Jan. 21, 1936. A. LEVINE ET AL 2,028,339

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Fig. 1

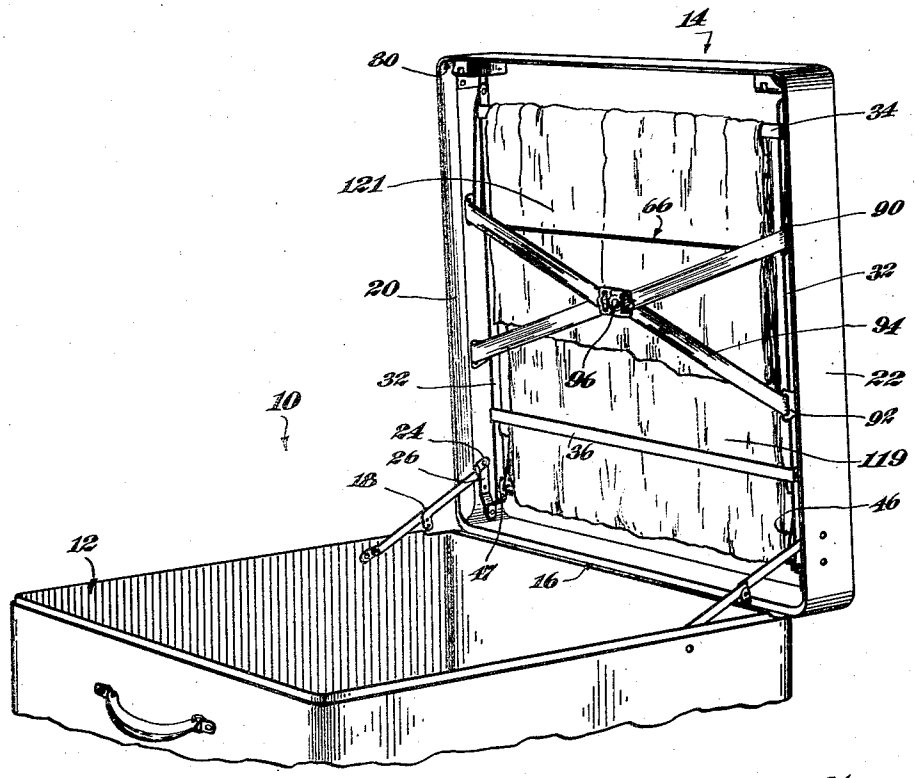
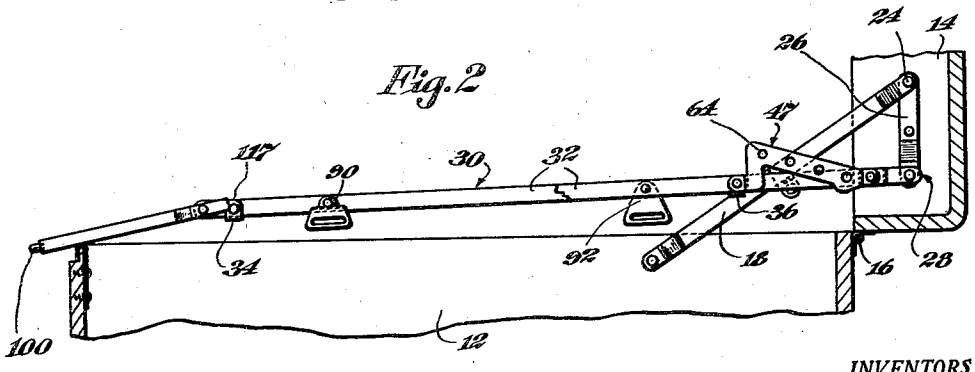


Fig. 2



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Jan. 21, 1936. A. LEVINE ET AL 2,028,339

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Filed Feb. 15, 1932 5 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3

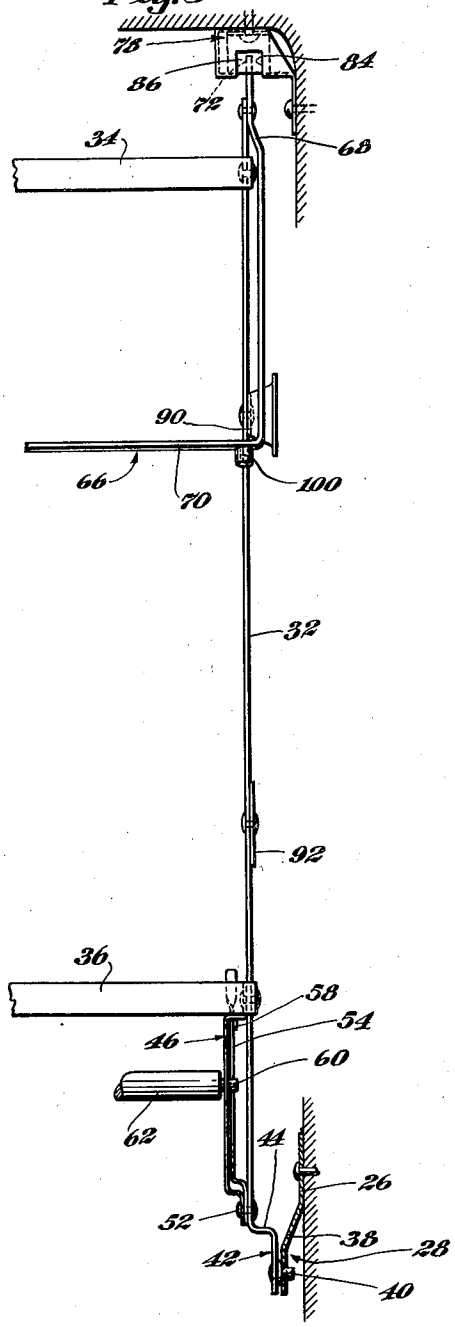
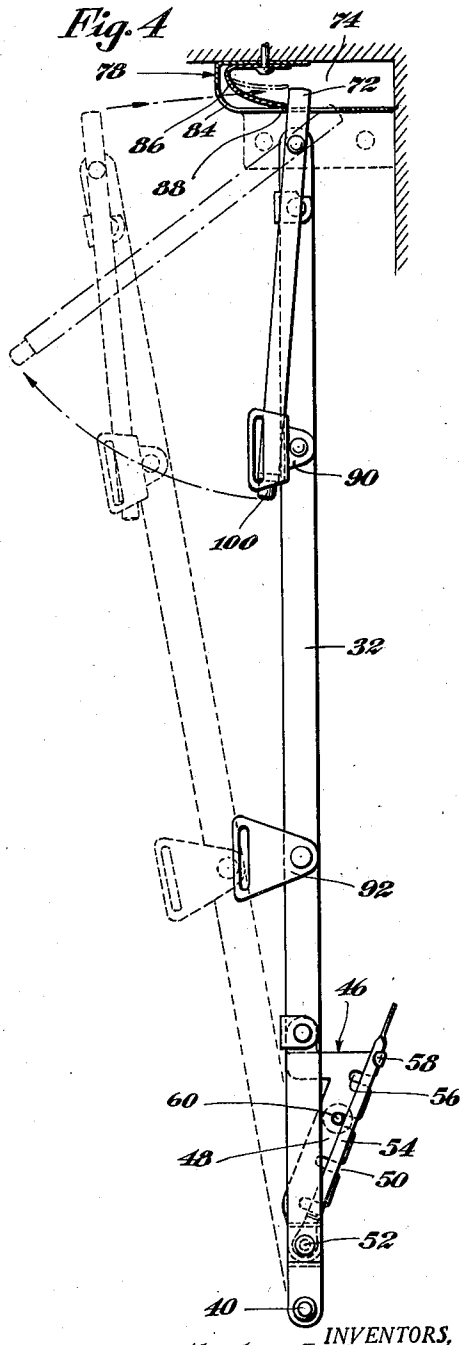


Fig. 4



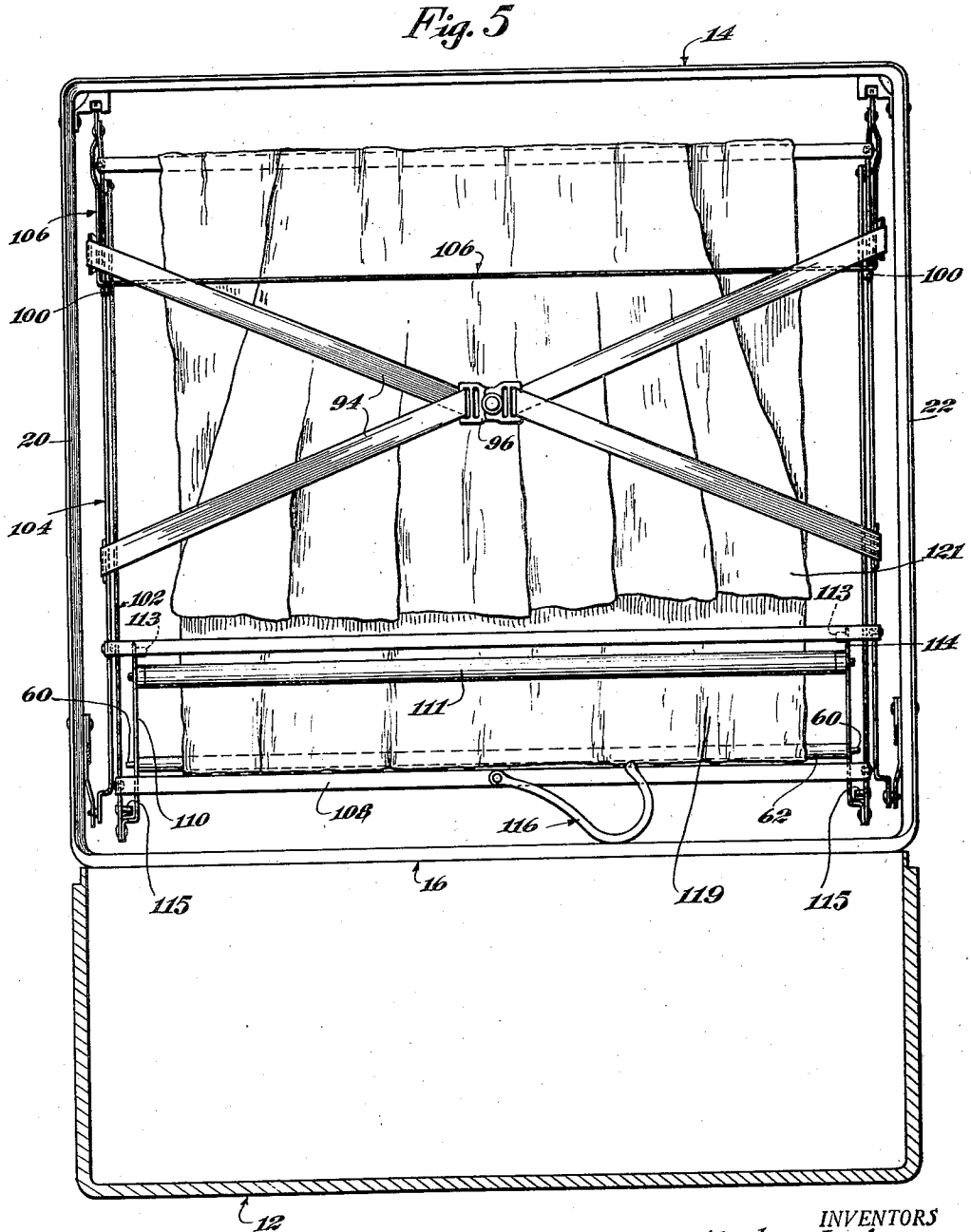
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Filed Feb. 15, 1932 5 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 5



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Jan. 21, 1936. A. LEVINE ET AL 2,028,339

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Filed Feb. 15, 1932 5 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 6

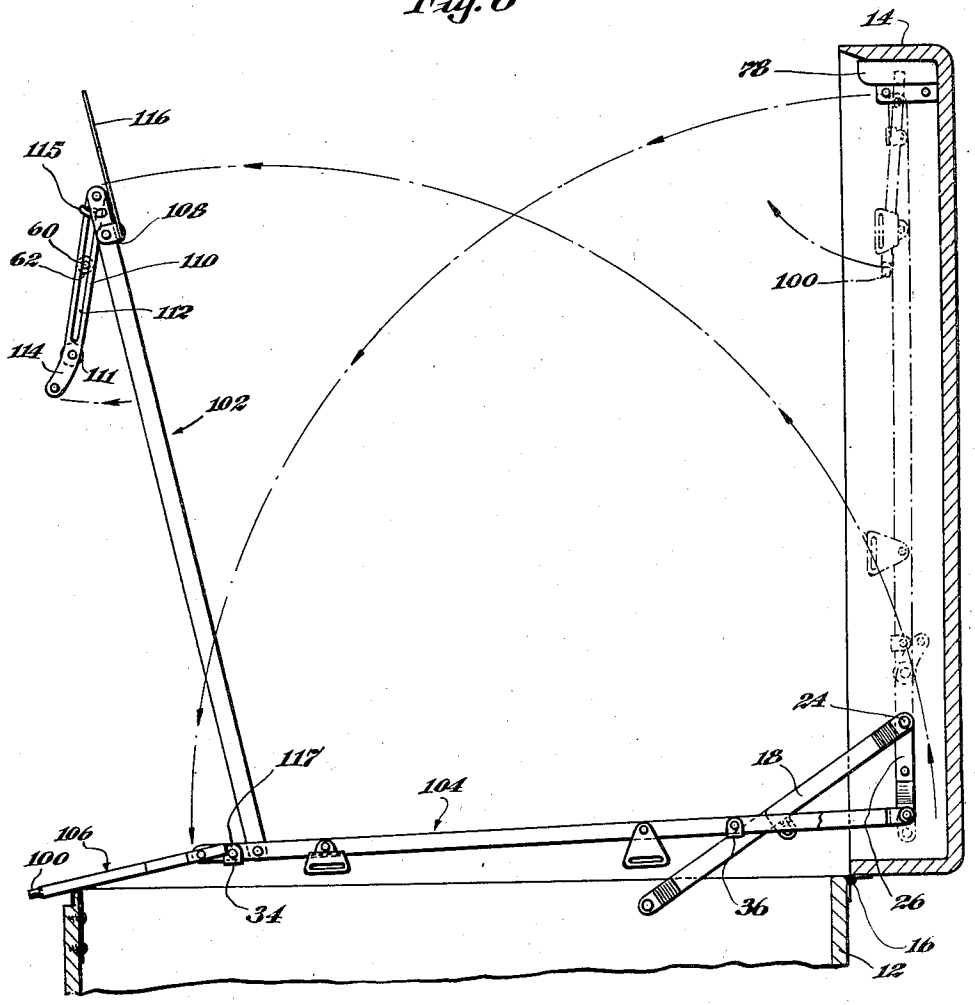
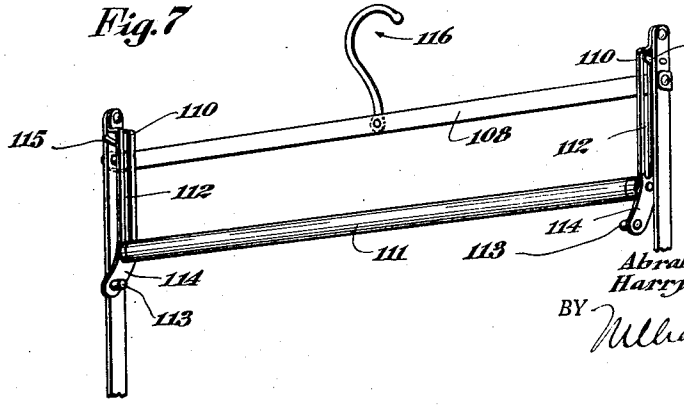


Fig. 7



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Jan. 21, 1936. A. LEVINE ET AL 2,028,339

BAGGAGE

Filed Feb. 15, 1932 5 Sheets-Sheet 5

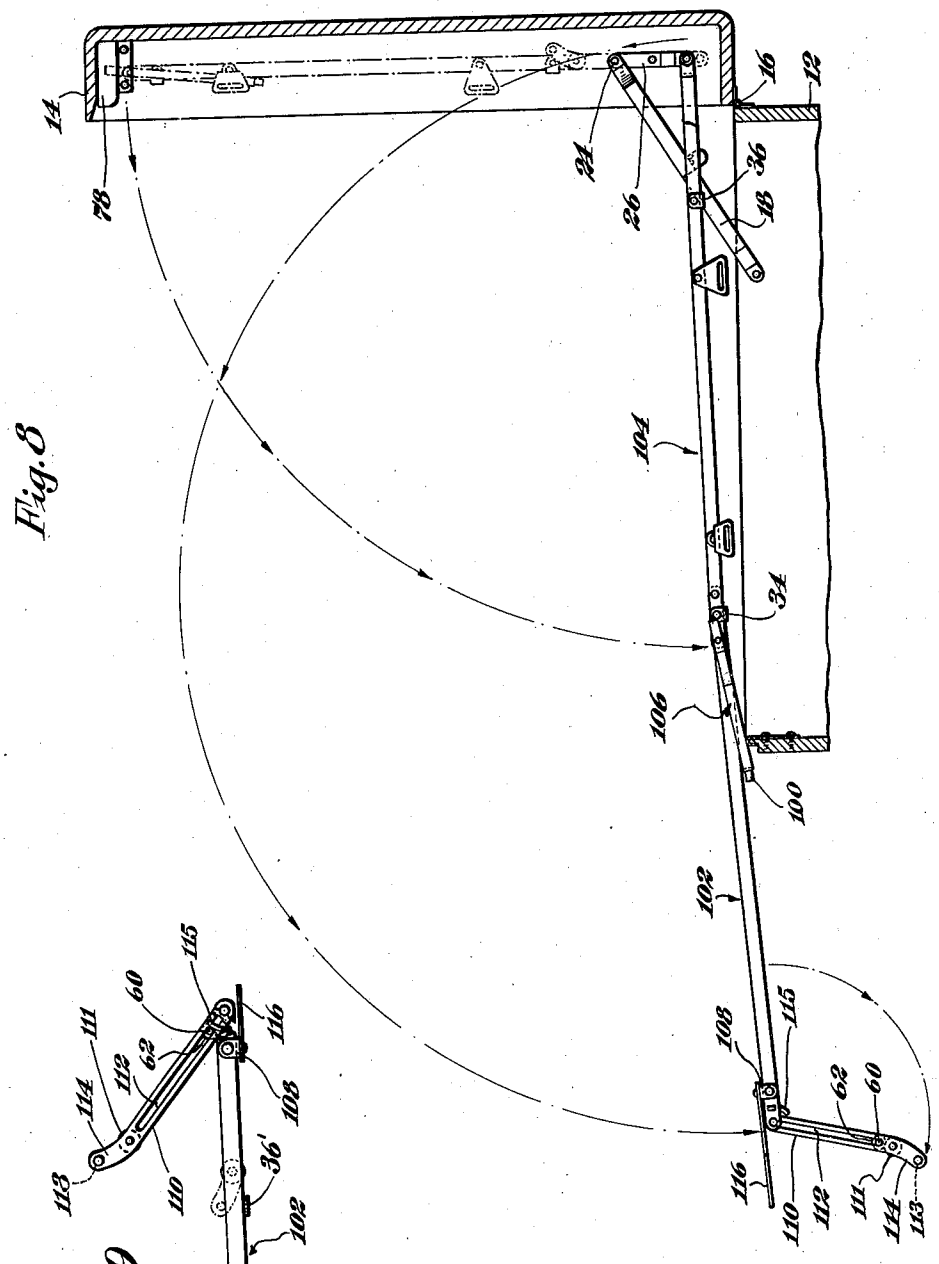


Fig. 8

Fig. 9

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Patented Jan. 21, 1936 2,028,339

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,028,339

BAGGAGE

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West Orange, N. J.

Application February 15, 1932, Serial No. 592,930

19 Claims. (Cl. 190—41)

This invention relates to baggage.

In the particular relation described herein, the invention is shown as applied to that type of baggage commonly known as "overnight bags", although, of course, it is not intended so to limit the invention unless hereinafter specifically so indicated. Such bags consist substantially of a deep body portion and a relatively shallow cover, both of which generally are rigid in structure. Such bags are intended to house such articles as may be necessary for an overnight trip. Garments carried in the bag, because of the bag's general structure, may not readily be positioned to assure their retention in wearable form after removal from the bag.

It is an object of the invention to provide, for baggage of the type indicated, means for retaining garments therein at all times in condition for wear. The garment retaining means may, for certain purposes of the invention, be positioned to be housed within the bag cover, permitting use of the rest of the bag for articles other than garments.

It is an object of the invention to provide a garment retainer of the type indicated, which may, if desired, readily be removed from the bag when its use therein is not desired, if it be desired to separate the garments from the bag without rearranging them upon hangers, as, for instance, to replace them in a closet.

It is an object of the invention to provide, for use in baggage, a garment rack which may be opened out and be positioned to make accessible garments retained thereon, the rack being so constructed and so assembled with the baggage that it is readily collapsed into its housing, or extended therefrom and then supported upon the body of the bag.

It is an object of the invention to provide a garment rack of the character indicated for baggage upon which may be assembled a plurality of garment layers, as desired by the packer, the layers, at least at one of the supports, being separated from each other by rollers, freely insertible into the rack. Preferably, the rollers are arranged so that the layers of garments will be formed not only between rollers but, by the arrangement of the roller supports, separate garment layers laterally of the rack may be effected.

It is an object of the invention, to provide, for baggage substantially rigid in structure, and in which the cover is movable into angular position with relation to the body of the baggage and may be so sustained, a garment carrier capable of being collapsed for housing, with garments retained thereon, within the cover, or it may be extended, when the cover is so sustained, to rest upon the body of the bag for ready access to garments retained thereon.

For the purpose of this invention, in association with bags such as indicated and within the covers thereof, there are positioned frameworks. The framework, preferably of strap iron or steel, is pivoted at the end of the covers adjacent the cover hinge, so that the framework, as a whole, may move out of or into the cover. The cover itself, by means of an arrangement, such as described in the patent to Levine No. 1,779,281, granted October 21, 1930, may be positioned and retained open with respect to the body of the bag. When so positioned, the rack may be moved out of the cover to give immediate access to portions thereof.

Carried on the rack is a means for receiving one or more rollers. At the end of the rack opposite this means a fixed bar or a roller may be supported. Between this bar and the other roller or rollers, apparel may be stretched and retained. To assist in the latter purpose, suitable straps are provided. These straps, in addition to retaining the garments, serve to retain an auxiliary frame, pivoted upon the main frame, against movement away from the main frame. This auxiliary frame, in addition to providing a handle for manipulating the main framework, is arranged to interlock with a member carried by the cover. The interlock, made positive by the engagement of the straps with the auxiliary frame, locks the framework as a whole within the cover until its removal is desired. In such case, upon release of the straps, the auxiliary frame may be actuated to move the entire framework about its pivots and out of the cover.

The framework is pivoted within the cover in such manner that, by applying slight pressure laterally of the ends closely adjacent the pivots, it may be released from its pivots, and be removed as a unit from the bag. In one modification, there is assembled with the framework a hook or hanger, by which, if desired, after the framework has so been removed from the bag, it may be hung or similarly positioned in any manner desired externally of the bag.

In order to avoid packing too many garments one upon the other, with the consequent bulking, and consequent creasing, of garments, it is desirable that the garments be separated from each other into distinct layers. For this purpose rollers are arranged in such manner that layers of garments, extending in the same direction as the

rack, but slightly laterally and longitudinally disposed relatively to each other, are produced. In one modification of the invention, a roller retainer permits the simple and immediate association with the rack of a limited number of rollers, as they are desired for the purposes indicated. This arrangement permits garments to be assembled easily and without interference with other garments already positioned.

Other objects of this invention will hereinafter be set forth, or will be apparent from the description and the drawings, in which are illustrated embodiments of apparatus for carrying out the invention.

The invention, however, is not intended to be restricted to any particular construction or arrangement of parts, or to any particular application of such construction, or to any specific manner of use, or to any of the various details thereof herein shown and described, as the same may be modified in various particulars or be applied in many varied relations without departing from the spirit and scope of the claimed invention, the practical embodiments herein illustrated and described merely showing some of the various forms and modifications in which the invention might be embodied.

For the attainment of these objects and of such other objects as may hereinafter appear or be pointed out, we have illustrated an embodiment of our invention in the drawings in which the same reference characters refer to the same parts throughout, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of an "overnight bag", shown open a rack embodying the invention being shown collapsed into the cover;

Fig. 2 is a view of the bag shown in Fig. 1, the bag and a part of the rack and of the bag being broken away, the rack being shown positioned extended from the top to make the clothing thereon accessible, some of the elements, such as the straps, being omitted;

Fig. 3 is a front elevational detail of a portion of a rack, shown in collapsed relation to the cover, portions of the support for the rack and of the cover being shown in section;

Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation of the structure in Fig. 3, portions being shown in section to illustrate the relation of parts, and parts being shown in dotted lines and dot-and-dash lines to designate the relationship of elements in different positions;

Fig. 5 is a view in front elevation of a bag, with its cover sustained raised into fully open position, the body of the bag being broken away in section, and a rack embodying the invention in modified form being shown collapsed into the cover, the means for sustaining the cover open not being shown;

Fig. 6 is a view of Fig. 5, similar to Fig. 2, except that the entire cover section is shown, illustrating the modified form of the rack, two positions of the rack being shown, one in full lines, and the other in dotted lines;

Fig. 7 is a view in perspective of a portion of the rack shown in Figs. 5 and 6;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6, the garment carrying frame being shown lowered down upon the baggage and there supported for removal or association of garments; and

Fig. 9 is an enlarged detail view, partially in section, of a portion of the garment supporting rack.

The bag **10**, illustrated in Fig. 1, and of the type commonly known as the "overnight bag", may consist of a body **12** and a cover **14**, the two hinged together preferably along the line **16** so that the cover, if desired, may be opened out, as indicated in Fig. 1. Preferably, there is associated with a cover and body of the types indicated, means **18** for sustaining the cover in its open position. This means has been described in the patent aforesaid and, except for its functioning to retain the bag open at desired times, it requires no further reference here.

Preferably, the cover is of substantially rigid structure providing walls **20** and **22** to which means **18** is pivoted at **24**. Pivots **24** may be formed as parts of brackets **26**, secured to walls **20** and **22**. These brackets also provide a pivotal support **28** for a rack **30**. This rack may be formed from strap iron or steel; in such case, it would consist of a pair of lateral pieces **32**, held spaced apart by bars **34** and **36**, riveted, or in other similar manner secured, to pieces **32**.

As appears in Fig. 3, pivotal support **28** is comprised in a prong **38** extending from or formed as a part of bracket **26**. Into a recess in each prong, a pin **40**, carried on the inturned finger **42** at the end of each piece **32**, may be seated and by making the fingers **42** resilient, the pins **40** may be removed from their receivers by flexing fingers **42**. Closely adjacent the bends **44** forming fingers **42**, there are secured the inwardly displaced roller carriers **46** and **47**. The carriers may, and preferably are made of the same material as the rack. Each piece **32** may have secured thereto carriers like the carrier **46** shown in Fig. 4. Preferably, however, only one of this type is used in any one assembly, the other one being of the type denoted by **47**.

Each of the carriers has a body portion **48** offset inwardly from the pieces **32**, and also rearwardly, as appears in Fig. 4, for a purpose to be made apparent. Carrier **46** has a plurality of notches **50** extending inwardly from the rear edge thereof. Pivoted on a rivet **52**, anchoring the retainer to piece **32**, is a spring finger **54**, the width of which is less than the length of notches **50**. Beyond the last notch **56**, the metal of the carrier may be turned up to form a prong **58** beneath which finger **54** may be latched. The elasticity of the finger would tend to seat it against the carrier. When the finger is so seated and retained under prong **58**, the extent of the notch left free is sufficient to permit rotation of a pin **60** at the end of a roller **62** intended to be carried between the two carriers.

Carrier **47**, as seen in Fig. 2, may have merely a plurality of openings **64** for receiving pins **60**, carrier **46** providing for locking the roller ends to prevent their separation from the rack. The rearward offset of the carrier bodies permits association of a plurality of rollers with the rack, so that the lines between each roller and the bar **34**, with which garments are assembled, are in different angular relationships to the main body of the rack. The association of garments with the rack in different layers thus results.

At the ends of pieces **32** removed from the carriers, there is pivotally carried an auxiliary frame **66**. This auxiliary frame preferably consists of a single piece of strap metal, bent into U-shape and provided with the offset portions **68** permitting free pivotal movement of the frame with relation to the pieces. The frame is pivoted so that its cross-bar **70** will abut the pieces **32** when positioned as shown in full lines in Fig. 4, and may not be collapsed entirely within the extent of the pieces.

Frame 66 provides extending ends 72 which, when positioned as shown in full lines in Figs. 1, 3 and 4, are engaged within the chambers 74 of housings 78. Each outer corner 80 of the cover has secured in it one of these housings. Each of the housings has a slot 84 through which an end 72 may enter and extends, when the frame is moved into interlocked position. Carried by the housing and the cover is a leaf spring 86 which extends down to and rests against the wall of the housing at slot 84. This spring presents a free end 88 against which the end 72 of the frame will abut when the rack, as a unit, has been moved into the collapsed position shown in full lines in Fig. 4.

As will be noted, it will be necessary to pivot this frame forwardly, as indicated by the arrow, into the dot-and-dash line position of Fig. 4, before the rack may be released to move about its pivots for making the articles on the rack accessible. To retain the frame against such movement, pieces 32 are provided with strap anchors 90 and 92, in each of which the end of a strap 94 may be anchored. The straps are provided with suitable catches 96 for engagement with each other. As noted from Figs. 3 and 4, anchors 90 are positioned so that their ends of the straps must pass over the cross-bar 70 of frame 66, when positioned in fully collapsed relationship, and thus serve to retain the entire rack locked in position when ends 72 engage ends 88.

To separate ends 72 and 88, the catches 96 are separated to release the straps, and bar 70 is grasped and moved outwardly. If desired, buttons 100 may be provided on the frame 66 or its bar 70 to permit a readier handhold on the frame for manipulating it.

In Figs. 5 to 9, inclusive, a modified structure is shown, in which case garment supporting rack 102 is itself movable with relation to a rack 104 carrying the auxiliary frame 106. Upon viewing Figures 6 and 8 of the drawings, it will be seen that the rack section 102 is so related to the section 104 that when swung to the position of Figure 8, the all over length of the rack structure in its extended position as shown in Figure 8 will be such as to cause the major portion of the rack 102 to extend beyond and free of the end of the baggage and in the instant case in front of the baggage and in this manner to bring the free outer garment supporting end of the rack 102 in such position that the garments can be draped over the garment carrying members at this end in a pendent position without interference by any portion of the luggage carrier. The value of this will be understood when it is appreciated that a bag of the character herein referred to is generally placed upon the end of a table or bed and opened and the rack then extended forwardly to bring the garment hanging end well forward of the bag and of the supporting base to permit the garments to be draped thereover with a full clearance therebelow. The first rack 102, in this case, has a cross-bar 108, similar to bar 34, to rigidify it and may further be provided with additional cross braces 36', (see Figure 9). Pivoted at the end of rack 102 are a pair of arms 110. A fixed roller 111, secured to and extending between these arms, rigidifies them. These arms each have a slot 112 extending longitudinally thereof toward the turned out end 114. Inwardly extending buttons 113 are provided on these ends. These slots, as appears in Figs. 6 to 9, inclusive, provide means whereby the pins 60 may be quickly and simply inserted to assemble rollers 62 with the rack unit. By reason of the free, pivoting movement of arms 110, the garments may be arranged in a plurality of layers in substantially the same manner as set forth for the carriers of Figs. 1 to 4. On rack 102, immediately adjacent the pivots of arms 110, arcuate projections 115 are positioned, for a purpose to appear. Intermediately of bar 108 may be pivoted a hook 116 or similar elements, for purposes to appear.

As shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the rack may be positioned in one of a number of relations to the bag. In carriage, the rack is assembled so that ends 72 are locked by springs 86, and are so retained by straps 94. On release of the straps, frame 66 may be moved into the dot-and-dash line position of Fig. 4 to release ends 72 from the locking engagement of springs 86. Then the entire rack may be moved into the position shown in Fig. 2, that is, the ends 72 are brought into engagement with the turned-out ends 117 of the cross-bar 34, suitably cut out to provide a shoulder against which the ends may abut. Frame 66, with the rack extending in the manner shown, then forms a horizontal support for the garments 119 carried between the rollers and cross-bar 34. In this position, as shown in Fig. 2, the garments are made accessible for withdrawal from the rack, or may, in this position, be assembled into the relation shown in Fig. 1. The garments, for assembly, are first arranged, while the rack is in the position of Fig. 2, over a roller. Then the pins 60 are assembled in the requisite notch 50 and opening 64. The garment ends 121 are then slung over bar 34. To collapse the rack into the cover, it is merely raised out of the position of Fig. 2, the garment ends hanging over bar 34, and the frame 66 positioned in the dash line position of Fig. 4. Then as a unit, rack and frame are pressed to move ends 72 beyond springs 86, which will rise as shown in Fig. 4 to permit their passage. Then straps 94 may be applied over rack 66 and the garments, and the entire arrangement will remain fixed in position.

In the structures of Figs. 5 to 9, inclusive, the rack is opened outwardly in substantially the same manner as indicated. However, when opened, as shown in the full line position of Fig. 6, rack 102 may be moved upwardly, as shown, to make accessible the garments carried over the roller and the cross-bar. In either case, when the rack is opened out as indicated, fingers 42 may be pressed inwardly to release pins 40 from prongs 38. Then the entire rack may be positioned externally of the case as may be desired. In the particular structure of Figs. 5, 6 and 7, hook 116 may be used for the latter purpose. When assembled within the cover of the bag, the hook may be positioned as shown in Fig. 5 for the sake of compactness.

When the rack 102 is initially opened, in Fig. 6, the auxiliary frame 106 is brought to rest upon the case edge. Then the turned out ends 114 will position the buttons 113, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 9, so that they may readily be grasped and the arms 110 raised. In doing this, the slots will be brought to a position of about 45° or more, as seen in full lines in Fig. 9. The rollers, however, will be prevented from rolling out of the slots by the projections 115 which are of sufficient extent and so positioned to prevent such separation until substantially a 90° movement of the arms with relation to the rack has been effected.

Before this occurs, however, the rack will have been raised to the position of Fig. 6, when the

rollers no longer will tend to fall out of the slots. The rack may then be lowered to the position of Fig. 8. Now rollers and garments may be positioned at will, as the projections 115 are out of guarding relation.

To assemble garments, the rack is positioned as in Fig. 8. The garments are doubled over a roller, and the roller dropped in place in the slots. Then the rack and the arms are swung back, the bar 34 and the cross-bar of the frame 106 preventing the garments from sagging down into the bag. Finally, the rack comes to rest upon bar 36 with the garment ends hanging over bar 34. The rack 104 is now moved as a unit into the closed position of Fig. 5, whereupon the straps may be applied.

Many other changes could be effected in the particular apparatus designed, and in the methods of operation set forth, and in specific details thereof, without substantially departing from the invention intended to be defined in the claims, the specific description being merely to illustrate operative embodiments carrying out the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described our invention and illustrated its use, what we claim as new and useful and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In combination with a travelling bag, a cover for the bag pivotally connected therewith, a dismountable clothing rack capable of suspension independently of the bag, the rack being removably mounted within the cover and formed for interfitting engagement with and collapse thereinto and adapted for removal by manually flexing portions thereof, and without the use of tools, and means for retaining the rack within the cover, said means including a handle for manipulating the rack and forming a support for the rack by engagement with the walls of the bag, when extended.

2. In a garment supporting rack, a plurality of garment supporting rollers, a pair of parallel spaced members for supporting said rollers and each provided with a slot adapted to slidably receive the ends of said rollers, and a fixed roller positioned between said members adjacent to one end of said slots.

3. In an article of luggage comprising complementary bottom and cover members pivotally united along one side thereof by hinge means, a foldable rack pivotally mounted within the cover member to swing about an axis parallel to and adjacent said hinge means within the limits set by the walls of said members and to nest within said cover member when folded and to extend outwardly of the bottom member beyond the side of the bottom member removed from the hinge thereof when it is unfolded and extended to its maximum length and positioned so as to overlie said bottom member, movable means carried by said rack and adapted to cooperate with the side of said bottom member farthest removed from the hinge thereof, means on said rack cooperating with said movable means to support the rack above said body member and in overlying relation thereto, and to prevent movement of said rack thereinto, and garment-supporting means positioned on the free outer end of said rack adapted to receive garments thereover in pendent relation outside of the confines of said article of luggage when said rack is positioned in extended relation so as to overlie said bottom member.

4. A rack as defined in claim 3 in which the movable means is pivoted to the rack at an intermediate portion thereof.

5. A rack as in claim 3 in which the movable means is in the form of a bracket pivoted to the rack and adapted to fold against the under side of said rack and having stop means thereon engaging said cooperating means on said rack to prevent its movement to the upper side thereof.

6. A device as defined in claim 3 in which the rack is constituted by pivotally united sections and stop means on said rack adapted to limit the relative positions of said sections in such a manner that they are free to assume an end to end relation in which they lie in substantially a single plane, and are free to angle to one side of said coplanar position but not to the other side.

7. In combination with a piece of luggage comprising two complementary sections, hingedly united along one side thereof, one section constituting a base member, and the other a cover member, and having a collapsible bracket limiting the relative separation of said base and cover members to an angular movement of substantially ninety degrees about their hinge, a rack pivoted within said cover member so that its axis of pivoting is parallel to and adjacent to the axis of said hinge uniting the base and cover members, said rack being free to swing about its pivot within the limits set by the walls of said members and adapted to nest within said cover when in one limiting position and to enter said body member when in its other limiting position, adjustable means carried by said rack at a point spaced a substantial distance from the hinged end thereof for preventing its entry into said body member and for supporting it in overlying relation thereto, and garment supporting means pivotally carried by said rack at a point spaced a substantial distance from the hinged end thereof so as to extend beyond the wall of the body member farthest removed from the hinge thereof when said rack is in overlying relation to said body member, and said garment supporting means being also adapted to be nested within said cover member together with said rack, whereby garments may be placed on said garment supporting means in pendent relation outside of the confines of said article of luggage preparatory to being positioned therewithin, and may then be positioned within said article when the rack and the garment supporting means are nested within the cover member.

8. In a device as defined in claim 7, stop means on said rack adapted to prevent movement of said garment-supporting means substantially below the plane of said rack.

9. In combination with a luggage carrier having a bottom member and a cover member pivotally united, a rack pivotally mounted for free pivotal movement within the cover member adjacent the pivotal connection thereof, and adapted to nest within said cover member, a brace pivotally carried by the free end of said rack and adapted to extend to a position substantially in the plane of said rack and to rest on the outer wall of the bottom member, when the cover is in upstanding position and the rack overlies the bottom member, cooperating means on said rack and said brace to define the extended position thereof, and whereby said brace, cooperating with the outer wall, will serve to support said rack and to prevent movement of the same within the confines of said bottom member.

10. In a device of the character defined in claim 9, a second rack pivotally mounted within the first-mentioned rack at a point spaced a substantial distance from the hinged end thereof and

adapted to have its free end extend beyond the bottom member when the two racks are extended in substantially horizontal end-to-end relation overlying said base member, and also adapted to be nested within the cover member when collapsed in relation to the first-mentioned rack.

11. In a device of the character defined in claim 9, a second rack pivotally mounted within the first-mentioned rack at a point spaced a substantial distance from the hinged end thereof and adapted to have its free end extend beyond the bottom member when the two racks are extended in substantially horizontal positions overlying said base member, and also adapted to be nested within the cover member, and garment-supporting means carried by the free end of said second rack.

12. In a device of the character defined in claim 9 complementary means within the cover member and on said brace adapted to coact to lock the same in nested relation to the cover member.

13. In a device of the character defined in claim 9, a second rack pivotally mounted within the first-mentioned rack at a point spaced a substantial distance from the hinged end thereof and adapted to have its free end extend beyond the bottom member when the two racks are extended in substantially horizontal end-to-end relation overlying said base member, and also adapted to be nested within the cover member when collapsed in relation to the first-mentioned rack, and complementary within the cover member and on said brace adapted to coact to lock the same in nested relation to the cover member.

14. In a device of the character defined in claim 9, a second rack pivotally mounted within the first-mentioned rack at a point spaced a substantial distance from the hinged end thereof and adapted to have its free end extend beyond the bottom member when the two racks are extended in substantially horizontal positions overlying said base member, and also adapted to be nested within the cover member, and garment-supporting means carried by the free end of said second rack, and complementary means within the cover member and on said brace adapted to coact to lock the same in nested relation to the cover.

15. A hand carried luggage case, comprising a body and a cover hingedly connected at the rear of the case, a garment carrying element pivotally mounted at its inner end in the cover adjacent the hinged connection between the body and the cover and adapted to be swung into and out of the cover to a lowered position over the body of the case, a member pivoted to the outer end of the element and swingable from a collapsed position alongside of the element to a position extending beyond the element and out of the body of the case for contact therewith to hold the element, when lowered, above the body of the case, and stops on the element for holding the member in extended position, said member being in the form of a frame, the side portions of which adjacent the pivotal connection of the member with the element are angularly disposed to hold the member when in contact with the stops at a downward inclination to the element.

16. In combination with a rack as defined in claim 3, complementary means carried by said movable means and by the cover member of the article of luggage for the purpose of locking said rack in collapsed and nested relation within said cover member.

17. In a device as defined in claim 7, complementary means carried by said movable means and by said cover member for the purpose of locking said rack and garment-supporting means in nested relation within the cover.

18. A hand carried luggage case, comprising a hingedly connected body and a cover, a garment carrying frame having side arms and a cross bar connecting the side arms adjacent the outer end of the frame, means pivotally mounting the inner end of the frame in the case whereby the frame may be swung into and out of a lowered position over the top of the case body when the cover is in open position, means for attaching garments to the side arms of the frame between the cross bar and the pivoted inner end of the frame whereby the garments attached to the frame may fold over the cross bar and hang on opposite sides of the frame when the latter is swung upwardly about its pivotal mounting in the case, and means pivotally connected to the frame adjacent its outer end and swingable from a collapsed position lying along the frame to a position extending beyond the outer end of the frame to cross and rest on the upper edge of the wall of the case body opposite the pivotal mounting of the frame in the case when the frame is in a lowered position over the body of the case, said means providing grasping portions for the frame for swinging it and when in said collapsed position, lying between the folded sections of the garments on the frame whereby to lift the tail ends of the garments above the case body when swinging the frame into and out of a lowered position with respect thereto.

19. A hand carried luggage case, comprising a hingedly connected body and a cover, a garment carrying frame having side arms and a cross-bar connecting the side arms adjacent the outer end of the frame, means pivotally mounting the inner ends of the side arms in the cover adjacent the hinged connection between the body and the cover whereby the frame may be swung from the cover into and out of a lowered position over the top of the base body when the cover is in open position, means for attaching garments to the side arms of the frame between the cross-bar and the pivoted inner ends of the side arms whereby the garments attached to the frame may fold over the cross-bar and hang on the opposite side of the frame when the latter is swung into the cover about the pivotal connection of the frame with the cover, and a member pivotally connected to the frame adjacent the outer ends of its side arms and swingable from a collapsed position lying along the frame to a position extending beyond the outer end of the frame to cross and rest on the upper edge of the wall of the case body opposite its hinged connection with the cover when the frame is in lowered position over the body of the case, said member providing grasping portions from the frame for swinging it and when in said collapsed position lying between the folded sections of the garments on the frame to lift the tail ends of the garments above the case body when swinging the frame into and out of a lowered position with respect thereto.

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