No. 670,492. Patented Mar. 26, 1901.

W. B. GOULD.

TRUNK HANDLE.

(Application filed Jan. 10, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1,

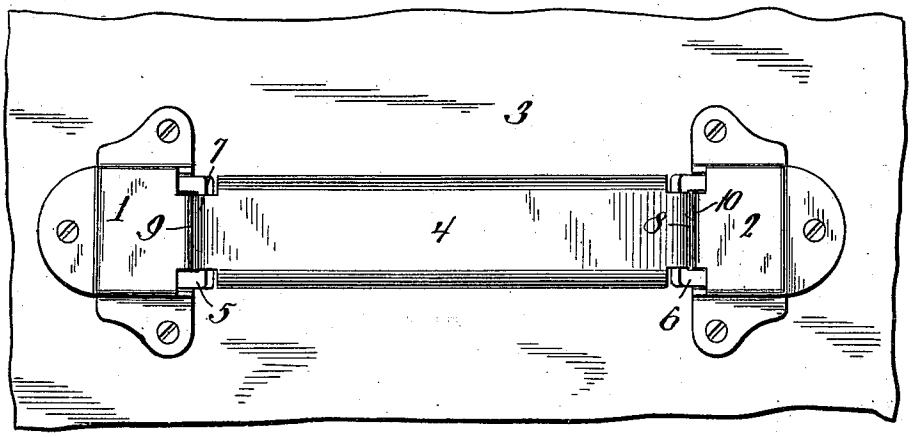


Fig. 2,

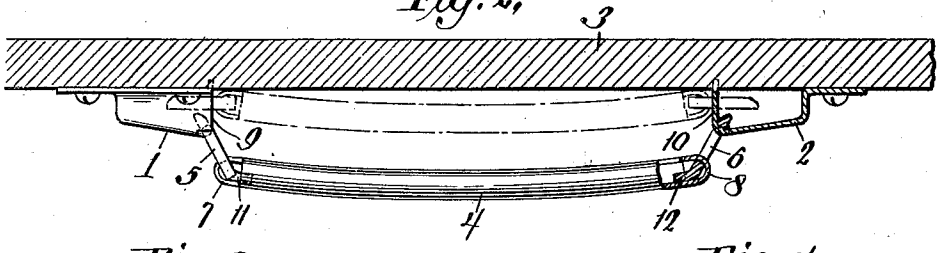


Fig. 3,

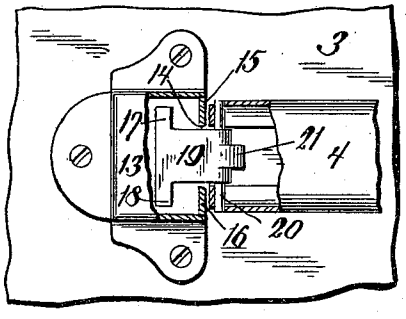


Fig. 4,

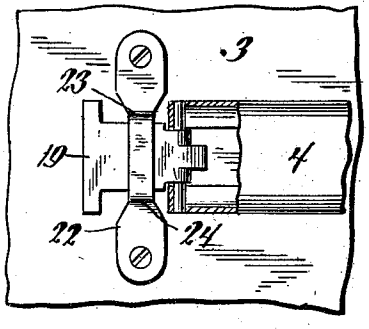
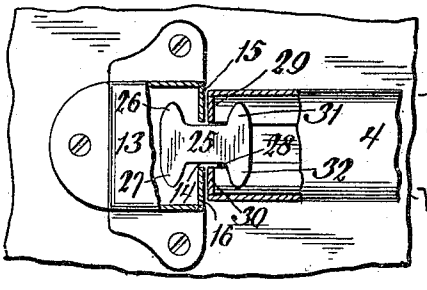


Fig. 5,



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TRUNK-HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,492, dated March 26, 1901.

Application filed January 10, 1901. Serial No. 42,727. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. GOULD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of South Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Handles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trunk-handles.

The invention seeks to provide a trunk-handle capable of collapsing or lying close against the trunk when not in use, of being pulled out away from the trunk when desired for use, and one that may be grasped when the trunk is to be lifted without subjecting the hand to being squeezed against the trunk and injured.

The invention consists of the features of construction hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which like reference-numerals designate the same parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a plan view of a trunk-handle embodying the invention in the preferred form. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, partly in section and showing in full lines the handle pulled out as for use and showing in dotted lines the handle lying close to the trunk, as in its other or collapsed position. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are plan views, partly in section, each showing one end of a modification.

Referring now more particularly to the specific construction shown in the drawings and first to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, 1 and 2 are the boxes or brackets, firmly secured to the trunk 3 by screws or other suitable means and by means of which the grip 4 is fastened to the trunk. The grip 4 may be made of any suitable material, but it is preferably stiff and in its best form is made of sheet metal and substantially flat, as shown. The ends of the grip are fastened to the brackets 1 and 2 by means of links flexibly connected to the brackets and flexibly connected to the ends of the grip. By means of these flexibly-connected links the grip may lie close against the trunk, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, or may be pulled out when it is to be grasped, as shown in full lines in Fig. 2. It will be noticed from Fig. 2 that when the grip is pushed in against the trunk it lies between the brackets 1 and 2, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and link being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, so that the grip is protected by the brackets from injury, and also that the handle thus enables the trunk to take up less space, which is an advantage of considerable importance when trunks are shipped in quantities to purchasers. It will also be noted that when the grip is pulled out it affords ample room for the hand to enter between the grip and the trunk. The links, moreover, prevent the ends of the grip from turning sidewise.

The drawings show several different arrangements of the flexibly-connected links.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the links are in the form of rings 5 and 6, which, as shown, may be square. The ends of the grip have tongues 7 and 8 bent around the inner sides of the rings, so that the rings can turn in these tongues, and thus the links are flexibly connected and pivotally connected to the ends of the grip. The brackets 1 and 2 are preferably made of sheet metal and have tongues 9 and 10, which pass through the rings 5 and 6 and by means of which the rings are flexibly connected to the brackets. The tongues 9 and 10 preferably are saw-toothed along their edge, so that these teeth may be driven into the trunk, as shown on the right in Fig. 2, to more firmly hold the tongues against yielding to any strain. The rings 5 and 6 are provided on their inner ends with lugs 11 and 12, which limit the pivotal movement of the rings on the tongues 7 and 8, and thus serve to prevent lengthwise movement of the grip. If desired, a lug for the same purpose might be arranged on the inner end of the link, or any other means may be employed to accomplish the purpose. When the grip is pushed inward, the rings move outward and telescope into the brackets 1 and 2. The inner edges of the rings which contact with the trunk are generally rounded to afford a free outward movement of the rings.

In Fig. 3 the bracket 13 is closed on its inner side except for the slot 14, which extends into the top of the bracket a slight distance. This inner side of the bracket affords stops 15 and 16 for the shoulders 17 and 18 on the

link 19, which extend out through the slot 14, and is pivotally connected to the grip 4 by having its end loosely surround the steel pin 20, secured to the grip. In this case the link and bracket only have a telescopic connection. When the grip is pulled out from the trunk, the link 19 moves out from its bracket and turns up into the position of the ring 5. A lug 21 on the link 19 serves the same purpose as the lug 11 on the ring 5.

In Fig. 4 the bracket 22 is in the form of a U-shaped loop, and a link 19 is employed which has a telescopic connection with the bracket. The vertical sides 23 and 24 of the bracket form stops for the link and are of such extent or height as to permit the link to tilt upward into an inclined position when the grip is pulled out.

In Fig. 5 the grip 4 is flexibly connected to the bracket 13 by means of a link 25, so connected as to be capable of longitudinal and telescopic movement both in the bracket 13 and in the grip 4. The link 25 has shoulders 26 and 27, arranged to abut the stops 15 and 16 of the bracket when the link moves outward through the slot 14. The end of the grip has a slot 28, through which the link plays freely, and the ends 29 and 30 of the grip form stops for the shoulders 31 and 32 of the link.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two links flexibly connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and link being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

2. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight stiff grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two links flexibly connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and link being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

3. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight stiff metal grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two links flexibly connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and link being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

4. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two links pivotally connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and link being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

5. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight stiff metal grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two links pivotally connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and link being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

6. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two rings flexibly connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and ring being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

7. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight stiff grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two rings flexibly connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and ring being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

8. A collapsible trunk-handle comprising in combination, a substantially straight stiff metal grip; two brackets, arranged beyond the ends of the grip; and two rings flexibly connected to the ends of the grip and flexibly connected to the said brackets, an end of the grip and the corresponding bracket and ring being so connected that at least two of the parts named are adapted to telescope

together to permit the handle to collapse, whereby the grip when not in use may sink between the brackets and lie substantially flat against the trunk, substantially as described.

9. A trunk-handle comprising in combination a grip; two rings, pivotally connected to the ends of the grip; and two brackets, one for each end of the grip and each having a tongue engaging a ring on the grip so as to permit endwise play of the ring, and each bracket having also recesses at the sides of its tongue to receive the ring.

10. A trunk-handle comprising in combination a grip; two rings pivotally connected to the ends of the grip and each having a lug on the side next the grip to limit the bending of the joint formed by the grip and ring; and two brackets, one for each end of the grip and each having a tongue engaging a ring on the grip so as to permit endwise play of the ring, and each bracket having also recesses at the sides of its tongue to receive the ring.

11. A trunk-handle comprising in combination a stiff metal grip; two rings pivotally connected to the ends of the grip and each having a lug on the side next the grip to limit the bending of the joint formed by the grip and ring; and two brackets, one for each end of the grip, and each having a tongue engaging a ring on the grip so as to permit endwise play of the ring, and each bracket having also recesses at the sides of its tongue to receive the ring.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM B. GOULD.

Witnesses:
NICHOLAS M. GOODLETT, Jr.,
EDWIN SEGAR.