J. Young,

Trunk.

No. 113,715. Patented Apr. 11. 1871.

Fig. 1.

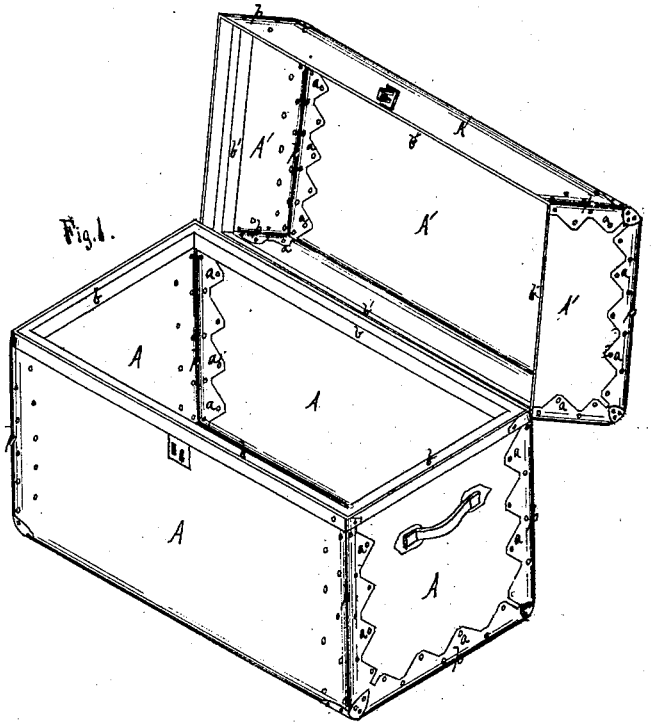


Fig. 2.

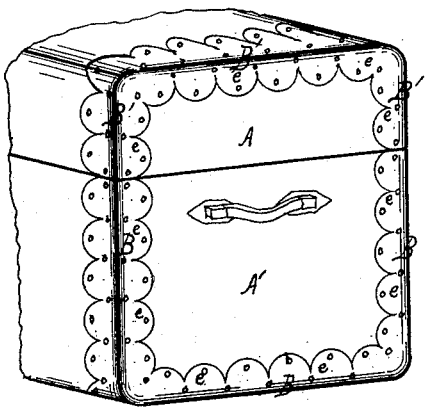
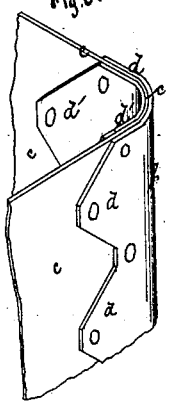


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

F. W. Drake

C. N. Woodward

John Young Inventor, By

J. Fraser & Co. Attys

United States Patent Office.

JOHN YOUNG, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 113,715, dated April 11, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, JOHN YOUNG, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in "Trunks," of which the following is a specification.

Nature of the Invention.

My invention relates to traveling-trunks composed of sheet-steel, and consists in the manner of overlapping and securing the corners or edges, as hereinafter fully set forth.

General Description.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a metal trunk constructed in my improved manner.

Figures 2 and 3 are variations in the manner of securing the corners by means of bent steel clamps.

A is the body, and

A′ the cover of the trunk, composed entirely of sheet metal which will resist severe blows and concussions, and that will not dent or be knocked to pieces, and which will spring back into place after concussion.

My method of putting the trunk together consists in having the sides overlap the ends on the outside, and the ends overlap the sides on the inside, or *vice versa*, as shown at *p p′*. This presents a round, unbroken, and firm edge and corner, very desirable in these days of hard usage.

My method of fastening the ends or corners is also an important feature. If the overlapped sides and ends were left merely with a straight edge and fastened together in a straight line, the consecutive perforations would have a tendency to break away, or at least weaken the ends and sides.

To avoid this I cut the edges into a series of notches, *a a′*, either pointed, as in fig. 1, or rounded, as shown in fig. 2.

Each of these notches or points *a a′*, which represents a clamp, is riveted through and through, and if necessary rivets are also put through at each inner point.

The top A′ is formed precisely like the bottom or body of the trunk, and the usual stiffening frames *b b′* are used to assist in keeping the shape of the trunk.

This method of construction may be used in trunks made of other material than steel.

Fig. 2 shows the end of a trunk whose edges meet at the corners, and are then inclosed all around, inside as well as outside if necessary, by a bent steel clamp, the top B′ made and bent in one piece, and the bottom B also in one piece, notched on the edges at *e e′*, and riveted through, as in fig. 1.

For general use the clamp shown in fig. 2 will be best. For a very strong and more expensive trunk that shown in fig. 1 is preferable.

What I claim as my invention is—

The sheet-steel trunk, provided with the steel clamps B B′, each bent in a single piece to extend over the corners and around the outside and inside edges of the trunk-top and bottom, and provided with the rounded or notched edges which are riveted through and through, as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN YOUNG.

Witnesses:

J. R. DRAKE,

C. N. WOODWARD.