

April 25, 1944.

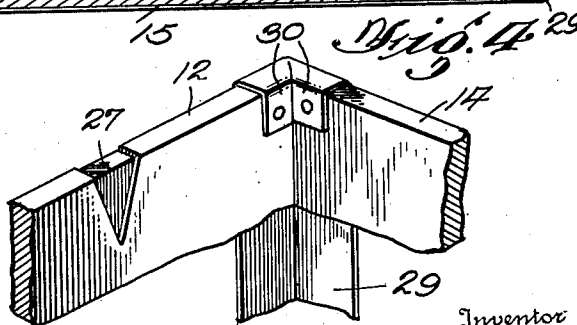
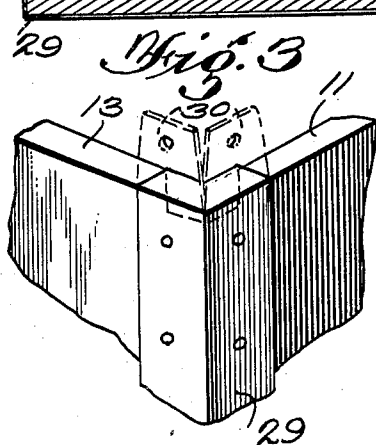
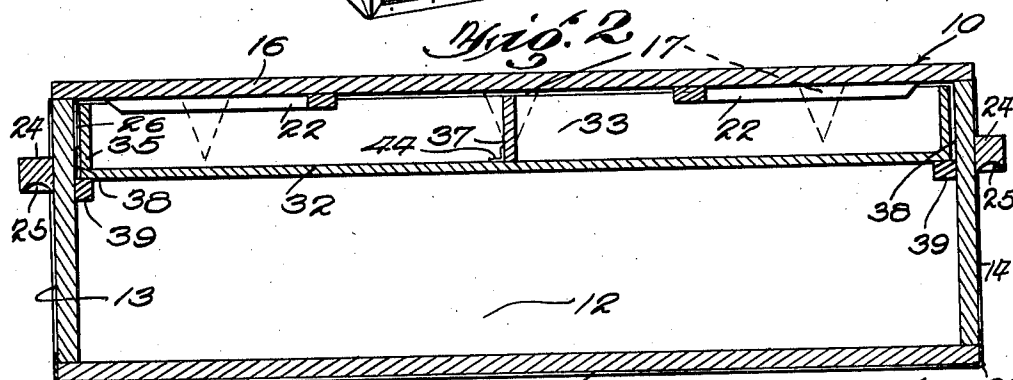
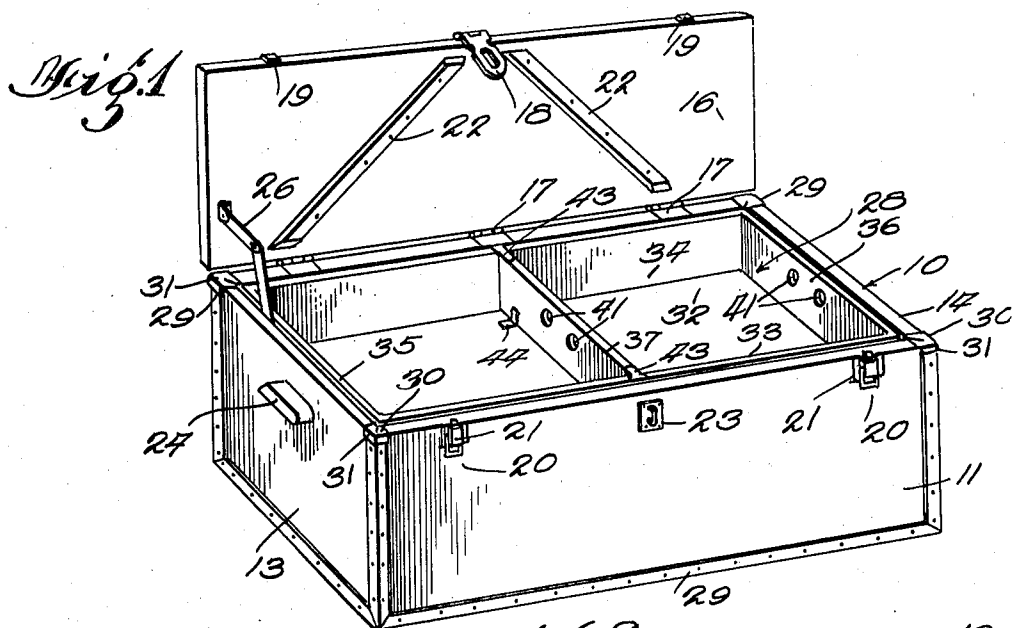
L. O. GRICE

2,347,192

TRUNK LOCKER

Filed April 23, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

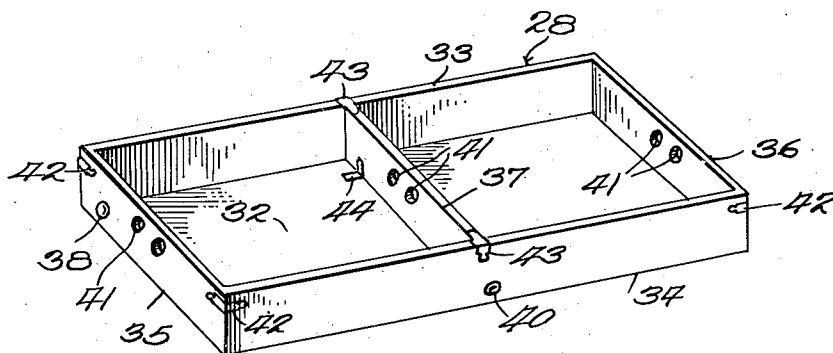


Fig. 5

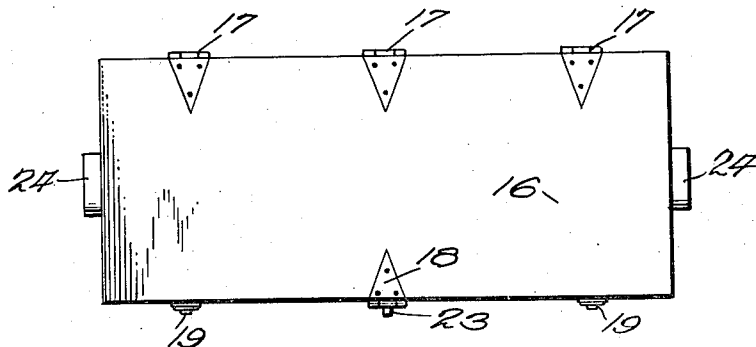


Fig. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,347,192

TRUNK LOCKER

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Application April 23, 1942, Serial No. 440,235

2 Claims. (Cl. 190—19)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as
amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

The invention described herein, if patented, may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes, without the payment to me of any royalty thereon.

The present invention relates to trunk lockers, and particularly to trunk lockers or locker boxes made of wood or plywood for use by the Army.

A particular purpose of the invention is to construct and equip a trunk locker of this type of wood and substitutes for metal during this emergency when the use of metal has to be restricted. According, therefore, to the invention, the body of the trunk is made of plywood and trimmed with thermoplastic fittings wherever advisable, in order that the strength and durability of the trunk or locker is not impaired.

Other peculiar objects and advantages of the invention will appear in connection with the detailed description thereof and the novel features embodied in the invention will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a practical embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of the improved trunk locker showing the lid or cover in raised position.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the trunk locker in closed position.

Fig. 3 is an outside detailed perspective view of a corner of the trunk locker.

Fig. 4 is an inside detailed perspective view of a corner of the trunk locker.

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of the tray used in the trunk locker, and

Fig. 6 is a top elevational view of the trunk locker.

It is to be understood that the trunk locker comprises a box-like structure having a hinged cover, but referring more particularly to the construction shown in the drawings the trunk locker 10 is provided with a front wall 11, a rear wall 12, two end walls 13 and 14, a bottom 15 and a lid or cover 16. These members may be made of plywood but it is not to be understood as being restricted to this construction since the trunk locker can be made of solid pieces of wood.

The lid 16 is pivoted to the rear wall 12 by means of hinges 17 and is provided with the usual hasp 18. Catches 19 are provided on the lid 16 to receive links 20 of the clasps 21, which are fastened by means of rivets to the front wall 11 of the trunk locker 10. Braces 22 are positioned at a 45 degree angle with relation to the hasp 18 on the lid 16, the hasp 18 being adapted to coact with the keeper 23 fastened to the lid 16

by rivets. In order to easily carry the trunk locker 10 handles 24, having depressions 25 on the under side thereof, to receive the tips of the fingers, are provided on the end walls 13 and 14.

A link or stay 26 is fastened to the lid 16 and side wall 13 to retain the lid in a raised position at an angle of between 88 and 90 degrees. This stay 26 also prevents the lid 16 from falling too far back and pulling the hinges 17 from the rear wall 12. The rear wall 12 is provided with depressions or indentations 27 deep enough to receive the hinges 17 so that the danger of catching the clothes on tray 28 when they are lifted from the trunk locker is removed.

To protect the joints of the trunk locker, the edges are bound with a sheet metal or thermoplastic binding strip 29 which is fastened to the trunk locker 10 by rivets. The ends 30 of the strip 29 are bent over the corners of the trunk locker as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 to protect the upper edges and to further strengthen the joints of the trunk locker. Braces 31 may also be provided to further strengthen this construction. The tray 28 is of the usual construction, being comprised of a bottom 32, front and rear walls 33 and 34, end walls 35 and 36 and partition 37, dividing the tray 28 into two equal compartments. Bumpers 38 are provided on the end walls 35 and 36 to permit adequate room for the stay 26 to function. These bumpers are provided in duplicate in order that the tray can be lowered into the trunk locker and rest on stops 39, without regard to a front or back of the tray. A bumper 40 is provided on the rear wall 34 to compensate for the allowance necessary for the easy removal of the tray and thus prevent the tray from sliding or rattling when the trunk is being moved.

The end walls 35 and 36 and partition 37 are provided with finger holds 41 to permit the easy removal of the tray 28. The tray 28 is braced at each corner by means of braces 42, which are provided to strengthen the tray, braces 43 also being provided at the joining part of the partition and the front and rear walls 33 and 34 to prevent the partition from being torn out of its position when the tray 28 is lifted from the trunk locker 10. Angles 44 are fastened on opposite sides of the partition 37 in a spaced relation to each other and are fastened to the bottom 32 to prevent the bottom 32 from sagging.

As before stated this trunk locker has been designed to take the place of the present Army trunk locker, but it is not to be understood to be limited to this purpose, since it can be easily used

by anyone contemplating a trip or purchasing a trunk locker for storage purposes.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent. However, changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts may be made provided they fall within the scope of the claims.

Having described the invention, what I claim is new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A trunk locker comprising a body portion, a hinged lid, stays secured to the lid and side walls of the body to retain the lid in a raised position, and a tray positioned within the upper 15 part of the body, said tray being shorter than the

longest dimension of the body and having bumper projections on the ends to prevent sliding movement of the tray and to provide spaces for the stays when the trunk lid is closed.

2. A trunk locker comprising a body portion, a hinged lid, stays secured to the lid and side walls of the body to retain the lid in raised position, and a tray positioned within the upper part of the body, said tray being smaller than the body and having projections at its ends and on one side to prevent sliding of the tray and provide spaces at the ends of the tray to receive the stays when the lid is closed and clearance in the width of the tray for removing it.

LETCHER O. GRICE.