid hinged to the body to form a horizontal counter support when opened and adapted

to close over the wings, and a counter comprising foldable sections adapted to be mounted upon the lid and supported by the opposite wings to partially surround the trunk body.

5 6. In a demonstrating trunk, a trunk body, wings hinged at opposite sides of the body, a lid hinged to the body to form a horizontal

counter support when opened and adapted to close over the wings, and a counter adapted to be mounted upon the lid and supported by the opposite wings to partially surround the trunk body. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES J. DE LA FONTAINE.