

TRAY RAISER.

960,139.

[illegible]

Fig. 1.

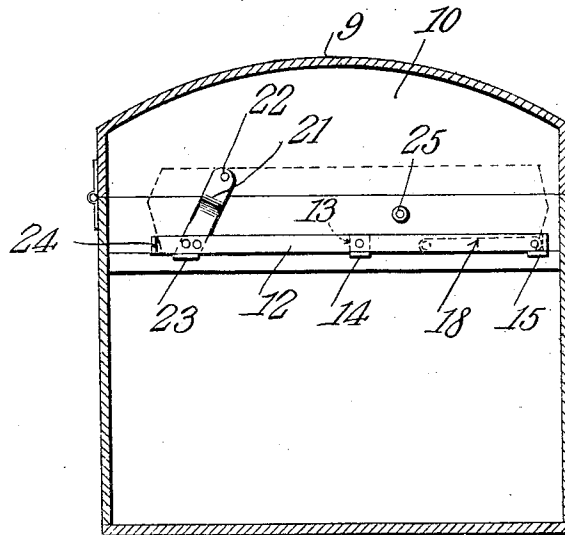


Fig. 2.

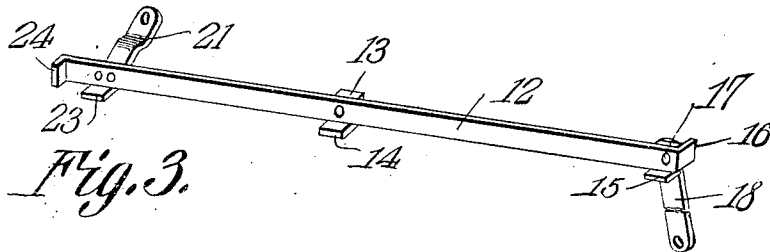


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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OSCAR B. ADAMS, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT E. SMITH, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TRAY-RAISER.

960,139.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed March 9, 1909. Serial No. 482,286.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR B. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Tray-Raiser, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to improve generally the construction of tray raising devices provided in connection with trunks and more specifically speaking, one object of the invention is to so construct the tray raising devices that the tray may be slid forwardly from the supporting elements of the devices thereby avoiding necessity of lifting the tray clear of the devices as is customary in most of such structures.

Another feature of the invention resides in such structural details as contribute to render the devices less expensive to manufacture, less clumsy, and yet more durable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view taken through a plane from front to rear and showing one of the tray lifting devices in elevation, the lid of the trunk being shown in raised position. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the position of the various parts when the lid is lowered, and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the tray raising devices removed from the trunk.

In the drawings, the trunk body is shown as of the ordinary construction, including the usual front wall 5, rear wall 6, end walls 7, and bottom 8. Hinged in the usual manner to the upper edge of the rear wall 6 of the trunk body is the usual lid 9, the ends of which are indicated by the numeral 10. The usual cleats which are to be found upon the end walls of the ordinary trunk are apparent in the present trunk construction and are indicated by the numeral 11.

The tray supporting devices are of course two in number, one being located at each end of the trunk, and each of these devices is comprised in part of a bar 12 which is to be supported at all times in horizontal position, by means of suitable links which connect it with the body of the trunk and the lid thereof, and secured to each of these bars at a point between its ends, is a supporting lug having an attaching wing 13 and a supporting wing 14 which latter projects laterally inwardly beyond the inner face of the bar and serves as one support

for one end of the tray of the trunk. Another support is afforded the tray at the forward end of each bar, by means of a similar lug 15 secured one to each of the bars at the said end thereof. For a purpose to be presently explained, the said forward end of each bar 12 is bent to form an outwardly laterally projecting lug or stop 16 and pivoted to the said forward end of each bar, by means of the rivet 17, which is employed in securing the lug 15 in place upon the said end of the bar, is one end of a link 18, the said end being the upper or forward one depending upon the position of the lid of the trunk. The lower end of each of these links 18 is pivoted as at 19 to the corresponding end wall 7 of the trunk body at a point directly above the cleat 11 thereon.

Rigidly secured to each of the bars 12 adjacent the rear end thereof, is the lower end of a link 20 the said end of the link being off-set as at 21 so as to compensate for the thickness of the attaching wing of the lug 15 and thereby position the bar parallel to the end walls 7 and 10 of the trunk body and lid respectively. The upper end of each of these links 20 is pivoted as at 22 to the corresponding end 10 of the lid 9 of the trunk and the lower extremity of each link 20 is bent to extend inwardly laterally beneath the lower edge of the corresponding bar 12 to afford a supporting lug 23, upon which the ends of the tray also rest.

In order to limit the backward movement of the tray upon the supporting lugs 14, 15 and 23, the rear or inner end of each of the bars 12 is bent inwardly laterally as at 24 so as to afford a stop lug against which the rear wall of the tray, at its ends, abuts when the tray is properly positioned upon the supports. A stop in the nature of a stud or similar element 25 is fixed upon the inner face of each wall 7 of the trunk body in a plane above the cleat 11 therein and in the path of swinging movement of the links 18, so that when the lid 9 has been raised or opened to the proper degree, the rear edge of each link 18 will abut against the corresponding stop 25 and further raising or opening movement of the lid of the trunk will be prevented. Also, the upper end of each link will at such time abut against the corresponding stop lug 16 at the forward end of each bar 12 to secure the result stated.

From the foregoing description of the in-

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vention it will be apparent that upon raising or opening the trunk lid 9, the tray supporting bars 12 will be automatically elevated and during such elevation will maintain a horizontal position so that the tray will at all times be horizontal. It will further be understood that the tray may be readily removed from position upon the said bars 12 by merely sliding the tray forwardly, there being no lug or stop in the path of its movement in this direction.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trunk body and lid, of bars located one at each end of the body, spaced lugs upon the bars for supporting a tray at its ends from the bars, a link pivotally connected to one end of each bar and the corresponding end wall of the trunk body, and a link rigidly connected to the other end of each bar and pivotally to the lid.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trunk body and lid, of bars located one at each end of the body, spaced lugs upon the bars for supporting a tray at its ends from the bars, a link pivotally connected at one end to the forward end of each bar and the corresponding end wall of the trunk body, and a link rigidly connected to the other end of each bar and pivotally to the lid, the last mentioned links having their ends which are connected to the bars turned inwardly laterally to afford additional supports for the said tray.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trunk body and lid, of bars located one at each end of the body, spaced lugs upon the bars for supporting a tray at its ends from the bars, a link pivot-

ally connected to one end of each bar and the corresponding end wall of the trunk body, and a link rigidly connected to the other end of each bar and pivotally to the lid, the last mentioned links having their ends which are connected to the bars turned inwardly laterally to afford additional supports for the said tray, the adjacent ends of each bar being also turned inwardly laterally to afford a stop to limit the backward movement of the tray.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a trunk body and lid, of bars located one at each end of the body, spaced lugs upon the bars for supporting a tray at its ends from the bars, a link pivotally connected to one end of each bar at the corresponding end wall of the trunk body, and a link rigidly connected to the outer end of each bar and pivotally to the lid, the ends of the last mentioned links which are connected to the said bars being bent inwardly laterally to afford additional supports for the said tray, the adjacent ends of the bars being bent inwardly laterally to afford stops to limit the backward movement of the tray upon the support, the opposite ends of the bars being bent outwardly laterally to afford stops against which the first mentioned links abut when the lid is raised to a predetermined position whereby to limit the movement of the lid in such direction.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

OSCAR B. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

WM. H. NEWELL,
R. E. SMITH.