

(No Model.)

J. RUNDBACK.
WARDROBE TRUNK.

No. 497,414.

Patented May 16, 1893.

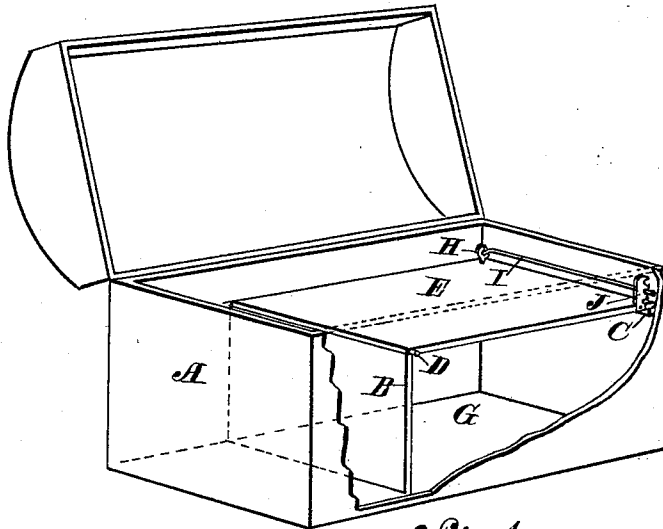


Fig. 1.

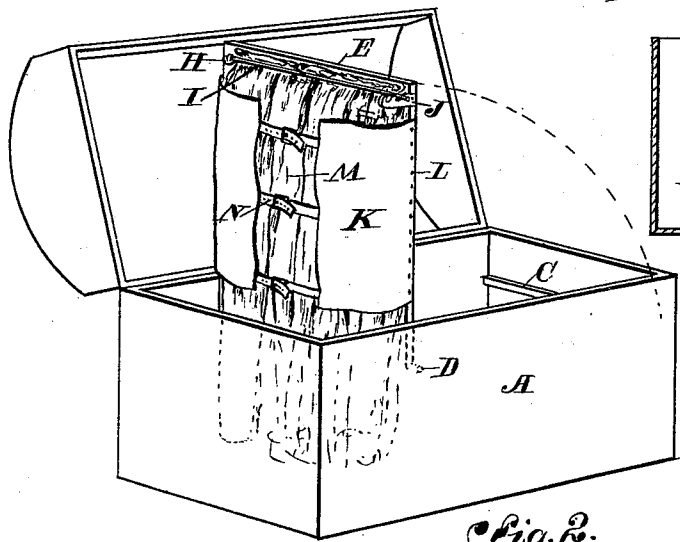


Fig. 2.

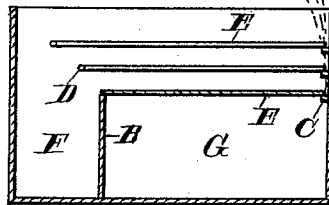
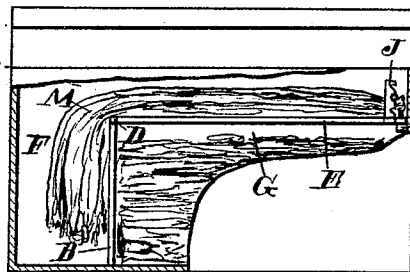


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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WARDROBE-TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,414, dated May 16, 1893.

Application filed November 30, 1891. Serial No. 413,558. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH RUNDBACK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my present invention is to construct a wardrobe trunk, or a trunk adapted to receive clothing which is secured on a horizontally disposed table which can be raised to a vertical position and thus display the garments in a hanging position, and at the same time bring to view the contents of the trunk beneath. Trunks are usually constructed with one or more boxes or trays one above the other and these trays are to contain the different classes of garments, and when desired for use or the contents of the trunk are to be examined these trays are lifted out. It is also to be observed that the ordinary trunk is not of sufficient length to receive garments, such as dresses, trousers, coats, &c., full length.

My invention is designed to provide a means for not only placing these garments in the trunk full length, but also to afford a means whereby the contents of the trunk can be examined without disturbing the particular garments placed on the hinged tray, except to swing them up in a vertical position, all of which will now be set forth in detail.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of an open trunk partly cut away, equipped with my improved folding wardrobe. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of an open trunk with the folding or hinged tray swung into a vertical position with the clothing secured thereto; Fig. 3 a side view, partly in section of a trunk showing the folding tray closed, and representing the garments on the tray and beneath it in the trunk body and Fig. 4 a longitudinal vertical section of a modified form of trunk.

In constructing my invention, I employ the usual trunk body A, and near one end I place a vertical partition B which terminates near the upper edge of the trunk. At the opposite end of the trunk is a cleat C. To the upper edge of the partition B, or into the side walls of the trunk, I place hinges, as at D,

connected with a table or tray E, which is made of such size that when it is swung down into the trunk its end will rest on the cleat C, and fill the space in the trunk, thus forming a small compartment F at one end of the trunk and a larger compartment G under the tray E. The free end of the tray has an eye H at one side and secured to this eye is a rod I, which extends across the end of the tray and engages with a notched arm J, which extends up from the tray. The object of this hinged and adjustable bar, is to provide a means for holding the ends of garments as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In Fig. 2, I show the tray provided on both edges with canvas strips K, tacked along the edges, as at L, and these strips are designed to cover the garments M secured on the tray, and are provided with straps and buckles N to hold the two parts together. By this means the garments are held in good shape and are further prevented from spreading out and coming in contact with the sides of the trunk or getting under the edges of the tray E.

It will be observed, by reference to Fig. 3 that the garments, when attached to the tray have their lower ends hanging in the compartment F. When therefore the tray is swung up to a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2, the lower ends of the garments remain within the compartment F, and the contents of the compartment G can be readily examined without disturbing the special garments secured to the hinged tray. It is obvious that one or more of these trays may be placed in a trunk,—one placed a short distance from the other as shown, for instance, in Fig. 4. In this illustration it will be seen that the lower tray has its vertical partition B connected therewith, but the other trays above it need not necessarily have the vertical partitions. I prefer this form for many purposes, and this construction will be found very serviceable, and when so provided will add but little to the cost of a trunk, and enable the user to classify the garments placed in the trunk, and readily get at either of them without disturbing the others.

I employ the term wardrobe trunk, as it more particularly points out the essential feature of my invention, because when the tray

is placed in a vertical position the garments are hanging in the same manner as though placed in a wardrobe, and in fact, if desired hooks may be substituted for the rod I, upon which the articles of clothing are hung.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a trunk, the combination with the trunk body having a relatively narrow open compartment at one end, of the table E located below the top of the trunk leaving a space above the table for the reception of garments, said table extending from the said compartment to the opposite end of the trunk with a hinge connection between the table and trunk at the end nearest the compartment; substantially as described.

2. A trunk having therein near one end a vertical partition forming two compartments, and a tray hinged to said partition and adapted to swing into a vertical or horizontal position, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with the trunk body, a wardrobe located therein, said wardrobe having one of its ends resting upon a projecting portion, secured to the inner side at one of the ends of the trunk and the other end hinged to an upright portion located upon the bottom of the trunk near one of the ends thereof, so that said wardrobe may be made to assume a vertical or horizontal position.

4. A trunk having a tray shorter than said trunk, hinged at one end a short distance

from one end of the trunk and having at the opposite end of the tray a clamping rod or other means for holding the ends of garments to said tray as set forth.

5. In a trunk, the combination with the trunk body, of a folding or vertically swung tray having on its edges covering strips of any suitable material, provided with straps and buckles for uniting the edges of said strips and securing the garments on the tray substantially as set forth.

6. A trunk having in combination a vertical partition near one end, a tray hinged thereto at one end, the opposite end of said tray having a clamping rod or bar, and the edges of said tray having canvas or other covering strips provided with straps and buckles, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

7. The combination with a trunk body, of a series of tables or trays, one above the other, each hinged at one end a short distance from one end of the trunk, and rests for the opposite ends of the trays when in horizontal position; substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1891.

JOSEPH RUNDBACK.

Witnesses:

J. S. ZERBE,

C. FRED BUCHMAN.