

PUBLISHED
MAY 18, 1943.
BY A. P. C.

J. HAMON
FOLDING TRUNKS AND THE LIKE
Filed June 26, 1940

Serial No.
342,563

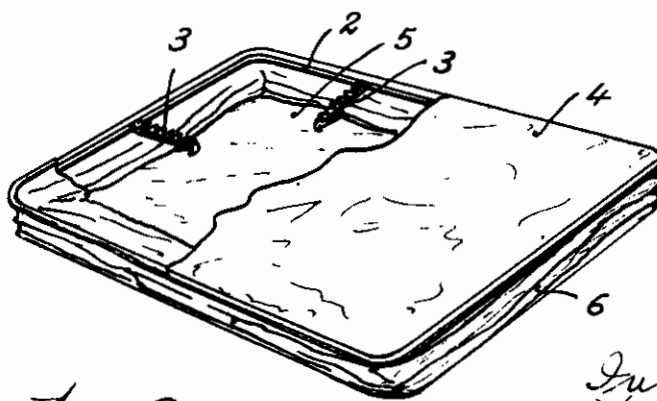
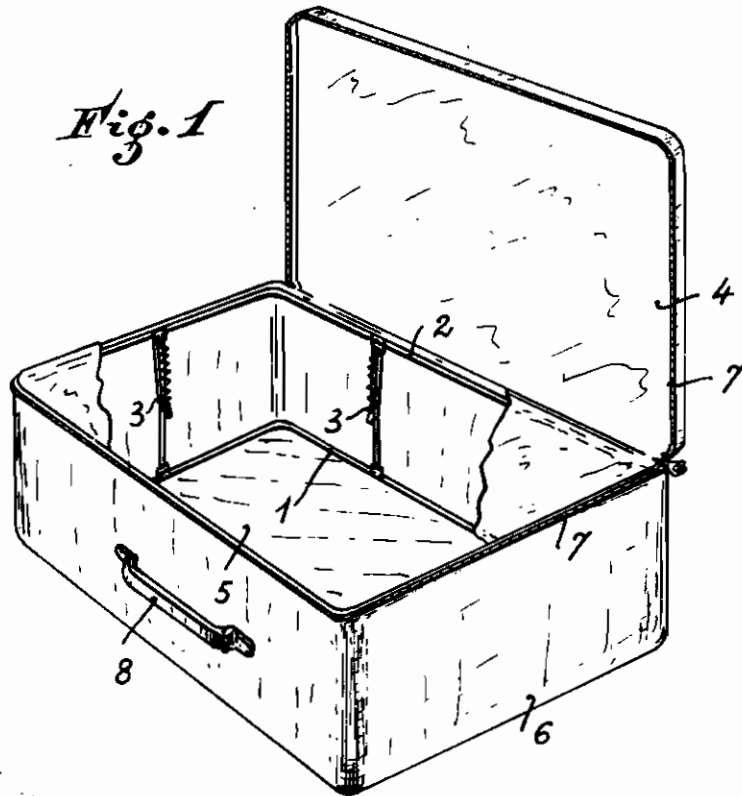


Fig. 2

Inventor
Jean Hamon
By
Singer, Albert Stern & Carlberg
attys.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

FOLDING TRUNKS AND THE LIKE

Jean Hamon, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; vested
in the Allen Property Custodian

Application filed June 26, 1940

It is well known, that stiff or supple trunks and the like have the great inconvenience of being cumbersome when not in service.

The object of the present invention is to obviate this drawback by a proper folding device acting on one, at least of the sides so as to render the trunk or the like as small as possible, and to obtain at the same time the smallest possible weight.

The peculiarity of this invention resides in the feature that the sides or gussets which are perpendicular to the bottom and the top, and are made of a soft material, are combined with a folding frame enabling the said sides to be either stiff or to be folded, according to whether the trunk is to be used or not.

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description which refers to the drawings appended showing, merely in the way of an example which is in no way exclusive, a simple and quick working embodiment permitting an easy construction securing the purpose aimed at.

On the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a trunk unfolded and opened, and

Fig. 2 the same folded together, its lid being partly torn away.

In this type of execution, the trunk, small trunk, hat box, and so on is preferably composed of two frames 1 and 2 connected to each other by branches 3, held in their opened or closed position by means of springs.

The frames 1 and 2, either of wood or metal, can consist of rods of round, square, rectangular, or any other convenient section.

It is obvious that the frames 1 and 2 connected by the branches 3 form a paralleloipedal folding frame, the height of which can be immediately reduced to the thickness of the frames and the outer covering attached to them.

These coverings 4 and 5 can be made either of a stiff material (wood, card board, light metal, and so on), or of a soft material (canvas, leather, skin, and so on). They may be fitted with an inside lining or garniture.

The lateral sides 6 are made of a soft material (canvas, leather, skin, and so on) lined so as to hide the branches 3.

The bottom 5 is attached to the sides 6, and the lid 4 is arranged to allow opening or closing. This lid may be closed by any appropriate system of hooks or locks or by a quick fastener.

A handle 8 conveniently fixed according to the shape of the trunk completes the device.

It is obvious that this shape may infinitely vary and that the invention can be adapted to luggage and packages of any size.

The system of fixtures 3 can be replaced by any other articulated system working on the same lines (crossed bars with trolleyed extremities, folding parallelograms fitted with springs or appropriate bolts to ensure stiffness in both positions of use and of rest).

Straps or any other means can be adapted to the trunk or the like in order to vary the depth in order to use half only of its normal depth without altering the idea of the invention.

JEAN HAMON.