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(54) CONTAINER, ASSEMBLIES, AND METHODS FOR OPERATING THE SAME

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(22) Filed: Apr. 28, 2025

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 18/969,609, filed on Dec. 5, 2024, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 18/650,316, filed on Apr. 30, 2024.

(60) Provisional application No. 63/499,369, filed on May 1, 2023.

Publication Classification

(51) Int. Cl.

B65D 21/08 (2006.01)

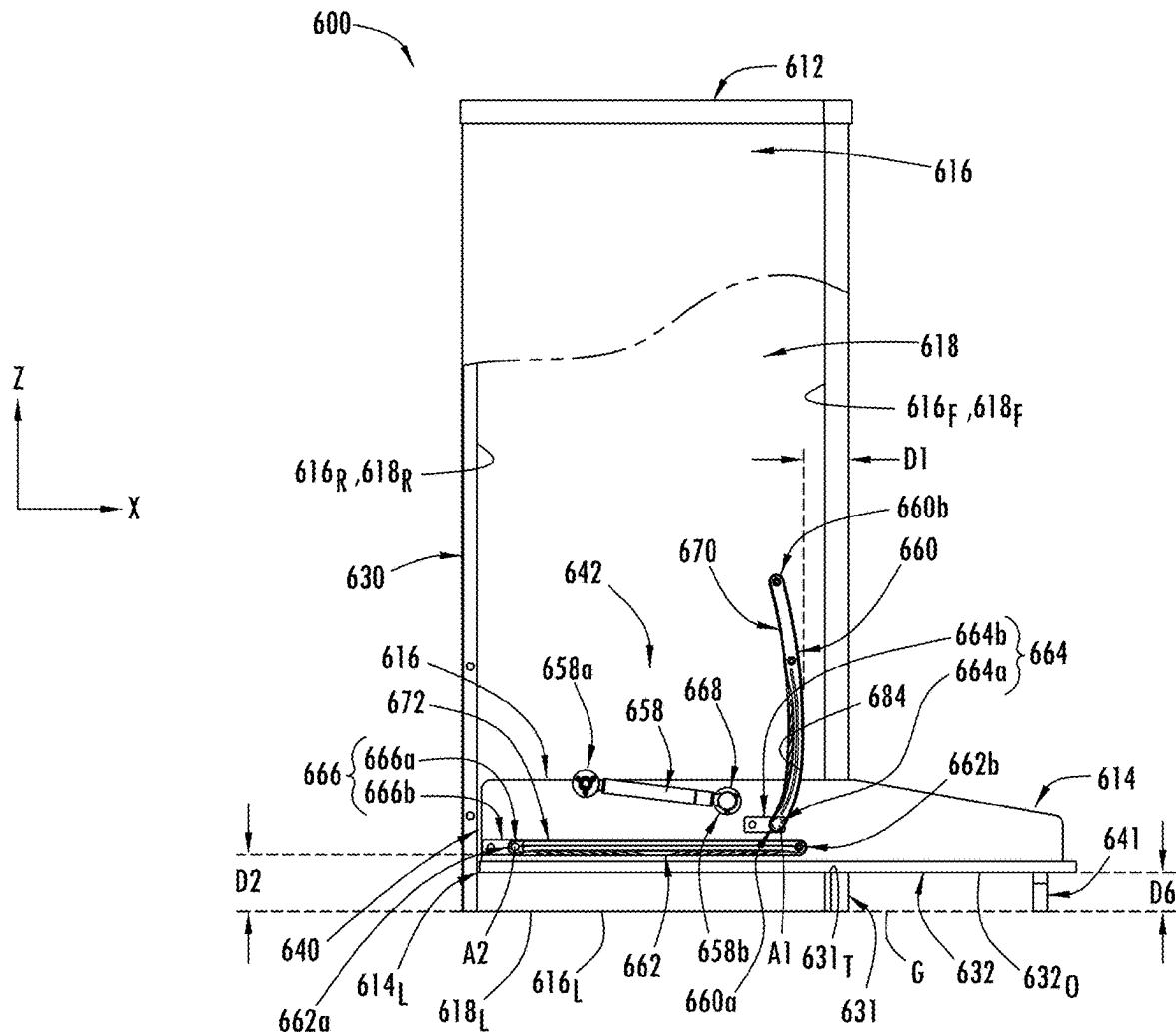
A01K 1/035 (2006.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

CPC B65D 21/08 (2013.01); A01K 1/035 (2013.01)

(57) ABSTRACT

A container is disclosed. The container includes a base portion and a support portion. The support portion is movably-connected to the base portion. Each of the base portion and the support portion include a plurality of panels and members. The base portion forms a support portion receiving cavity configured for receiving the support portion. The plurality of panels and members forming the base portion include at least a first leg member and a second leg member. An inner side surface of the first leg member and an inner side surface of the second leg member each forms a first guide track and a second guide track.



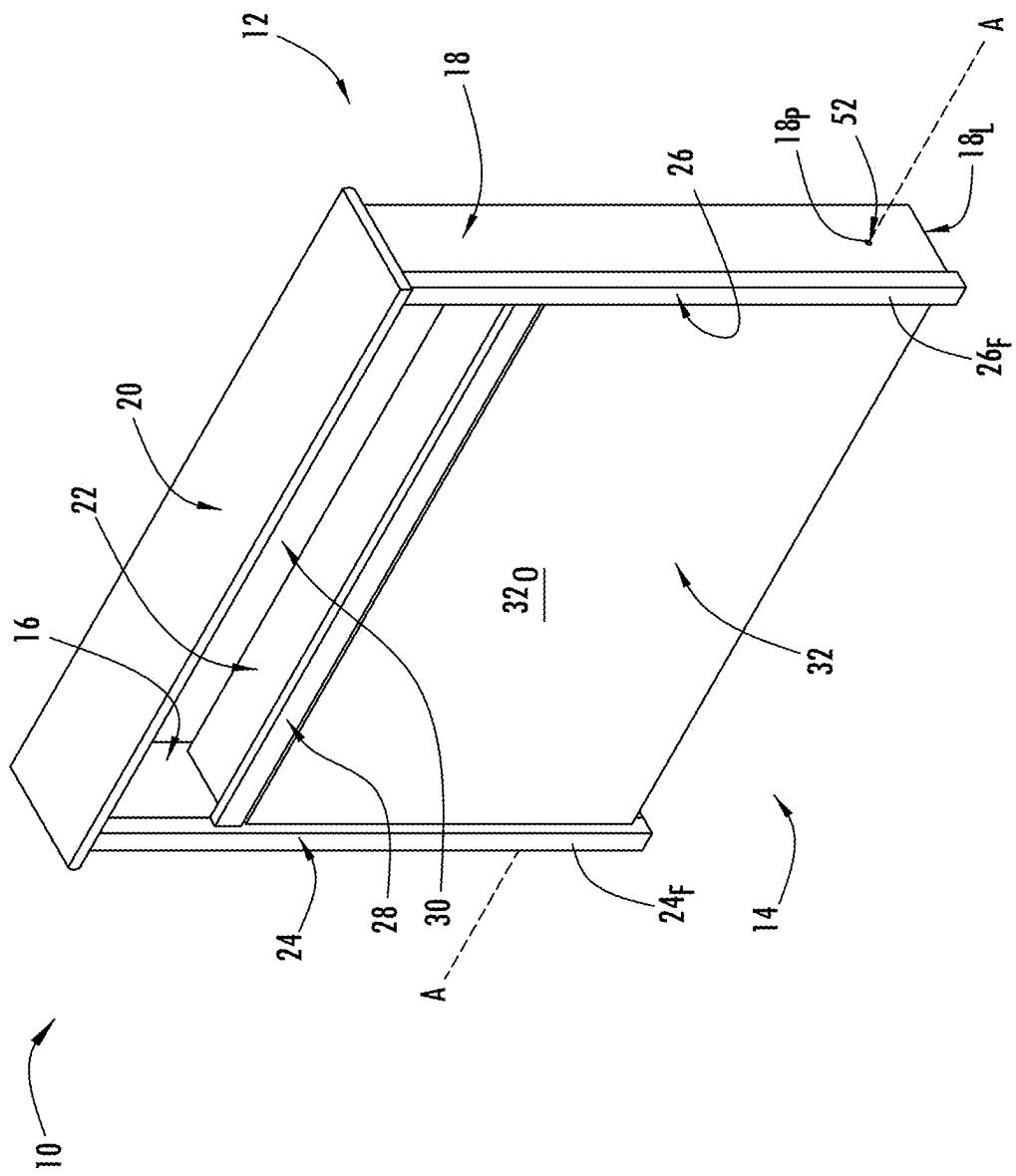
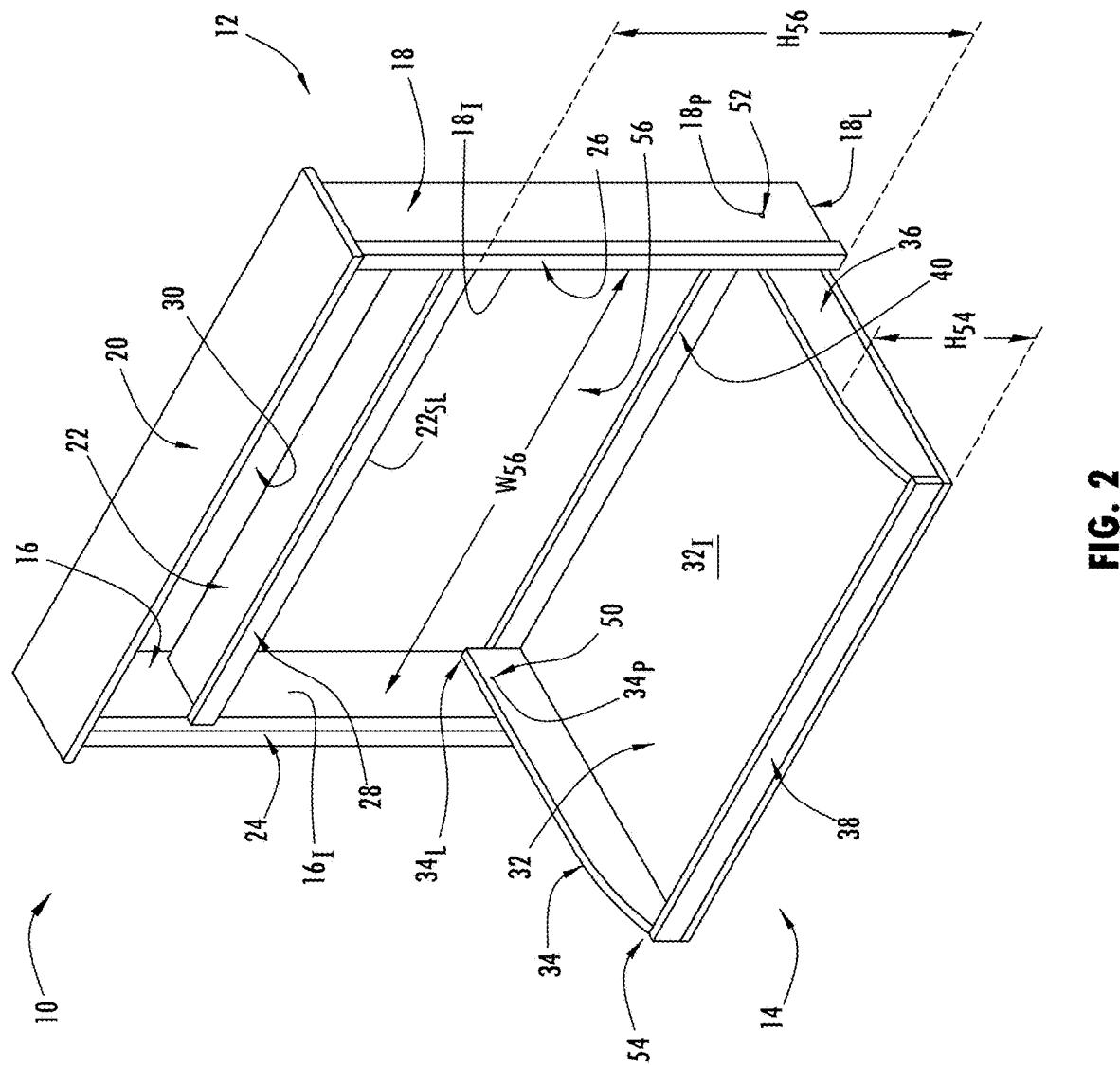


FIG. 1



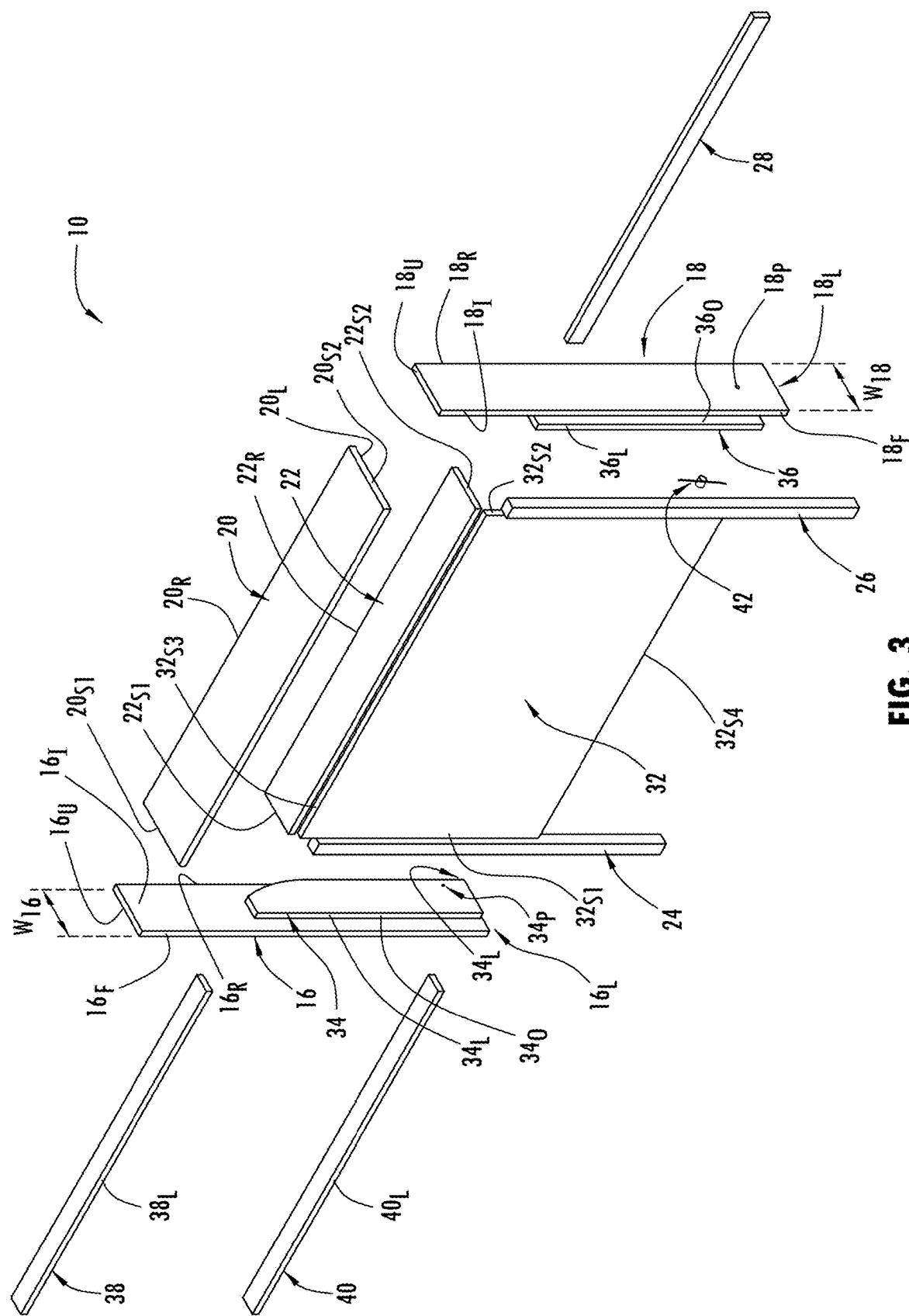


FIG. 3

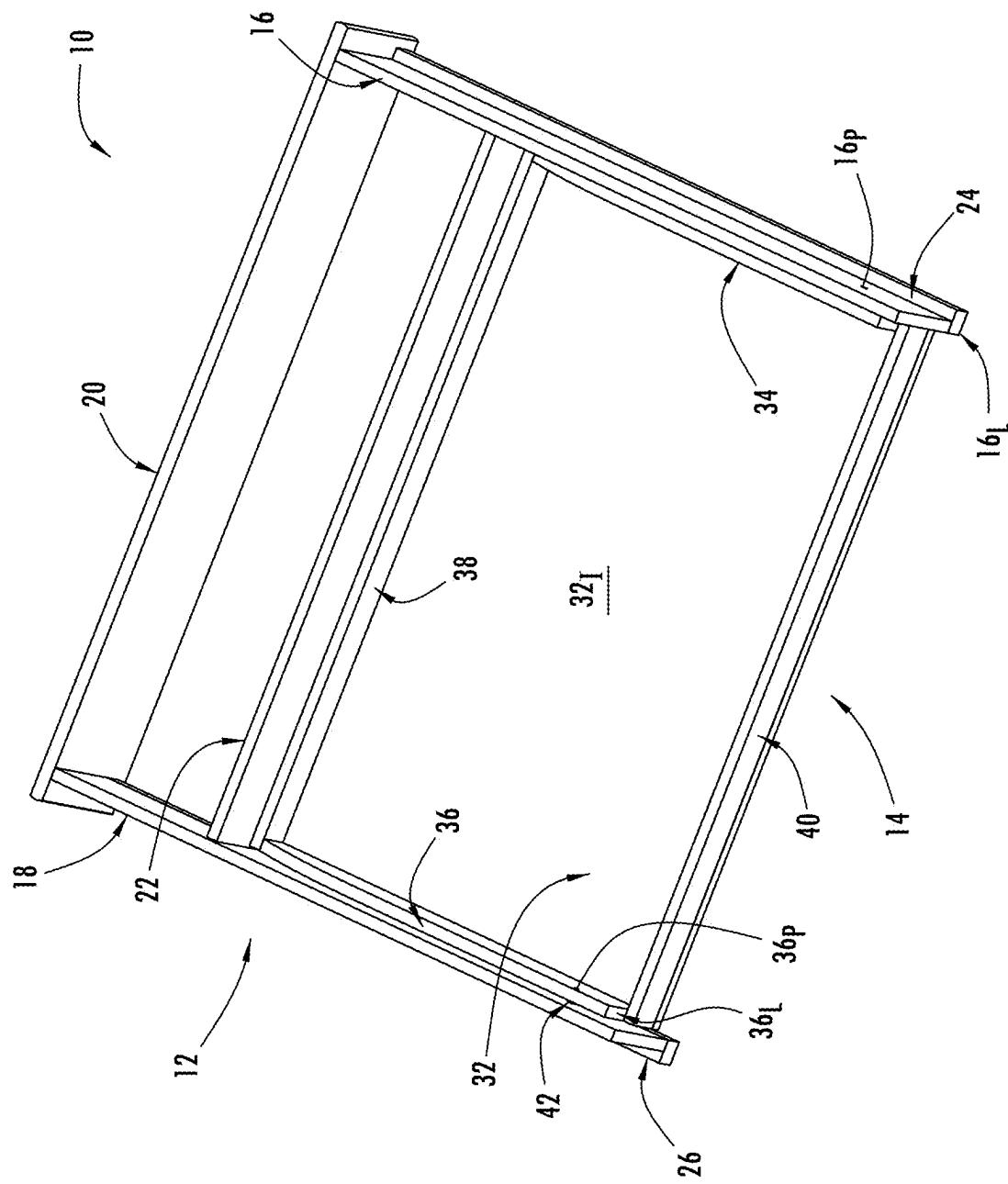


FIG. 4

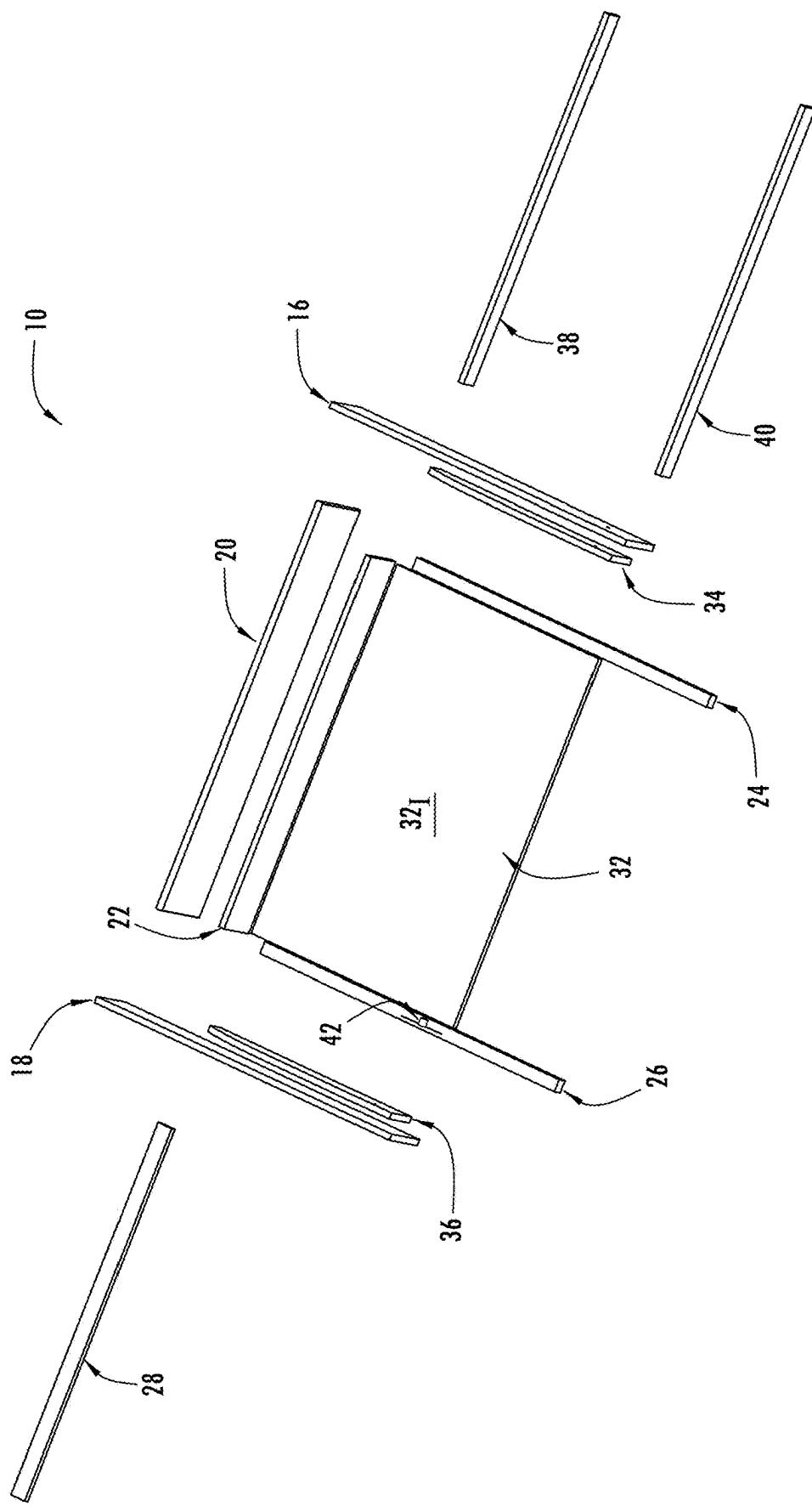
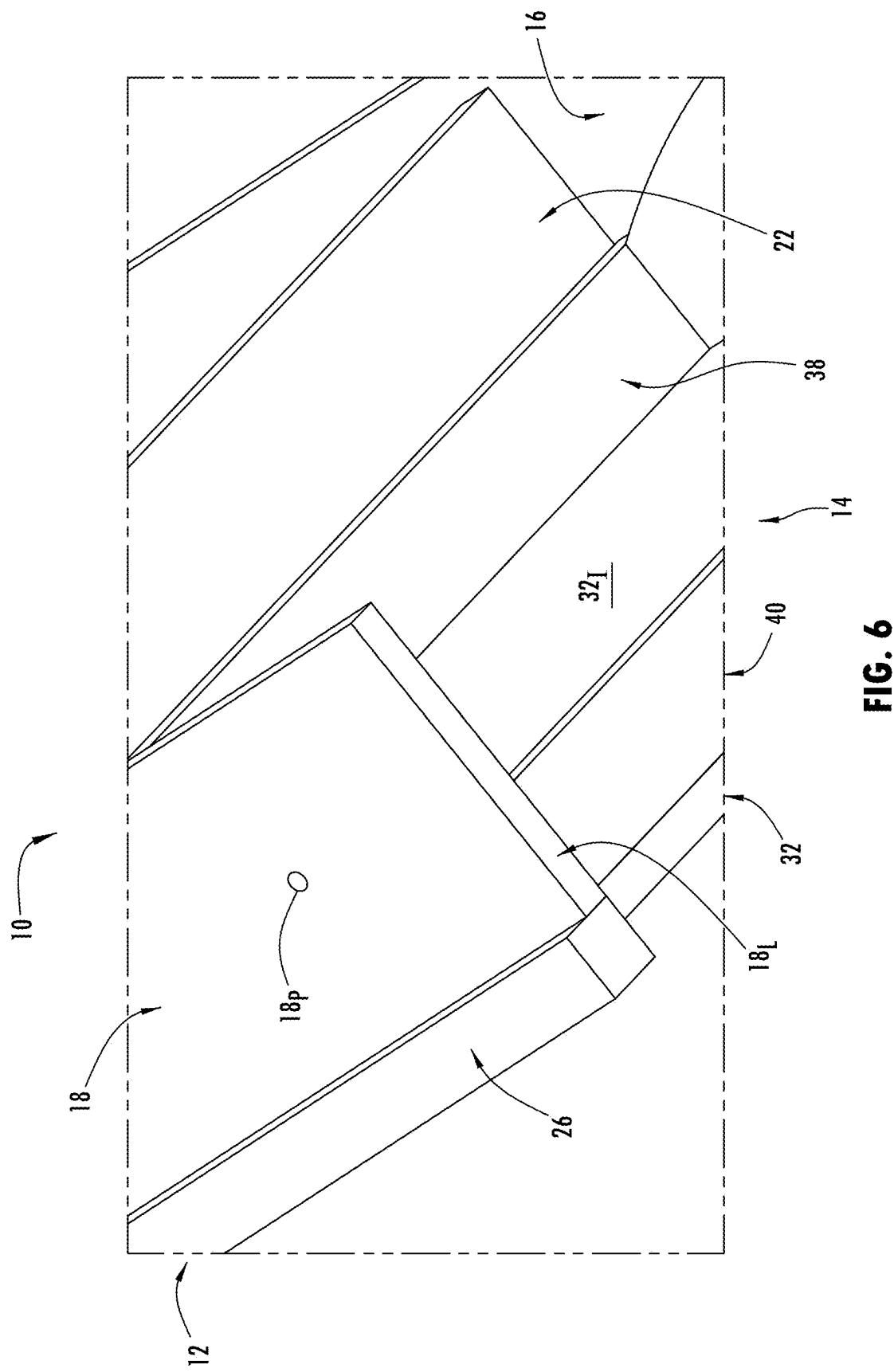
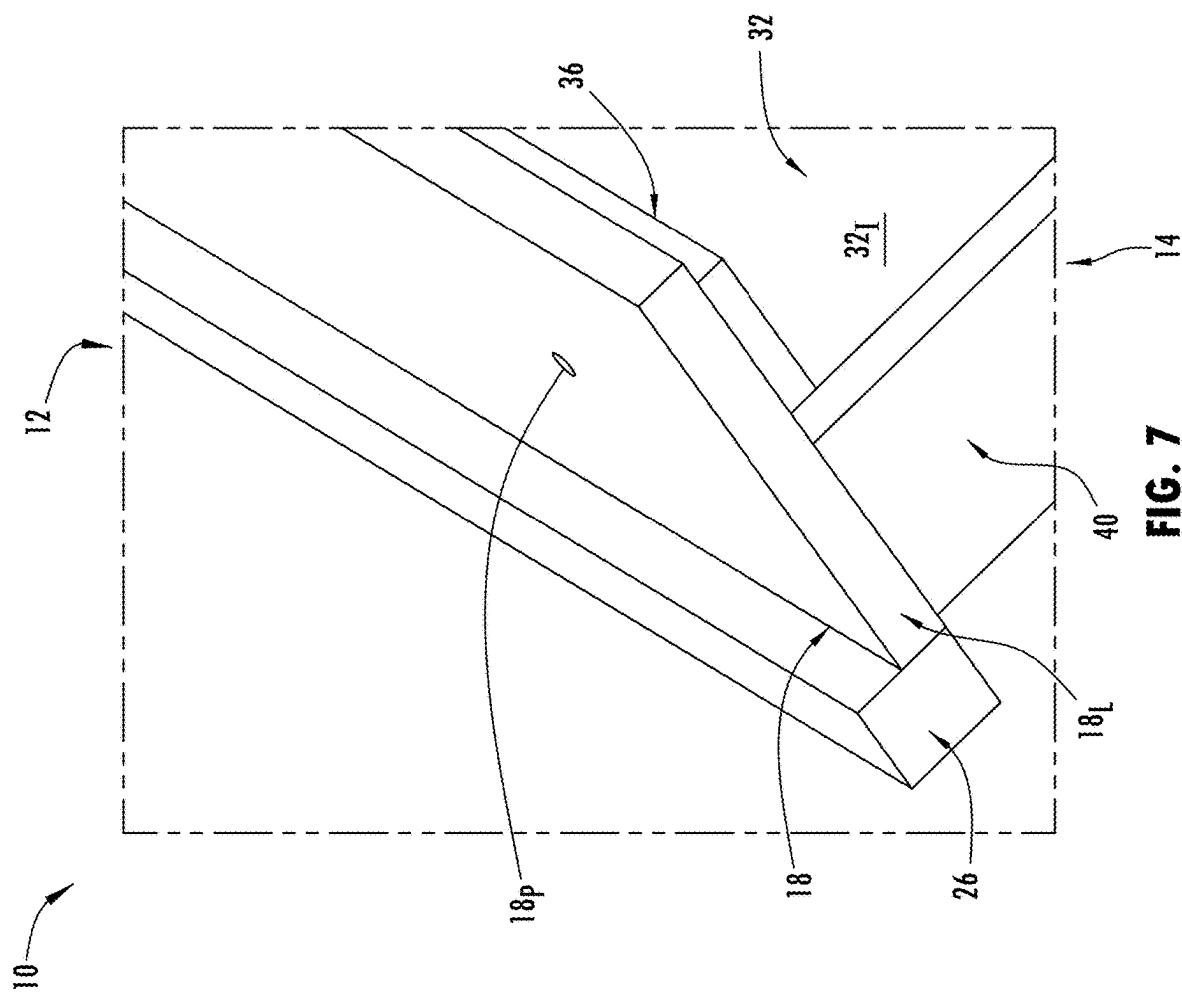


FIG. 5





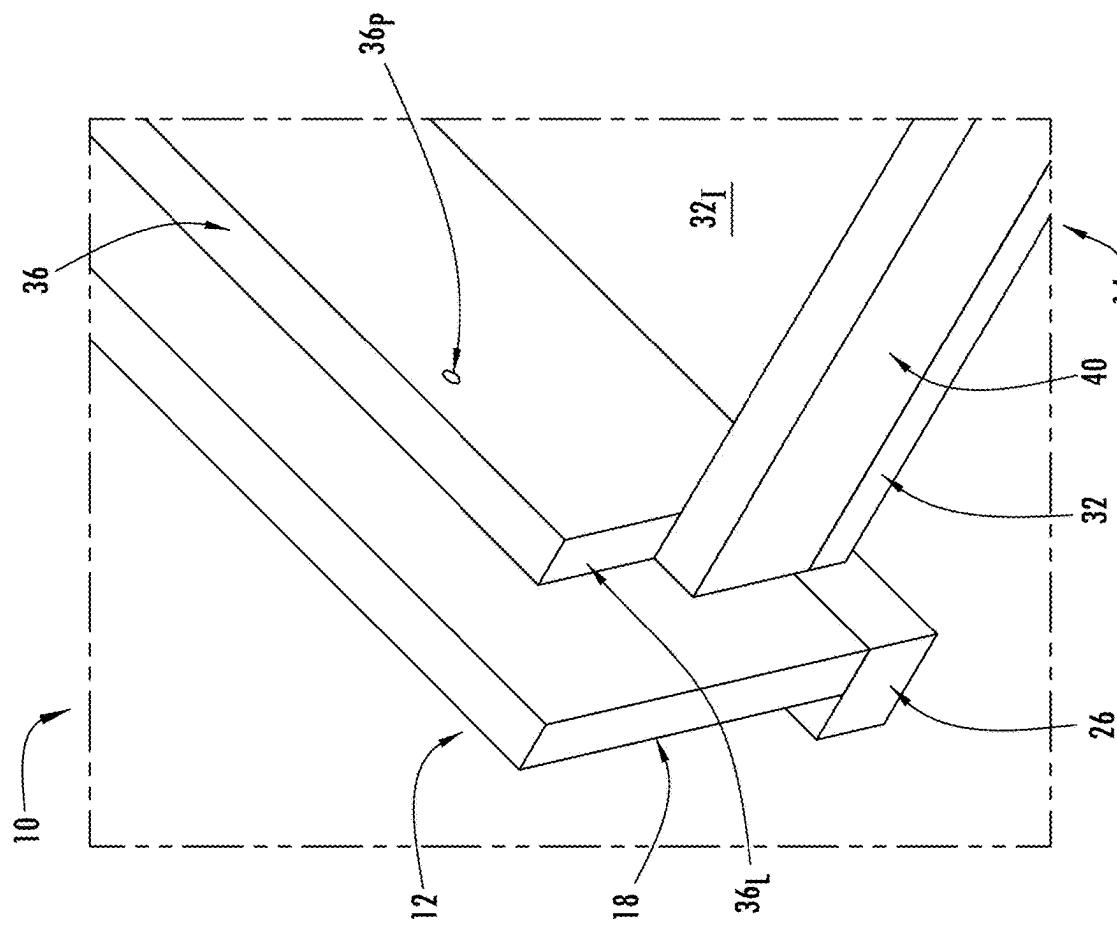


FIG. 8

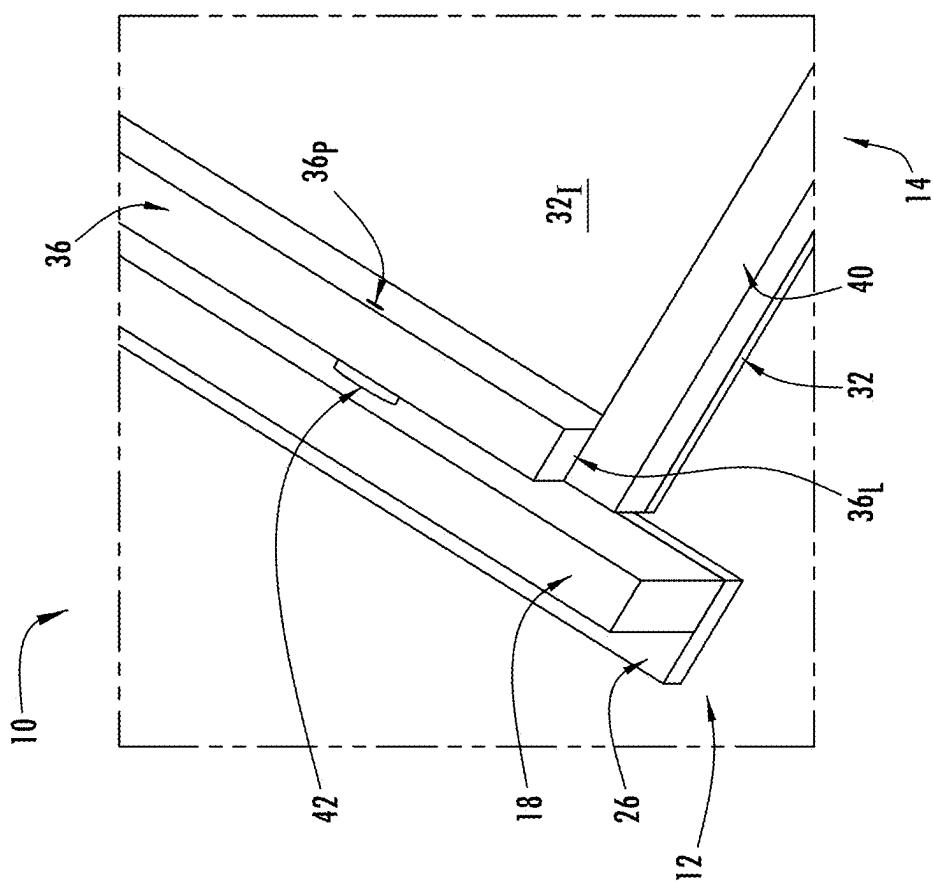


FIG. 9

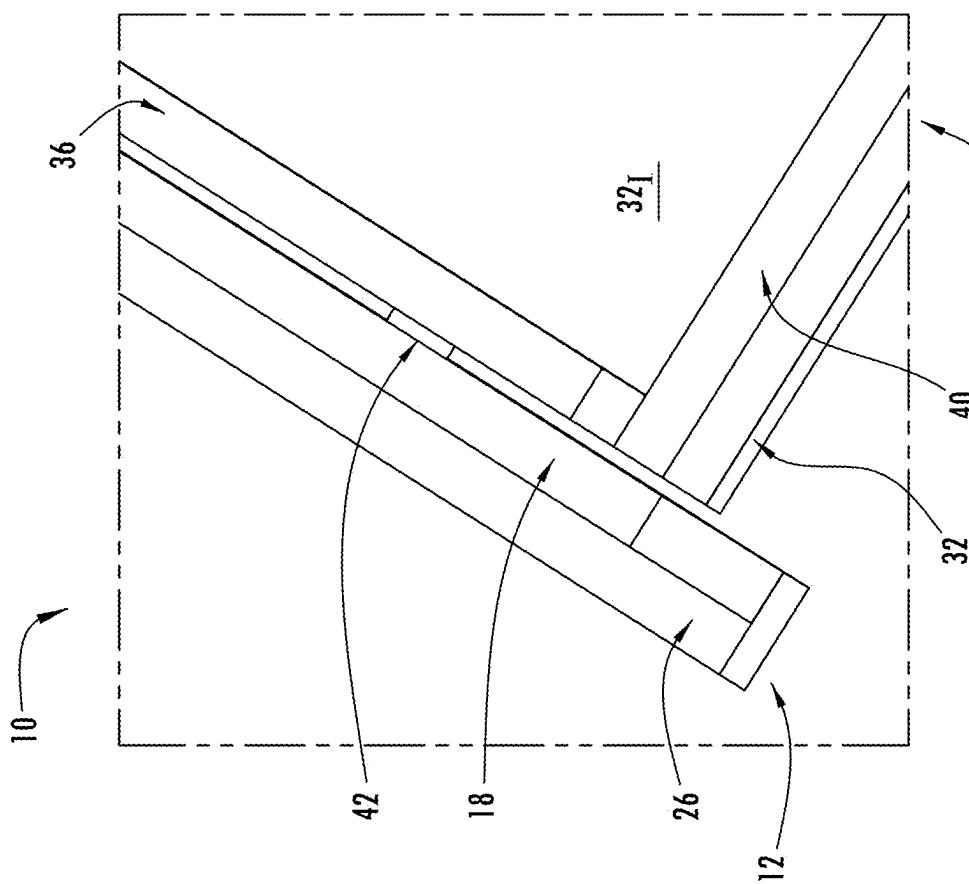


FIG. 10

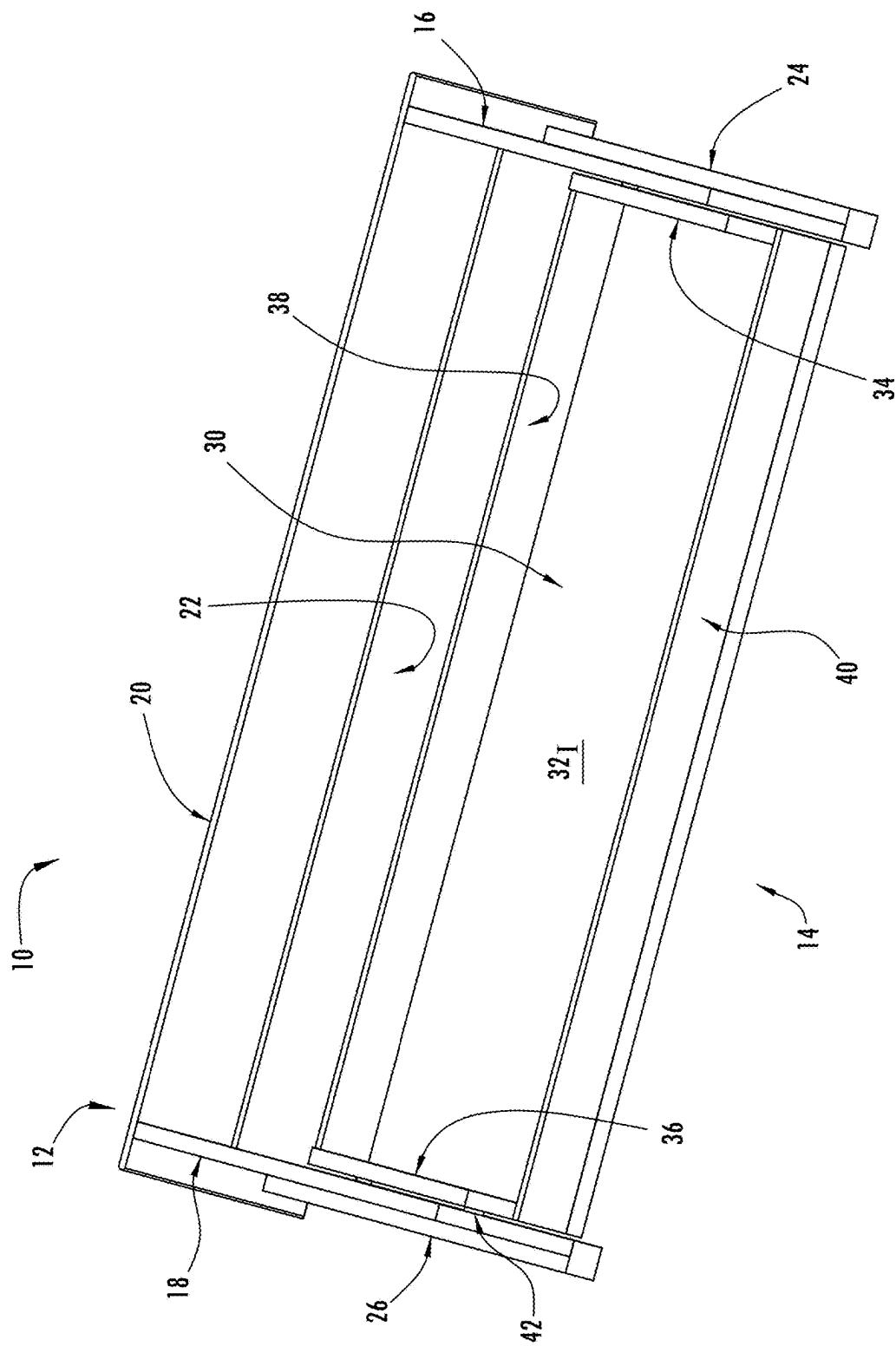


FIG. 11

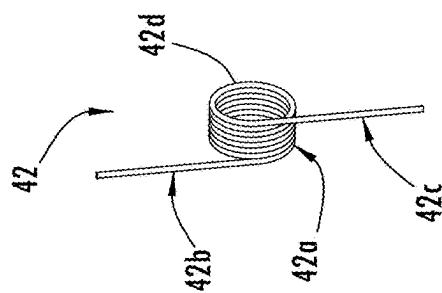


FIG. 14

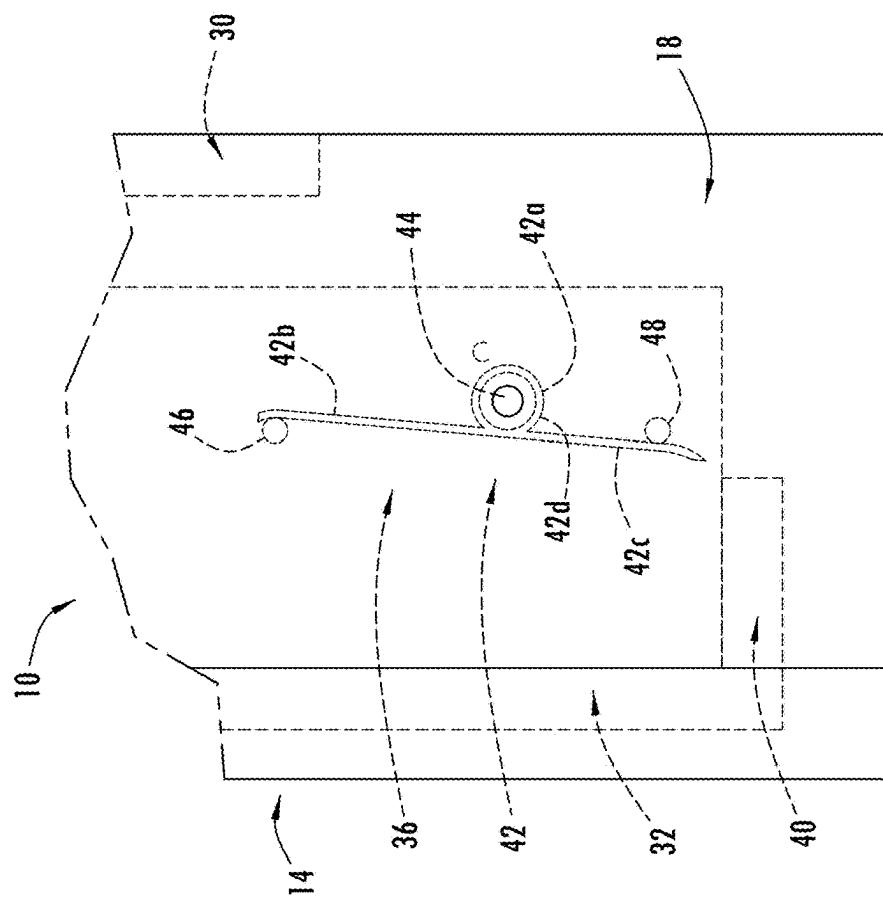


FIG. 13

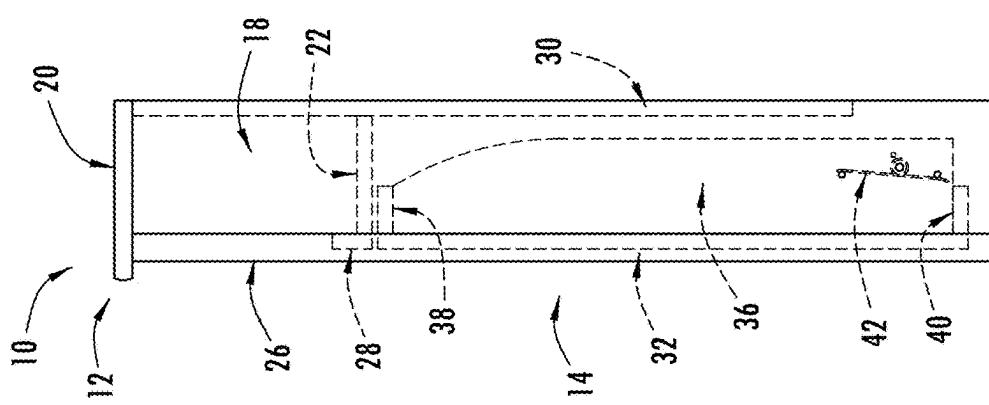


FIG. 12

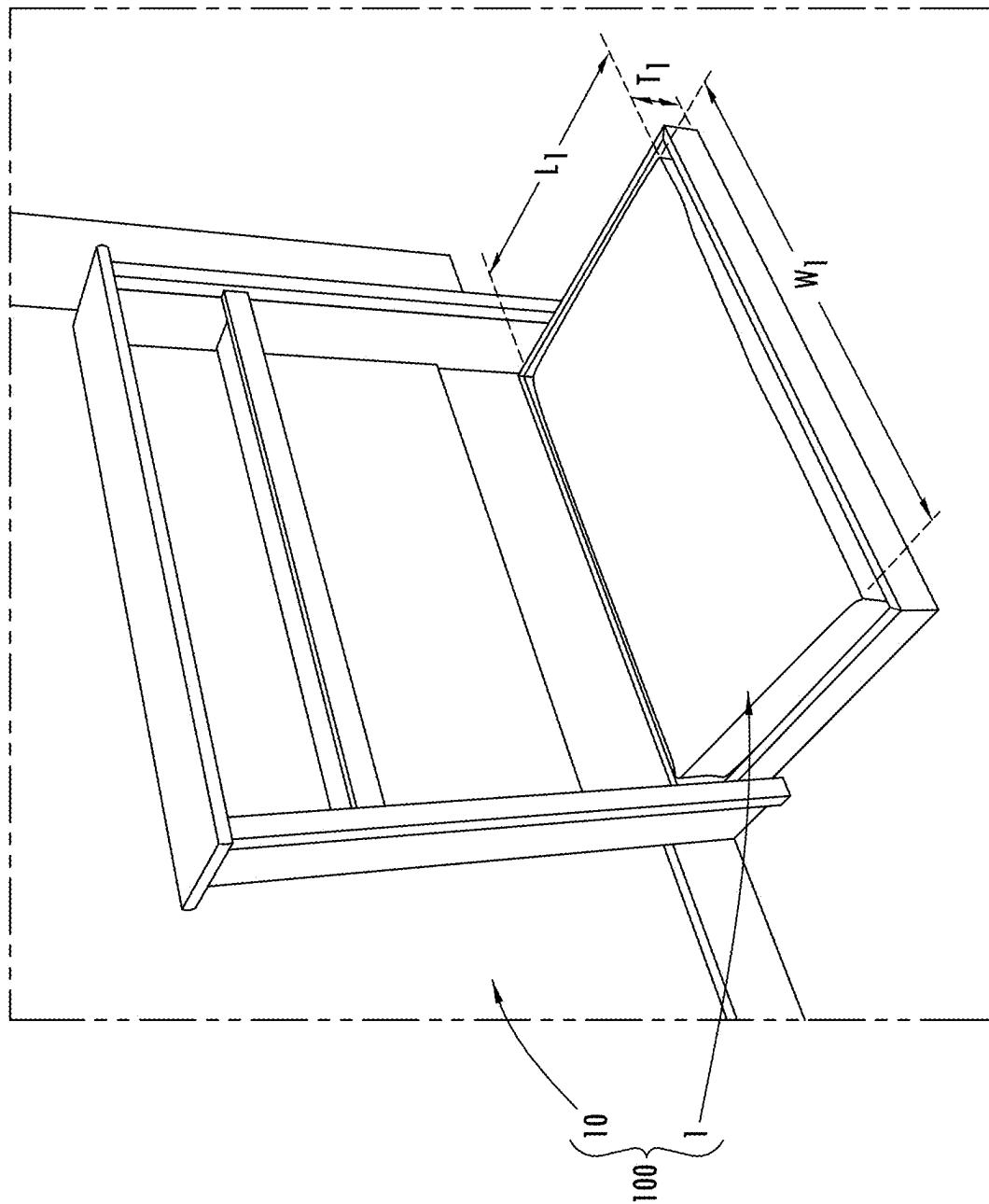


FIG. 15

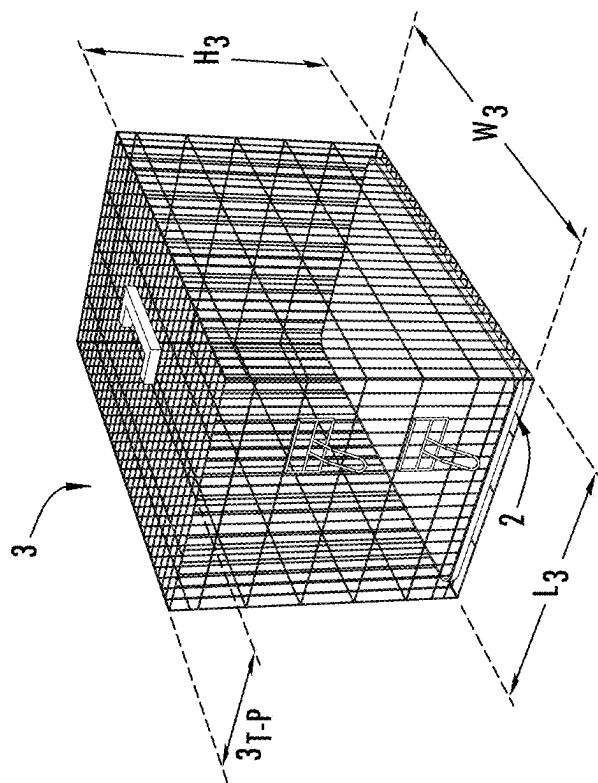


FIG. 16B

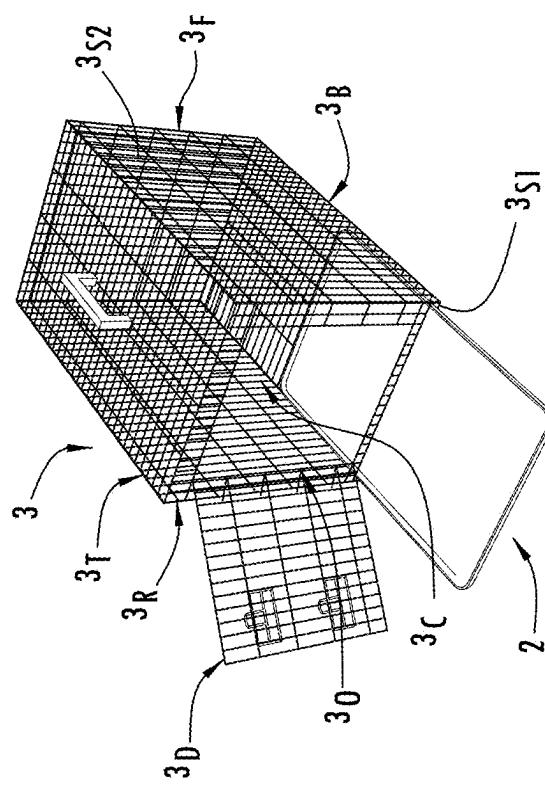


FIG. 16A

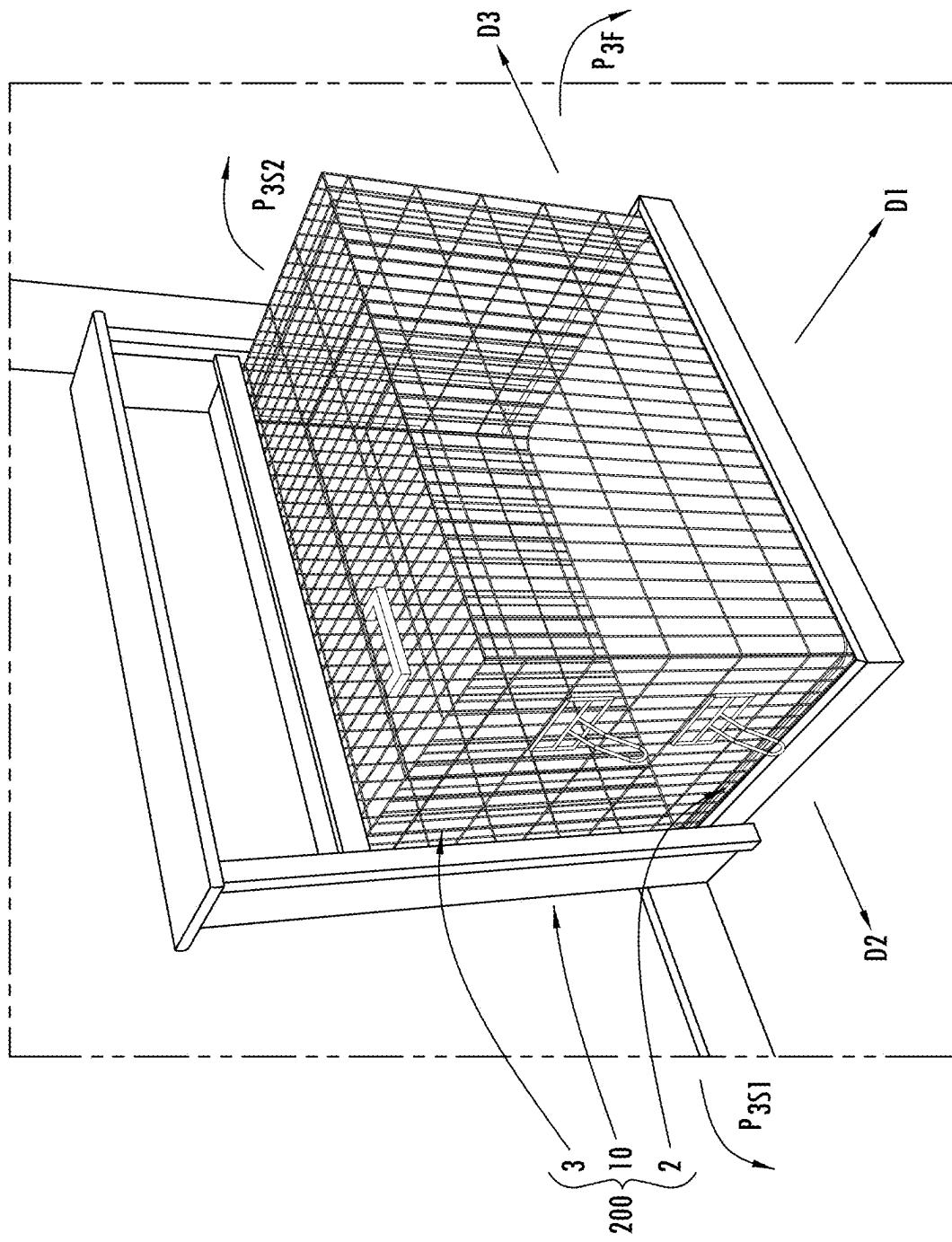


FIG. 17

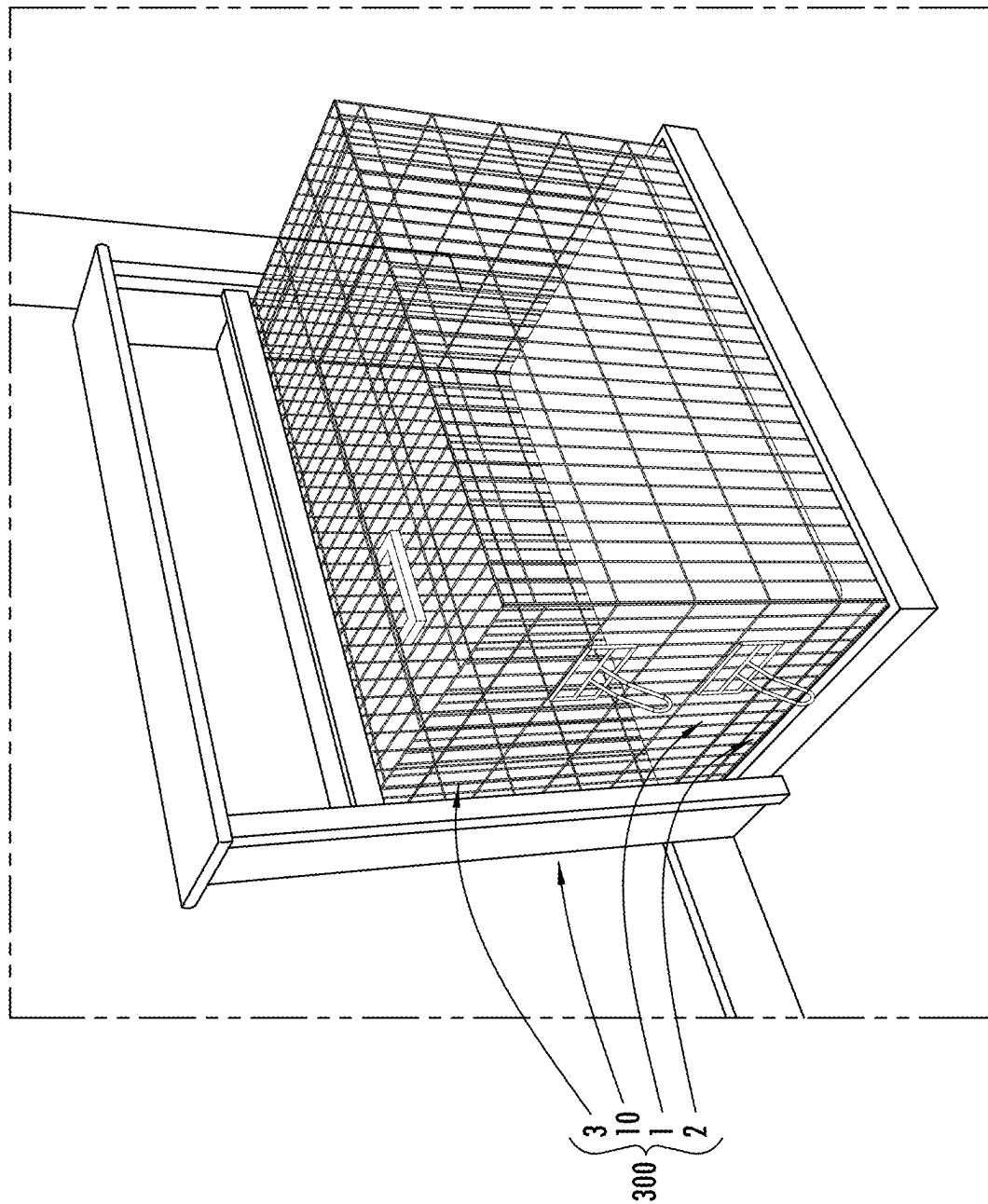


FIG. 18

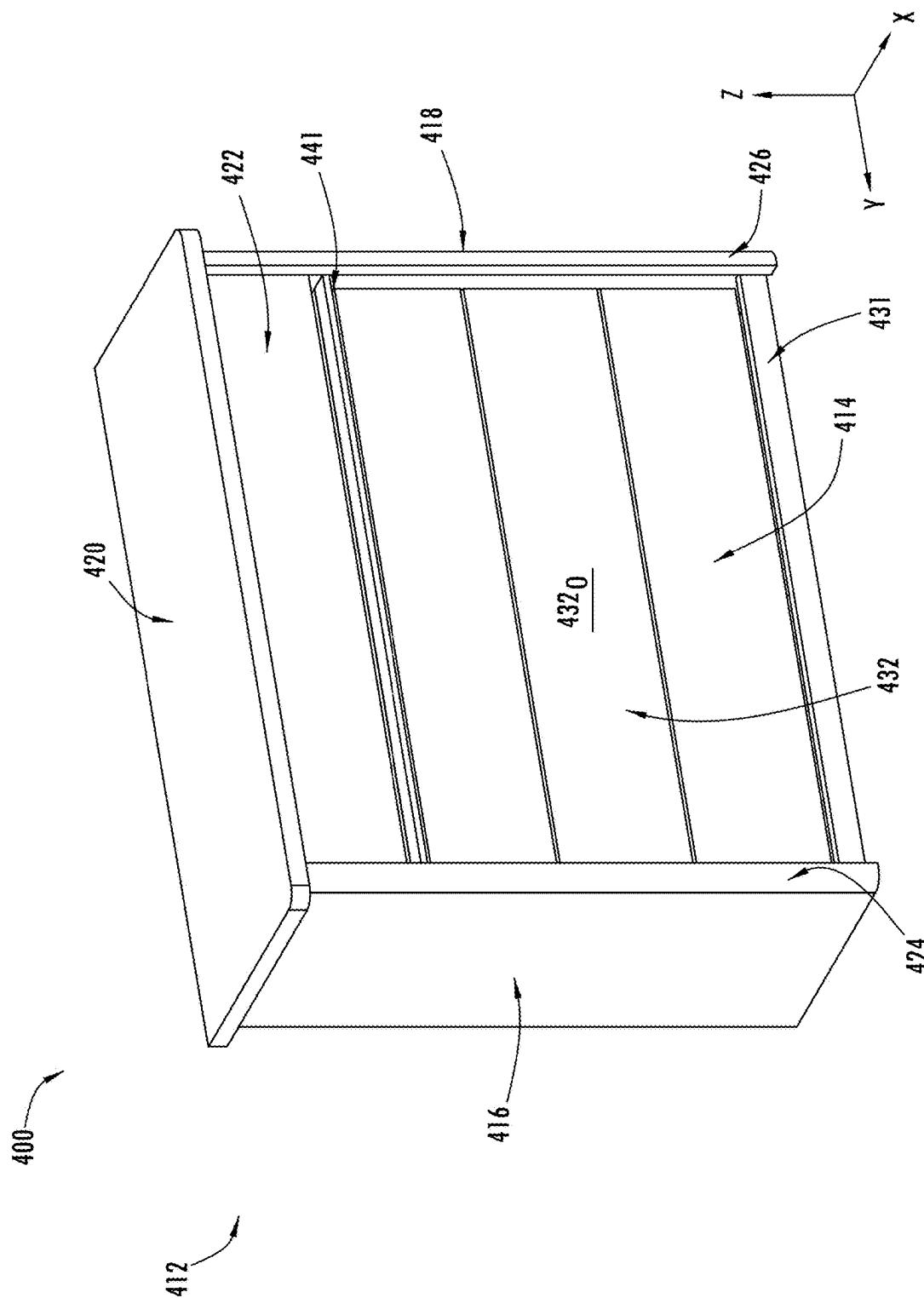


FIG. 19

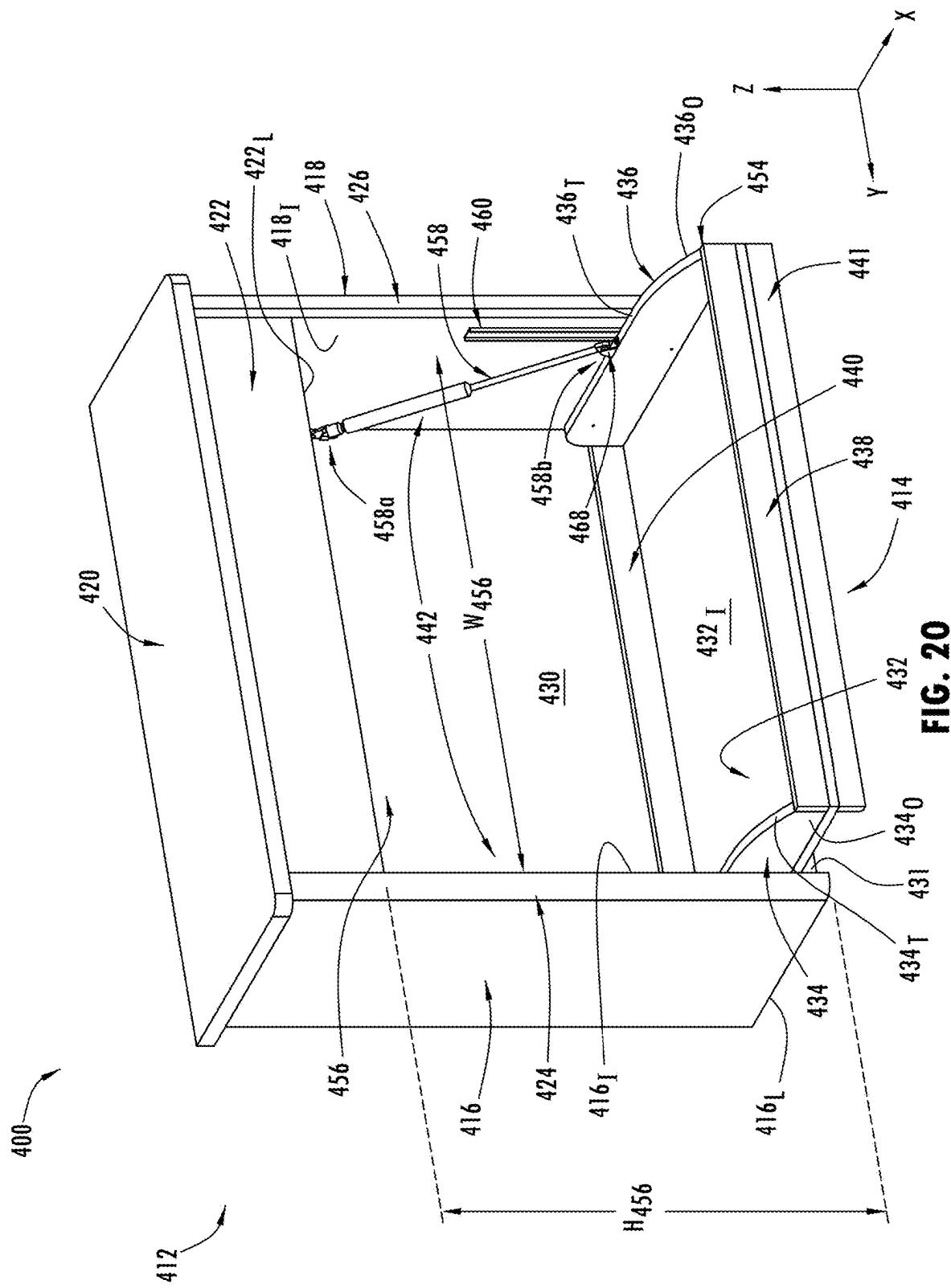


FIG. 20

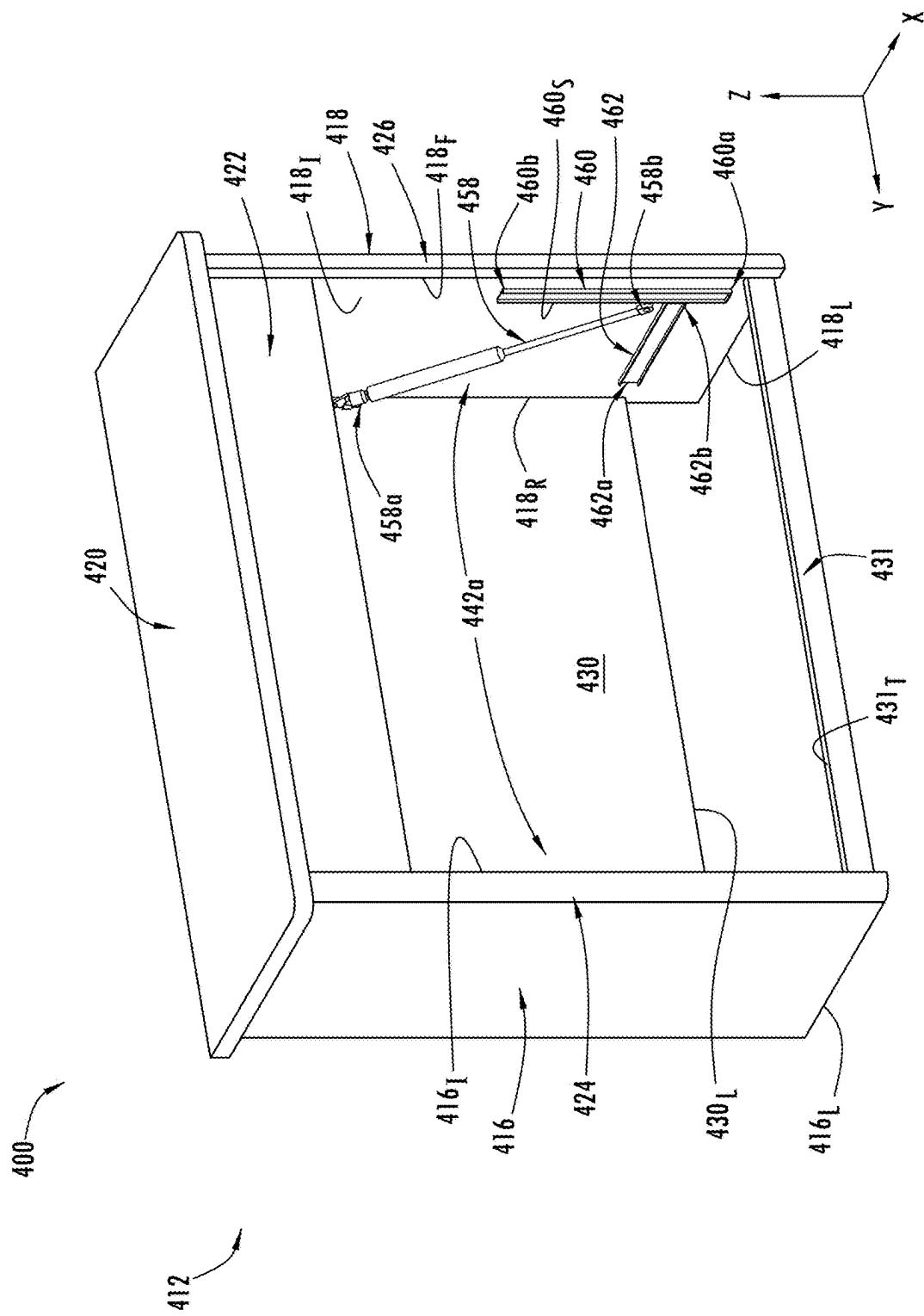


FIG. 21

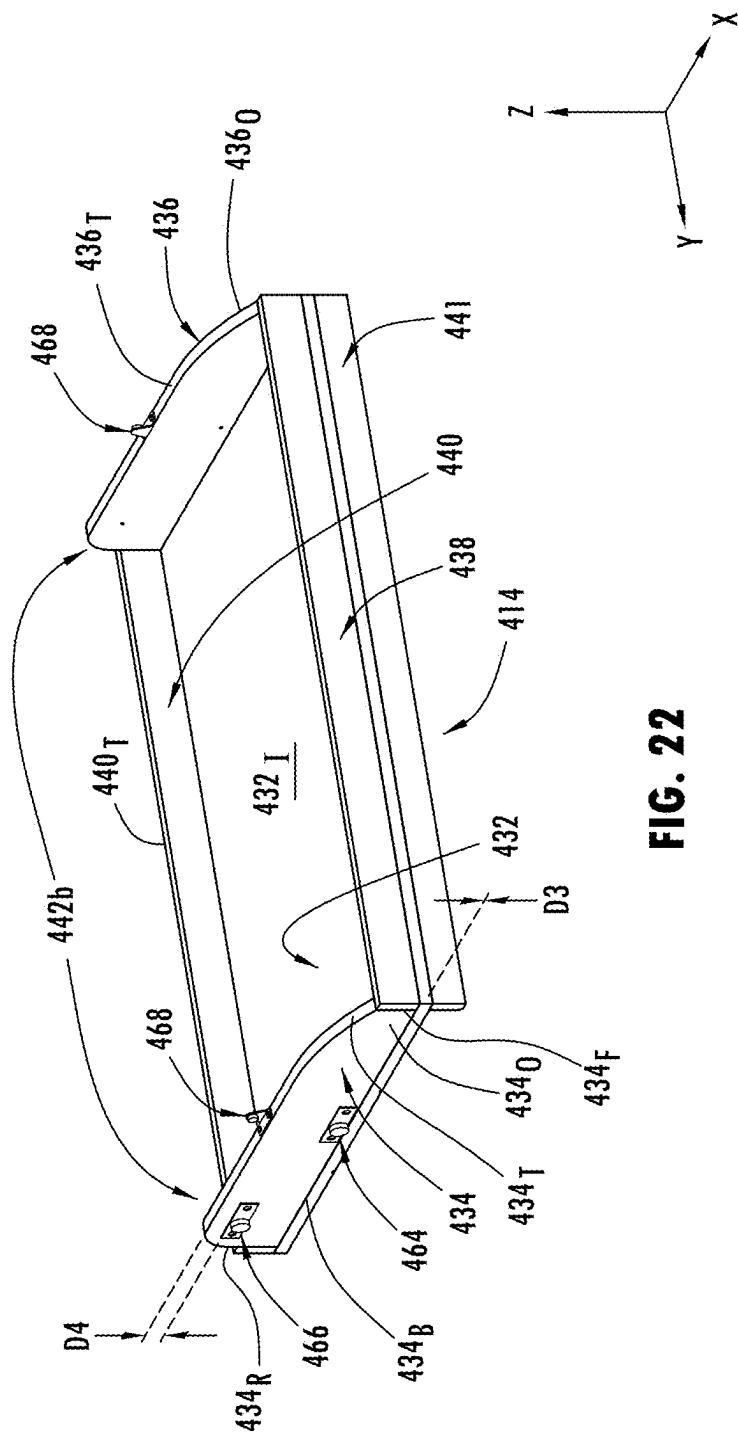


FIG. 22

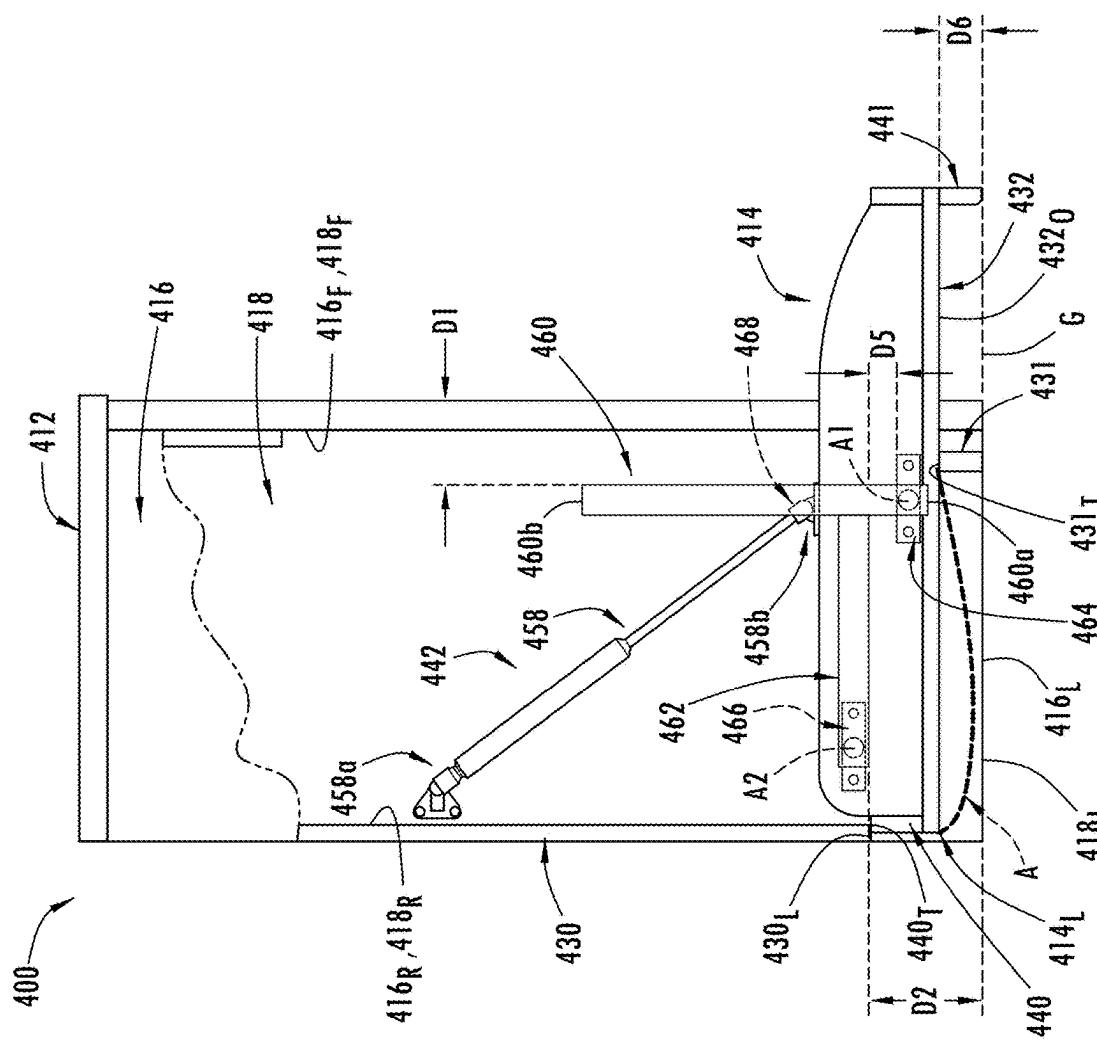


FIG. 23

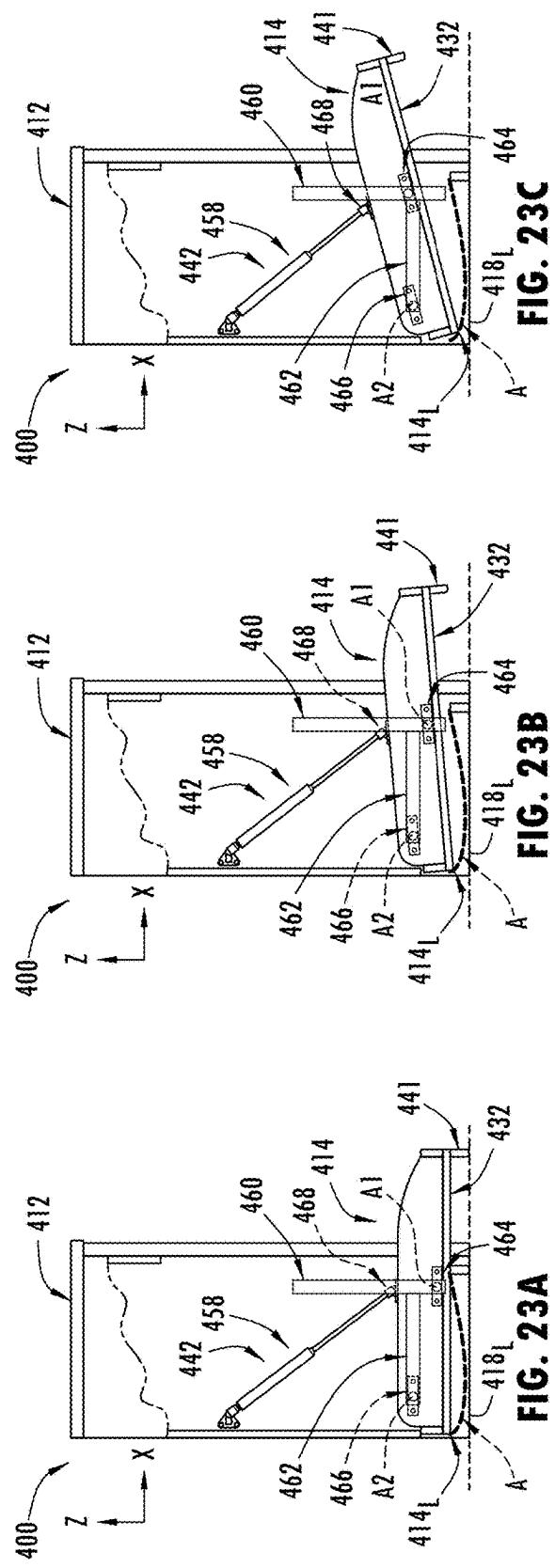


FIG. 23B

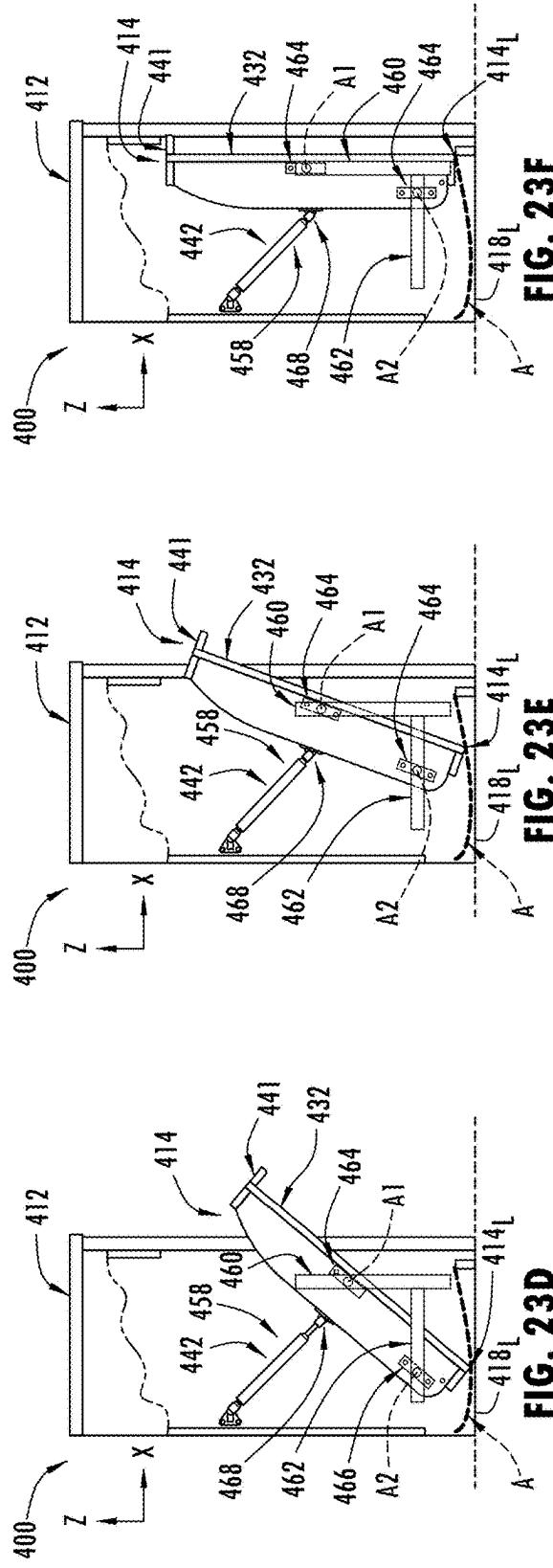


FIG. 23C

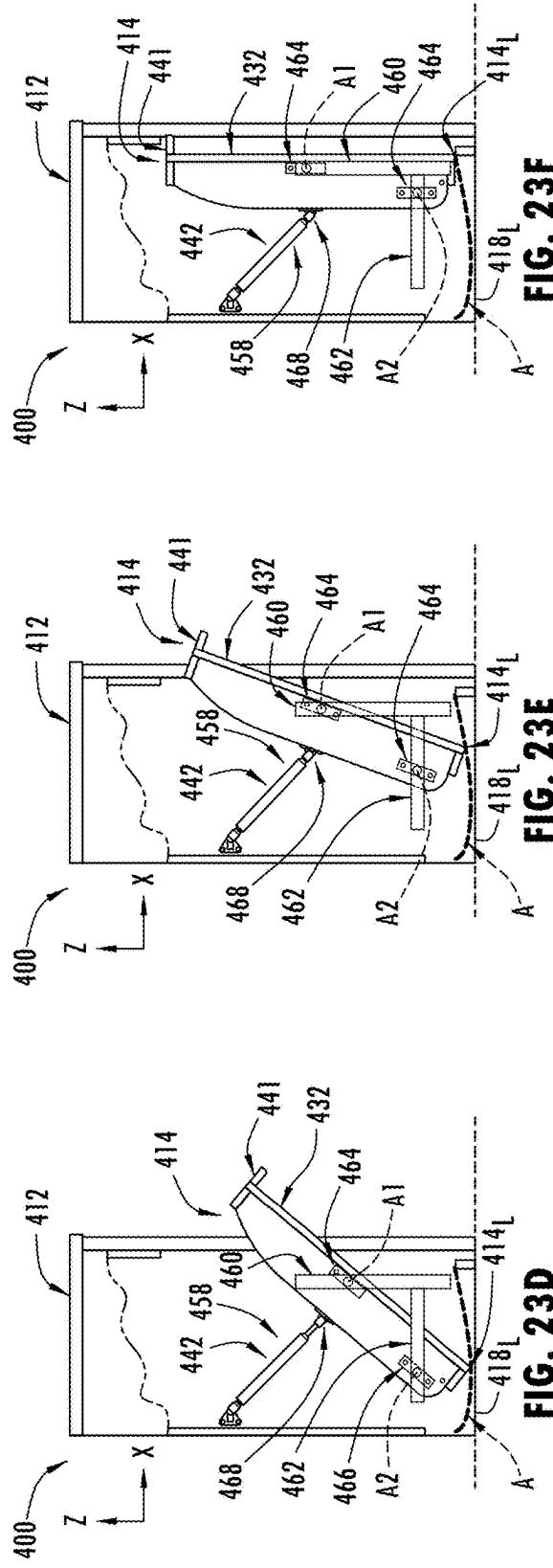


FIG. 23D

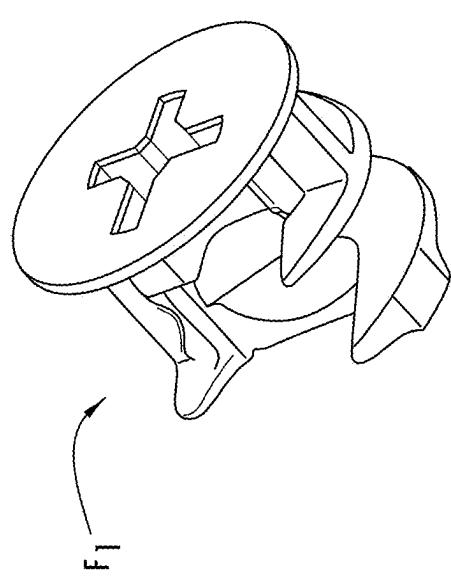


FIG. 24

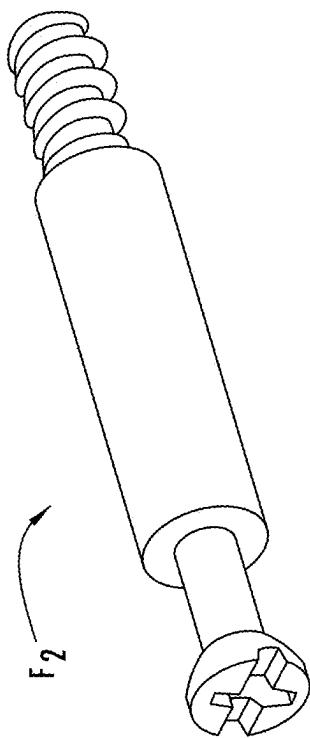


FIG. 25

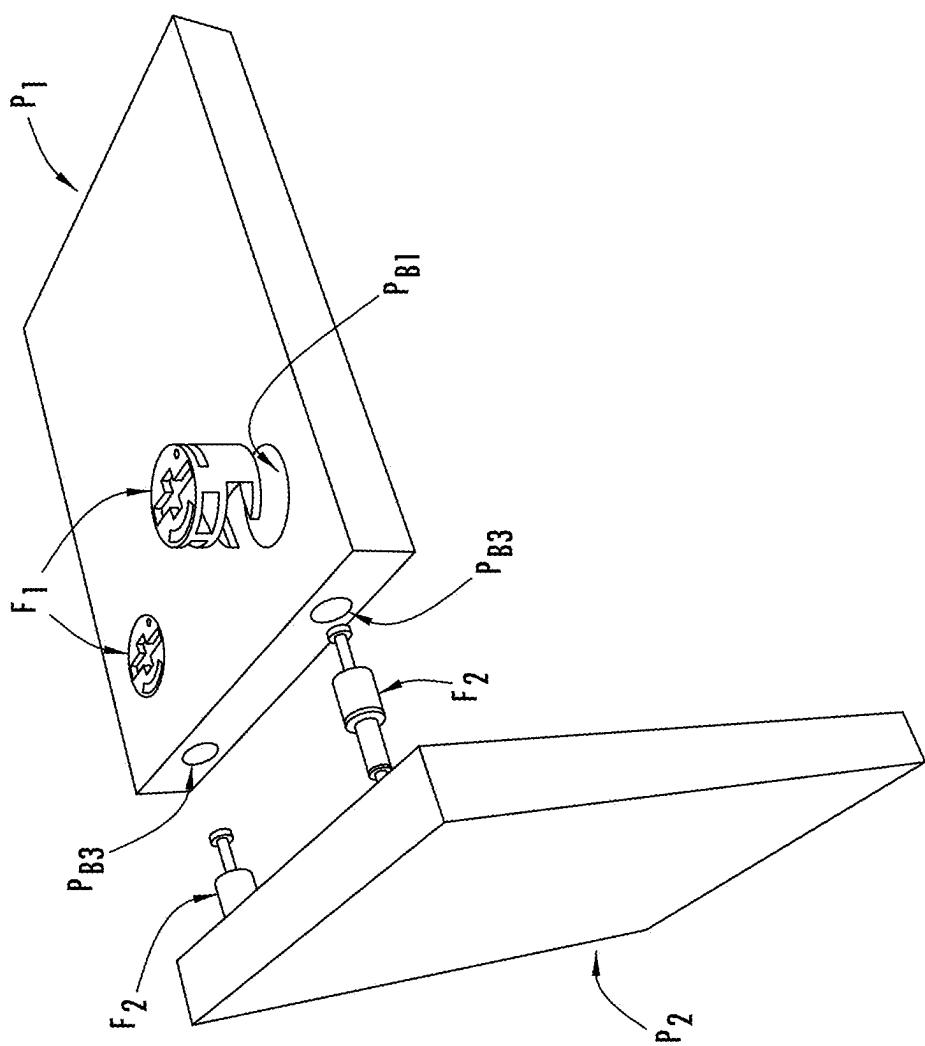


FIG. 26

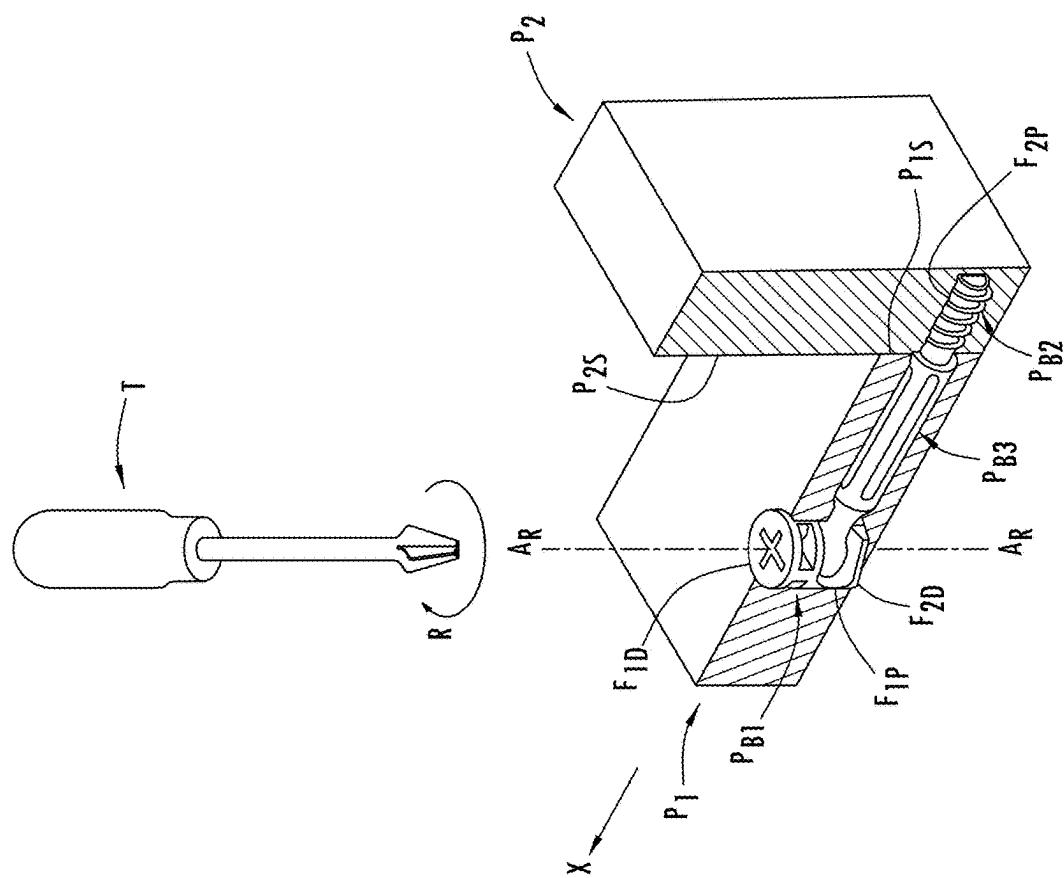
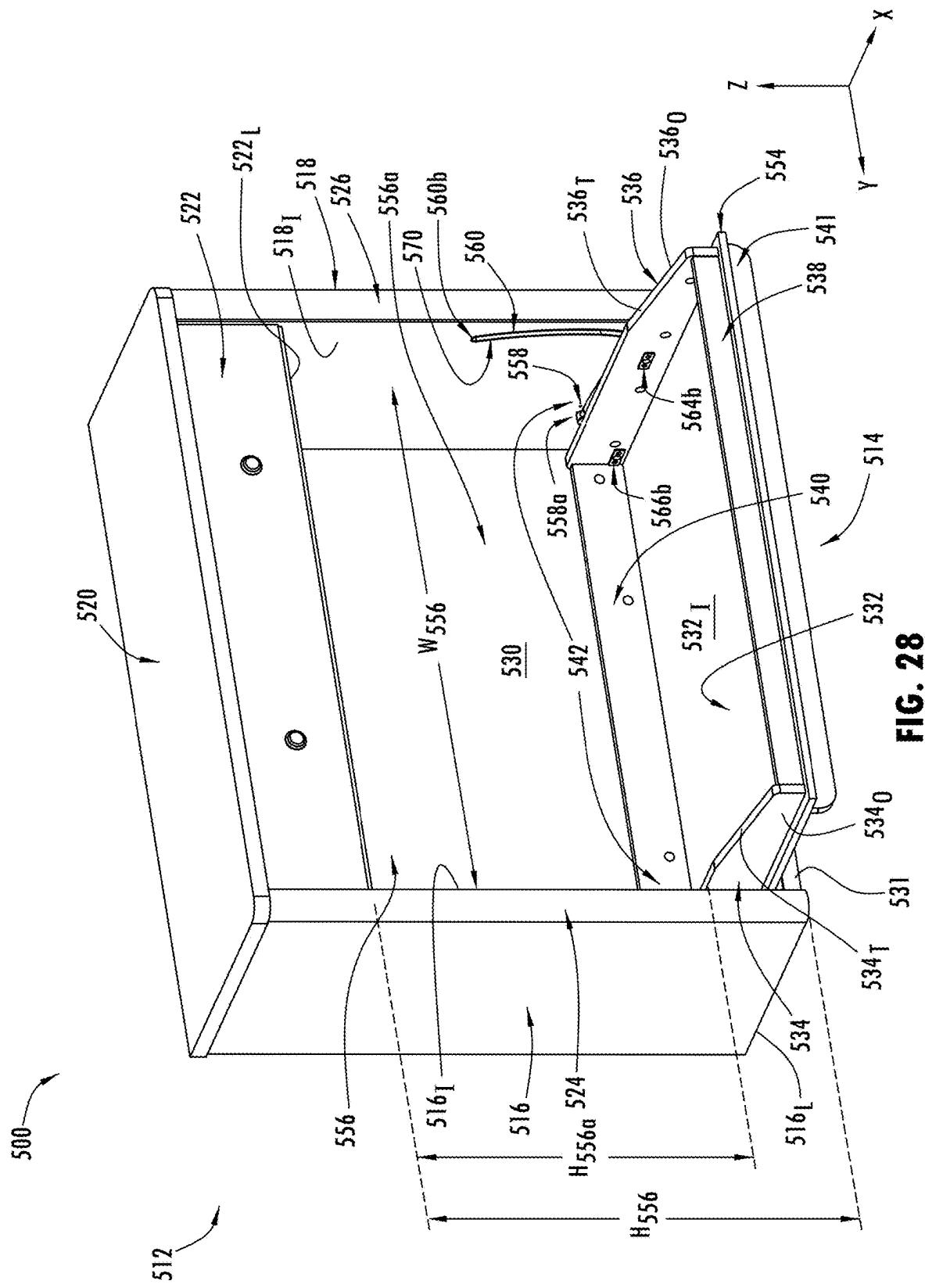


FIG. 27



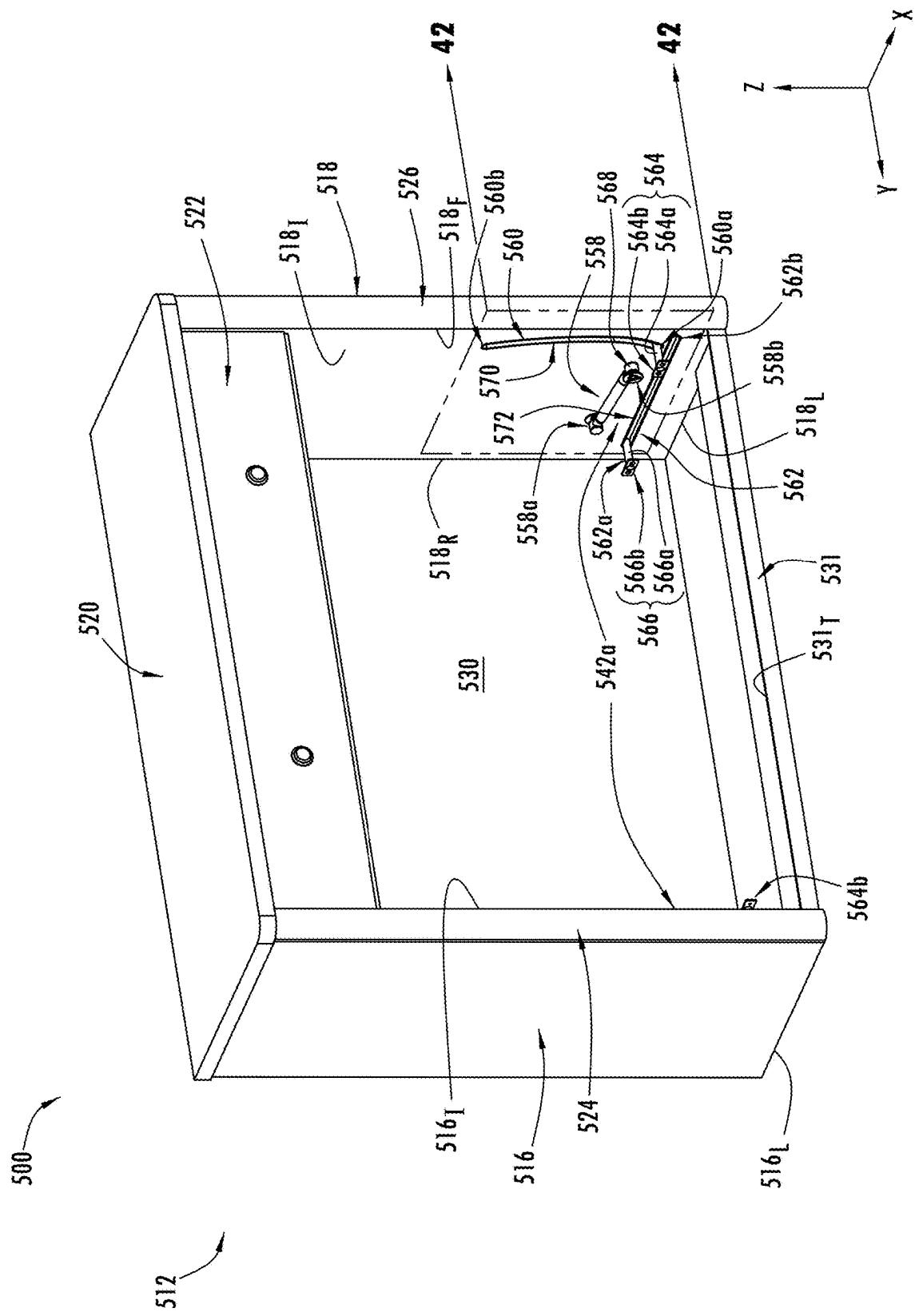


FIG. 29

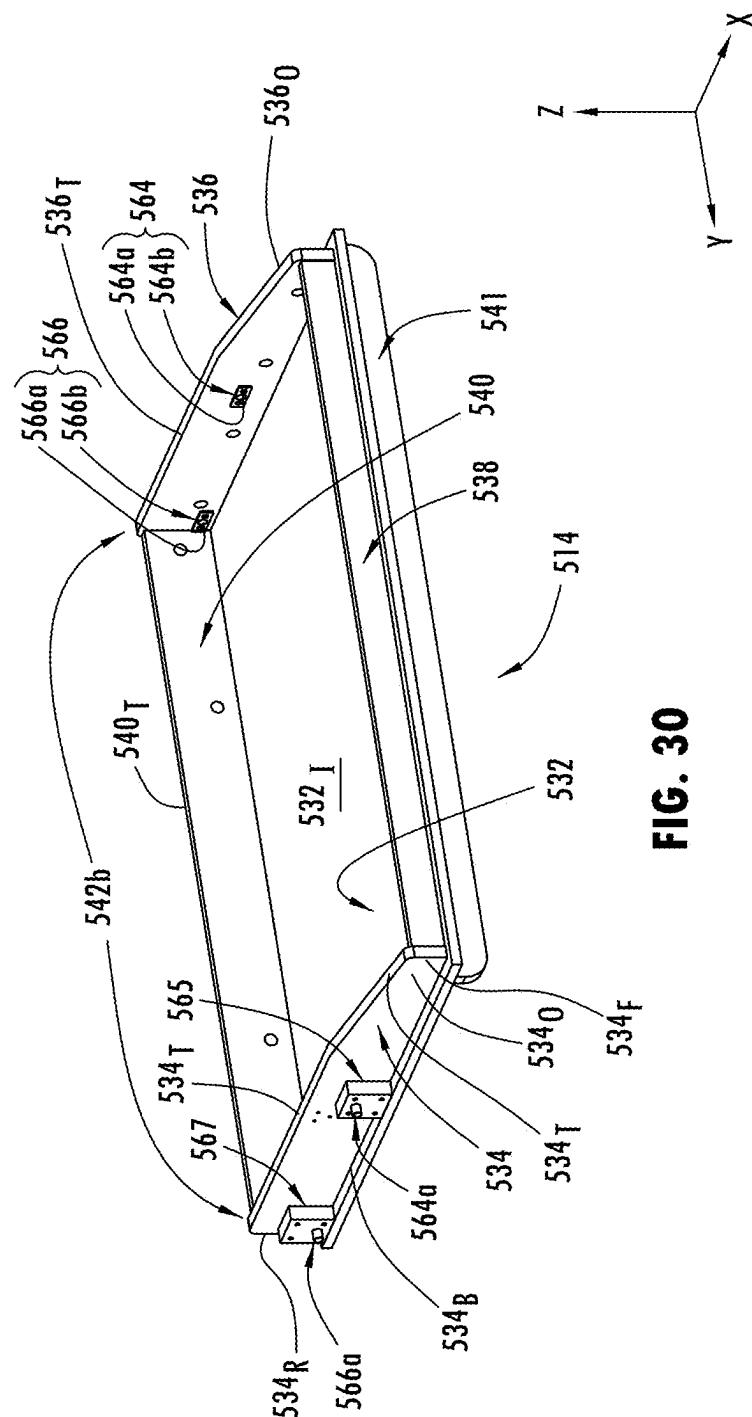


FIG. 30

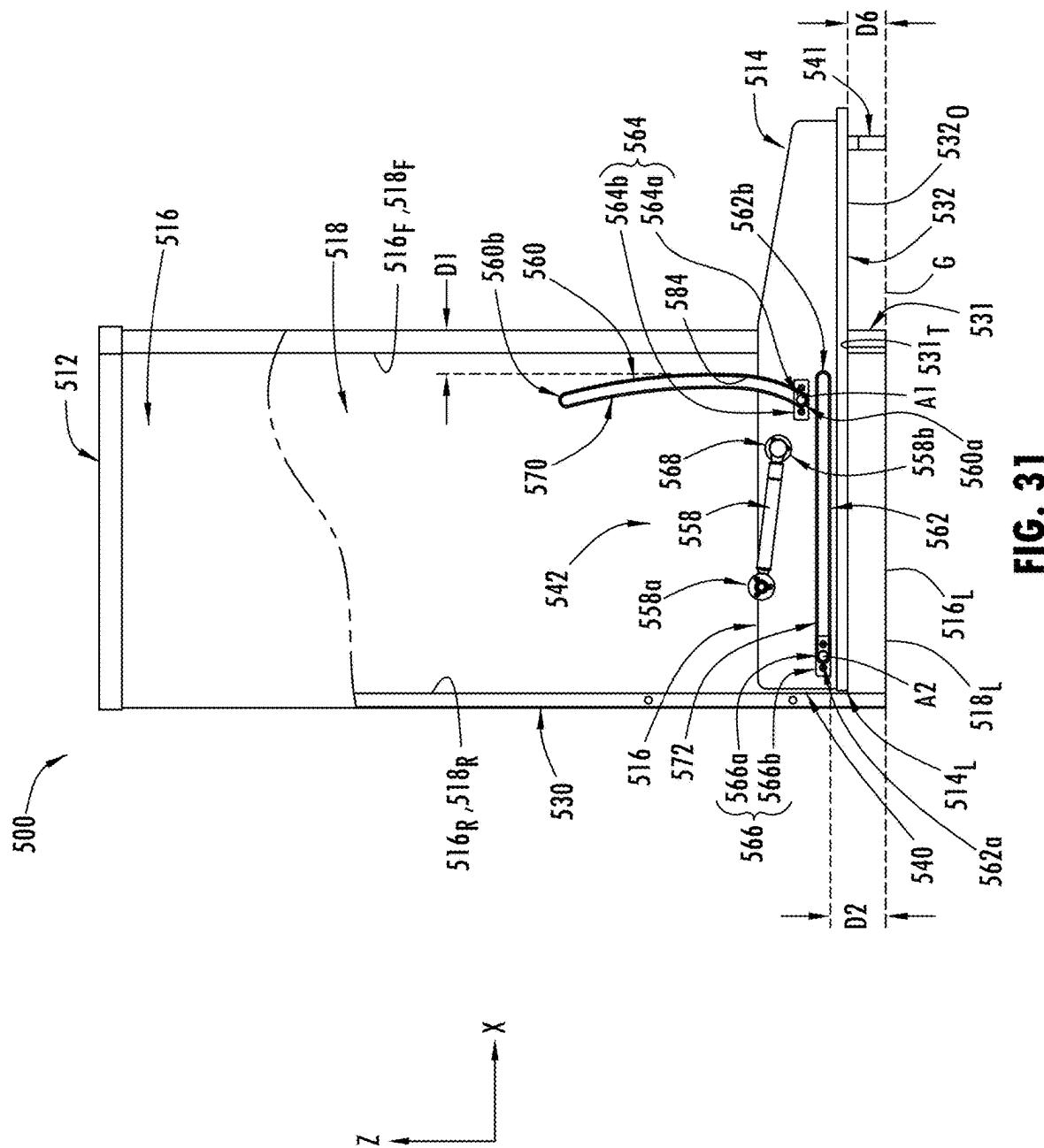


FIG. 31

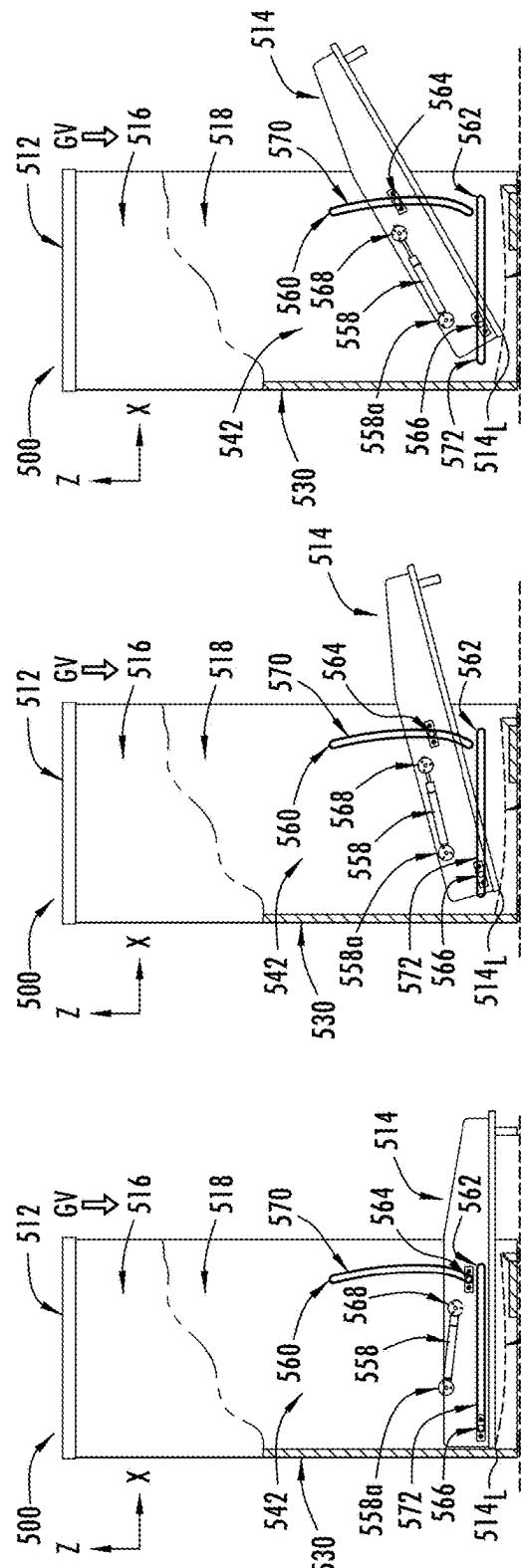


FIG. 31A **6**

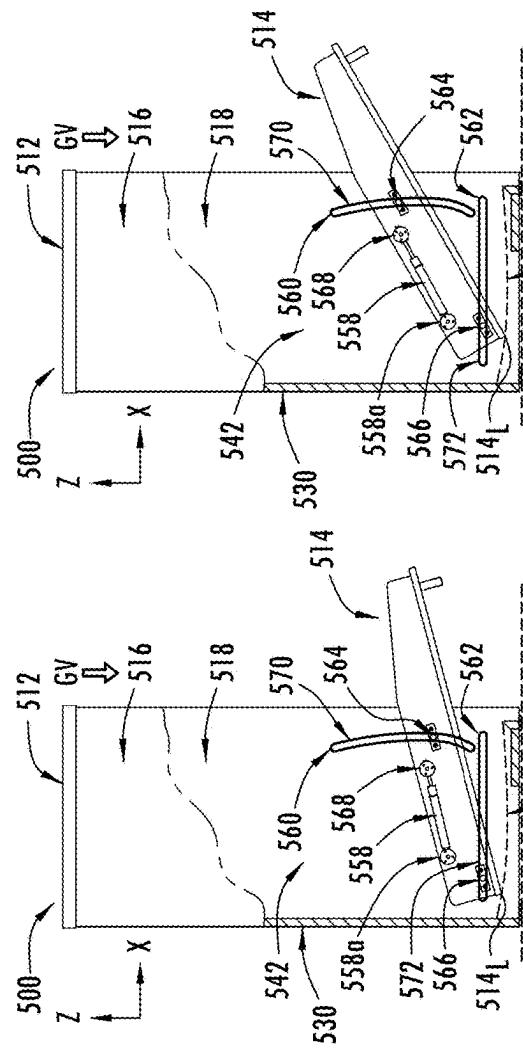


FIG. 31B **6**

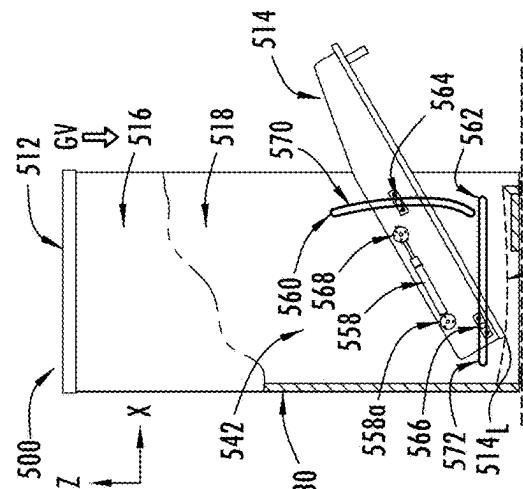


FIG. 31C **6**

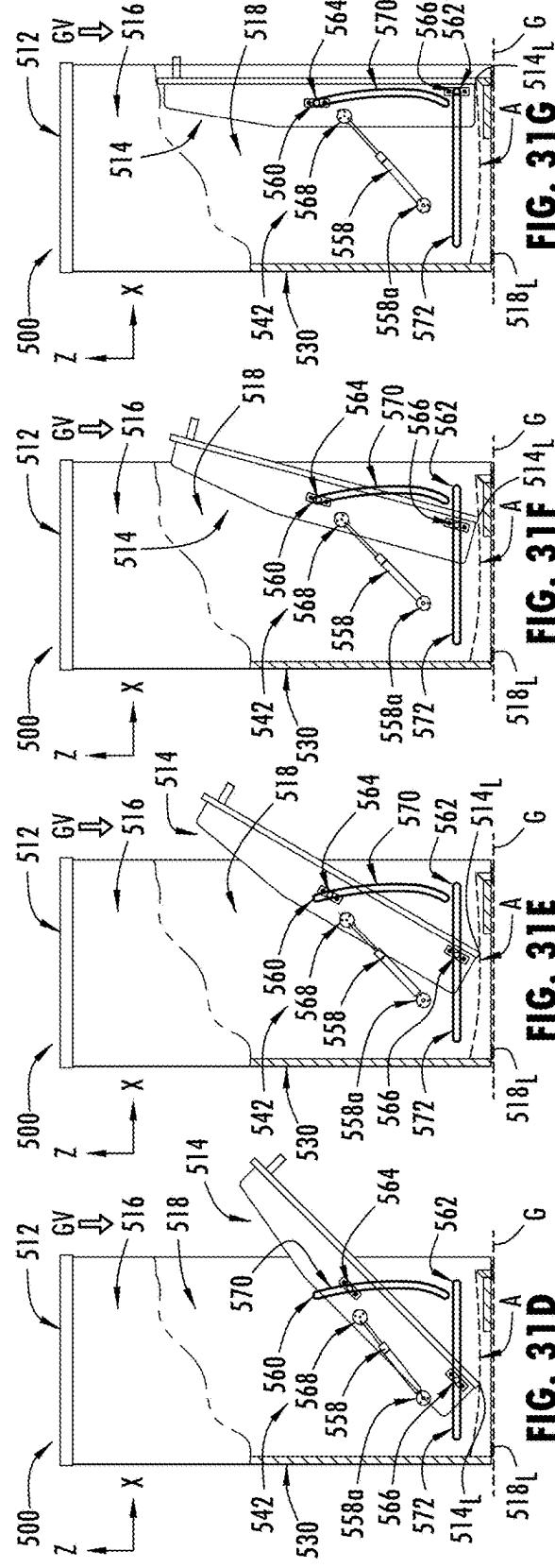


FIG. 31D **6**

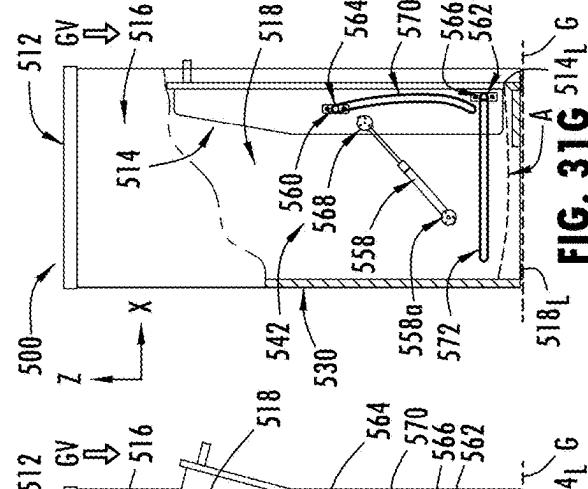


FIG. 31E **6**

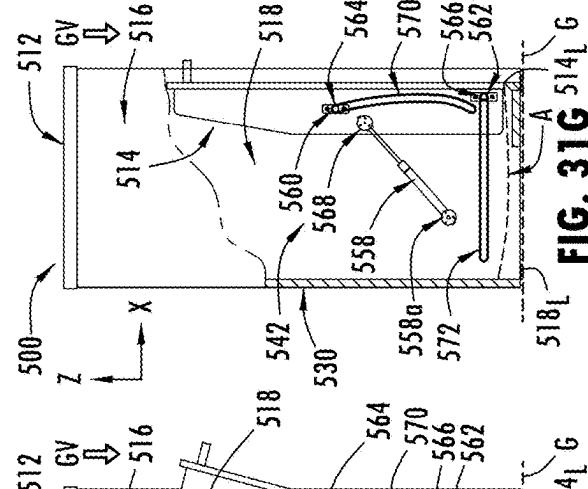


FIG. 31F **514_L 6**

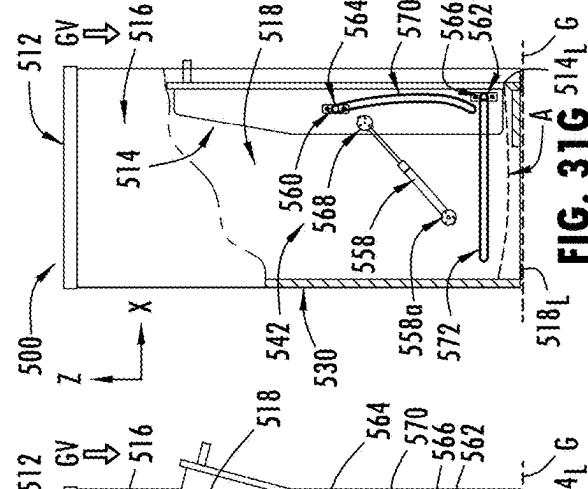


FIG. 31G **514_L 6**

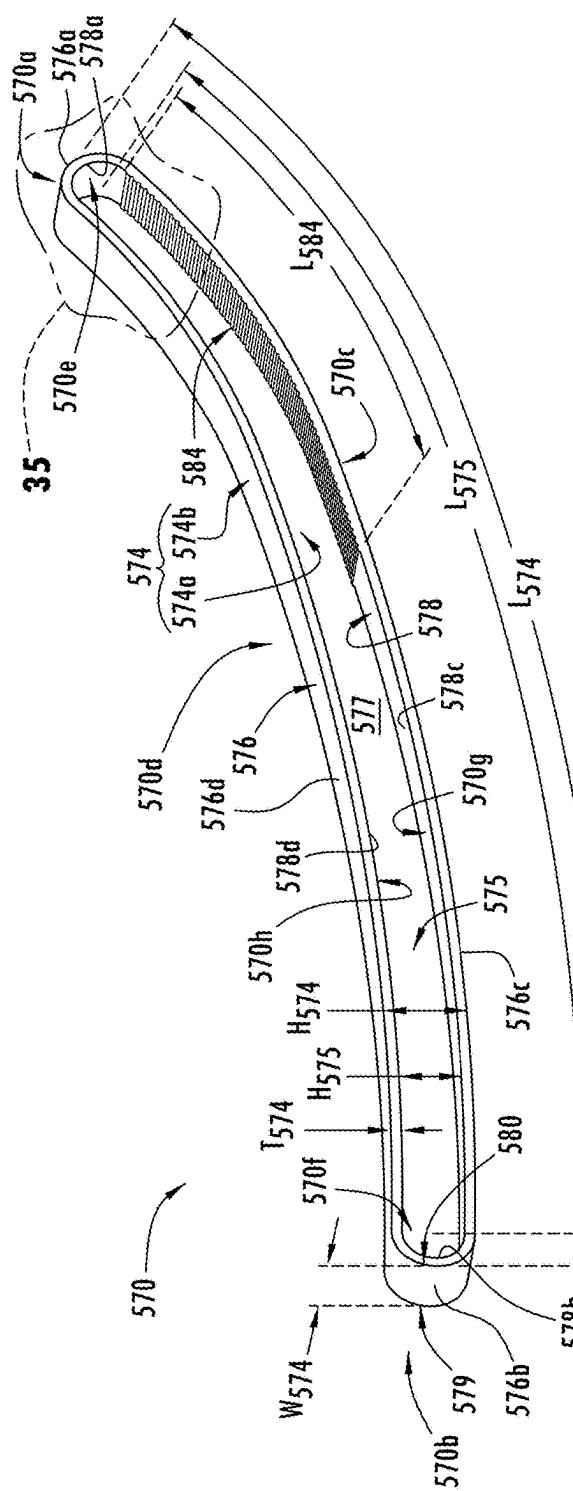


FIG. 32

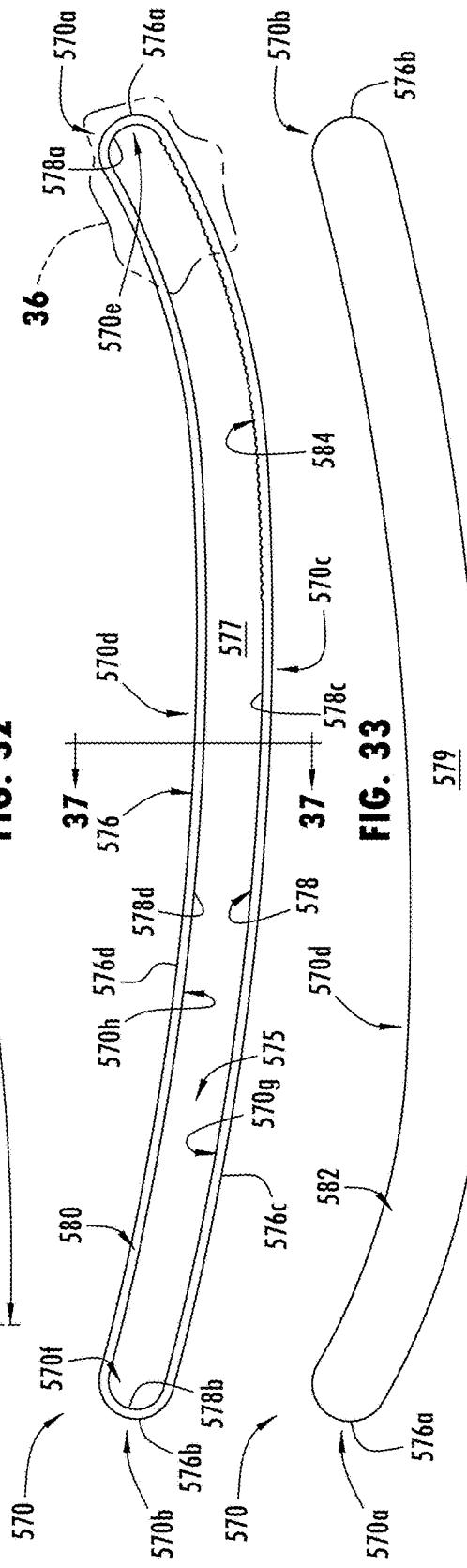


FIG. 33

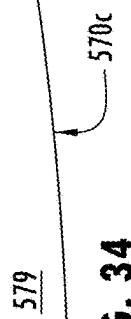


FIG. 34

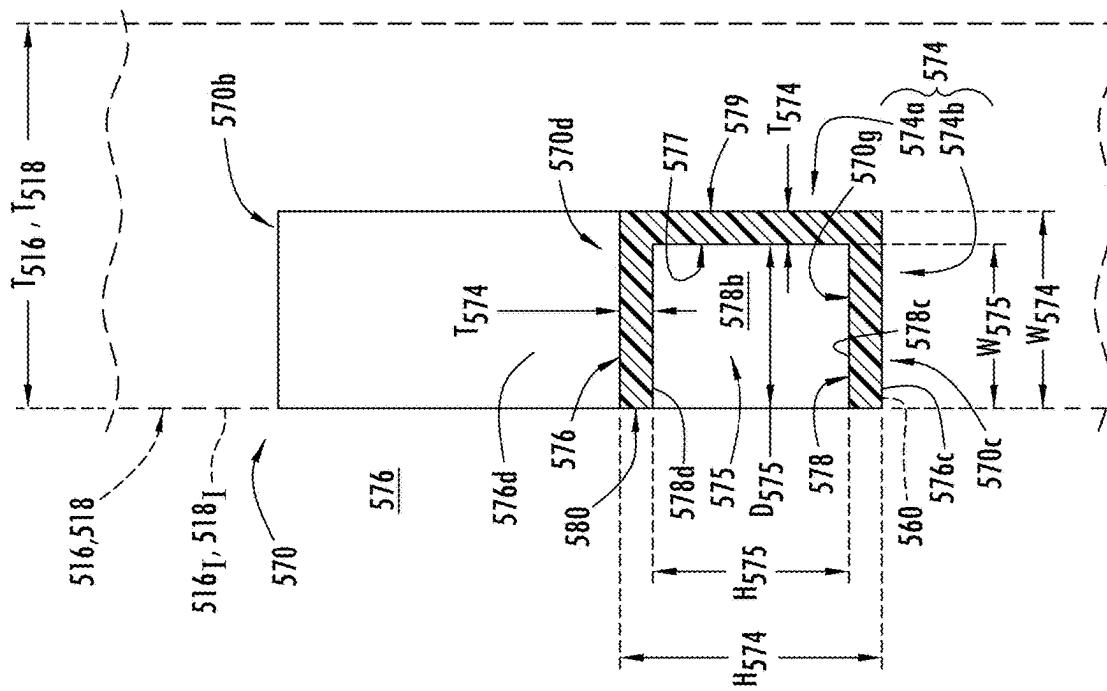
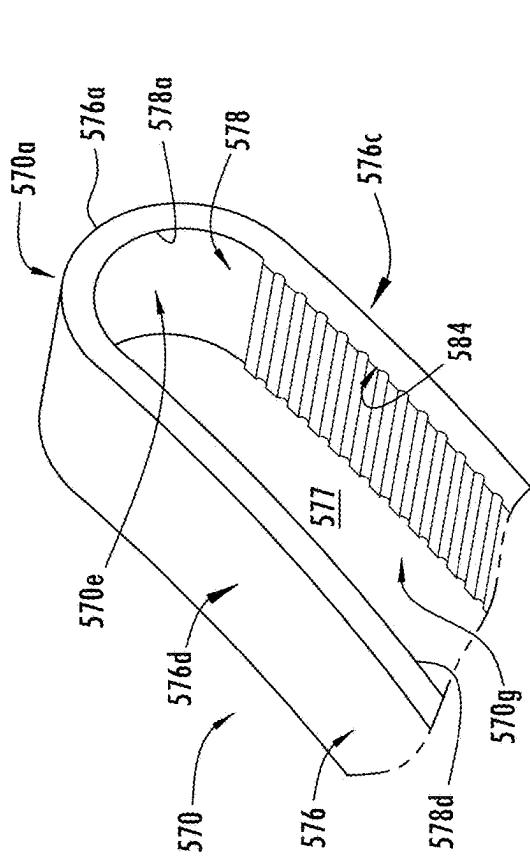


FIG. 37



35

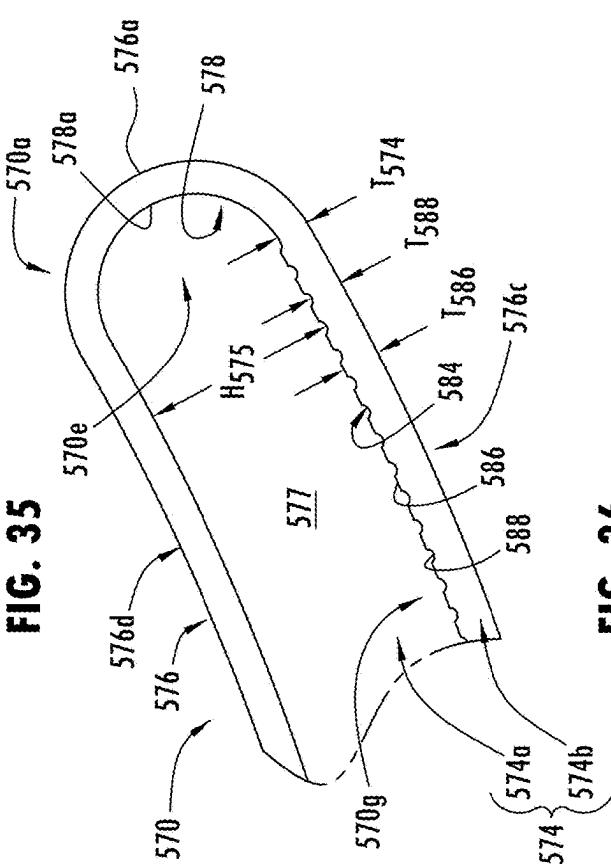


FIG. 36

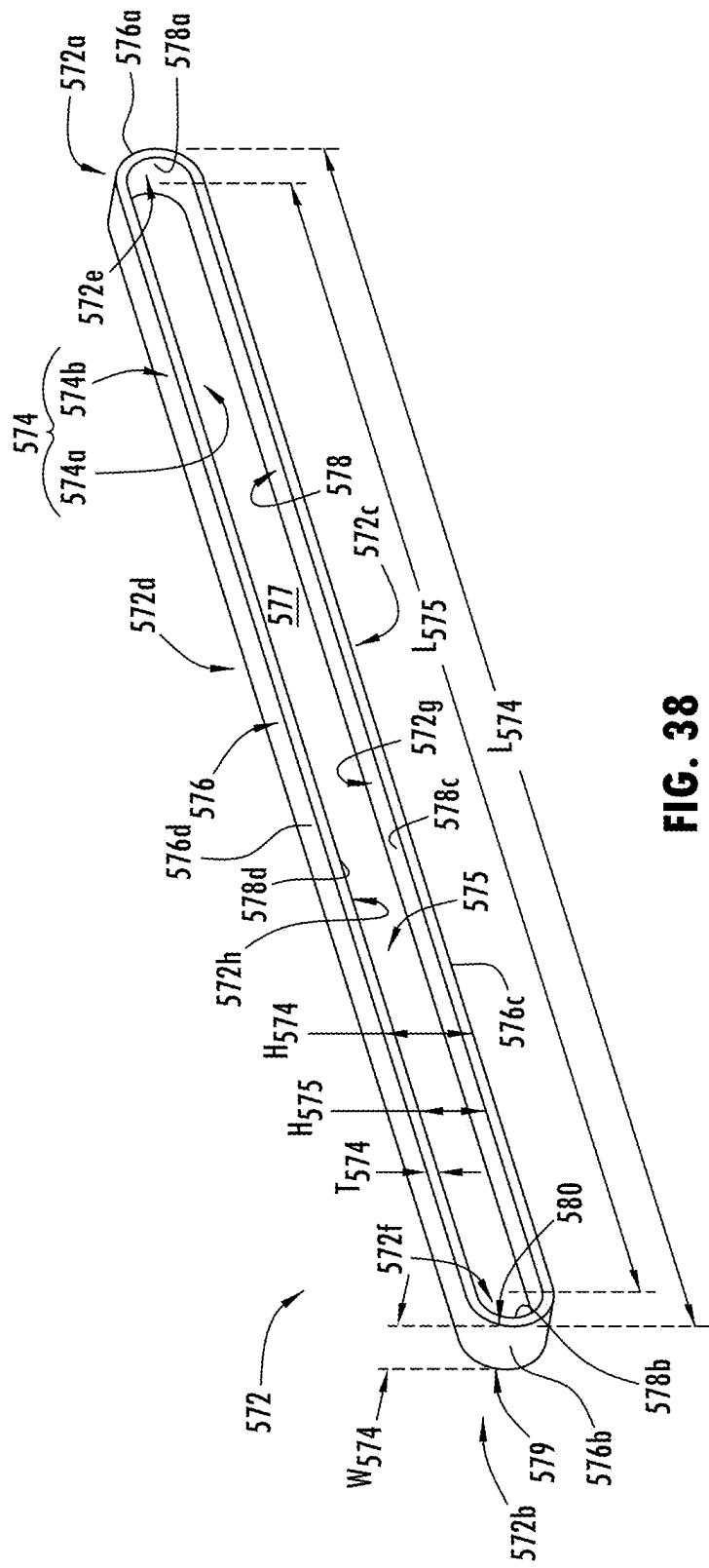


FIG. 38

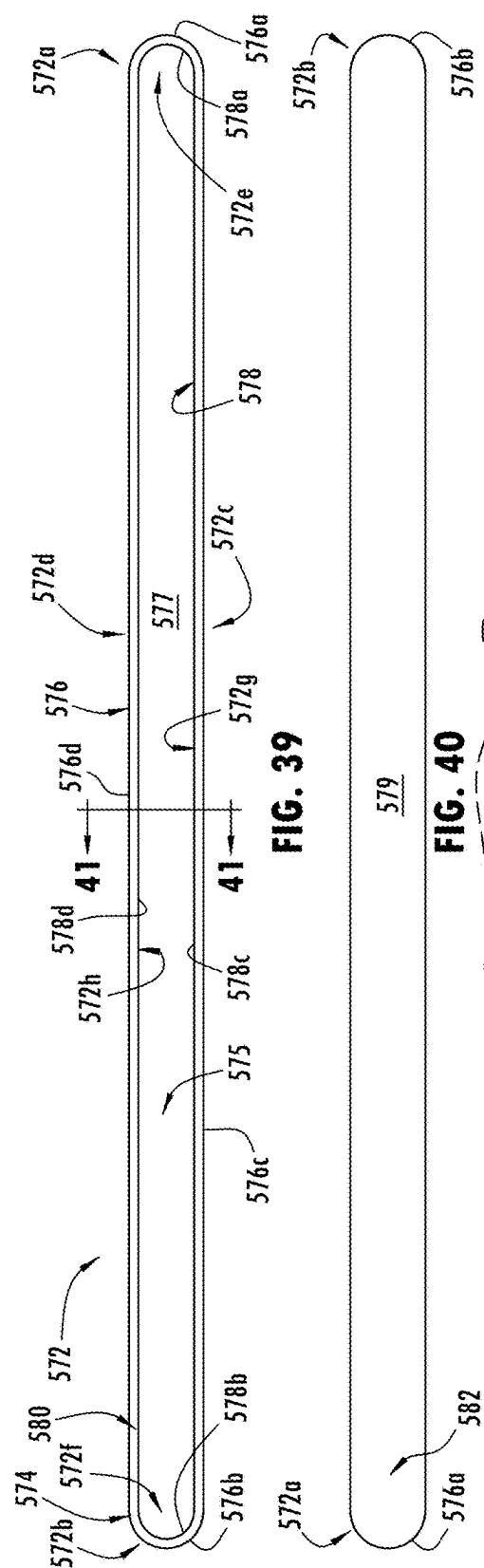


FIG. 39

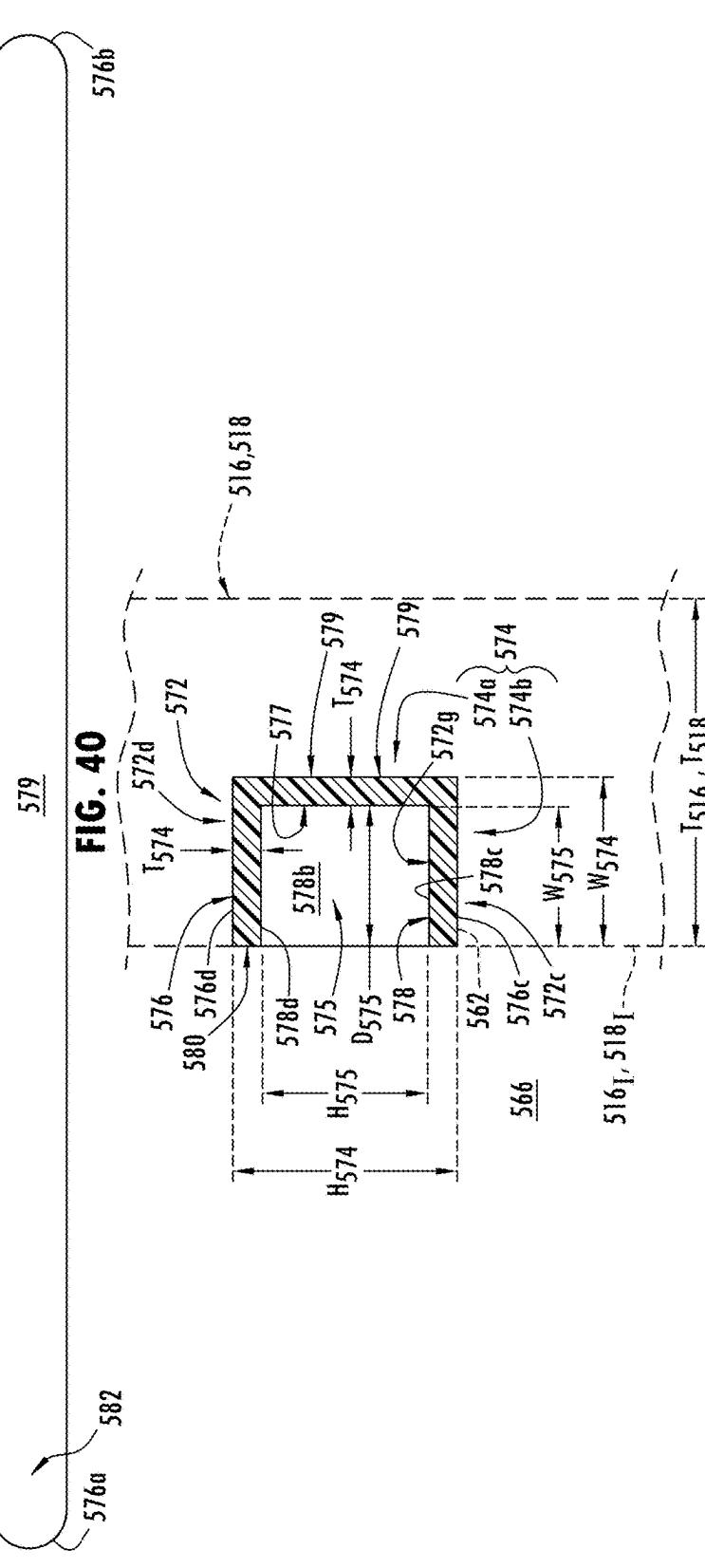


FIG. 4

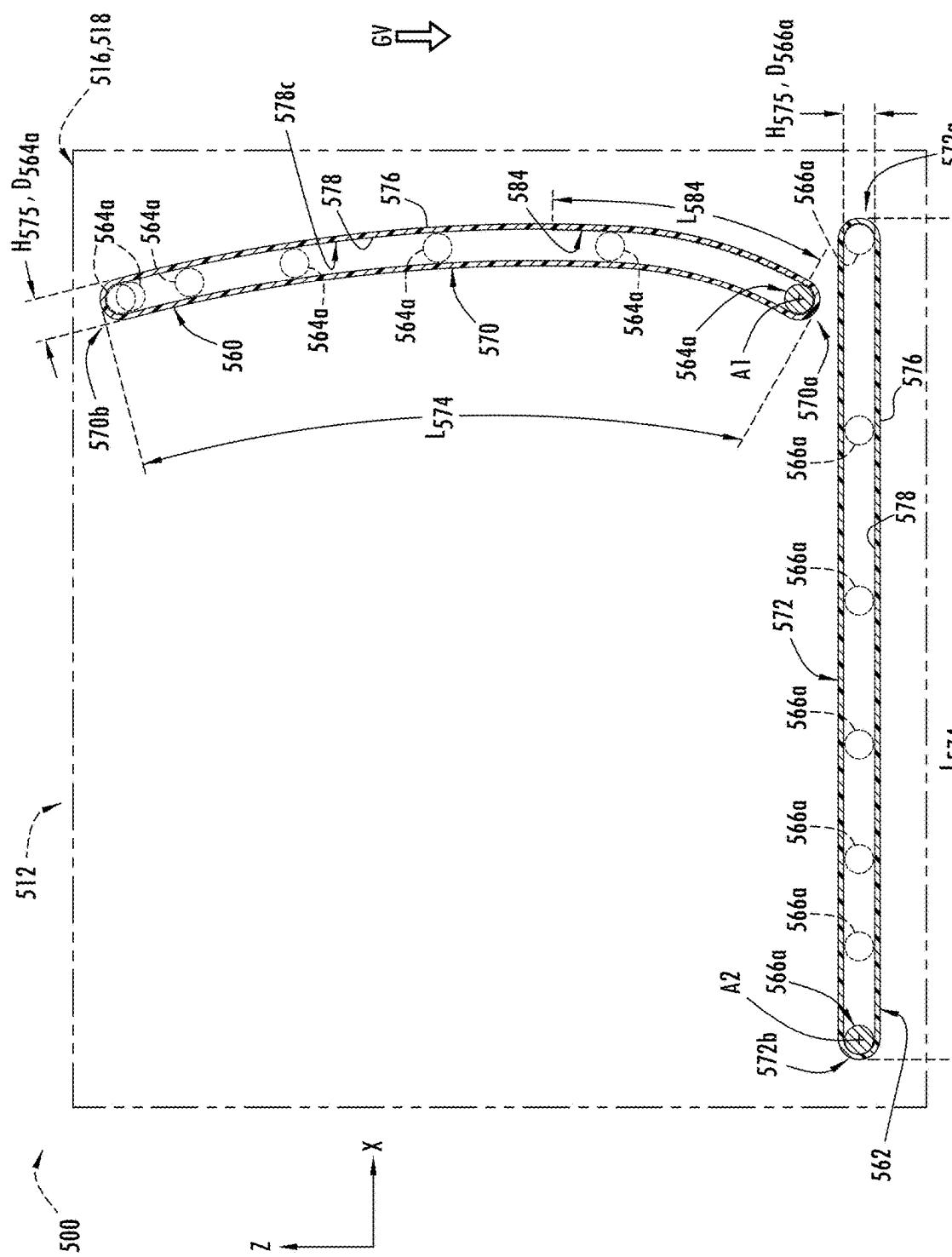


FIG. 42

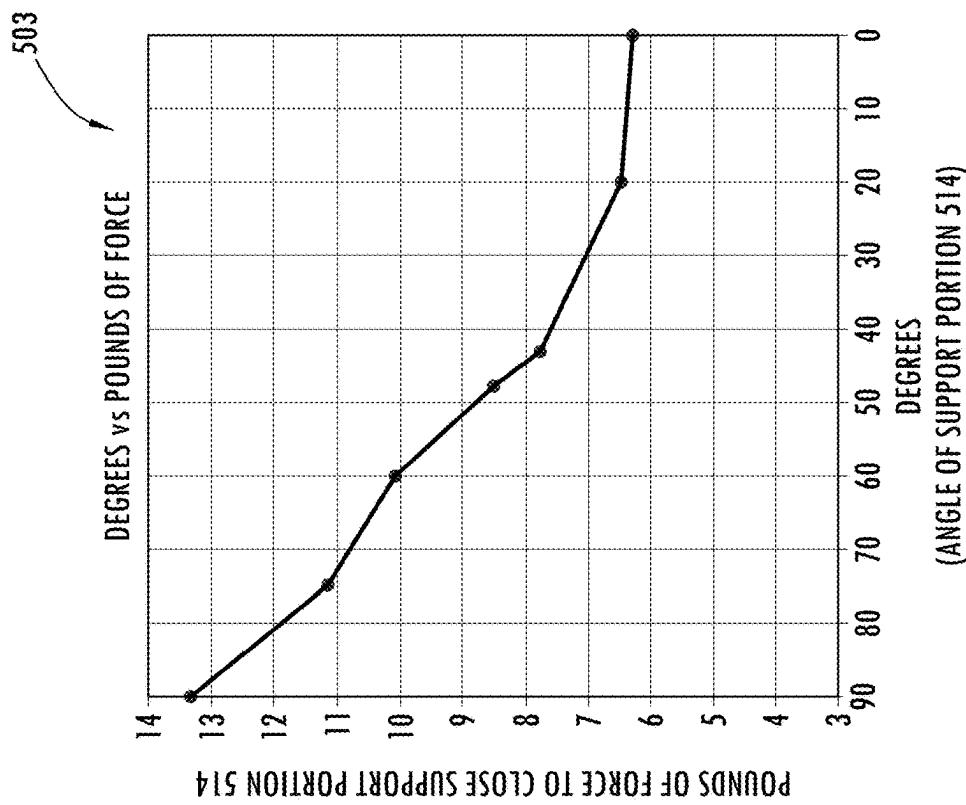


FIG. 44

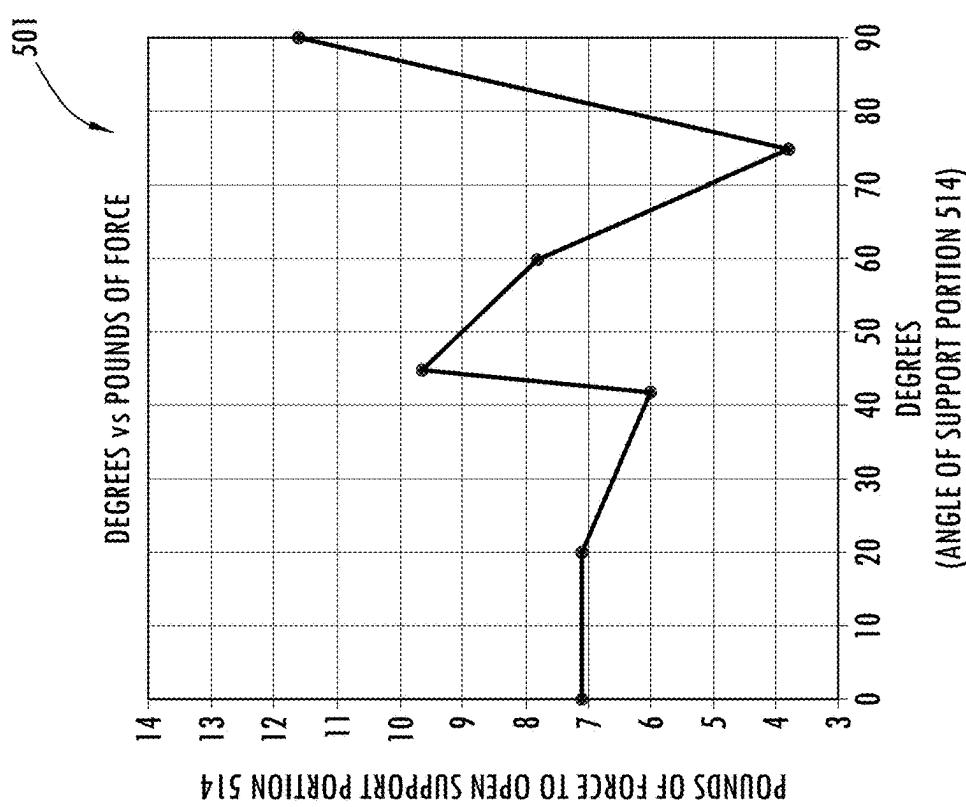


FIG. 43

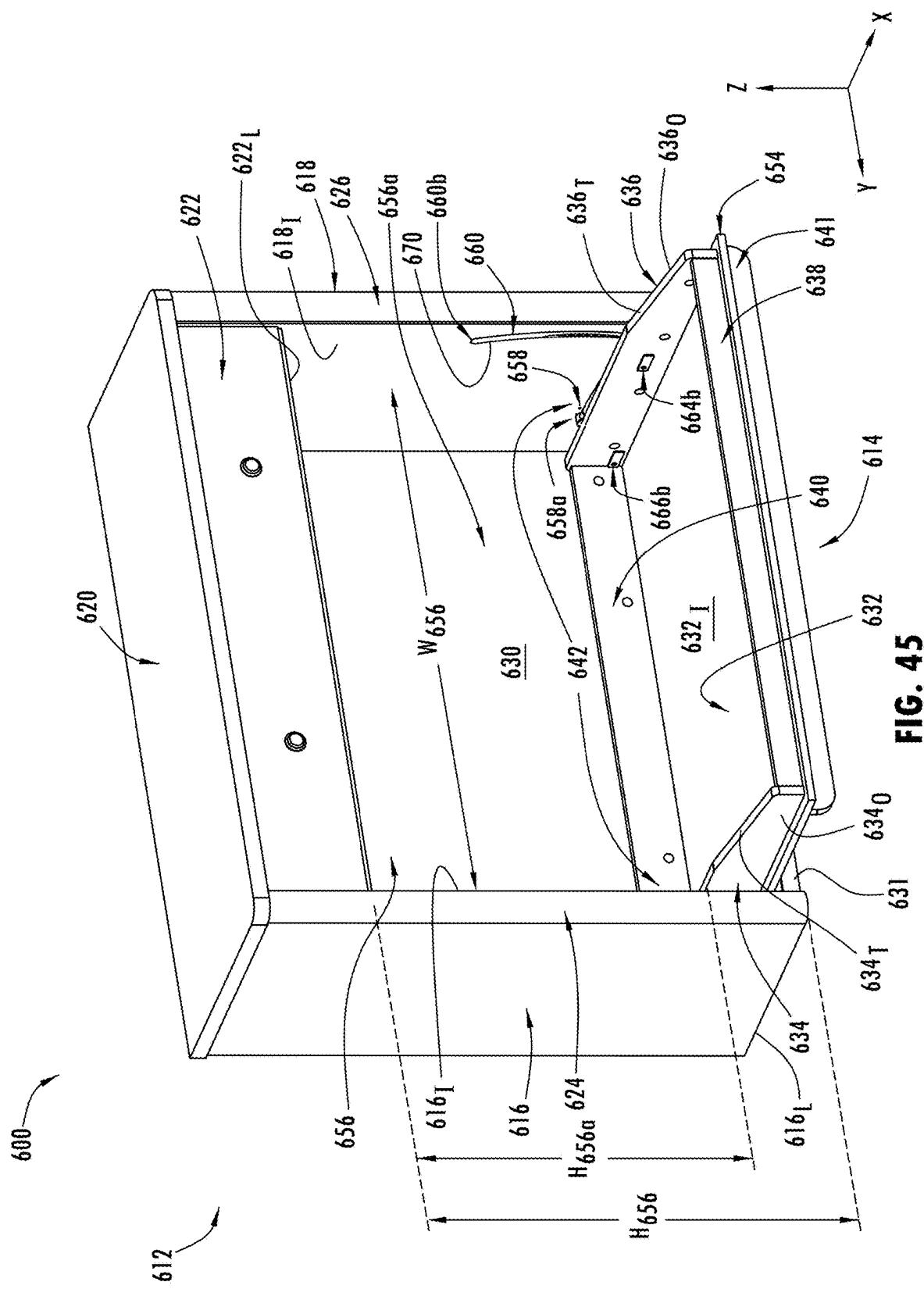


FIG. 45

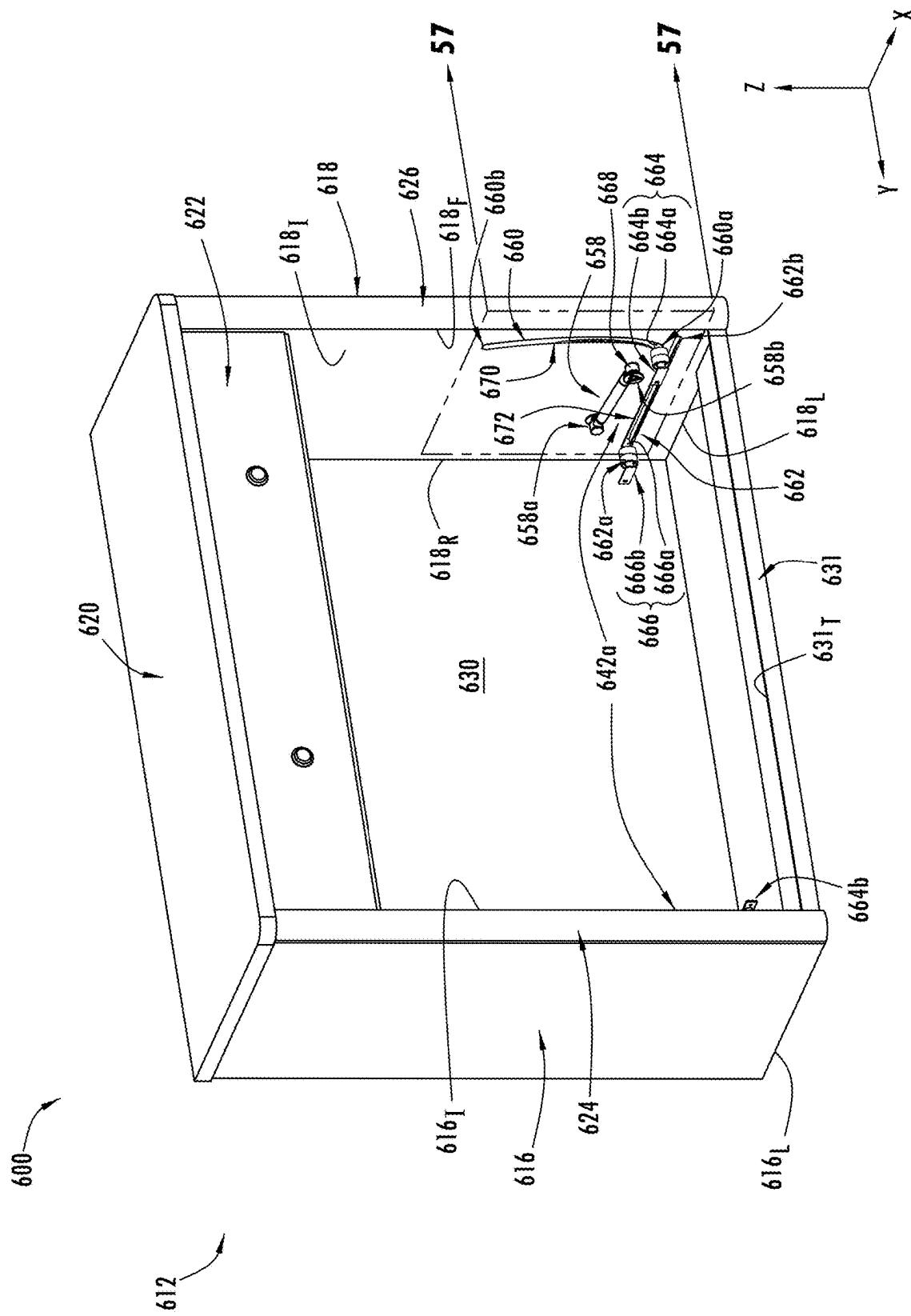


FIG. 46

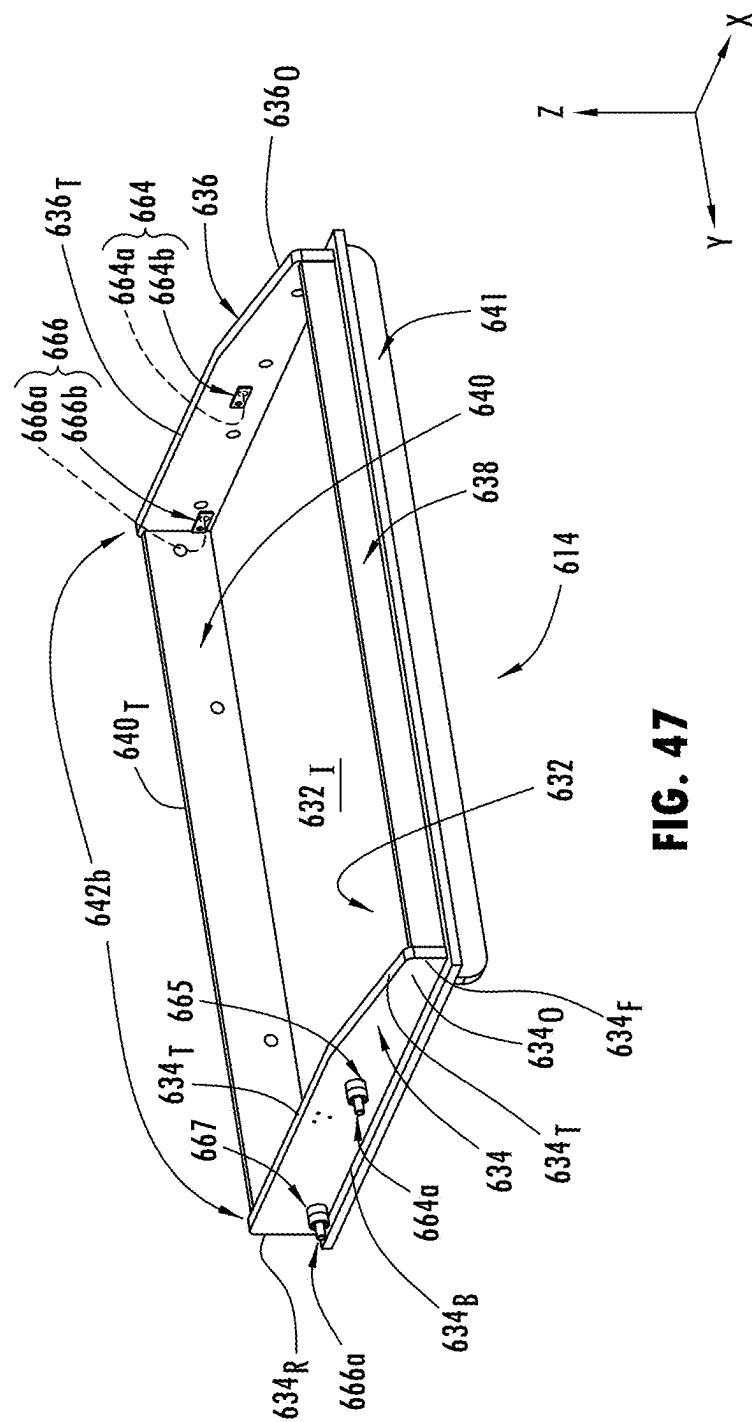


FIG. 47

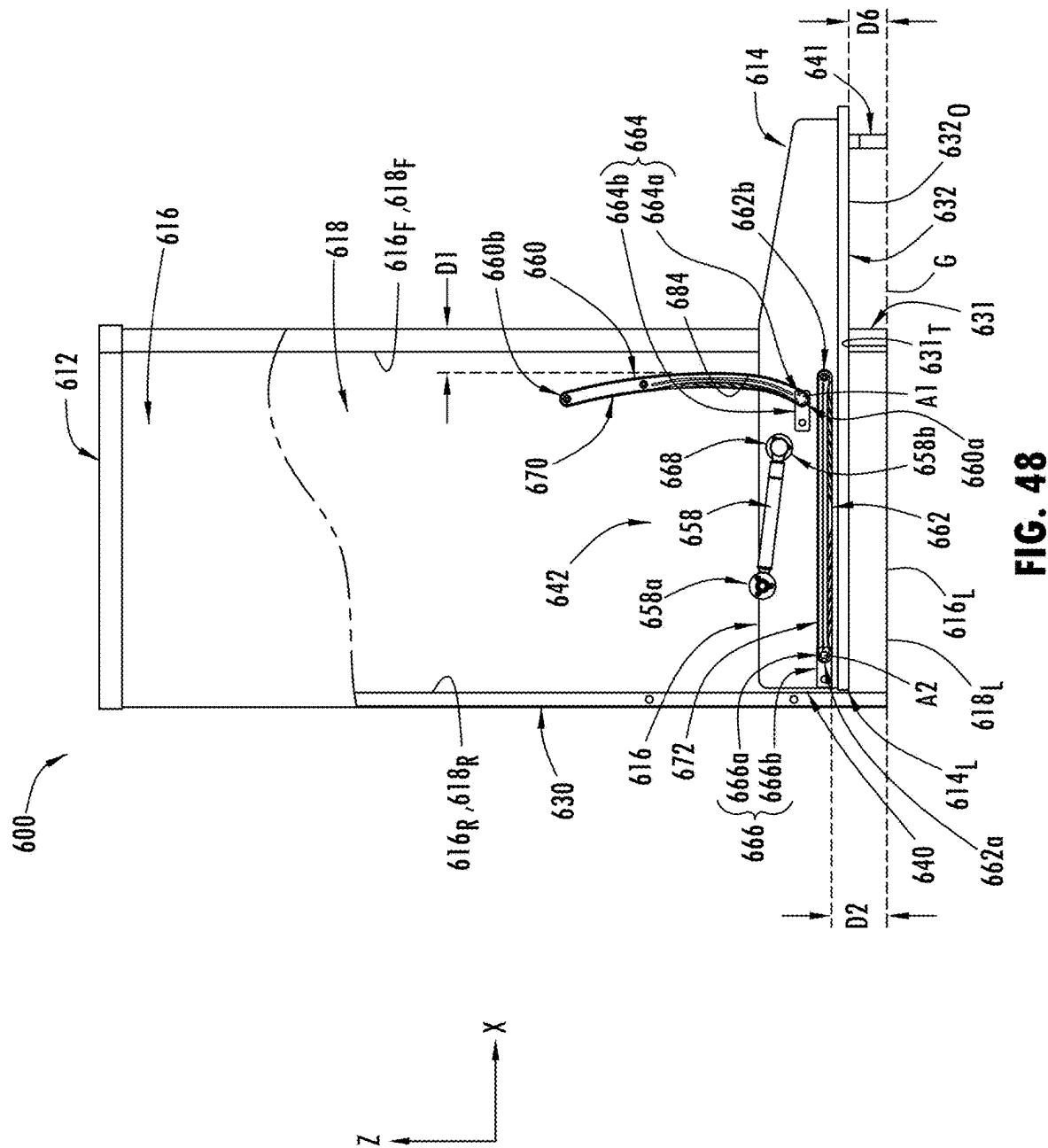


FIG. 48

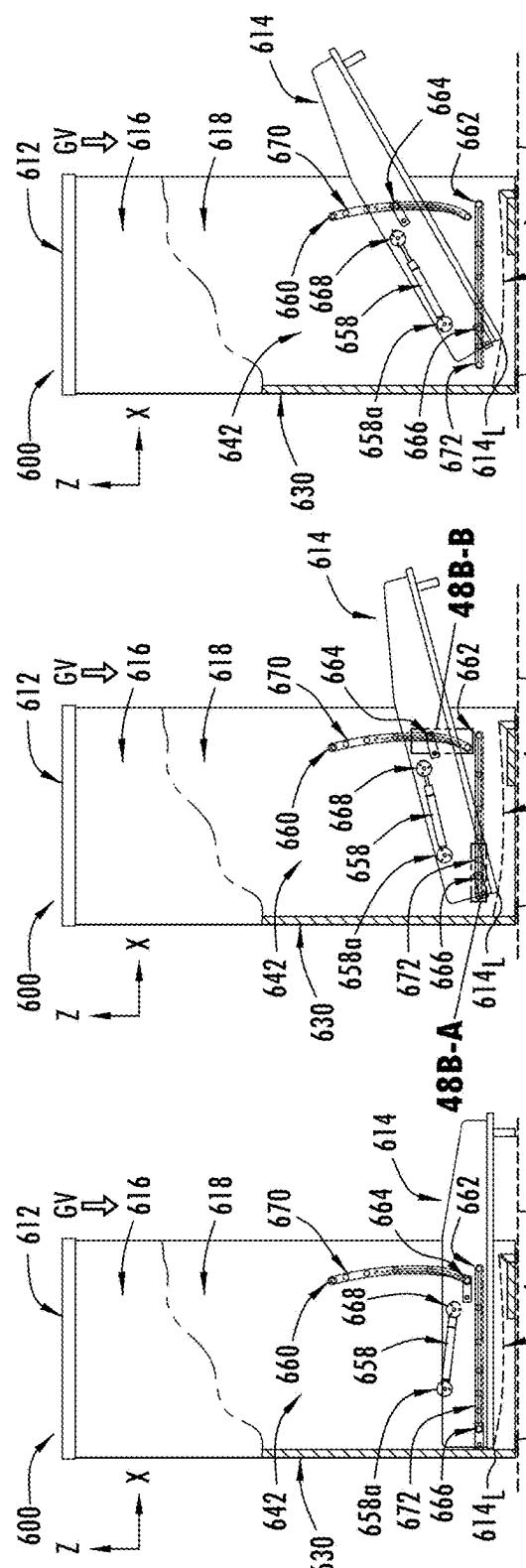


FIG. 48A

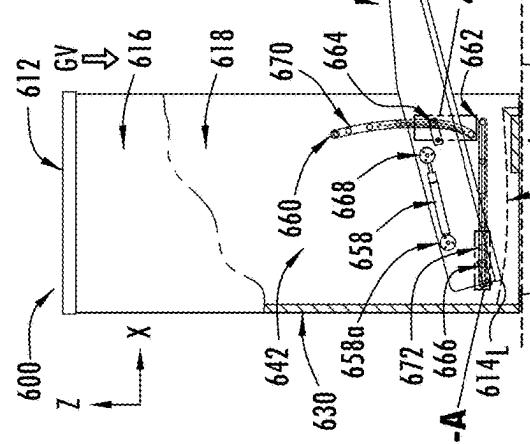


FIG. 48B-A

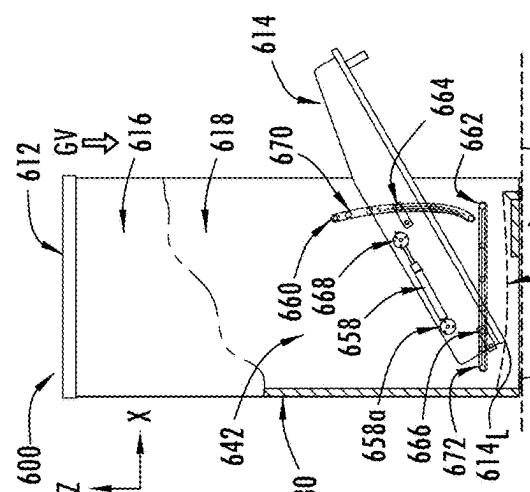


FIG. 48B-B

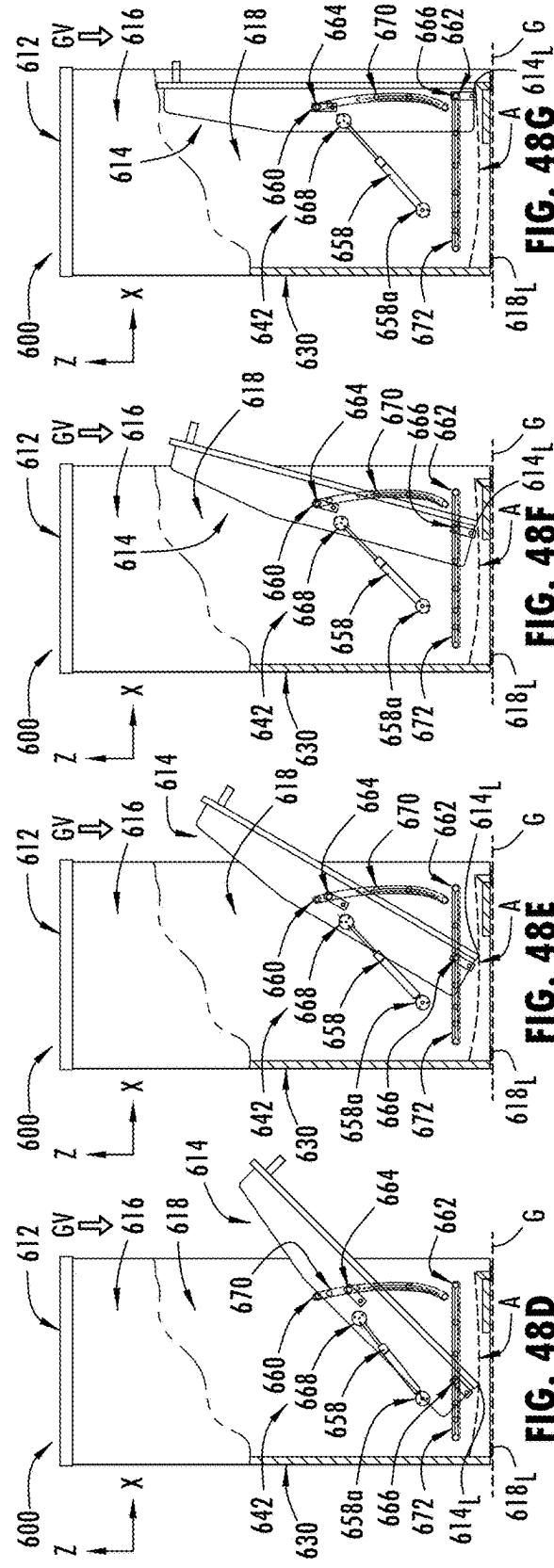


FIG. 48C

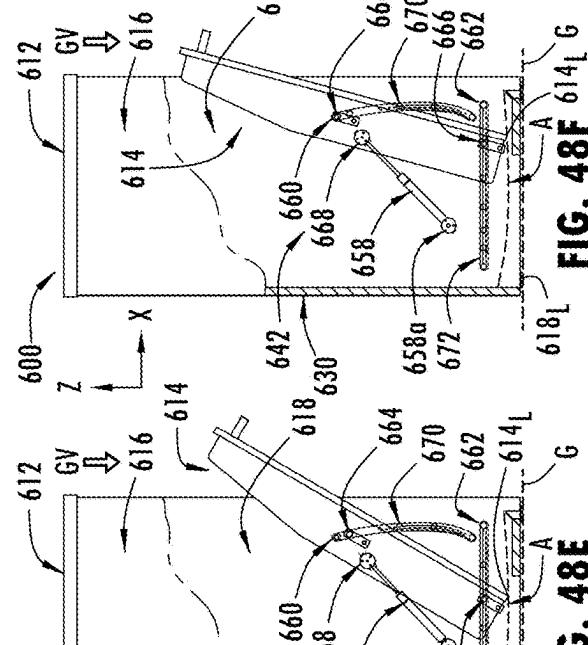


FIG. 48D

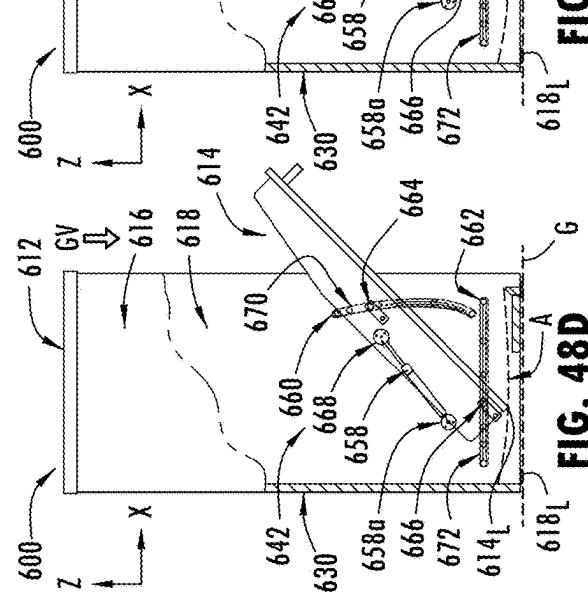


FIG. 48E

FIG. 48F

FIG. 48G

FIG. 48H

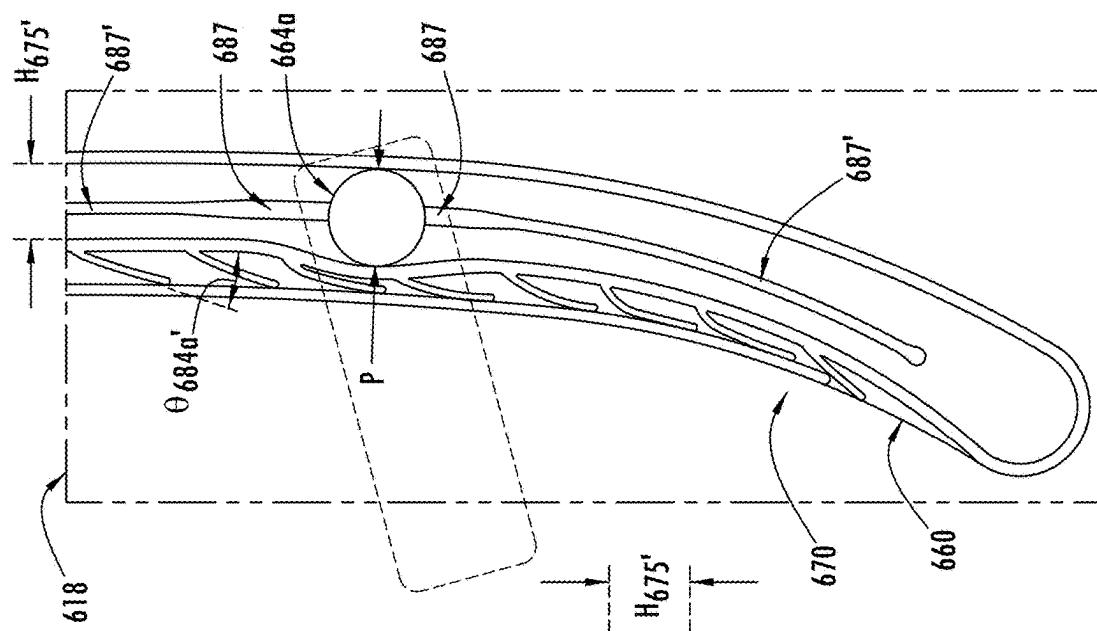


FIG. 48B-B

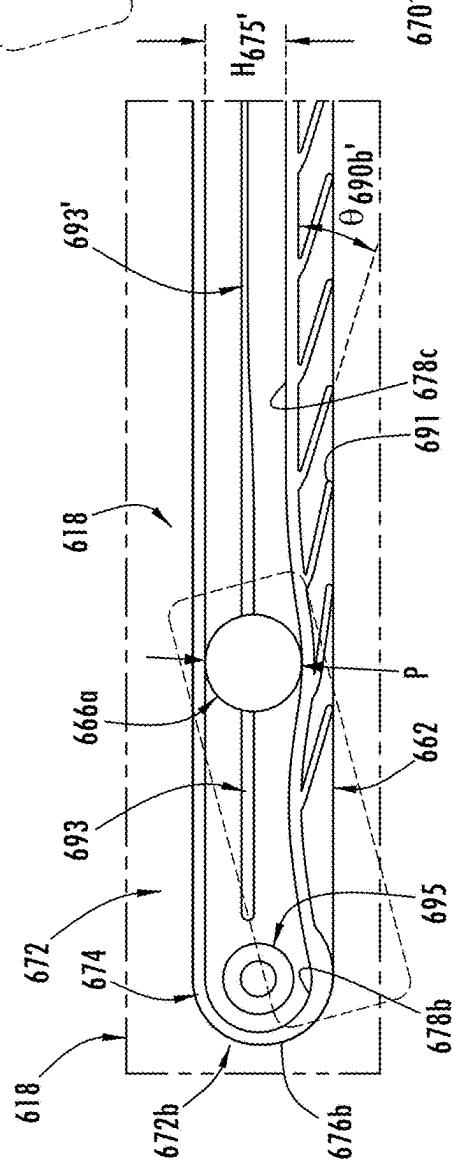


FIG. 48B-A

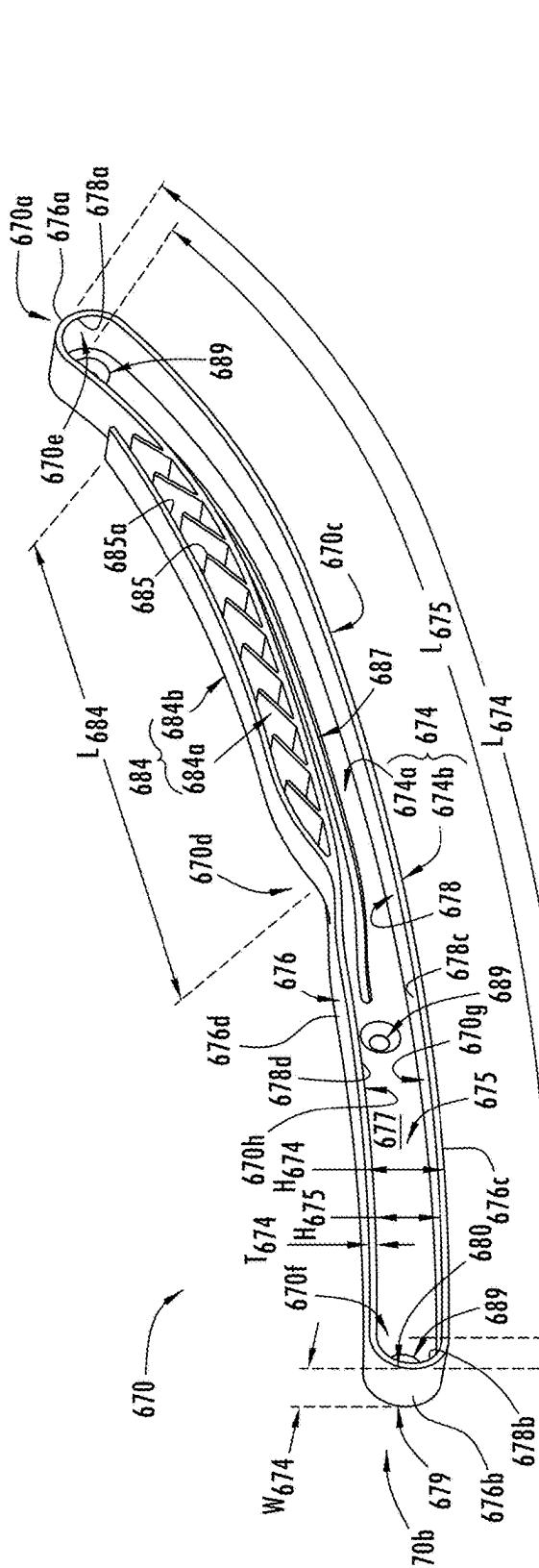


FIG. 49

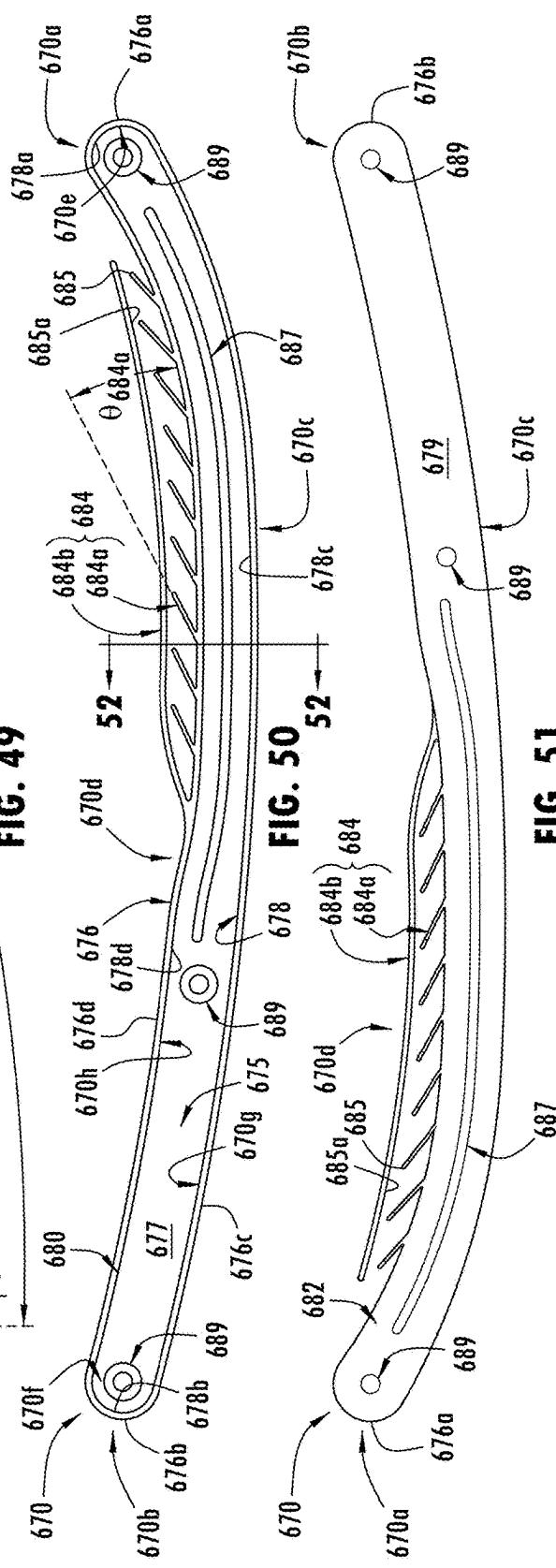


FIG. 51

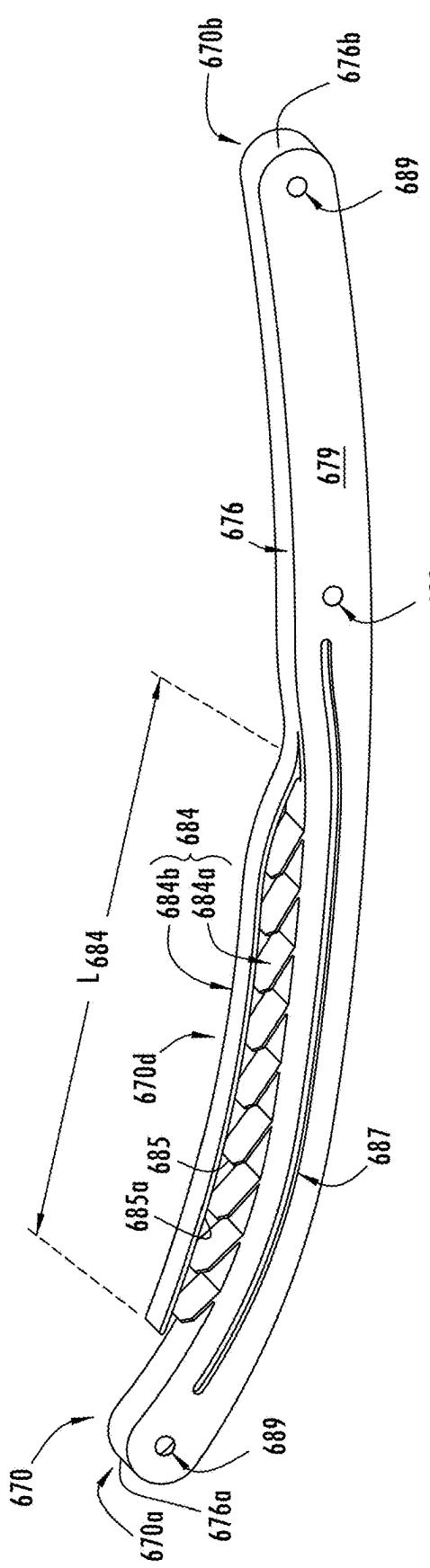


FIG. 51A

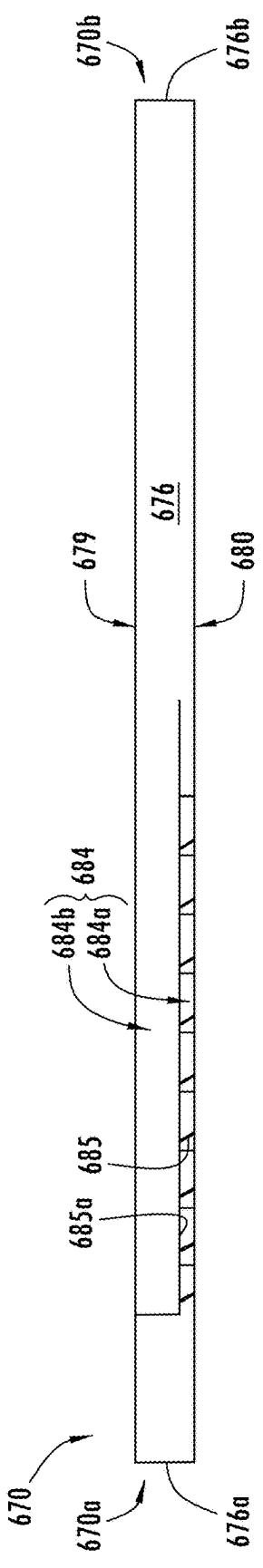


FIG. 51B

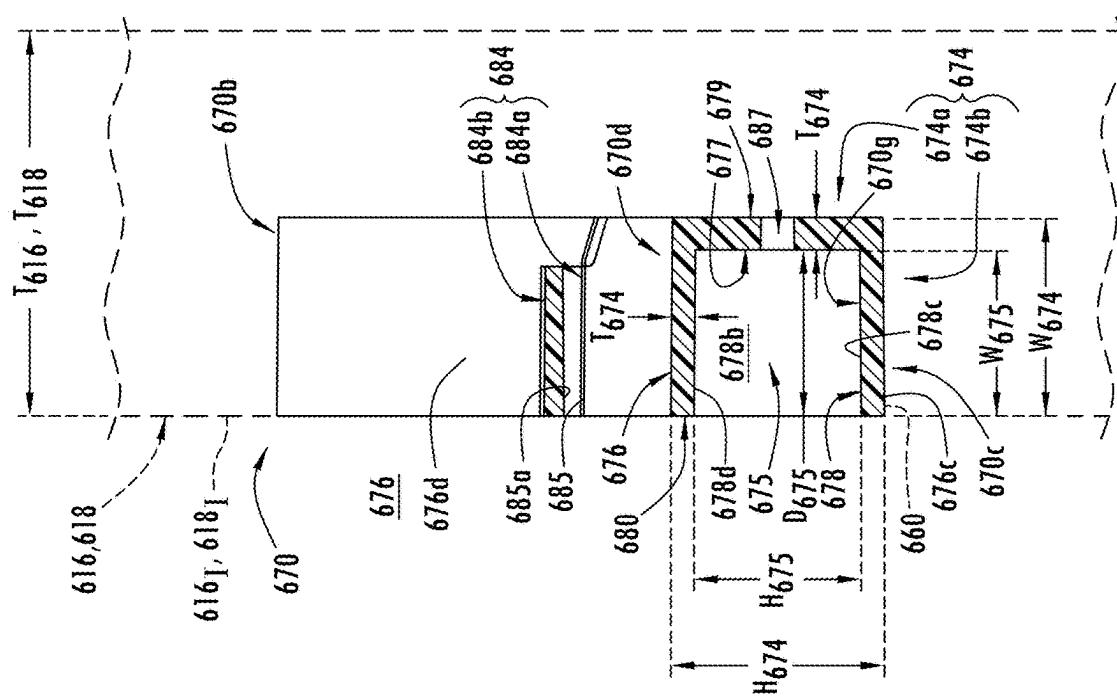


FIG. 52

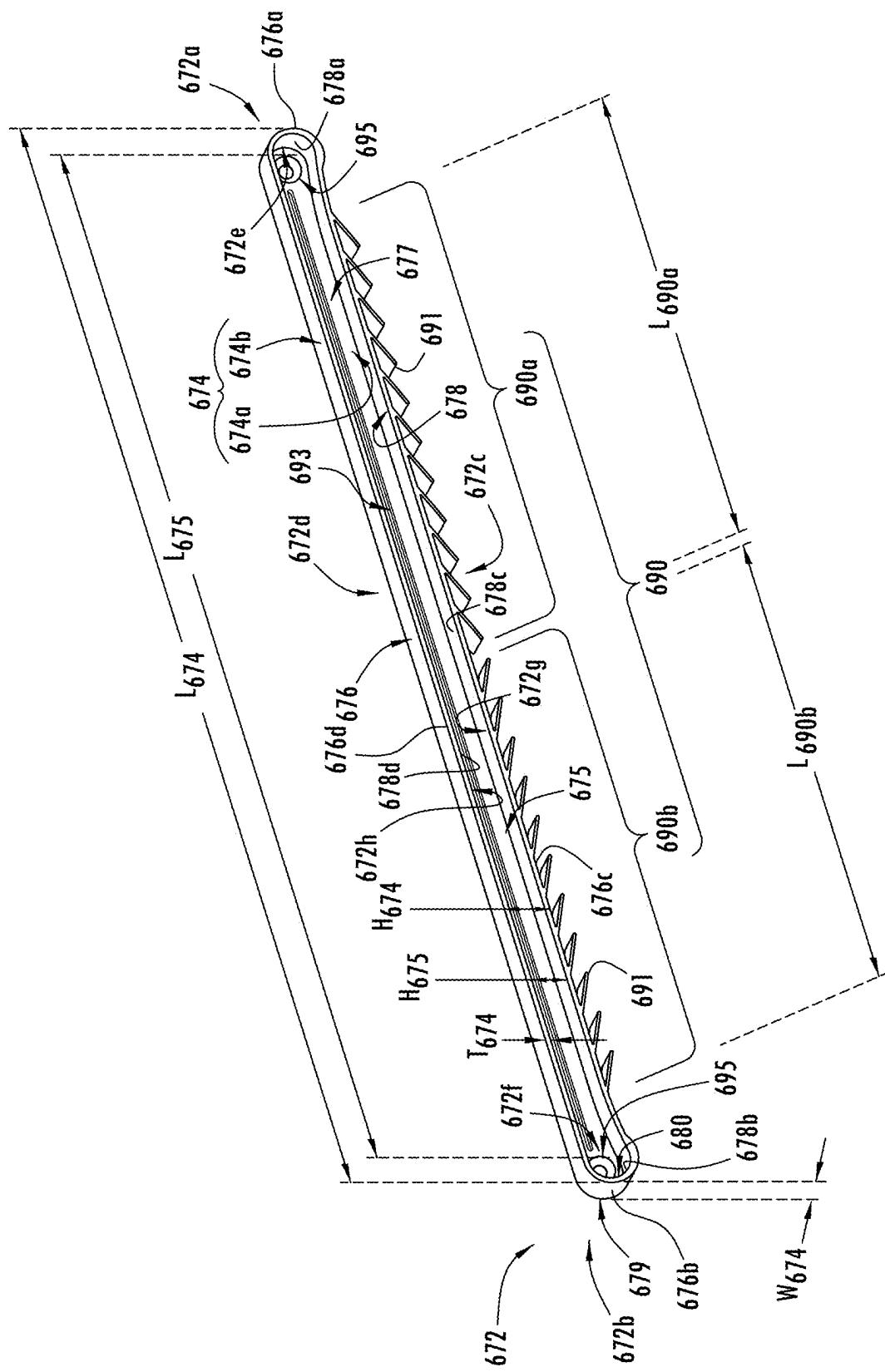


FIG. 53

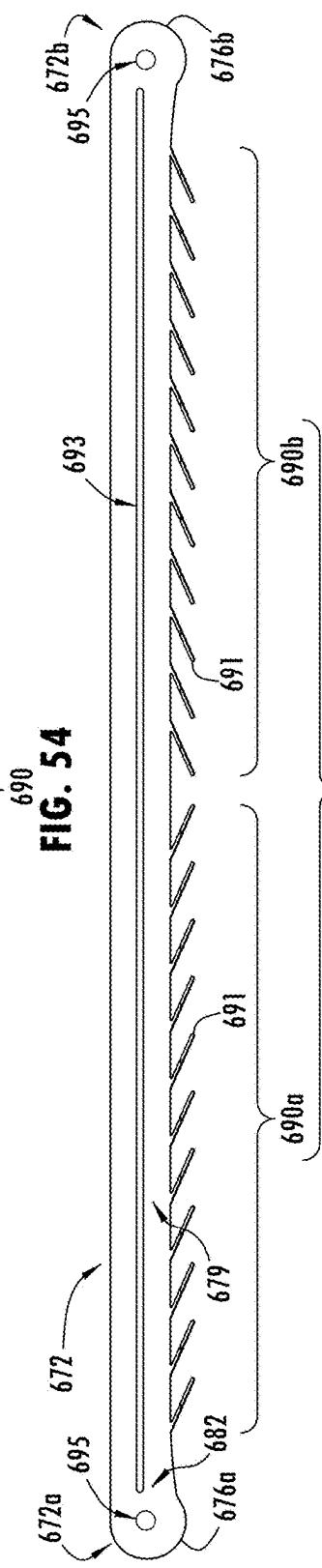
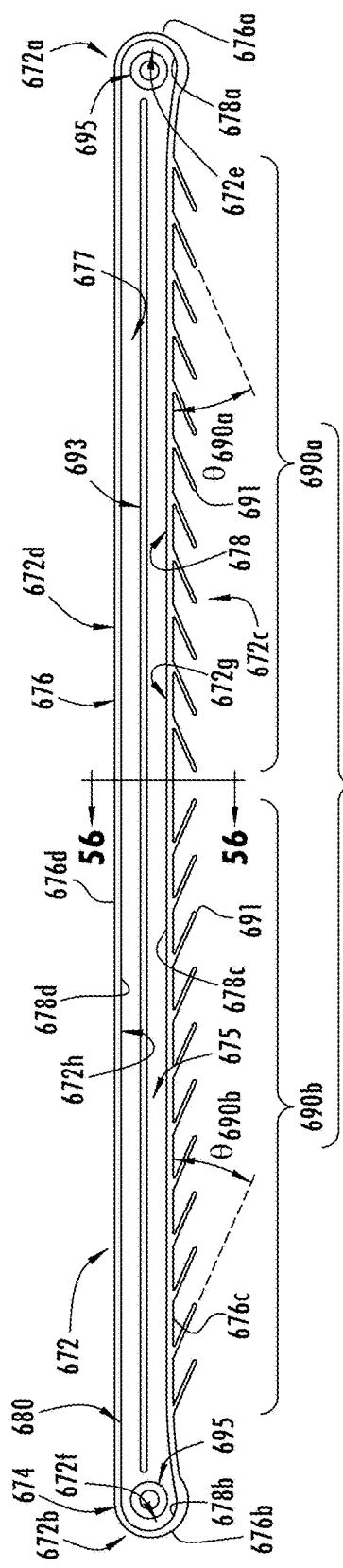


FIG. 54

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FIG. 55

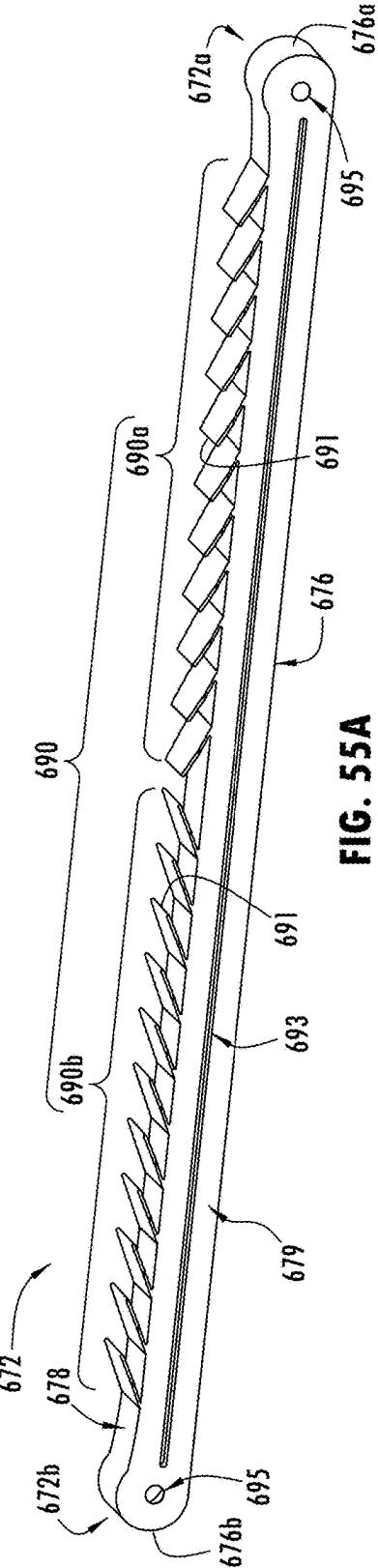


FIG. 55A

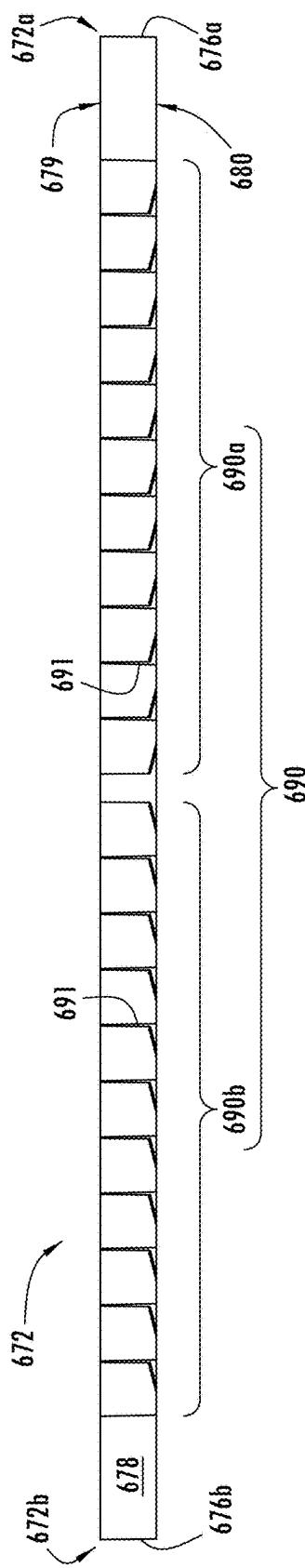


FIG. 55B

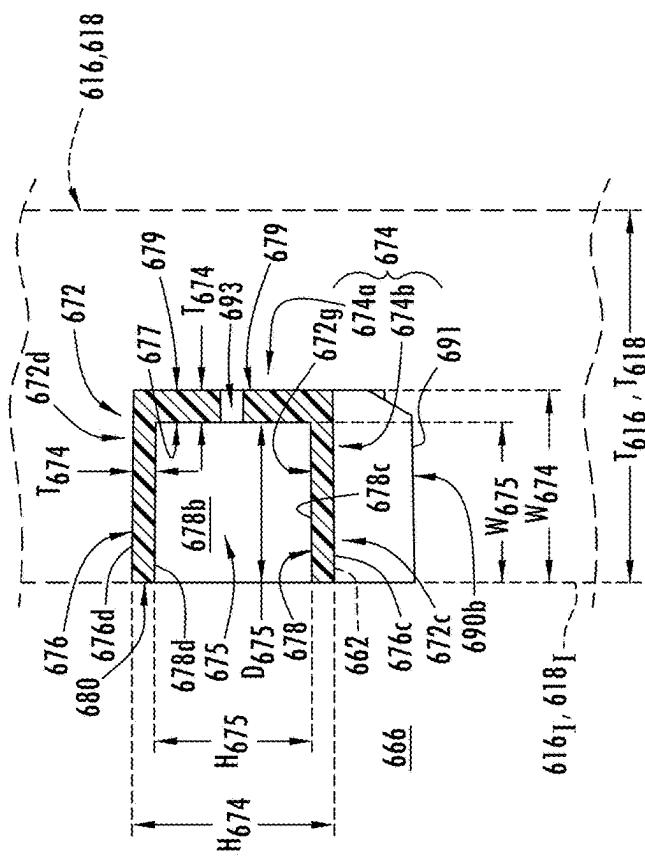


FIG. 56

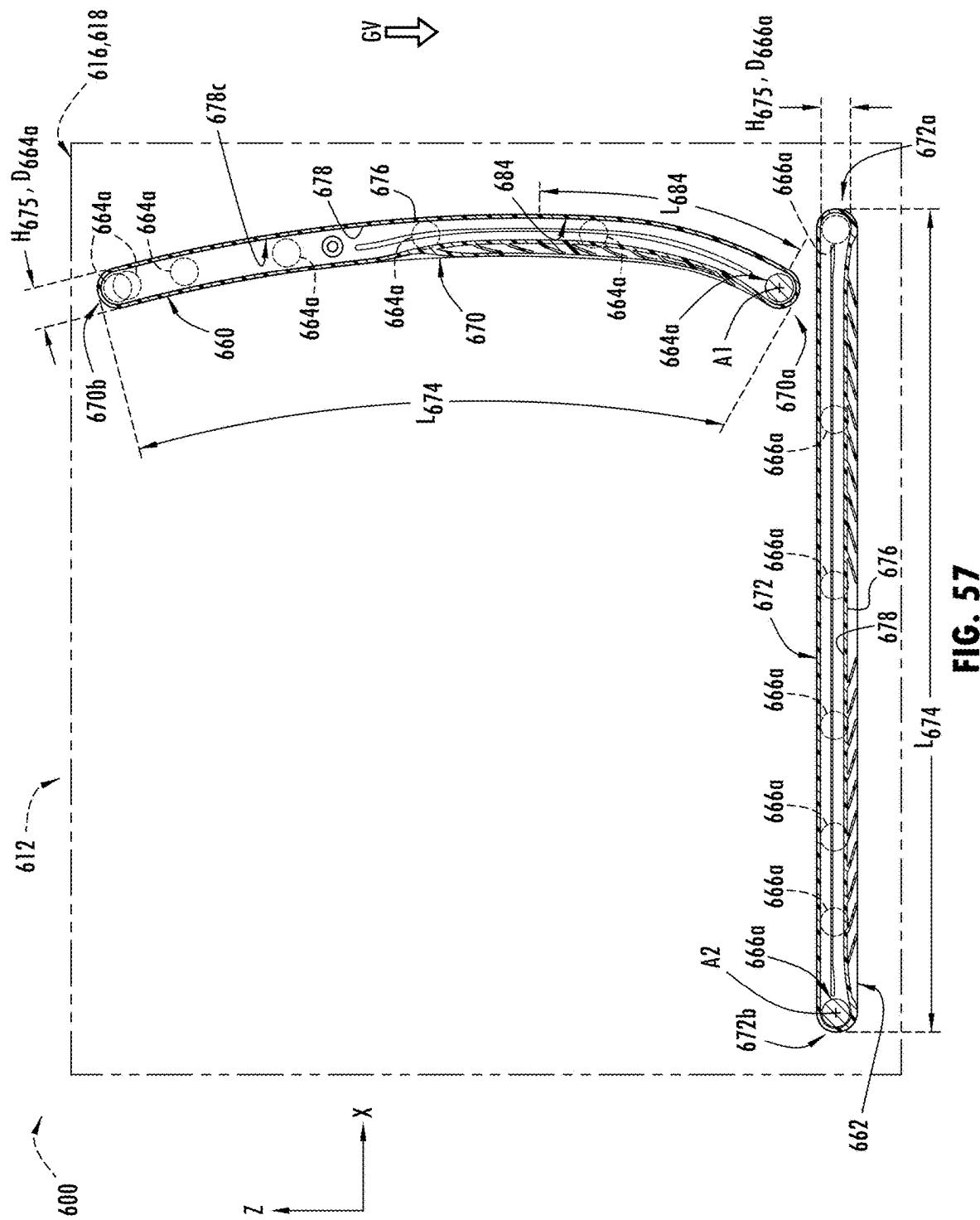


FIG. 57

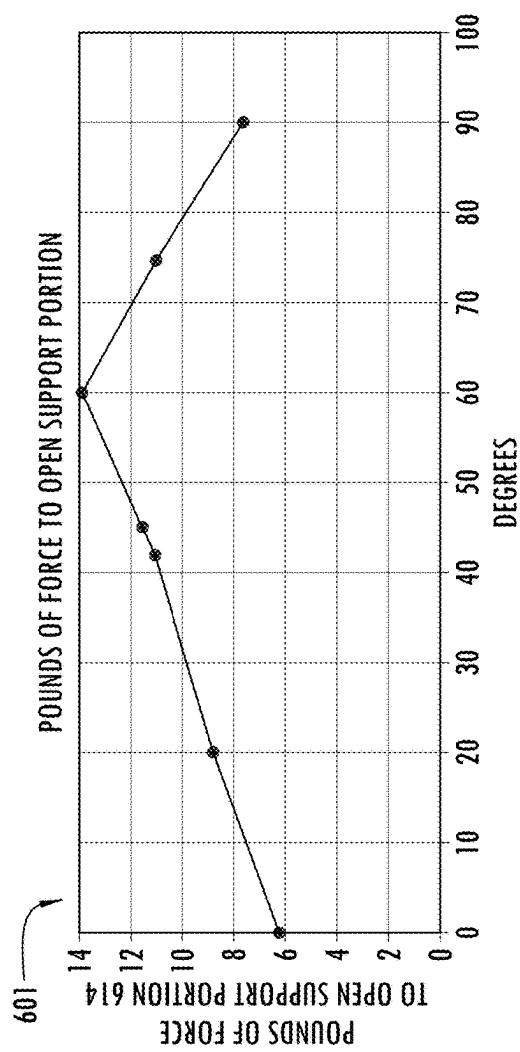


FIG. 58
(ANGLE OF SUPPORT PORTION 614)

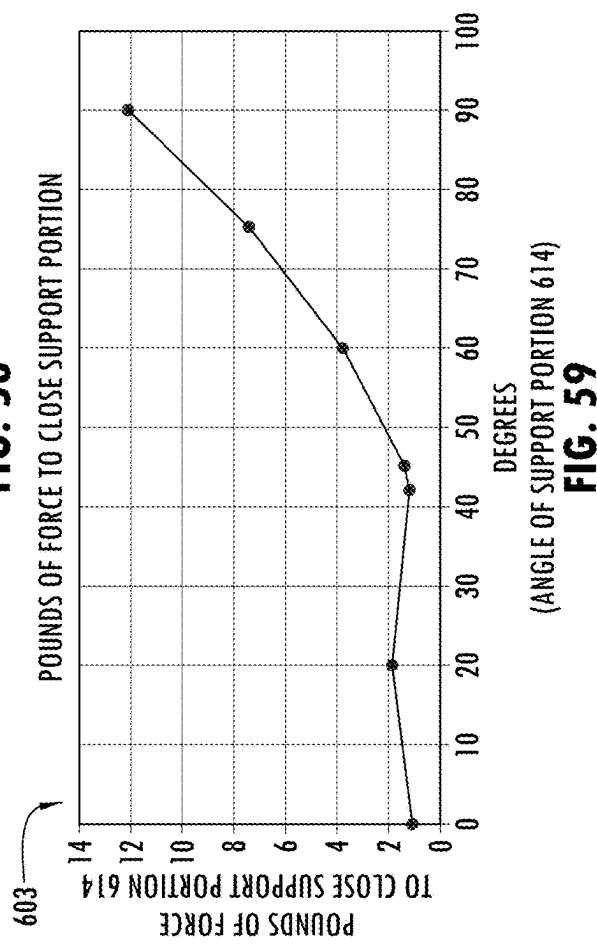


FIG. 59
(ANGLE OF SUPPORT PORTION 614)

CONTAINER, ASSEMBLIES, AND METHODS FOR OPERATING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 18/969,609, filed Dec. 5, 2024, which is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Ser. No. 18/650,316, filed Apr. 30, 2024, which claims priority to U.S. Ser. No. 63/499,369, filed May 1, 2023. The entire contents of the aforementioned application are incorporated herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to a container, assemblies, and methods of operating the same.

BACKGROUND

[0003] This section provides background information related to the present disclosure and is not necessarily prior art.

[0004] While known containers and assemblies have proven to be acceptable for various applications, containers and assemblies are nevertheless susceptible to improvements that may enhance their overall performance and cost. Therefore, a need exists to develop improved containers and assemblies that advance the art.

SUMMARY

[0005] This section provides a general summary of the disclosure and is not a comprehensive disclosure of its full scope or all of its features.

[0006] One aspect of the disclosure provides a container. The container includes a base portion and a support portion. The support portion is movably-connected to the base portion. Each of the base portion and the support portion include a plurality of panels and members. The base portion forms a support portion receiving cavity configured for receiving the support portion. The plurality of panels and members forming the base portion include at least a first leg member and a second leg member. A first guide track of the container is formed through an inner side surface of the first leg member. A second guide track of the is formed through an inner side surface of the second leg member.

[0007] Implementations of the disclosure may include one or more of the following optional features. The container also includes a first track insert and a second track insert. The first track insert is disposed within the first guide track. The second track insert is disposed within the second guide track.

[0008] In some examples, one or both of the first track insert and the first guide track is configured to be curved, arcuate, or substantially non-linear. Furthermore, one or both of the second track insert and the second guide track is configured to be non-curved, non-arcuate, or substantially linear.

[0009] In other examples, each of the first track insert and the second track insert are defined by an elongate body having a plurality of fins. The elongate body of the first track insert and the elongate body of the second track insert are defined by a wall portion, a band portion, a first end portion, a second end portion, and a length. The band portion of the elongate body is defined by an outer surface, an inner surface, and a side surface that joins the outer surface to the

inner surface of the elongate body. The first end portion of the elongate body is opposite the second end portion of the elongate body. The plurality of fins extend from the outer surface of the elongate body. The plurality of fins of the elongate body of the first track insert is defined by: a major fin having a lower surface; and a first plurality of minor fins whereby each minor fin of the first plurality of minor fins have a distal tip. The lower surface of the major fin of the elongate body of the first track insert is arranged over the first plurality of minor fins and substantially in parallel with a portion of a length of the outer surface of the band portion of the elongate body that includes the first plurality of minor fins. The plurality of fins of the elongate body of the second track insert is defined by a second plurality of minor fins and a third plurality of minor fins. The second plurality of minor fins extend from the outer surface of the band portion of the elongate body at a positive angle and the third plurality of minor fins extend from the outer surface of the band portion at a negative angle relative to the positive angle of the second plurality of minor fins. The second plurality of minor fins extend along a portion of the length of the elongate body from the first end portion of the elongate body and the third plurality of minor fins extend along a portion of the length of the elongate body from the second end portion of the elongate body.

[0010] In further examples, the plurality of fins of the elongate body of the first track insert extend from the first end portion of the elongate body of the first track insert along approximately 0% to 75% of the length of the elongate body of the first track insert. The plurality of fins of the elongate body of the first track insert extend from the first end portion of the elongate body of the first track insert along approximately 0% to 50% of the length of the elongate body of the first track insert. The second plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the first end portion along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert. The third plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the second end portion along approximately 0% to 75% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert. The second plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the first end portion along approximately 0% to 50% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert. The third plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the second end portion along approximately 0% to 50% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert.

[0011] In another example, the container includes at least one damper connected to one or both of the base portion and the support portion for one or both of: resisting movement of the support portion relative the base portion in a first direction; and assisting movement of the support portion relative the base portion in a second direction opposite the first direction. The damper includes a first portion connected to the base portion. The first portion of the damper includes: a hydraulic arm including a first end connected to the base portion; a hydraulic arm bracket connected to a second end of the hydraulic arm; the first guide track connected to the base portion; and the second guide track connected to the base portion. The second guide track is arranged substantially perpendicularly with respect to the first guide track.

[0012] In other examples, the damper further includes a second portion connected to the support portion. The second portion of the damper includes a first pivot portion con-

nected to the support portion. The first pivot portion is movably-disposed within the first guide track of the first portion of the damper. The second portion of the damper also includes a second pivot portion connected to the support portion. The second pivot portion is movably-disposed within the second guide track of the first portion of the damper. The hydraulic arm bracket is connected to the support portion.

[0013] In further examples, the first pivot portion includes a pivot axle movably-disposed within the channel of the first track insert that is disposed within the first guide track in a first direction. The second pivot portion is movably-disposed within the channel of the second track insert that is disposed within the second guide track in a second direction. The first direction is substantially perpendicular to the second direction.

[0014] Another aspect of the disclosure provides a container. The container includes a base portion and a support portion. The support portion is movably-connected to the base portion. A first guide track of the container is bored into an inner side surface of at least one leg member of the base portion. A second guide track of the container is bored into the inner side surface of the at least one leg member of the base portion.

[0015] Implementations of the disclosure may include one or more of the following optional features. The container also includes at least one damper. The at least one damper connects the base portion to the support portion. The at least one damper includes: a first pivot portion, a second pivot portion, and a hydraulic arm. The first pivot portion is connected to the support portion. The first pivot portion is movably-disposed within the first guide track. The second pivot portion is connected to the support portion. The second pivot portion is movably-disposed within the second guide track. The hydraulic arm includes a first end connected to the base portion and a second end connected to the support portion.

[0016] In some examples, when the support portion is arranged in a fully deployed orientation, the at least one damper is arranged below a top surface of opposing side panels of the support portion such that the at least one damper is not arranged within an exposed region of a support portion receiving cavity. The exposed region of a support portion receiving cavity is defined by a height and a width. The height extends between a lower side surface of a shelf panel or drawer and the top surface of opposing side panels of the support portion. The width extends between opposing inner side surfaces of a first leg member of the at least one leg member and a second leg member of the at least one leg member.

[0017] In other examples, the container includes a first track insert and a second track insert. The first track insert is disposed within the first guide track. The second track insert is disposed within the second guide track. Each of the first track insert and the second track insert is an elongate body having a channel.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0018] In order to describe the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and features of the present disclosure can be obtained, a more particular description of the present disclosure briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings.

Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the present disclosure and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the present disclosure will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

[0019] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a container including a base portion and a support portion arranged in a stowed orientation relative to the base portion, according to the principles of the present disclosure.

[0020] FIG. 2 is another perspective view of the container of FIG. 1 including the support portion arranged a deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0021] FIG. 3 is a front exploded view of the container of FIG. 1.

[0022] FIG. 4 is a rear perspective view of the container of FIG. 1.

[0023] FIG. 5 is a rear exploded view of the container of FIG. 4.

[0024] FIG. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 1.

[0025] FIG. 7 is another enlarged perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 1.

[0026] FIG. 8 is another enlarged perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 1.

[0027] FIG. 9 is another enlarged perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 1.

[0028] FIG. 10 is another enlarged perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 1.

[0029] FIG. 11 is another rear perspective view of the container of FIG. 1.

[0030] FIG. 12 is a side view of the container of FIG. 1.

[0031] FIG. 13 is an enlarged view of the container of FIG. 12.

[0032] FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a damper of the container of FIG. 1.

[0033] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of a first assembly including a first item and the container of FIG. 1 whereby the support portion is shown arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion and the first item is sized for arrangement upon the support portion.

[0034] FIG. 16A is a perspective view of a second item being partially arranged within a third item that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion of the container whereby an access door of the third item is arranged in an open orientation.

[0035] FIG. 16B is a perspective view of the second item being arranged within the third item that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion of the container whereby the access door of the third item is arranged in a closed orientation.

[0036] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a second assembly including the second item, the third item, and the container of FIG. 1 whereby the support portion is shown arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion and the second item and the third item are sized for arrangement upon the support portion.

[0037] FIG. 18 is a perspective view of a third assembly including the second item, the third item, a fourth item, and the container of FIG. 1 whereby the support portion is shown arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion and the second item, the third item, and the fourth item are sized for arrangement upon the support portion.

[0038] FIG. 19 is a perspective view of another container including a base portion and a support portion arranged in a stowed orientation relative to the base portion, according to the principles of the present disclosure.

[0039] FIG. 20 is another perspective view of the container of FIG. 19 including the support portion arranged in a deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0040] FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 20 that does not include the support portion.

[0041] FIG. 22 is a perspective view of another portion of the container of FIG. 20 that does not include the base portion.

[0042] FIG. 23 is a side view of the container of FIG. 20 including the support portion arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0043] FIG. 23A is a side view of the container of FIG. 20 including the support portion arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0044] FIG. 23B is another side view of the container according to FIG. 23A including the support portion transitioned from the deployed orientation to a partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0045] FIG. 23C is another side view of the container according to FIG. 23B including the support portion further transitioned from the partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to a further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0046] FIG. 23D is another side view of the container according to FIG. 23C including the support portion further transitioned from the further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to an even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0047] FIG. 23E is another side view of the container according to FIG. 23D including the support portion further transitioned from the even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to a yet even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0048] FIG. 23F is another side view of the container according to FIG. 23E including the support portion further transitioned from the yet even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to the stowed orientation relative the base portion of FIG. 19.

[0049] FIG. 24 is a perspective view of a cam lock nut.

[0050] FIG. 25 is a perspective view of a cam screw.

[0051] FIG. 26 is an exemplary partially exploded perspective view of a first member/panel including a pair of cam lock nuts and a second member/panel including a pair of cam screws.

[0052] FIG. 27 is an exemplary assembled perspective, partial cut-away view of a first member/panel including a cam lock nut connected to a second member/panel including a cam screw.

[0053] FIG. 28 is another perspective view of another container including a base portion and a support portion arranged a deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0054] FIG. 29 is a perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 28 that does not include the support portion.

[0055] FIG. 30 is a perspective view of another portion of the container of FIG. 28 that does not include the base portion.

[0056] FIG. 31 is a side view of the container of FIG. 28 including the support portion arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0057] FIG. 31A is a side view of the container of FIG. 28 including the support portion arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion.

[0058] FIG. 31B is another side view of the container according to FIG. 31A including the support portion transitioned from the deployed orientation to a partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0059] FIG. 31C is another side view of the container according to FIG. 31B including the support portion further transitioned from the partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to a further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0060] FIG. 31D is another side view of the container according to FIG. 31C including the support portion further transitioned from the further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to an even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0061] FIG. 31E is another side view of the container according to FIG. 31D including the support portion further transitioned from the even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to a yet even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0062] FIG. 31F is another side view of the container according to FIG. 31E including the support portion further transitioned from the even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to an even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0063] FIG. 31G is another side view of the container according to FIG. 31F including the support portion further transitioned from the yet even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to the stowed orientation relative the base portion of FIG. 28.

[0064] FIG. 32 is a perspective view of a track insert of the container of FIG. 28.

[0065] FIG. 33 is a front side view of the track insert of FIG. 32.

[0066] FIG. 34 is a rear view of the track insert of FIG. 32.

[0067] FIG. 35 is an enlarged perspective view of the track insert according to line 35 of FIG. 32.

[0068] FIG. 36 is an enlarged side view of the track insert according to the enlarged perspective view of the track insert of FIG. 35.

[0069] FIG. 37 is a cross-sectional view of the track insert according to line 37-37 of FIG. 33.

[0070] FIG. 38 is a perspective view of another track insert of the container of FIG. 28.

[0071] FIG. 39 is a front side view of the track insert of FIG. 38.

[0072] FIG. 40 is a rear view of the track insert of FIG. 38.

[0073] FIG. 41 is a cross-sectional view of the track insert according to line 41-41 of FIG. 39.

[0074] FIG. 42 is a partial cross-sectional view of a portion of the container according to line 42-42 of FIG. 28.

[0075] FIG. 43 is a graph illustrating a deployment of the support portion of the container being arranged from a stowed orientation relative the base portion to a deployed orientation relative the base portion.

[0076] FIG. 44 is a graph illustrating a deployment of the support portion of the container being arranged from a deployed orientation relative the base portion to a stowed orientation relative the base portion.

- [0077] FIG. 45 is another perspective view of another container including a base portion and a support portion arranged a deployed orientation relative to the base portion.
- [0078] FIG. 46 is a perspective view of a portion of the container of FIG. 45 that does not include the support portion.
- [0079] FIG. 47 is a perspective view of another portion of the container of FIG. 45 that does not include the base portion.
- [0080] FIG. 48 is a side view of the container of FIG. 45 including the support portion arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion.
- [0081] FIG. 48A is a side view of the container of FIG. 45 including the support portion arranged in the deployed orientation relative to the base portion.
- [0082] FIG. 48B is another side view of the container according to FIG. 48A including the support portion transitioned from the deployed orientation to a partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.
- [0083] FIG. 48C is another side view of the container according to FIG. 48B including the support portion further transitioned from the partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to a further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.
- [0084] FIG. 48D is another side view of the container according to FIG. 48C including the support portion further transitioned from the further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to an even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.
- [0085] FIG. 48E is another side view of the container according to FIG. 48D including the support portion further transitioned from the even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to a yet even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.
- [0086] FIG. 48F is another side view of the container according to FIG. 48E including the support portion further transitioned from the even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to an even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.
- [0087] FIG. 48G is another side view of the container according to FIG. 48F including the support portion further transitioned from the yet even further partially stowed orientation relative the base portion to the stowed orientation relative the base portion of FIG. 45.
- [0088] FIG. 48B-A is an enlarged view of the container according to line 48B-A of FIG. 48B.
- [0089] FIG. 48B-B is an enlarged view of the container according to line 48B-B of FIG. 48B.
- [0090] FIG. 49 is a perspective view of a track insert of the container of FIG. 45.
- [0091] FIG. 50 is a front side view of the track insert of FIG. 49.
- [0092] FIG. 51 is a rear view of the track insert of FIG. 49.
- [0093] FIG. 51A is a rear perspective view of the track insert of FIG. 49.
- [0094] FIG. 51B is a top view of the track insert of FIG. 49.
- [0095] FIG. 52 is a cross-sectional view of the track insert according to line 52-52 of FIG. 50.
- [0096] FIG. 53 is a perspective view of another track insert of the container of FIG. 45.
- [0097] FIG. 54 is a front side view of the track insert of FIG. 53.
- [0098] FIG. 55 is a rear view of the track insert of FIG. 53.

[0099] FIG. 56 is a cross-sectional view of the track insert according to line 56-56 of FIG. 54.

[0100] FIG. 55A is a rear perspective view of the track insert of FIG. 53.

[0101] FIG. 55B is a bottom view of the track insert of FIG. 53.

[0102] FIG. 57 is a partial cross-sectional view of a portion of the container according to line 57-57 of FIG. 45.

[0103] FIG. 58 is a graph illustrating a deployment of the support portion of the container being arranged from a stowed orientation relative the base portion to a deployed orientation relative the base portion.

[0104] FIG. 59 is a graph illustrating a deployment of the support portion of the container being arranged from a deployed orientation relative the base portion to a stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0105] Corresponding reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0106] The present disclosure relates generally to a container, assemblies, and methods for operating the same. In some instances, a support portion of the container is arranged in a deployed orientation relative a base portion of the container for supporting one item or a plurality of items. Furthermore, the item may be contained within the container when the support portion of the container is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion of the container. An assembly is formed when one or more items are supported by the support portion of the container.

[0107] Embodiments of the present disclosure provide technical solutions to a number of technical problems in the art.

[0108] Implementations of the present disclosure relate generally to a container 10 (see, e.g., FIGS. 1-2). The container 10 includes a base portion 12 and a support portion 14. The support portion 14 is arrangeable relative the base portion 12 in: (1) a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1); an intermediate orientation (not shown); or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2). The support portion 14 is sized for supporting one item 1 (see, e.g., FIG. 15) or a plurality of items 2, 3, 4 (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-18). Furthermore, as seen at FIGS. 15 and 17-18 the one or more items 1, 2, 3 may be contained within the container 10 when the support portion 14 of the container 10 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 12 of the container 10. As seen respectively at, for example, FIGS. 15, 17, and 18, an assembly 100 (see, e.g., FIG. 15), 200 (see, e.g., FIG. 17), 300 (see, e.g., FIG. 18) is formed when the one or more items 1, 2, 3 is/are supported by the support portion 14 of the container 10.

[0109] The assemblies 100, 200, 300 provide a plurality of functions or intended uses. In some implementations, each assembly 100, 200, 300 may be sized for providing a rest area or housing for animalia (not shown, e.g., a dog, a cat).

[0110] In a first example, as seen at FIG. 15, the item 1 of the assembly 100 may include a pillow that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion 14 of the container 10. The pillow 1 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) is free to rest upon or leave the assembly 100 at its convenience. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pillow 1 may be contained within the container 10 when the support portion 14 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 12.

[0111] With reference to FIGS. 16A-16B, the items 2, 3 associated with the assembly 200 or the assembly 200 may respectively include a pan (see, e.g., reference numeral 2 at FIG. 16A) and a housing (see, e.g., reference numeral 3 at FIGS. 16A-16B). The housing 3 may be in the form of, for example, a knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage, or the like. The housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage 3 may include a plurality of panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B that may be arranged in: (1) a collapsed or substantially flat orientation (not shown); (2) a partially deployed or non-flat orientation (not shown); or (3) an expanded orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B, 17, 18).

[0112] In another example, as seen at FIG. 17, items 2, 3 are sized for arrangement upon the support portion 14 of the container 10. The plurality of panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity 3_C (see, e.g., FIG. 16A). Access to the cavity 3_C is permitted by one or more openings 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) formed by the one or more panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}. A door 3_D (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) is attached to one or more of the panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2} and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings 3_O. The cavity 3_C of the housing 3 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) may optionally not be free to leave the assembly 200 at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door 3_D or the open orientation of the door 3_D. When the door 3_D is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. When the door 3_D is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. The pan 2 may be selectively interfaced with a panel 3_B of the housing 3 (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B) prior to arrangement of the housing 3 upon the support portion 14 of the container 10. The pan 2 may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan 2 and the housing 3 may be contained within the container 10 when the support portion 14 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 12; however, prior to arranging the support portion 14 in the stowed orientation relative the base portion 12, the housing 3 should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0113] In yet another example, as seen at FIG. 18, the items 1, 2, 3 of the assembly 300 may respectively include a pillow, a pan, and a housing (e.g., a kennel or cage) that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion 14 of the container 10. The housing 3 includes a plurality of panels 3_F, 3_D, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B that define a cavity 3_C. Access to the cavity 3_C is permitted by one or more openings 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) formed by the one or more panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}. A door 3_D (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) is attached to one or more of the panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2} and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings 3_O. When the door 3_D is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A), the pillow 1 may be inserted through the opening 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) for arrangement within the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 and upon the panel 3_B (see, e.g., FIG. 18) of the housing 3. The cavity 3_C of the housing 3 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia may not be

free to leave the assembly 300 at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door 3_D or the open orientation of the door 3_D. When the door 3_D is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. When the door 3_D is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. The pan 2 may be selectively interfaced with a panel 3_B of the housing 3 (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B) prior to arrangement of the housing 3 upon the support portion 14 of the container 10. The pan 2 may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan 2 and the housing 3 may be contained within the container 10 when the support portion 14 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 12; however, prior to arranging the support portion 14 in the stowed orientation relative the base portion 12: (1) the pillow 1 should be removed from the cavity 3_C of the housing 3; and (2) the housing 3 should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0114] Referring now to FIGS. 1-2, an exemplary configuration of the base portion 12 of the container 10 is described. The base portion 12 includes a first leg member 16, a second leg member 18, a roof panel 20, and a shelf panel 22. The base portion 12 may also optionally include: a first leg member trim panel 24; a second leg member trim panel 26; a shelf trim panel 28; and a rear trim panel 30. The members and panels 16-30 that form the base portion 12 may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like; in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts F₁ (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws F₂ (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel P₁ (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 16-30 that form the base portion 12 to a second panel P₂ (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 16-30 that form the base portion 12. As such, the base portion 12 may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0115] If one or more cam nuts F₁ and one or more cam screws F₂ are utilized for assembling the base portion 12, the base portion 12 may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut F₁ may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} of a first member/panel P₁ of the members/panels 16-30 of the base portion 12, and a cam screw F₂ may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore P_{B2} (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel P₂ of the members/panels 16-30 of the base portion 12. In order to connect the first member/panel P₁ (that includes the one or more cam nuts F₁) to the second member/panel P₂ (that includes the one or more cam screws F₂), the cam screw F₂ is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel P₁ and then the cam screw F₂ is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3}. As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1}. Then, as seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F₂ is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F₁, a user utilizes a tool T (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal

end F_{1D} of the cam nut F_1 to rotate R the cam nut F_1 . Rotation R of the cam nut F_1 results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force X (that is orthogonal to a rotational axis A_R-A_R of the cam nut F_1) applied to the cam screw F_2 . As a result, because a proximal end F_{2P} of the cam screw F_2 is threadingly-secured to the second panel P_2 , an outer surface P_{2S} of the second panel P_2 (where the cam screw F_2 extends therefrom) is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface P_{1S} of the first panel P_1 (that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3}).

[0116] Referring to FIG. 3, an exemplary connection arrangement of the members/panels 16-30 of the base portion 12 is now described. A first side surface 22_{S1} of the shelf panel 22 is secured to an inner side surface 161 of the first leg member 16. A second side surface 22_{S2} of the shelf panel 22 (that is opposite the first side surface 22_{S1} of the shelf panel 22) is secured to an inner side surface 181 of the second leg member 18. An upper surface 16_U of the first leg member 16 is secured to a lower surface 20_L of the roof panel 20 near a first side surface 20_{S1} of the roof panel 20. An upper surface 18_U of the second leg member 18 is secured to the lower surface 20_L of the roof panel 20 near a second side surface 20_{S2} of the roof panel 20 (that is opposite the first side surface 20_{S1} of the roof panel 20).

[0117] The optional first leg member trim panel 24 may be optionally-secured to a front surface 16_F of the first leg member 16. The optional second leg member trim panel 26 may be optionally-secured to a front surface 18_F of the second leg member 18. The optional shelf trim panel 28 may be optionally-secured to a front surface 18_F of the shelf panel 22. The optional rear trim panel 30 may be secured to one or more of: a rear surface 16_R of the first leg member 16; a rear surface 18_R of the second leg member 18; a rear surface 20_R of the roof panel 20; and a rear surface 22_R of the shelf panel 22.

[0118] Referring also to FIGS. 1-14, an exemplary configuration of the support portion 14 of the container 10 is described. The support portion 14 includes a support panel 32, a first side panel 34 (see, e.g., FIGS. 2-5), a second side panel 36 (see, e.g., FIGS. 2-5), a first end panel 38 (see, e.g., FIGS. 2-5), and a second end panel 40 (see, e.g., FIGS. 2-5). The members and panels 32-40 that form the support portion 14 may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like (not shown); in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts F_1 (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws F_2 (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel P_1 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 32-40 that form the support portion 14 to a second panel P_2 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 32-40 that form the support portion 14. As such, the support portion 14 may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0119] If one or more cam nuts F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 are utilized for assembling the support portion 14, the support portion 14 may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut F_1 may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} of a first member/panel P_1 of the members/panels 16-30 of the base portion 12, and a cam screw F_2 may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore P_{B2} (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel P_2 of the members/panels 32-40 of the

support portion 14. In order to connect the first member/panel P_1 (that includes the one or more cam nuts F_1) to the second member/panel P_2 (that includes the one or more cam screws F_2), the cam screw F_2 is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel P_1 and then the cam screw F_2 is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} . As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} . As seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F_2 is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F_1 , a user utilizes a tool T (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end F_{1D} of the cam nut F_1 to rotate R the cam nut F_1 . Rotation R of the cam nut F_1 results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force X (that is orthogonal to a rotations axis A_R-A_R of the cam nut F_1) to the cam screw F_2 . As a result, an outer surface P_{2S} of the second panel P_2 that includes the cam screw F_2 extending therefrom is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface P_{1S} of the first panel P_1 that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} .

[0120] Referring to FIG. 3, an exemplary connection arrangement of the members/panels 32-40 of the support portion 14 is now described. A lower surface 34_L of the first side panel 34 is secured to an inner surface 32_I (see, e.g., FIG. 5) of the support panel 32 near a first side surface 32_{S1} of the support panel 32. A lower surface 36_L of the second side panel 36 is secured to the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 near a second side surface 32_{S2} of the support panel 32 (that is opposite the first side surface 32_{S1} of the support panel 32).

[0121] A lower surface 38_L of the first end panel 38 is secured to the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 near a third side surface 32_{S3} of the support panel 32; the third side surface 32_{S3} of the support panel 32 is connected to a first end of the first side surface 32_{S1} of the support panel 32 and a first end of the second side surface 32_{S2} of the support panel 32. A lower surface $40L$ of the second end panel 40 is secured to the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 near a fourth side surface 32_{S4} of the support panel 32 (that is opposite the third side surface 32_{S3} of the support panel 32); furthermore, the fourth side surface 32_{S4} of the support panel 32 is connected to a second end of the first side surface 32_{S1} of the support panel 32 and a second end of the second side surface 32_{S2} of the support panel 32.

[0122] With reference to FIGS. 3-5 and 9-13, the container 10 also includes at least one damper 42 (see, e.g., FIG. 14) that is connected to or supported by one or both of the base portion 12 and the support portion 14. In some instances, the at least one damper 42 may resist (but not prevent) movement of the support portion 14 from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2); and/or the at least one damper 42 may assist (but not provide sufficient force for) movement of the support portion 14 from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1). The at least one damper 42 may be any structure or assembly that provides for resistance and/or assistance of movement, such as, for example, a combination of one or more of a spring, a cable, a pulley, and/or a weight.

[0123] As seen at FIGS. 13-15, in some configurations, the at least one damper 42 includes one or more torsion springs.

The one or more torsion springs **42** includes a coiled body **42a** (see, e.g., FIGS. 14-15), a first spring leg **42b** (see, e.g., FIGS. 14-15), and a second spring leg **42c** (see, e.g., FIGS. 14-15). When arranged in an at-rest state (as seen at FIGS. 13-15), the first spring leg **42b** extends in a first direction, and the second spring leg **42c** extends in a second direction that is opposite the first direction.

[0124] In order to connect the one or more torsion springs **42** to the container **10**, one or more damper-supporting posts **44** (see, e.g., FIG. 14) extend from or is connected to one or more of the: (A) the inner side surface **161** of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12**; (B) the inner side surface **181** of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12**; (C) an outer side surface **340** of the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14**; and (D) an outer side surface **360** of the second side panel **36** of the support portion **12**. The one or more damper-supporting posts **44** extend through a passage **42d** (see, e.g., FIGS. 14-15) extending through the coiled body **42a** of the one or more torsion springs **42** for connecting the one or more torsion springs **42** to the container **10**.

[0125] In some implementations, the container **10** includes: a first torsion spring **42** supported by a first damper-supporting post **44** extending from the inner side surface **161** of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12**; and a second torsion spring **42** supported by a second damper-supporting post **44** extending from the inner side surface **181** of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12**. In other implementations, the container **10** includes: a first torsion spring **42** supported by a first damper-supporting post **44** extending from the outer side surface **340** of the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14**; and a second torsion spring **42** supported by a second damper-supporting post **44** extending from the outer side surface **360** of the second side panel **36** of the support portion **12**. In further implementations, the container **10** includes: a first torsion spring **42** supported by a first damper-supporting post **44** extending from the inner side surface **161** of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12**; and a second torsion spring **42** supported by a second damper-supporting post **44** extending from the outer side surface **340** of the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14**. In even further implementations, the container **10** includes: a first torsion spring **42** supported by a first damper-supporting post **44** extending from the inner side surface **181** of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12**; and a second torsion spring **42** supported by a second damper-supporting post **44** extending from the outer side surface **360** of the second side panel **36** of the support portion **12**.

[0126] Furthermore, in order to resist (but not prevent) movement of the support portion **14** from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2), and/or assist (but not provide sufficient force for) movement of the support portion **14** from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1), the one or more torsion springs **42** are disposed adjacent and impart a force to one or more first spring-leg-engaging pegs **46** (see, e.g., FIG. 14) and one or more second spring-leg-engaging pegs **48** (see, e.g., FIG. 14). In some implementations, the one or more first spring-leg-engaging pegs **46** and/or one or more second spring-leg-engaging pegs **48** integrally extend from or is connected to one or more of: (A) the inner side surface **161** of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12**; (B) the inner side surface

18, of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12**; (C) the outer side surface **340** of the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14**; and (D) the outer side surface **360** of the second side panel **36** of the support portion **12**. In some arrangements, the one or more first spring-leg-engaging pegs **46** is disposed adjacent the first spring leg **42b** of the one or more torsion springs **42**. In other arrangements, the one or more second spring-leg-engaging pegs **48** is disposed adjacent the second spring leg **42c** of the one or more torsion springs **42**. Accordingly, the one or more torsion springs **42** (defined by the coiled body **42a**, the first spring leg **42b**, and the second spring leg **42c**) may apply a force (i.e., a torque) to one or both of the one or more first spring-leg-engaging pegs **46** and the one or more second spring-leg-engaging pegs **48** in the course of moving the support portion **14** relative the base portion **12** to/from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2).

[0127] In some implementations, when the support portion **14** is arranged in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **12**, the one or more torsion springs **42** may provide a stowed orientation torque approximately equivalent to ten (10) inch-pounds/0.83 foot-pounds/1.13 Newton-Meters. In other implementations, when the support portion **14** is arranged in a 90°-full-open/deployed orientation relative the base portion **12**, the one or more torsion springs **42** may provide a deployed orientation torque approximately equivalent to eighty-five (85) inch-pounds/7.08 foot-pounds/8.85 Newton-Meters.

[0128] In other implementations, when the support portion **14** is arranged in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **12**, the one or more torsion springs **42** may provide a stowed orientation torque approximately equivalent to twenty (20) inch-pounds/1.66 foot-pounds/2.25 Newton-Meters. In other implementations, when the support portion **14** is arranged in a 90°-full-open/deployed orientation relative the base portion **12**, the one or more torsion springs **42** may provide a deployed orientation torque approximately equivalent to one-hundred-and-seventy (170) inch-pounds/14.2 foot-pounds/19.25 Newton-Meters.

[0129] In some examples, the stowed orientation torque ranges between approximately ten-to-twenty (10-to-20) inch-pounds/0.83-to-1.66 foot-pounds/1.13-to-2.25 Newton-Meters. In other examples, the deployed orientation torque ranges between approximately eighty-five-to-one-hundred-and-seventy (85-to-170) inch-pounds/7.08-to-14.2 foot-pounds/8.85-to-19.25 Newton-Meters.

[0130] With reference to FIGS. 1-2, the container **10** also includes a first pivot pin **50** (see, e.g., FIG. 2) and a second pivot pin **52** (see, e.g., FIGS. 1-2). The first pivot pin **50** and the second pivot pin **52** rotatably-connect the support portion **14** to the base portion **12** in order to permit the support portion **14** to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2) relative the base portion **12**.

[0131] As seen at FIGS. 2 and 3-4, the first pivot pin **50** extends through and is arranged within: (1) a pivot pin passage **16_P** (see, e.g., FIG. 4) formed near a lower end **16_L** of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12**; and (2) a pivot pin passage **34_P** (see, e.g., FIGS. 2-3) formed near a lower end **34_L** of the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14**. As seen at FIGS. 1-2, the second pivot pin **52** extends through and is arranged within: (1) a pivot pin passage **18_P** (see, e.g., FIGS. 1-3 and 6-7) formed near a lower end **18_L**

of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12**; and (2) a pivot pin passage **36_P** (see, e.g., FIGS. 4 and 8-9) formed near a lower end **36_L** of the second side panel **36** of the support portion **14**.

[0132] Referring back to FIG. 2, after the first side panel **34**, the second side panel **36**, the first end panel **38**, and the second end panel **40** are secured to the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** for forming the support portion **14**, the panels **34**, **36**, **38**, **40** may collectively define an item retaining barrier **54**. Furthermore, after the first side panel **34**, the second side panel **36**, the first end panel **38**, and the second end panel **40** are secured to the inner surface **32_I** (see, e.g., FIG. 5) of the support panel **32** for forming the support portion **14**, a remainder **32_{I-R}** of a surface area (see, e.g., FIGS. 2, 4, and 6-11) defined by the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** (i.e., the surface area where the panels **34**, **36**, **38**, **40** are not secured to the support panel **32**) provides a support surface for one or more of the items **1**, **2**, **3**.

[0133] With further reference to FIG. 2, in some configurations, the first leg member **16**, the second leg member **18**, and the shelf panel **22** may collectively form a support portion-receiving cavity **56** having a width dimension **W₅₆** and a height dimension **H₅₆**. The width dimension **W₅₆** extends between opposing inner surfaces **16_I**, **18_I** of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**. The height dimension **H₅₆** extends between a lower side surface **22_{SL}** of the shelf panel **22** and a lower surface **16_L**, **18_{SL}** of each of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**.

[0134] Additionally, the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18** respectively include a width dimension **W₁₆** (see, e.g., FIG. 3), **W₁₈** (see, e.g., FIG. 3) extending between the respective front surfaces **16_F**, **18_F** and the respective rear surfaces **16_R**, **18_R** of each of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**. In some implementations, the width dimension **W₁₆**, **W₁₈** of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18** are the same. In some instances, the width dimension **W₁₆**, **W₁₈** of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18** is approximately equal to (e.g., slightly greater than or slightly less than) the height dimension **H₅₄** of the item retaining barrier **54** of the support portion **14**. Accordingly, when the support portion **14** is arranged in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **12** (as seen in, e.g., FIG. 1), the support portion **14** may be said to nested within the support portion-receiving cavity **56** of the base portion **12** such that an outer surface **320** (see, e.g., FIG. 1) of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14** may be substantially aligned with at least one of the: (1) front surfaces **16_F**, **18_F** of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**; and (2) front surfaces **24F**, **26F** of the optional first leg member trim panel **24** and the optional second leg member trim panel **26**.

[0135] Referring to FIGS. 15, an exemplary assembly **100** is shown. The assembly **100** includes the container **10** and one item **1** (e.g., a pillow). The exemplary pillow **1** seen at FIG. 15 includes a cuboidal shape body defined by a length **L₁**, width **W₁**, and a thickness **T₁**. In some configurations, the width **W₁** is greater than the length **L₁**, and, as such, the pillow **1** may define a rectangular-cuboidal-shaped body.

[0136] As seen at FIG. 15, the width **W₁** of the pillow **1** extends between a first lateral side surface of the pillow **1** and a second lateral side surface of the pillow **1**. The length **L₁** of the pillow **1** extends between a front side surface of the pillow **1** and a rear side surface of the pillow **1**. The

thickness **T₁** of the pillow **1** extends between a top surface of the pillow **1** and a bottom surface of the pillow **1**.

[0137] With reference to FIG. 15, the support portion **14** is configured for interfacing with the exemplary pillow **1**. For example, the height dimension **H₅₄** (see, e.g., FIG. 2) of the item retaining barrier **54** of the support portion **14** may be approximately equal to (or, e.g., slightly greater than) the thickness **T₁** of the pillow **1**. In another example, the remainder **32_{I-R}** of the surface defined by the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** may be approximately equal to (or, e.g., slightly greater than) the surface area of the bottom surface of the pillow **1** as defined by the length **L₁** and the width **W₁** of the pillow **1**.

[0138] As a result of the relative dimensions of the item retaining barrier **54** of the support portion **14** and the thickness **T₁** of the pillow **1**, lateral movement of the pillow **1** away from the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** is prevented when, for example, the support portion **14** is arranged in any of: the partially deployed orientation (not shown); and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 2 and 15). Furthermore, when the support portion **14** is arranged in any of: the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1); the partially deployed orientation (not shown); and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 2 and 15), the support portion **14** is sized for receivably-supporting and containing the pillow **1** such that pillow **1** may remain arranged upon the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** during any orientation of the support portion **14** relative the base portion **12**.

[0139] Referring to FIG. 17, an exemplary assembly **200** is shown. The assembly **200** includes

[0140] the container **10** and two items **2**, **3** (e.g., a pan and a housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage). When the housing **3** is arranged in the expanded orientation (see also, e.g., FIG. 17), the housing **3** includes a cuboidal shape body defined by a length **L₃**, width **W₃**, and a height **H₃**. In some configurations, the width **W₃** is greater than the length **L₃**, and, as such, the housing **3** may define a rectangular-cuboidal-shaped body.

[0141] Furthermore, because the housing **3** is configurable between a collapsed orientation and an expanded orientation, the height **H₃** may be alternatively referred to as an “expanded orientation height”. Therefore, when the housing **3** is arranged in the collapsed orientation (not shown), the housing **3** may be alternatively defined by a “collapsed orientation height” that is seen at, for example, reference numeral **H₃'**. The collapsed orientation height **H₃'** is generally defined by a stacked arrangement of all of the panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**, **3_B** of the housing **3**, which may include, for example: a front side panel **3_F**, a top side panel **3_T**, a rear side panel **3_R**, a first lateral side panel **3_{S1}**, a second lateral side panel **3_{S2}**, and a bottom side panel **3_B**. Accordingly, the collapsed orientation height **H₃'** may be generally equal to a collective thickness defined by a thickness of each of the front side panel **3_F**, the top side panel **3_T**, the rear side panel **3_R**, the first lateral side panel **3_{S1}**, the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}**, and the bottom side panel **3_B**.

[0142] As seen at, for example, FIG. 16B, the width **W₃** of the housing **3** extends between the first lateral side panel **3_{S1}** of the housing **3** and the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3**. The length **L₃** of the housing **3** extends between the front side panel **3_F** of the housing **3** and the rear side panel **3_R** of the housing **3**. The height **H₃** of the housing **3** extends between the top side panel **3_T** of the housing **3** and the bottom side panel **3_B** of the housing **3**.

[0143] With reference to FIG. 17, the support portion 14 is configured for interfacing with the exemplary housing 3 that also includes or contains the pan 2 (as seen at, for example, FIGS. 16A-16B). In some configurations, the remainder $32_{I,R}$ of the surface area defined by the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 may be approximately equal to (or, e.g., slightly greater than) the surface area of the bottom side panel 3_B of the housing 3 as defined by the length L_3 and the width W_3 of the housing 3.

[0144] In some instances, when the housing 3 is arranged in the collapsed or substantially flat orientation (not shown), the collapsed orientation height H_3' of the housing 3 may be equal to or less than the height dimension H_{54} (see, e.g., FIG. 2) of the item retaining barrier 54 of the support portion 14. Accordingly, the relative dimensions of the item retaining barrier 54 of the support portion 14 and the collapsed orientation height H_3' of the housing 3 prevents lateral movement of the (collapsed orientation of) the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32. In another example, when the housing 3 is arranged in the expanded orientation as seen at, for example, FIG. 16B, the height H_3 of the housing 3 is greater (when the housing 3 is arranged in the expanded orientation) than the height dimension H_{54} (see, e.g., FIG. 2) of the item retaining barrier 54 of the support portion 14, the relative dimensions of the item retaining barrier 54 of the support portion 14 and the height H_3 of the housing 3 prevents lateral movement of the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32.

[0145] Furthermore, as a result of the relative dimensions of the item retaining barrier 54 of the support portion 14 and the location of the shelf panel 22 of the base portion 12, the container 10 may prevent movement of the housing 3 when the housing 3 is arranged in the expanded orientation. For example, the expanded orientation height H_3 of the housing 3 may be approximately the same as but less than the height dimension H_{56} (see, e.g., FIG. 2) of the support portion-receiving cavity 56. Accordingly, once the housing 3 is arranged in the expanded orientation (while being already supported upon the remainder $32_{I,R}$ of the surface area defined by the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32), a portion (see, e.g., reference numeral 3_{T-P} at FIG. 16B) of the top panel 3_T of the housing 3 (that is near the rear side panel 3_R of the housing 3 and extends across the width W_3 of the housing 3) may be arranged adjacent, opposite, or proximate the lower side surface 22_{SL} of the shelf panel 22. By arranging the portion 3_{T-P} of the top panel 3_T of the housing 3 adjacent, opposite, or proximate the lower side surface 22_{SL} of the shelf panel 22, the expanded orientation of the housing 3 is prevented from pivoting, as seen at FIG. 17: (1) forwardly according to the direction of pivot arrow P_{3F} ; (2) laterally sideways in a first sideways direction according to the direction of pivot arrow P_{3S1} ; or (3) laterally sideways in a second sideways direction according to the direction of pivot arrow P_{3S2} .

[0146] A method for operating the assembly 200 is now described. Firstly, the support portion 14 of the container 10 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 12 of the container 10. Although not shown, the pan 2 and the housing 3 are stored within the container 10 whereby the housing 3, which includes the pan 2, is arranged in the collapsed orientation. When the container 10 and the housing 3 and the pan 2 (both of which are not shown due to being contained within the container 10), the floor space in

front of the container 10 is not obstructed, and, furthermore, the pan 2 and housing 3 are not visible thereby providing a roomier, “cleaner” appearance for the room or environment where the container 10, pan 2, and housing 3 are located.

[0147] Although no ancillary items are shown arranged upon an upper side surface $22su$ of the shelf panel 22, any desirable item may be arranged upon the upper side surface $22su$ of the shelf panel 22. In some instances, exemplary items that may be arranged upon the upper side surface $22su$ of the shelf panel 22 may include, for example, a pet leash, pet toys, or the like.

[0148] Once the support portion 14 is arranged in a deployed orientation relative the base portion 12, the pan 2 and housing 3 are now accessible and no longer “hidden” from view by the container 10. Moreover, the housing 3 is shown in a collapsed orientation whereby the plurality of panels $3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B$ defining the housing 3 are arranged in a stacked orientation that defines the collapsed orientation height H_3' of the housing 3. In some configurations, an upper-most panel of the plurality of panels $3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B$ defining the housing 3 is the front side panel 3_F of the housing 3.

[0149] A user may grasp the front side panel 3_F of the housing 3 and pivot the front side panel 3_F of the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14. Because the plurality of panels $3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B$ defining the housing 3 may be linked to one another, when the front side panel 3_F of the housing 3 is pivoted away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14, access to the “next available panel” in the stack of panels $3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B$ defining the housing 3 is provided.

[0150] In some examples, the “next available panel” may be the top panel 3_T of the housing 3. Furthermore, another stacked panel of the stack of panels $3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B$ defining the housing 3 is also revealed; this panel may be, for example, the rear side panel 3_R of the housing 3. The user may then grasp the top panel 3_T of the housing 3 and pull the top panel 3_T of the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14.

[0151] When the user grasps and pulls the top panel 3_T of the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14 (and because the plurality of panels $3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B$ defining the housing 3 may be linked to one another), the front side panel 3_F of the housing 3 and the rear side panel 3_R of the housing 3 may pivoted for arrangement in nearly but not yet a perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14. Movement imparted to the top panel 3_T of the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14 may cease when the front side panel 3_F of the housing 3 and the rear side panel 3_R of the housing 3 are pivoted for arrangement in a perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14.

[0152] The user may then grasp the first lateral side panel 3_{S1} of the housing 3 and pivot the first lateral side panel 3_{S1} of the housing 3 away from the inner surface 32_I of the support panel 32 of the support portion 14. A lower end of the first lateral side panel 3_{S1} of the housing 3 is pivotably connected to a first end of the bottom side panel 3_B of the housing 3. Pivoting of the first lateral side panel 3_{S1} of the housing 3 may cease once the first lateral side panel 3_{S1} of

the housing **3** is arranged in a perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**. Once the first lateral side panel **3_{S1}** of the housing **3** is arranged in the perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**, the user may secure or snap into place a first end of the top side panel **3_T** of the housing **3**.

[0153] The user may then grasp the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** and pivot the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** away from the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**. A lower end of the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** is pivotably connected to a second end of the bottom side panel **3_B** of the housing **3**. Pivoting of the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** may cease once the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** is arranged in a perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**. Once the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** is arranged in the perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**, the user may secure or snap into place a second end of the top side panel **3_T** of the housing **3**.

[0154] Once the second lateral side panel **3_{S2}** of the housing **3** is connected to the top side panel **3_T** of the housing **3**, the housing **3** may be said to be arranged in the expanded orientation. As described above, once the housing **3** is arranged in the expanded orientation (while being already supported upon the remainder **32_{I,R}** of the surface area defined by the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32**), the portion **3_{T-P}** of the top panel **3_T** of the housing **3** that is near the rear side panel **3_R** of the housing **3** and extends across the width **W₃** of the housing **3** may be arranged adjacent, opposite, or proximate the lower side surface **22_{SL}** of the shelf panel **22**.

[0155] Furthermore, a rear surface **38R** of the first end panel **38** of the support portion **14** (that is defined by the height dimension **H₅₄** of the item retaining barrier **54** of the support portion **14**) may extend along and be arranged opposite a portion of the front side panel **3_F** of the housing **3** whereby the first end panel **38** prevent forwardly movement of the housing **3** orthogonally away from the optional rear trim panel **30** of the base portion **12** according to the direction of arrow **D1** (see, e.g., FIG. 17). Therefore, the first end panel **38** may assist in retaining the housing **3** upon or over the inner surface **32_I** of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**. Even further, one or both of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12** and the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14** prevent first sideways movement of the housing **3** orthogonally away from the one or both of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12** and the first side panel **34** of the support portion **14** according to the direction of arrow **D2** (see, e.g., FIG. 17). Yet even further, one or both of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12** and the second side panel **36** of the support portion **14** prevent second sideways movement of the housing **3** orthogonally away from the one or both of the second leg member **18** of the base portion **12** and the second side panel **36** of the support portion **14** according to the direction of arrow **D3** (see, e.g., FIG. 17). Also, by arranging the portion **3_{T-P}** of the top panel **3_T** of the housing **3** adjacent, opposite, or proximate the lower side surface **22_{SL}** of the shelf panel **22**, the expanded orientation of the housing **3** is prevented from pivoting: (1) forwardly according to the direction of

pivot arrow **P_{3F}**; (2) laterally sideways in a first sideways direction according to the direction of pivot arrow **P_{3S1}**; or (3) laterally sideways in a second sideways direction according to the direction of pivot arrow **P_{3S2}**. Therefore, the container **10** not only may contain the pan **2** and the housing **3** when arranged in a collapsed orientation in order to provide a “cleaner” appearance for the room or environment where the container **10**, pan **2**, and housing **3** are located, the container **10** also reduces or eliminates separation or movement of the housing **3** relative the container once the housing **3** is arranged in an expanded orientation.

[0156] Referring to FIG. 18, an exemplary assembly **300** is shown. The assembly **300** includes the container **10** and three items **1**, **2**, **3** (e.g., a pillow, a pan, and a housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage). The assembly **300** is substantially similar to the assembly **200** described above, and, therefore, the description at FIG. 17 is inclusive to the description associated with FIG. 19, and, therefore, is not repeated here for purposes of brevity. The difference between the assembly **200** and the assembly **300** is that the assembly **300** also includes the pillow **1**.

[0157] After the assembly **200** has been formed as described above, the user may access a door **3_D** of the housing **3** that is initially arranged in a closed orientation. The door **3_D** of the housing **3** may be formed with or carried by the first lateral side panel **3_{S1}** of the housing **3**. The door **3_D** of the housing **3** may permit or deny access to an opening **3_O** formed by first lateral side panel **3_{S1}** of the housing **3**. The opening **3_O** formed by first lateral side panel **3_{S1}** of the housing **3** permits access to a cavity **3_C** of the housing **3**.

[0158] The user may then apply a pulling force to the door **3_D** of the housing **3** for arranging the door **3_D** of the housing **3** in an open orientation. Once the door **3_D** of the housing **3** is arranged in the open orientation, the user may insert the pillow **1** through the opening **3_O** formed by first lateral side panel **3_{S1}** of the housing **3** such that the pillow **1** may be at least partially arranged within the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3**.

[0159] Thereafter, the user may fully place the pillow **1** within the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** such that the bottom surface (not shown) of the pillow **1** is arranged over or upon the bottom side panel **3_B** of the housing **3**. The bottom side panel **3_B** of the housing **3** may be defined by the length **L₃** and the width **W₃** of the housing **3**. The bottom surface of the pillow **1** may be defined by the length **L₁** and the width **W₁** of the pillow **1**; in some configurations the length **L₁** and the width **W₁** of the pillow **1** may be approximately equal to but slightly less than the length **L₃** and the width **W₃** of the housing **3** as defined by the bottom side panel **3_B** of the housing **3**.

[0160] Once the pillow **1** is arranged upon or over the side panel **3_B** of the housing **3**, the user may then apply a pushing force to the door **3_D** of the housing **3** for arranging the door **3_D** of the housing **3** back to the closed orientation. Once the door **3_D** of the housing **3** is arranged in the closed orientation, the assembly **300** may be said to be formed as a result of disposing the pillow **1** within the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3**.

[0161] Further implementations of the present disclosure relate generally to a container **400** (see, e.g., FIGS. 19-20). The container **400** includes a base portion **412** and a support portion **414**. The support portion **414** is arrangable relative the base portion **412** in: (1) a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 19 and 23F); an intermediate orientation (see, e.g.,

FIGS. 23B-23E); or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 20, 23, and 23A). The support portion 414 is sized for supporting one item 1 (see, e.g., FIG. 15) or a plurality of items 2, 3 (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-18). Furthermore, the one or more items 1 (see, e.g., FIGS. 15 and 18), 2 (see, e.g., FIGS. 17 and 18), 3 (see, e.g., FIGS. 17 and 18) may be contained within the container 400 when the support portion 414 of the container 400 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 412 of the container 400. Furthermore, the container 400 may be substituted for the container 10 at, for example, FIGS. 15, 17, and 18, in order to form, respectively, the assembly 100 (see, e.g., FIG. 15), 200 (see, e.g., FIG. 17), 300 (see, e.g., FIG. 18) when the one or more items 1, 2, 3 is/are supported by the support portion 414 of the container 400.

[0162] The assemblies 100, 200, 300 provide a plurality of functions or intended uses. In some implementations, each assembly 100, 200, 300 may be sized for providing a rest area or housing for animalia (not shown, e.g., a dog, a cat).

[0163] In a first example, as seen at FIG. 15, the item 1 of the assembly 100 may include a pillow that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion 414 of the container 400. The pillow 1 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) is free to rest upon or leave the assembly 100 at its convenience. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pillow 1 may be contained within the container 400 when the support portion 414 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 412.

[0164] With reference to FIGS. 16A-16B, the items 2, 3 associated with the assembly 200 or the assembly 300 may respectively include a pan and a housing. The housing 3 may be in the form of, for example, a knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage, or the like. The housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage 3 may include a plurality of panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B that may be arranged in: (1) a collapsed or substantially flat orientation (not shown); (2) a partially deployed or non-flat orientation (not shown); or (3) an expanded orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B, 17, 18).

[0165] In another example, as seen at FIG. 17, items 2, 3 are sized for arrangement upon the support portion 414 of the container 400. The plurality of panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity 3_C (see, e.g., FIG. 16A). Access to the cavity 3_C is permitted by one or more openings 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) formed by the one or more panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}. A door 3_D (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) is attached to one or more of the panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2} and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings 3_O. The cavity 3_C of the housing 3 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) may optionally not be free to leave the assembly 200 at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door 3_D or the open orientation of the door 3_D. When the door 3_D is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. When the door 3_D is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. The pan 2 may be selectively interfaced with a panel 3_B of the housing 3 (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B) prior to arrangement of the housing 3 upon the support portion 414 of the container 400. The pan 2 may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan 2 and the housing 3 may be contained within the container 400 when the support portion 414 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 412; however, prior to arranging the support portion 414 in the stowed orientation relative the base portion 412: (1) the pillow 1 should be removed from the cavity 3_C of the housing 3; and (2) the housing 3 should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan 2 and the housing 3 may be contained within the container 400 when the support portion 414 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 412; however, prior to arranging the support portion 414 in the stowed orientation relative the base portion 412, the housing 3 should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0166] In yet another example, as seen at FIG. 18, the items 1, 2, 3 of the assembly 300 may respectively include a pillow, a pan, and a housing (e.g., a kennel or cage) that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion 414 of the container 400. The housing 3 includes a plurality of panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}, 3_B that define a cavity 3_C. Access to the cavity 3_C is permitted by one or more openings 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) formed by the one or more panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2}. A door 3_D (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) is attached to one or more of the panels 3_F, 3_T, 3_R, 3_{S1}, 3_{S2} and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings 3_O. When the door 3_D is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A), the pillow 1 may be inserted through the opening 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) for arrangement within the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 and upon the panel 3_B (see, e.g., FIG. 18) of the housing 3. The cavity 3_C of the housing 3 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia may not be free to leave the assembly 300 at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door 3_D or the open orientation of the door 3_D. When the door 3_D is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. When the door 3_D is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O. The pan 2 may be selectively interfaced with a panel 3_B of the housing 3 (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B) prior to arrangement of the housing 3 upon the support portion 414 of the container 400. The pan 2 may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan 2 and the housing 3 may be contained within the container 400 when the support portion 414 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 412; however, prior to arranging the support portion 414 in the stowed orientation relative the base portion 412: (1) the pillow 1 should be removed from the cavity 3_C of the housing 3; and (2) the housing 3 should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0167] Referring now to FIGS. 19-21, an exemplary configuration of the base portion 412 of the container 400 is described. The base portion 412 includes a first leg member 416, a second leg member 418, a roof panel 420, and a shelf panel or drawer 422. The base portion 412 may also optionally include: a first leg member trim panel 424; a second leg member trim panel 426; a rear trim panel 430 (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 21); and a toe kick member 431. The members and panels 416-431 that form the base portion 412 may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like; in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts F₁ (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws F₂ (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel P₁ (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 416-431 that form the base portion 412 to a second panel P₂ (see, e.g., FIGS.

26-27) of the members and panels **416-431** that form the base portion **412**. As such, the base portion **412** may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0168] If one or more cam nuts F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 are utilized for assembling the base portion **412**, the base portion **412** may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut F_1 may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} of a first member/panel P_1 of the members/panels **416-431** of the base portion **412**, and a cam screw F_2 may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore P_{B2} (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel P_2 of the members/panels **416-431** of the base portion **412**. In order to connect the first member/panel P_1 (that includes the one or more cam nuts F_1) to the second member/panel P_2 (that includes the one or more cam screws F_2), the cam screw F_2 is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel P_1 and then the cam screw F_2 is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} . As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} . Then, as seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F_2 is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F_1 , a user utilizes a tool T (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end F_{1D} of the cam nut F_1 to rotate R the cam nut F_1 . Rotation R of the cam nut F_1 results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force X (that is orthogonal to a rotational axis A_R-A_R of the cam nut F_1) applied to the cam screw F_2 . As a result, because a proximal end F_{2P} of the cam screw F_2 is threadingly-secured to the second panel P_2 , an outer surface P_{2S} of the second panel P_2 (where the cam screw F_2 extends therefrom) is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface P_{1S} of the first panel P_1 (that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3}).

[0169] The members/panels **416-431** of the base portion **412** of the container **400** are connected in a substantially similar manner as described above with respect to the members/panels **16-30** of the base portion **12** of the container **10** as seen at FIG. 3. Accordingly, for purposes of brevity, the exemplary connection of the members/panels **416-431** of the base portion **412** of the container **400** is not described here.

[0170] Referring also to FIGS. 19-20 and 22, an exemplary configuration of the support portion **414** of the container **400** is described. The support portion **414** includes a support panel **432**, a first side panel **434** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 22), a second side panel **436** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 22), a first end panel **438** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 22), and a second end panel **440** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 22). The support portion **414** also includes a toe kick leg member **441**. The members and panels **432-441** that form the support portion **414** may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like (not shown); in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts F_1 (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws F_2 (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel P_1 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels **432-441** that form the support portion **414** to a second panel P_2 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the

members and panels **432-441** that form the support portion **414**. As such, the support portion **414** may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0171] If one or more cam nuts F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 are utilized for assembling the support portion **414**, the support portion **414** may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut F_1 may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} of a first member/panel P_1 of the members/panels **416-431** of the base portion **412**, and a cam screw F_2 may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore P_{B2} (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel P_2 of the members/panels **432-441** of the support portion **414**. In order to connect the first member/panel P_1 (that includes the one or more cam nuts F_1) to the second member/panel P_2 (that includes the one or more cam screws F_2), the cam screw F_2 is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel P_1 and then the cam screw F_2 is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} . As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} . As seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F_2 is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F_1 , a user utilizes a tool T (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end F_{1D} of the cam nut F_1 to rotate R the cam nut F_1 . Rotation R of the cam nut F_1 results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force X (that is orthogonal to a rotations axis A_R-A_R of the cam nut F_1) applied to the cam screw F_2 . As a result, an outer surface P_{2S} of the second panel P_2 that includes the cam screw F_2 extending therefrom is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface P_{1S} of the first panel P_1 that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} .

[0172] The members/panels **432-441** of the support portion **414** of the container **400** are connected in a substantially similar manner as described above with respect to the members/panels **32-40** of the support portion **14** of the container **10** as seen at FIG. 3. Accordingly, for purposes of brevity, the exemplary connection of the members/panels **432-441** of support portion **414** of the container **400** is not described here.

[0173] Referring to FIG. 20, upon connecting the first side panel **434**, the second side panel **436**, the first end panel **438**, and the second end panel **440** to the inner surface **432I** of the support panel **432** for forming the support portion **414**, the panels **434, 436, 438, 440** may collectively define an item retaining barrier **454**. With further reference to FIG. 20, in some configurations, the first leg member **416**, the second leg member **418**, and the shelf panel or drawer **422** may collectively form a support portion-receiving cavity **456** having a width dimension W_{456} and a height dimension H_{456} . The width dimension W_{456} extends between opposing inner side surfaces, $416_I, 418_I$ of the first leg member **416** and the second leg member **418**. The height dimension H_{456} extends between a lower side surface 422_L of the shelf panel or drawer **422** and a lower surface 416_L (see, e.g., FIGS. 20-21), 418_L (see, e.g., FIG. 21) of each of the first leg member **416** and the second leg member **418**.

[0174] With reference to FIGS. 20, 23, and 23A-23F, the container **400** also includes at least one damper **442** that is connected to or supported by one or both of the base portion

412 and the support portion **414**. The at least one damper **442** may be any structure or assembly that provides for resistance and/or assistance of movement, such as, for example, a combination of one or more of a hydraulic arm **458** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20, 21, 23, and 23A-23F), a wheel guide track **460**, **462** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20, 21, 23, and 23A-23F), a bracket-mounted-wheel **464**, **466** (see, e.g., FIGS. 22, 23, and 23A-23F), a hydraulic arm bracket **468** (see, e.g., FIGS. 20, 22, 23, and 23A-23F), a spring, a cable, a pulley, and/or a weight.

[0175] In some instances, the at least one damper **442** may resist (but not prevent) movement of the support portion **414** from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 19 and 23F) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 23A). Additionally, or, alternatively, the at least one damper **442** may assist (but not provide sufficient force for) movement of the support portion **414** from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 20 and 23A) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 19 and 23F).

[0176] In some implementations, when the support portion **414** is arranged in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **412**, two dampers **442** may provide a stowed orientation tension that ranges between approximately thirty-eight (38) pounds/one-hundred-and-sixty-nine (169) Newtons to forty-two (42) pounds/one-hundred-and-eight-six (186) Newtons. In other implementations, when the support portion **414** is arranged in a 90°-full-open/deployed orientation relative the base portion **412**, the one or more dampers **442** may provide a deployed orientation tension that ranges between approximately forty (40) pounds/one-hundred-and-seventy-seven (177) Newtons to forty-four (44) pounds/one-hundred-and-ninety-five (195) Newtons.

[0177] In other implementations, when the support portion **414** is arranged in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **412**, the two dampers **442** may provide a stowed orientation tension that ranges between approximately eighteen (18) pounds/eighty (80) Newtons to twenty-two (22) pounds/ninety-eight (98) Newtons. In other implementations, when the support portion **414** is arranged in a 90°-full-open/deployed orientation relative the base portion **412**, the one or more dampers **442** may provide a deployed orientation tension that ranges between approximately twenty-four (24) pounds/one-hundred-and-six (106) Newtons to twenty-eight (28) pounds/one-hundred-and-twenty-five (125) Newtons.

[0178] The damper **442** may be further characterized as having a plurality of portions **442a** (see, e.g., FIG. 21), **442b** (see, e.g., FIG. 22). As seen at FIG. 21, in some implementations, a first portion **442a** of the damper **442** is connected to or supported by the base portion **412**. Referring to FIG. 22, in other implementations, a second portion **442b** of the damper **442** is connected to or supported by the support portion **414**.

[0179] As seen at FIG. 21, in some configurations, the first portion **442a** of the at least one damper **442** includes a hydraulic arm **458**, a first wheel guide track **460** (that extends in a direction according to the arrow Z of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System), and a second wheel guide track **462** (that extends in a direction according to the arrow X of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System). As seen at FIG. 22, in other configurations, the second portion **442b** of the at least one damper **442** includes a first bracket-mounted-wheel **464**, a second bracket-mounted-wheel **466**, and a hydraulic arm bracket **468**.

[0180] With reference to FIG. 20, in some implementations, the container **400** includes: (1) a first damper **442** connecting the first leg member **416** of the base portion **412** to the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414**; and (2) a second damper **442** connecting the second leg member **418** of the base portion **412** to the second side panel **436** of the support portion **414**. As seen at FIGS. 20 and 21, the second damper **442** of the container **400** is shown (whereas the first damper **442** of the container **400** is partially obstructed from view by the first leg member **416**).

[0181] Referring to FIG. 21, exemplary aspects of the first portion **442a** of the second damper **442** of the at least one damper **442** connected to or supported by the second leg member **418** is shown. Although the first portion **442a** of the first damper **442** of the at least one damper **442** is not shown at FIGS. 20-21 (because it is partially obstructed from view by the first leg member **416**), the first portion **442a** of the first damper **442** of the at least one damper **442** is connected to or supported by the first leg member **416** in a substantially similar manner as the first portion **442a** of the second damper **442** with respect to the second leg member **418**.

[0182] In some instances, as seen at, for example, FIG. 21, the hydraulic arm **458** includes a first end **458a** and a second end **458b**. The first end **458a** of the hydraulic arm **458** is connected to the inner side surface **418_I** of the second leg member **418** of the base portion **412**.

[0183] With continued reference to FIG. 21, the first wheel guide track **460** is connected to the inner side surface **418_I** of the second leg member **418** of the base portion **412**. In some implementations, the first wheel guide track **460** is arranged near and spaced apart from a front surface **418_F** of the second leg member **418** (that is opposite a rear surface **418_R** of the second leg member **418**) at a distance D1 (see, e.g., FIG. 23). The first wheel guide track extends along the front surface **418_F** of the second leg member **418** in a direction according to the arrow Z of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0184] The second wheel guide track **462** is connected to the inner side surface **418_I** of the second leg member **418** of the base portion **412**. In some implementations, the second wheel guide track **462** is arranged near and spaced apart from a lower end **418_L** of the second leg member **418** (that is opposite an upper end of the second leg member **418**) at a distance D2 (see, e.g., FIG. 23). The second wheel guide track **462** extends along the lower end **418_L** of the second leg member **418** in a direction according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0185] Referring to FIG. 21, the first wheel guide track **460** includes a first end **460a** and a second end **460b**. With continued reference to FIG. 21, the second wheel guide track **462** includes a first end **462a** and a second end **462b**.

[0186] With reference to FIGS. 21, 23, and 23A-23F, the first wheel guide track **460** and the second wheel guide track **462** are arranged in a perpendicular configuration. Furthermore, in some configurations, the second end **462b** of the second wheel guide track **462** is arranged near the front surface **418_F** of the second leg member **418** may be disposed adjacent a longitudinal side surface **460_S** of the first wheel guide track **460** that is arranged closer to the rear surface **418_R** of the second leg member **418**. Yet even further, the first wheel guide track **460** may include a length that is greater than a length of the second wheel guide track **462**.

[0187] Referring to FIG. 22, exemplary aspects of the second portion **442b** of the first damper **442** of the at least

one damper 442 connected to the first leg member 416 is shown. Although the second portion 442_b of the second damper 442 of the at least one damper 442 is not shown at FIGS. 20-21 (because it is partially obstructed from view by the second leg member 418), the second portion 442_b of the second damper 442 of the at least one damper 442 is connected to the second leg member 418 in a substantially similar manner as the second portion 442_b of the first damper 442 with respect to the first leg member 416.

[0188] In some instances, as seen at, for example, FIG. 22, the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 is connected to the outer side surface 434_O of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414. In some implementations, the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 is arranged near the bottom surface 434_B of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 (that is opposite the top surface 434_T of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414) at a distance D3 (see, e.g., FIG. 22). Furthermore, the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 is arranged substantially between or substantially at an equal distance from a rear surface 434_R of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 and a front surface 434_F of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414. The first bracket-mounted wheel 464 extends along the bottom surface 434_B of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 in a direction according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System (when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation as seen at FIG. 22).

[0189] In some examples, the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 is connected to the outer side surface 434_O of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414. In some implementations, the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 is arranged near and spaced apart from a top surface 434_T of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 (that is opposite a bottom surface 434_B of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414) at a distance D4 (see, e.g., FIG. 22). Furthermore, the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 is arranged near the rear surface 434_R of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 (that is opposite the front surface 434_F of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414). The second bracket-mounted wheel 466 extends along the top surface 434_T of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 in a direction according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System (when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation as seen at FIG. 22).

[0190] With reference to FIGS. 22, 23, and 23A-23F, although both of the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 and the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 extend a direction according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System (when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation as seen at FIG. 22), the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 and the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 are arranged in parallel to one another. In other words, the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 and the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 are spaced apart from one another according to a distance D5 (see, e.g., FIG. 23) in a direction according to the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System (when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation as seen at FIG. 22).

[0191] The hydraulic arm bracket 468 is connected to the top surface 434_T of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414. In some implementations the hydraulic arm bracket 468 is arranged substantially between or substantially at an equal distance from the rear surface 434_R of the

first side panel 434 of the support portion 414 and the front surface 434_F of the first side panel 434 of the support portion 414. In some instances, the hydraulic arm bracket 468 may be axially aligned with the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 in a direction according to the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0192] Referring to FIGS. 20, 23, and 23A-23F, an exemplary connection configuration of the first portion 442_a of the at least one damper 442 to the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442 is shown. In some configurations, the first portion 442_a of the at least one damper 442 is connected to the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442 by: (1) as seen at FIGS. 20 and 23, connecting a second end 458_b of the hydraulic arm 458 of the first portion 442_a of the at least one damper 442 to the hydraulic arm bracket 468 of the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442; (2) as seen at FIGS. 23 and 23A-23F, arranging the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 of the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442 within the first wheel guide track 460 of the first portion 442_a of the at least one damper 442; and (3) as seen at FIGS. 23 and 23A-23F, arranging the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 of the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442 within the second wheel guide track 462 of the first portion 442_a of the at least one damper 442.

[0193] Unlike the configuration of the container 10 as seen at FIGS. 1-2 that includes a first pivot pin 50 (see, e.g., FIG. 2) and a second pivot pin 52 (see, e.g., FIGS. 1-2) for rotatably-connecting the support portion 14 to the base portion 12 in order to permit the support portion 14 to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2) relative the base portion 12 along a fixed pivot axis A-A (see, e.g., FIG. 1), the container 400 is permitted to pivot in a different manner (i.e., along a first non-fixed pivot axis A1 as seen at FIG. 23 and a second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A2 as seen at FIG. 23) as a result of the configuration of the at least one damper 442. In other words, the container 400 does not include one fixed axis of rotation (as defined by the fixed pivot axis A-A extending through the first and second pivot pins 50 and 52 arranged in the pivot pin passages 16_P, 34_P and 18_P, 36_P) of the support portion 414 relative the base portion 412, but, rather, more than one axis of rotation (e.g., the first non-fixed pivot axis A1 and the second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A2) that are arranged in a non-fixed manner. Accordingly, the at least one damper 442 provides more than one non-fixed axis of rotation that permits the support portion 414 to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation and the deployed orientation.

[0194] Referring now to FIGS. 23 and 23A-23F, the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A1, A2 provided by the at least one damper 442 includes: (1) a first non-fixed axis of rotation A1 (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 of the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442; and (2) a second non-fixed axis of rotation A2 (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 of the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442. The first non-fixed axis of rotation A1 that extends through the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 of the second portion 442_b of the at least one damper 442 is movable according to the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System within the first wheel

guide track 460 of the first portion 442a of the at least one damper 442. The second non-fixed axis of rotation A2 that extends through the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 of the second portion 442b of the at least one damper 442 is movable according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System within the second wheel guide track 462 of the first portion 442a of the at least one damper 442.

[0195] As a result of the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation provided by the at least one damper 442, a lower corner or lower edge 414_L of the support portion 414 travels along an arced path A as the support portion 414 pivots to/from a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23F) relative the base portion 412. The arced path A is not defined by radius extending from a center point due to the at least one damper 442 providing more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A1, A2.

[0196] Furthermore, although the at least one damper 442 provides more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A1, A2, the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 of the second portion 442b of the at least one damper 442 provides a fixed axis of rotation during a portion of the movement of the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 of the second portion 442b of the at least one damper 442. For example, with reference to FIG. 23A, when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion 412, the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 does not move within the second wheel guide track 462 as the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 moves within and along a portion of a length the first wheel guide track 460 extending from the first end 460a of the first wheel guide track 460 as seen at FIGS. 23A-23C. However, once the first bracket-mounted wheel 464 is aligned (according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) with the second wheel guide track 462 (as seen at, e.g., FIG. 23C), the second bracket-mounted wheel 466 then moves (according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) within the second wheel guide track 462 as seen at FIGS. 23C-23F toward the first end 460a of the first wheel guide track 460. Although a progressive movement of the support portion 414 from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23A) to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23F) relative the base portion 412 is shown at FIGS. 23A-23F and described above, movement of support portion 414 relative the base portion 412 from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23F) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23A) also occurs but in a reverse order.

[0197] Referring to FIG. 23, aspects of the toe kick leg member 441 are now described. The toe kick leg member 441 extends from the outer surface 432_O of the support panel 432 of the support portion 414 at a distance D6. Accordingly, when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23A) relative the base portion 412, the toe kick leg member 441 contacts a ground surface G such that the outer surface 432_O of the support panel 432 of the support portion 414 is arranged away from the ground surface G at the distance D6. The spacing of the outer surface 432_O of the support panel 432 of the support portion 414 away from the ground surface G at the distance D6 permits a ‘arced pivot clearance’ for the lower corner or lower edge 414_L of the support portion 414 away from the ground surface G in order to permit the lower edge 414_L of the support portion 414 to travel along the arced path A as the support portion 414 pivots to/from a deployed orientation

(see, e.g., FIG. 23A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 23F) relative the base portion 412.

[0198] With continued reference to FIG. 23, when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion 412, the outer surface 432_O of the support panel 432 of the support portion 414 is disposed adjacent and supported by a top surface 431_T (see also, e.g., FIG. 21) of the toe kick member 431 of the base portion 412. Yet even further, when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion 412, a top surface 440T (see also, e.g., FIG. 22) of the second end panel 440 of the support portion 414 may be arranged opposite or disposed adjacent a lower surface 530_L (see also, e.g., FIG. 21) of the rear trim panel 530 of the base portion 412.

[0199] In view of the arrangement of the support portion 414 relative the ground surface G and the base portion 412 when the support portion 414 is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion 412, the support portion 414 defines three contact points being: (1) the toe kick leg member 441 disposed adjacent the ground surface G; (2) the outer surface 432_O of the support panel 432 disposed adjacent the top surface 431_T of the toe kick member 431 of the base portion 412; and (3) the top surface 440T of the second end panel 440 disposed adjacent the lower surface 530_L of the rear trim panel 530 of the base portion 412.

[0200] Further implementations of the present disclosure relate generally to a container 500 (see, e.g., FIG. 28). The container 500 includes a base portion 512 (see also, e.g., FIG. 29) and a support portion 514 (see also, e.g., FIG. 30). As will be described in greater detail in the following disclosure, when the support portion 514 is arranged in a fully deployed orientation relative a base portion 512 (see, e.g., FIGS. 28, 31, and 31A), most or all of at least one damper (see, e.g., 542) is not arranged within an exposed region (see, e.g., 556a at FIG. 28) of a support portion-receiving cavity (see, e.g., 556 at FIG. 28). Furthermore, one or more guide tracks (see, e.g., 560, 562) is/are provided with the leg members (see, e.g., 516, 518) of the base portion 512 by, for example, boring one or more channels into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W₅₇₄ seen at FIGS. 37, 41) of a thickness (see, e.g., T₅₁₆, T₅₁₈ at FIGS. 37, 41) of the leg members of the base portion 512. Yet even further, one or more optional track inserts (see, e.g., 570, 572) may be optionally arranged within the one or more guide tracks (see, e.g., 560, 562) provided with the leg members of the base portion 512; accordingly, in some implementations, the one or more optional track inserts (see, e.g., 570, 572) may be recessed within the portion (approximately equal to the dimension W₅₇₄ seen at FIGS. 37, 41) of the thickness (see, e.g., T₅₁₆, T₅₁₈ at FIGS. 37, 41) of the leg members (see, e.g., 516, 518) of the base portion 512 such that the one or more optional track inserts (see, e.g., 570, 572) are not arranged within the support portion-receiving cavity (see, e.g., 556 at FIG. 28) of the base portion 512 irrespective of a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G), an intermediate orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 31B-31F), or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 28, 31, and 31A) of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512.

[0201] The support portion 514 is sized for supporting one item 1 (see, e.g., FIG. 15) or a plurality of items 2, 3 (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-18). Furthermore, the one or more items 1 (see, e.g., FIGS. 15 and 18), 2 (see, e.g., FIGS. 17 and 18), 3 (see, e.g., FIGS. 17 and 18) may be contained within the

container **500** when the support portion **514** of the container **500** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **512** of the container **500**. Furthermore, the container **500** may be substituted for the container **10** at, for example, FIGS. **15**, **17**, and **18**, in order to form, respectively, the assembly **100** (see, e.g., FIG. **15**), **200** (see, e.g., FIG. **17**), **300** (see, e.g., FIG. **18**) when the one or more items **1**, **2**, **3** is/are supported by the support portion **514** of the container **500**.

[0202] The assemblies **100**, **200**, **300** provide a plurality of functions or intended uses. In some implementations, each assembly **100**, **200**, **300** may be sized for providing a rest area or housing for animalia (not shown, e.g., a dog, a cat).

[0203] In a first example, as seen at FIG. **15**, the item **1** of the assembly **100** may include a pillow that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion **514** of the container **500**. The pillow **1** may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) is free to rest upon or leave the assembly **100** at its convenience. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pillow **1** may be contained within the container **500** when the support portion **514** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **512**.

[0204] With reference to FIGS. **16A**-**16B**, the items **2**, **3** associated with the assembly **200** or the assembly **300** may respectively include a pan and a housing. The housing **3** may be in the form of, for example, a knock-down kennel/knock-down cage, or the like. The housing/knock-down kennel/knock-down cage **3** may include a plurality of panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**, **3_B** that may be arranged in: (1) a collapsed or substantially flat orientation (not shown); (2) a partially deployed or non-flat orientation (not shown); or (3) an expanded orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **16A**-**16B**, **17**, **18**).

[0205] In another example, as seen at FIG. **17**, items **2**, **3** are sized for arrangement upon the support portion **514** of the container **500**. The plurality of panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**, **3_B** of the housing/knock-down kennel/knock-down cage define a cavity **3_C** (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**). Access to the cavity **3_C** is permitted by one or more openings **3_O** (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) formed by the one or more panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**. A door **3_D** (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) is attached to one or more of the panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}** and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16B**) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings **3_O**. The cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) may optionally not be free to leave the assembly **200** at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door **3_D** or the open orientation of the door **3_D**. When the door **3_D** is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **3_O**. When the door **3_D** is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **3_O**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel **3_B** of the housing **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. **16A**-**16B**) prior to arrangement of the housing **3** upon the support portion **514** of the container **500**. The pan **2** may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan **2** and the housing **3** may be contained within the container **500** when the support portion **514** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **512**; however, prior to arranging the support portion **514** in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **512**: (1) the pillow **1** should be removed from the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3**; and (2) the housing **3** should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

orientation relative the base portion **512**, the housing **3** should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0206] In yet another example, as seen at FIG. **18**, the items **1**, **2**, **3** of the assembly **300** may respectively include a pillow, a pan, and a housing (e.g., a kennel or cage) that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion **514** of the container **500**. The housing **3** includes a plurality of panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**, **3_B** that define a cavity **3_C**. Access to the cavity **3_C** is permitted by one or more openings **3_O** (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) formed by the one or more panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**. A door **3_D** (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) is attached to one or more of the panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}** and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16B**) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings **3_O**. When the door **3_D** is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**), the pillow **1** may be inserted through the opening **3_O** (see, e.g., FIG. **16A**) for arrangement within the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** and upon the panel **3_B** (see, e.g., FIG. **18**) of the housing **3**. The cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** may provide a rest area whereby the animalia may not be free to leave the assembly **300** at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door **3_D** or the open orientation of the door **3_D**. When the door **3_D** is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **3_O**. When the door **3_D** is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **3_O**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel **3_B** of the housing **3** (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. **16A**-**16B**) prior to arrangement of the housing **3** upon the support portion **514** of the container **500**. The pan **2** may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan **2** and the housing **3** may be contained within the container **500** when the support portion **514** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **512**; however, prior to arranging the support portion **514** in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **512**: (1) the pillow **1** should be removed from the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3**; and (2) the housing **3** should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0207] Referring now to FIGS. **28**-**29**, an exemplary configuration of the base portion **512** of the container **500** is described. The base portion **512** includes a first leg member **516**, a second leg member **518**, a roof panel **520**, and a shelf panel or drawer **522**. The base portion **512** may also optionally include: a first leg member trim panel **524**; a second leg member trim panel **526**; a rear trim panel **530**; and a toe kick member **531**. The members and panels **516**-**531** that form the base portion **512** may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like; in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts **F₁** (see, e.g., FIG. **24**) and one or more cam screws **F₂** (see, e.g., FIG. **25**) for joining a first panel **P₁** (see, e.g., FIGS. **26**-**27**) of the members and panels **516**-**531** that form the base portion **512** to a second panel **P₂** (see, e.g., FIGS. **26**-**27**) of the members and panels **516**-**531** that form the base portion **512**. As such, the base portion **512** may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0208] If one or more cam nuts **F₁** and one or more cam screws **F₂** are utilized for assembling the base portion **512**,

the base portion **512** may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut **F₁** may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore **P_{B1}** of a first member/panel **P₁** of the members/panels **516-531** of the base portion **512**, and a cam screw **F₂** may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore **P_{B2}** (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel **P₂** of the members/panels **516-531** of the base portion **512**. In order to connect the first member/panel **P₁** (that includes the one or more cam nuts **F₁**) to the second member/panel **P₂** (that includes the one or more cam screws **F₂**), the cam screw **F₂** is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}** (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel **P₁** and then the cam screw **F₂** is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}**. As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}** is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore **P_{B1}**. Then, as seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end **F_{2D}** of the cam screw **F₂** is interfaced with a proximal end **F_{1P}** of the cam nut **F₁**, a user utilizes a tool **T** (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end **F_{1D}** of the cam nut **F₁** to rotate R the cam nut **F₁**. Rotation R of the cam nut **F₁** results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force **X** (that is orthogonal to a rotational axis **A_R-A_R** of the cam nut **F₁**) applied to the cam screw **F₂**. As a result, because a proximal end **F_{2P}** of the cam screw **F₂** is threadingly-secured to the second panel **P₂**, an outer surface **P_{2S}** of the second panel **P₂** (where the cam screw **F₂** extends therefrom) is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface **P_{1S}** of the first panel **P₁** (that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}**).

[0209] The members/panels **516-531** of the base portion **512** of the container **500** are connected in a substantially similar manner as described above with respect to the members/panels **16-30** of the base portion **12** of the container **10** as seen at FIG. 3. Accordingly, for purposes of brevity, the exemplary connection of the members/panels **516-531** of the base portion **512** of the container **500** is not described here.

[0210] Referring also to FIGS. 28 and 30, an exemplary configuration of the support portion **514** of the container **500** is described. The support portion **514** includes a support panel **532**, a first side panel **534**, a second side panel **536**, a first end panel **538**, and a second end panel **540**. The support portion **514** also includes a toe kick leg member **541**. The members and panels **532-541** that form the support portion **514** may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like (not shown); in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts **F₁** (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws **F₂** (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel **P₁** (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels **532-541** that form the support portion **514** to a second panel **P₂** (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels **532-541** that form the support portion **514**. As such, the support portion **514** may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0211] If one or more cam nuts **F₁** and one or more cam screws **F₂** are utilized for assembling the support portion **514**, the support portion **514** may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut **F₁** may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore **P_{B1}** of a

first member/panel **P₁** of the members/panels **516-531** of the base portion **512**, and a cam screw **F₂** may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore **P_{B2}** (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel **P₂** of the members/panels **532-541** of the support portion **514**. In order to connect the first member/panel **P₁** (that includes the one or more cam nuts **F₁**) to the second member/panel **P₂** (that includes the one or more cam screws **F₂**), the cam screw **F₂** is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}** (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel **P₁** and then the cam screw **F₂** is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}**. As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}** is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore **P_{B1}**. As seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end **F_{2D}** of the cam screw **F₂** is interfaced with a proximal end **F_{1P}** of the cam nut **F₁**, a user utilizes a tool **T** (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end **F_{1D}** of the cam nut **F₁** to rotate R the cam nut **F₁**. Rotation R of the cam nut **F₁** results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force **X** (that is orthogonal to a rotations axis **A_R-A_R** of the cam nut **F₁**) applied to the cam screw **F₂**. As a result, an outer surface **P_{2S}** of the second panel **P₂** that includes the cam screw **F₂** extending therefrom is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface **P_{1S}** of the first panel **P₁** that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore **P_{B3}**.

[0212] The members/panels **532-541** of the support portion **514** of the container **500** are connected in a substantially similar manner as described above with respect to the members/panels **32-40** of the support portion **14** of the container **10** as seen at FIG. 3. Accordingly, for purposes of brevity, the exemplary connection of the members/panels **532-541** of support portion **514** of the container **500** is not described here.

[0213] Referring to FIG. 28, upon connecting the first side panel **534**, the second side panel **536**, the first end panel **538**, and the second end panel **540** to the inner surface **532I** of the support panel **532** for forming the support portion **514**, the panels **534, 536, 538, 540** may collectively define an item retaining barrier **554**. With further reference to FIG. 28, in some configurations, the first leg member **516**, the second leg member **518**, and the shelf panel or drawer **522** may collectively form a support portion-receiving cavity **556** having a width dimension **W₅₅₆** and a height dimension **H₅₅₆**. The width dimension **W₅₅₆** extends between opposing inner side surfaces, **516_I, 518_I** of the first leg member **516** and the second leg member **518**. The height dimension **H₅₅₆** extends between a lower side surface **522_L** of the shelf panel or drawer **522** and a lower surface **516_L, 518_L** of each of the first leg member **516** and the second leg member **518**.

[0214] With reference to FIGS. 28-31G, the container **500** also includes at least one damper **542** that is connected to or supported by one or both of the base portion **512** and the support portion **514**. The at least one damper **542** may be any structure or assembly that provides for resistance and/or assistance of movement (of, e.g., the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**), such as, for example, a combination of one or more of: a hydraulic arm **558**; a pivot portion **564, 566**, a hydraulic arm bracket **568**, one or more optional track inserts **570, 572** a spring, a cable, a pulley, and/or a weight. Although the guide tracks **560, 562** receive and/or provide support for one or more components that form the damper **542**, because the guide tracks **560, 562** may

be defined by, for example, bored regions of the leg members **516**, **518**, the guide tracks **560**, **562** are not considered to be components of the damper **542**, but, rather, surface configurations of the leg members **516**, **518**.

[0215] In some implementations, components of the at least one damper **542** may further include one or more of the following optional features. In some implementations, as seen at, for example, FIG. 29, the one or more pivot portions **564**, **566** may include a pivot axle **564a**, **566a** extending from a pivot axle plate **564b**, **566b**. In other implementations, as seen at, for example, FIG. 30, the at least one damper **542** may include one or more extension blocks **565**, **567**. In further implementations, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 28, 31-42, the at least one damper **542** may include one or more track inserts **570**, **572**. The pivot portions **564**, **566** may be made from any desirable material, such as, for example, metal. The first extension block **565** and the second extension block **567** may be made from any desirable material, such as, for example, a wood composite material. The one or more track inserts **570**, **572** may be made from any desirable material, such as, for example, Nylon, Nylon 66 with 10% glass fill, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), or the like.

[0216] In some instances, the at least one damper **542** may resist, prevent, or not prevent movement of the support portion **514** from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 28, 31, and 31A). Additionally, or, alternatively, the at least one damper **542** may assist (but not provide sufficient force for) movement of the support portion **514** from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 28, 31, and 31A) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G).

[0217] The damper **542** may be further characterized as having a plurality of portions, such as, for example, a first portion **542a** (see, e.g., FIG. 29) and a second portion **542b** (see, e.g., FIG. 30). As seen at FIG. 29, in some implementations, the first portion **542a** of the damper **542** is connected to or supported by the base portion **512**. Referring to FIG. 30, in other implementations, the second portion **542b** of the damper **542** is connected to or supported by the support portion **514**.

[0218] As seen at FIG. 29, in some configurations, the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542** includes the hydraulic arm **558**; the hydraulic arm bracket **568**, the first track insert **570** (see, e.g., FIGS. 32-37), and the second track insert **572** (see, e.g., FIGS. 38-41). In some configurations, the first track insert **570** of the optional track inserts **570**, **572** may be secured to or disposed within the first guide track **560** (see, e.g., FIG. 42). In other configurations, a second track insert **572** of the optional track inserts **570**, **572** may be secured to or disposed within the second guide track **562** (see, e.g., FIG. 42).

[0219] As seen at FIG. 30, in other configurations, the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** includes the first pivot portion **564**, the second pivot portion **566**, a first extension block **565** of the optional one or more extension blocks **565**, **567**. Furthermore, the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** also includes a second extension block **567** of the optional one or more extension blocks **565**, **567**.

[0220] With reference to FIG. 28, in some implementations, the container **500** includes: (1) a first damper **542** connecting the first leg member **516** of the base portion **512** to the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514**; and (2)

a second damper **542** connecting the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** to the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514**. Due to the arrangement of the legs **516**, **518** of the base portion **512** and the side panels **534**, **536** of the support portion **514** at FIGS. 28 and 29, some components of the at least one damper **542** are not shown; accordingly, because each of the first damper **542** and the second damper **542** are similarly structured, a description of one of the dampers **542** equally applies to the other.

[0221] Referring to FIG. 29, exemplary aspects of the first portion **542a** of the second damper **542** of the at least one damper **542** connected to or supported by the second leg member **518** is shown. Although the first portion **542a** of the first damper **542** of the at least one damper **542** is not shown at FIGS. 28-29 (because it is partially obstructed from view by the first leg member **516**/the assembled state of the container **500** of FIG. 28), the first portion **542a** of the first damper **542** of the at least one damper **542** is connected to or supported by the first leg member **516** in a substantially similar manner as the first portion **542a** of the second damper **542** with respect to the second leg member **518**.

[0222] In some instances as seen at, for example, FIG. 29, the hydraulic arm **558** includes a first end **558a** and a second end **558b**. The first end **558a** of the hydraulic arm **558** is connected to the inner side surface **518_I** of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512**.

[0223] With continued reference to FIG. 29, a first guide track **560** (that extends, in some implementations, in a direction according to the arrows X and Z of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) is provided with the inner side surface **518_I** of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512**. In some implementations, the first guide track **560** is arranged near and spaced apart from a front surface **518_F** of the second leg member **518** (that is opposite a rear surface **518R** of the second leg member **518**) at a distance **D1** (see, e.g., FIG. 31). The first guide track **560** extends along the front surface **518_F** of the second leg member **518** in a direction substantially according to the arrow Z of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System. In some implementations, the first guide track **560** includes an arcuate or non-linear configuration; accordingly, in such implementations, the first guide track **560** may be alternatively described to also extend along the front surface **518_F** of the second leg member **518** in a direction substantially according to the arrow X (in addition to the arrow Z) of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0224] The first guide track **560** is provided with the inner side surface **518_I** of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** in any desirable manner. In some examples, the first guide track **560** is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension **W₅₇₄**) of a thickness **T₅₁₈** (see, e.g., FIGS. 37, 41) of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** from the inner side surface **518_I** of the second leg member **518** (i.e., the first guide track **560** is defined by the inner side surface **518_I** of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512**).

[0225] If, for example, the first guide track **560** is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension **W₅₇₄**) of the thickness **T₅₁₈** (see, e.g., FIGS. 37, 41) of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512**, the first track insert **570** is at least partially disposed within the bored channel **560** extending into inner side surface **518_I** of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** that defines the first guide track **560** whereby:

(1) all of a width W_{574} (see, e.g., FIGS. 32 and 37) of an elongate body 574 (see, e.g., FIGS. 32-37) of the first track insert 570 is contained within the first guide track 560; or (2) a portion of the width W_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is not contained within the first guide track 560. If, for example, all of the width W_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is contained within the first guide track 560, a side surface 580 (see, e.g., FIGS. 32 and 37) of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 may be: (1) flush with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 (as seen at, e.g., FIG. 37); or (2) not flush with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 whereby the first track insert 570 is said to be recessed into the first guide track 560. In other configurations, if, for example, the portion of the width W_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is not contained within the first guide track 560, the side surface 580 of the first track insert 570 may be slightly arranged beyond the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 and is not flush with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512.

[0226] A second guide track 562 (that extends, in some implementations, in a direction according to the arrow X of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) is provided with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512. In some implementations, the second guide track 562 is arranged near and spaced apart from a lower end 518_L of the second leg member 518 (that is opposite an upper end of the second leg member 518) at a distance D2 (see, e.g., FIG. 31). The second guide track 562 extends along the lower end 518_L of the second leg member 518 in a direction according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System. In some implementations, the first guide track 560 includes a non-arcuate or linear configuration.

[0227] The second guide track 562 is provided with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 in any desirable manner. In some examples, the second guide track 562 is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W_{574}) of a thickness T_{518} (see, e.g., FIGS. 37, 41) of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 (i.e., the second guide track 562 is defined by the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512).

[0228] If, for example, the second guide track 562 is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W_{574}) of the thickness T_{518} of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512, the second track insert 572 is at least partially disposed within the bored channel 562 extending into inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 that defines the second guide track 562 whereby: (1) all of a width W_{574} (see, e.g., FIGS. 38 and 41) of an elongate body 574 (see, e.g., FIGS. 38-41) of the second track insert 572 is contained within the second guide track 562; or (2) a portion of the width W_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 is not contained within the second guide track 562. If, for example, all of the width W_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 is contained within the second guide track 562, a side surface 580 (see, e.g., FIGS. 38 and 41) of the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 may be: (1) flush with the inner side

surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 (as seen at, e.g., FIG. 41); or (2) not flush with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 whereby the second track insert 572 is said to be recessed into the second guide track 562. In other configurations, if, for example, the portion of the width W_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 is not contained within the second guide track 562, the side surface 580 of the second track insert 572 is slightly arranged beyond the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 and is not flush with the inner side surface 518_I of the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512.

[0229] Referring to FIGS. 29 and 31, the first guide track 560 includes a first end 560_a and a second end 560_b. With continued reference to FIGS. 29 and 31, the second guide track 562 includes a first end 562_a and a second end 562_b.

[0230] With reference to FIGS. 29, 31, and 31A-31G, the first guide track 560 and the second guide track 562 are arranged in a substantially perpendicular configuration. Furthermore, in some configurations, the second end 562_b of the second guide track 562 is arranged: (1) near the front surface 518_F of the second leg member 518; and (2) opposite and/or near the first end 560_a of the first guide track 560. Yet even further, the first end 562_a of the second guide track 562 is arranged closer to the rear surface 518_R of the second leg member 518. Yet even further, as seen at, for example, FIG. 31, the second guide track 562 may include a length that is greater than a length of the first guide track 560.

[0231] Referring to FIG. 30, exemplary aspects of the second portion 542_b of the first damper 542 of the at least one damper 542 connected to the first leg member 516 is shown. Although the second portion 542_b of the second damper 542 of the at least one damper 542 is partially obstructed from view by the second side panel 536 of the support portion 514 as seen in FIG. 30, the second portion 542_b of the second damper 542 of the at least one damper 542 is connected to the second leg member 518 in a substantially similar manner as described below with respect to the first leg member 516.

[0232] In some instances, as seen at, for example, FIG. 30, the first pivot portion 564 is arranged beyond the outer side surface 534_O of the first side panel 534 of the support portion 514. In some configurations, the pivot axle plate 564_b is disposed adjacent an inner surface 534_I of the first side panel 534 such that the pivot axle 564_a extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate 564_b; (2) through a passage formed through all of the thickness of the first side panel 534; (3) beyond the outer side surface 534_O of the first side panel 534; (4) through a passage formed through all of a thickness of the first extension block 565; and (5) beyond an outer side surface of the first extension block 565. In some implementations, as seen at FIGS. 30 and 31, the pivot axle 564_a of the first pivot portion 564 is arranged approximately between the bottom surface 534_B and the top surface 534_T of the first side panel 534 of the support portion 514. Furthermore, the first pivot portion 564 is arranged substantially between or substantially at about an equal distance from a rear surface 534_R of the first side panel 534 of the support portion 514 and a front surface 534_F of the first side panel 534 of the support portion 514.

[0233] In some examples, the second pivot portion 566 is arranged beyond the outer side surface 534_O of the first side panel 534 of the support portion 514. In some configura-

tions, the pivot axle plate **566b** is disposed adjacent the inner surface **534_T** of the first side panel **534** such that the pivot axle **566a** extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate **566b**; (2) through a passage formed through all of the thickness of the first side panel **534**; (3) beyond the outer side surface **534_O** of the first side panel **534**; (4) through a passage formed through all of a thickness of the second extension block **567**; and (5) beyond an outer side surface of the second extension block **567**. In some implementations, as seen at FIGS. 30 and 31, the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** is arranged between the bottom surface **534_B** and the top surface **534_T** of the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514**; comparatively, as seen at FIG. 31, the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** is arranged closer to the bottom surface **534_B** of the first side panel **534** than the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564**. Furthermore, the second pivot portion **566** is arranged near the rear surface **534_R** of the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514** (that is opposite the front surface **534_F** of the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514**).

[0234] With reference to FIG. 30, although both of the first extension block **565** of the first pivot portion **564** and the second extension block **567** of the second pivot portion **566** are arranged at a similar distance away from the top surface **534_T** of the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514**, the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** and the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** extend through, respectively, the first extension block **565** and the second extension block **567** at different regions thereof that results in the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** being arranged closer to the bottom surface **534_B** of the first side panel **534** than the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564**. In other words, the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** and the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** are arranged relative the first side panel **534** at different elevations in a direction according to the arrow **Z** of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System (when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation as seen at FIG. 31).

[0235] With reference to FIG. 28, although obscured by the first leg member **516** and the second side panel **536**, hydraulic arm brackets **568** (that is connected to the second end **558b** of the hydraulic arm **558** as seen at FIG. 29) are respectively connected to the outer side surface **534_O** of the first side panel **534** and the outer side surface **536_O** of the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514**. In some implementations, with reference to, for example, FIG. 31, the hydraulic arm bracket **568** is connected to the outer side surface **534_O/536_O** of the first side panel **534/the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514**: (1) substantially between or substantially at an equal distance from the rear surface **534_R/536_R** of the first side panel **534/the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514**; and (2) near or closer to the top surface **534_T/536_T** of the first side panel **534/the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514** than the bottom surface **534_B/536_B** of the first side panel **534/the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514**. In some instances, the hydraulic arm bracket **568** may be arranged near or closer to the first pivot portion **564** in comparison to the second pivot portion **566**.********

[0236] Referring to FIGS. 28, 31, and 31A-31G, an exemplary connection configuration of the first portion **542a** of

the at least one damper **542** to the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** is shown. In some configurations, the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542** is connected to the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** by: (1) with reference to FIGS. 28 and 31, connecting the hydraulic arm bracket **568** (that is connected to the second end **558b** of the hydraulic arm **558**) of the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542** to the outer side surface **534_O/536_O** of the first side panel **534/second side panel **536** of the support portion **514** (that supports components of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542**); (2) with reference to FIGS. 31 and 31A-31G, arranging the pivot axle **564a** that extends beyond the outer side surface of the first extension block **565** of the first pivot portion **564** of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** within the first guide track **560** (see also, e.g., FIG. 42) of the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542**; and (3) with reference to FIGS. 31 and 31A-31G, arranging the pivot axle **566a** that extends beyond the outer side surface of the second extension block **567** of the second pivot portion **566** of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** within the second guide track **562** (see also, e.g., FIG. 42) of the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542**.**

[0237] Unlike the configuration of the container **10** as seen at FIGS. 1-2 that includes a first pivot pin **50** (see, e.g., FIG. 2) and a second pivot pin **52** (see, e.g., FIGS. 1-2) for rotatably-connecting the support portion **14** to the base portion **12** in order to permit the support portion **14** to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2) relative the base portion **12** along a fixed pivot axis **A-A** (see, e.g., FIG. 1), the container **500** is permitted to pivot in a different manner (i.e., along a first non-fixed pivot axis **A1** as seen at FIG. 31 and a second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at **A2** as seen at FIG. 31) as a result of the configuration of the at least one damper **542**. In other words, the container **500** does not include one fixed axis of rotation (as defined by the fixed pivot axis **A-A** extending through the first and second pivot pins **50** and **52** arranged in the pivot pin passages **16_P, 34_P** and **18_P, 36_P**) of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, but, rather, more than one axis of rotation (e.g., the first non-fixed pivot axis **A1** and the second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at **A2**) that are arranged in a non-fixed manner. Accordingly, the at least one damper **542** provides more than one non-fixed axis of rotation that permits the support portion **514** to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation and the deployed orientation.

[0238] Referring now to FIGS. 29, 31, 31A-31G, and 42, the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation **A1, A2** provided by the at least one damper **542** includes: (1) a first non-fixed axis of rotation **A1** (according to the arrow **Y** of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542**; and (2) a second non-fixed axis of rotation **A2** (according to the arrow **Y** of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542**. The first non-fixed axis of rotation **A1** that extends through the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** is movable according to the arrows **X** and **Z** of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System within the first guide track **560**

of the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542**. The second non-fixed axis of rotation A2 that extends through the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** of the second portion **542b** of the at least one damper **542** is movable according to the arrow X (and not the arrow Z) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System within the second guide track **562** of the first portion **542a** of the at least one damper **542**.

[0239] With reference to FIGS. 31A-31G, as a result of the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation provided by the at least one damper **542**, a lower corner or lower edge **514L** of the support portion **514** travels along an arced path A as the support portion **514** pivots to/from a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G) relative the base portion **512**. The arced path A is not defined by radius extending from a center point due to the at least one damper **542** providing more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A1, A2.

[0240] Referring to FIG. 31, aspects of the toe kick leg member **541** are now described. The toe kick leg member **541** extends from the outer surface **532_O** of the support panel **532** of the support portion **514** at a distance D6. Accordingly, when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31A) relative the base portion **512**, the toe kick leg member **541** contacts a ground surface G such that the outer surface **532_O** of the support panel **532** of the support portion **514** is arranged away from the ground surface G at the distance D6. The spacing of the outer surface **532_O** of the support panel **532** of the support portion **514** away from the ground surface G at the distance D6 permits a ‘arced pivot clearance’ for the lower corner or lower edge **514L** of the support portion **514** away from the ground surface G in order to permit the lower edge **514L** of the support portion **514** to travel along the arced path A as the support portion **514** pivots to/from a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G) relative the base portion **512**.

[0241] With continued reference to FIG. 31, when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion **512**, the outer surface **532_O** of the support panel **532** of the support portion **514** is disposed adjacent and supported by a top surface **531_T** (see also, e.g., FIG. 29) of the toe kick member **531** of the base portion **512**. Yet even further, when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion **512**, a top surface **540_T** (see also, e.g., FIG. 30) of the second end panel **540** of the support portion **514** may be arranged opposite or disposed adjacent a lower surface **530_L** (see also, e.g., FIG. 29) of the rear trim panel **530** of the base portion **512**.

[0242] In view of the arrangement of the support portion **514** relative the ground surface G and the base portion **512** when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion **512**, the support portion **514** defines three contact points being: (1) the toe kick leg member **541** disposed adjacent the ground surface G; (2) the outer surface **532_O** of the support panel **532** disposed adjacent the top surface **531_T** of the toe kick member **531** of the base portion **512**; and (3) the top surface **540_T** of the second end panel **540** disposed adjacent the lower surface **530_L** of the rear trim panel **530** of the base portion **512**.

[0243] Furthermore, with reference to FIG. 28, when the support portion **514** is arranged in a fully deployed orientation relative the base portion **512**, most or all of the at least

one damper **542** is arranged below (according to the direction of the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) the top surface **534_T, 536_T** of, respectively, the first side panel **534** and the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514** such that most or all of the at least one damper **542** is not arranged within an exposed region **556a** of the support portion-receiving cavity **556**. In some implementations, the exposed region **556a** of a support portion-receiving cavity **556** is defined by: a height dimension H_{556a} (see, e.g., FIG. 28) extending between the lower side surface **522_L** of the shelf panel or drawer **522** and the top surface **534_T, 536_T** of, respectively, the first side panel **534** and the second side panel **536** of the support portion **514**; and the width W_{556} extending between opposing inner side surfaces **516_F, 518** of the first leg member **516** and the second leg member **518**.

[0244] Referring to FIGS. 32-37, an exemplary configuration of the first track insert of the optional track inserts **570, 572** is shown at **570**. With reference to FIGS. 38-41, an exemplary configuration of the second track insert of the optional track inserts **570, 572** is shown at **572**.

[0245] Each of the first track insert **570** and the second track insert **572** is defined by an elongate body **574** that forms an elongate channel **575**. As seen, respectively, in, for example, FIGS. 32, 37, 38, and 41, the elongate body **574** includes a wall portion **574a** and a band portion **574b**. The wall portion **574a** includes a front surface **577** and a rear surface **579**. The band portion **574b** extends from the front surface **577** of the wall portion **574a**. As seen respectively at, for example, FIGS. 32 and 38, the band portion **574b** of the elongate body **574** includes an outer surface **576**, an inner surface **578**, and a side surface **580** that joins the outer surface **576** to the inner surface **578**.

[0246] As seen at FIGS. 37 and 41, the outer surface **576** of the band portion **574b** is connected to the rear surface **579** of the wall portion **574a**. As seen at FIGS. 32, 37, 38, and 41, the front surface **577** of the wall portion **574a** and the inner surface **578** of the band portion **574b** cooperate to form the elongate channel **575**.

[0247] Referring respectively to, for example, FIGS. 32 and 38, the band portion **574b** of the elongate body **574** of each of the first track insert **570** and the second track insert **572** respectively include a first outer end portion **570a, 572a** defined by a first segment **576a** of the outer surface **576** and a second outer end portion **570b, 572b** defined by a second segment **576b** of the outer surface **576**. The first outer end portion **570a, 572a** is opposite the second outer end portion **570b, 572b**.

[0248] Furthermore, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 32 and 38, the band portion **574b** of the elongate body **574** of each of the first track insert **570** and the second track insert **572** respectively include a front outer portion **570c, 572c** defined by a third segment **576c** of the outer surface **576** and a rear outer portion **570d, 572d** defined by a fourth segment **576d** of the outer surface **576**. The front outer portion **570c, 572c** is opposite the rear outer portion **570d, 572d**.

[0249] With reference to FIGS. 32 and 38, the elongate body **574** of each of the first track insert **570** and the second track insert **572** is defined by a length L_{574} . The length L_{574} extends between the first outer end portion **570a, 572a** and the second outer end portion **570b, 572b**.

[0250] Further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 32, 37, 38, and 41, the elongate body **574** of each of the first track insert **570** and the second track insert **572** is respectively defined

by a height H_{574} . The height H_{574} extends between the front outer portion 570_c , 572_c and the rear outer portion 570_d , 572_d .

[0251] Even further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 32, 37, 38, and 41, the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is respectively defined by a width W_{574} . The width W_{574} extends between the side surface 580 of the band portion 574_b and the rear surface 579 of the wall portion 574_a .

[0252] Yet even further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 32, 36-38, and 41, the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is respectively defined by a thickness T_{574} . The thickness T_{574} extends between front surface 577 of the wall portion 574_a and the rear surface 579 of the wall portion 574_a . The thickness T_{574} also extends between the outer surface 576 of the band portion 574_b and the inner surface 578 of the band portion 574_b .

[0253] With reference to FIGS. 32 and 38, the elongate channel 575 formed by elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is respectively bound (in a direction according to the length L_{574}) by a first inner end portion 570_e , 572_e defined a first segment 578_a of the inner surface 578 and a second inner end portion 570_f , 572_f defined a second segment 578_b of the inner surface 578 . The first inner end portion 570_e , 572_e is opposite the second inner end portion 570_f , 572_f .

[0254] Furthermore, with continued reference to FIGS. 32 and 38, the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is respectively bound (in a direction according to the width W_{574}) by a front inner portion 570_g , 572_g defined a third segment 578_c of the inner surface 578 and a rear inner portion 570_h , 572_h defined a fourth segment 578_d of the inner surface 578 . The front inner portion 570_g , 572_g is opposite the rear inner portion 570_h , 572_h .

[0255] As seen at FIGS. 32 and 38, the elongate channel 575 formed by elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is defined by a length L_{575} . The length L_{575} extends between the first inner end portion 570_e , 572_e and the second inner end portion 570_f , 572_f .

[0256] Further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 32, 37, 38, and 41, the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is respectively defined by a height H_{575} (see also, e.g., FIG. 42). The height H_{575} extends between the front inner portion 570_g , 572_g and the rear inner portion 570_h , 572_h .

[0257] Even further, the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 is respectively defined by a depth D_{575} (see, e.g., FIGS. 37 and 41). The depth D_{575} extends between the side surface 580 of the band portion 574_b and the front surface 577 of the wall portion 574_a . The depth D_{575} may be approximately equal to a diameter D_{564_a} , D_{566_a} (see, e.g., FIG. 42) of each of the pivot axle 564_a of the first pivot portion 564 and the pivot axle 566_a of the second pivot portion 566 .

[0258] As seen at FIGS. 32-34, prior to or after the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is arranged within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{516} , T_{518} (see, e.g., FIGS. 37, 41) of the first leg member 516 or the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 that

defines the first guide track 560 , the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is configured to be substantially curved, substantially arcuate, or non-linear along the length L_{574} of the elongate body 574 extending between the first outer end portion 570_a of the first track insert 570 and the second outer end portion 570_b of the first track insert 570 . In some configurations, the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 may be removably or non-removably secured in, for example, a friction-fit manner, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{516} , T_{518} of the first leg member 516 or the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 that defines the first guide track 560 .

[0259] With reference to FIGS. 38-40, prior to or after the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 is arranged within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{516} , T_{518} of the first leg member 516 or the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 that defines the second guide track 562 , the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 is configured to be non-curved, non-arcuate, or substantially linear along the length L_{574} of the elongate body 574 extending between the first outer end portion 572_a of the second track insert 572 and the second outer end portion 572_b of the second track insert 572 . In some configurations, the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 may be removably or non-removably secured in, for example, a friction-fit manner, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{516} , T_{518} of the first leg member 516 or the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 that defines the second guide track 562 . In other configurations, the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 may be non-removably secured by, for example, an adhesive or glue, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{516} , T_{518} of the first leg member 516 or the second leg member 518 of the base portion 512 that defines the second guide track 562 .

[0260] Furthermore, as seen at FIGS. 38 and 39, in some implementations, all of the inner surface 578 of the elongate body 574 of the second track insert 572 is substantially flat or defined by no surface interruptions. Conversely, as seen at FIGS. 32 and 33, in some implementations, most (but not all) of the inner surface 578 of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is substantially flat or defined by no surface interruptions; however, a portion of the inner surface 578 of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 is defined by a plurality of inner surface serrations 584 .

[0261] With reference to FIGS. 32 and 33, in some configurations, the plurality of inner surface serrations 584 extend (at a length L_{584} as seen at FIG. 32) along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length L_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 . In other configurations, the plurality of inner surface serrations 584 extend (at the length L_{584}) along approximately 0%-to-50% of the length L_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 . In yet other configurations, the plurality of inner surface serrations 584 extend (at the length L_{584}) along approximately 0%-to-25% of the length L_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 .

[0262] Referring to FIGS. 35 and 36, in some configurations, the plurality of inner surface serrations 584 are formed by some of the front inner portion 570g of the inner surface 578 and are arranged near the first inner end portion 570e. As seen at, for example, FIG. 36, the plurality of inner surface serrations 584 may be defined by a plurality of peaks 586 and valleys 588.

[0263] In some configurations, each peak 586 of the plurality of peaks 586 may be defined by a flat top portion. In other configurations, each valley 588 of the plurality of valleys 588 may be defined by an arcuate recess or half-pipe portion.

[0264] With continued reference to FIG. 36, each peak 586 of the plurality of peaks 586 may define the band portion 574b of the elongate body 574 to include a plurality of first serrat thicknesses T_{586} extending between a peak of each peak 586 and the third segment 576c of the outer surface 576. Each valley 588 of the plurality of valleys 588 may define the band portion 574b of the elongate body 574 to include a plurality of second serrat thicknesses T_{588} extending between a lowest region of each valley 588 and the third segment 576c of the outer surface 576. In some instances, the first serrat thicknesses T_{586} is greater than the thickness T_{574} extending between the outer surface 576 of the band portion 574b and the inner surface 578 of the band portion 574b.

[0265] Referring to FIG. 42 (and with correspondence to FIGS. 31A-31G), movement of a portion of the damper 542 of the container 500 is shown. As seen at FIG. 42, the first guide track 560 and the second guide track 562 are bored channels that extend into the thickness T_{516} , T_{518} (see, e.g., FIGS. 37, 41) of the leg members 516, 518 of the base portion 512. Furthermore, as seen at FIG. 42, the first track insert 570 is secured to or disposed within the first guide track 560, and the second track insert 572 is secured to or disposed within the second guide track 562.

[0266] The portion of the damper 542 that is shown moving relative the base portion 512 and the first and second track inserts 570, 572 includes: the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564; and the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566. Referring to FIGS. 31, 31A, and 42, the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 is shown in solid line form near the first outer end portion 570a of the first track insert 570, and the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566 is shown in solid line form near the second outer end portion 572b of the second track insert 572. Movement of the pivot axles 564a, 566a is represented by six instances of phantom lines of the pivot axles 564a, 566a throughout the length L_{574} of the elongate body 574 of the first and second track inserts 570, 572; each instance of a phantom line representation of the pivot axles 564a, 566a respectively corresponds to the location of the pivot axles 564a, 566a as seen in six instances corresponding to FIGS. 31B-31G whereby: the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 moves from first outer end portion 570a of the first track insert 570 (when the support portion 514 is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. 31A) to the second outer end portion 570b of the first track insert 570 (when the support portion 514 is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. 31G); and the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566 moves from second outer end

portion 572b of the second track insert 572 (when the support portion 514 is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. 31A) to the first outer end portion 572a of the first track insert 570 (when the support portion 514 is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. 31G).

[0267] As seen at FIG. 42, in some configurations, the pivot axles 564a, 566a may be defined by a diameter D_{564a} , D_{566a} . The diameter D_{564a} , D_{566a} of the pivot axles 564a, 566a may be approximately equal to but slightly greater than the height H_{575} of the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572. Furthermore, the diameter D_{564a} , D_{566a} of the pivot axles 564a, 566a may be approximately equal to depth D_{575} (see, e.g., FIGS. 37, 41) of the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572.

[0268] The above-described exemplary sizing of the diameter D_{564a} , D_{566a} of the pivot axles 564a, 566a relative the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of each of the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 may result in friction between the pivot axles 564a, 566a and the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572. The friction results in a resistance of movement of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512 such that the support portion 514 is not permitted to free-fall with gravity GV; in other words, the friction provides resistance to movement of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512 whereby the support portion 514 may, for example, slowly descend by its own weight (from the stowed orientation of FIG. 31G to the deployed orientation of FIG. 31A), or, in another example, be manually deployed by hand such that a user manually imparts a force (according to the direction of arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) in order to arrange the support portion 514 in: a deployed orientation (see, e.g., manually-imparted deploying force graph of FIG. 43); or a stowed orientation (see, e.g., manually-imparted stowing force graph of FIG. 44).

[0269] Further, the curvature of the first track insert 570 is selectively configured in order to control a ‘vertical falling trajectory’ (according to the direction of arrows X and Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) of the support portion 514 (as the support portion 514 is moved from the stowed orientation of FIG. 31G to the deployed orientation of FIG. 31A) as a result of movement of the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 in the direction of arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System in addition to the direction of arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System. Yet even further, because the first track insert 570 is selectively configured to be non-linear or arcuate, the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 is maintained within the elongate channel 575 formed by the elongate body 574 of the first track insert 570 at an orientation on an arc path so that the support portion 514 can continue to be supported by the hydraulic arm 558.

[0270] Furthermore, when the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 is arranged in a region bound by the length L_{584} of the elongate body 574 including the plurality of inner surface serrations 584, the hydraulic arm 558 is compressed, and, as such, provides resistance to movement of the support portion 514 as the support portion 514 is moved from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31A). Additionally, because the first serrat thicknesses T_{586} is greater than the thickness T_{574} extending between the outer surface 576 of the band

portion **574b** and the inner surface **578** of the band portion **574b**, the height H_{575} of the elongate channel **575** formed by the elongate body **574** of the first track insert **570** is slightly reduced for the length L_{584} of the elongate body **574**, thereby also providing resistance to movement of the support portion **514** as the support portion **514** is moved from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 31A).

[0271] Referring to FIG. 43, a graph **501** is shown representing movement of the support portion **514** (see X-axis in terms of degree of orientation of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**) in view of a manually imparted force (see Y-axis) to the support portion **514** in the -Z, the +X, and the -X directions (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes a tension of the at least one damper **542** from the stowed orientation of FIG. 31G to the deployed orientation of FIG. 31A.

[0272] For example, when the support portion **514** is arranged in a stowed orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is initially pivoted 0° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31G), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 27 Newtons/6.0 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is initially pivoted 0° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31G) may range between approximately two (2) pounds/twenty-five (25) Newtons to ten (10) pounds/twenty-nine (29) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31G and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0273] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a first intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31F), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the first intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 32 Newtons/7.1 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the first intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31F) may range between approximately three-and-one-tenth (3.1) pounds/thirty (30) Newtons to eleven-and-one-tenth (11.1) pounds/thirty-four (34) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31F and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the -Z and the +X

directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0274] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a second intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31E), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the second intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 27 Newtons/6.0 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the second intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31E) may range between approximately two (2) pounds/twenty-five (25) Newtons to ten (10) pounds/twenty-nine (29) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31F and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0275] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a third intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31D), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the third intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 43 Newtons/9.6 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the third intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31D) may range between approximately five-and-six-tenths (5.6) pounds/forty-one (41) Newtons to thirteen-and-six-tenths (13.6) pounds/forty-five (45) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31D and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0276] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a fourth intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31C), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in

conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fourth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 of approximately 35 Newtons/7.8 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fourth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 (when the support portion 514 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31C) may range between approximately three-and-eight-tenths (3.8) pounds/thirty-three (33) Newtons to eleven-and-eight-tenths (11.8) pounds/thirty-seven (37) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31C and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 arranged within the first guide track 560 in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566 arranged within the second guide track 562 in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0277] Then, in another example, when the support portion 514 is further pivoted to a fifth intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion 514 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31B), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fifth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 of approximately 17 Newtons/3.8 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fifth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 (when the support portion 514 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31B) may range between approximately zero-and-eight-tenths (0.8) pounds/fifteen (15) Newtons to seven-and-eight-tenths (7.8) pounds/nineteen (19) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31B and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 arranged within the first guide track 560 in both of the -Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566 arranged within the second guide track 562 in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0278] Then, when the support portion 514 is arranged in a deployed orientation (i.e., the support portion 514 is initially pivoted 90° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31A), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 of approximately 52 Newtons/11.6 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 (when the support portion 514 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 90° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31A) may range between approximately seven-and-six-tenths (7.6) pounds/fifty (50) Newtons to fifteen-and-six-tenths (15.6) pounds/fifty-four (54) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31A and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of:

(1) the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 arranged within the first guide track 560 in both of the -Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566 arranged within the second guide track 562 in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0279] Referring to FIG. 44, a graph 503 is shown representing movement of the support portion 514 (see X-axis in terms of degree of orientation of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512) in view of a manually imparted force (see Y-axis) to the support portion 514 in the +Z, the +X, and the -X directions (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes a tension of the at least one damper 542 from the deployed orientation of FIG. 31A to the stowed orientation of FIG. 31G.

[0280] For example, when the support portion 514 is arranged in a deployed orientation (i.e., the support portion 514 is initially pivoted 90° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31A), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 of approximately 59 Newtons/13.2 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 (when the support portion 514 is initially pivoted 90° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31A) may range between approximately nine-and-two-tenths (9.2) pounds/forty-and-nine-tenths (40.9) Newtons to seventeen-and-two-tenths (17.2) pounds/seventy-six-and-five-tenths (76.5) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31A and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 arranged within the first guide track 560 in both of the +Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 566a of the second pivot portion 566 arranged within the second guide track 562 in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0281] Then, in another example, when the support portion 514 is further pivoted to a first intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion 514 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31B), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 514 relative the base portion 512, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the first intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 of approximately 50 Newtons/11.2 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the first intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 542 (when the support portion 514 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion 512 as seen at FIG. 31B) may range between approximately seven-and-two-tenths (7.2) pounds/thirty-two (32) Newtons to fifteen-and-two-tenths (15.2) pounds/sixty-seven-and-six-tenths (67.6) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31B and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 564a of the first pivot portion 564 arranged within the first guide track 560 in both of the +Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 566a of

the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0282] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a second intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31C), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the second intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 45 Newtons/10.1 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the second intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31C) may range between approximately six-and-one-tenth (6.1) pounds/twenty-one-and-one-tenth (27.1) Newtons to fourteen-and-one-tenth (14.1) pounds/sixty-two-and-seven-tenths (62.7) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31C and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0283] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a third intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31D), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the third intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 38 Newtons/8.5 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the third intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31D) may range between approximately four-and-five-tenths (4.5) pounds/twenty (20) Newtons to twelve-and-five-tenths (12.5) pounds/fifty-five-and-six-tenths (55.6) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31D and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0284] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a fourth intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31E), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow

+Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fourth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 35 Newtons/7.8 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fourth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31E) may range between approximately three-and-eight-tenths (3.8) pounds/sixteen-and-nine-tenths (16.9) Newtons to eleven-and-eight-tenths (11.8) pounds/fifty-two-and-four-tenths (52.4) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31E and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0285] Then, in another example, when the support portion **514** is further pivoted to a fifth intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31F), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow+Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fifth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 29 Newtons/6.5 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fifth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31F) may range between approximately two-and-five-tenths (2.5) pounds/eleven-and-one-tenth (11.1) Newtons to ten-and-five-tenths (10.5) pounds/forty-six-and-seven-tenths (46.7) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 31F and 42, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0286] Then, when the support portion **514** is arranged in a stowed orientation (i.e., the support portion **514** is initially pivoted 0° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31G), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **514** relative the base portion **512**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** of approximately 28 Newtons/6.2 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper **542** (when the support portion **514** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 0° relative the base portion **512** as seen at FIG. 31G) may range between approximately two-and-two-tenths (2.2) pounds/nine-and-seven-tenths (9.7) Newtons to ten-and-two-tenths (10.2) pounds/forty-five-and-three-tenths (45.3) Newtons. With reference to FIGS.

31G and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564a** of the first pivot portion **564** arranged within the first guide track **560** in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **566a** of the second pivot portion **566** arranged within the second guide track **562** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0287] Further implementations of the present disclosure relate generally to a container **600** (see, e.g., FIG. 45). The container **600** includes a base portion **612** (see also, e.g., FIG. 46) and a support portion **614** (see also, e.g., FIG. 47). As will be described in greater detail in the following disclosure, when the support portion **614** is arranged in a fully deployed orientation relative a base portion **612** (see, e.g., FIGS. 45, 48, and 48A), most or all of at least one damper (see, e.g., **642**) is not arranged within an exposed region (see, e.g., **656a** at FIG. 45) of a support portion-receiving cavity (see, e.g., **656** at FIG. 45). Furthermore, one or more guide tracks (see, e.g., **660**, **662**) is/are provided with the leg members (see, e.g., **616**, **618**) of the base portion **612** by, for example, boring one or more channels into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W_{674} seen at FIGS. 52, 56) of a thickness (see, e.g., T_{616} , T_{618} at FIGS. 52, 56) of the leg members of the base portion **612**. Yet even further, one or more optional track inserts (see, e.g., **670**, **672**) may be optionally arranged within the one or more guide tracks (see, e.g., **660**, **662**) provided with the leg members of the base portion **612**; accordingly, in some implementations, the one or more optional track inserts (see, e.g., **670**, **672**) may be recessed within the portion (approximately equal to the dimension W_{674} seen at FIGS. 52, 56) of the thickness (see, e.g., T_{616} , T_{618} at FIGS. 52, 56) of the leg members (see, e.g., **616**, **618**) of the base portion **612** such that the one or more optional track inserts (see, e.g., **670**, **672**) are not arranged within the support portion-receiving cavity (see, e.g., **656** at FIG. 45) of the base portion **612** irrespective of a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48G), an intermediate orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 48B-48F and enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B), or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 45, 48, and 48A) of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**.

[0288] The support portion **614** is sized for supporting one item **1** (see, e.g., FIG. 15) or a plurality of items **2**, **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-18). Furthermore, the one or more items **1** (see, e.g., FIGS. 15 and 18), **2** (see, e.g., FIGS. 17 and 18), **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. 17 and 18) may be contained within the container **600** when the support portion **614** of the container **600** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **612** of the container **600**. Furthermore, the container **600** may be substituted for the container **10** at, for example, FIGS. 15, 17, and 18, in order to form, respectively, the assembly **100** (see, e.g., FIG. 15), **200** (see, e.g., FIG. 17), **300** (see, e.g., FIG. 18) when the one or more items **1**, **2**, **3** is/are supported by the support portion **614** of the container **600**.

[0289] The assemblies **100**, **200**, **300** provide a plurality of functions or intended uses. In some implementations, each assembly **100**, **200**, **300** may be sized for providing a rest area or housing for animalia (not shown, e.g., a dog, a cat).

[0290] In a first example, as seen at FIG. 15, the item **1** of the assembly **100** may include a pillow that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion **614** of the container **600**. The pillow **1** may provide a rest area whereby the

animalia (not shown) is free to rest upon or leave the assembly **100** at its convenience. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pillow **1** may be contained within the container **600** when the support portion **614** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **612**.

[0291] With reference to FIGS. 16A-16B, the items **2**, **3** associated with the assembly **200** or the assembly **300** may respectively include a pan and a housing. The housing **3** may be in the form of, for example, a knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage, or the like. The housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage **3** may include a plurality of panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**, **3_B** that may be arranged in: (1) a collapsed or substantially flat orientation (not shown); (2) a partially deployed or non-flat orientation (not shown); or (3) an expanded orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B, 17, 18).

[0292] In another example, as seen at FIG. 17, items **2**, **3** are sized for arrangement upon the support portion **614** of the container **600**. The plurality of panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**, **3_B** of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity **3_C** (see, e.g., FIG. 16A). Access to the cavity **3_C** is permitted by one or more openings **3_O** (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) formed by the one or more panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**. A door **3_D** (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) is attached to one or more of the panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}** and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings **3_O**. The cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** may provide a rest area whereby the animalia (not shown) may optionally not be free to leave the assembly **200** at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door **3_D** or the open orientation of the door **3_D**. When the door **3_D** is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **3_O**. When the door **3_D** is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity **3_C** of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **3_O**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel **3_B** of the housing **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B) prior to arrangement of the housing **3** upon the support portion **614** of the container **600**. The pan **2** may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan **2** and the housing **3** may be contained within the container **600** when the support portion **614** is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion **612**; however, prior to arranging the support portion **614** in the stowed orientation relative the base portion **612**, the housing **3** should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0293] In yet another example, as seen at FIG. 18, the items **1**, **2**, **3** of the assembly **300** may respectively include a pillow, a pan, and a housing (e.g., a kennel or cage) that is sized for arrangement upon the support portion **614** of the container **600**. The housing **3** includes a plurality of panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **31**, **382**, **3_B** that define a cavity **3_C**. Access to the cavity **3_C** is permitted by one or more openings **3_O** (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) formed by the one or more panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}**. A door **3_D** (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) is attached to one or more of the panels **3_F**, **3_T**, **3_R**, **3_{S1}**, **3_{S2}** and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings **3_O**. When the door **3_D** is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 16A), the pillow **1** may be inserted through the

opening 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. 16A) for arrangement within the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 and upon the panel 3_B (see, e.g., FIG. 18) of the housing 3 . The cavity 3_C of the housing 3 may provide a rest area whereby the animalia may not be free to leave the assembly 300 at its convenience depending on the closed orientation of the door 3_D or the open orientation of the door 3_D . When the door 3_D is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O . When the door 3_D is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 by way of the one or more openings 3_O . The pan 2 may be selectively interfaced with a panel 3_B of the housing 3 (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. 16A-16B) prior to arrangement of the housing 3 upon the support portion 614 of the container 600. The pan 2 may contain or capture, for example: food, water, urine, feces, vomit, or other bodily fluids. Furthermore, in some configurations, the pan 2 and the housing 3 may be contained within the container 600 when the support portion 614 is arranged in a stowed orientation relative the base portion 612; however, prior to arranging the support portion 614 in the stowed orientation relative the base portion 612: (1) the pillow 1 should be removed from the cavity 3_C of the housing 3 ; and (2) the housing 3 should be arranged in a collapsed orientation (not shown).

[0294] Referring now to FIGS. 45-46, an exemplary configuration of the base portion 612 of the container 600 is described. The base portion 612 includes a first leg member 616, a second leg member 618, a roof panel 620, and a shelf panel or drawer 622. The base portion 612 may also optionally include: a first leg member trim panel 624; a second leg member trim panel 626; a rear trim panel 630; and a toe kick member 631. The members and panels 616-631 that form the base portion 612 may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like; in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts F_1 (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws F_2 (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel P_1 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 616-631 that form the base portion 612 to a second panel P_2 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 616-631 that form the base portion 612. As such, the base portion 612 may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0295] If one or more cam nuts F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 are utilized for assembling the base portion 612, the base portion 612 may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut F_1 may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} of a first member/panel P_1 of the members/panels 616-631 of the base portion 612, and a cam screw F_2 may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore P_{B2} (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel P_2 of the members/panels 616-631 of the base portion 612. In order to connect the first member/panel P_1 (that includes the one or more cam nuts F_1) to the second member/panel P_2 (that includes the one or more cam screws F_2), the cam screw F_2 is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel P_1 and then the cam screw F_2 is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} . As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} . As seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F_2 is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F_1 , a

nut-receiving bore P_{B1} . Then, as seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F_2 is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F_1 , a user utilizes a tool T (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end F_{1D} of the cam nut F_1 to rotate R the cam nut F_1 . Rotation R of the cam nut F_1 results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force X (that is orthogonal to a rotational axis A_R-A_R of the cam nut F_1) applied to the cam screw F_2 . As a result, because a proximal end F_{2P} of the cam screw F_2 is threadingly-secured to the second panel P_2 , an outer surface P_{2s} of the second panel P_2 (where the cam screw F_2 extends therefrom) is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface P_{1s} of the first panel P_1 (that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3}).

[0296] The members/panels 616-631 of the base portion 612 of the container 600 are connected in a substantially similar manner as described above with respect to the members/panels 16-30 of the base portion 12 of the container 10 as seen at FIG. 3. Accordingly, for purposes of brevity, the exemplary connection of the members/panels 616-631 of the base portion 612 of the container 600 is not described here.

[0297] Referring also to FIGS. 45 and 47, an exemplary configuration of the support portion 614 of the container 600 is described. The support portion 614 includes a support panel 632, a first side panel 634, a second side panel 636, a first end panel 638, and a second end panel 640. The support portion 614 also includes a toe kick leg member 641. The members and panels 632-641 that form the support portion 614 may be connected with one or more fasteners (e.g., dowels, nails, screws, washers), adhesive, or the like (not shown); in some examples, the one or more fasteners may include one or more cam lock nuts F_1 (see, e.g., FIG. 24) and one or more cam screws F_2 (see, e.g., FIG. 25) for joining a first panel P_1 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 632-641 that form the support portion 614 to a second panel P_2 (see, e.g., FIGS. 26-27) of the members and panels 632-641 that form the support portion 614. As such, the support portion 614 may be a ready-to-assemble (RTA) furniture component that may be assembled by a user rather than assembled by a furniture manufacturer.

[0298] If one or more cam nuts F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 are utilized for assembling the support portion 614, the support portion 614 may be assembled as follows. For example, as seen at FIG. 26, a cam nut F_1 may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} of a first member/panel P_1 of the members/panels 616-631 of the base portion 612, and a cam screw F_2 may be threadingly-secured within a threaded bore P_{B2} (see, e.g., FIG. 27) formed by a second member/panel P_2 of the members/panels 632-641 of the support portion 614. In order to connect the first member/panel P_1 (that includes the one or more cam nuts F_1) to the second member/panel P_2 (that includes the one or more cam screws F_2), the cam screw F_2 is axially-aligned with (see, e.g., FIG. 26) a cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} (see, e.g., FIG. 26) that is formed by the first member/panel P_1 and then the cam screw F_2 is inserted into (see, e.g., FIG. 27) the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} . As seen at FIGS. 26-27, the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} is substantially perpendicular with respect to the cam nut-receiving bore P_{B1} . As seen at FIG. 27, once a distal end F_{2D} of the cam screw F_2 is interfaced with a proximal end F_{1P} of the cam nut F_1 , a

user utilizes a tool T (see, e.g., FIG. 27), such as, a screwdriver, in order to engage a distal end F_{1D} of the cam nut F_1 to rotate R the cam nut F_1 . Rotation R of the cam nut F_1 results in the application of a pulling force or a drawing force X (that is orthogonal to a rotations axis A_R-A_R of the cam nut F_1) to the cam screw F_2 . As a result, an outer surface Pas of the second panel P_2 that includes the cam screw F_2 extending therefrom is drawn into close or tight engagement with an outer surface Pis of the first panel P_1 that provides access to the cam nut bore access passageway bore P_{B3} .

[0299] The members/panels 632-641 of the support portion 614 of the container 600 are connected in a substantially similar manner as described above with respect to the members/panels 32-40 of the support portion 14 of the container 10 as seen at FIG. 3. Accordingly, for purposes of brevity, the exemplary connection of the members/panels 632-641 of support portion 614 of the container 600 is not described here.

[0300] Referring to FIG. 45, upon connecting the first side panel 634, the second side panel 636, the first end panel 638, and the second end panel 640 to the inner surface 632_I of the support panel 632 for forming the support portion 614, the panels 634, 636, 638, 640 may collectively define an item retaining barrier 654. With further reference to FIG. 45, in some configurations, the first leg member 616, the second leg member 618, and the shelf panel or drawer 622 may collectively form a support portion-receiving cavity 656 having a width dimension W_{656} and a height dimension H_{656} . The width dimension W_{656} extends between opposing inner side surfaces, 616_L, 618_L of the first leg member 616 and the second leg member 618. The height dimension H_{656} extends between a lower side surface 622L of the shelf panel or drawer 622 and a lower surface 616_L, 618_L of each of the first leg member 616 and the second leg member 618.

[0301] With reference to FIGS. 45-48G, the container 600 also includes at least one damper 642 that is connected to or supported by one or both of the base portion 612 and the support portion 614. The at least one damper 642 may be any structure or assembly that provides for resistance and/or assistance of movement (of, e.g., the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612), such as, for example, a combination of one or more of: a hydraulic arm 658; a pivot portion 664, 666, a hydraulic arm bracket 668, one or more optional track inserts 670, 672 a spring, a cable, a pulley, and/or a weight. Although the guide tracks 660, 662 receive and/or provide support for one or more components that form the damper 642, because the guide tracks 660, 662 may be defined by, for example, bored regions of the leg members 616, 618, the guide tracks 660, 662 are not considered to be components of the damper 642, but, rather, surface configurations of the leg members 616, 618.

[0302] In some implementations, components of the at least one damper 642 may further include one or more of the following optional features. In some implementations, as seen at, for example, FIG. 46, the one or more pivot portions 664, 666 may include a pivot axle 664a, 666a extending from a pivot axle plate 664b, 666b. In other implementations, as seen at, for example, FIG. 47, the at least one damper 642 may include one or more extension blocks 665, 667. In further implementations, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 45, 48-57, the at least one damper 642 may include one or more track inserts 670, 672. The pivot portions 664, 666 may be made from any desirable material, such as, for example, metal. The first extension block 665 and the second

extension block 667 may be made from any desirable material, such as, for example, a wood composite material. The one or more track inserts 670, 672 may be made from any desirable material, such as, for example, Nylon, Nylon 66 with 10% glass fill, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), or the like.

[0303] In some instances, the at least one damper 642 may resist, prevent, or not prevent movement of the support portion 614 from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 45, 48, and 48A). Additionally, or, alternatively, the at least one damper 642 may assist (but not provide sufficient force for) movement of the support portion 614 from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. 45, 48, and 48A) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48G).

[0304] The damper 642 may be further characterized as having a plurality of portions, such as, for example, a first portion 642a (see, e.g., FIG. 46) and a second portion 642b (see, e.g., FIG. 47). As seen at FIG. 46, in some implementations, the first portion 642a of the damper 642 is connected to or supported by the base portion 612. Referring to FIG. 47, in other implementations, the second portion 642b of the damper 642 is connected to or supported by the support portion 614.

[0305] As seen at FIG. 46, in some configurations, the first portion 642a of the at least one damper 642 includes the hydraulic arm 658, the hydraulic arm bracket 668, the first track insert 670 (see, e.g., FIGS. 49-52), and the second track insert 672 (see, e.g., FIGS. 53-56). In some configurations, the first track insert 670 of the optional track inserts 670, 672 may be secured to or disposed within the first guide track 660 (see, e.g., FIG. 57). In other configurations, a second track insert 672 of the optional track inserts 670, 672 may be secured to or disposed within the second guide track 662 (see, e.g., FIG. 57).

[0306] As seen at FIG. 47, in other configurations, the second portion 642b of the at least one damper 642 includes the first pivot portion 664, the second pivot portion 666, a first extension block 665 of the optional one or more extension blocks 665, 667. Furthermore, the second portion 642b of the at least one damper 642 also includes a second extension block 667 of the optional one or more extension blocks 665, 667.

[0307] With reference to FIG. 45, in some implementations, the container 600 includes: (1) a first damper 642 connecting the first leg member 616 of the base portion 612 to the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614; and (2) a second damper 642 connecting the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 to the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614. Due to the arrangement of the legs 616, 618 of the base portion 612 and the side panels 634, 636 of the support portion 614 at FIGS. 45 and 46, some components of the at least one damper 642 are not shown; accordingly, because each of the first damper 642 and the second damper 642 are similarly structured, a description of one of the dampers 642 equally applies to the other.

[0308] Referring to FIG. 46, exemplary aspects of the first portion 642a of the second damper 642 of the at least one damper 642 connected to or supported by the second leg member 618 is shown. Although the first portion 642a of the first damper 642 of the at least one damper 642 is not shown at FIGS. 45-46 (because it is partially obstructed from view by the first leg member 616/the assembled state of the container 600 of FIG. 45), the first portion 642a of the first

damper 642 of the at least one damper 642 is connected to or supported by the first leg member 616 in a substantially similar manner as the first portion 642a of the second damper 642 with respect to the second leg member 618.

[0309] In some instances, as seen at, for example, FIG. 46, the hydraulic arm 658 includes a first end 658a and a second end 658b. The first end 658a of the hydraulic arm 658 is connected to the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612.

[0310] With continued reference to FIG. 46, a first guide track 660 (that extends, in some implementations, in a direction according to the arrows X and Z of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) is provided with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612. In some implementations, the first guide track 660 is arranged near and spaced apart from a front surface 618_F of the second leg member 618 (that is opposite a rear surface 618_R of the second leg member 618) at a distance D1 (see, e.g., FIG. 48). The first guide track 660 extends along the front surface 618_F of the second leg member 618 in a direction substantially according to the arrow Z of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System. In some implementations, the first guide track 660 includes an arcuate or non-linear configuration; accordingly, in such implementations, the first guide track 660 may be alternatively described to also extend along the front surface 618_F of the second leg member 618 in a direction substantially according to the arrow X (in addition to the arrow Z) of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0311] The first guide track 660 is provided with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 in any desirable manner. In some examples, the first guide track 660 is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W₆₇₄) of a thickness T₆₁₈ (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 from the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 (i.e., the first guide track 660 is defined by the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612).

[0312] If, for example, the first guide track 660 is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W₆₇₄) of the thickness T₆₁₈ (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612, the first track insert 670 is at least partially disposed within the bored channel 660 extending into inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 that defines the first guide track 660 whereby: (1) all of a width W₆₇₄ (see, e.g., FIGS. 49 and 52) of an elongate body 674 (see, e.g., FIGS. 49-52) of the first track insert 670 is contained within the first guide track 660; or (2) a portion of the width W₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 is not contained within the first guide track 660. If, for example, all of the width W₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 is contained within the first guide track 660, a side surface 680 (see, e.g., FIGS. 49 and 53) of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 may be: (1) flush with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 (as seen at, e.g., FIG. 53); or (2) not flush with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 whereby the first track insert 670 is said to be recessed into the first guide track 660. In other configurations, if, for example, the portion of the width W₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 is not

contained within the first guide track 660, the side surface 680 of the first track insert 670 may be slightly arranged beyond the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 and is not flush with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612.

[0313] A second guide track 662 (that extends, in some implementations, in a direction according to the arrow X of an X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) is provided with the inner side surface 618 of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612. In some implementations, the second guide track 662 is arranged near and spaced apart from a lower end 618_L of the second leg member 618 (that is opposite an upper end of the second leg member 618) at a distance D2 (see, e.g., FIG. 48). The second guide track 662 extends along the lower end 618_L of the second leg member 618 in a direction according to the arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System. In some implementations, the first guide track 660 includes a non-arcuate or linear configuration.

[0314] The second guide track 662 is provided with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 in any desirable manner. In some examples, the second guide track 662 is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W₆₇₄) of a thickness T₆₁₈ (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 (i.e., the second guide track 662 is defined by the inner side surface 618 of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612).

[0315] If, for example, the second guide track 662 is a bored channel that extends into at least a portion (approximately equal to a dimension W₆₇₄) of the thickness T₆₁₈ of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612, the second track insert 672 is at least partially disposed within the bored channel 662 extending into inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 that defines the second guide track 662 whereby: (1) all of a width W₆₇₄ (see, e.g., FIGS. 53 and 56) of an elongate body 674 (see, e.g., FIGS. 53-56) of the second track insert 672 is contained within the second guide track 662; or (2) a portion of the width W₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 is not contained within the second guide track 662. If, for example, all of the width W₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 is contained within the second guide track 662, a side surface 680 (see, e.g., FIGS. 53 and 56) of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 may be: (1) flush with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 (as seen at, e.g., FIG. 56); or (2) not flush with the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 whereby the second track insert 672 is said to be recessed into the second guide track 662. In other configurations, if, for example, the portion of the width W₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 is not contained within the second guide track 662, the side surface 680 of the second track insert 672 is slightly arranged beyond the inner side surface 618_I of the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612.

[0316] Referring to FIGS. 46 and 48, the first guide track 660 includes a first end 660a and a second end 660b. With continued reference to FIGS. 46 and 48, the second guide track 662 includes a first end 662a and a second end 662b.

[0317] With reference to FIGS. 46, 48, and 48A-48G, the first guide track 660 and the second guide track 662 are arranged in a substantially perpendicular configuration. Furthermore, in some configurations, the second end 662b of the second guide track 662 is arranged: (1) near the front surface 618_F of the second leg member 618; and (2) opposite and/or near the first end 660a of the first guide track 660. Yet even further, the first end 662a of the second guide track 662 is arranged closer to the rear surface 618_R of the second leg member 618. Yet even further, as seen at, for example, FIG. 48, the second guide track 662 may include a length that is greater than a length of the first guide track 660.

[0318] Referring to FIG. 47, exemplary aspects of the second portion 642b of the first damper 642 of the at least one damper 642 connected to the first leg member 616 is shown. Although the second portion 642b of the second damper 642 of the at least one damper 642 is partially obstructed from view by the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614 as seen in FIG. 47, the second portion 642b of the second damper 642 of the at least one damper 642 is connected to the second leg member 618 in a substantially similar manner as described below with respect to the first leg member 616.

[0319] In some instances, as seen at, for example, FIG. 47, the first pivot portion 664 is arranged beyond the outer side surface 634_O of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614. In some configurations, the pivot axle plate 664b is disposed adjacent an inner surface 6341 of the first side panel 634 such that the pivot axle 664a extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate 664b; (2) through a passage formed through all of the thickness of the first side panel 634; (3) beyond the outer side surface 634_O of the first side panel 634; (4) through a passage formed through all of a thickness of the first extension block 665; and (5) beyond an outer side surface of the first extension block 665.

[0320] In some implementations, as seen at FIGS. 47 and 48, the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 is arranged approximately between the bottom surface 634_B and the top surface 634_T of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614. Furthermore, the first pivot portion 664 is arranged substantially between or substantially at about an equal distance from a rear surface 634_R of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614 and a front surface 634_F of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614.

[0321] In some examples, the second pivot portion 666 is arranged beyond the outer side surface 634_O of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614. In some configurations, the pivot axle plate 666b is disposed adjacent the inner surface 6341 of the first side panel 634 such that the pivot axle 666a extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate 666b; (2) through a passage formed through all of the thickness of the first side panel 634; (3) beyond the outer side surface 634_O of the first side panel 634; (4) through a passage formed through all of a thickness of the second extension block 667; and (5) beyond an outer side surface of the second extension block 667. In some implementations, as seen at FIGS. 47 and 48, the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 is arranged between the bottom surface 634_B and the top surface 634_T of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614; comparatively, as seen at FIG. 48, the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 is arranged closer to the bottom surface 634_B of the first side panel 634 than the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664. Furthermore, the second pivot portion 666 is arranged near the rear surface

634_R of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614 (that is opposite the front surface 634_F of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614).

[0322] With reference to FIG. 47, although both of the first extension block 665 of the first pivot portion 664 and the second extension block 667 of the second pivot portion 666 are arranged at a similar distance away from the top surface 634_T of the first side panel 634 of the support portion 614, the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 and the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 extend through, respectively, the first extension block 665 and the second extension block 667 at different regions thereof that results in the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 being arranged closer to the bottom surface 634_B of the first side panel 634 than the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664. In other words, the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 and the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 are arranged relative the first side panel 634 at different elevations in a direction according to the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System (when the support portion 614 is arranged in the deployed orientation as seen at FIG. 48).

[0323] With reference to FIG. 45, although obscured by the first leg member 616 and the second side panel 636, hydraulic arm brackets 668 (that is connected to the second end 658b of the hydraulic arm 658 as seen at FIG. 46) are respectively connected to the outer side surface 634_O of the first side panel 634 and the outer side surface 636_O of the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614. In some implementations, with reference to, for example, FIG. 48, the hydraulic arm bracket 668 is connected to the outer side surface 634_O/636_O of the first side panel 634/the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614: (1) substantially between or substantially at an equal distance from the rear surface 634_R/636_R of the first side panel 634/the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614 and the front surface 634_F/636_F of the first side panel 634/the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614; and (2) near or closer to the top surface 634_T/636_T of the first side panel 634/the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614 than the bottom surface 634_B/636_B of the first side panel 634/the second side panel 636 of the support portion 614. In some instances, the hydraulic arm bracket 668 may be arranged near or closer to the first pivot portion 664 in comparison to the second pivot portion 666.

[0324] Referring to FIGS. 45, 48, and 48A-48G, an exemplary connection configuration of the first portion 642a of the at least one damper 642 to the second portion 642b of the at least one damper 642 is shown. In some configurations, the first portion 642a of the at least one damper 642 is connected to the second portion 642b of the at least one damper 642 by: (1) with reference to FIGS. 45 and 48, connecting the hydraulic arm bracket 668 (that is connected to the second end 658b of the hydraulic arm 658) of the first portion 642a of the at least one damper 642 to the outer side surface 634_O/636_O of the first side panel 634/second side panel 636 of the support portion 614 (that supports components of the second portion 642b of the at least one damper 642); (2) with reference to FIGS. 48 and 48A-48G, arranging the pivot axle 664a that extends beyond the outer side surface of the first extension block 665 of the first pivot portion 664 of the second portion 642b of the at least one damper 642 within the first guide track 660 (see also, e.g. FIG. 57) of the first portion 642a of the at least one damper

642; and (3) with reference to FIGS. 48 and 48A-48G, arranging the pivot axle **666a** that extends beyond the outer side surface of the second extension block **667** of the second pivot portion **666** of the second portion **642b** of the at least one damper **642** within the second guide track **662** (see also, e.g., FIG. 57) of the first portion **642a** of the at least one damper **642**.

[0325] Unlike the configuration of the container **10** as seen at FIGS. 1-2 that includes a first pivot pin **50** (see, e.g., FIG. 2) and a second pivot pin **52** (see, e.g., FIGS. 1-2) for rotatably-connecting the support portion **14** to the base portion **12** in order to permit the support portion **14** to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 1) and the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 2) relative the base portion **12** along a fixed pivot axis A-A (see, e.g., FIG. 1), the container **600** is permitted to pivot in a different manner (i.e., along a first non-fixed pivot axis **A1** as seen at FIG. 48 and a second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at **A2** as seen at FIG. 48) as a result of the configuration of the at least one damper **642**. In other words, the container **600** does not include one fixed axis of rotation (as defined by the fixed pivot axis A-A extending through the first and second pivot pins **50** and **52** arranged in the pivot pin passages **16_P, 34_P** and **18_P, 36_P**) of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, but, rather, more than one axis of rotation (e.g., the first non-fixed pivot axis **A1** and the second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at **A2**) that are arranged in a non-fixed manner. Accordingly, the at least one damper **642** provides more than one non-fixed axis of rotation that permits the support portion **614** to be arranged in one of the stowed orientation and the deployed orientation.

[0326] Referring now to FIGS. 46, 48, 48A-48G, and 57, the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation **A1, A2** provided by the at least one damper **642** includes: (1) a first non-fixed axis of rotation **A1** (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** of the second portion **642b** of the at least one damper **642**; and (2) a second non-fixed axis of rotation **A2** (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** of the second portion **642b** of the at least one damper **642**. The first non-fixed axis of rotation **A1** that extends through the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** of the second portion **642b** of the at least one damper **642** is movable according to the arrows X and Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System within the first guide track **660** of the first portion **642a** of the at least one damper **642**. The second non-fixed axis of rotation **A2** that extends through the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** of the second portion **642b** of the at least one damper **642** is movable according to the arrow X (and not the arrow Z) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System within the second guide track **662** of the first portion **642a** of the at least one damper **642**.

[0327] With reference to FIGS. 48A-48G, as a result of the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation provided by the at least one damper **642**, a lower corner or lower edge **614L** of the support portion **614** travels along an arced path A as the support portion **614** pivots to/from a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48G) relative the base portion **612**. The arced path A is not

defined by radius extending from a center point due to the at least one damper **642** providing more than one non-fixed axis of rotation **A1, A2**.

[0328] Referring to FIG. 48, aspects of the toe kick leg member **641** are now described. The toe kick leg member **641** extends from the outer surface **632_O** of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** at a distance **D6**. Accordingly, when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48A) relative the base portion **612**, the toe kick leg member **641** contacts a ground surface G such that the outer surface **632_O** of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** is arranged away from the ground surface G at the distance **D6**. The spacing of the outer surface **632_O** of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** away from the ground surface G at the distance **D6** permits a ‘arced pivot clearance’ for the lower corner or lower edge **614L** of the support portion **614** away from the ground surface G in order to permit the lower edge **614L** of the support portion **614** to travel along the arced path A as the support portion **614** pivots to/from a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. 48G) relative the base portion **612**.

[0329] With continued reference to FIG. 48, when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion **612**, the outer surface **632_O** of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** is disposed adjacent and supported by a top surface **631T** (see also, e.g., FIG. 46) of the toe kick member **631** of the base portion **612**. Yet even further, when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion **612**, a top surface **640T** (see also, e.g., FIG. 47) of the second end panel **640** of the support portion **614** may be arranged opposite or disposed adjacent a lower surface **630L** (see also, e.g., FIG. 46) of the rear trim panel **630** of the base portion **612**.

[0330] In view of the arrangement of the support portion **614** relative the ground surface G and the base portion **612** when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation relative the base portion **612**, the support portion **614** defines three contacts points being: (1) the toe kick leg member **641** disposed adjacent the ground surface G; (2) the outer surface **632_O** of the support panel **632** disposed adjacent the top surface **631T** of the toe kick member **631** of the base portion **612**; and (3) the top surface **640T** of the second end panel **640** disposed adjacent the lower surface **630L** of the rear trim panel **630** of the base portion **612**.

[0331] Furthermore, with reference to FIG. 45, when the support portion **614** is arranged in a fully deployed orientation relative the base portion **612**, most or all of the at least one damper **642** is arranged below (according to the direction of the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) the top surface **634_T, 636_T** of, respectively, the first side panel **634** and the second side panel **636** of the support portion **614** such that most or all of the at least one damper **642** is not arranged within an exposed region **656a** of the support portion-receiving cavity **656**. In some implementations, the exposed region **656a** of a support portion-receiving cavity **656** is defined by: a height dimension **H_{656a}** (see, e.g., FIG. 45) extending between the lower side surface **622L** of the shelf panel or drawer **622** and the top surface **634_T, 636_T** of, respectively, the first side panel **634** and the second side panel **636** of the support portion **614**; and the

width W_{656} extending between opposing inner side surfaces **616_j**, **618_j** of the first leg member **616** and the second leg member **618**.

[0332] Referring to FIGS. 48B-B and 49-52, an exemplary configuration of the first track insert of the optional track inserts **670**, **672** is shown at **670**. With reference to FIGS. 48B-A and 53-56, an exemplary configuration of the second track insert of the optional track inserts **670**, **672** is shown at **672**.

[0333] Each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is defined by an elongate body **674** that forms an elongate channel **675**. As seen, respectively, in, for example, FIGS. 49, 52, 53, and 56, the elongate body **674** includes a wall portion **674a** and a band portion **674b**. The wall portion **674a** includes a front surface **677** and a rear surface **679**. The band portion **674b** extends from the front surface **677** of the wall portion **674a**. As seen respectively at, for example, FIGS. 49 and 53, the band portion **674b** of the elongate body **674** includes an outer surface **676**, an inner surface **678**, and a side surface **680** that joins the outer surface **676** to the inner surface **678**.

[0334] As seen at FIGS. 52 and 56, the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674b** is connected to the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674a**. As seen at FIGS. 49, 52, 53, and 56, the front surface **677** of the wall portion **674a** and the inner surface **678** of the band portion **674b** cooperate to form the elongate channel **675**.

[0335] Referring respectively to, for example, FIGS. 49 and 53, the band portion **674b** of the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** respectively include a first outer end portion **670a**, **672a** defined by a first segment **676a** of the outer surface **676** and a second outer end portion **670b**, **672b** defined by a second segment **676b** of the outer surface **676**. The first outer end portion **670a**, **672a** is opposite the second outer end portion **670b**, **672b**.

[0336] Furthermore, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 49 and 53, the band portion **674b** of the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** respectively include a front outer portion **670c**, **672c** defined by a third segment **676c** of the outer surface **676** and a rear outer portion **670d**, **672d** defined by a fourth segment **676d** of the outer surface **676**. The front outer portion **670c**, **672c** is opposite the rear outer portion **670d**, **672d**.

[0337] With reference to FIGS. 49 and 53, the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is defined by a length L_{674} . The length L_{674} extends between the first outer end portion **670a**, **672a** and the second outer end portion **670b**, **672b**.

[0338] Further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 49, 52, 53, and 56, the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respectively defined by a height H_{674} . The height H_{674} extends between the front outer portion **670c**, **672c** and the rear outer portion **670d**, **672d**.

[0339] Even further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 49, 52, 53, and 56, the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respectively defined by a width W_{674} . The width W_{674} extends between the side surface **680** of the band portion **674b** and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674a**.

[0340] Yet even further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 49, 52-53, and 56, the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respec-

tively defined by a thickness T_{674} . The thickness T_{674} extends between front surface **677** of the wall portion **674a** and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674a**. The thickness T_{674} also extends between the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674b** and the inner surface **678** of the band portion **674b**.

[0341] With reference to FIGS. 49 and 53, the elongate channel **675** formed by elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respectively bound (in a direction according to the length L_{674}) by a first inner end portion **670e**, **672e** defined a first segment **678a** of the inner surface **678** and a second inner end portion **670f**, **672f** defined a second segment **678b** of the inner surface **678**. The first inner end portion **670e**, **672e** is opposite the second inner end portion **670f**, **672f**.

[0342] Furthermore, with continued reference to FIGS. 49 and 53, the elongate channel **675** formed by the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respectively bound (in a direction according to the width W_{674}) by a front inner portion **670g**, **672g** defined a third segment **678c** of the inner surface **678** and a rear inner portion **670h**, **672h** defined a fourth segment **678d** of the inner surface **678**. The front inner portion **670g**, **672g** is opposite the rear inner portion **670h**, **672h**.

[0343] As seen at FIGS. 49 and 53, the elongate channel **675** formed by elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is defined by a length L_{675} . The length L_{675} extends between the first inner end portion **670e**, **672e** and the second inner end portion **670f**, **672f**.

[0344] Further, as seen at, for example, FIGS. 49, 52, 53, and 56, the elongate channel **675** formed by the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respectively defined by a height H_{675} (see also, e.g., FIG. 57). The height H_{675} extends between the front inner portion **670g**, **672g** and the rear inner portion **670h**, **672h**.

[0345] Even further, the elongate channel **675** formed by the elongate body **674** of each of the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672** is respectively defined by a depth D_{675} (see, e.g., FIGS. 52 and 56). The depth D_{675} extends between the side surface **680** of the band portion **674b** and the front surface **677** of the wall portion **674a**. The depth D_{675} may be approximately equal to a diameter D_{664a} , D_{666a} (see, e.g., FIG. 57) of each of the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** and the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666**.

[0346] As seen at FIGS. 49-51, prior to or after the elongate body **674** of the first track insert **670** is arranged within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the first leg member **616** or the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** that defines the first guide track **660**, the elongate body **674** of the first track insert **670** is configured to be substantially curved, substantially arcuate, or non-linear along the length L_{674} of the elongate body **674** extending between the first outer end portion **670a** of the first track insert **670** and the second outer end portion **670b** of the first track insert **670**. In some configurations, the elongate body **674** of the first track insert **670** may be removably or non-removably secured in, for example, a friction-fit manner, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} of the first leg member **616** or the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** that defines the first guide track **660**. In other

configurations, the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 may be non-removably secured by, for example, an adhesive or glue, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} of the first leg member 616 or the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 that defines the first guide track 660.

[0347] With reference to FIGS. 53-55, prior to or after the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 is arranged within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} of the first leg member 616 or the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 that defines the second guide track 662, the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 is configured to be non-curved, non-arcuate, or substantially linear along the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 extending between the first outer end portion 672a of the second track insert 672 and the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672. In some configurations, the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 may be removably or non-removably secured in, for example, a friction-fit manner, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} of the first leg member 616 or the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 that defines the second guide track 662. In other configurations, the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 may be non-removably secured by, for example, an adhesive or glue, within the bored channel extending into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} of the first leg member 616 or the second leg member 618 of the base portion 612 that defines the second guide track 662.

[0348] Furthermore, as seen at FIGS. 53 and 54, in some implementations, all of the inner surface 678 of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 is substantially flat or defined by no surface interruptions. Similarly, as seen at FIGS. 49 and 50, in some implementations, all of the inner surface 678 of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 is substantially flat or defined by no surface interruptions. Therefore, both of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 do not include, for example, inner surface serrations like the first track insert 570 that includes inner surface serrations 584 extending from the inner surface 578 of the elongate body 574.

[0349] Unlike the first track insert 570 as seen at FIGS. 32-37, which includes the plurality of inner surface serrations 584 extending from the inner surface 578 of the elongate body 574, the first track insert 670 as seen at FIGS. 49-52 includes a plurality of outer fins 684 extending from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674. The plurality of outer fins 684 include a plurality of minor outer fins 684a and a major outer fin 684b. Although both of the plurality of minor outer fins 684a and the major outer fin 684b extend from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674, the major outer fin 684b extends higher than a distal tip 685 of each minor outer fin of the plurality of minor outer fins 684a such that a lower surface 685a of the major outer fin 684b is arranged: (1) over the plurality of minor outer fins 684a; and (2) substantially in parallel with a portion of a length of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 that includes the plurality of minor outer fins 684a extending therefrom.

[0350] With reference to FIG. 49, in some configurations, the plurality of outer fins 684 extend (at a length L_{684} as seen at FIG. 49) from the first outer end portion 670a along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length L_{674} of the elongate

body 674 of the first track insert 670. In other configurations, the plurality of outer fins 684 extend (at the length L_{684}) from the first outer end portion 670a along approximately 0%-to-50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670. In yet other configurations, the plurality of outer fins 684 extend (at the length L_{684}) from the first outer end portion 670a along approximately 0%-to-25% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670.

[0351] Referring to FIGS. 49 and 50, in some configurations, the plurality of outer fins 684 extend from some of the fourth segment 676d of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 and are arranged near the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670. As seen at, for example, FIG. 50, each minor outer fin of the plurality of minor outer fins 684a extend from the fourth segment 676d of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 at a minor fin angle θ_{684a} . The minor fin angle θ_{684a} may be approximately equal to 45°.

[0352] With continued reference to FIGS. 49-52, in some implementations, the first track insert 670 further includes a relief slot 687 formed in the wall portion 674a of the elongate body 674. The relief slot 687 is formed near the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670 and along a region of the first track insert 670 that includes the plurality of outer fins 684. As seen in FIG. 52, the relief slot 687 extends through the thickness T_{674} of the elongate body 674 between the front surface 677 of the wall portion 674a and the rear surface 679 of the wall portion 674a. With reference to FIG. 49, in some configurations, the relief slot 687 extends along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 between the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670 and the second outer end portion 670b of the first track insert 670. In other configurations, the relief slot 687 extends along approximately 0%-to-50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 between the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670 and the second outer end portion 670b of the first track insert 670. In yet other configurations, the relief slot 687 extends along approximately 0%-to-25% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 between the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670 and the second outer end portion 670b of the first track insert 670.

[0353] With continued reference to FIGS. 49-52, in some implementations, the first track insert 670 further includes one or more fastener (e.g., screw) passages 689. Like the relief slot 687 described above, the one or more fastener passages 689 extend through the thickness T_{674} of the elongate body 674 between the front surface 677 of the wall portion 674a and the rear surface 679 of the wall portion 674a. In some configurations, the one or more fastener passages 689 includes three fastener passages 689 that are respectively located: (1) near the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670; (2) the second outer end portion 670b of the first track insert 670; and (3) at a third location between the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670 and the second outer end portion 670b of the first track insert 670.

[0354] Like first track insert 670 that includes the plurality of outer fins 684 extending from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 as described above at FIGS. 48B-B 49-52, the second track insert 672 as

seen at FIGS. 48B-A and 53-56 includes a plurality of outer fins 690 extending from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674. The plurality of outer fins 690 include a first plurality of minor outer fins 690a (that are substantially similarly sized in comparison to the plurality of minor outer fins 684a of the first track insert 670) and a second plurality of minor fins 690b (that are substantially similarly sized in comparison to the plurality of minor outer fins 684a of the first track insert 670). Like the plurality of minor outer fins 684a of the first track insert 670 that extend away from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 and terminate at the distal tip 685, each fin of the plurality of outer fins 690 of the second track insert 672 also extend away from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 and terminate at a distal tip 691.

[0355] With reference to FIG. 53, in some configurations, the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a extend (at a length L_{690a} as seen at FIG. 53) from the first outer end portion 672a along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672. In other configurations, the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a extend (at the length L_{690a}) from the first outer end portion 672a along approximately 0%-to-50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672. In yet other configurations, the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a extend (at the length L_{690a}) from the first outer end portion 672a along approximately 0%-to-25% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672. In some implementations, the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a extend (at the length L_{690a}) from the first outer end portion 672a along approximately 50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672.

[0356] Referring to FIGS. 53 and 54, in some configurations, the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a extend from some of the third segment 676c of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 and are arranged near the first outer end portion 672a of the second track insert 672. As seen at, for example, FIG. 54, each minor outer fin of the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a extend from the third segment 676c of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 at a first minor fin angle θ_{690a} . The first minor fin angle θ_{690a} may be approximately equal to (positive) 45°.

[0357] With continued reference to FIG. 53, in some configurations, the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b extend (at a length L_{690b} as seen at FIG. 53) from the second outer end portion 672b along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672. In other configurations, the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b extend (at the length L_{690b}) from the second outer end portion 672b along approximately 0%-to-50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672. In yet other configurations, the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b extend (at the length L_{690b}) from the second outer end portion 672b along approximately 0%-to-25% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672. In some implementations, the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b extend (at the length L_{690b}) from the second outer end portion 672b along approximately 50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672.

[0358] With continued reference to FIGS. 53 and 54, in some configurations, the second plurality of minor outer fins

690b extend from some of the third segment 676c of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 and are arranged near the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672. As seen at, for example, FIG. 54, each minor outer fin of the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b extend from the third segment 676c of the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 at a second minor fin angle θ_{690b} . The second minor fin angle θ_{690b} may be approximately equal to (negative)-45° (noting that the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b are arranged at an angle that is not similar to or opposite that of the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a; accordingly, in some configurations, the first minor fin angle θ_{690a} may be said to be a positive angle orientation of the first plurality of minor outer fins 690a whereas the second minor fin angle θ_{690b} may be said to be a negative angle orientation of the second plurality of minor outer fins 690b).

[0359] In a substantially similar manner with respect to the first track insert 670, with continued reference to FIGS. 53-56, in some implementations, the second track insert 672 further includes a relief slot 693 formed in the wall portion 674a of the elongate body 674. As seen in FIG. 56, the relief slot 693 extends through the thickness T_{674} of the elongate body 674 between the front surface 677 of the wall portion 674a and the rear surface 679 of the wall portion 674a. With reference to FIG. 53, in some configurations, the relief slot 693 extends along approximately 0%-to-99% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 between the first outer end portion 672a of the second track insert 672 and the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672. In other configurations, the relief slot 693 extends along approximately 0%-to-50% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 between the first outer end portion 672a of the second track insert 672 and the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672. In yet other configurations, the relief slot 693 extends along approximately 0%-to-25% of the length L_{674} of the elongate body 674 of the second track insert 672 between the first outer end portion 672a of the second track insert 672 and the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672.

[0360] With continued reference to FIGS. 53-56, in some implementations, the second track insert 672 further includes one or more fastener (e.g., screw) passages 695. Like the relief slot 693 described above, the one or more fastener passages 695 extend through the thickness T_{674} of the elongate body 674 between front surface 677 of the wall portion 674a and the rear surface 679 of the wall portion 674a. In some configurations, the one or more fastener passages 695 includes two fastener passages 695 that are respectively located: (1) near the first outer end portion 672a of the second track insert 672; and (2) the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672.

[0361] Referring to FIG. 57 (and with correspondence to FIGS. 48A-48G as well as enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B), movement of a portion of the damper 642 of the container 600 is shown. As seen at FIG. 57, the first guide track 660 and the second guide track 662 are bored channels that extend into the thickness T_{616} , T_{618} (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the leg members 616, 618 of the base portion 612. Furthermore, as seen at FIG. 57, the first track insert 670 is secured to or disposed within the first guide track 660, and the second track insert 672 is secured to or disposed within the second guide track 662.

[0362] Unlike the first track insert 570 and the second track insert 572 respectively having the outer surface 576 of the band portion 574b of the elongate body 574 being respectively disposed adjacent or directly against surfaces that define the first guide track 560 and the second guide track 562 of leg members 516, 518 of the base portion 512 as seen at FIGS. 37, 41, and 42, because the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 respectively include the plurality of outer fins 684, 690 extending from the outer surface 676 of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674, the plurality of outer fins 684, 690 are arranged respectively adjacent or directly against surfaces that define the first guide track 660 and the second guide track 662 of leg members 616, 618 of the base portion 612 as seen at FIGS. 48A-A, 48A-B, 52, 56, and 57. Accordingly, when the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 are disposed within the first guide track 660 and the second guide track 662, the plurality of outer fins 684, 690 of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 are transitioned from an at-rest state (as seen respectively at FIGS. 49-51B and 53-55B) to a compressed state (as seen respectively at 48B-B, 52 and 48A-A, 56 and collectively at FIG. 57); as a result, the minor fin angles θ_{684a} , θ_{690a} , θ_{690b} , which may be alternatively referred to as ‘at rest’ minor fin angles, may correspondingly transition in shape to define ‘compressed’ minor fin angles θ_{684a}' (see, e.g., FIG. 48B-B), θ_{690a}' (not shown but generally represented at θ_{690b}' in FIG. 48B-A), θ_{690b}' (see, e.g., FIG. 48B-A).

[0363] The compression of the band portion 674b of the elongate body 674 provided by the plurality of outer fins 684, 690 also may result in some or most of the height H₆₇₅ (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the elongate channel 675 of the elongate body 674 of each of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 being compressed to therefore define a ‘compressed’ height H_{675'} (see, e.g., FIGS. 48B-A, 48B-B) of the elongate channel 675 of the elongate body 674 of each of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672. As seen at FIGS. 48B-A, 48B-B, the ‘compressed’ height H_{675'} may also arise in some or all of the relief slots 687, 693 transitioning to a ‘compressed’ relief slot 687' (see, e.g., FIG. 48B-B), 693' (see, e.g., FIG. 48B-A).

[0364] Furthermore, as seen at FIGS. 48B-A, 48B-B, when the pivot axles 664a, 666a respectively travel within the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672, the pivot axles 664a, 666a even further compress the outer fins of the plurality of outer fins 684, 690 such that the ‘compressed’ minor fin angles $\theta_{684a}', \theta_{690a}', \theta_{690b}'$ may be even further compressed, resulting in a pinching force P being applied to the pivot axles 664a, 666a by the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672. Further, in some implementations, when the pivot axles 664a, 666a respectively travel within the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672, the pivot axles 664a, 666a may act against the compression imparted to the elongate body 674 by the plurality of outer fins 684, 690, and, as a result, a portion of the ‘compressed’ relief slots 687, 693 may be slightly expanded and therefore transitioned to an orientation that may be substantially similar to an ‘at rest’ relief slot 687, 693 as seen at FIGS. 48B-A, 48B-B. Therefore, as will become apparent in the following disclosure, one or more or a combination of the compression of the elongate body 674 of each of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 arising from inclusion of the plurality of outer fins 684, 690 and the pinching force P applied to the pivot axles 664a,

666a may contribute to controlled or damped movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612.

[0365] Referring now to FIGS. 48, 48A, and 57, the portion of the damper 642 that is shown moving relative the base portion 612 and the first and second track inserts 670, 672 includes: the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664; and the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666. The pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 is shown in solid line form near the first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670, and the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 is shown in solid line form near the second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672. Movement of the pivot axles 664a, 666a is represented by six instances of phantom lines of the pivot axles 664a, 666a throughout the length L₆₇₄ of the elongate body 674 of the first and second track inserts 670, 672; each instance of a phantom line representation of the pivot axles 664a, 666a respectively corresponds to the location of the pivot axles 664a, 666a as seen in six instances corresponding to FIGS. 48B-48G (see also, e.g., enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B) whereby: the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 moves from first outer end portion 670a of the first track insert 670 (when the support portion 614 is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. 48A) to the second outer end portion 670b of the first track insert 670 (when the support portion 614 is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. 48G); and the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 moves from second outer end portion 672b of the second track insert 672 (when the support portion 614 is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. 48A) to the first outer end portion 672a of the first track insert 670 (when the support portion 614 is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. 48G).

[0366] As seen at FIG. 57, in some configurations, the pivot axles 664a, 666a may be defined by a diameter D_{664a}, D_{666a}. The diameter D_{664a}, D_{666a} of the pivot axles 664a, 666a may be approximately equal to but slightly greater than the height H₆₇₅ of the elongate channel 675 formed by the elongate body 674 of each of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672. Furthermore, the diameter D_{664a}, D_{666a} of the pivot axles 664a, 666a may be approximately equal to depth D₆₇₅ (see, e.g., FIGS. 52, 56) of the elongate channel 675 formed by the elongate body 674 of each of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672.

[0367] The above-described exemplary sizing of the diameter D_{664a}, D_{666a} of the pivot axles 664a, 666a relative the elongate channel 675 formed by the elongate body 674 of each of the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672 may result in friction between the pivot axles 664a, 666a and the first track insert 670 and the second track insert 672. The friction results in a resistance of movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612 such that the support portion 614 is not permitted to free-fall with gravity GV; in other words, the friction provides resistance to movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612 whereby the support portion 614 may, for example, slowly descend by its own weight (from the stowed orientation of FIG. 48G to the deployed orientation of FIG. 48A), or, in another example, be manually deployed by hand such that a user manually imparts a force (according to the direction of arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) in order to arrange the support portion 614 in: a deployed orientation (see, e.g., manually-imparted deploy-

ing force graph of FIG. 58); or a stowed orientation (see, e.g., manually-imparted stowing force graph of FIG. 59).

[0368] Further, the curvature of the first track insert 670 is selectively configured in order to control a ‘vertical falling trajectory’ (according to the direction of arrows X and Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) of the support portion 614 (as the support portion 614 is moved from the stowed orientation of FIG. 48G to the deployed orientation of FIG. 48A) as a result of movement of the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 in the direction of arrow X of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System in addition to the direction of arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System. Yet even further, because the first track insert 670 is selectively configured to be non-linear or arcuate, the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 is maintained within the elongate channel 675 formed by the elongate body 674 of the first track insert 670 at an orientation on an arc path so that the support portion 614 can continue to be supported by the hydraulic arm 658.

[0369] Referring to FIG. 58, a graph 601 is shown representing movement of the support portion 614 (see X-axis in terms of degree of orientation of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612) in view of a manually imparted force (see Y-axis) to the support portion 614 in the -Z, the +X, and the -X directions (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes a tension of the at least one damper 642 from the stowed orientation of FIG. 48G to the deployed orientation of FIG. 48A.

[0370] For example, when the support portion 614 is arranged in a stowed orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is initially pivoted 0° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48G), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 28 Newtons/6.3 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is initially pivoted 0° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48G) may range between approximately five-and-eight-tenths (5.8) pounds/twenty-six (26) Newtons to six-and-seven-tenths (6.7) pounds/thirty (30) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48G and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0371] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a first intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48F), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the first intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 39 Newtons/8.8 lbs. In other

configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the first intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48F) may range between approximately eight-and-three-tenths (8.3) pounds/thirty-seven (37) Newtons to nine-and-two-tenths (9.2) pounds/forty-one (41) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48F and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0372] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a second intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48E), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the second intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 49 Newtons/11.1 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the second intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48E) may range between approximately ten-and-six-tenths (10.6) pounds/forty-seven (47) Newtons to eleven-and-five-tenths (11.5) pounds/fifty-one (51) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48F and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the -Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the -X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0373] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a third intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48D), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the -Z direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the third intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 52 Newtons/11.6 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the third intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48D) may range between approximately eleven-and-two-tenths (11.2) pounds/fifty (50) Newtons to twelve-and-one-tenth (12.1) pounds/fifty-four (54) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48D and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both

of the $-Z$ and the $+X$ directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** arranged within the second guide track **662** in the $-X$ direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0374] Then, in another example, when the support portion **614** is further pivoted to a fourth intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48C), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, a user imparts a force in the $-Z$ direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fourth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** of approximately 62 Newtons/13.9 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fourth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** (when the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48C) may range between approximately thirteen-and-five-tenths (13.5) pounds/sixty (60) Newtons to fourteen-and-four-tenths (14.4) pounds/sixty-four (64) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48C and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** arranged within the first guide track **660** in both of the $-Z$ and the $+X$ directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** arranged within the second guide track **662** in the $-X$ direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0375] Then, in another example, when the support portion **614** is further pivoted to a fifth intermediate deploying orientation (i.e., the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48B and enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, a user imparts a force in the $-Z$ direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fifth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** of approximately 49 Newtons/11.0 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fifth intermediate deploying orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** (when the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48B and enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B) may range between approximately ten-and-six-tenths (10.6) pounds/forty-seven (47) Newtons to eleven-and-five-tenths (11.5) pounds/fifty-one (51) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48B, 48B-A, 48B-B, and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** arranged within the first guide track **660** in both of the $-Z$ and the $-X$ directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** arranged within the second guide track **662** in the $-X$ direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0376] Then, when the support portion **614** is arranged in a deployed orientation (i.e., the support portion **614** is initially pivoted 90° relative the base portion **612** as seen at

FIG. 48A), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, a user imparts a force in the $-Z$ direction (in conjunction with the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** of approximately 34 Newtons/7.7 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** (when the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 90° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48A) may range between approximately seven-and-two-tenths (7.2) pounds/thirty-two (32) Newtons to eight-and-one-tenth (8.1) pounds/thirty-six (36) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48A and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** arranged within the first guide track **660** in both of the $-Z$ and the $-X$ directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** arranged within the second guide track **662** in the $-X$ direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0377] Referring to FIG. 59, a graph **603** is shown representing movement of the support portion **614** (see X-axis in terms of degree of orientation of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**) in view of a manually imparted force (see Y-axis) to the support portion **614** in the $+Z$, the $+X$, and the $-X$ directions (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes a tension of the at least one damper **642** from the deployed orientation of FIG. 48A to the stowed orientation of FIG. 48G.

[0378] For example, when the support portion **614** is arranged in a deployed orientation (i.e., the support portion **614** is initially pivoted 90° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48A), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow $+Z$ (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** of approximately 54 Newtons/12.1 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the deployed orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** (when the support portion **614** is initially pivoted 90° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48A) may range between approximately eight-and-one-tenth (8.1) pounds/thirty-five-and-nine-tenths (35.9) Newtons to sixteen-and-one-tenth (16.1) pounds/seventy-one-and-five-tenths (71.5) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48A and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** arranged within the first guide track **660** in both of the $+Z$ and the $+X$ directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** arranged within the second guide track **662** in the $+X$ direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0379] Then, in another example, when the support portion **614** is further pivoted to a first intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48B and enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow

+Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the first intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 33 Newtons/7.4 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the first intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 75° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48B and enlarged views of FIG. 48B at FIG. 48B-A and FIG. 48B-B) may range between approximately three-and-four-tenths (3.4) pounds/fifteen (15) Newtons to eleven-and-four-tenths (11.4) pounds/fifty-and-six-tenths (50.6) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48B, 48B-A, 48B-B, and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the +Z and the +X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0380] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a second intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48C), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the second intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 17 Newtons/3.8 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the second intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 60° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48C) may range between approximately zero-and-five-tenths (0.5) pounds/two-and-one-tenth (2.1) Newtons to seven-and-eight-tenths (7.8) pounds/thirty-four-and-seven-tenths (34.7) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48C and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0381] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a third intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48D), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the third intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 6 Newtons/1.4 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the third intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 45° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48D) may range

between approximately zero-and-one-tenth (0.1) pounds/zero-and-five-tenths (0.5) Newtons to five-and-three-tenths (5.3) pounds/twenty-three-and-six-tenths (23.6) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48D and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0382] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a fourth intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48E), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fourth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 5 Newtons/1.2 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fourth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 42° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48E) may range between approximately zero-and-one-tenth (0.1) pounds/zero-and-five-tenths (0.5) Newtons to five-and-five-tenths (5.5) pounds/twenty-four-and-seven-tenths (24.7) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48E and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within the second guide track 662 in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0383] Then, in another example, when the support portion 614 is further pivoted to a fifth intermediate stowing orientation (i.e., the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48F), in order to initiate movement of the support portion 614 relative the base portion 612, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the fifth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 of approximately 8 Newtons/1.9 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the fifth intermediate stowing orientation tension of the at least one damper 642 (when the support portion 614 is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 20° relative the base portion 612 as seen at FIG. 48F) may range between approximately zero-and-two-tenths (0.2) pounds/zero-and-eight-tenths (0.8) Newtons to five-and-eight-tenths (5.8) pounds/twenty-five-and-seven-tenths (25.7) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48F and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle 664a of the first pivot portion 664 arranged within the first guide track 660 in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle 666a of the second pivot portion 666 arranged within

the second guide track **662** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0384] Then, when the support portion **614** is arranged in a stowed orientation (i.e., the support portion **614** is initially pivoted 0° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48G), in order to initiate movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**, a user imparts a force in the direction of arrow +Z (opposite the arrow GV representing gravity) of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** of approximately 5 Newtons/1.1 lbs. In other configurations, the user-imparted force that overcomes the stowed orientation tension of the at least one damper **642** (when the support portion **614** is pivoted at an orientation approximately equal to 0° relative the base portion **612** as seen at FIG. 48G) may range between approximately zero-and-one-tenth (0.1) pounds/zero-and-five-tenths (0.5) Newtons to five-and-five-tenths (5.5) pounds/twenty-four-and-seven-tenths (24.7) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. 48G and 57, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664a** of the first pivot portion **664** arranged within the first guide track **660** in both of the +Z and the -X directions of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System; and (2) the pivot axle **666a** of the second pivot portion **666** arranged within the second guide track **662** in the +X direction of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0385] The articles “a,” “an,” and “the” are intended to mean that there are one or more of the elements in the preceding descriptions. The terms “comprising,” “including,” and “having” are intended to be inclusive and mean that there may be additional elements other than the listed elements. Additionally, it should be understood that references to “one embodiment” or “an embodiment” of the present disclosure are not intended to be interpreted as excluding the existence of additional implementations that also incorporate the recited features. Numbers, percentages, ratios, or other values stated herein are intended to include that value, and also other values that are “about” or “approximately” the stated value, as would be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art encompassed by implementations of the present disclosure. A stated value should therefore be interpreted broadly enough to encompass values that are at least close enough to the stated value to perform a desired function or achieve a desired result. The stated values include at least the variation to be expected in a suitable manufacturing or production process, and may include values that are within 5%, within 1%, within 0.1%, or within 0.01% of a stated value.

[0386] Further, it should be understood that any directions or reference frames in the preceding description are merely relative directions or movements. For example, any references to “up” and “down” or “above” or “below” are merely descriptive of the relative position or movement of the related elements.

[0387] The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A container comprising:
a base portion;
a support portion movably-connected to the base portion,
wherein each of the base portion and the support portion include a plurality of panels and members,
wherein the base portion forms a support portion receiving cavity configured for receiving the support portion,
wherein the plurality of panels and members forming the base portion include at least a first leg member and a second leg member, wherein:
a first guide track is formed through an inner side surface of the first leg member; and
a second guide track is formed through an inner side surface of the second leg member.
2. The container of claim 1 further comprising:
a first track insert that is disposed within the first guide track; and
a second track insert that is disposed within the second guide track.
3. The container of claim 2, wherein:
one or both of the first track insert and the first guide track is configured to be curved, arcuate, or substantially non-linear; and
one or both of the second track insert and the second guide track is configured to be non-curved, non-arcuate, or substantially linear.
4. The container of claim 2,
wherein each of the first track insert and the second track insert are defined by an elongate body having a plurality of fins,
wherein the elongate body of the first track insert and the elongate body of the second track insert are defined by a wall portion, a band portion, a first end portion, a second end portion, and a length,
wherein the band portion of the elongate body is defined by an outer surface, an inner surface, and a side surface that joins the outer surface to the inner surface of the elongate body, wherein the first end portion of the elongate body is opposite the second end portion of the elongate body,
wherein the plurality of fins extend from the outer surface of the elongate body.
5. The container of claim 4, wherein the plurality of fins of the elongate body of the first track insert is defined by:
a major fin having a lower surface; and
a first plurality of minor fins, each minor fin of the first plurality of minor fins having a distal tip,
wherein the lower surface of the major fin of the elongate body of the first track insert is arranged over the first plurality of minor fins and substantially in parallel with a portion of a length of the outer surface of the band portion of the elongate body that includes the first plurality of minor fins.
6. The container of claim 4, wherein the plurality of fins of the elongate body of the second track insert is defined by a second plurality of minor fins and a third plurality of minor fins, wherein the second plurality of minor fins extend from the outer surface of the band portion of the elongate body at a positive angle and the third plurality of minor fins extend

from the outer surface of the band portion at a negative angle relative to the positive angle of the second plurality of minor fins.

7. The container of claim **6**, wherein the second plurality of minor fins extend along a portion of the length of the elongate body from the first end portion of the elongate body and the third plurality of minor fins extend along a portion of the length of the elongate body from the second end portion of the elongate body.

8. The container of claim **5**, wherein the plurality of fins of the elongate body of the first track insert extend from the first end portion of the elongate body of the first track insert along approximately 0% to 75% of the length of the elongate body of the first track insert.

9. The container of claim **8**, wherein the plurality of fins of the elongate body of the first track insert extend from the first end portion of the elongate body of the first track insert along approximately 0% to 50% of the length of the elongate body of the first track insert.

10. The container of claim **6**, wherein the second plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the first end portion along approximately 0%-to-75% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert.

11. The container of claim **10**, wherein the third plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the second end portion along approximately 0% to 75% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert.

12. The container of claim **11**,

wherein the second plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the first end portion along approximately 0% to 50% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert,

wherein the third plurality of minor fins of the second track insert extend from the second end portion along approximately 0% to 50% of the length of the elongate body of the second track insert.

13. The container of claim **1** further comprising:
at least one damper connected to one or both of the base portion and the support portion for one or both of:
resisting movement of the support portion relative the base portion in a first direction; and
assisting movement of the support portion relative the base portion in a second direction opposite the first direction.

14. The container of claim **14**, wherein the damper includes:

a first portion connected to the base portion, wherein the first portion of the damper includes:
a hydraulic arm including a first end connected to the base portion;
a hydraulic arm bracket connected to a second end of the hydraulic arm;
the first guide track connected to the base portion; and
the second guide track connected to the base portion.

15. The container of claim **14**, wherein the second guide track is arranged substantially perpendicularly with respect to the first guide track.

16. The container of claim **15**, wherein the damper further includes:

a second portion connected to the support portion, wherein the second portion of the damper includes:
a first pivot portion connected to the support portion, wherein the first pivot portion is movably-disposed within the first guide track of the first portion of the damper;
a second pivot portion connected to the support portion, wherein the second pivot portion is movably-disposed within the second guide track of the first portion of the damper; and
wherein the hydraulic arm bracket is connected to the support portion.

17. The container of claim **16**, wherein the first pivot portion includes a pivot axle movably-disposed within the channel of the first track insert that is disposed within the first guide track in a first direction, wherein the second pivot portion is movably-disposed within the channel of the second track insert that is disposed within the second guide track in a second direction, wherein the first direction is substantially perpendicular to the second direction.

18. A container comprising:
a base portion; and
a support portion movably-connected to the base portion, wherein a first guide track is bored into an inner side surface of at least one leg member of the base portion, wherein a second guide track is bored into the inner side surface of the at least one leg member of the base portion.

19. The container of claim **18** further comprising:
at least one damper that connects the base portion to the support portion, wherein the at least one damper includes:
a first pivot portion connected to the support portion, wherein the first pivot portion is movably-disposed within the first guide track;
a second pivot portion connected to the support portion, wherein the second pivot portion is movably-disposed within the second guide track; and
a hydraulic arm including a first end connected to the base portion and a second end connected to the support portion.

20. The container of claim **19**, wherein when the support portion is arranged in a fully deployed orientation, the at least one damper is arranged below a top surface of opposing side panels of the support portion such that the at least one damper is not arranged within an exposed region of a support portion receiving cavity.

21. The container of claim **20**, wherein the exposed region of a support portion receiving cavity is defined by:
a height extending between a lower side surface of a shelf panel or drawer and the top surface of opposing side panels of the support portion; and
a width extending between opposing inner side surfaces of a first leg member of the at least one leg member and a second leg member of the at least one leg member.

22. The container of claim **18** further comprising:
a first track insert that is disposed within the first guide track; and
a second track insert that is disposed within the second guide track, wherein each of the first track insert and the second track insert is an elongate body having a channel.