(No Model.)

T. FARMER, Jr.

TRUNK.

No. 455,612. Patented July 7, 1891.

Fig. 1.

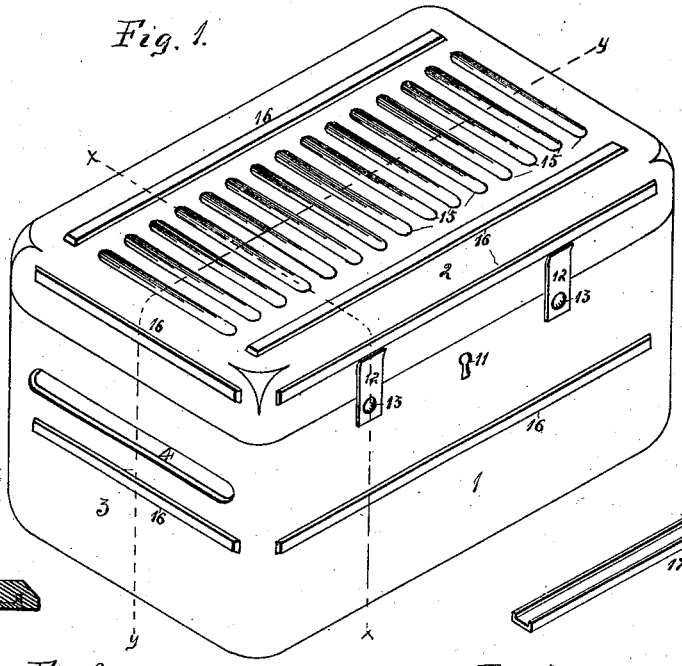


Fig. 6

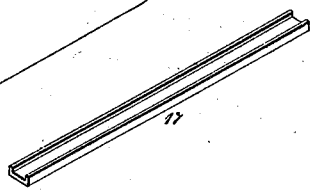


Fig. 5.

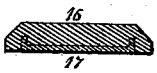


Fig 2.

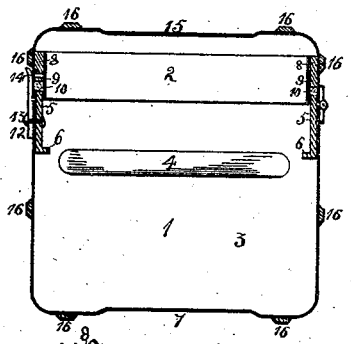
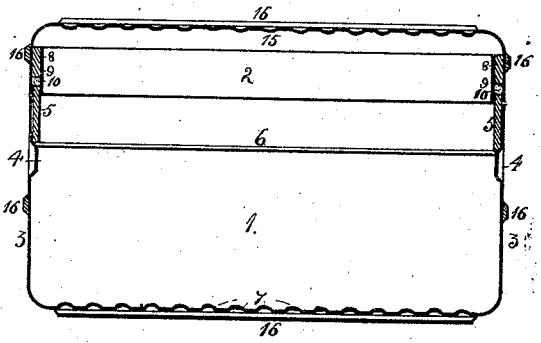


Fig. 3.



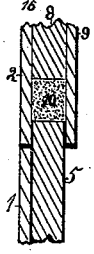


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
J. A. Southworth
E. Behel

Inventor:
Thomas Farmer Jr.
By A. O. Behel
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS FARMER, JR., OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

TRUNK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,612, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed November 28, 1890. Serial No. 372,939. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS FARMER, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a trunk of sheet material pressed into the desired shape, consisting of top and bottom sections, the bottom sections being formed with rests for a till and depressions for the reception of handles, and the top and bottom provided with corrugations which serve to stiffen the trunk, and wooden slats secured to the sections, which also serve to stiffen the frame and protect the trunk.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an isometrical representation of a trunk embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section on dotted line X, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a lengthwise vertical central section on dotted line Y, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the meeting edges of the sections. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of one of the slats. Fig. 6 is an isometrical representation of the metallic angle-iron used in the under side of the slats.

The lower section 1 of the trunk is formed of sheet material (preferably steel) in one piece of the required depth and outside dimensions, having all of its corners rounded. The upper section 2 is formed in the same manner. These two sections have a hinge-joint connection on their rear side. The ends 3 of the lower section are formed with depressions 4, within which are located the handles for carrying the trunk. These depressions form end rests for a till placed within the trunk. A metallic strip 5 is located on the inside of the lower section, so that it projects above the upper edge of the lower section, and is firmly riveted thereto, which serves to stiffen the structure. The side portions of this strip have portions 6 extending inward horizontally, which form a support for the till, either alone or in conjunction with the end depressions, as the style of the trunk may demand. The bottom of the lower section is formed with transverse corrugations 7, which stiffen the structure. The upper section has a metallic strip 8 secured to its inner lower edge on all sides, but does not extend to the lower edge of the section. To this strip 8 is secured a strip of band metal, which extends even with the lower edge of the section. A strip 10 of elastic material is placed in the recess formed by the outer edge of the section and the band-metal strip. When the sections are closed, this elastic strip will come in contact with the upper edge of the metallic strip 5, projecting above the upper edge of the lower section, thereby forming an air and water tight joint, and the strip secured to the lower section will enter the recess formed in the lower edge of the upper section, thereby holding the two sections in connection with each other, where they can be secured by a lock 11. To the lower section I have pivoted clasps 12 by a rivet 13, passing through the clasp, outside casing of the section, and metallic strip 5. This clasp extends across the meeting edges of the sections and has its upper end provided with a stud 14, which enters a hole in the upper section, and, being made of spring-plate material, can be disengaged from the upper section and turned on its pivot with the lower section, thereby permitting the opening of the sections when the same have been unlocked. The top of the upper section is provided with transverse corrugations 15, similar to those formed in the lower section and for the same purpose. To the outside of the sections are secured slats 10 for the purpose of strengthening the frame and protecting it from rough usage. These slats have a metallic bar 17, bent at its edges, which enter notches formed in the slats, which serve to stiffen the slats and making the frame much more rigid.

In producing a finish on the frame of my improved trunk I apply a coat of sticky substance to the inside and before it becomes hard I dust it with flock, which when dry will produce a finish representing broadcloth; or it can be dusted with cedar or camphor-wood sawdust, which will make a fine finish and will last a long time, as the trunk when closed is air and water tight. For an outside finish I apply a sticky substance and cover it with leather sawdust, which can be burnished and ornamented to suit the

trade. By this construction I produce a very strong and durable trunk, which is adapted to stand hard usage, and a trunk which will be much lighter and afford a more perfect security to articles placed in the trunk, as it is perfectly water-tight and in a great measure fire-proof. The construction also makes the trunk flush all around and does away with all projections and guides.

I claim as my invention—

1. As an article of manufacture, a trunk formed of sheet material, having rounded corners and cleats secured to the outside, said cleats consisting of wood having an angle-iron located between them and the trunk.

2. As an article of manufacture, a trunk composed of two sections having rounded corners, a strip of metal secured to the edge of both the top and bottom sections, respectively, with an additional strip of metal on one section inside of the first-named strips and overlapping the other section, and a strip of elastic material held in place to form a water-tight joint and prevent racking at the joint.

THOMAS FARMER, JR.

Witnesses:
F. A. GOODRICH,
M. T. WORKMAR.