

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

K. S. O'KEEFFE.
TRUNK.

No. 531,003.

Patented Dec. 18, 1894.

Fig. 1.

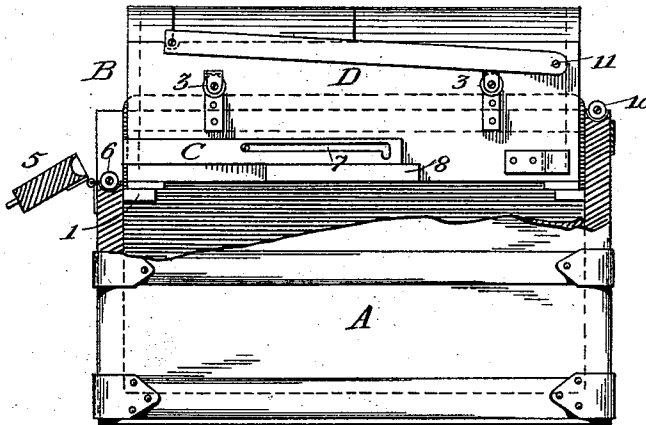
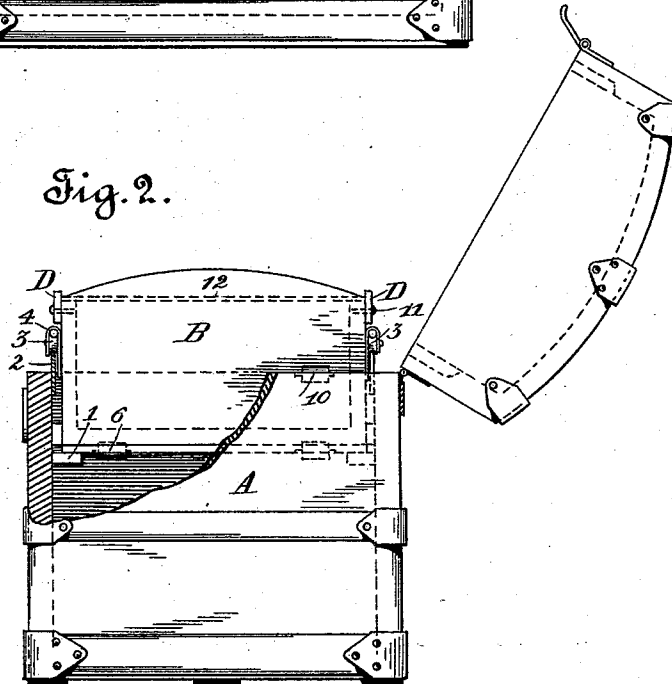


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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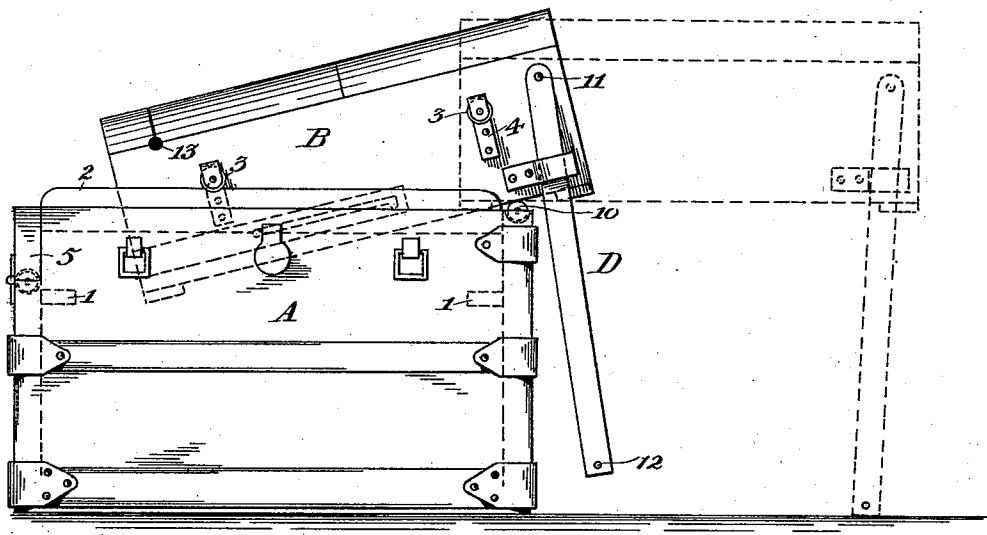
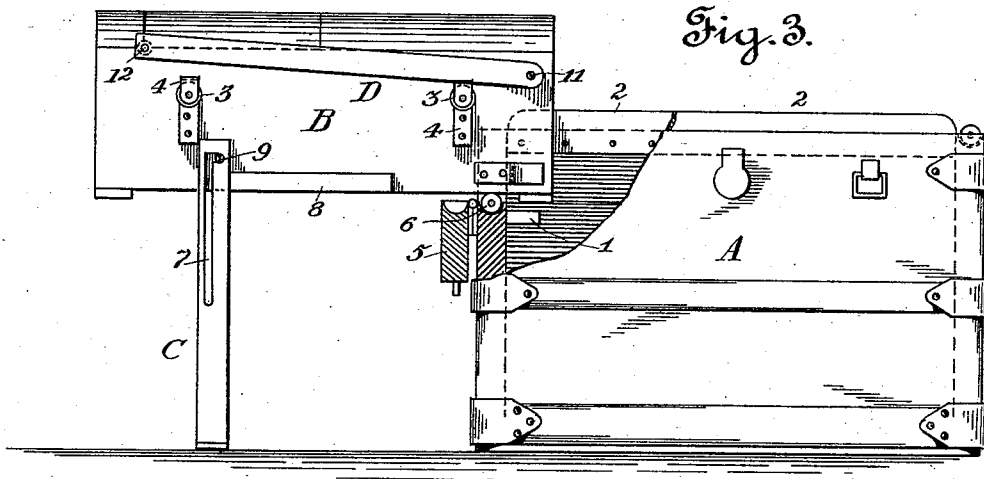
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KEEFFE S. O'KEEFFE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,003, dated December 18, 1894.

Application filed January 29, 1894. Serial No. 493,381. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KEEFFE S. O'KEEFFE, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to trunks, packing boxes, sample cases and other receptacles for goods, and particularly to that kind of trunks which are provided with removable trays or tills.

The object of my invention is to render the use of the trunk more convenient to travelers and others, by avoiding the necessity of lifting the till bodily from its support in the trunk in order to gain access to the contents of the main receptacle. I accomplish this object by means of a sliding till having suitable guides to direct its movement, and folding legs hinged or pivoted to it, which, when extended, support the till, while leaving it conveniently accessible as well as the trunk itself.

My invention is fully hereinafter described, and is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the till drawn out and supported. Fig. 4 is a similar view but showing a modified form of support in use.

It should be stated at this point that the drawings show two forms of supporting attachments for the till of a trunk, and for convenience both forms are shown as applied to the same till. Thus one form is supposed to be used when the till is drawn out to the left (Fig. 3), and the other when it is drawn out to the right (Fig. 4, dotted lines); but in practical use I should prefer to use only one form of attachment for a single till, as ordinarily it will be sufficient to draw the till out at one end. Of course, however, either form of supporting attachment could be duplicated and applied to both ends of a till, or, as shown in the drawings, one form can be used at one end and the other form at the other end.

A represents a box, trunk, sample case or like receptacle, and B is the till which rests upon cleats or corner pieces 1, secured within

the trunk. The interior construction, shape, size and material of both trunk and till may be of any preferred kind, and I have shown a form commonly used.

Secured to the inside of the trunk near the front and rear edges and projecting above the latter, are longitudinal rails 2, which may be strips of sheet metal, as indicated in Fig. 2. The till is provided at front and rear with rollers 3, journaled in bearings formed in curved straps 4 secured to the till itself, and which support the till by resting upon the rails (Fig. 1). As the till sets within the trunk some distance below the upper edges of the latter, the end wall of the trunk is provided with a hinged piece 5, which can be let down to permit the till to be drawn out (Figs. 1 and 3). Bearing rollers 6 are journaled in the recessed end of the trunk, the edge of the hinged piece 5 being also recessed to inclose them when the tray is in its usual position (Fig. 4).

C C represent legs, each provided with a right angular slot 7, which rest when not in use upon cleats 8 upon the till and which are guided while being pulled out by said cleats and by a guide pin and pivot 9, which passes through the slot. Thus the legs can be pulled out until the pivot 9 engages with the angular end of the slot, and then turned down (Fig. 3) to support the tray, which when drawn out is held by the legs and by the bearing rollers 6. The ends of the rails 2 are inclined or rounded as shown to enable the rollers 3 to run on to them easily from the position shown in Fig. 3. Thus without bodily lifting the tray it is put entirely out of the way and still remains at hand and accessible. No matter what its weight may be it is very easily drawn out along the guide rollers, and as easily pushed back.

The modified construction which I now proceed to describe is in some respects preferable. It is somewhat simpler, as it does away with separate tracks if desired and also with the hinged end piece 5. This construction is best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4. The tray and its rollers 3 remain as before described, but the bearing rollers 10 are journaled in the upper edge of the end of the trunk. The rollers 3 may travel upon the edges of the trunk directly, although the tracks 1 may be used and are shown in Fig. 4. The supporting

legs D, instead of having a sliding motion as before described, are pivoted directly to the till at 11, and are braced at their lower ends by a transverse rod 12. In the ordinary use of the trunk these legs are turned up and over so that the rod 12 can rest in notches or recesses 13 in the upper edges of the till. To withdraw the till its end must be lifted until it rests upon the rollers 10. It can then be drawn out, running upon the rollers last named, and two of its rollers 3 traveling upon the rails or upon the upper edge of the trunk. When drawn out to the proper distance the legs are turned over and down until they bear upon and within lugs 14, which are shaped so as to give them the bracing slant shown in Fig. 4. In returning the till it is pushed inward until its end clears the rollers 10, when it is dropped or lowered to rest upon the corner cleats.

The operation of the device has, it is believed, been fully described in connection with the description of the structure and its advantages as set forth in the statement of the object of the invention, and need not be dwelt upon at length as they appear to be obvious upon inspection.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In combination with a trunk, a sliding till or tray having guide rollers adapted to bear upon the upper edges of the front and back of the trunk, bearing rollers journaled

in the end of the trunk for supporting said till, and legs pivoted to the till and capable of being dropped below said till for supporting the end of said till when withdrawn longitudinally from the trunk, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with a trunk, independent longitudinal tracks secured at the upper edges of the front and back of said trunk, a till having bearing rollers for traveling upon said track, and legs pivoted to the said till for supporting its end when withdrawn from the trunk, said legs being adapted to be withdrawn and held in place between the till and the trunk when the till is in place, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with a trunk, a till having bearing rollers and adapted to move longitudinally upon the upper edges of the trunk, and slotted legs pivoted to the till, so as to support the said till when the latter is withdrawn from the trunk, and to slide upon the front and rear of the till between said till and the trunk when the till is to be returned to the trunk, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 20th day of January, 1894.

KEEFFE S. O'KEEFFE.

Witnesses:

L. W. SEELY,
JOHN COFFEE.