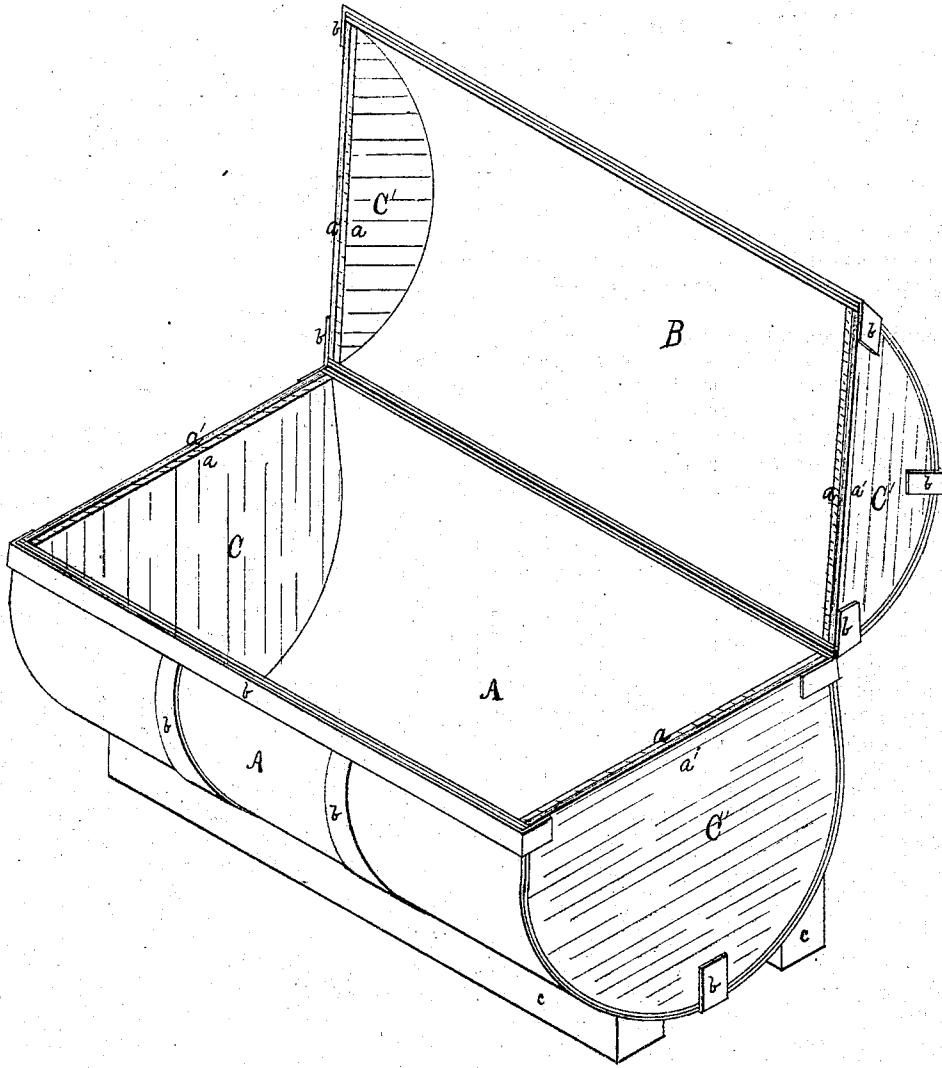


Thomas Hanvey.
TRUNK.

117625

PATENTED AUG 1 1871



Witnesses.

J.R. Douke }
C.N. Woodward }

Thomas Hawley Inventor, By

J. Fraser & Co.
attys. Buffalo N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS HANVEY, OF ELMA, ASSIGNOR TO THE HANVEY BARREL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 117,625, dated August 1, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS HANVEY, of Elma, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to an improvement in cylindrical trunks; and it consists in bending two or more thin strips of wood around a mandrel or form so that the strips of each shall break joints with each other, the same being clinched together by nails or rivets when the heads, which are composed of two or more thicknesses of wood, the grain of which crosses each other, are placed in position, when the whole is sawed lengthwise so as to form the body and lid of the trunk, as will hereinafter more fully be set forth.

In the drawing, the figure represents a perspective view, with the trunk open.

A is the body, and B the cover. These parts are each made of two or more thicknesses of thin wood or cut stuff, bent in cylindrical or oval form. The joints of the wood, if there are any, will "break" or alternate with each other. The ends C C' are also made of two or more thicknesses, with the grain crossing each other at right angles, as shown at *a a' a'*, to prevent shrinkage. *b b' b'* are metal or wooden straps, put around and across the trunk merely to strengthen it and keep it in shape. The hinges may be what is known as "strap-hinges," which will act as additional strengthening-pieces. *c c'* are longitudinal strips of wood fastened to the bottom of the trunk for it to set upright on. Legs, feet, knobs, or casters may be used for this purpose.

This trunk is made as follows: The cut stuff is bent twice around a cylinder in a single piece, or

it may be of two or more single pieces, one placed over the other. These are fastened together by nails or rivets, and then it is removed from the mandrel. The heads or ends are then put in and the straps or clamps put on, and the whole cut across longitudinally, as shown in the drawing, to form the top and bottom. The hinges are then attached and the feet or rests put on, and the trunk is ready for trimming and to receive the inner trays.

The advantages of this cylindrical form are that it unites great strength with cheapness of construction, and will stand bad usage in traveling better than any other kind of trunk. If thrown down violently it will rebound instead of falling as a dead weight, great elasticity being one of its main advantages. It will also pack better than other kinds, and it can be more easily trimmed and covered than the square or oblong trunk.

What I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a cylindrical trunk, formed by bending two or more thin strips of wood around a mandrel so that the joints of each will break with each other, and then clinching the parts together by rivets and providing the ends with heads of two or more thicknesses of wood, with the grain crossing each other, and then sawing across the whole to form the body and the cover of the trunk, and uniting them together by hinges, as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOS. HANVEY.

Witnesses:

LYMAN P. PERKINS,
C. N. WOODWARD.