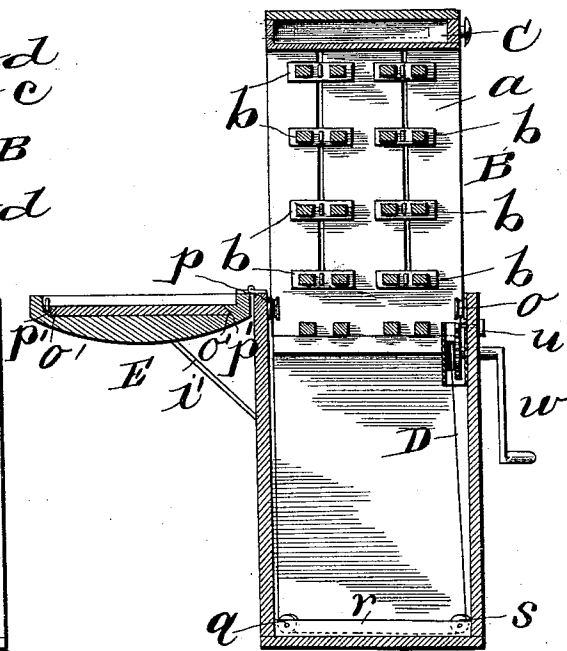
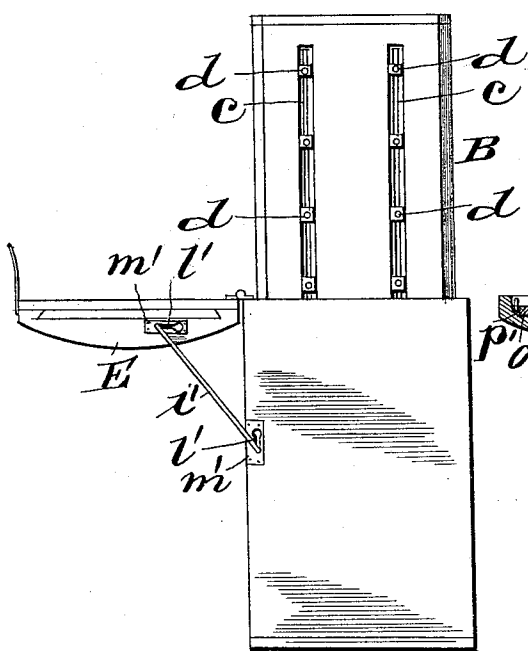
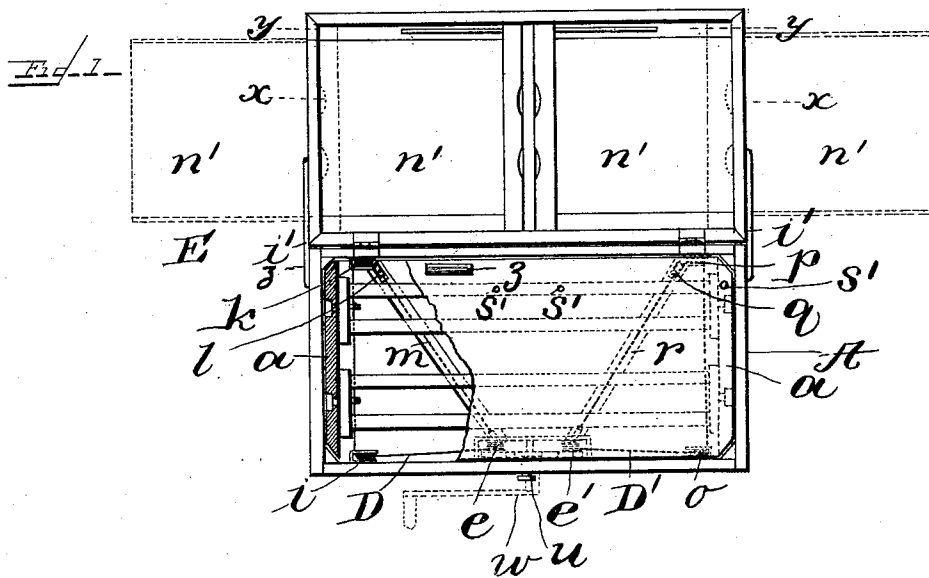


L. H. RAYMO & W. L. WOODS.  
SALESMAN'S SAMPLE TRUNK.

No. 487,493.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.



Witnesses  
D. W. Taubenschmidt,  
H. B. Reinohl

Inventors,  
L. H. Raymo  
W. L. Woods  
By D. C. Reinohl Attorney

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. H. RAYMO & W. L. WOODS.  
SALESMAN'S SAMPLE TRUNK.

No. 487,493.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.

Fig 4

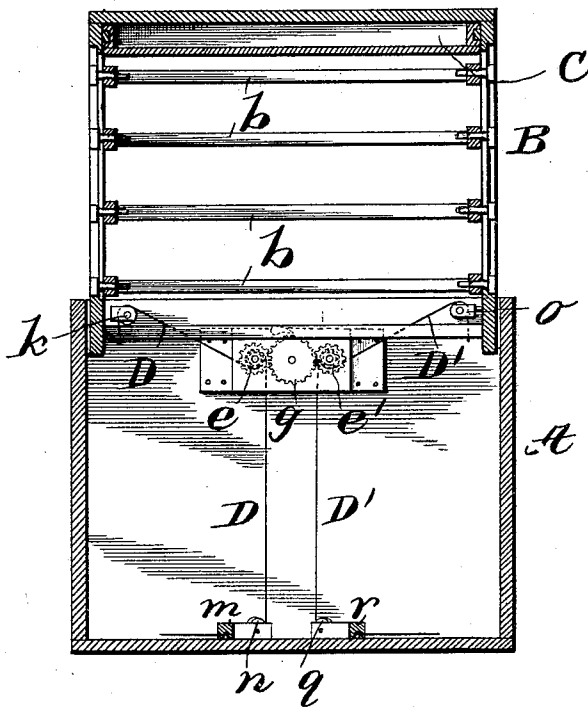


Fig 5

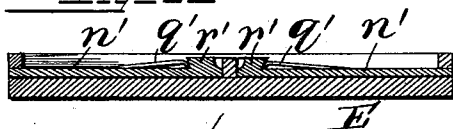


Fig 6

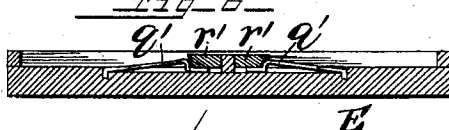


Fig 7

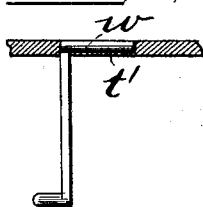


Fig 8

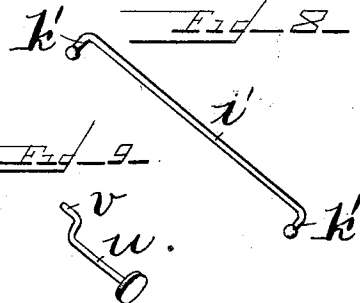


Fig 9

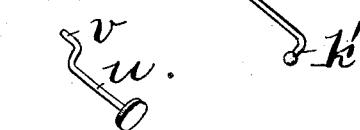
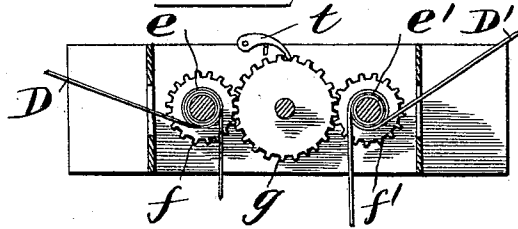


Fig 10



Witnesses  
D. A. Tauberschmidt  
H. B. Reinohl

Inventors  
L. H. Raymo  
W. L. Woods  
By D. C. Reinohl Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS H. RAYMO AND WILLIAM L. WOODS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## SALESMAN'S SAMPLE-TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,493, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed May 4, 1892. Serial No. 431,781. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, LOUIS H. RAYMO and WILLIAM L. WOODS, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Salesmen's Sample-Trunks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to trunks, and has for its object the construction of a trunk especially adapted for use by commercial travelers or salesmen to transport their articles from place to place without liability to damage in handling and form a convenient means for displaying such articles for sale.

The invention will be fully disclosed in the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a top plan view with the cover of the trunk thrown back and forming a counter for displaying articles for sale; Fig. 2, an end elevation showing the crate elevated; Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section; Fig. 4, a vertical longitudinal section; Fig. 5, a vertical longitudinal section through the cover on the line *xx*, Fig. 1; Fig. 6, a similar view on the line *yy*; Fig. 7, a section through the top of the crate on the line *zz*; Fig. 8, an enlarged perspective of one of the supports for the cover; Fig. 9, a similar view of the dog for raising the pawl out of engagement with the master-wheel to lower the crate, and Fig. 10 an enlarged side elevation of the master-wheel and pinions of the windlasses for raising and lowering the crate.

Reference being had to the drawings and the letters thereon, A indicates the body of the trunk, within which is a crate B, supporting between its ends *aa* a series of racks or trays *b*, which may be open racks, as shown, or they may be closed bottom trays, according to the line of merchandise or goods to be carried by the salesman. When racks are used, which are especially adapted for carrying hats, caps, or other articles, they are adjustably secured in vertical slots *cc* in the ends of the crate by bolts *d*, so that they may be

separated to accommodate hats of different heights. In the upper end of the crate is a drawer C to hold a brush, whisk-broom, or other articles of convenience for the salesman's use.

The crate B is supported upon the bottom of the trunk and is raised out of the trunk by means of cables *D D'*, which are wound upon windlasses *e e'*, each having a pinion *f f'* at one end, which engages with a master-wheel *g* between the pinions. The cables *D D'* are secured at both ends to their respective windlasses *e e'*, and the former passes from the windlass *e* to the sheave *i*, thence downward and across the trunk, under one end of the crate, thence upward over the sheave *k*, thence down to the bottom of the trunk and under sheave *l*, thence diagonally across and along the bottom of the trunk, under supporting-bar *m*, under sheave *n*, and thence upward to the windlass *e* again. The cable *D'* passes from the windlass *e'* to the sheave *o*, thence downward and across the opposite end of the trunk and under the end of the crate, thence upward over the sheave *p*, thence down to the bottom of the trunk and under sheave *q*, thence diagonally across and along the bottom of the trunk, under supporting-bar *r*, under sheave *s*, and thence upward to the windlass *e'* again. The crate, it will be observed, is thus always suspended upon the cables, except when resting upon the supporting-bars *m r* on the bottom of the trunk, and then the cables are taut under the crate, and in winding to raise the crate the cables are wound upon the windlasses from both ends, as is most clearly indicated in Fig. 10.

The crate B may be raised to any desired height out of the trunk and is supported by a pawl *t*, engaging with the master-wheel *g*, and is released therefrom when it is desired to lower the crate by a dog *u*, which passes through the front of the trunk and is provided at its inner end with a finger *v*, which engages the under side of the pawl to raise it out of engagement with the master-wheel. The windlasses are operated by a key or crank *w*, which engages the shaft of the master-wheel. The crate is open on both front and rear sides, so that the merchandise or goods contained therein are exposed to view

as soon as they emerge from the trunk; but to enable the salesman to display his stock of goods the cover E of the trunk is supported in a horizontal position, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, upon bars or rods *i'* to form a convenient counter. The rods *i'* are bent at right angles, as shown at *k' k'* in Fig. 8, and the ends enlarged to prevent accidental displacement from the slots *l'* in the plates *m'*, which are attached, respectively, to the cover and the end of the trunk, as shown in Fig. 2.

On the inside of the cover E are leaves *n' n'*, having beveled edges *o' o'*, which engage corresponding beveled surfaces *p' p'* in the cover and are extensible through the ends of the cover, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, to increase the display-surface. The leaves are secured in the cover by spring-latches *q' q'*, which engage one end of the bars *r' r'* on the inner end of the leaves. For convenience of carrying the rods *i'* they are inserted in holes *s' s'* in the top of the crate, the outer hole on one end being broken away in Fig. 1, and the key *w* in a recess *t'*.

By the construction shown sample goods are carried with far less breakage and injury

from handling the trunk in transportation than when packed in bulk in one compartment, and the goods can be displayed to customers for sale instantly for the reason that no unpacking is required.

The crate may be applied to trunks of ordinary construction by providing means for raising and lowering the same.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A trunk having a crate, in combination with hoisting mechanism for raising, lowering, and supporting the crate at any desired height and a cover supported in a horizontal plane for displaying merchandise.

2. A trunk provided with a cover and means for supporting it in a horizontal plane, in combination with leaves extensible through the ends of the cover.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS H. RAYMO.  
WILLIAM L. WOODS.

Witnesses:

JNO. T. MADDOX,  
D. C. REINOHL.