

# PATENT SPECIFICATION



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One Complete Specification Left: Dec. 2, 1921,

Complete Accepted: Mar. 30, 1922,

## PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

No. 7283, A.D. 1921.

### Improvements in or relating to Knapsacks and the like.

We, THE MILLS EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, a company registered under the laws of Great Britain, and ALBERT ALEXANDER LETHBRN, British subject, all of 56, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to knapsacks or packs, more particularly those employed in connection with military equipments and has for its object to provide an improved form of pack which can be adapted to suit varying circumstances.

A military knapsack or pack in its most usual form comprises a substantially rectangular receptacle secured to the brace members of the equipment by short shoulder tabs and connected at its base by means of short steadying straps extending rearwards from the cartridge carriers on the belt. Such packs are adapted to contain not only the military great coat but also such additional articles of kit and equipment as the mess tin, spare underclothing and the like.

To overcome the necessity for having to carry a pack only partly filled when the great coat was not required it has been proposed to employ a small pack to the side walls of which the great coat was secured after being formed into a horse shoe shaped roll, but such an arrangement is not advantageous since the great coat is not protected from the weather and is prone to project both vertically and laterally so as to interfere with the soldier's freedom of action.

According to this invention a pack or

knapsack is provided comprising two superimposed compartments preferably connected by means of a common wall and so arranged that the base of the upper compartment constitutes a lid or cover for the lower compartment when both the compartments are filled. The rear wall of the upper compartment carries the supporting tabs in the case of a pack of the type above described or the sling members if the pack is of the rucksack type. The lower compartment is so formed as to be collapsible if a small pack is required this compartment when so collapsed being folded away against some wall of the upper compartment thus producing a small pack capable of holding all the soldier's kit with the exception of the great coat.

A pack having a collapsible compartment according to this invention possesses many advantages over the old form of pack or the practice of using the haversack in lieu of the pack as in "fighting" order. If an ordinary pack is carried without a great coat not only do the various articles it contains shake about but the load is normally low down upon the wearer's back. With a two compartment pack according to this invention whether both the compartments of the pack are used or only the upper one the upper portion of the pack is always borne by the wearer's shoulders. Further two compartments of approximately equal dimensions are provided and each compartment is separately accessible thus overcoming the difficulty hitherto

experienced of having to disturb the great coat if only certain trivial articles were required and *vice versa* having to remove the underclothing, mess tin or the like if the soldier wished to put on his great coat.

The following is a description by way of example of one form of pack according to this invention.

The pack comprises two substantially rectangular compartments having a common front wall, that is to say the outer wall of the pack furthest from the wearer's back is common to both compartments and constitutes a hinge connecting the two together. The upper compartment is provided with a cover flap similar to that of existing packs but of slightly greater length, the side walls of the upper compartment having weather flaps of known type. Secured to the rear wall of the upper compartment near its upper edge in the known manner are either supporting tabs if the pack is of that type or adjustable shoulder straps if the pack is of the rucksack type.

The lower compartment is of approximately the same dimensions as the upper compartment and is preferably adapted to contain the great coat when in use. The two compartments when both are filled are held together by means of the hinge already described and by connecting straps secured to the inner surface of the pack against the wearer's back. Preferably the buckles or slides are connected to the lower edge of the rear wall of the upper compartment, the strap members being carried by the rear wall of the lower compartment. Thus the base of the upper compartment constitutes a lid or cover for the lower compartment, a downwardly extending protective flange being connected to the lower edges of the upper compartment to protect the contents of the lower compartment from the effects of weather.

Connected to the base of the lower compartment are two slide or buckle members adapted to receive the lower ends of straps which connect the shoulder or sling straps already described to the bottom of the pack these straps together with the shoulder straps constituting the sling portions of the rucksack.

If a small pack only is required the contents of the lower compartment are removed and this compartment is folded so as to lie against one of the walls of the upper compartment. Preferably the lower compartment is folded so as to lie against the front wall of the remaining portion of the pack and when so folded it covers

the buckles by means of which the lid of the pack is normally secured in place. To receive the fastening straps for the covering flap additional slides or buckles are therefore provided on the base of the upper compartment so that when the lower compartment has been collapsed and folded flat against the front wall of the upper compartment the covering flap can be secured in place to maintain the collapsed lower compartment in contact with the front wall of the pack.

Before the lower compartment can be collapsed in the manner above described the lower portions of the rucksack slings are detached therefrom and then connected to the buckles or slides which when both compartments are employed serve to connect the lower compartment to the upper compartment.

Thus whether both compartments of the pack are used or the upper compartment only the pack is supported by the same shoulder straps or tabs and either the steadying straps, in the case of a fixed type of pack, or the lower portions of the rucksack straps in a rucksack type of pack are connected to the bottom of the pack whether this be the bottom of the lower compartment or of the upper compartment.

It is preferable to secure two straps to the side walls of the upper compartment adapted to cross over the covering flap and serve as a means for attaching a steel helmet or cap to the back of the flap and to restrict the lateral dimensions of the pack whether both compartments are employed or only the upper one.

It is to be understood that the invention is capable of very considerable modification, for example the lower compartment although preferably connected to the upper compartment by means of the common wall in the manner described may, in certain circumstances, be entirely removable therefrom, additional buckles and straps being employed in lieu of the hinge constituted by the common wall or press button fasteners or the like being used for this purpose. Further instead of folding against the front wall of the upper compartment, the lower compartment may be arranged to roll or fold up so as to be held against the base of the upper compartment, in some cases such an arrangement permitting the same slides or buckles to be used for the cover flap as were previously used for some other purpose when both compartments were employed.

It will be appreciated that although above described with particular reference

to military equipments and although primarily intended for such use a pack or knapsack according to this invention is also applicable for other purposes and  
 5 may be formed from woven fabric, webbing, leather or any suitable substance the particular type of slides or

buckles employed forming no part of the present invention.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1921. 10

KILBURN & STRODE,  
 Agents for the Applicants.

# PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

No. 31,940, A.D. 1921.

## Improvements in or relating to Military Equipments and the like.

We, THE MILLS EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, a company registered under the  
 15 laws of Great Britain, and ALBERT ALEXANDER LETHERN, British subject, all of 56, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as  
 20 follows:—

This invention relates to military equipments and has for its object to provide a supplementary receptacle capable of being used in conjunction with a pack or knap-  
 25 sack of the kind described in the present applicants' prior British Patent Specification No. 7283 of 1921.

It is sometimes necessary, as for example when campaigning in hilly  
 30 country or where transport is not available, for the soldier to carry in addition to his full equipment some additional articles of clothing or equipment for which no special accommodation is provided in  
 35 equipments as now made. At present if a blanket is to be carried it is usually slipped under the flaps of the pack or kept in place on the exposed wall thereof by means of the cross straps. Such an  
 40 arrangement is unsatisfactory for the article is always exposed and has to be refolded whenever the pack is opened.

To overcome this disadvantage according to this invention an additional recep-  
 45 tacle hereinafter referred to as a hold-all, is provided which serves as a container for a blanket, extra clothing or the like and comprises a flat pocket or envelope preferably formed of woven  
 50 fabric and adapted to be applied to the exposed wall of the pack. The inner wall of the hold-all which lies against the exposed wall of the pack is incomplete, the arrangement being such that the con-  
 55 tents of the hold-all are sandwiched between the exposed wall of the pack and the outer wall of the hold-all, one or more

edges of the latter being inturnd to pro-  
 tect any articles of clothing or equipment which the hold-all contains. If desired  
 60 the dimension of the hold-all may be such that the lower edge of the latter hangs below the base of the pack. This depending portion and its contents are formed  
 65 into a roll which is then secured to the base of the pack clear of the soldier's back, the lower ends of the pack sling members being preferably also connected to the base of the roll.

The hold-all may have integral or detachable end pockets for boots, addi-  
 70 tional ammunition, rations or the like, these pockets engaging the side walls of the pack, the entire hold-all being strapped into position on the pack by  
 75 straps which pass round the back wall of the latter if necessary passing through loops secured to the rear wall thereof.

The exposed wall of the hold-all carries  
 80 buckles which are engaged by the cover securing straps of the upper pack compartment, the hold-all being thus additionally supported and its contents duly protected from wet.

When the hold-all is not to be carried  
 85 it serves as a convenient receptacle for a man's spare kit which is entirely protected from the weather if the hold-all is doubled over or formed into a roll. Further if the lower compartment of the  
 90 pack is not being worn this can be strapped to the hold-all and if necessary the haversack also can be united to the hold-all and lower pack which greatly  
 95 facilitates the storage, transport and subsequent distribution of a man's spare kit.

The contents of the lower pack com-  
 100 partment can be removed while the hold-all is still applied thereto and after the lower pack compartment has been emptied the hold-all can remain in place so as to constitute a downward extension of the upper compartment without any adjustment being necessary beyond an adjust-

ment of the straps which secure the hold-all to the lower pack member. It is thus possible for the soldier to wear the great coat previously carried in the lower pack compartment without disturbing the contents either of the hold-all or of the upper compartment while still retaining the free ventilating space across the small of the back.

It is to be understood that the particular shape of the hold-all and the additional pockets for boots or the like may be varied in accordance with the particular nature of the service the hold-all

is intended to fulfil and that in some cases as for example where the hold-all is primarily intended for use as an ammunition carrier the shape of the hold-all may be adapted to conform to that of the magazine it is to carry or alternatively where for example hand grenades are to be carried the hold-all will be suitably shaped and apertured if necessary to accommodate these articles.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1921.

KILBURN & STRODE,  
Agents for the Applicants.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

### Improvements in or relating to Knapsacks and the like.

We, THE MILLS EQUIPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, a company registered under the laws of Great Britain, and ALBERT ALEXANDER LETHERN, British subject, all of 56, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to knapsacks or packs, more particularly those employed in connection with military equipments and has for its object to provide an improved form of pack which can be adapted to suit varying circumstances.

A military knapsack or pack in its most usual form comprises a substantially rectangular receptacle secured to the brace members of the equipment by short shoulder tabs and connected at its base by means of short steadying straps extending rearwards from the cartridge carrier on the belt. Alternatively the steadying and shoulder straps are combined to form sling members, the pack being then worn like a rucksack and the slings also being adapted to engage the front portions of the brace members. Such packs are adapted to contain not only the military great coat but also such additional articles of kit and equipment as the mess tin, spare underclothing and the like.

To overcome the necessity for having to carry a pack only partly filled when the great coat was not required it has been proposed to employ a small pack to the side walls of which the great coat was secured after being formed into a horse shoe shaped roll, but such an arrange-

ment is not advantageous since the great coat is not protected from the weather and is prone to project both vertically and laterally so as to interfere with the soldier's freedom of action.

According to this invention a pack or knapsack is provided comprising two superimposed compartments each having its opening at the top and adapted to be so connected or hinged together that the opening of the lower compartment is covered by the base of the upper compartment when both the compartments are filled. The supporting tabs or the sling members (if the pack is of the rucksack type) are carried by the wall of the upper compartment normally in contact with the wearer's back. The lower compartment is so formed as to be either removable or collapsible, so that if a small pack only is required, the lower compartment can be removed or collapsed and folded away against some wall of the upper compartment, thus producing a small pack capable of holding all the soldier's kit with the exception of the great coat. If the two compartments are not separate from one another as is preferred, they may be connected by a common wall.

A two-compartment pack according to this invention possesses many advantages over the old form of pack or the practice of using the haversack in lieu of the pack as in "fighting" order. If an ordinary pack is carried without a great coat, not only do the various articles it contains shake about, but the load is normally low down upon the wearer's back. With a two-compartment pack according to this invention whether both the compartments of the pack are used or only the

upper one, the upper portion of the pack is always borne by the wearer's shoulders. Further two compartments of approximately equal dimensions are provided, each compartment having an open top and being therefore separately accessible thus overcoming the difficulty experienced with the existing regulation pack of having to disturb the great coat if only certain trivial articles are required and, *vice versa*, having to remove the underclothing, mess tin or the like if the soldier wished to put on his great coat. Further, when both compartments are connected together, the pack presents a hollowed back wall so as to leave an air gap between the back of the complete pack and the wearer's body—one of the great objections to all other packs or rucksacks, not provided with or carried on a rigid frame or bracket being their tendency to cause excessive heating of the vital organs with consequent liability to chill when the pack was removed.

A pack constructed with two separable compartments according to this invention, besides enabling the soldier to go into action with a minimum load carried in the most advantageous manner, provides a convenient receptacle for such articles as the great coat which the soldier does not take into action, enabling the coat to be kept dry and ready for re-issue on the termination of an active engagement. Further the haversack may be strapped or otherwise connected to the lower part of the pack, so that when the soldier goes into action, all his kit is contained in what amounts to a single package in which it is preserved from the weather and which can be readily distributed at the end of the engagement.

To avoid confusion, in the subsequent description, that part of the pack—whether it be the upper compartment or the lower compartment or both combined—which normally rests against the wearer's body is termed the "back wall" and the other parallel wall is termed the "exposed wall".

Additional straps are conveniently secured to the exposed wall of the upper compartment of the pack by means of which such articles as an entrenching or other tool, or the steel helmet may be carried, whether the lower compartment is in use or not.

In some cases, for example when campaigning in hilly country or where transport is not available, it is necessary for the soldier to carry additional articles of clothing or equipment beyond those which can be accommodated within the pack.

At present if a blanket is to be carried it is usually slipped under the flaps of the pack or kept in place on the exposed wall thereof by means of the cross straps. Such an arrangement is unsatisfactory for the article is always exposed and has to be refolded whenever the pack is opened.

To overcome this disadvantage according to this invention an additional receptacle hereinafter referred to as a hold-all is provided which serves as a container for a blanket, extra clothing or the like and comprises a flat pocket or envelope preferably formed of woven fabric and adapted to be applied to the exposed wall of the pack. The inner wall of the hold-all which lies against the exposed wall of the pack is incomplete, the arrangement being such that the contents of the hold-all are sandwiched between the exposed wall of the pack and the outer wall of the hold-all, the edges of the latter being intumed to protect any articles of clothing or equipment which the hold-all contains.

The hold-all may have integral or detachable end pockets for boots, additional ammunition, rations or the like, these pockets engaging the side walls of the pack, the entire hold-all being strapped into position on the pack by straps which pass round the back wall of the latter if necessary passing through loops secured to the rear wall thereof.

The exposed wall of the hold-all carries buckles which are engaged by the cover securing straps of the upper pack compartment, the hold-all being thus additionally supported and its contents duly protected from wet.

When the hold-all is not to be carried, it serves as a convenient receptacle for a man's spare kit which is entirely protected from the weather if the hold-all is doubled over or formed into a roll. Further if the lower compartment of the pack is not being worn this can be strapped to the hold-all and if necessary the haversack also can be united to the hold-all and lower pack which greatly facilitates the storage, transport and subsequent distribution of a man's spare kit.

The contents of the lower pack compartment can be removed while the hold-all is still applied thereto and after the lower pack compartment has been emptied the hold-all can remain in place so as to constitute a downward extension of the upper compartment without any adjustment being necessary beyond an adjustment of the straps which secure the hold-all to the lower pack member. It is thus possible for the soldier to wear the great coat previously carried in the lower pack

compartment without disturbing the contents either of the hold-all or of the upper compartment while still retaining the free ventilating space across the small of the back.

One form of pack in accordance with this invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the two compartments, separated, the back wall of each compartment being seen.

Figure 2 is a similar view with the two compartments connected together.

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the compartments connected, the exposed wall being seen and the lid or flap of the upper compartment opened.

Figure 4 is an elevation showing the exposed wall of the pack when both compartments are in use, a felling or cutting tool being shown in dotted lines.

Figure 5 is a side view in perspective showing a complete pack in use and illustrating the air gap between the soldier's back and the back wall of the pack. A steel helmet is shown attached to the exposed wall of the upper compartment.

Figure 6 is a three-quarter view showing the upper compartment only in use as employed for active engagement.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing an entrenching tool on the exposed wall of the upper compartment the lower compartment being indicated by dotted lines.

Figure 8 is a perspective view showing a hold-all with boot pockets attached to the exposed wall of a composite pack (shown in dotted lines).

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 2 but with the hold-all attached, and

Figure 10 is a vertical section through the hold-all on the line 10-10 of Figure 8, the pack being omitted.

In the construction shown, the pack comprises two separate units, the upper compartment having secured to its back wall A the slings B by means of which the pack is carried after the manner of a rucksack. Each sling comprises an upper or shoulder portion B and a lower part B<sup>1</sup>, adapted to engage the base of the pack or compartment and the adjoining ends of the portions B and B<sup>1</sup> are provided with a hook B<sup>2</sup> whereby the sling, as a whole, can be connected to the brace members of the equipment, in the known manner, to prevent the slings from cutting into the wearer's arms. The brace members of the equipment form no part of this invention and are omitted from the drawings to

prevent confusion. If desired the hooks B<sup>2</sup> need not be used.

The upper compartment has a cover flap or lid A<sup>1</sup> which is of sufficient dimensions to cover the entire exposed or front wall A<sup>2</sup> of the upper compartment, and the side walls C of this compartment have weather flaps C<sup>1</sup> in the known manner. Secured to the base of the upper compartment are buckles A<sup>3</sup> which are engaged by the securing straps A<sup>4</sup> of the cover flap when only the upper compartment is used and connected to the back wall A of the upper compartment near its base are buckles A<sup>5</sup> engaged by the lower ends of the sling members B<sup>1</sup>.

Thus the upper compartment constitutes a complete small pack and can be worn, as such, in the manner shown in Figure 6.

The lower compartment is also a separate unit but unlike the upper compartment it cannot be carried as a rucksack unless connected to the upper compartment.

The lower compartment (shown detached in Figure 1) comprises a back wall D, a front or exposed wall D<sup>1</sup> and side walls E. The side walls have weather flaps (similar to the flaps C<sup>1</sup>) and both back and exposed wall have extensions, that D<sup>2</sup> on the exposed wall constituting the cover flap for the lower compartment when it is separated from the upper compartment.

The lower compartment carries a pair of buckles F near the free edge of its flap D<sup>2</sup>, a second pair F<sup>1</sup> on the exposed wall, below the buckles F and a pair F<sup>2</sup> upon its base. Further on the back wall D and near the top of this wall are secured a pair of strap members F<sup>3</sup>.

When the lower compartment is separated from its upper compartment the buckles F<sup>1</sup> and F<sup>2</sup> serve no purpose, the straps F<sup>3</sup> being made to engage the buckles F (see Figure 1) and thus keep the flap closed.

If it is desired to carry a full pack, both compartments are filled, the great coat being preferably placed in the lower compartment and the remaining kit, mess tin *etc.* in the upper, and the two compartments are then superimposed and united so that the base of the upper compartment constitutes a cover for the top of the lower compartment. To effect a proper join and prevent wet or dust entering the lower compartment, the flap D<sup>2</sup> is made to overlap the exposed front wall A<sup>2</sup> of the upper compartment, and is held in that position by means of short straps G on the upper compartment engaging the buckles F.

The back walls of the two compartments are similarly united, the straps  $F^3$  being made to engage the buckles  $A^5$ , and the free ends of the straps being tucked away between the top of the lower compartment and the base of the upper one. The cover flap  $A^1$  is then closed and held in that position by means of the straps  $A^4$  it carries which engage the buckles  $F^1$  on the lower compartment. Finally the lower ends of the straps  $B^1$ , which have been disconnected from the buckles  $A^5$  are made to engage the buckles  $F^2$  at the base of the lower compartment.

In this way a composite pack is built up the general dimensions of which are substantially the same as those of the normal single pack. As, however, the pack is provided with the equivalent of a transverse hinge, by tightening the straps  $F^3$ , the back of the pack is hollowed thus forming an air gap below the wearer's shoulders, as shown in Figure 5. If the slings  $B B^1$  are shortened this gap still remains, the pack tending so to bend as to increase the curvature of its back wall. Not only can the lower compartment and its contents be bodily detached and left, say, in camp, but if desired the great coat can be removed from this compartment and worn when the lower compartment may be folded away out of sight say under the main flap  $A^1$ .

Alternatively the two compartments may have a common front or exposed wall instead of the hinge being formed by means of the lower flap  $D^2$  and straps  $G$ , but in either case each compartment is provided with a separate access opening and the base of the upper forms a closure for the lower compartment when they are united.

Additional transverse straps such as  $H$  are preferably provided on the upper compartment which normally lie beneath the flap  $A^1$  as shown in Figure 3. These straps may serve to connect the steel helmet, waterproof sheet or other article to the pack.

When an entrenching tool  $K$  is to be carried on the pack a loop such as  $J$  is provided on the face of the flap through which is passed from below the blade or when a cutting tool such as  $K^1$  is to be carried, the helve  $K^2$  is passed downwards through a loop  $J^1$  in either case the handle hanging down and being additionally secured by means of a strap  $A^6$  conveniently formed in one with the straps  $A^4$ .

The hold-all is illustrated in Figures 8—10 and in the construction illustrated comprises a central pocket or envelope  $L$

having inturned flaps or edges  $L^1$ . If desired the upper flap  $L^1$  may be omitted and the pocket or partition formed by the lower flap increased in size so as to hang below the base of the pack if not formed into a roll in the manner hereafter described. On each side of the central portion is a boot pocket  $M$  provided with a lid or cover  $M^1$  having some suitable form of fastener as for example a press button, stud or the like. The article to be carried in the hold-all, for example a spare pair of trousers, is folded to the correct shape and then inserted beneath the flaps  $L^1$ . Secured to the inner wall of one boot pocket are buckles  $N$  and to the corresponding wall of the opposite boot pocket are straps  $N^1$  by means of which the hold-all can be strapped against the exposed wall of the lower pack compartment  $D$  with the boot pockets resting against the lateral walls of this compartment. If desired loops such as  $D^3$  may be secured to the rear wall of the lower compartment  $D$  through which the lower strap  $N^1$  is passed, the straps  $F^3$  on the upper part of the lower compartment serving as loops for the upper strap  $N^1$ .

Secured to the outer wall of the hold-all  $L$  are buckles  $L^2$  which are engaged by the securing straps  $A^4$  of the flap or cover  $A^1$  of the upper pack compartment so that when the complete composite pack and hold-all are united the upper edge of the hold-all is entirely protected by means of the covering flap.

The boot pockets  $M$  are not essential and when they are omitted additional end flaps similar to the flaps  $L^1$  may be provided on the hold-all, the position of the buckles  $N$  and straps  $N^1$  being adjusted accordingly or plain lateral walls being secured to the hold-all and the actual pocket portions omitted if found desirable. When the hold-all is of such dimensions that its lower inturned end or pocket hangs below the base of the pack, such surplus portion is preferably formed into a roll which is then strapped to the base of the pack clear of the soldier's back but preferably connected to the sling straps  $B^1$ .

It is to be appreciated that although described for containing additional articles of clothing the hold-all may be used for any other purpose and in place of boot pockets, receptacles for additional ammunition may be provided, suitable apertures being formed in the walls of the pockets or of the hold-all to accommodate any projecting portion of such articles as rifle grenades, or the like.

The pack and its straps are preferably

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formed of woven fabric though some of the straps may be of leather if desired, and in place of straps and buckles or slides as shown press button fasteners 5 may be employed, for example, in lieu of the buckles and straps F and G.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to 10 be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A pack or knapsack more particularly for military equipments but applicable to other purposes comprising two 15 superimposed compartments each having its opening at the top and adapted to be so connected or hinged together that the opening of the lower compartment is covered by the base of the upper compartment. 20

2. A pack or knapsack comprising two superimposed separable compartments which when connected together present a 25 hollowed back wall so as to leave an air gap between the back of the complete pack and the wearer's body.

3. A pack or knapsack comprising an upper compartment and a lower compartment which can be collapsed and when 30 so collapsed capable of being folded against a wall of the remaining compartment without being bodily removed therefrom.

4. A pack or knapsack as claimed in 35 Claim 1 having supporting slings which are always connected to the upper com-

partment and either connected to the base of that compartment or to the base of the lower compartment in accordance with the dimensions of the load to be carried. 40

5. A pack or knapsack as claimed in Claims 1 or 2 in which the lower compartment is provided with a projecting flap which constitutes a lid for the lower 45 compartment when the latter is separated from the upper compartment and serves as a hinged flap when both parts are connected together.

6. For use with a pack or knapsack as claimed in any of the preceding claims a 50 hold-all comprising a container or envelope adapted to be applied to the exposed face of the lower compartment with or without lateral pockets for boots, ammunition or other articles of equip- 55 ment as set forth.

7. A pack or knapsack as claimed in Claim 1 in which the upper compartment is provided with one or more cross straps adapted to secure to the exposed face of 60 the pack a helmet, tool or other implement with or without additional loops or straps.

8. The complete two-compartment pack or knapsack with or without additional 65 straps for a helmet, tool or the like and with or without a hold-all as described or as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1921. 70

KILBURN & STRODE,  
Agents for the Applicants.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

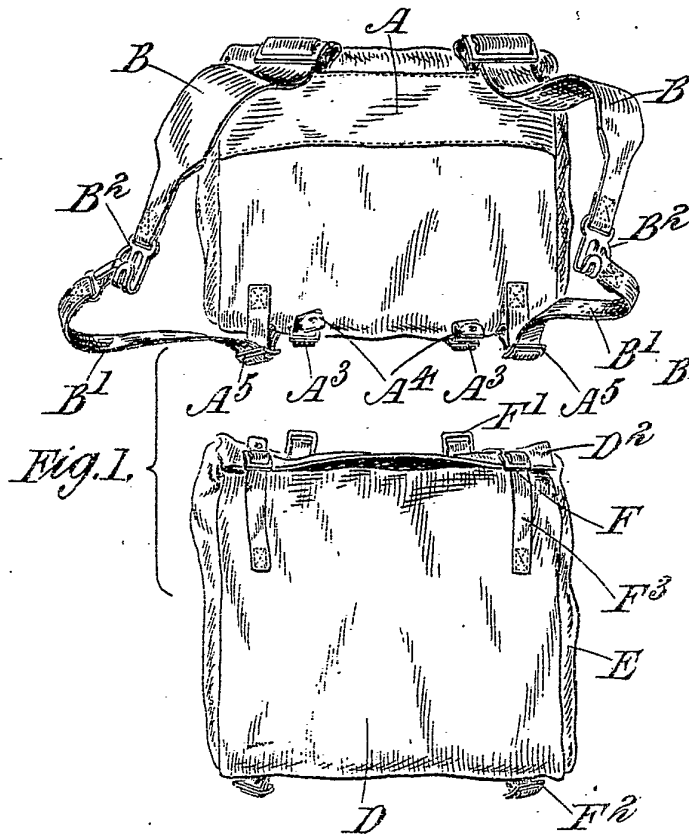


Fig. 2.

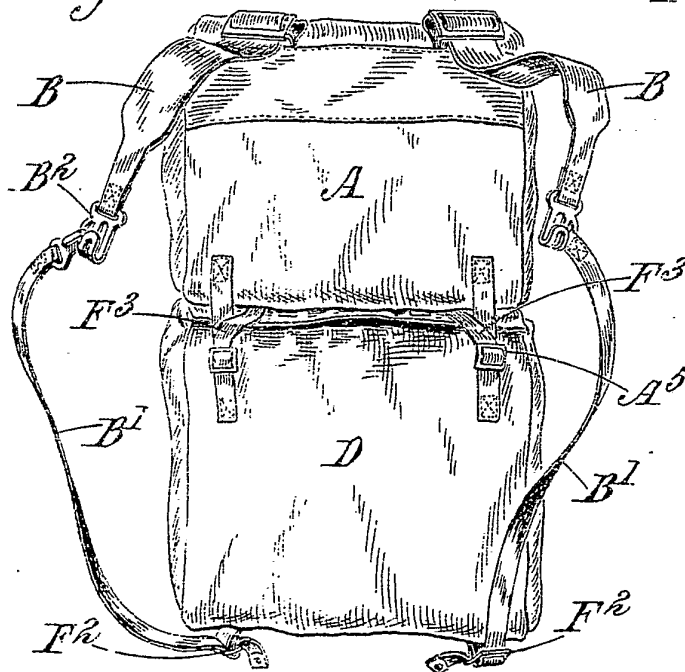


Fig. 3.

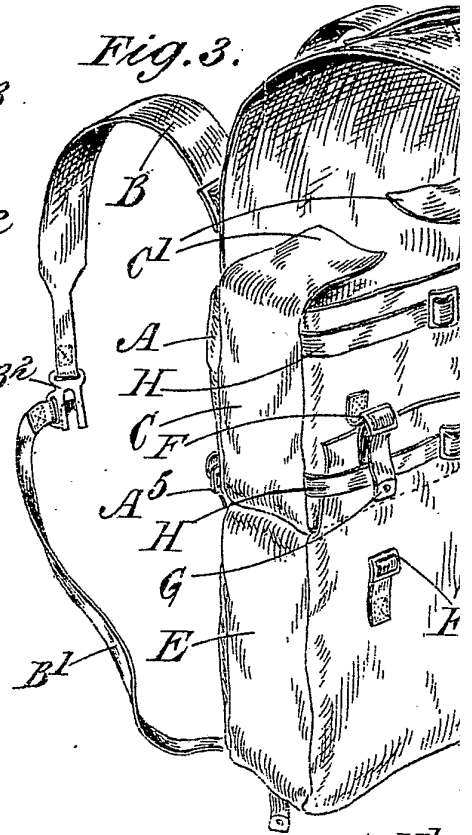
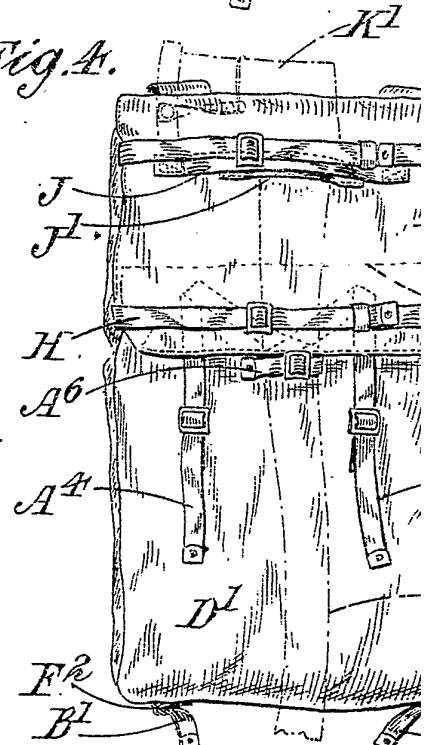
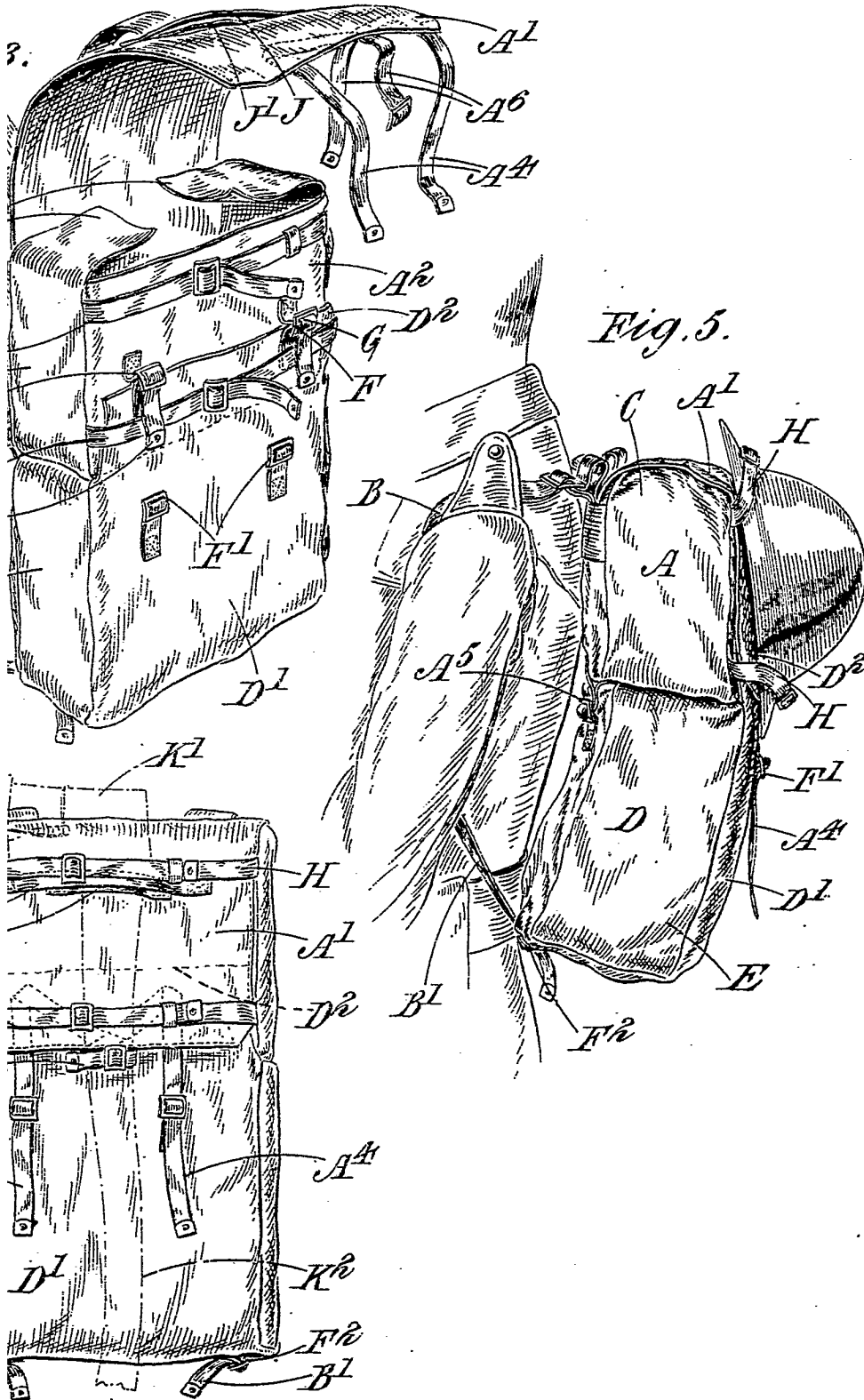
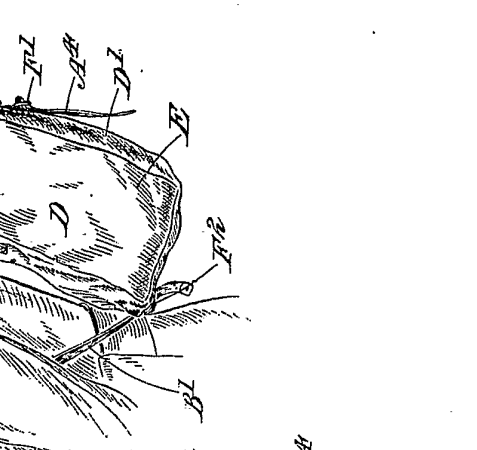
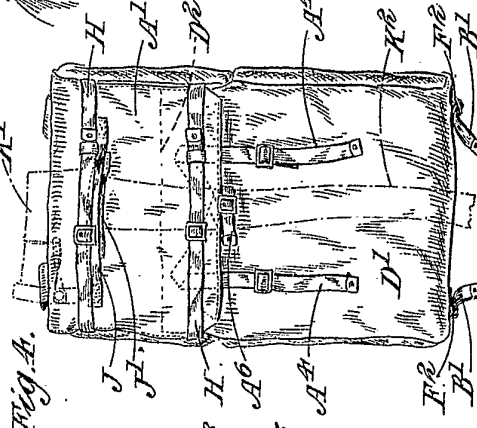
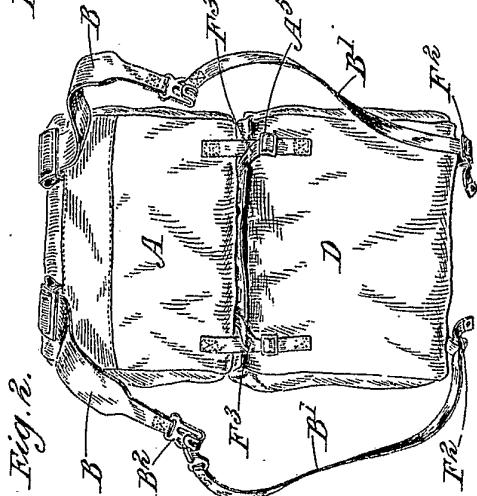
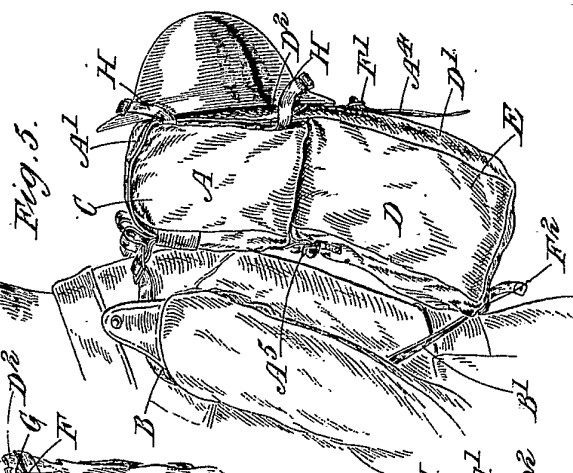
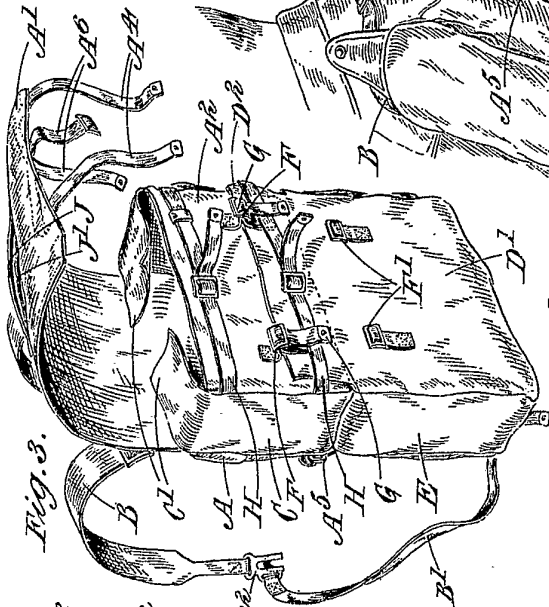
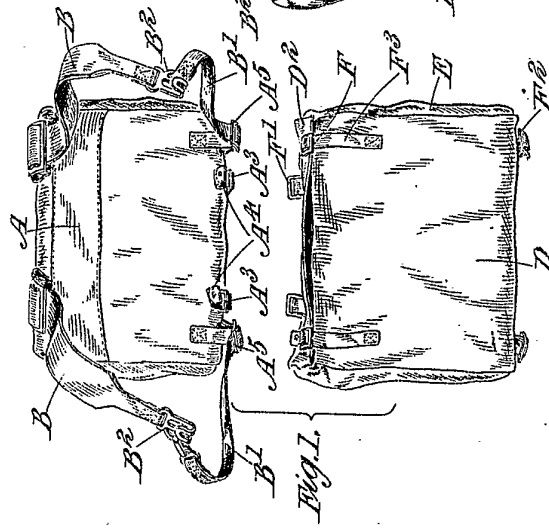


Fig. 4.

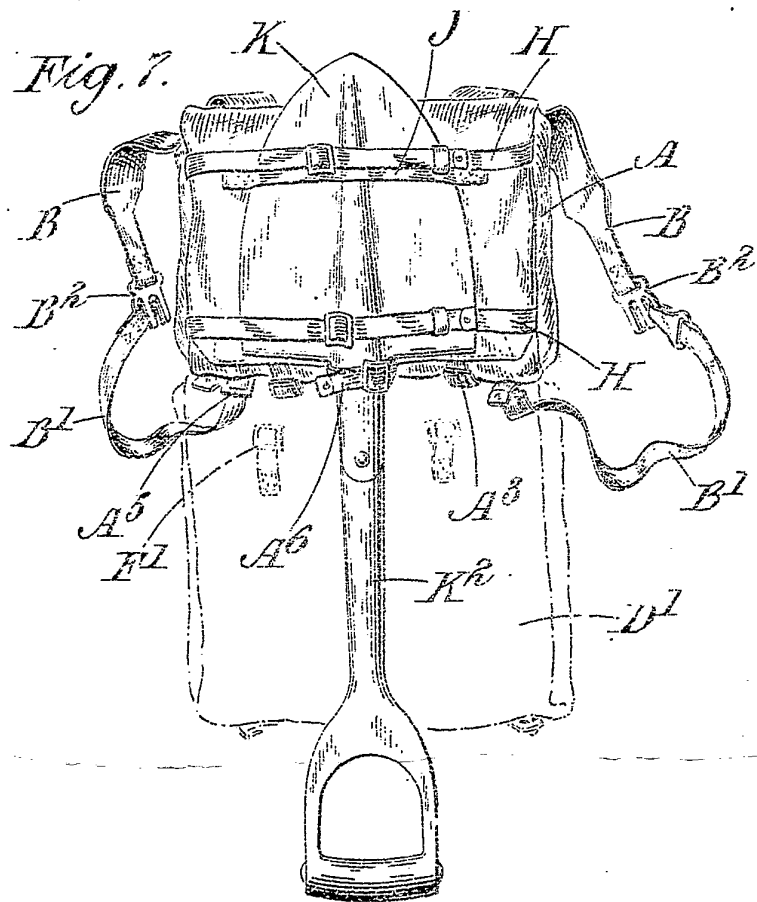
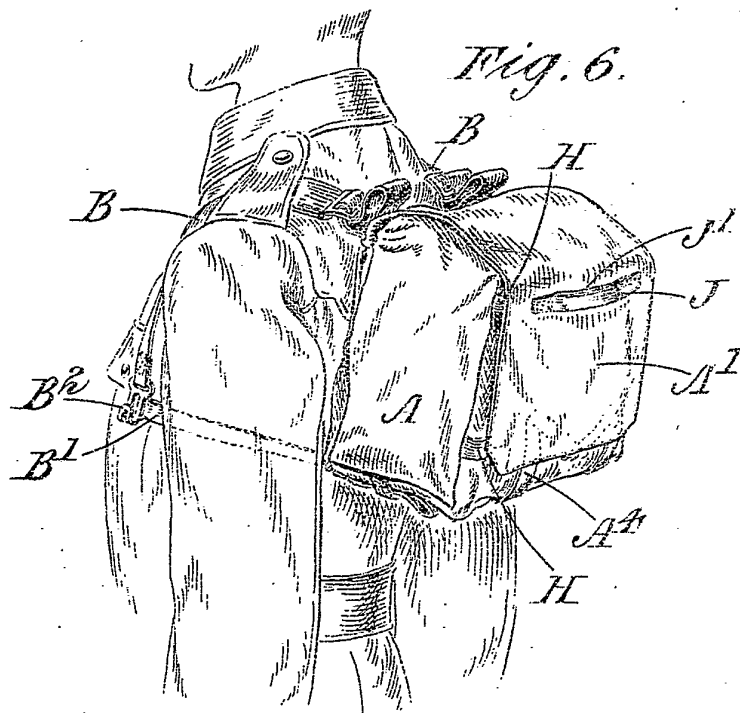


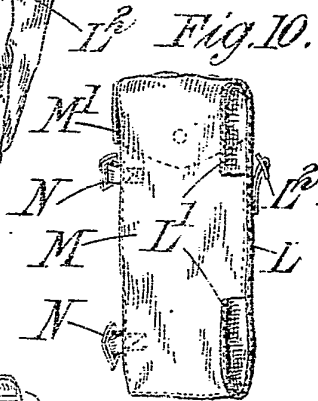
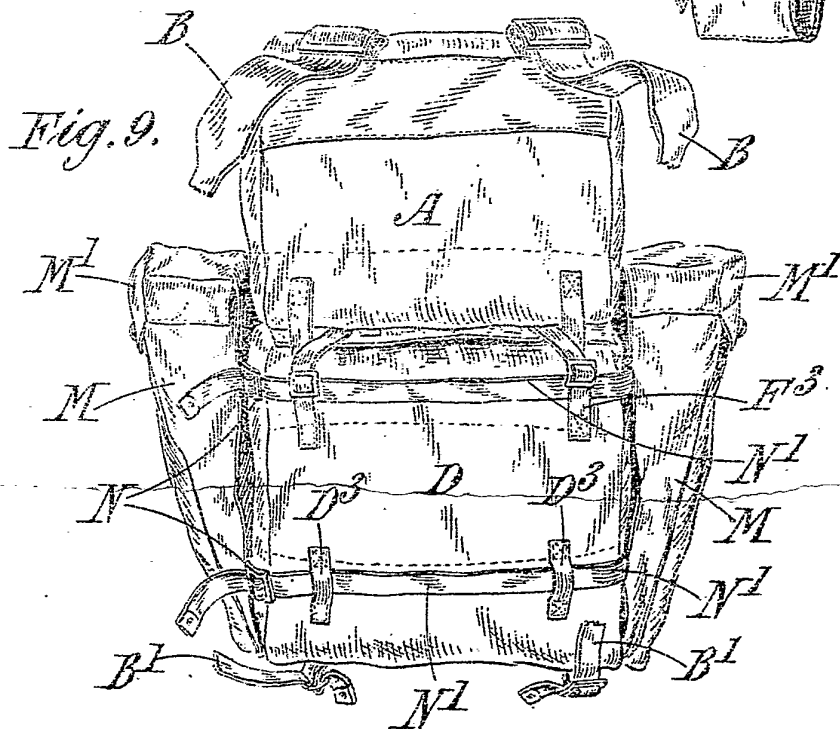
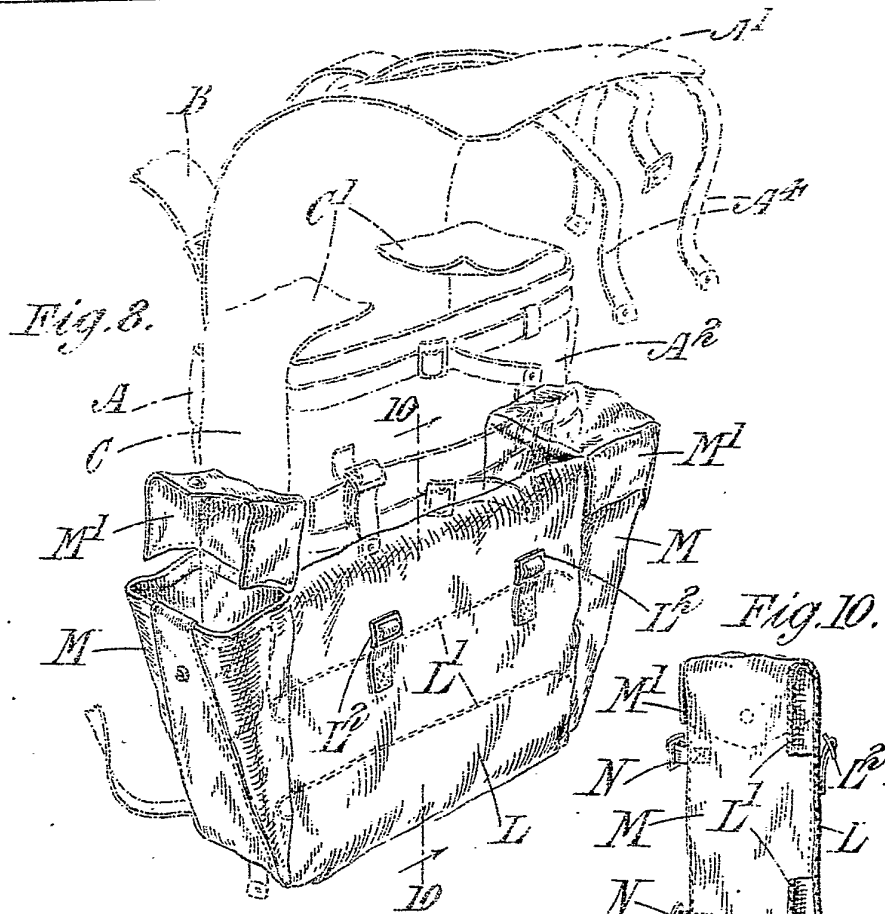


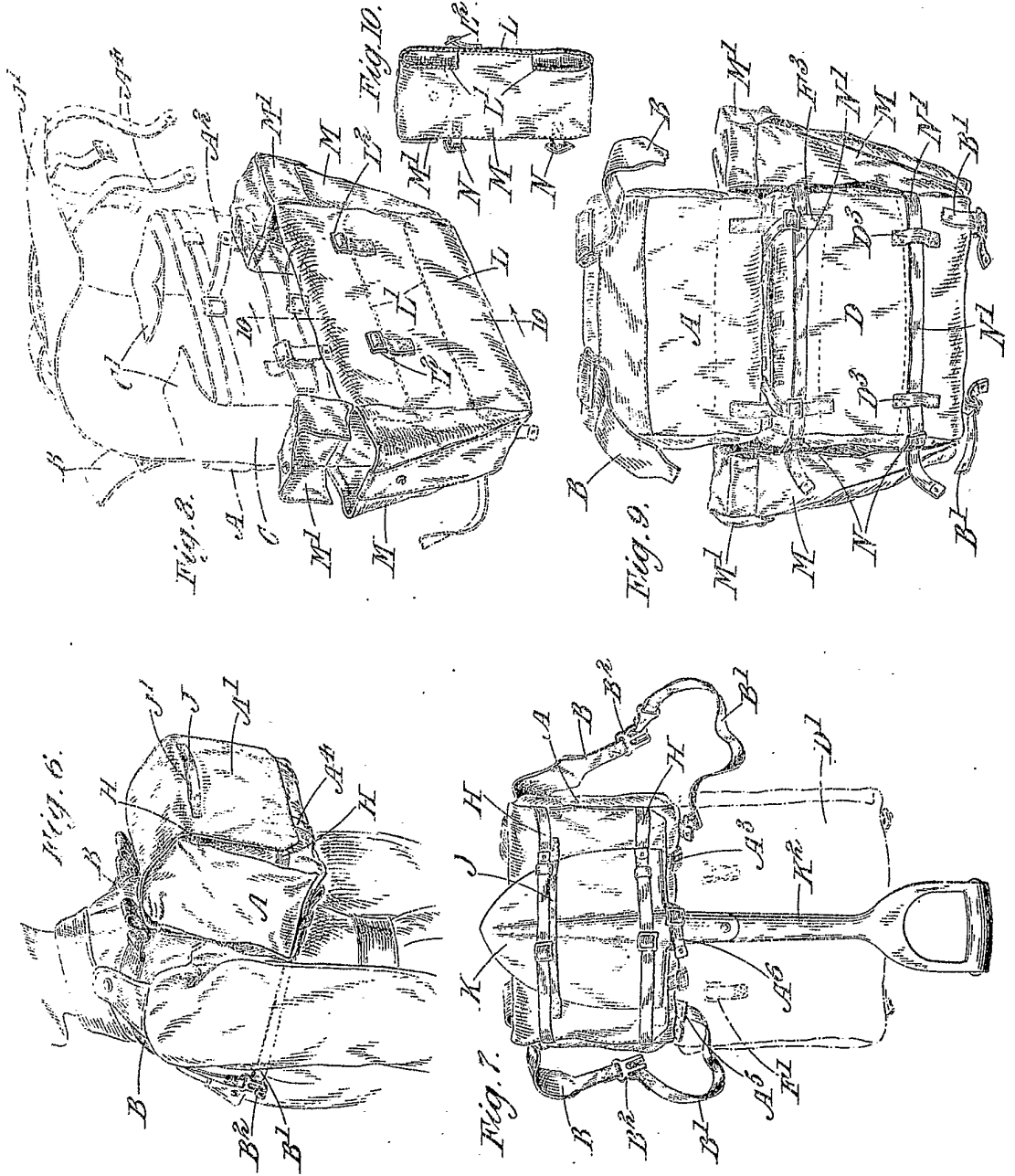


[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

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