

(No Model.)

G. C. HENNING.
TELESCOPIC PACKING CASE.

No. 421,496.

Patented Feb. 18, 1890.

Fig. 1.

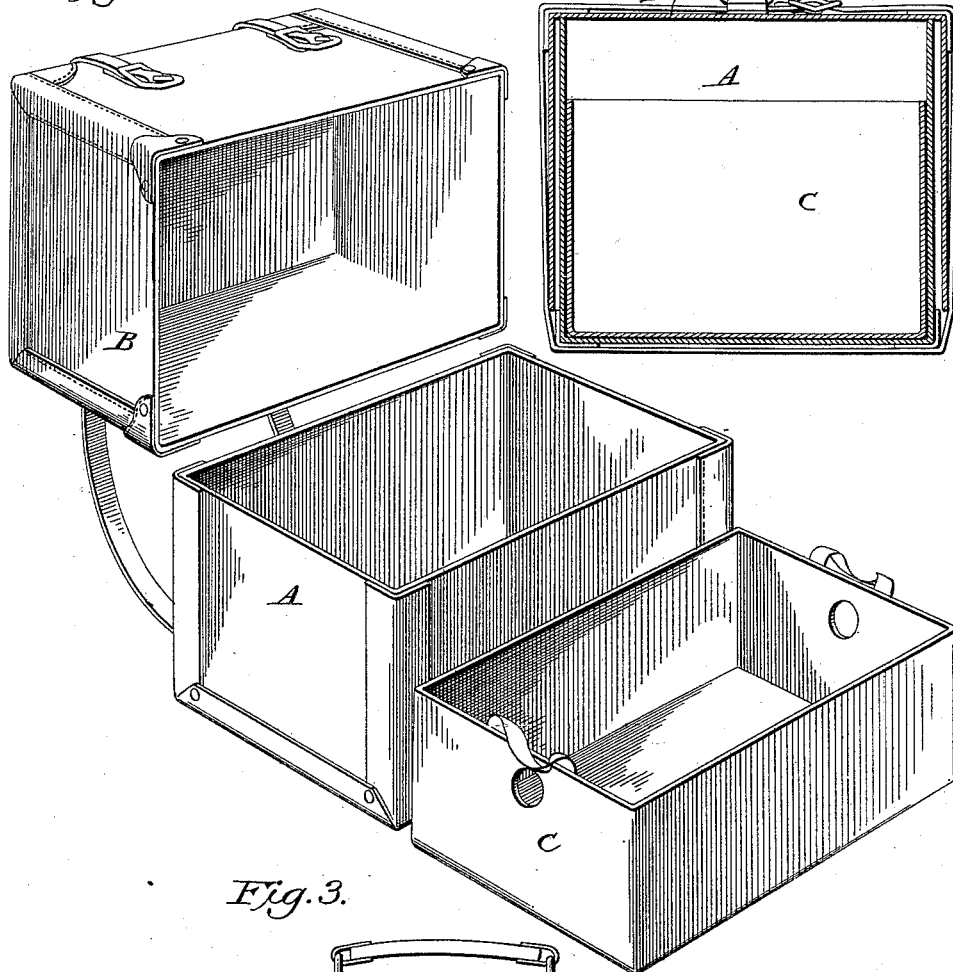


Fig. 2.

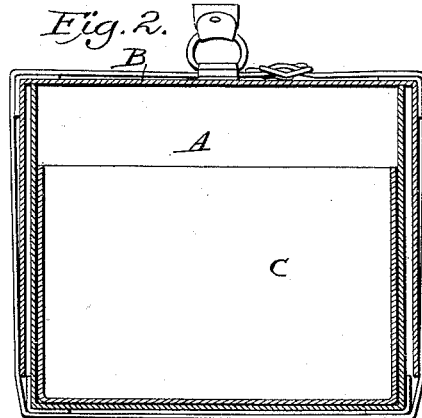
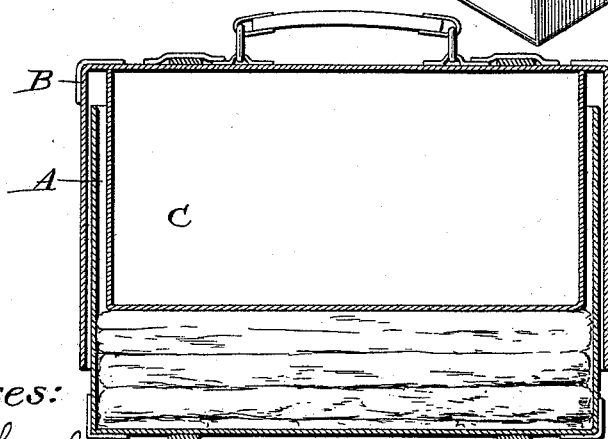


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

James F. Duhamel
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. HENNING, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TELESCOPIC PACKING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,496, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed May 14, 1889. Serial No. 310,733. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. HENNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telescopic Packing-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of traveling-cases commonly known as "telescopic" bags or cases, consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon and forms a cover for the other; and the invention consists in combining with such a case a tray or follower free to rise and fall or to be adjusted within the case, according to the character and amount of matter contained in the case.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a case embodying my invention, the parts being shown separated one from another. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the same, showing the tray or follower dropped to the bottom of the case and leaving the entire interior of the latter unobstructed and free to receive the articles to be packed; Fig. 3, a similar view representing the tray or follower placed above and serving to hold against movement a small quantity or number of articles.

As hitherto constructed and sold telescopic cases have consisted of but two parts—the body or containing portion and the top or cover—and as a consequence, when the body or containing portion has been but partially filled, the goods or articles contained therein have been free to move about, to the injury or disfigurement thereof. Moreover, it is often desirable to separate from each other goods or samples to be exhibited and wearing-apparel or other personal effects, which under the former construction could not be conveniently done.

My invention is designed to obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced, and to enable the user to hold a small quantity of goods or a small number of articles as securely against movement as can now be done with a larger quantity or number. With this object in view I construct my case as shown in the drawings, in which—

A represents the body or receiving portion of the case, and B the cover thereof, the latter being made of a size and shape to fit closely

but freely over the former, and of such depth as to permit a considerable adjustment upon the body portion to vary the capacity of the case as usual.

C indicates a tray of a size to fit freely within the body or receiving portion A and of a depth preferably somewhat less than the body portion A, though it may, if desired, be made of substantially the same depth, the tray constituting in effect a follower. For cases of medium size I prefer to make the tray of about two-thirds to three-fourths of the depth of the receptacle A, though I do not mean to be understood as restricting myself to this or to any other relative depth.

The interior of the body or receptacle A is made without cleats or projections, and the tray or follower is free to be moved up or down therein, as may be found convenient or desirable.

The case being thus constructed or furnished, it will be seen that if a few articles only are to be carried—as, for instance, one or two laundered shirts—which it is desired to hold against movement in order to prevent their becoming mussed or soiled, they may be placed in the bottom of the receptacle A and retained in position by the tray or follower C, which will in such case be placed above and permitted to rest directly upon them, the cover or top B serving to hold the tray against vertical movement. If in addition to these or similar articles placed beneath the tray it be desired to carry others—such as samples of goods—they may be placed within the tray or follower C, or the location may be reversed, the arrangement depending of course upon the relative bulk of the two classes of goods or upon the convenience or pleasure of the user.

If it be desired to carry but one class of articles and to keep them in bulk or in one body, the tray or follower will be placed at the bottom of the receptacle A in the first instance, and the goods then placed within the receptacle and within the tray or follower, as indicated in Fig. 2.

It will be seen that when the two classes of goods jointly exceed in bulk the capacity of the body or receptacle A the top may be raised, as is now done with the ordinary case, and the space above and below the tray or

follower, either or both, increased, as desired, to the limit or capacity of adjustment afforded by the depth or height of the cover.

I am aware that trunks have long been provided with trays, and that it is common to place within a chest or box having a hinged lid a series of trays resting directly one upon another and filling the interior of the chest or box from top to bottom. This I do not claim; but I believe myself to be the first to combine with a telescopic case a tray or follower capable of vertical adjustment therein, and

Therefore, having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A packing-case consisting of a body or receptacle A, a top B, fitting over the same

and vertically adjustable thereon, and a deep tray or follower C, placed within the body or receptacle A and movable vertically therein from top to bottom, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a telescopic packing-case free from internal ledges or supports, a tray or follower placed therein and of a depth slightly less than that of the body or receiving portion of the case, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

GEO. C. HENNING.

Witnesses:

SAML. C. MILLS,
EDWARD W. NIX.