H. H. LABADIE & B. B. BEERS.

LUNCHEON CASE AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1916.

1,238,074.

Patented Aug. 21, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

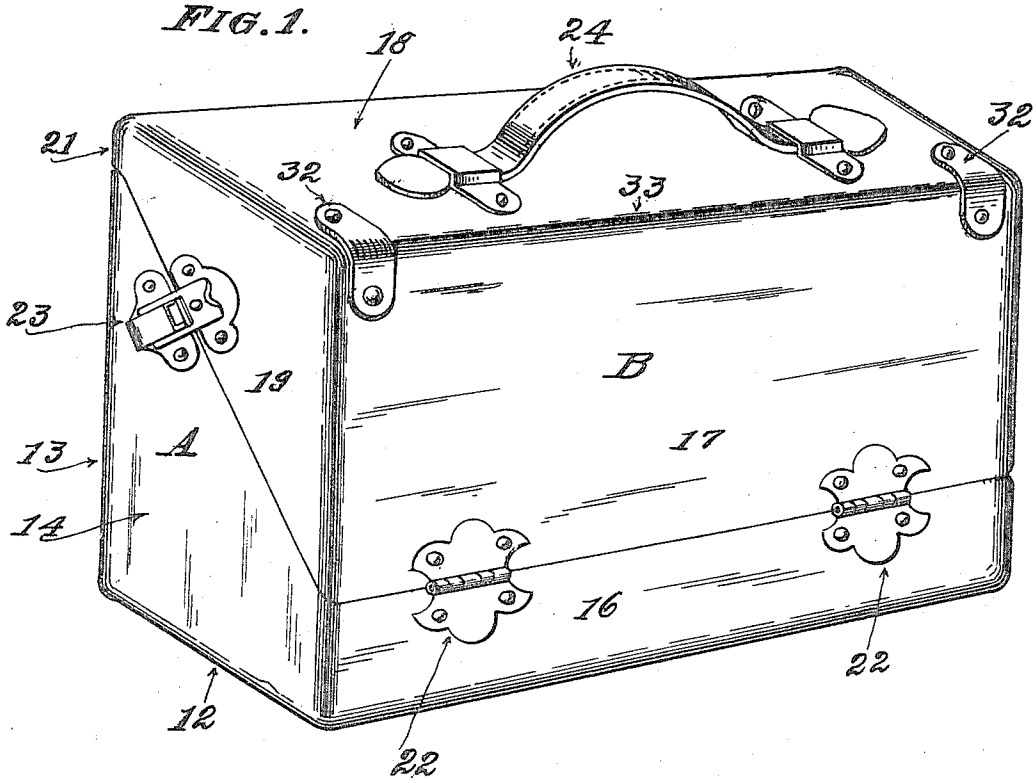
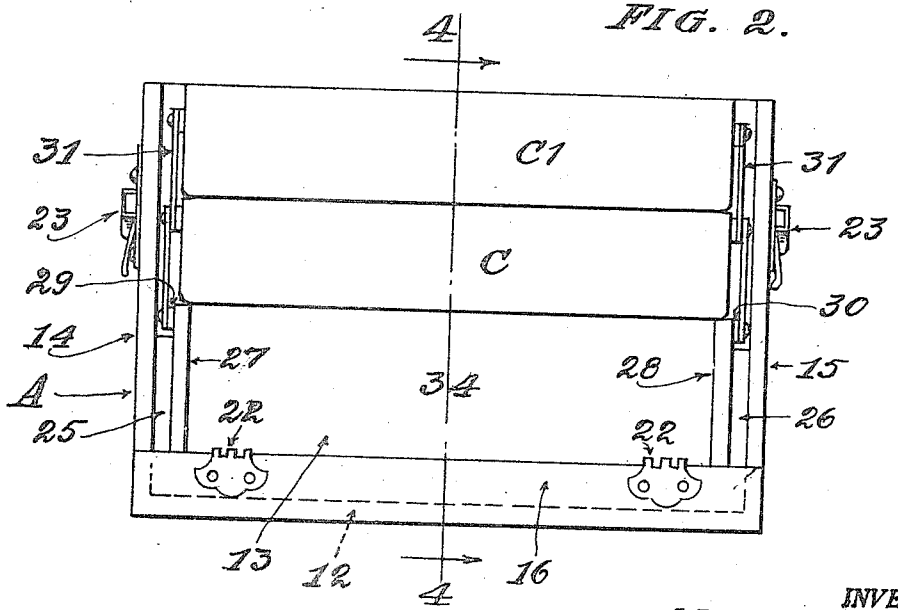


FIG. 2.



INVENTOR:
H. H. LABADIE,
B. B. BEERS,
By Michael J. Stark & Sons,
ATTORNEYS.

H. H. LABADIE & B. B. BEERS.

LUNCHEON CASE AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1916.

1,238,074.

Patented Aug. 21, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

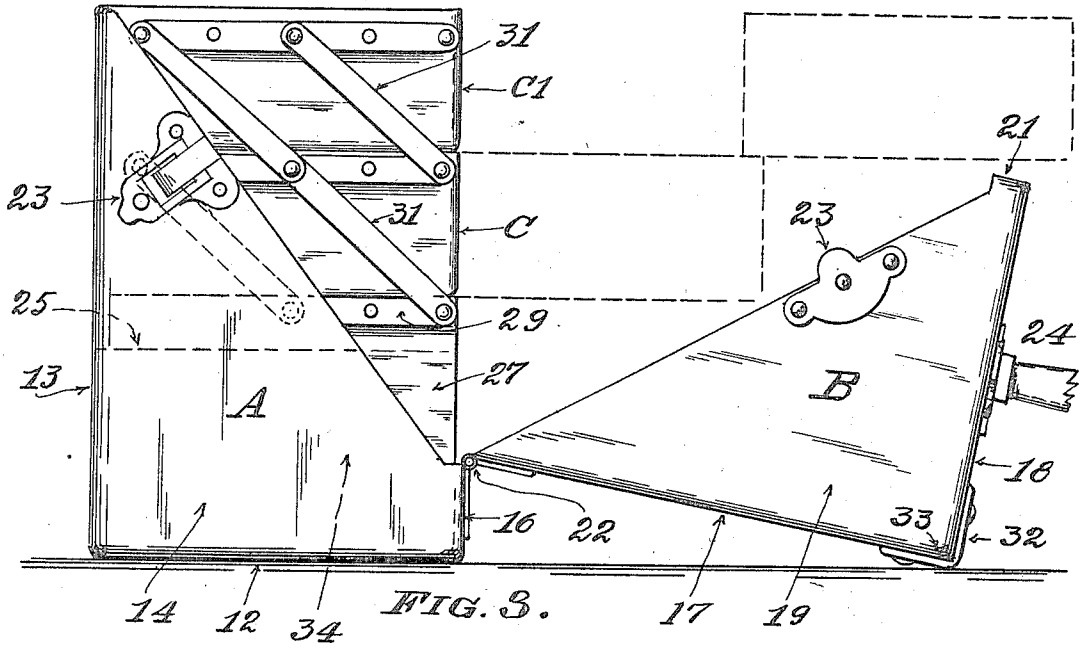
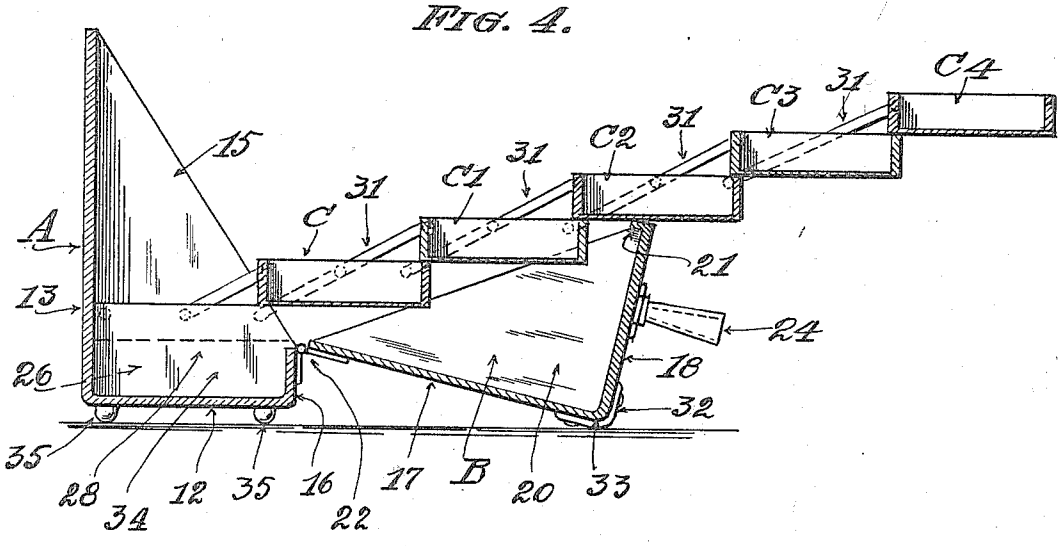


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.



INVENTOR:
H. H. LABADIE.
B. B. BEERS,
BY Michael J. Stark & Sons
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY HAMILTON LABADIE AND BURTON B. BEERS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-HALF TO SAID LABADIE AND ONE-HALF TO THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM SCHWEITZER, DECEASED.

LUNCHEON-CASE AND THE LIKE.

1,238,074. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 21, 1917.

Application filed April 19, 1916. Serial No. 92,124.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY HAMILTON LABADIE and BURTON B. BEERS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Luncheon-Cases and the like; and we do hereby declare that the following description of our said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheets of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which our said invention appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has general reference to luncheon and analogous cases; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claim.

The object of this invention is the production of an efficient, serviceable, convenient, and very attractive carrying case which is admirably adapted for use as a luncheon case, sample carrying case, and the like. It comprises, essentially, a box or container in which there are mounted a multiplicity of trays adapted to receive the articles to be carried, said trays being hingedly, or link connected so that they may be extended, and efficiently supported in such extended condition.

To attain these objects, we construct this carrying case, in the preferred embodiment of our invention, as illustrated in the drawings already mentioned, and in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of our carrying case. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, the front, or hingedly connected, portion being removed. Fig. 3 is an end elevation, and Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional elevation on line 4—4 of Fig. 2, the latter figure showing a greater number of trays than are illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, the extended trays in the latter figure being indicated in dotted lines.

Like parts are designated by the same symbols and characters of reference in all the figures.

The carrying case proper comprises two portions, A and B, respectively, the former being the main or back portion, and the latter the front portion, which said front portion is hingedly connected to the former, as will hereinafter more fully appear. The back portion of this case comprises a bottom 12, a back 13, two side members 14, 15, and a narrow front portion 16, thereby producing a rectangular receptacle. The two sides 14, 15, of the case are obliquely constructed, the obliquity starting at the upper terminal of the back wall 13, and ending at the upper margin of the narrow front portion 16, as clearly shown in the drawings.

The front portion of this carrying case is a substantial counterpart or duplicate of the back portion, except that in assembled condition the front portion is reversed. It comprises the front wall 17, the top proper 18, two side walls 19, 20, the latter walls being likewise diagonally cut away, and a narrow side portion 21, which latter portion is constructed to overlap the upper marginal edge of the back 13, as shown in Fig. 1, and forms, as it were, a continuation of the back wall 13.

The two members A, B, of this case are hingedly connected at the narrow front portion 16 and the marginal edge of the front wall 17, by means of hinges 22, and they are locked to each other when in closed condition, by snap locks 23, of any approved construction.

Upon the top proper 18, of the front portion B, of the case, there is provided a handle 24, by which the case is conveniently handled and carried about.

Within the back portion A of this case there are provided, and properly secured to the inner flanks of the side walls 14, 15, separators 25, 26, and adjacent to these separators or spacers there are two upstanding walls 27, 28, reaching to within a predetermined distance from the bottom 12. These two upstanding walls 27, 28, serve as means for attaching thereto horizontally disposed bars 29, 30, to which a series of superposed trays or receptacles C, C^1, C^2, C^3, C^4, etc., are movably connected by links 31. These trays are slightly longer than the clear space between the upright walls 27, 28, so as to allow the lowermost tray C to rest upon the upper marginal edges of said upright walls, as clearly shown in Fig. 2; and, since the trays, when in superposed condition rest one upon the other, said upright walls afford

means for supporting the entire series of trays and their contents in the superposed condition.

When the trays are in their extended condition, they are supported upon the narrow side portion 21 of the front B of the case, as illustrated in Fig. 4, so that the line of support is remote from the points of the link connection at the upright walls. The trays are, therefore, evenly balanced so that there is no possibility of the case tilting over when the trays are in their extended condition; and to prevent wear of the cover at the corner 33, where the front wall joins the top proper, we locate thereon preferably metallic angles 32, which angles raise the cover portion B of the case from the surface on which the carrying case may be placed and thereby protect the said corner 33.

Preferably metallic feet, 35, Fig. 4, may be fastened under the bottom 12 of the main portion A, to support the case free from any surface on which the case may be placed, and thereby protect the bottom from wear or abrasion.

It will now be observed that when the trays are in their superposed condition, there is afforded in the carrying case, underneath the lowermost tray quite a space 34, which space is adapted to receive articles to be carried; and in the case where there are only two trays, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, in such case, the device is admirably adapted for use as a luncheon container, wherein the aforesaid space 34 is especially fitted for receiving a bottle, not shown, or other vessel containing coffee, tea, or other liquid matter.

While we have heretofore described the preferred embodiment of our invention, we desire it to be understood that many of the details of construction hereinbefore disclosed may be changed without departing from the scope of our invention as defined in the subjoined claim.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

A luncheon or similar carrying case, comprising, in combination, a back or main portion, and a front portion, said front portion being hingedly connected to said main portion, the line of jointure of the two portions of said carrying case being a diagonal one at the ends of said two portions; said front portion having a member overlying, and forming an extension of, the back wall of the back portion, spacers located in said main portion; upright walls in said main portion adjacent said spacers; trays in said main portion; links constructed to connect said trays to each other, the lowermost of said trays being connected to said upstanding walls, said upright walls being constructed to support the lowermost tray when the trays are in superposed condition, said front portion being constructed to support the trays when in extended position remote from the point of connection of the lowermost tray with the said upstanding walls; and reinforcing members on the front portion of the carrying case, said reinforcing members being constructed to support the front portion of the carrying case free from a surface on which said carrying case may be placed, when in opened condition.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have hereunto set our hands, at Chicago, Ill., this 8th day of April, 1916.

HARRY HAMILTON LABADIE.
BURTON B. BEERS.