

(No Model.)

J. T. DWYER.
TRUNK.

No. 465,366.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.

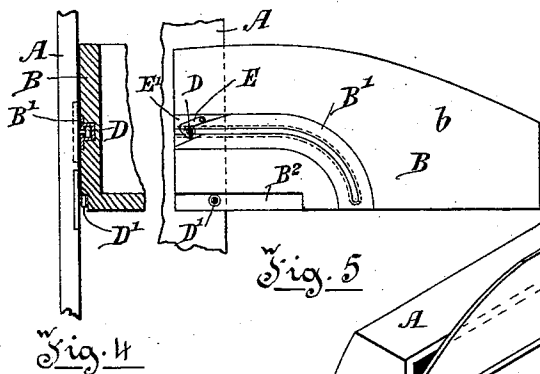


Fig. 5

Fig. 1

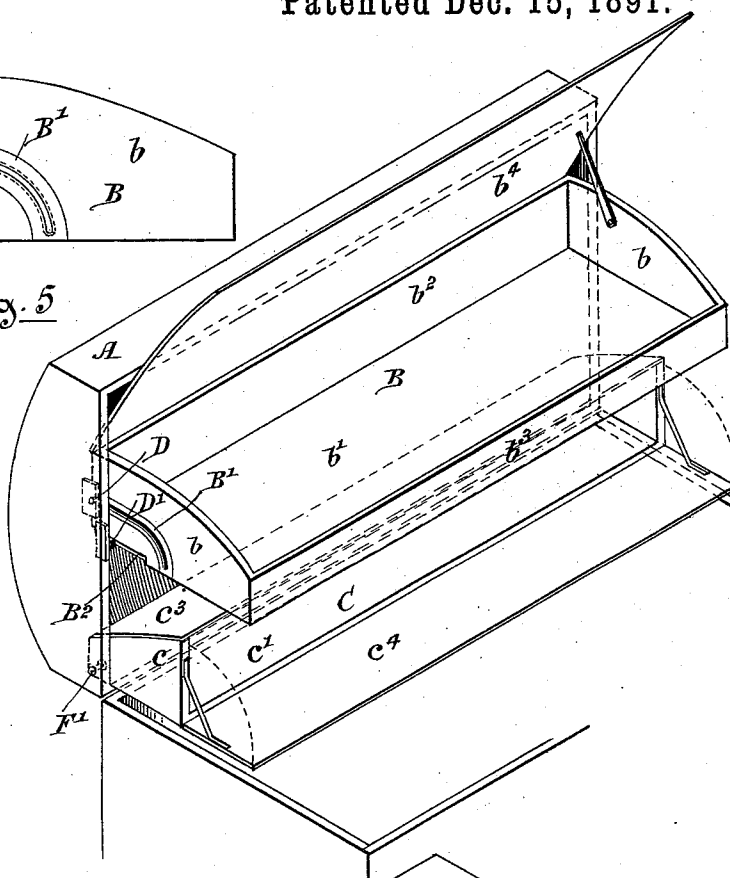


Fig. 2

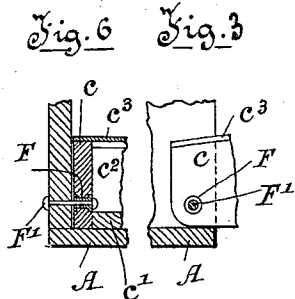
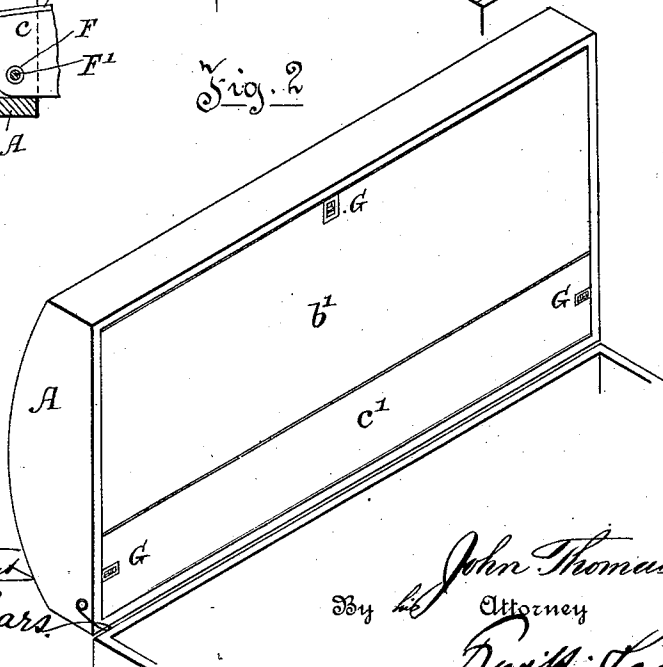


Fig. 6

Fig. 3



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TRUNK.

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Application filed March 14, 1891. Serial No. 384,993. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS DWYER, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to the construction of the compartments in the lid of a trunk or other receptacle for apparel, &c., and is primarily intended to do away with the necessity of lifting out the tray or trays in order to get at their contents; and it consists in so arranging and constructing such trays in connection with the lid that they may be easily turned out so as to expose their contents, and as easily restored to their position in the lid by a push. I propose to arrange in the lid two receptacles extending the full length longitudinally and occupying, respectively, about two-thirds and one-third of the depth of the lid transversely. The upper compartment or tray is provided with metal ways or guides in its ends, in which work pins in the ends of the lid, which also form stops on which the tray rests. The lower tray is pivoted to the lid at points inside and at such distance from the lower edge that when the lid is raised and the tray swung out to a horizontal position the back of such tray will bear against the back of the lid and be supported thereby.

For full comprehension, however, of the invention, reference must be had to the annexed drawings, in which like symbols indicate corresponding parts and wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a trunk-lid, showing the movable receptacles or compartments in open position; Fig. 2, a similar view of the lid, showing the compartments in closed position. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively a vertical section and elevation of one end of the upper receptacle, showing guide and support for same; and Figs. 3 and 6, similar views of the lower receptacle.

A is the lid of the trunk, and B and C, respectively, the upper and lower receptacles filling the space in the same, the former, as shown, taking up about two-thirds of it.

The receptacle B is in tray form, constructed of two end pieces *b b*, corresponding

in outline to about two-thirds of the end pieces of the lid A, a bottom piece *b'*, back piece *b²*, front piece *b³*, and hinged cover top *b⁴*. Countersunk in the end pieces *b b* are metal guides *B'*, which extend from a central point at the rear of the end piece *b* forward horizontally and then curve downward and terminate centrally of the lower edge of same. Two anti-friction rollers *D D'* are located on the inner side of each of the end pieces of the lid, the former fitting within the guides *B'* on the ends of the receptacle B and the latter entering recesses *B²*, extending along part of the lower portion of the ends of same. The roller *D'*, as shown in Fig. 4, is arranged nearer the edge of the trunk-lid end than the roller *D*, so as to form a support for the receptacle B. This closing of the guide can be carried out in a variety of ways, although I prefer to use the device shown in Fig. 5, which is a pivoted hook *E*, arranged in a recess *E'* in the guides and having a beveled head, which causes it to slip up over the roller *D* when pressed against it, and having its hook recessed so as to fit such roller when pulled against it afterward and not liable to slip up over the same.

The lower receptacle C partakes more of a box form and is constructed of two end pieces *c c*, corresponding in outline to about one-third of the end pieces of the lid A, a bottom piece *c'*, back piece *c²*, top piece *c³*, and hinged front flap *c⁴*. In the end pieces *c c* are arranged near the lower corners metal eyelets *F*, through which pass pivot-pins *F'*, driven through the end pieces of the lid and tray and having their ends headed to hold them in place. As will be noticed, the pivoting-point in this case is located far enough within the lid of the trunk to allow the receptacle to be supported, when thrown into its open position, by the back piece of the trunk-lid, which back piece is then in a horizontal position.

Any of the ordinary locking devices such as indicated at *G* can be used for holding the receptacles closed.

What I claim is as follows:

1. In combination with the lid of a trunk, a tray or receptacle held therein fulcrumed on pivot-pins passing through the ends of the lid and tray at such a point in from the edge

of the lid as to allow such tray to be held in place by such pivot-pins and supported by the back of the lid when turned out, all as herein set forth.

5 2. The combination, with the lid of a trunk, of two receptacles held in the same on pivot-pins passing through their ends and the lid, one occupying approximately two-thirds and the other one-third of the transverse space
10 and both turned out on such pivots and adapted to project for the greater part of their transverse depth out beyond the edge of such lid, as herein set forth.

15 3. The combination, with the lid of a trunk, of a receptacle having compound curved and straight guides closed at both ends, projections from ends of said lid fitting such guides, whereby sliding pivotal connections with
20 such lid are formed to allow such receptacle to be drawn upward and outward to project from same, and means for supporting said receptacle, as shown and described.

4. The combination, with the trunk-lid and receptacle held therein, of countersunk compound curved and straight metal guides B', 25 closed at both ends in the ends of such receptacles, projections D from the ends of the lid fitting therein, and bearing-pins D', working in groove B², and means for securing the same, all as and for the purposes set forth. 30

5. The combination, with the receptacle B, the sides of lid A, and rollers D D', projecting from said lid, and with the countersunk curved and straight metal guides B', having slots E', of pivoted hooks E, located at the 35 open ends of said guides and provided with beveled heads, as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

Montreal, February 26, 1891.

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Witnesses:

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