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

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(21) Appl. No.: **19/191,953**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 28, 2025**

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(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.

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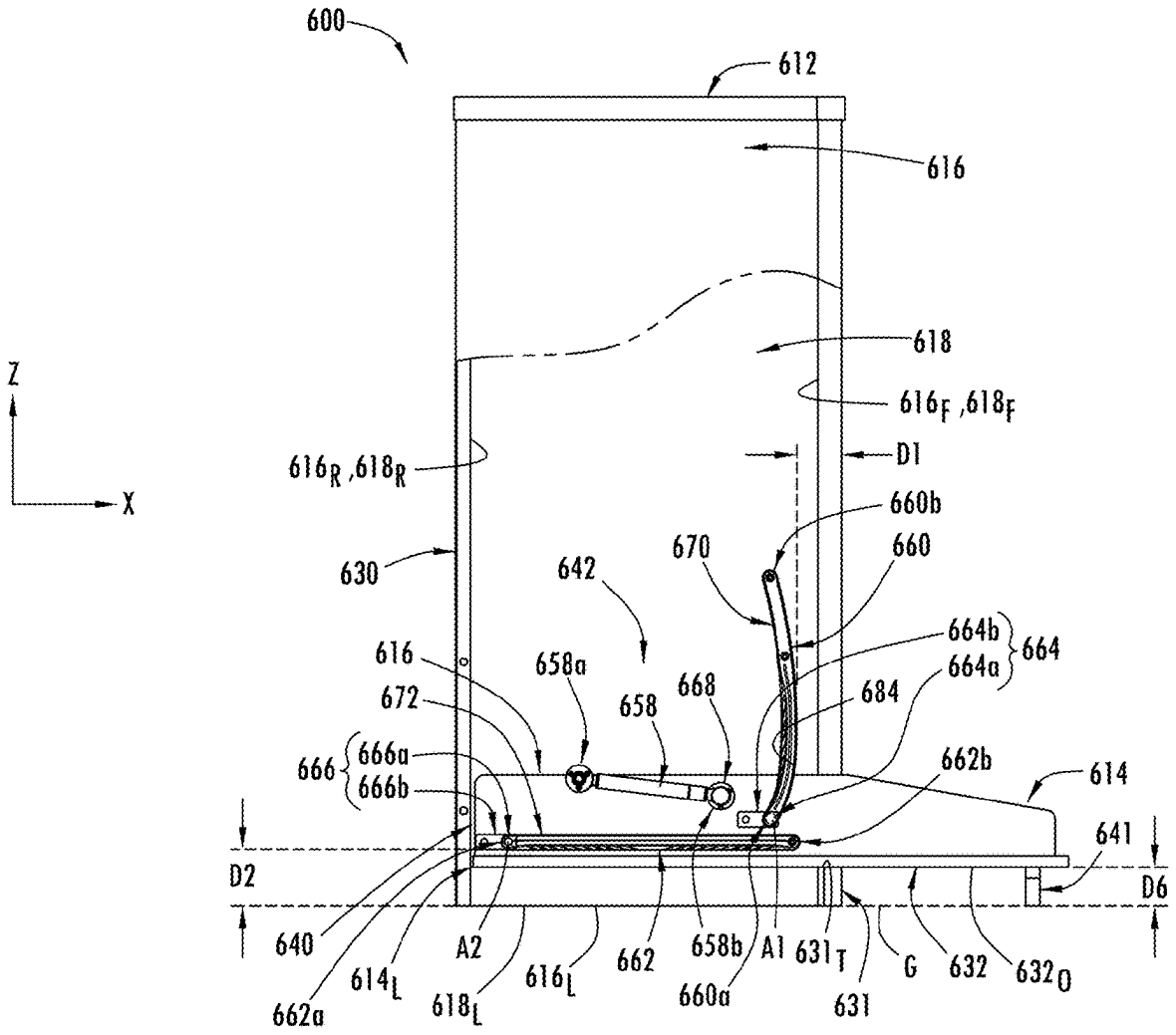
A01K 1/035 (2006.01)

(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.



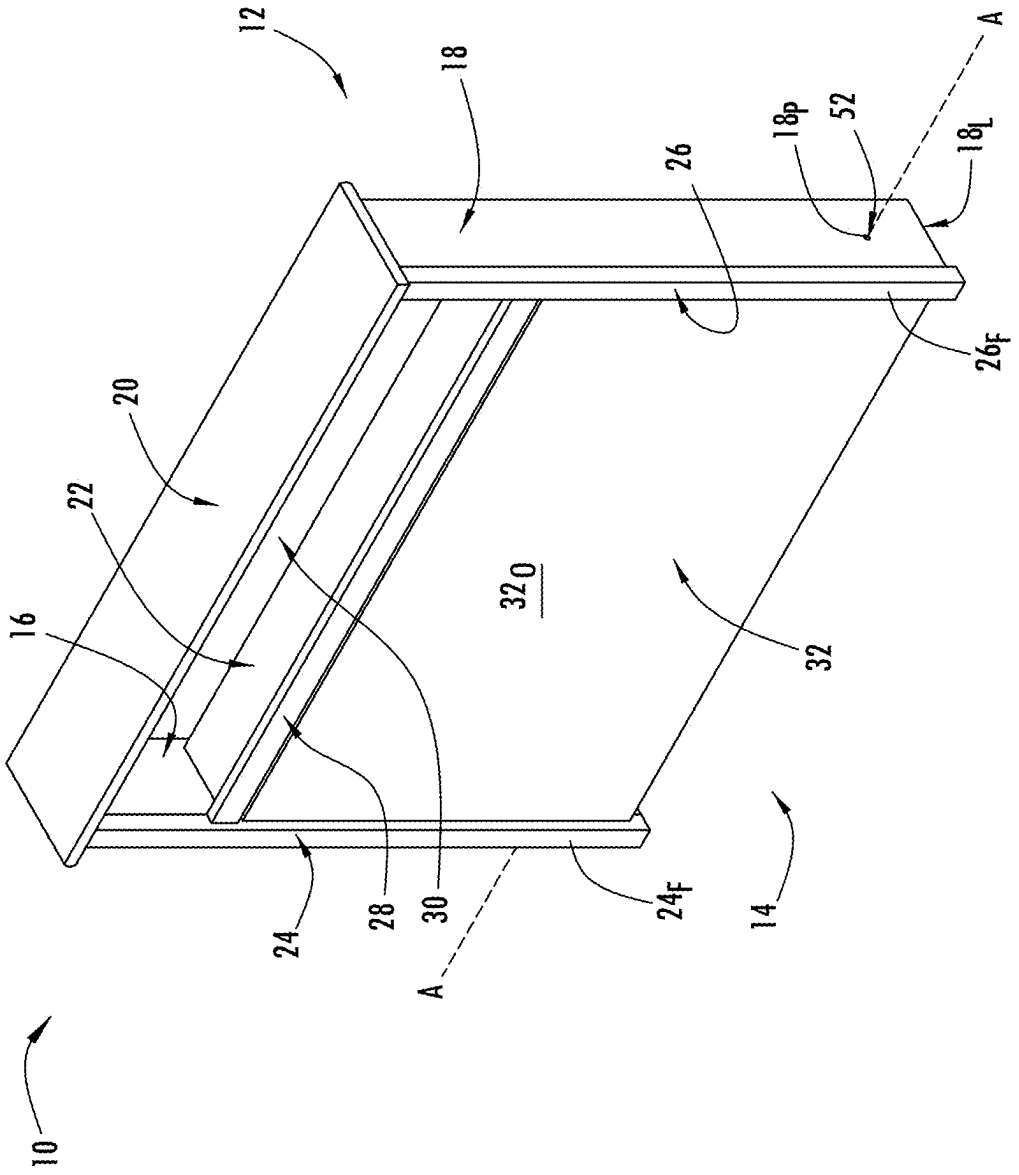


FIG. 1

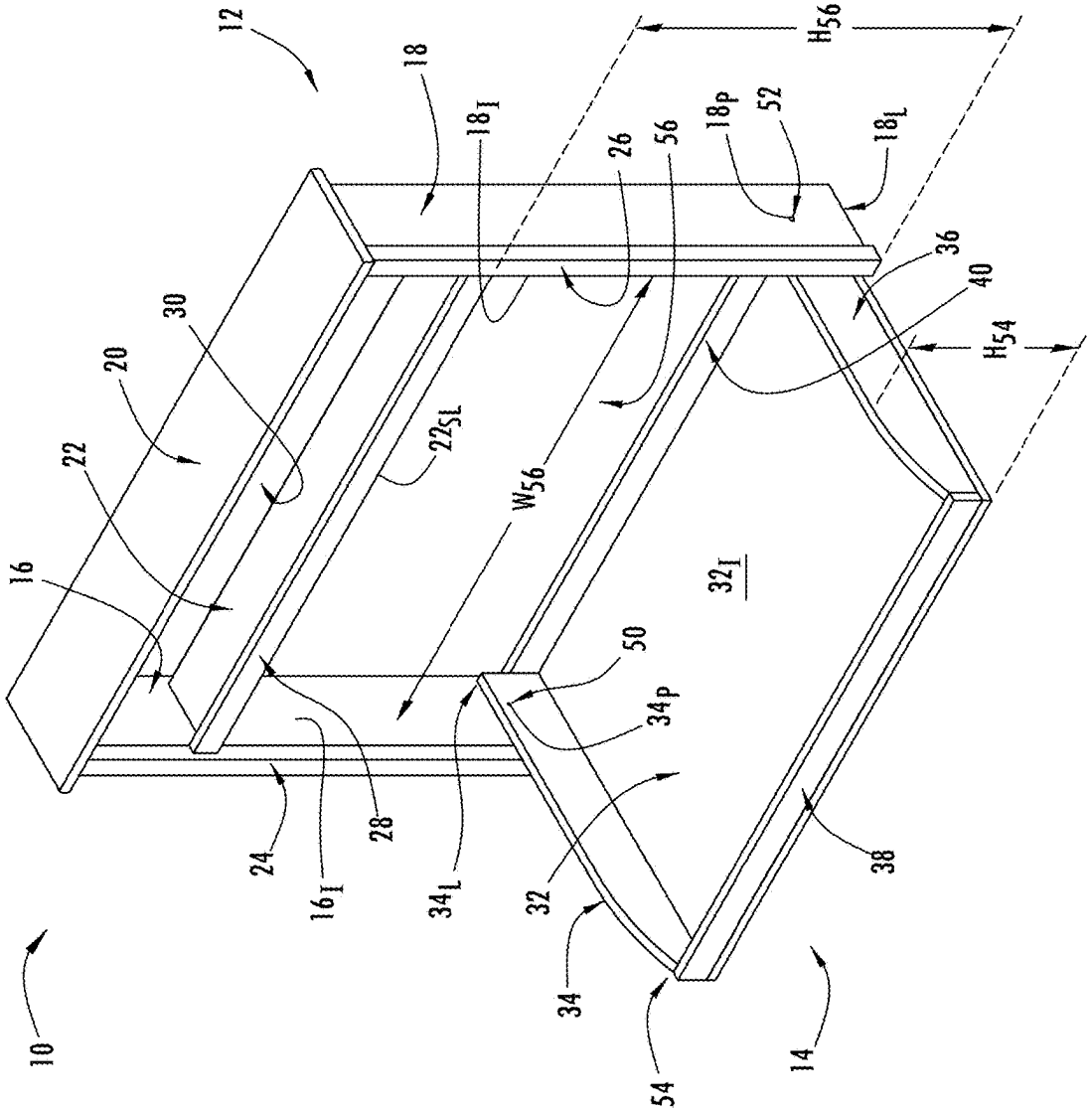

12
18
18_I
18_P
52
18_L
H_{56}
26
56
36
40
H_{54}
30
20
22
22_{SL}
W_{56}
16
32_I
50
34_P
24
28
16_I
34_L
32
38
34
54
14
10

FIG. 2

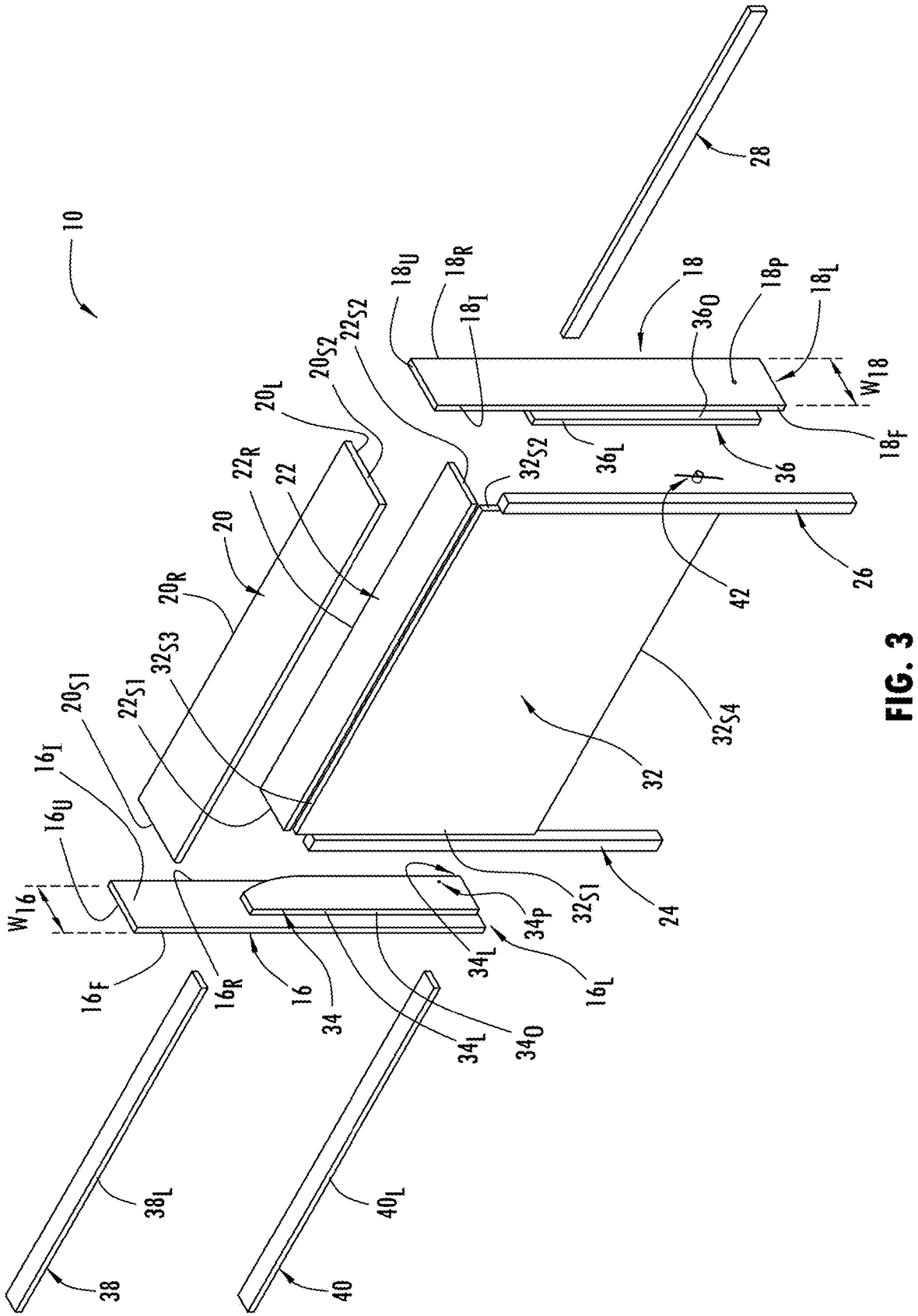

10
28
18U
18R
18I
18
18P
18L
W18
18F
36O
36L
36
32S2
20S2
22S2
20L
22R
22
20
20R
32S3
20S1
22S1
16I
16U
W16
16F
16R
16
34
34L
34O
34P
34L
16L
32S1
24
32
32S4
42
26
38L
38
40L
40

FIG. 3

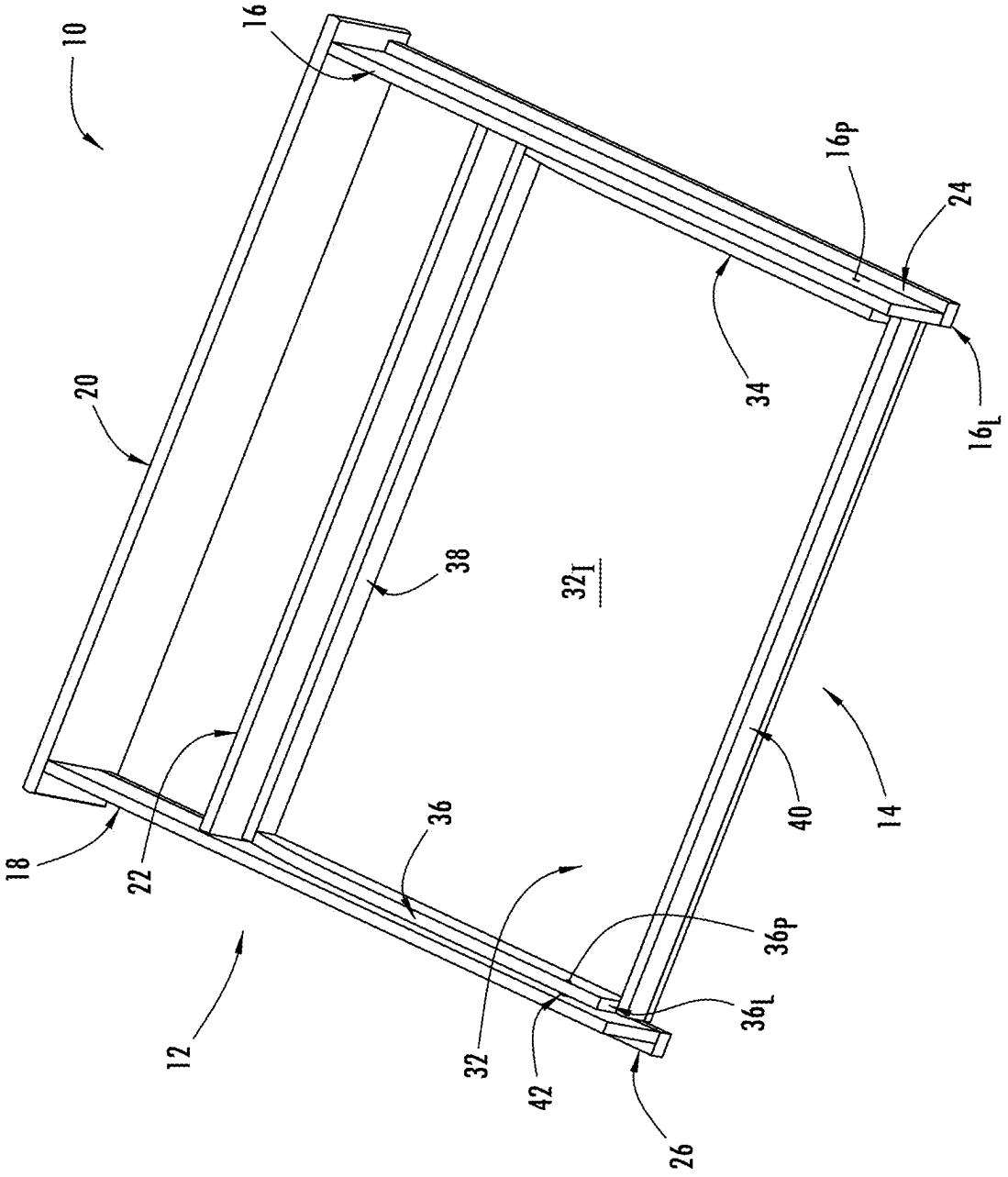


FIG. 4

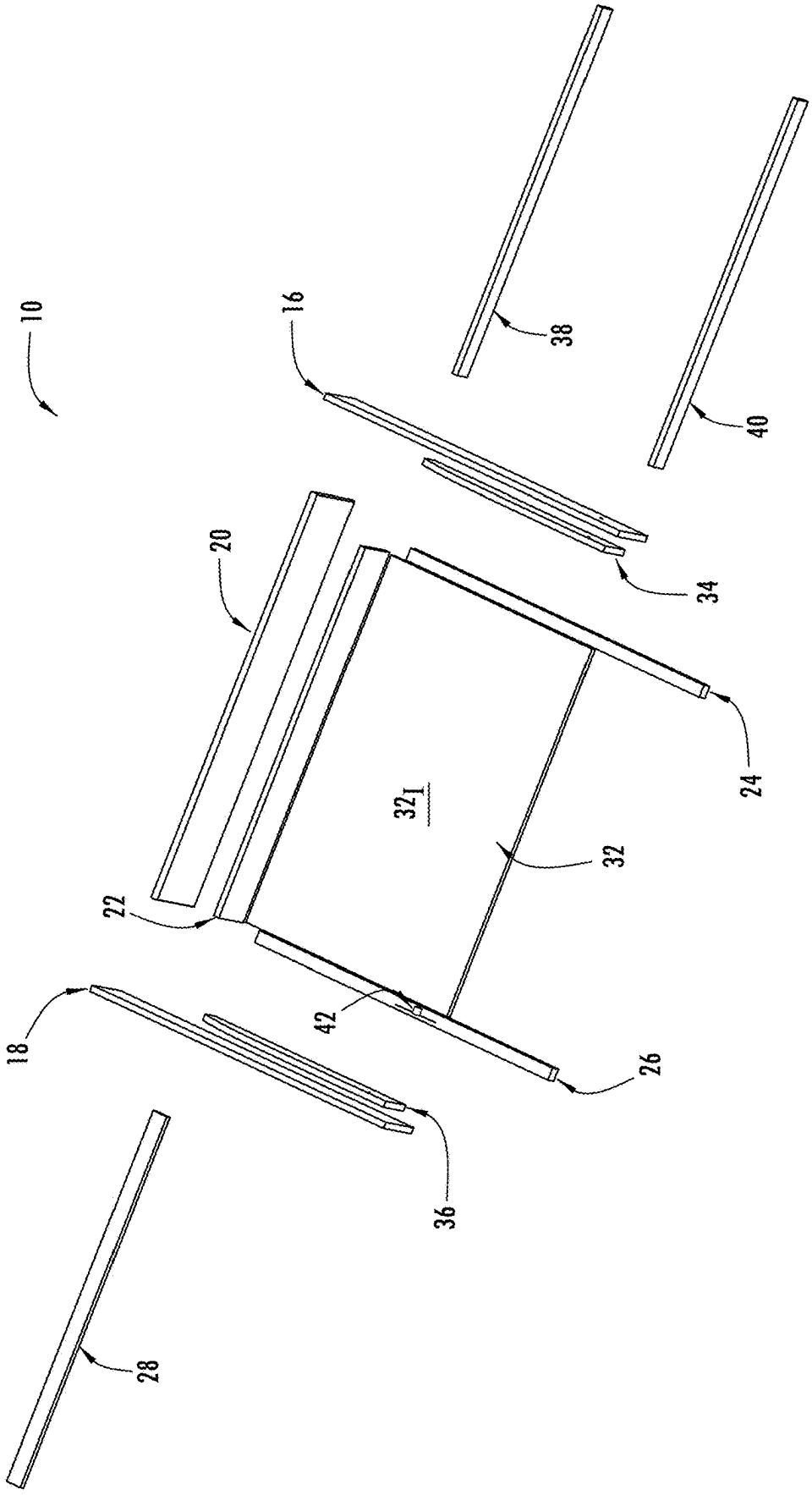


FIG. 5

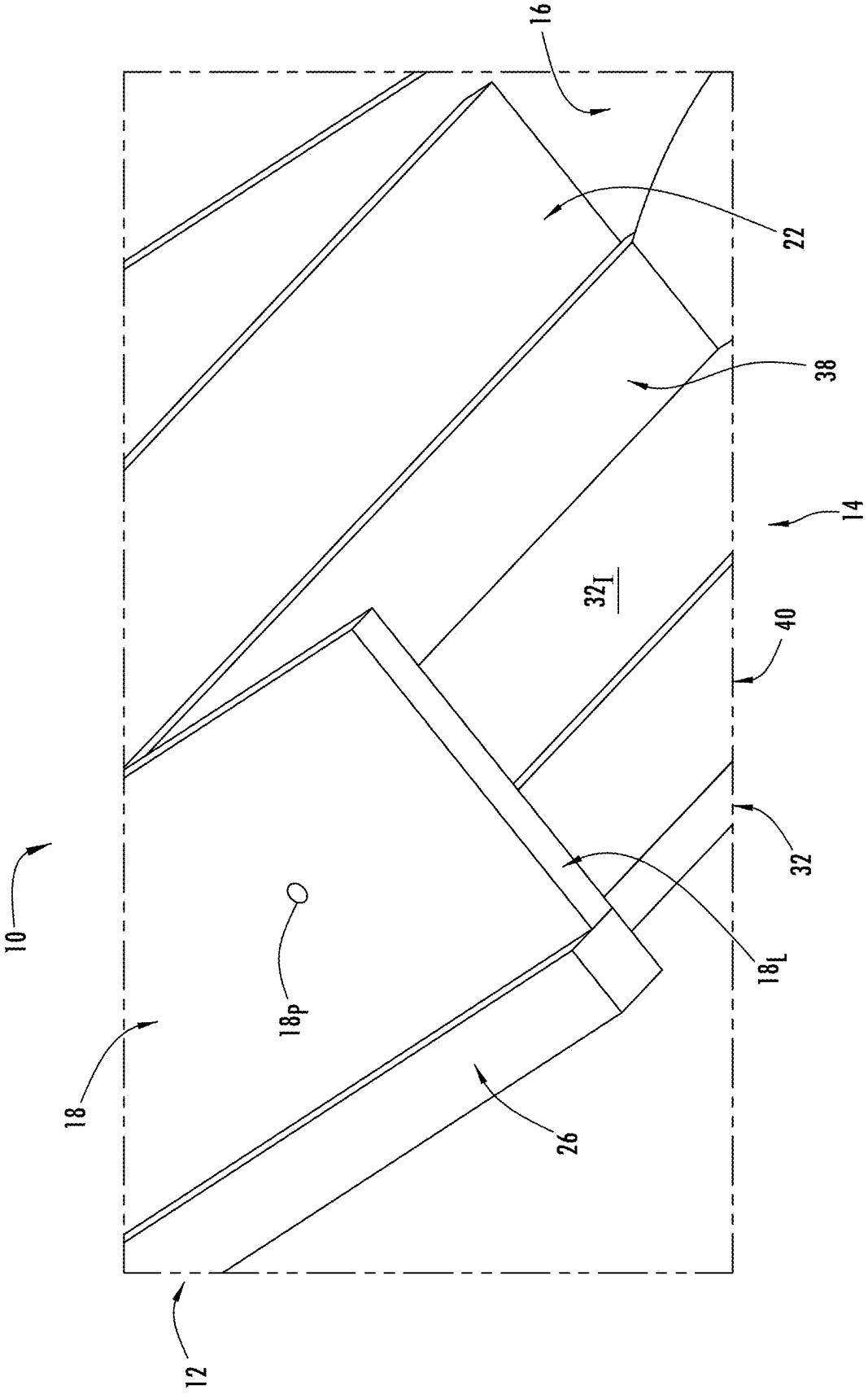


FIG. 6

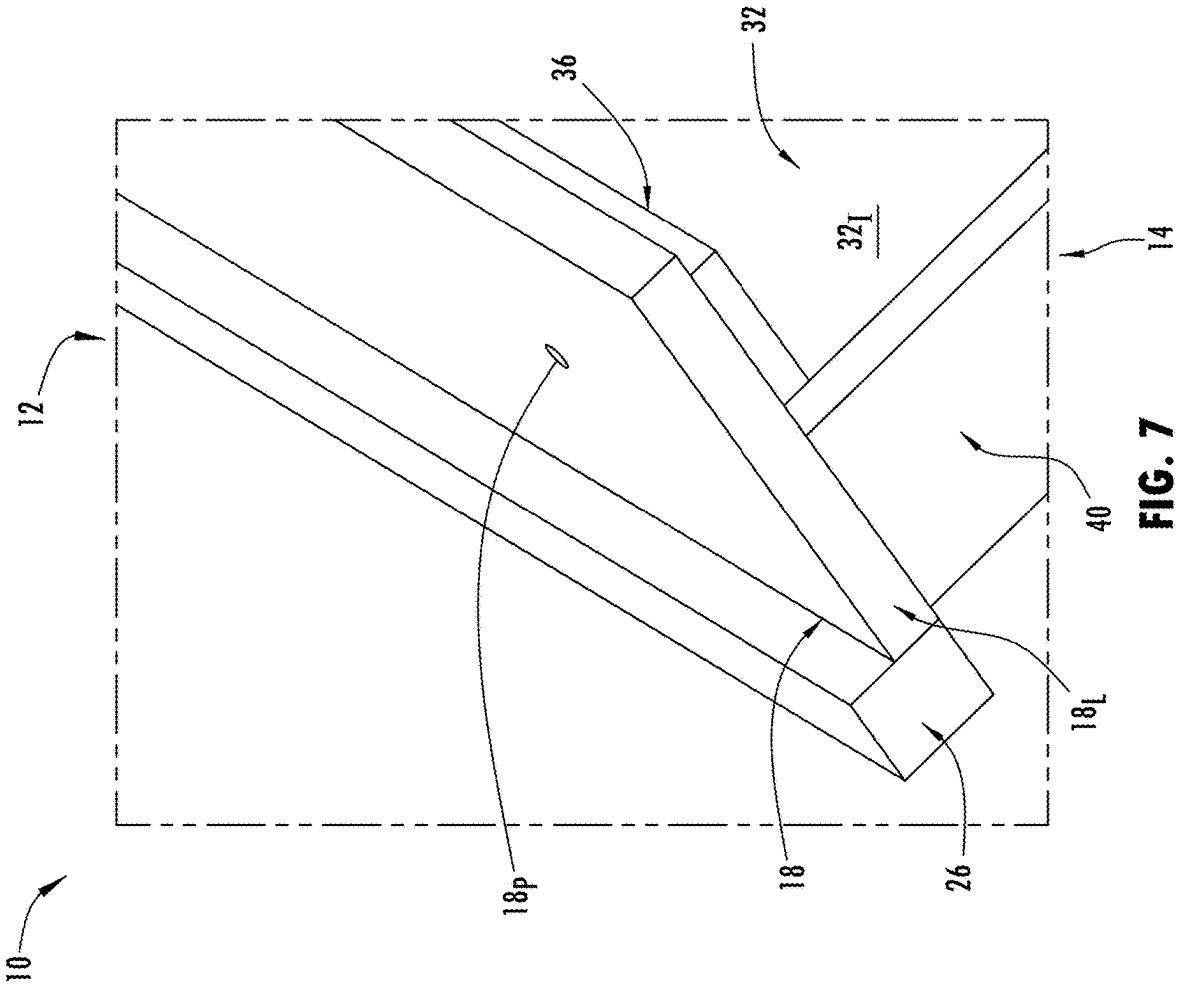


FIG. 7

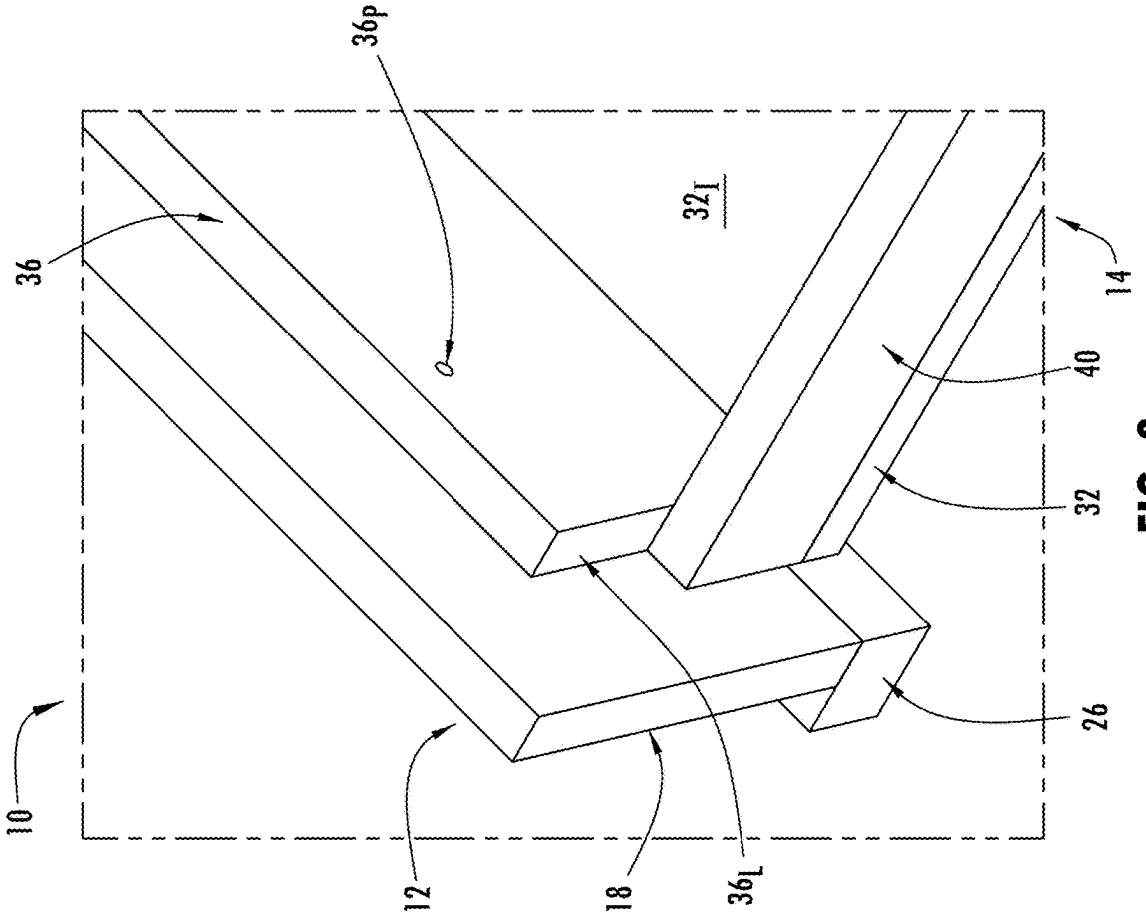


FIG. 8

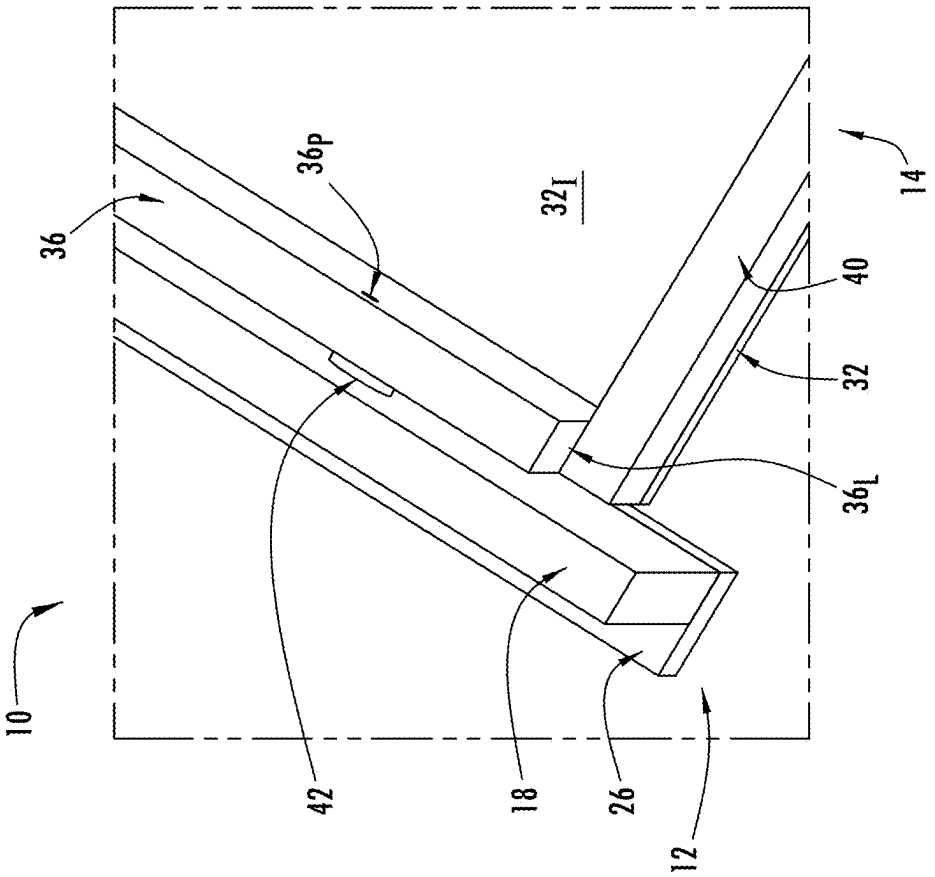


FIG. 9

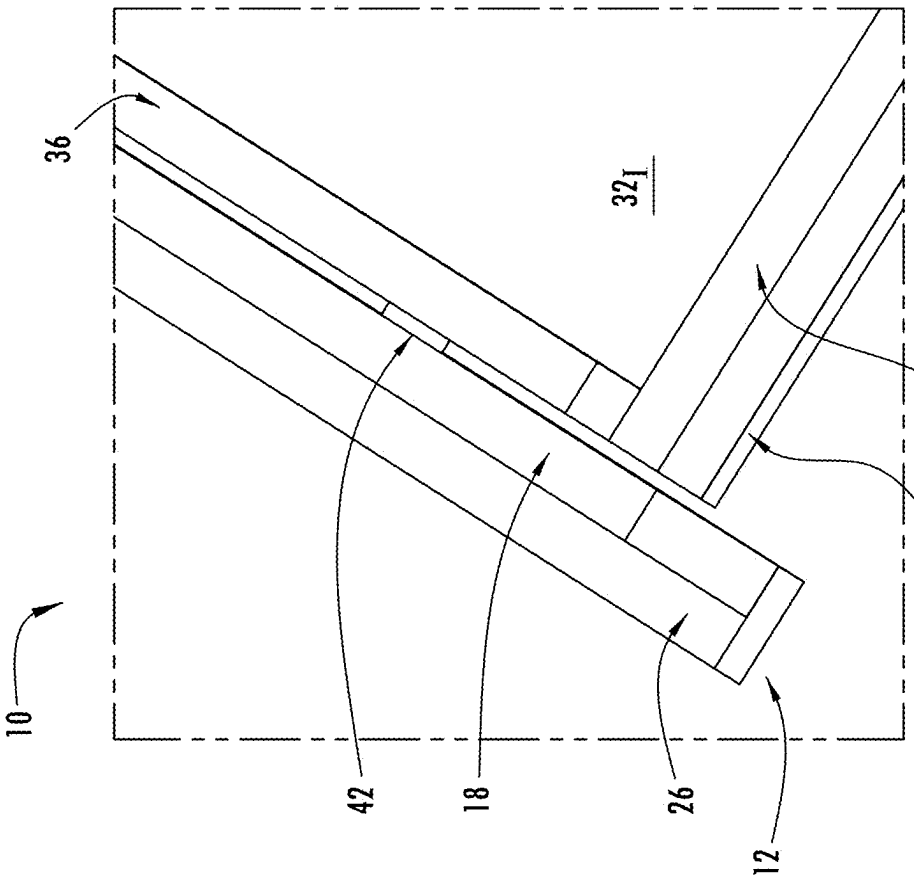


FIG. 10

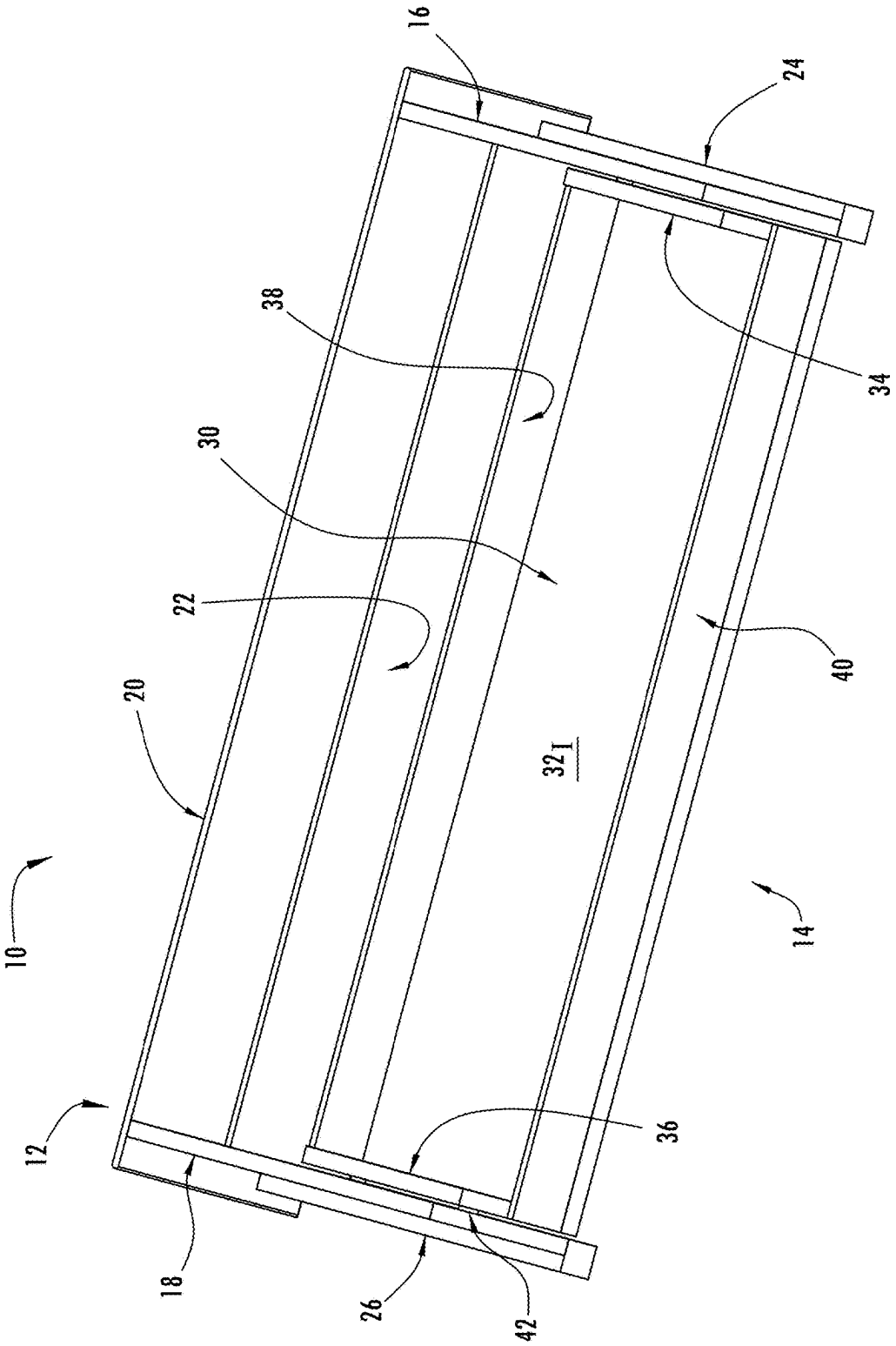


FIG. 11

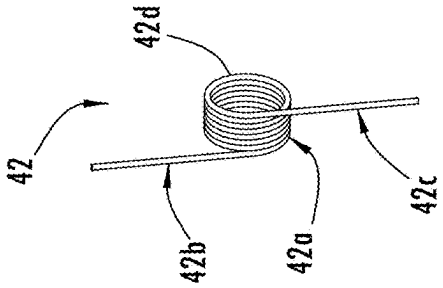


FIG. 14

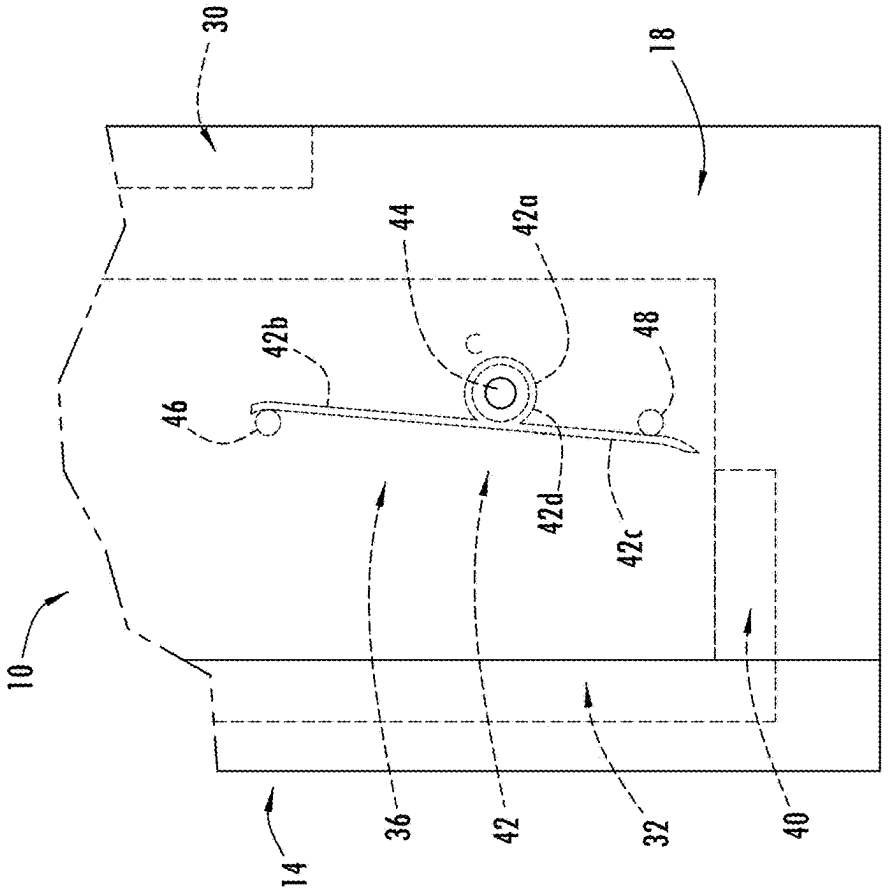


FIG. 13

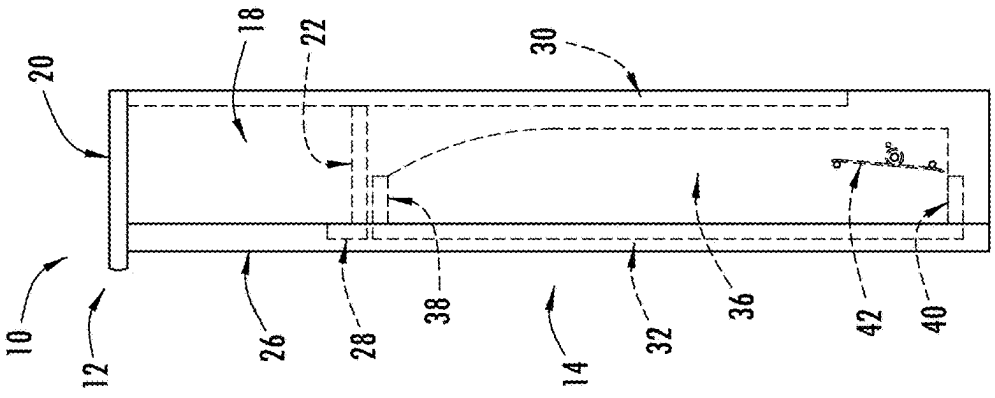


FIG. 12

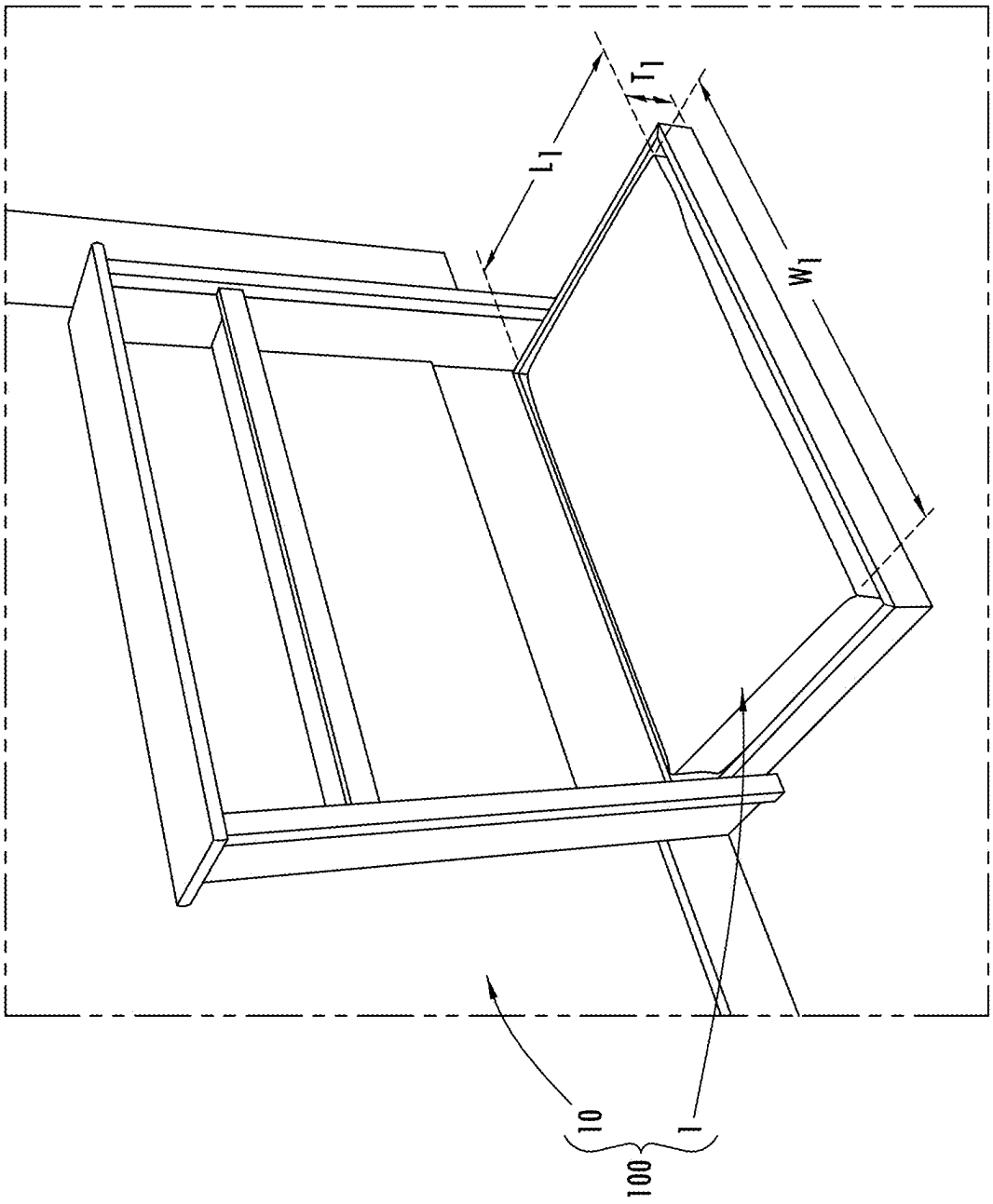


FIG. 15

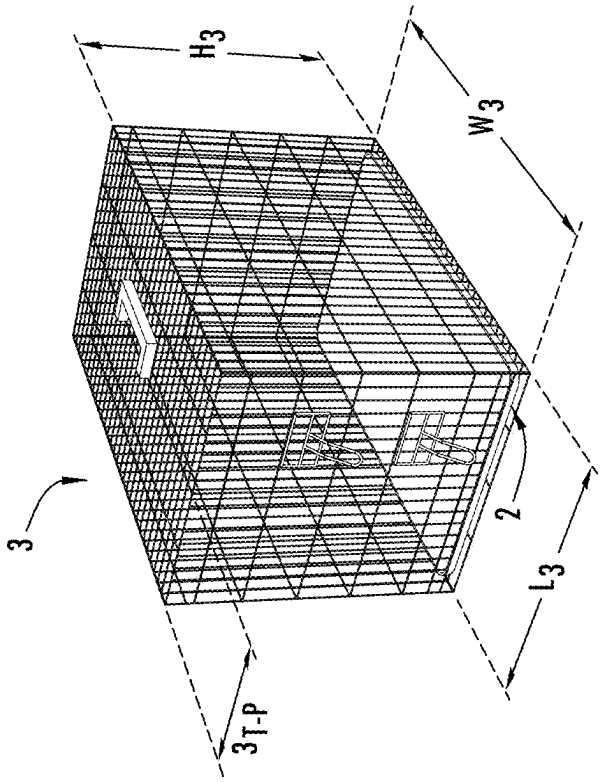


FIG. 16B

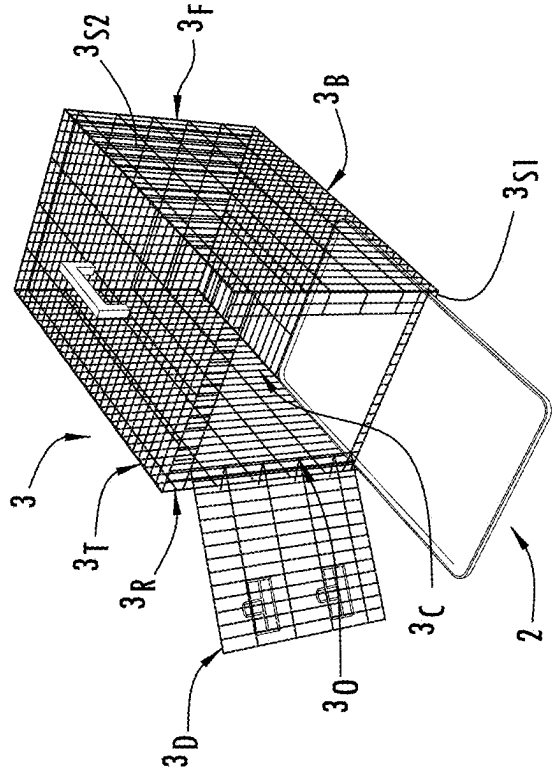


FIG. 16A

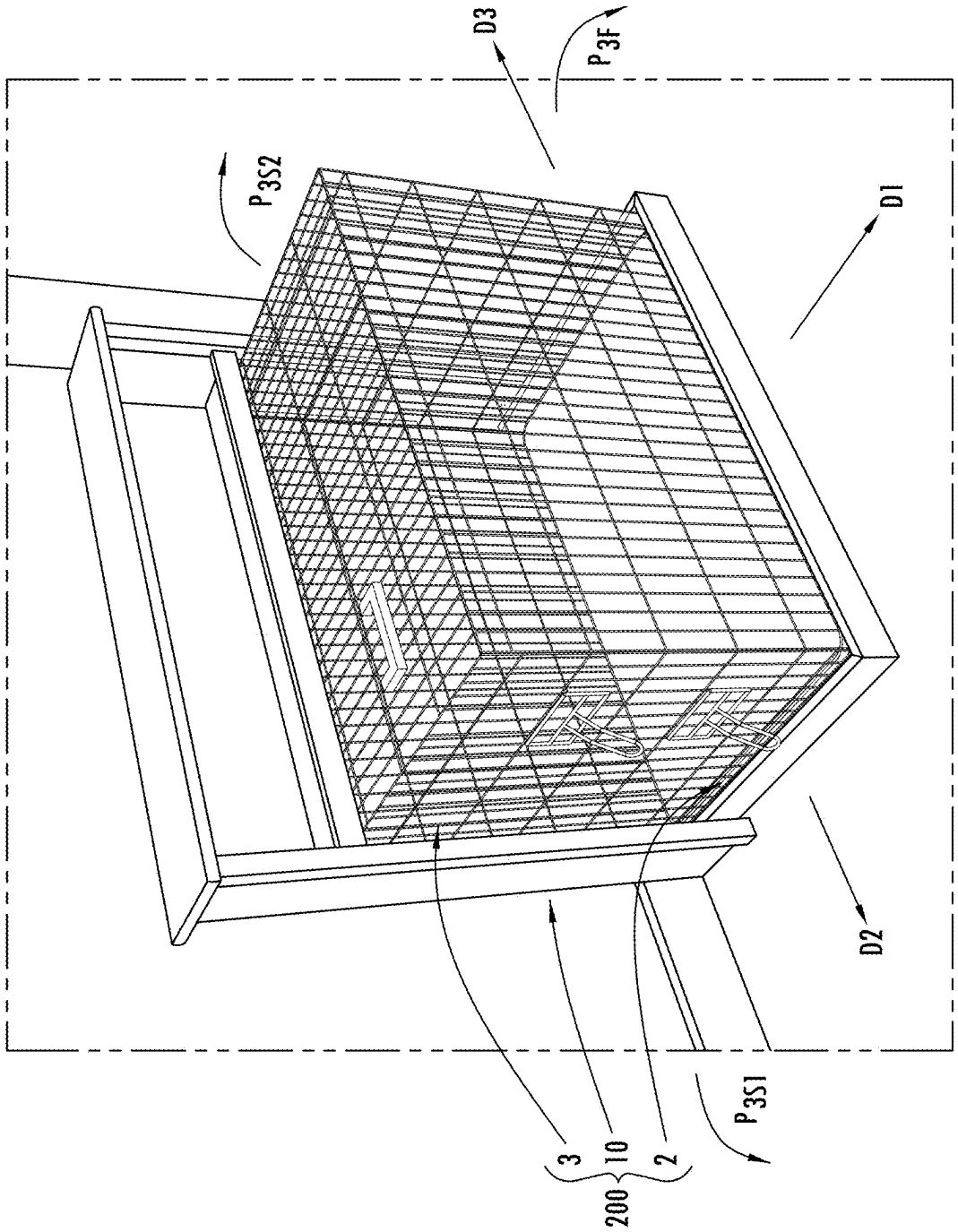


FIG. 17

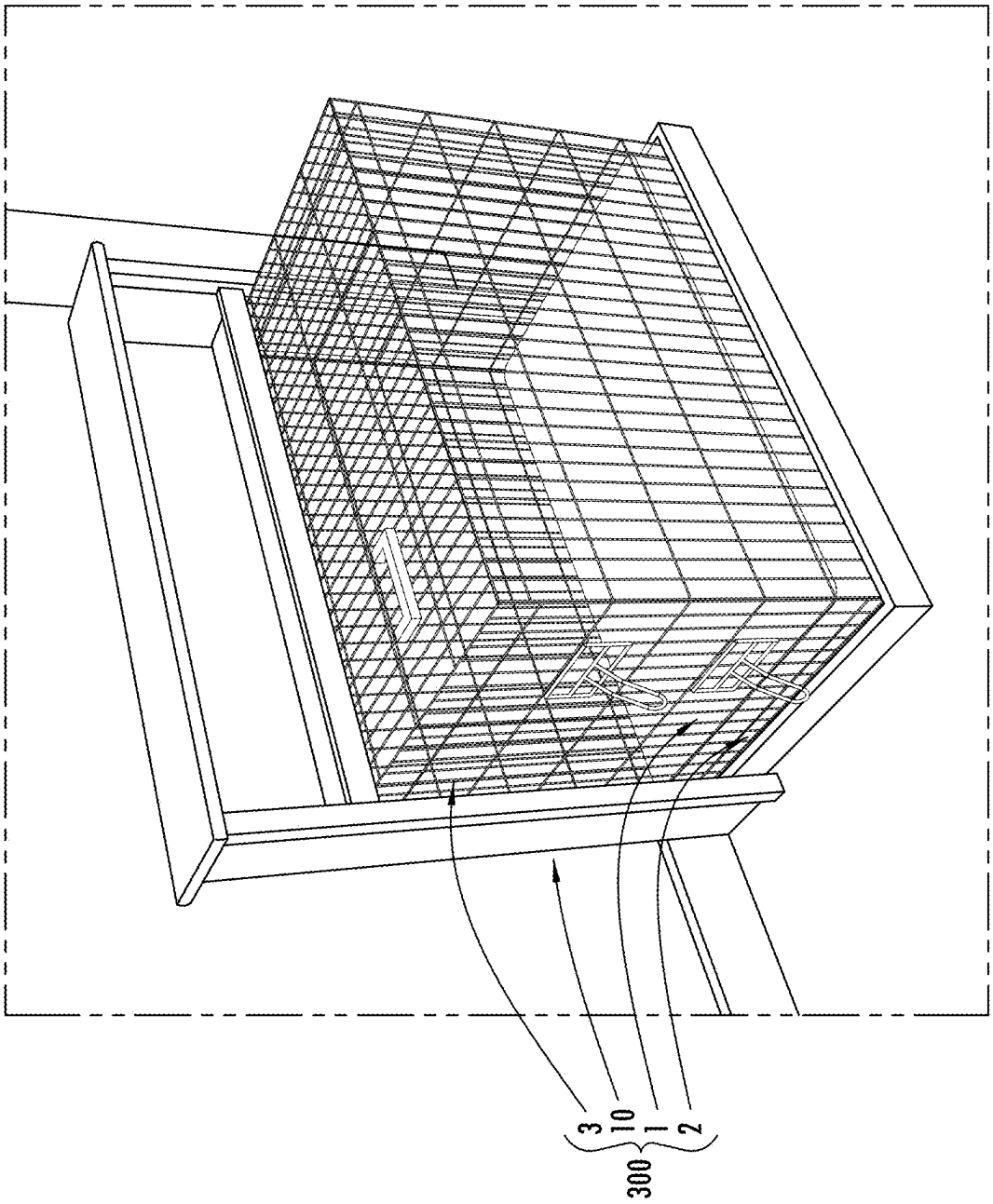


FIG. 18

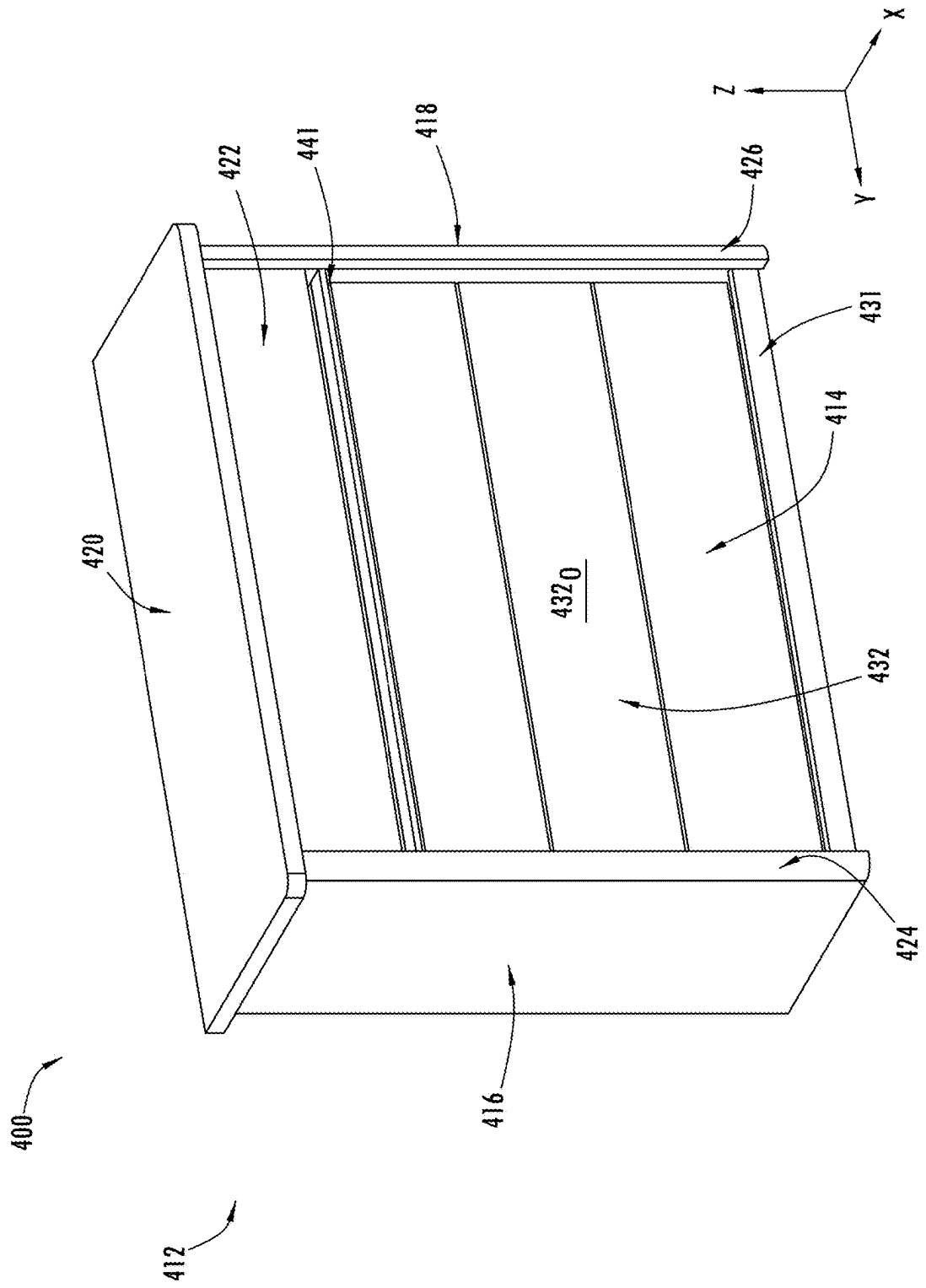
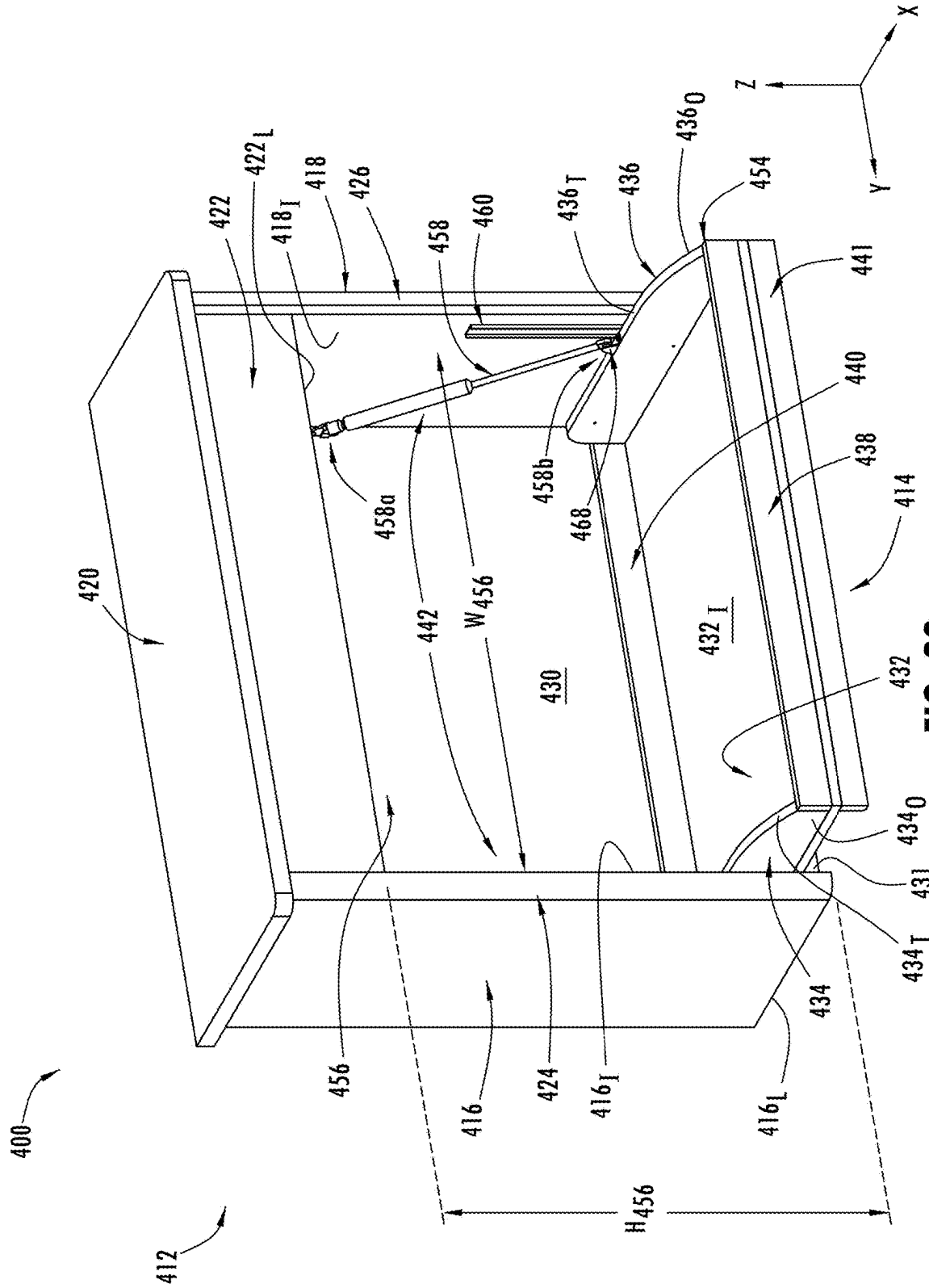


FIG. 19


400
412
420
422
422L
418
418I
426
458
460
436T
436
436O
454
441
440
438
414
458a
458b
468
442
W456
430
432I
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434O
431
434T
434
456
416
424
416I
416L
H456
X
Y
Z

FIG. 20

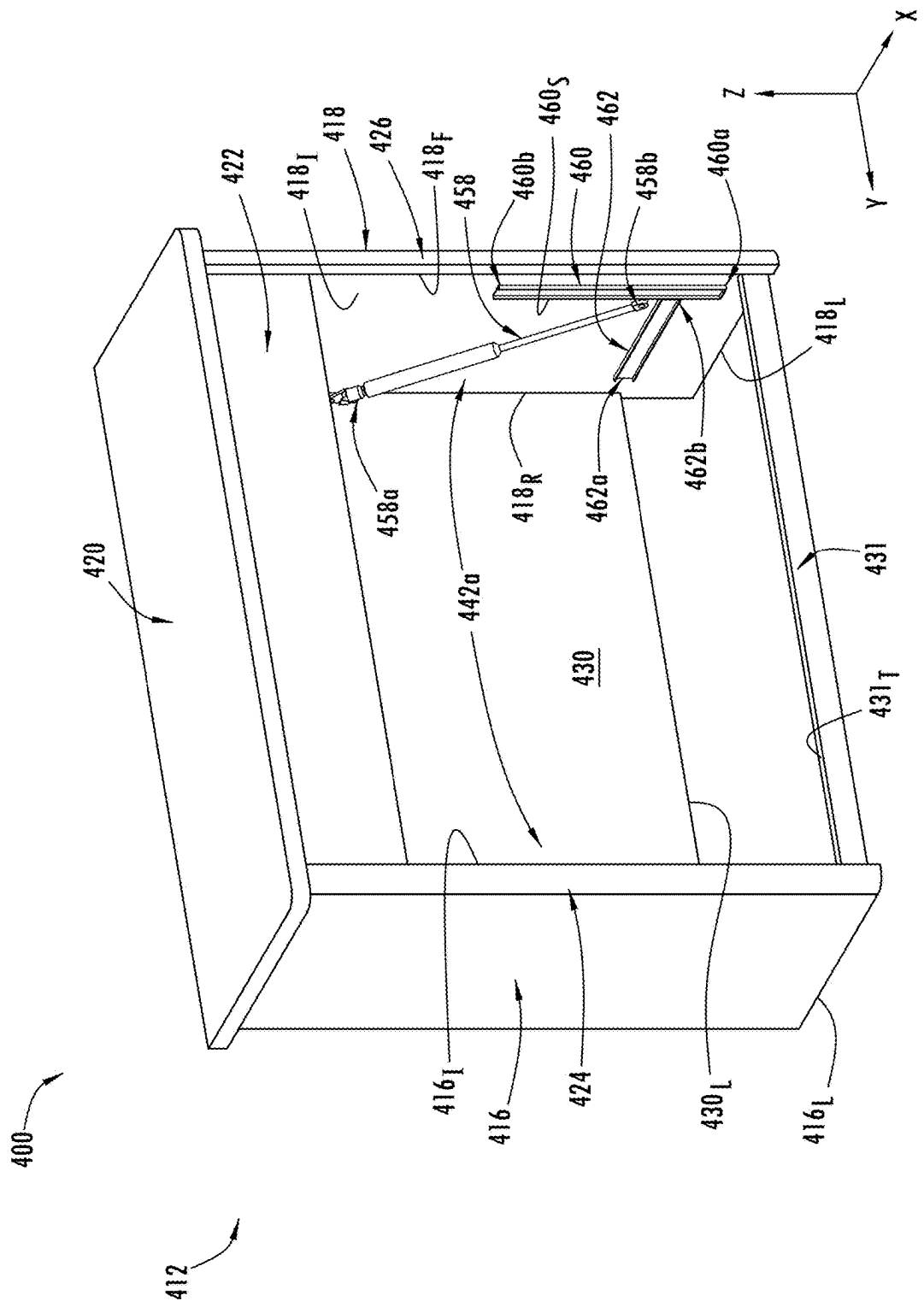

X
Z
Y
422
418I
418
426
418F
458
460b
460S
460
462
458b
460a
418L
458a
418R
462a
462b
420
442a
430
431
431T
416I
416
424
430L
416L
400
412

FIG. 21

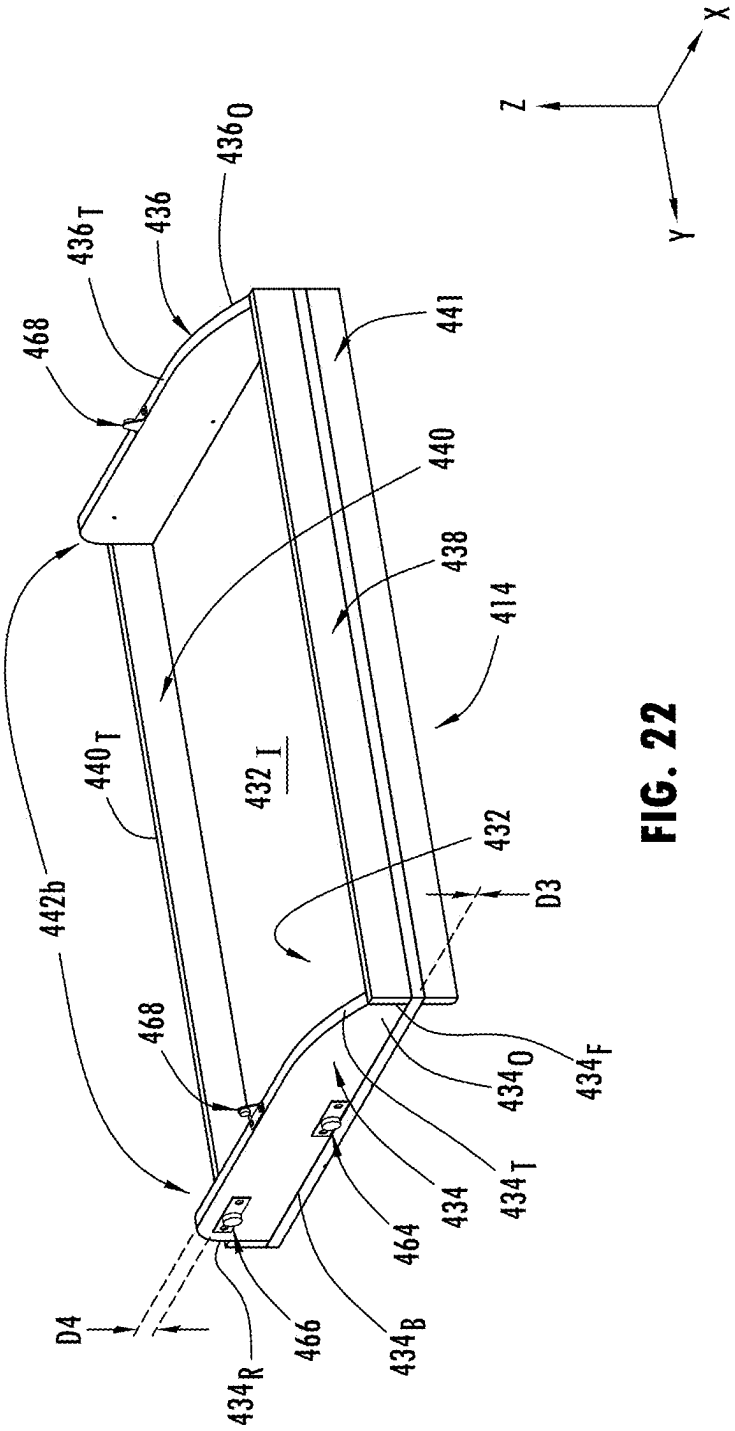

X
Z
Y
436O
436T
436
468
441
440
438
414
440T
432 I
432
D3
442b
468
434O
434F
434T
434
464
466
434B
D4
434R

FIG. 22

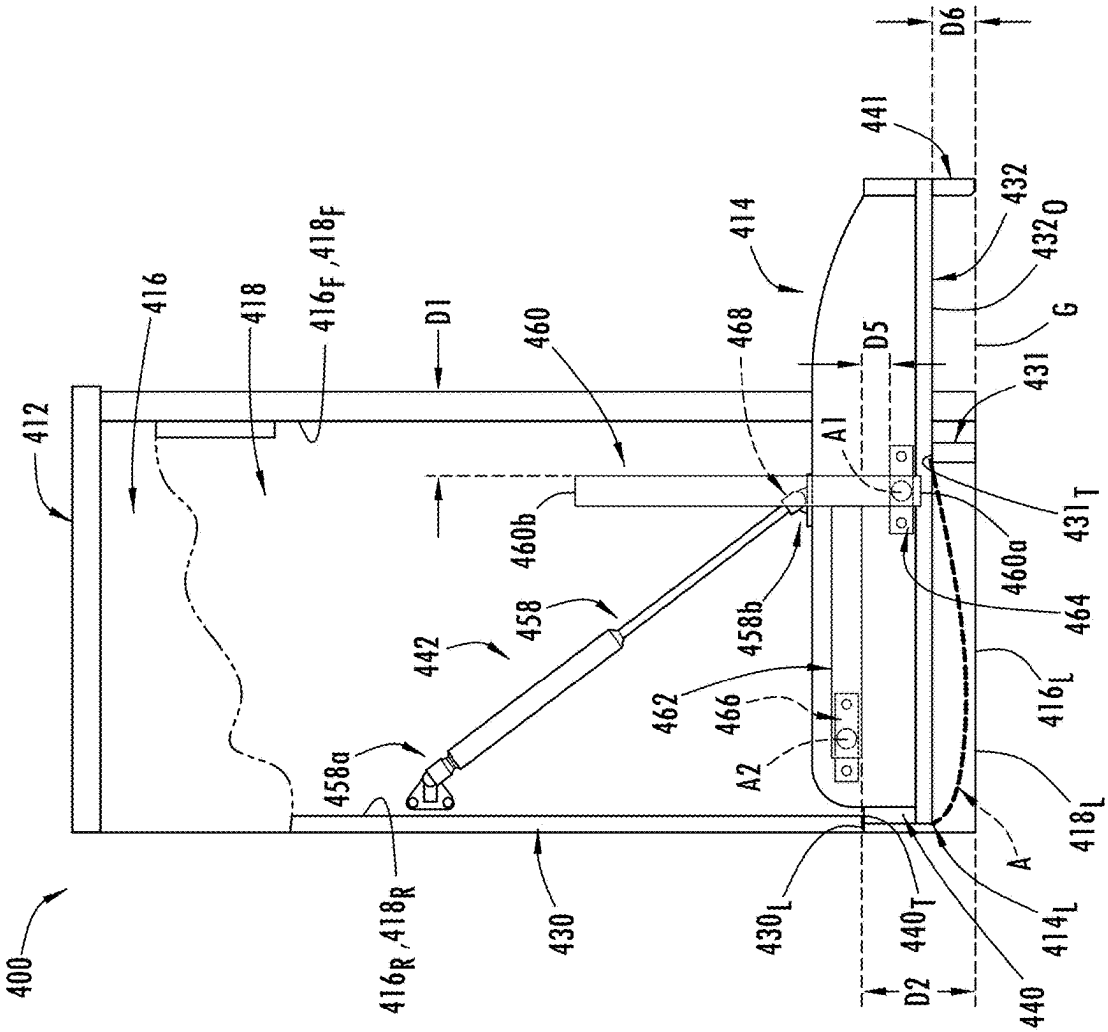

400
412
416
418
416_F, 418_F
D1
460
468
414
441
D6
432
432_O
G
D5
431
A1
431_T
460a
464
460b
458b
458
442
462
466
A2
458_a
416_L
418_L
A
414_L
440_T
440
D2
430_L
430
416_R, 418_R

FIG. 23

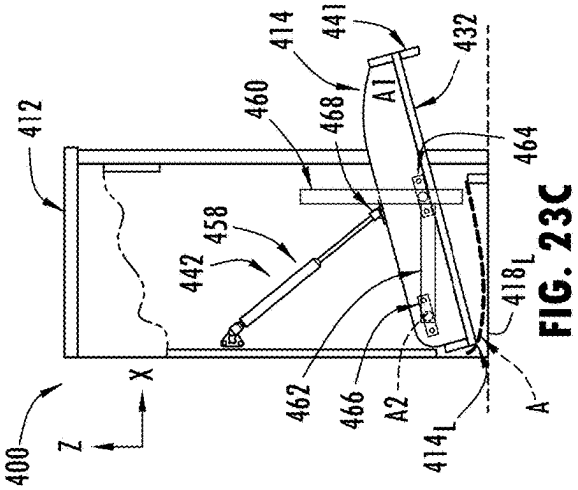


FIG. 23C

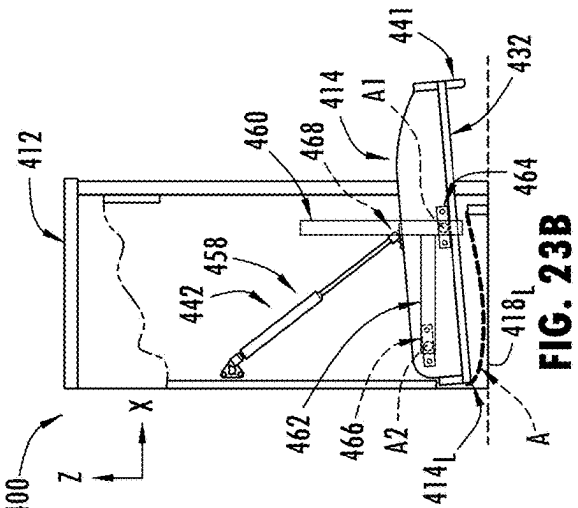


FIG. 23B

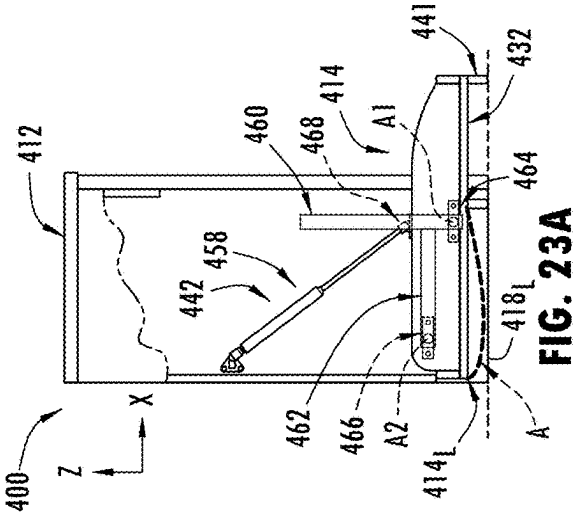


FIG. 23A

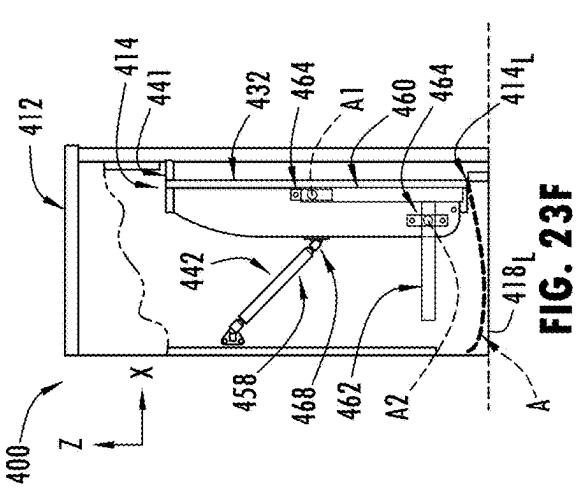


FIG. 23F

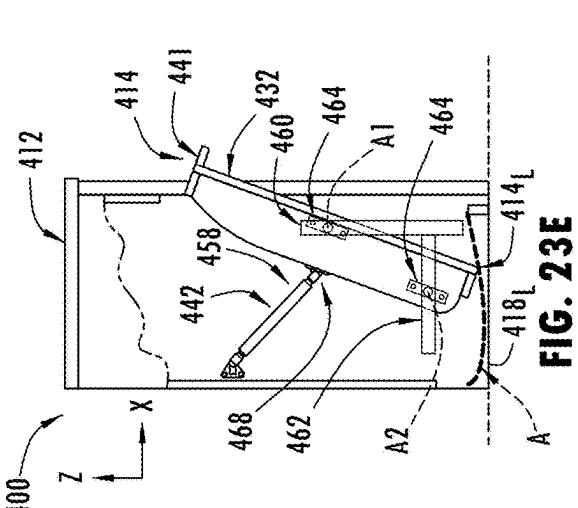


FIG. 23E

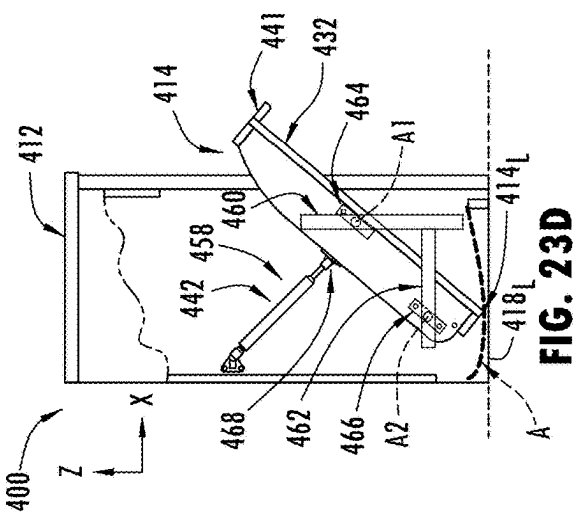


FIG. 23D

FIG. 24

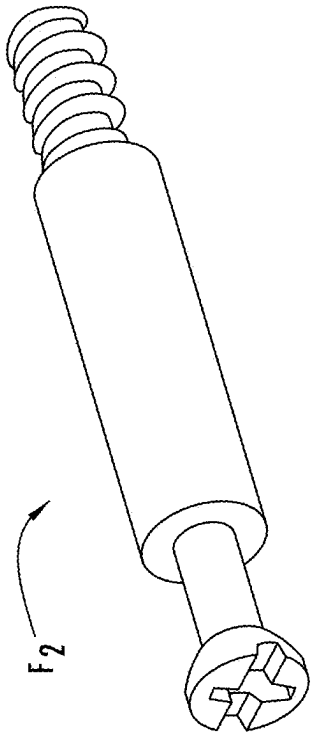


FIG. 25

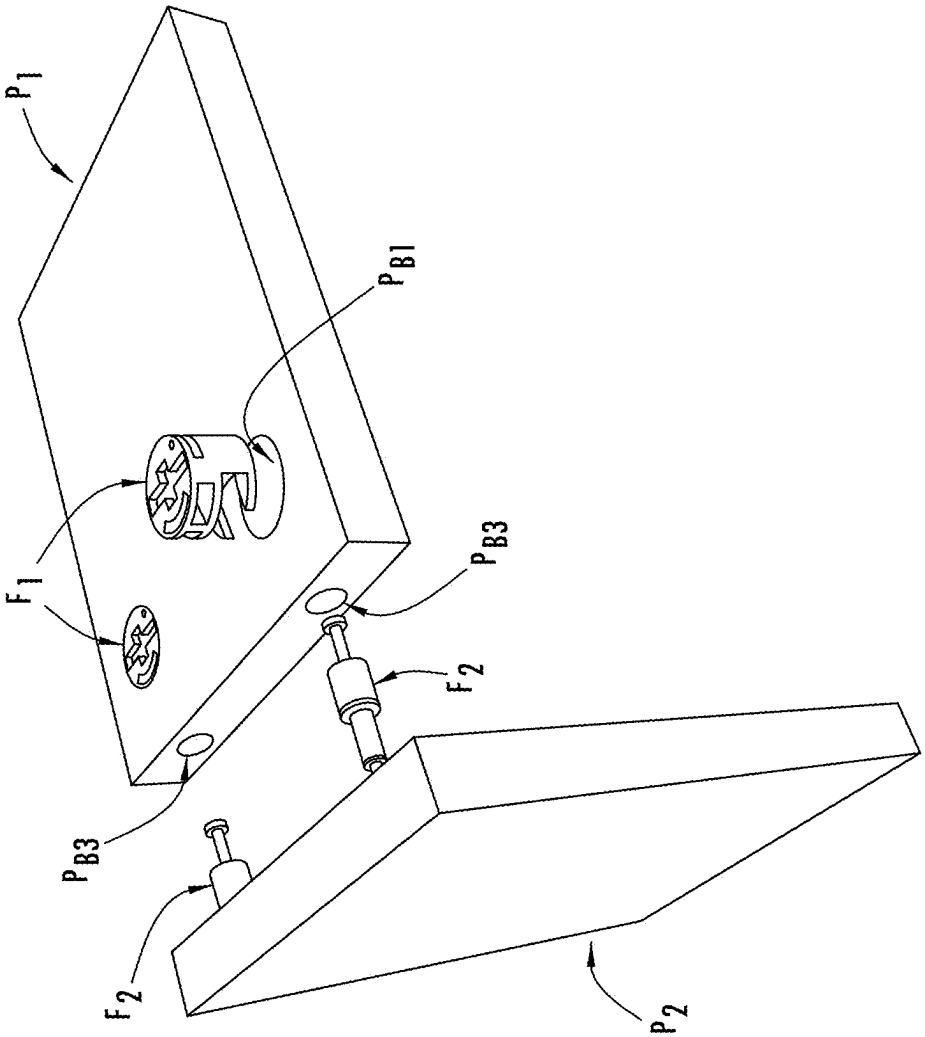


FIG. 26

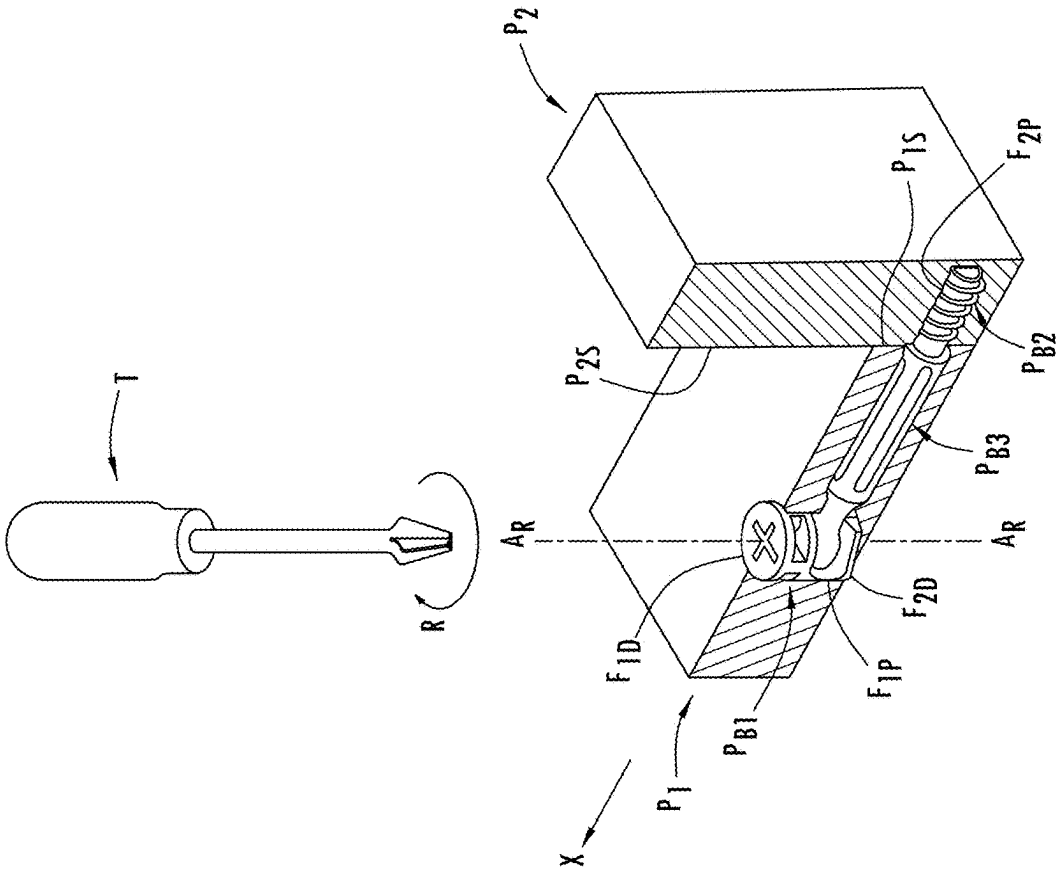


FIG. 27

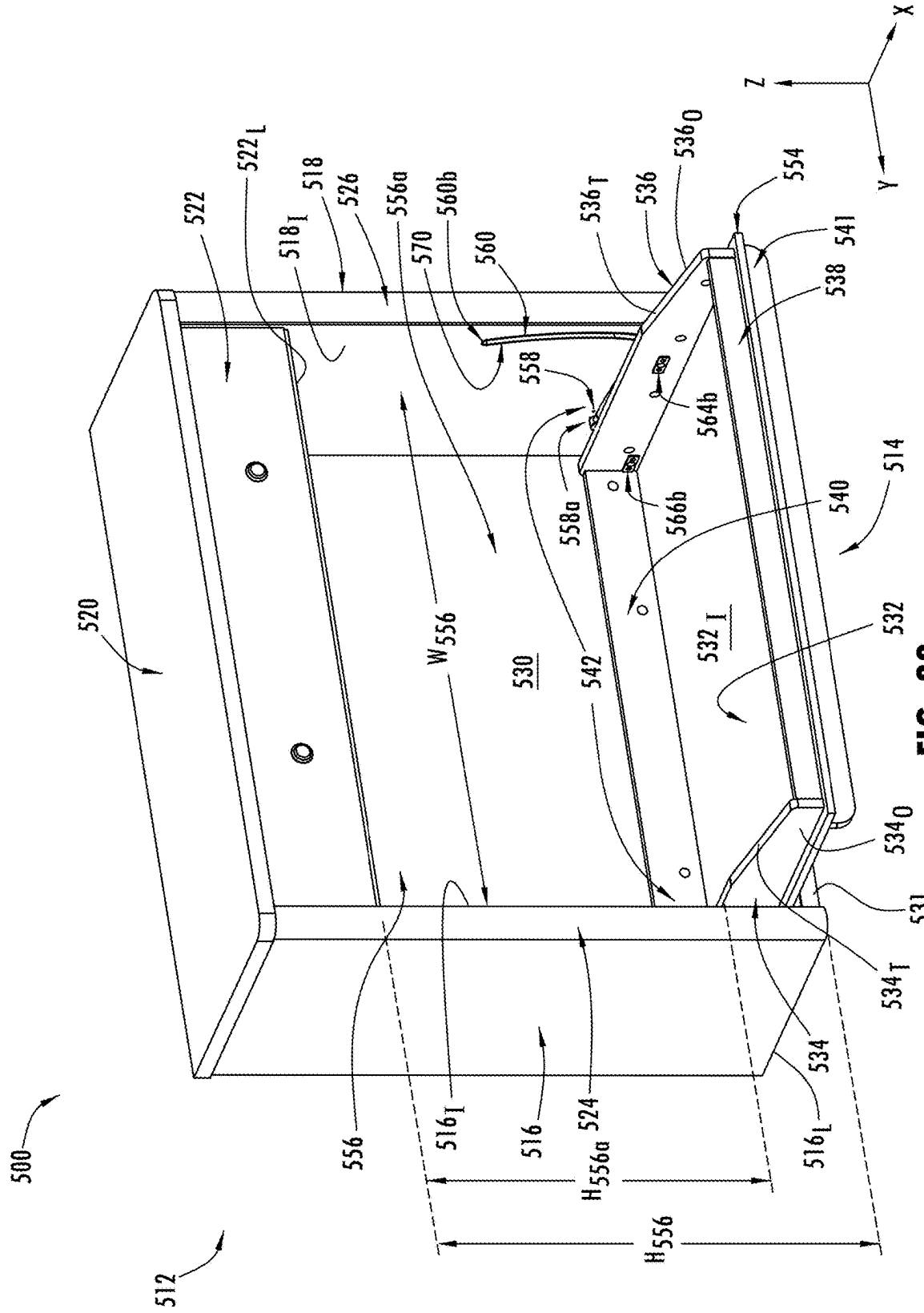

500
512
520
522
522_L
518_I
518
526
556a
560b
570
560
536_T
536
536_O
554
541
538
558
564b
558a
566b
514
540
W_{556}
530
542
532_I
532
534_O
531
534_T
534
556
516_I
516
524
H_{556a}
516_L
H_{556}
Z
X
Y

FIG. 28

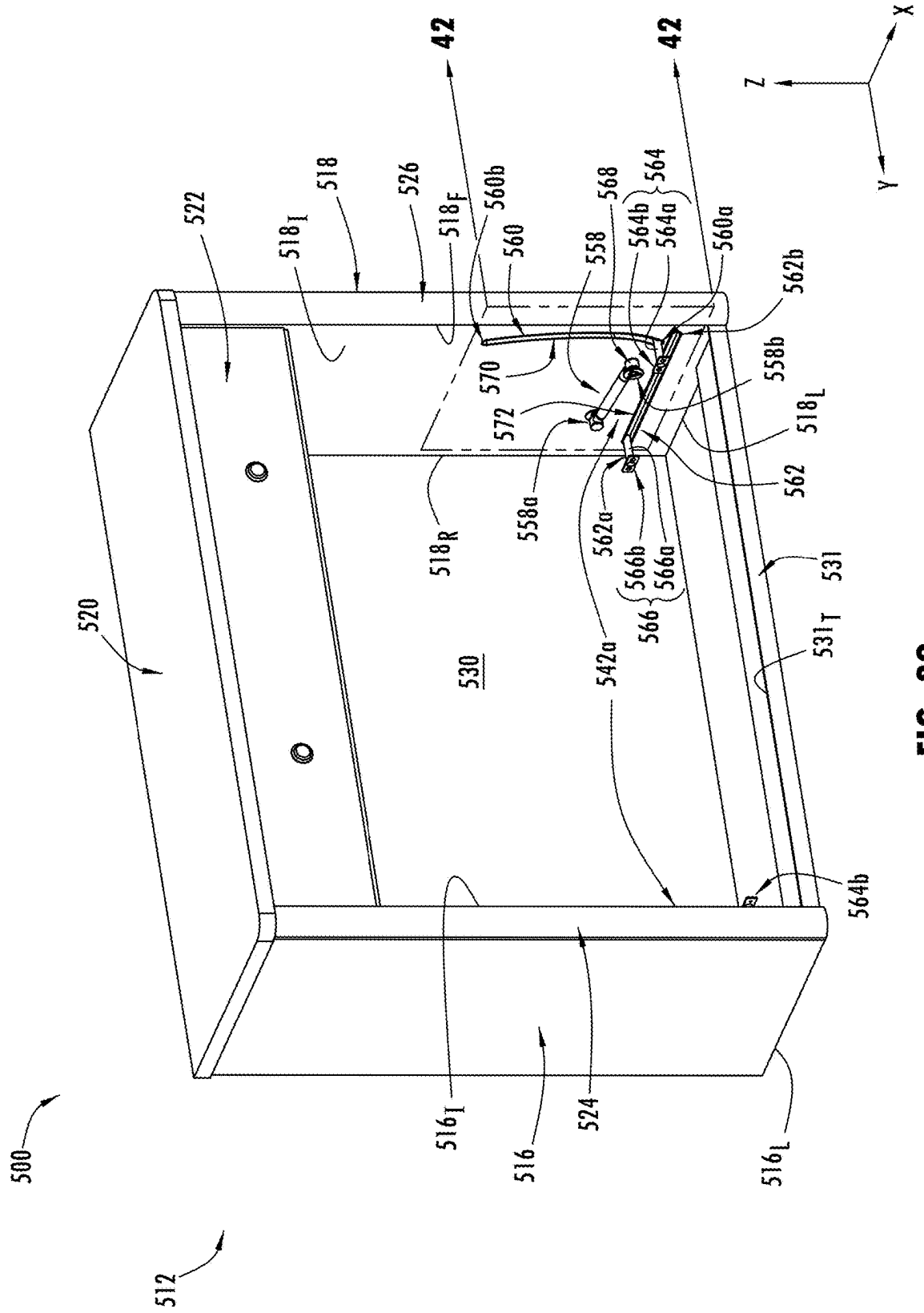
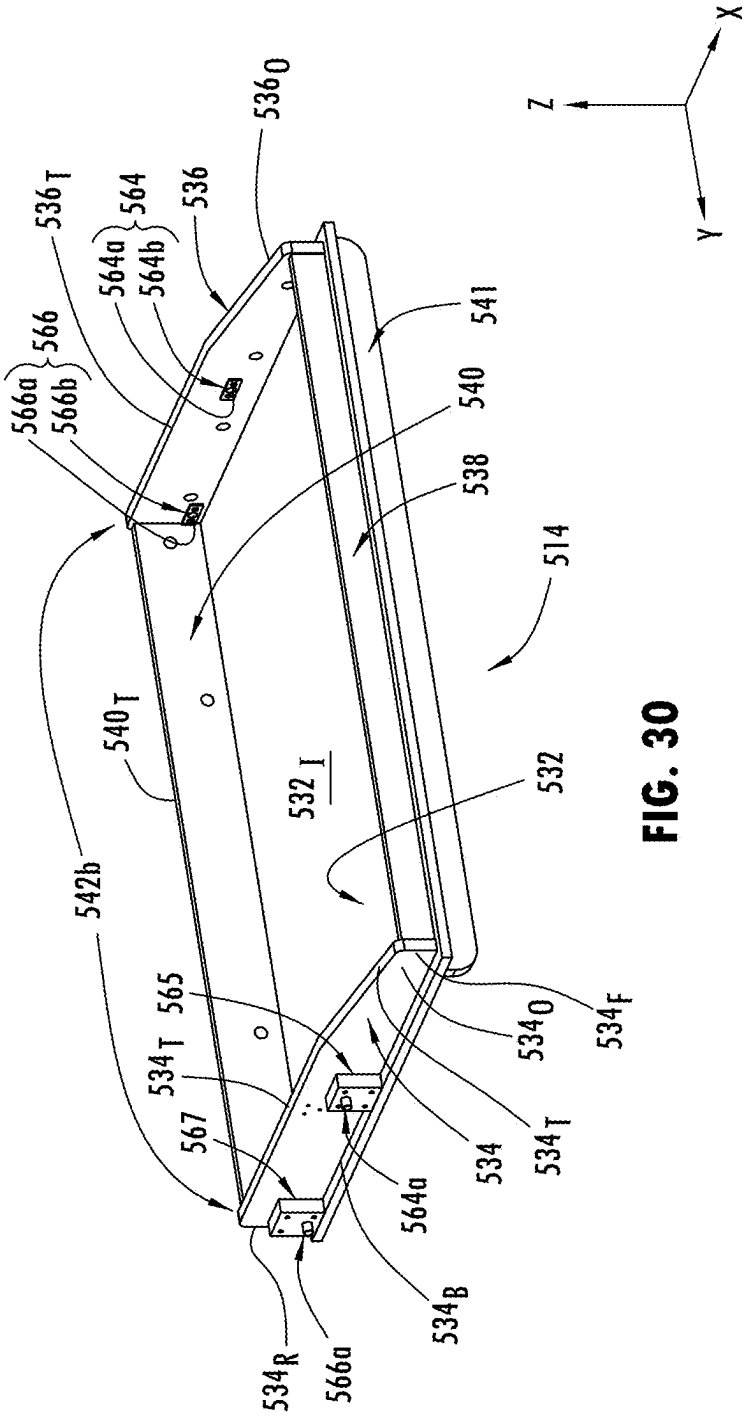

500
512
516
516I
516L
518
518I
518F
518R
518L
520
522
524
526
530
531
531T
558
558a
558b
560
560a
560b
562
562a
562b
564
564a
564b
566
566a
566b
568
570
572
542a
42
42
X
Y
Z

FIG. 29


Z
X
Y
536O
536T
564
564a
564b
536
566
566a
566b
541
540
538
514
540T
532I
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542b
565
534T
567
564a
534
534T
534O
534F
534B
534R
566a

FIG. 30

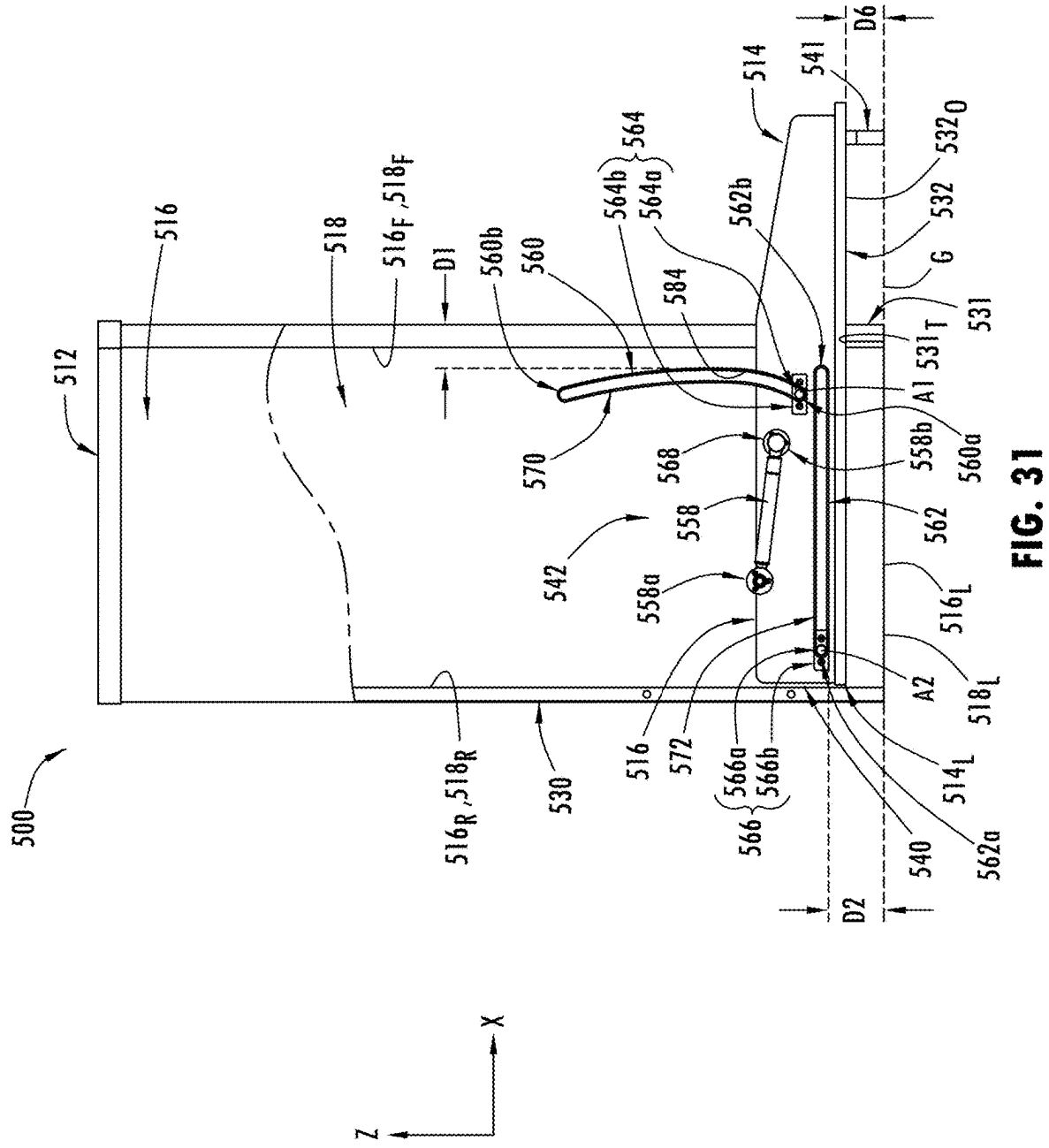

500
512
516
518
516F ,518F
D1
560b
560
564b
564a
564
584
570
514
541
D6
562b
532O
532
G
531
531T
A1
558b
560a
568
558
562
542
558a
516L
A2
518L
514L
572
566a
566b
566
516R ,518R
530
540
562a
D2
Z
X

FIG. 31

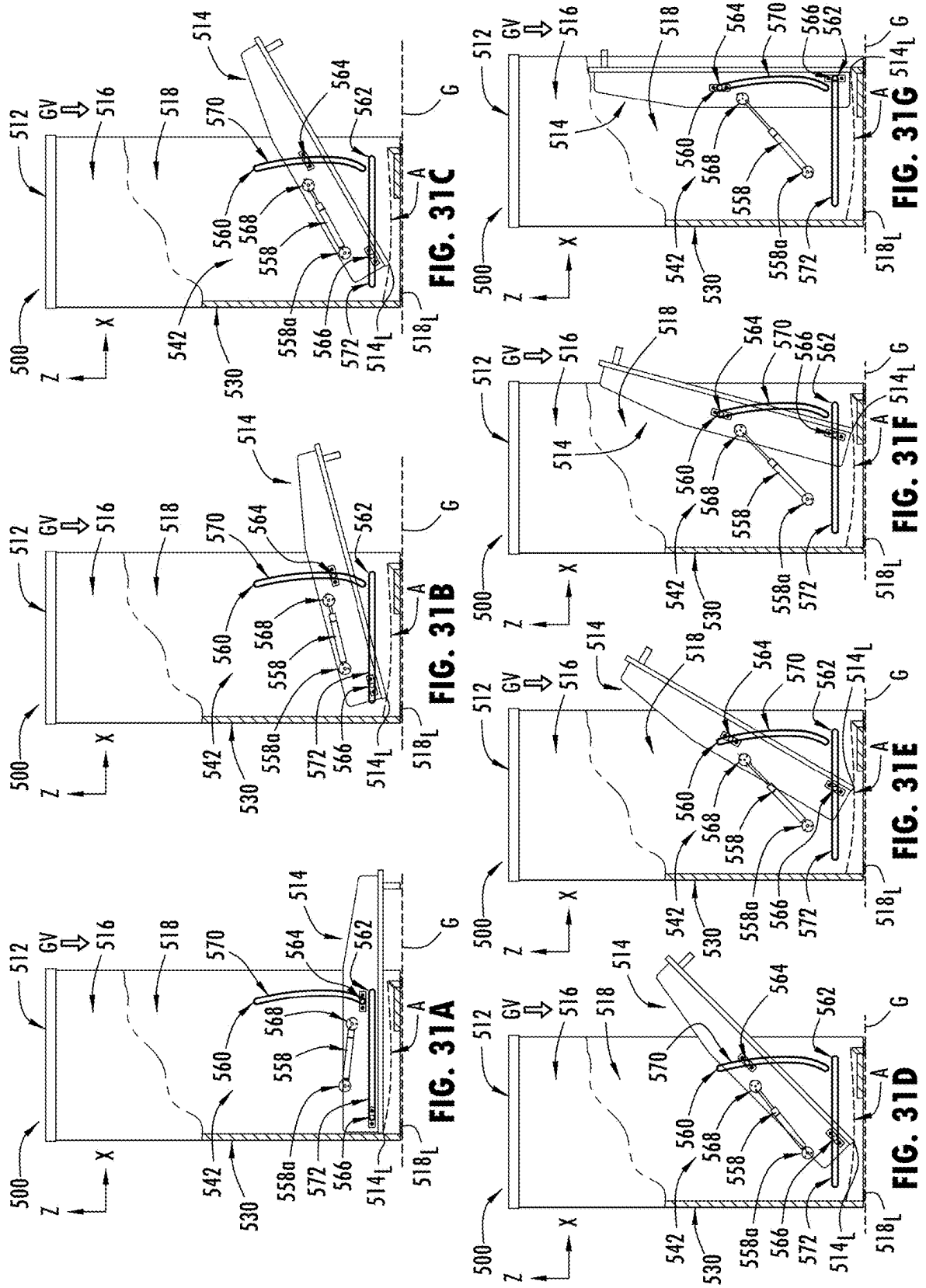


FIG. 31A

FIG. 31B

FIG. 31C

FIG. 31D

FIG. 31E

FIG. 31F

FIG. 31G

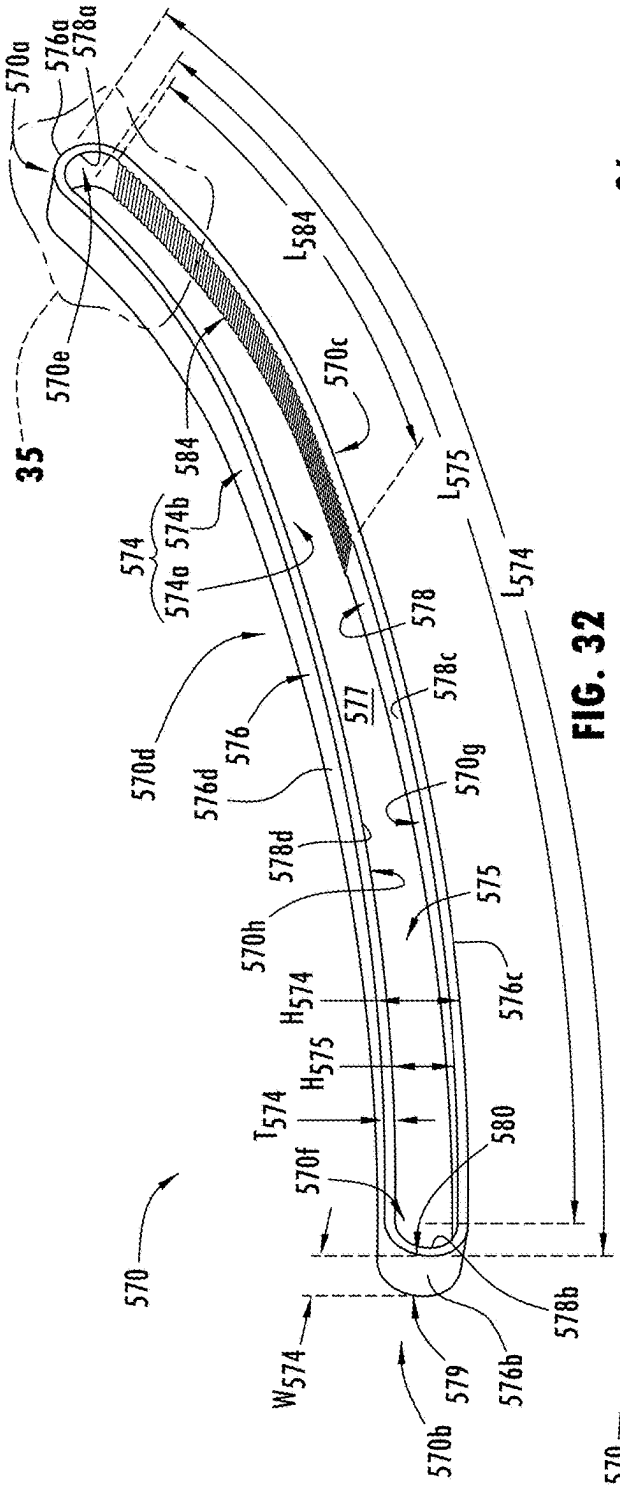


FIG. 32

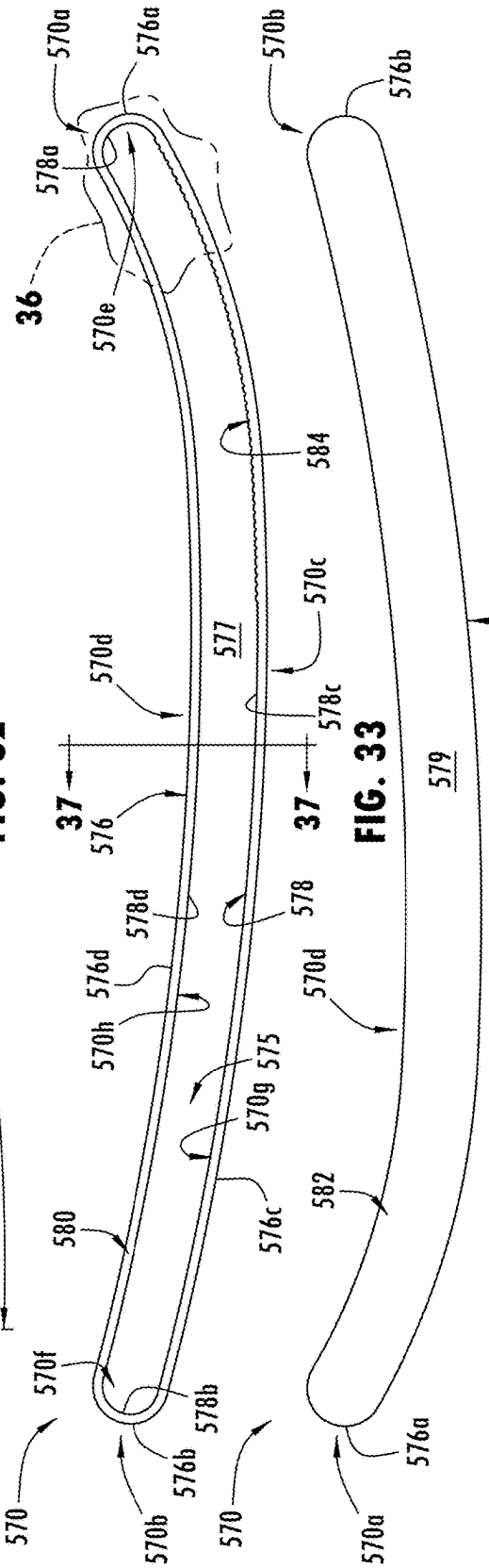


FIG. 33

FIG. 34

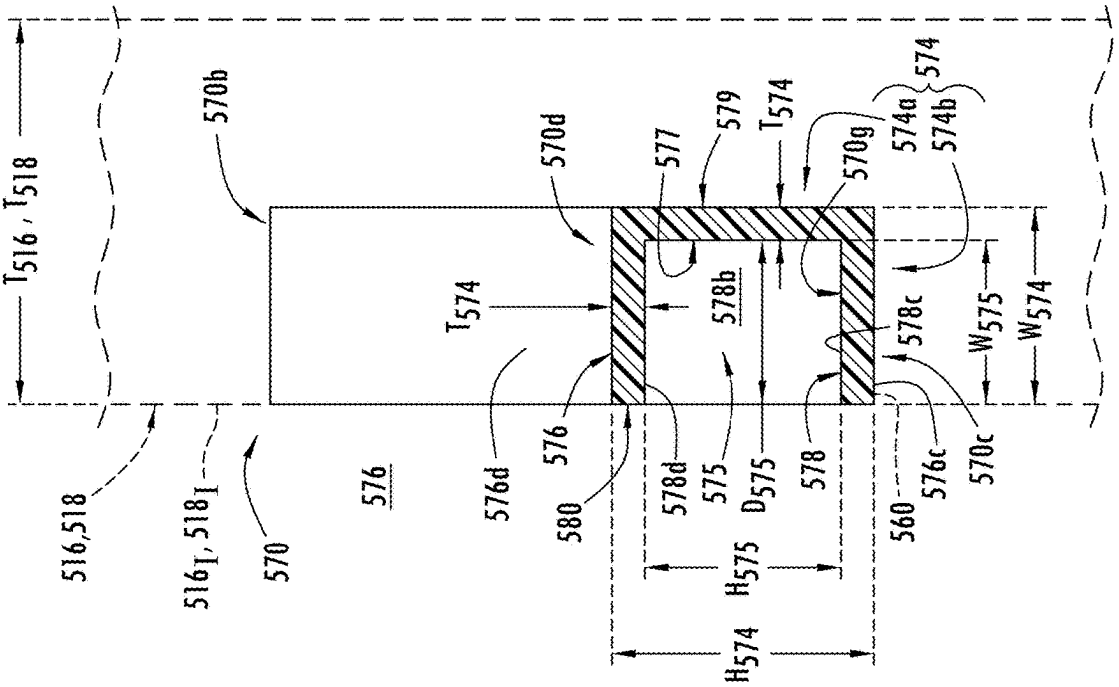


FIG. 37

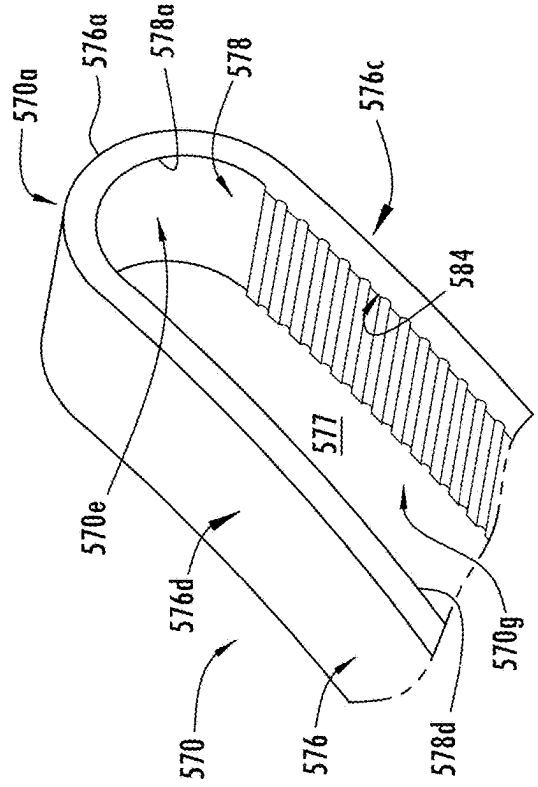


FIG. 35

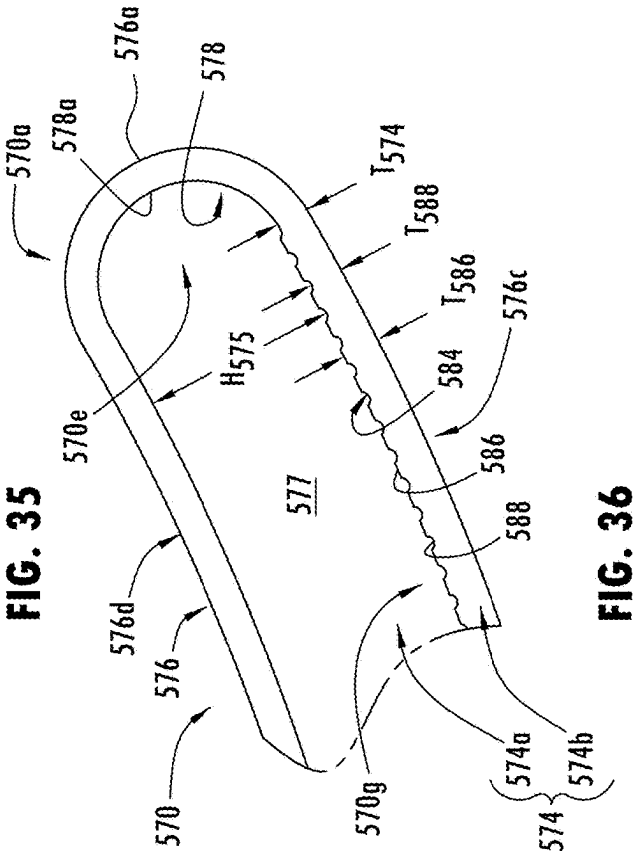
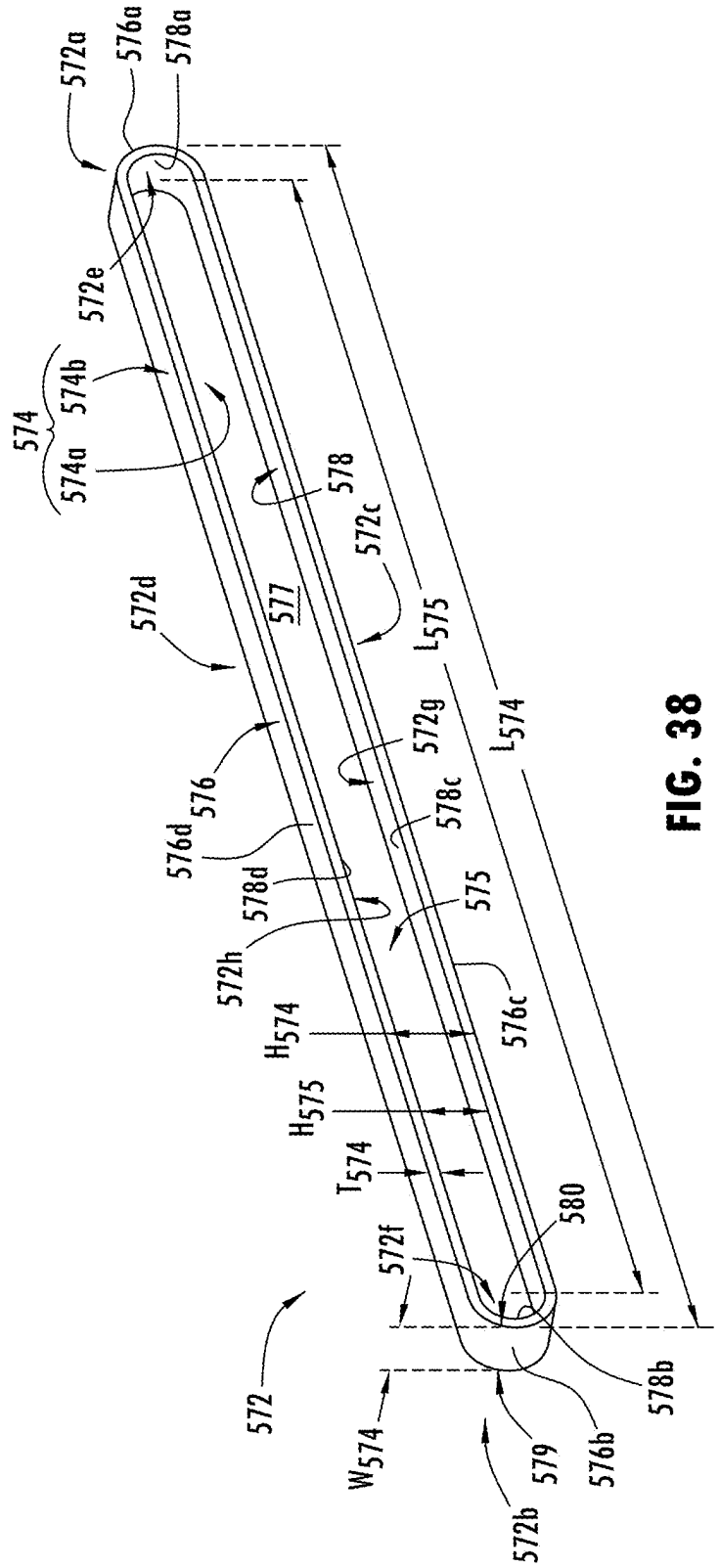


FIG. 36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572e
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574b
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572c
572d
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L575
L574
572g
576
578c
576d
578d
575
572h
576c
H574
H575
T574
580
572f
572
578b
W574
579
576b
572b

FIG. 38

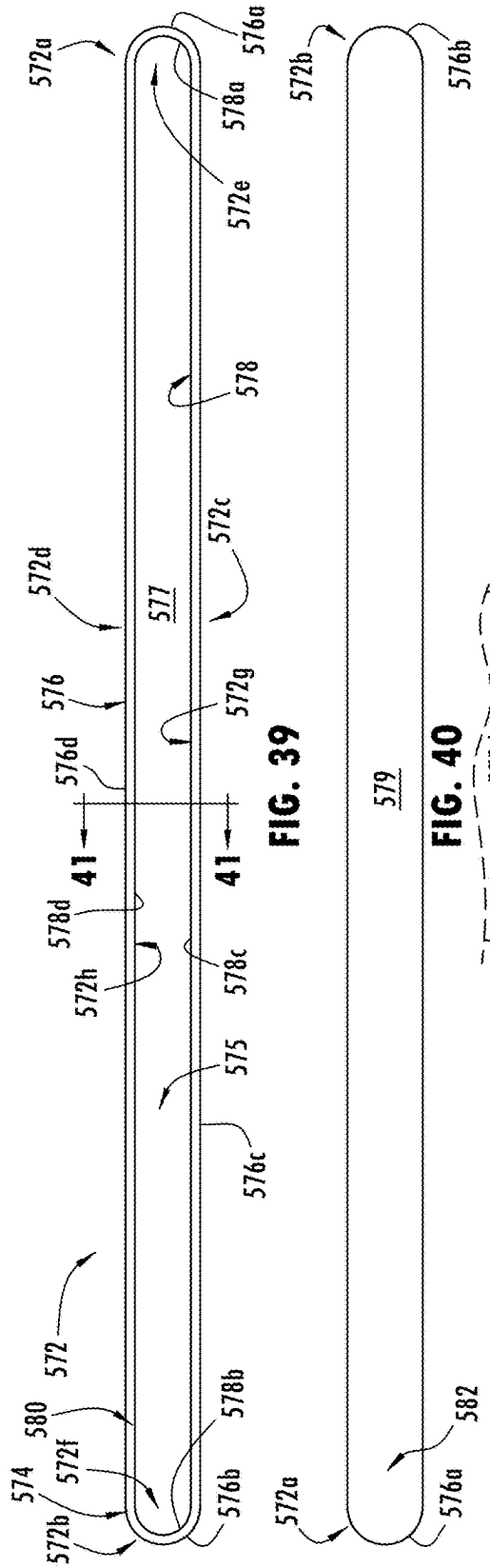

FIG. 39

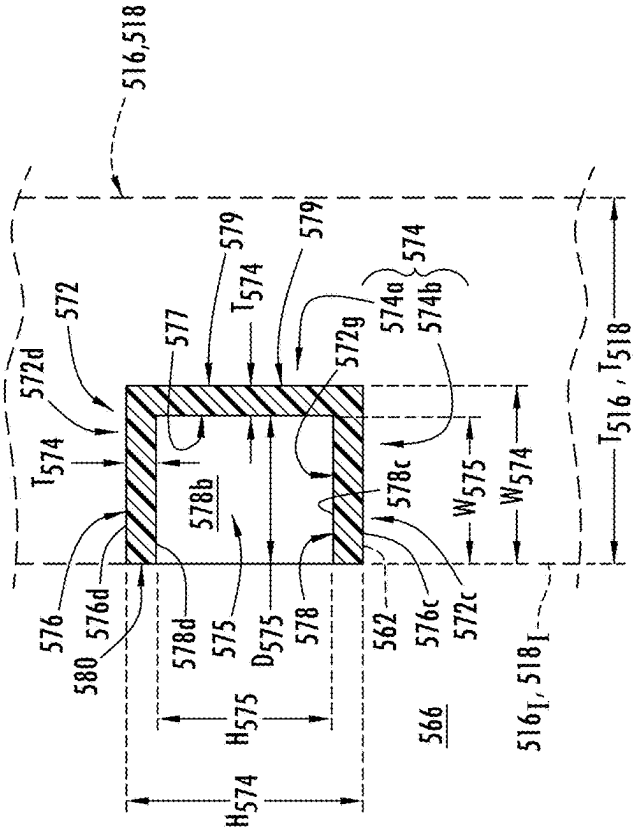

FIG. 40

FIG. 41

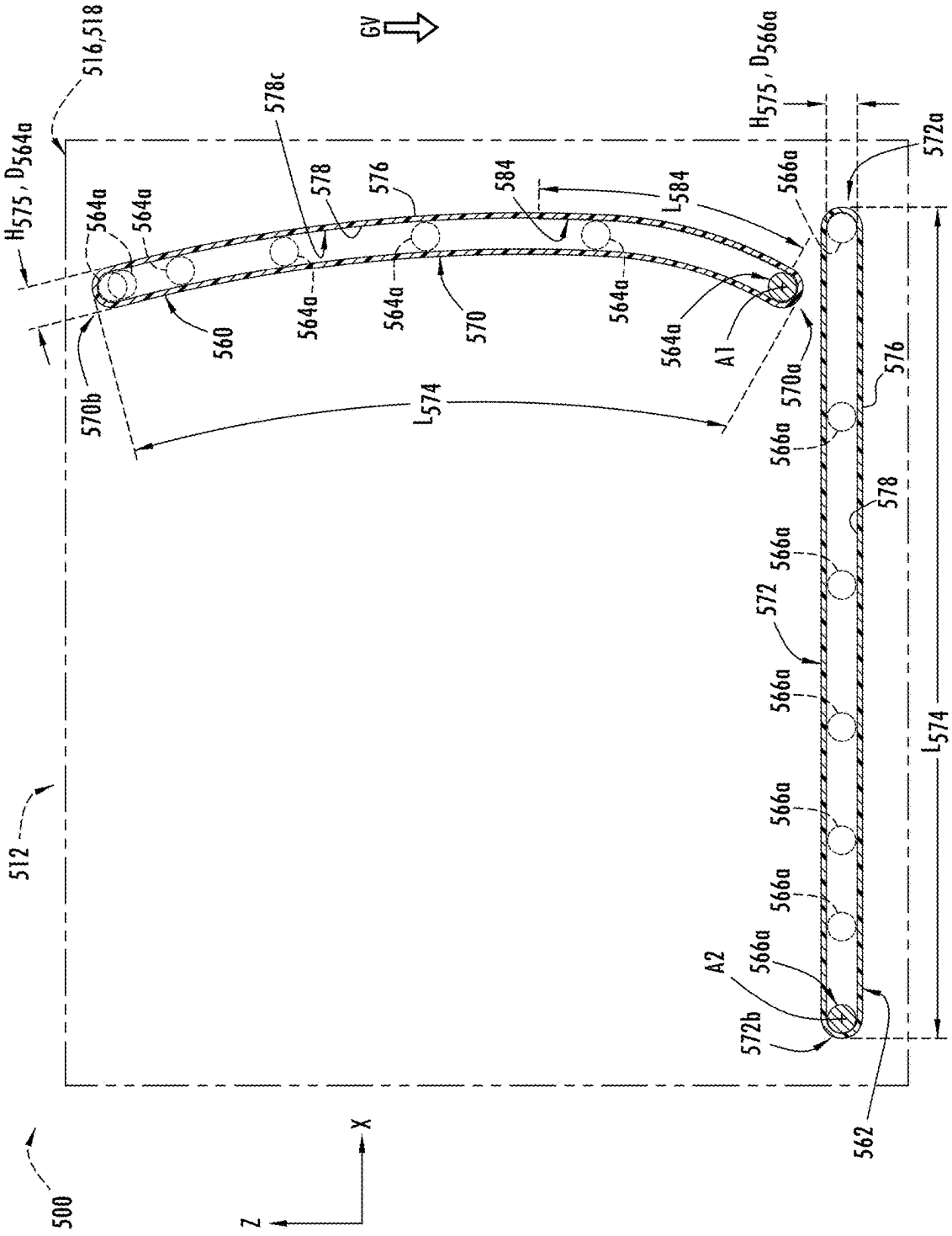
516,518
GV
H575, D564a
564a
564a
578c
578
576
584
L584
566a
572a
H575, D566a
560
564a
564a
564a
570
564a
564a
A1
570a
576
570b
L574
566a
578
566a
572
566a
566a
566a
566a
A2
572b
L574
512
500
Z
X
562

FIG. 42

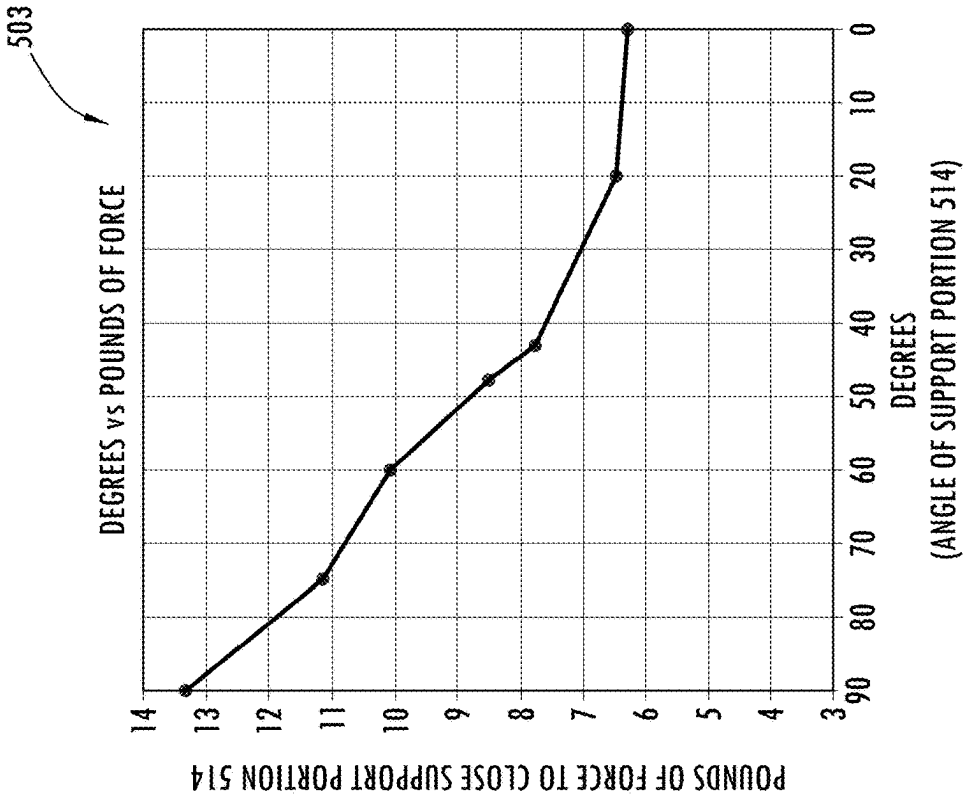
503
DEGREES vs POUNDS OF FORCE
POUNDS OF FORCE TO CLOSE SUPPORT PORTION 514
14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
DEGREES
(ANGLE OF SUPPORT PORTION 514)

FIG. 44

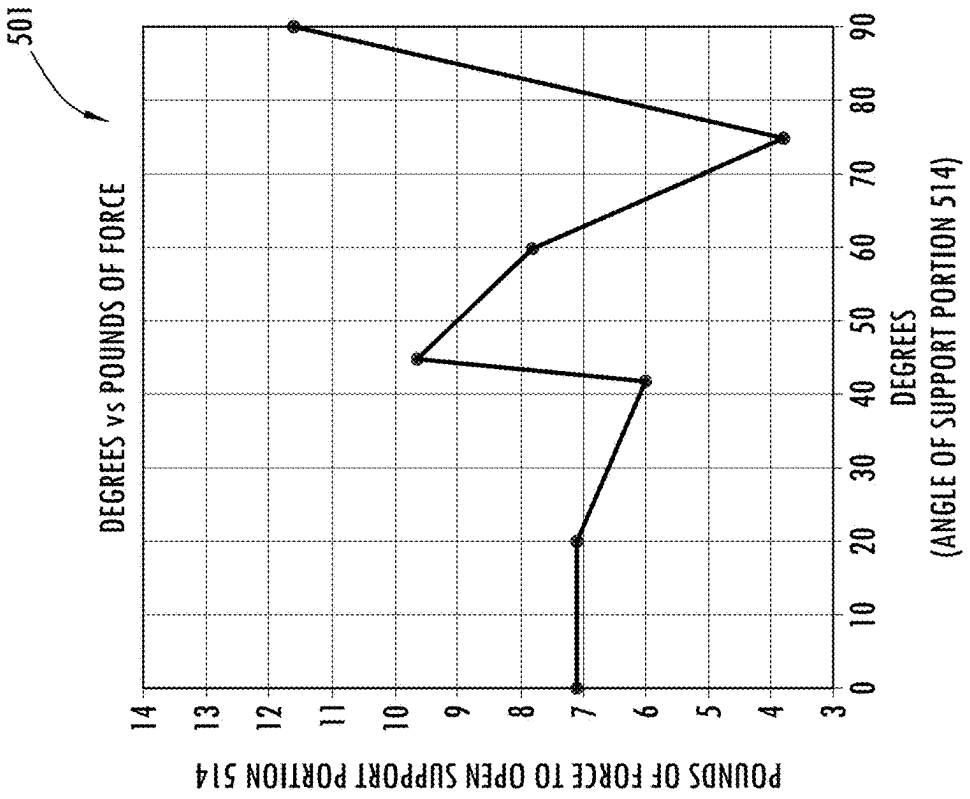
501
DEGREES vs POUNDS OF FORCE
POUNDS OF FORCE TO OPEN SUPPORT PORTION 514
14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
DEGREES
(ANGLE OF SUPPORT PORTION 514)

FIG. 43

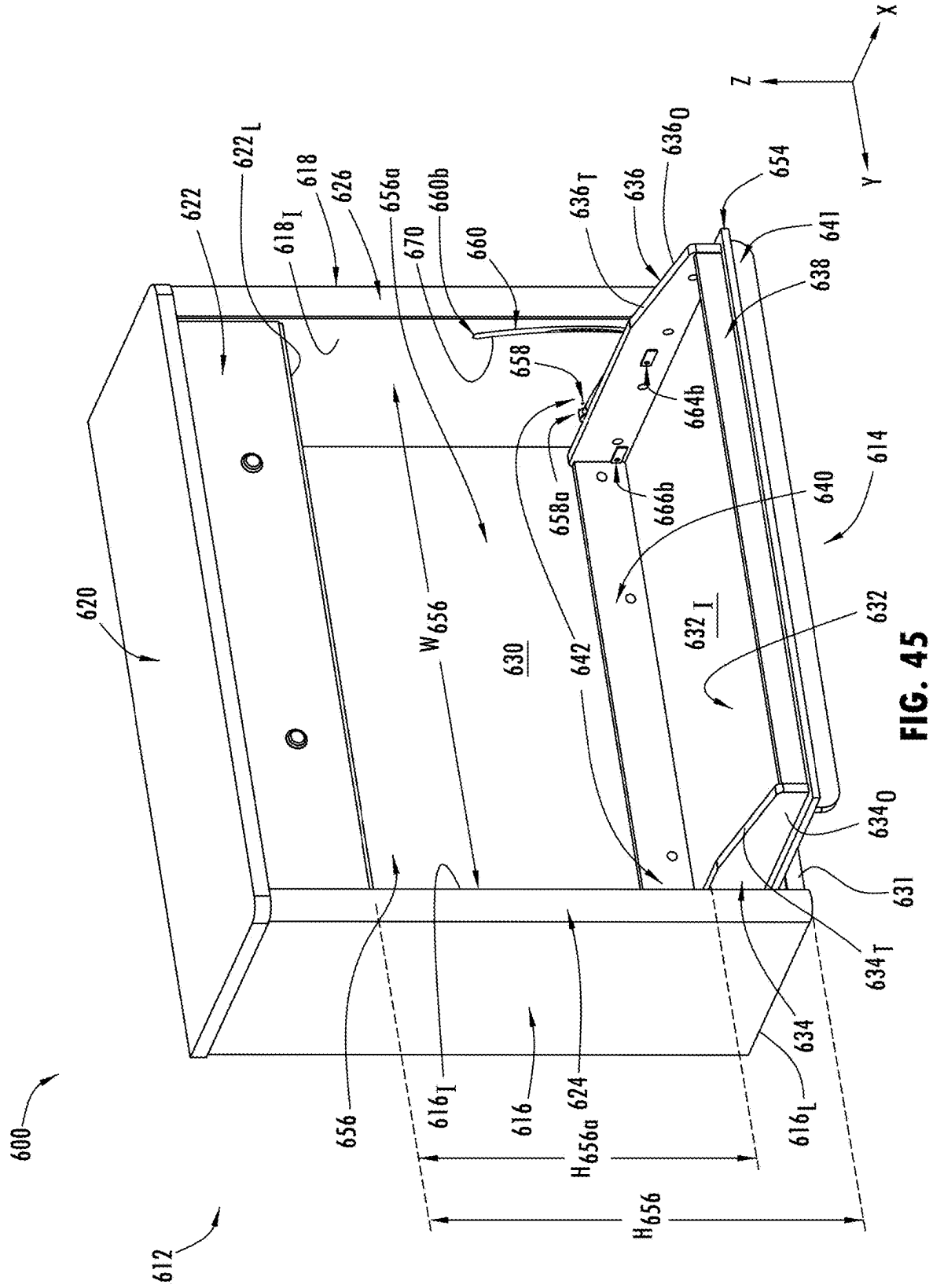
600
612
620
622
622_L
618_I
618
626
656a
670
660b
660
658
658a
642
630
W_{656}
656
616_I
616
624
H_{656a}
H_{656}
616_L
634
634_T
631
634_O
632
632_I
640
614
666b
664b
638
641
654
636_T
636
636_O
X
Y
Z

FIG. 45

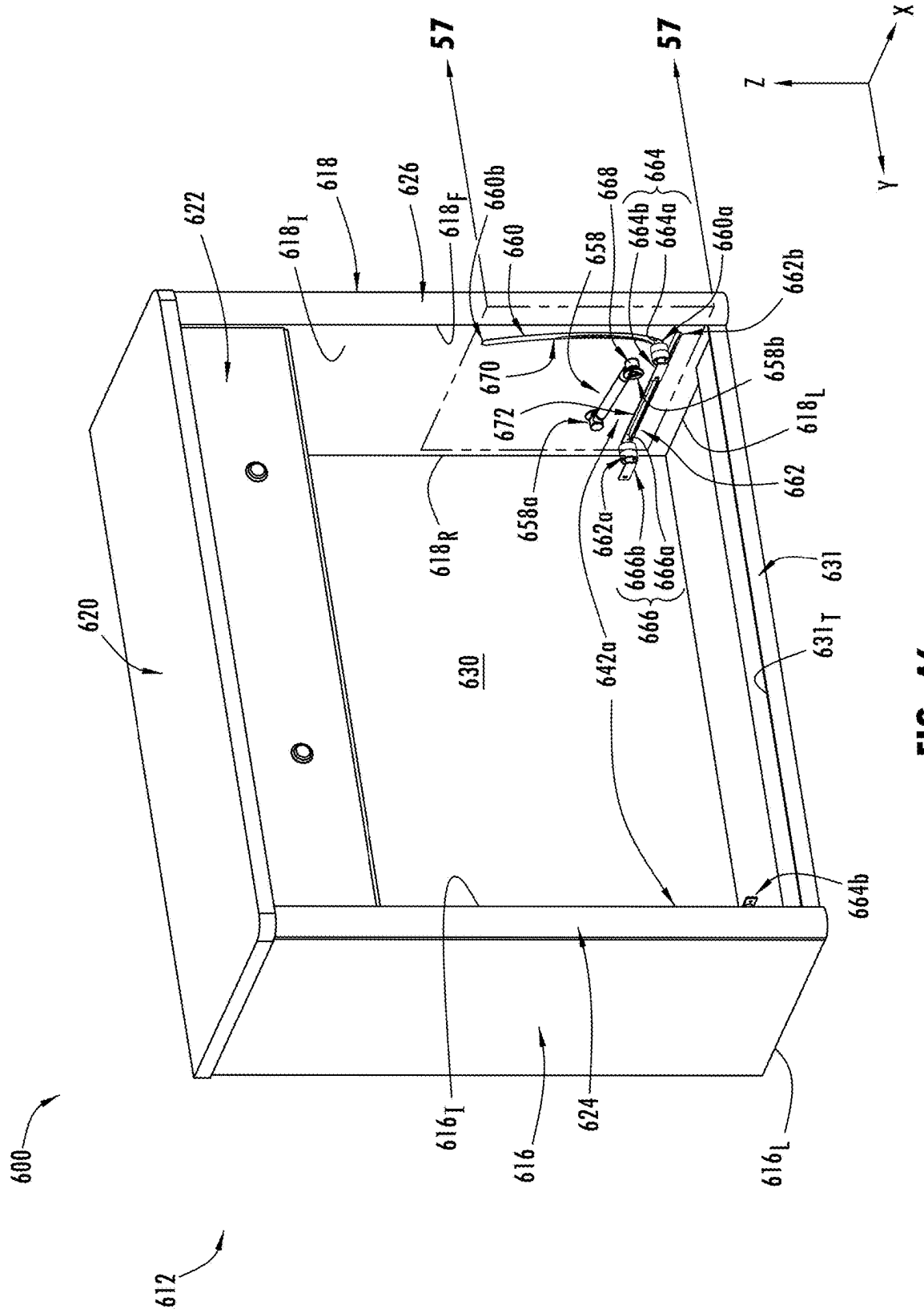
57
57
X
Z
Y
622
618
618_I
626
618_F
660b
660
658
668
664
664b
664a
660a
662b
658b
670
672
618_L
662
618_R
658a
662a
666b
666a
666
631
631_T
620
630
642a
664b
616_I
616
624
616_L
600
612

FIG. 46

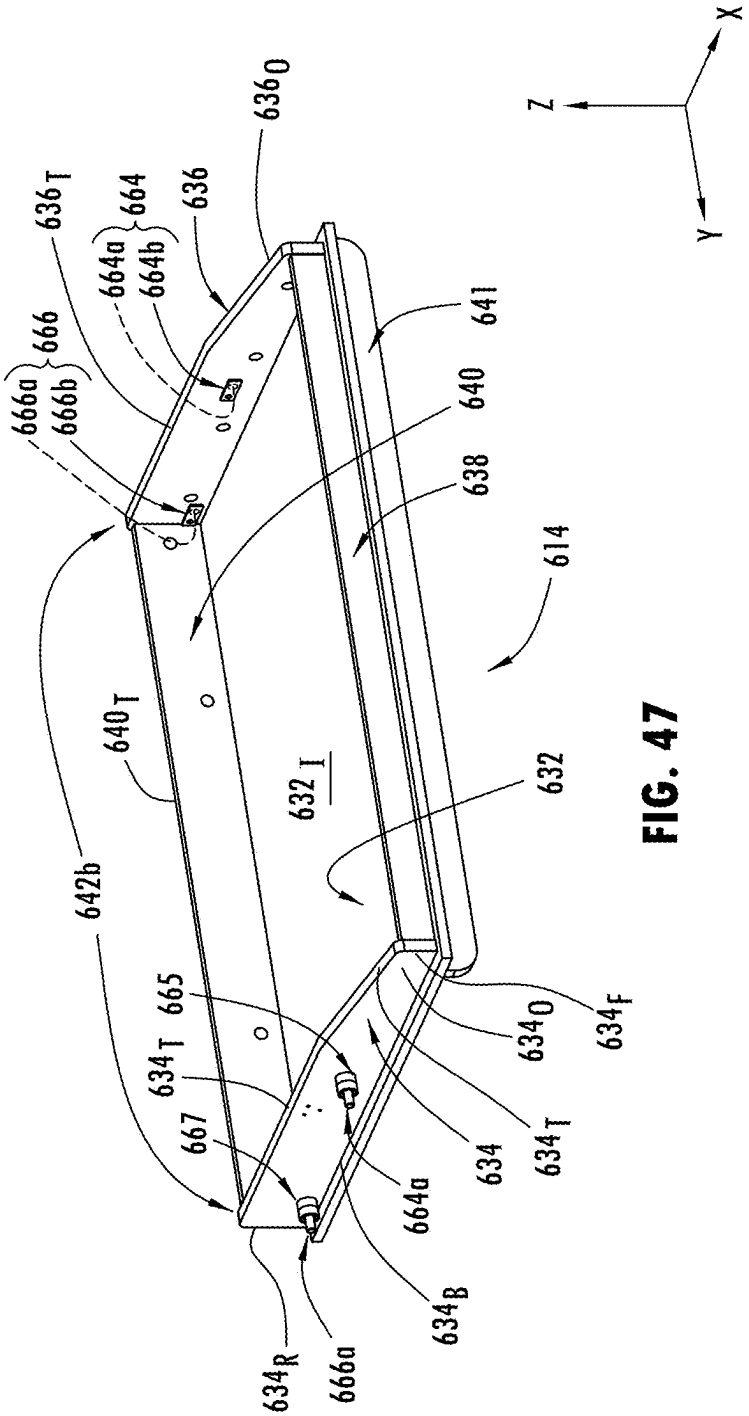
X
Z
Y
636_O
636_T
664
664a
664b
636
666
666a
666b
641
640
638
614
640_T
632_I
632
642b
665
634_T
667
634
634_T
664a
634_B
634_R
666a
634_O
634_F

FIG. 47

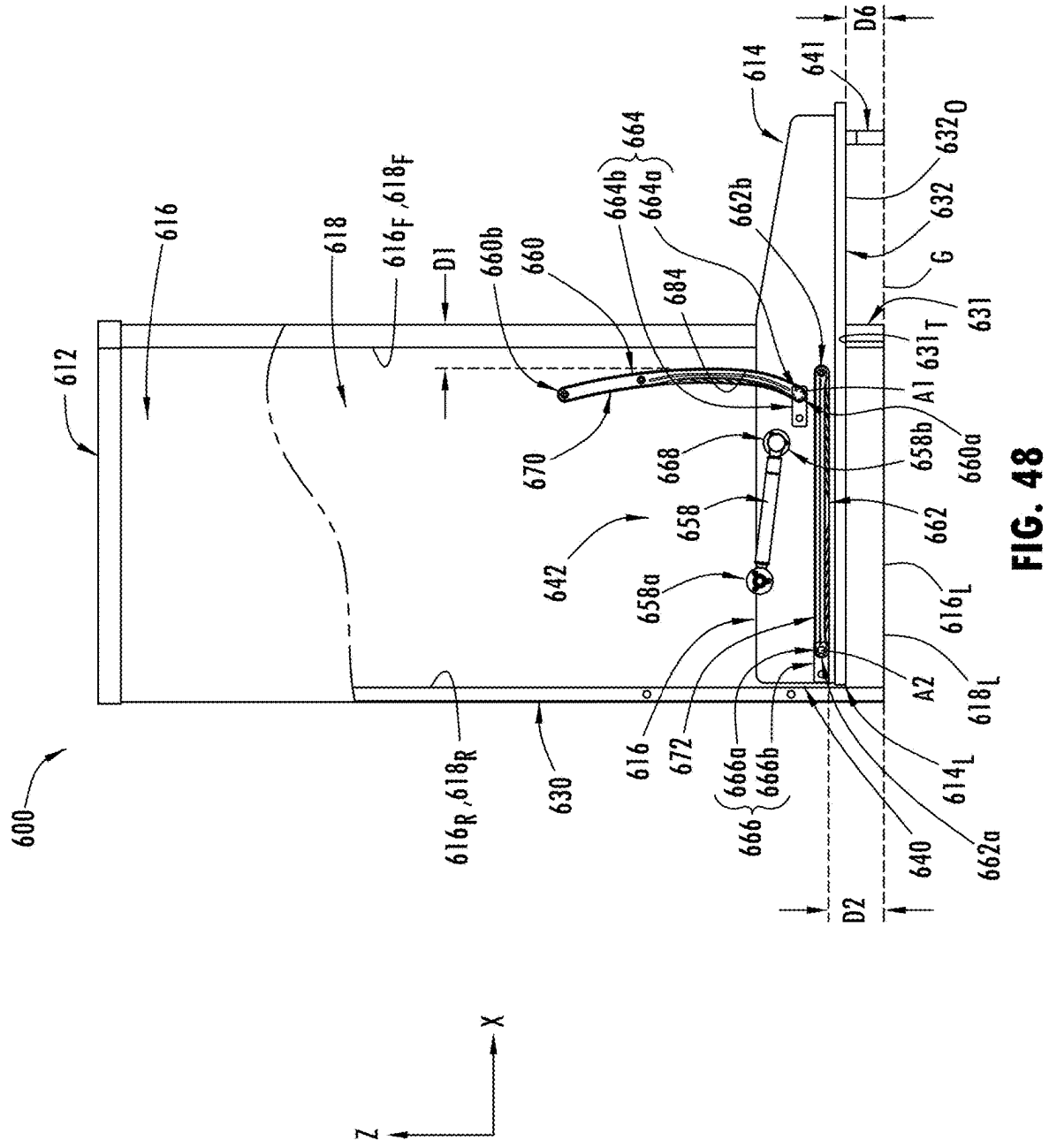
600
612
616
618
616_F, 618_F
D1
660b
660
664b
664a
664
662b
614
641
D6
632_O
632
G
631
631_T
A1
658b
660a
662
616_L
618_L
A2
614_L
662a
640
D2
666
666a
666b
672
616
630
616_R, 618_R
642
658a
658
668
670
684
Z
X

FIG. 48

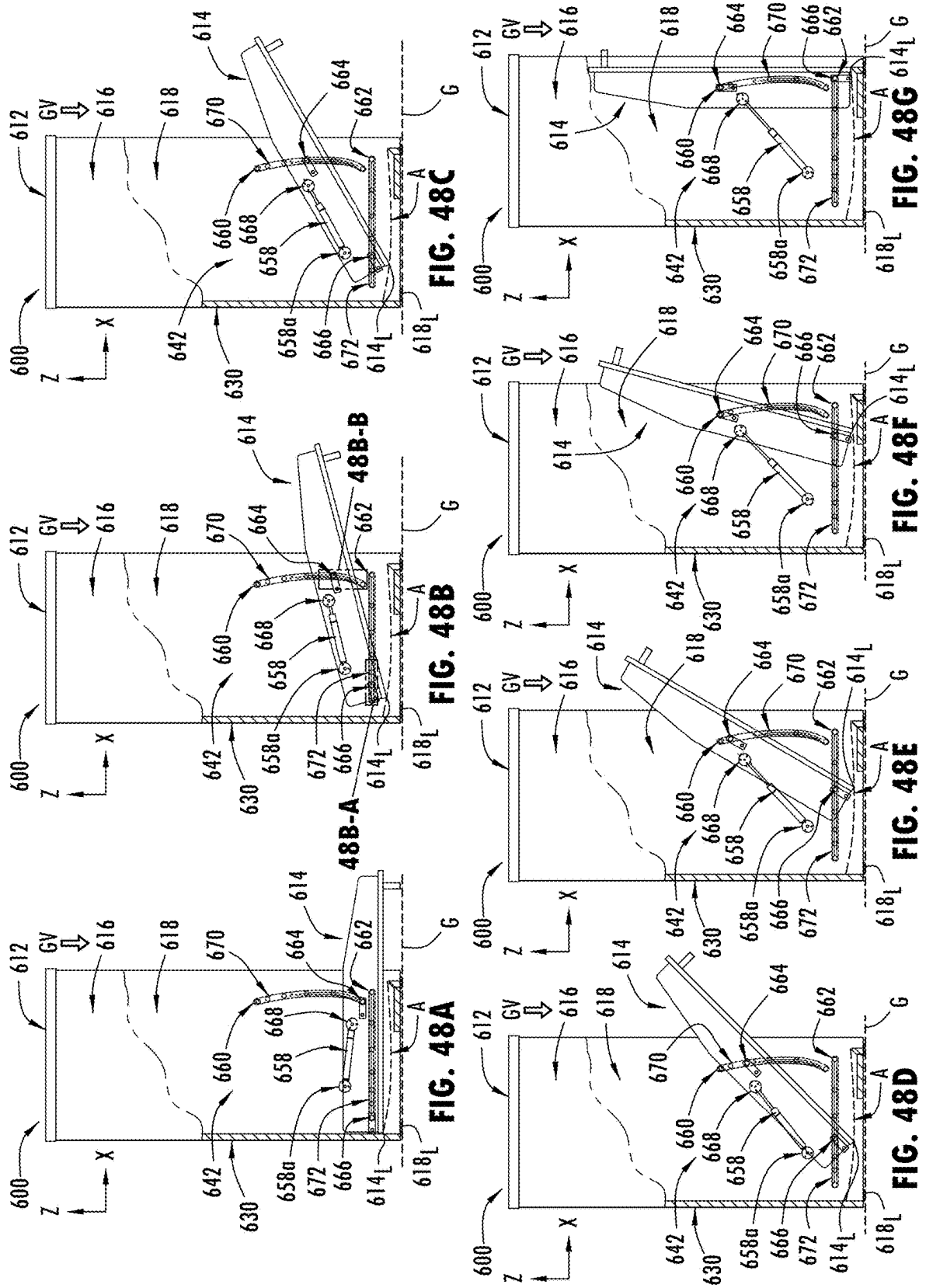

FIG. 48A

FIG. 48B

FIG. 48C

FIG. 48D

FIG. 48E

FIG. 48F

FIG. 48G

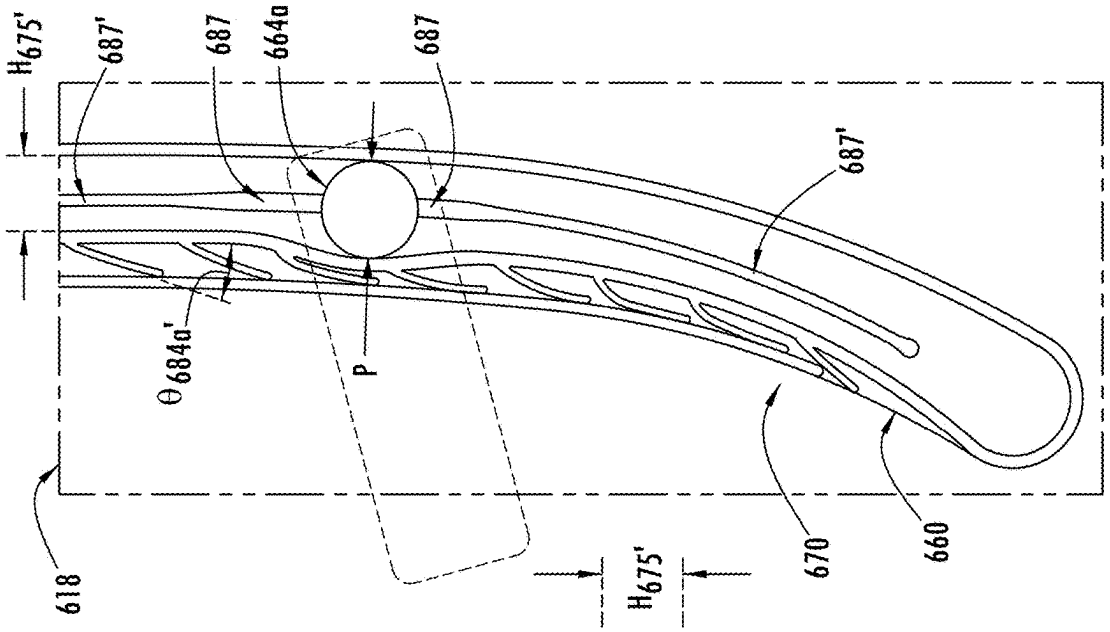

FIG. 48B-B

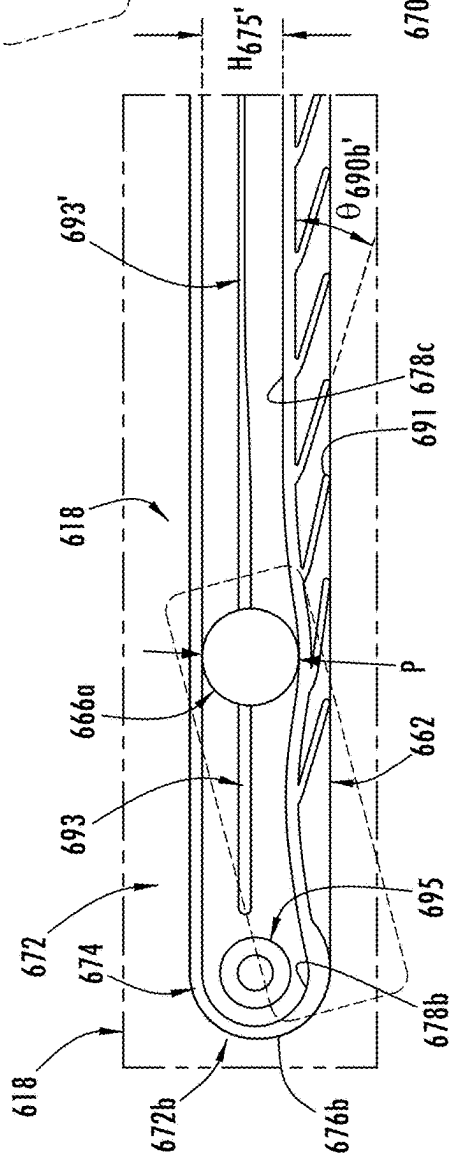

FIG. 48B-A

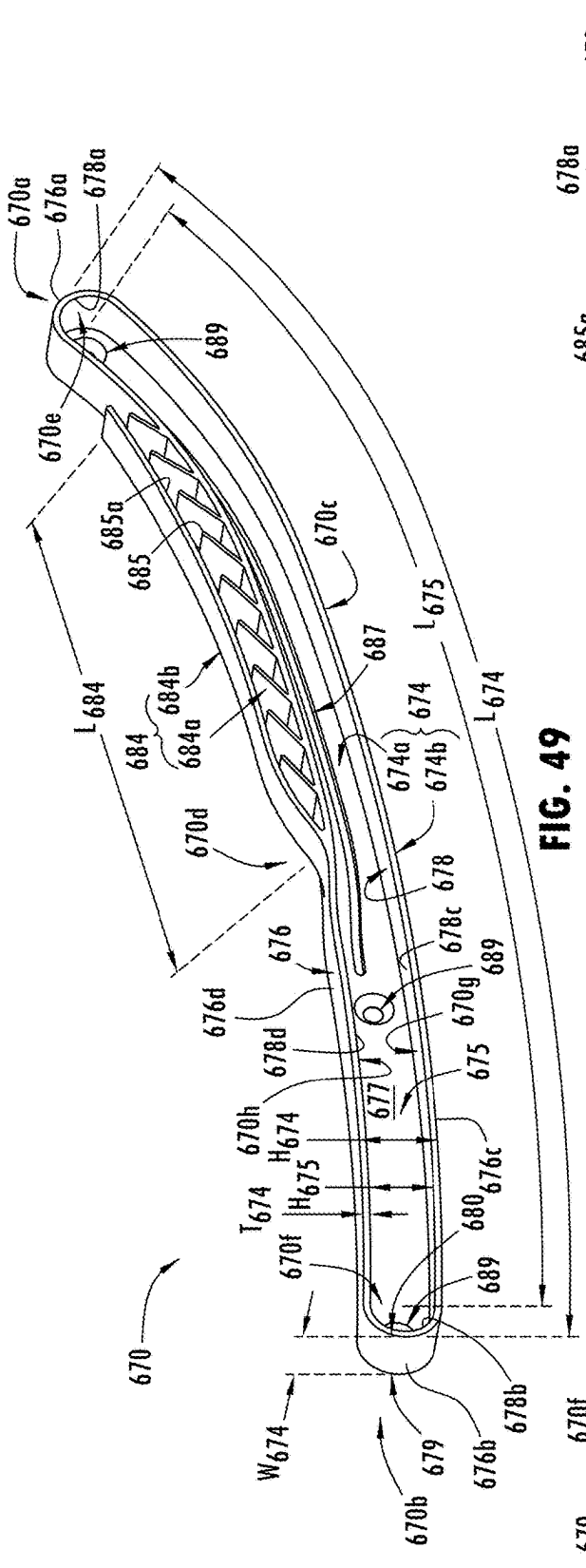

FIG. 49

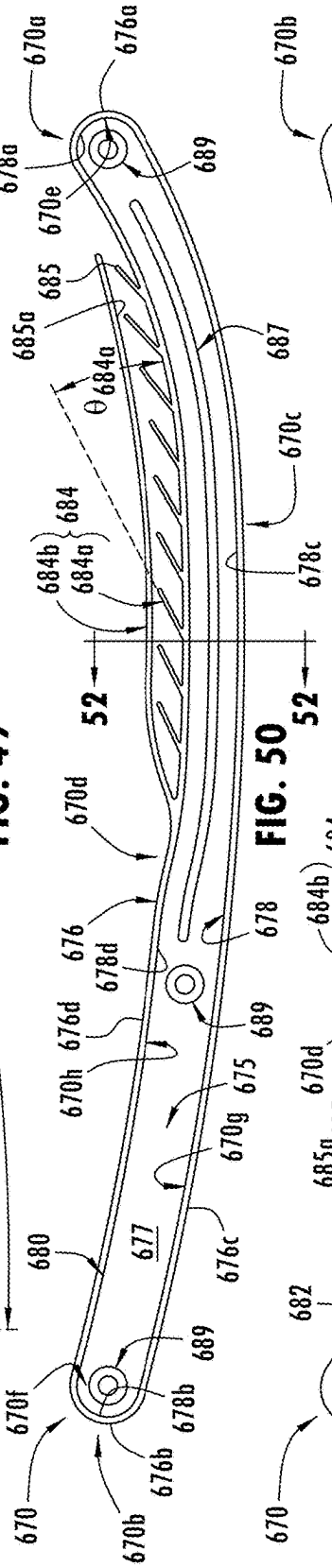

FIG. 50

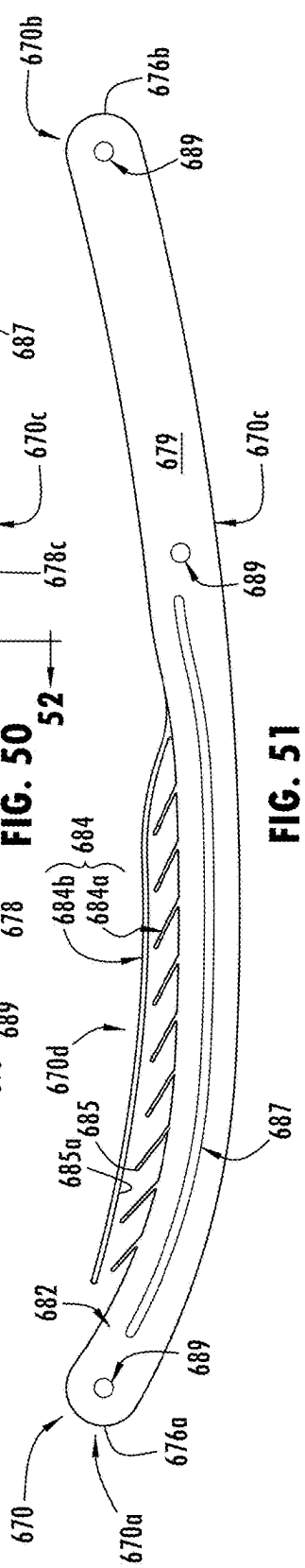

FIG. 51

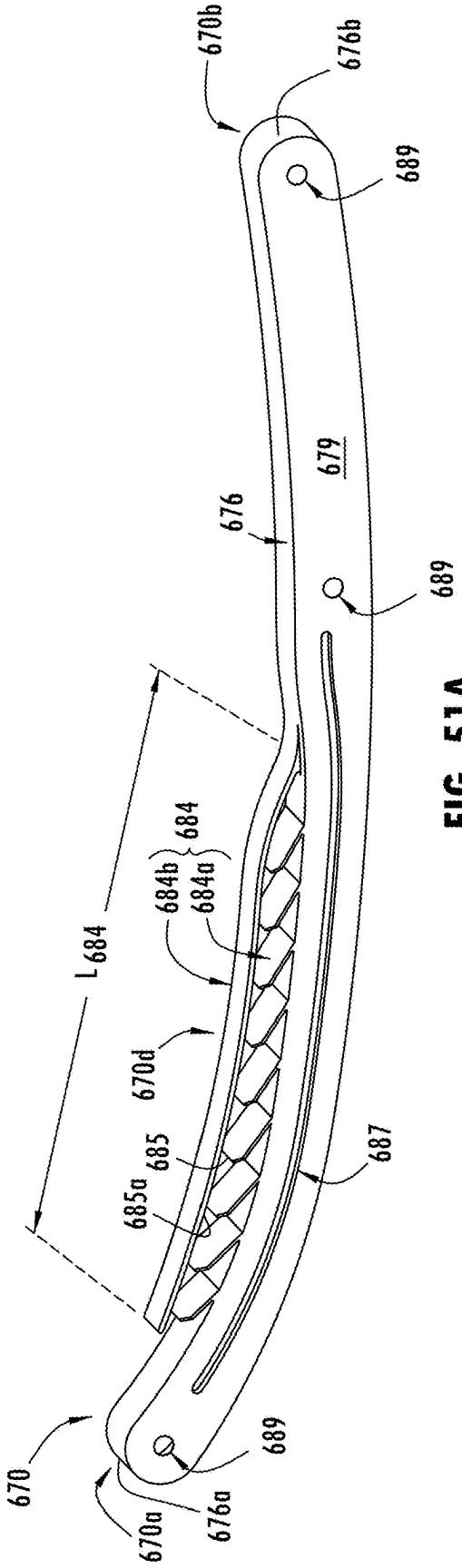

FIG. 51A

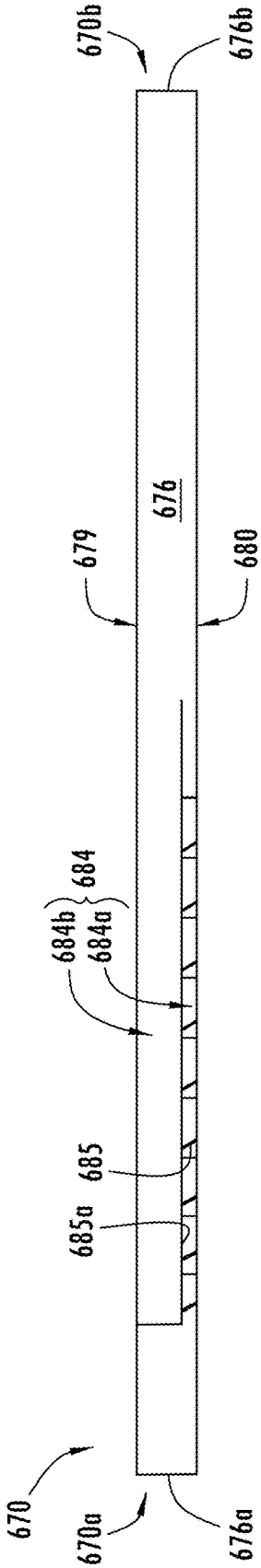

FIG. 51B

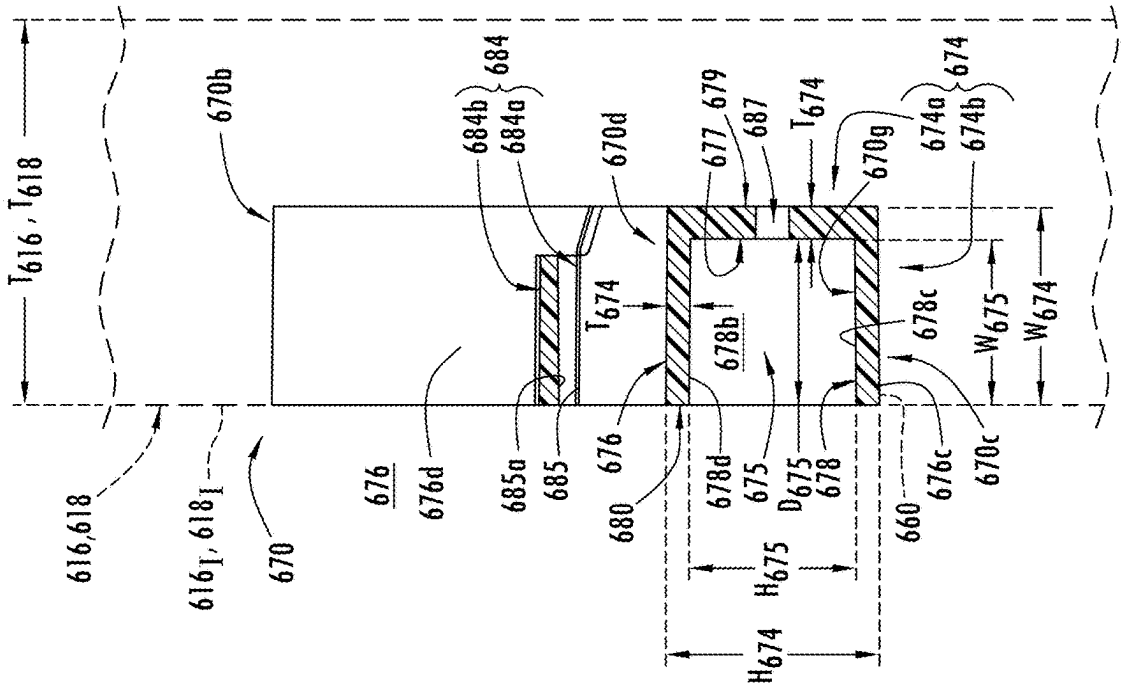
T_{616}, T_{618}
670b
684
684b
684a
670d
677
679
687
T_{674}
670g
674
674a
674b
678c
W_{675}
W_{674}
T_{674}
678b
676
676d
685a
685
676
680
678d
675
D_{675}
678
660
676c
670c
616,618
616_I, 618_I
670
H_{675}
H_{674}

FIG. 52

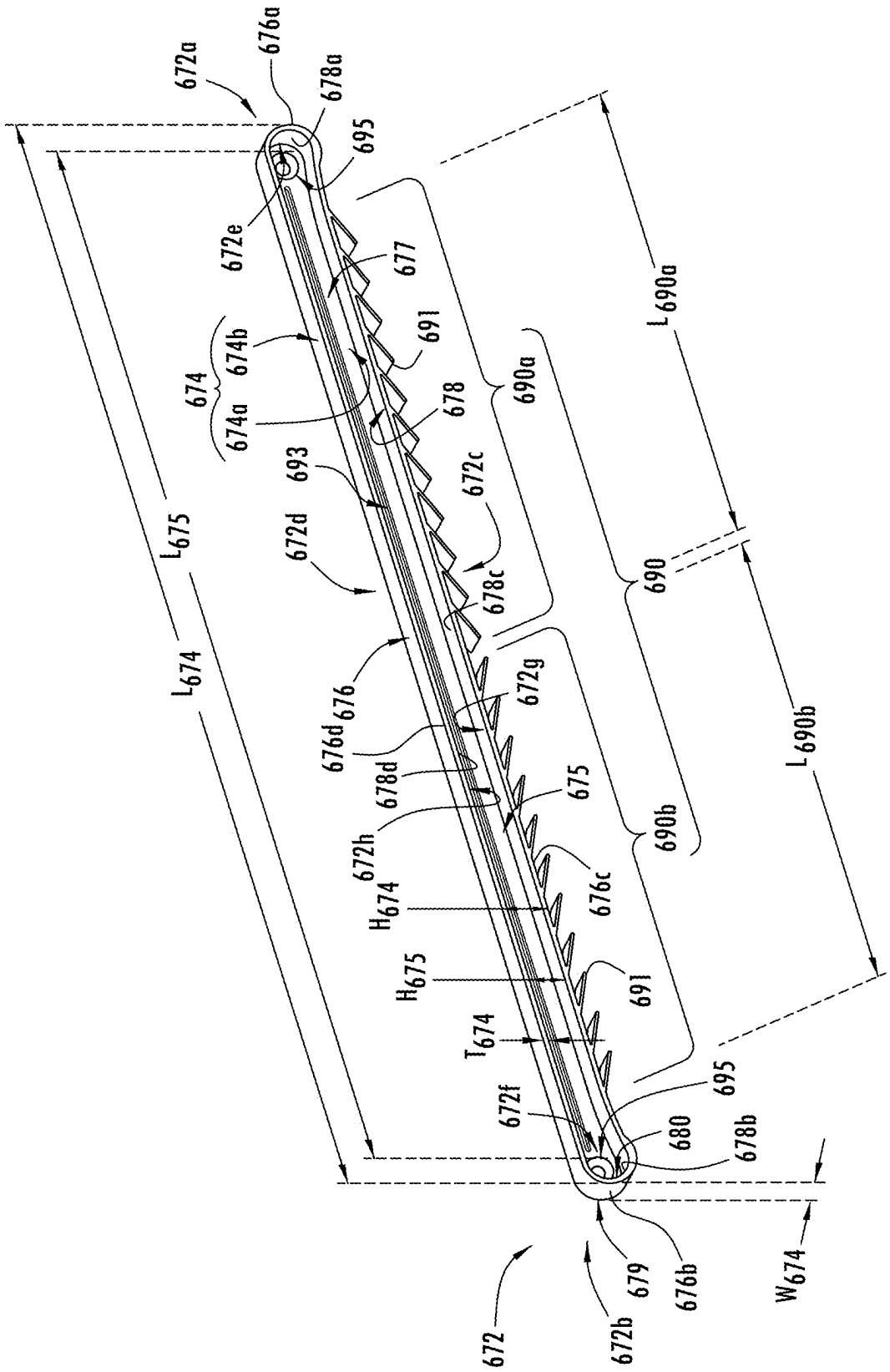
672a
676a
678a
695
672e
677
691
674
674b
674a
678
693
672c
672d
678c
676
676d
672g
678d
675
672h
676c
H674
H675
691
T674
672f
695
680
678b
672
672b
679
676b
W674
L675
L674
690a
690
690b
L690a
L690b

FIG. 53

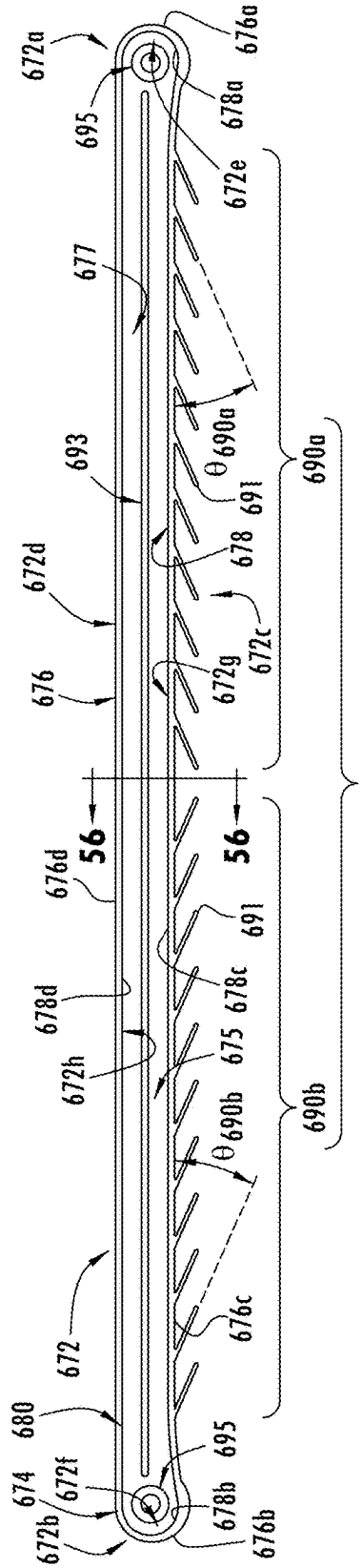

FIG. 54

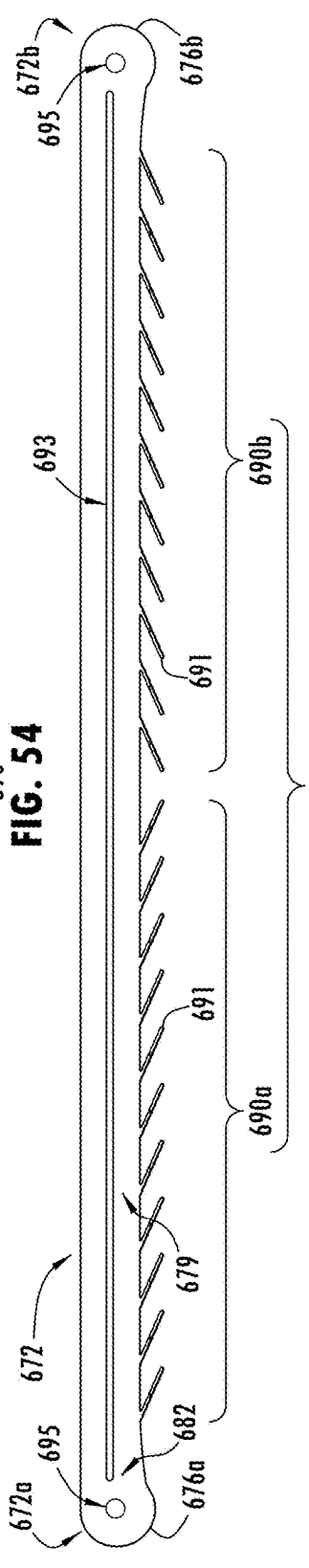

FIG. 55

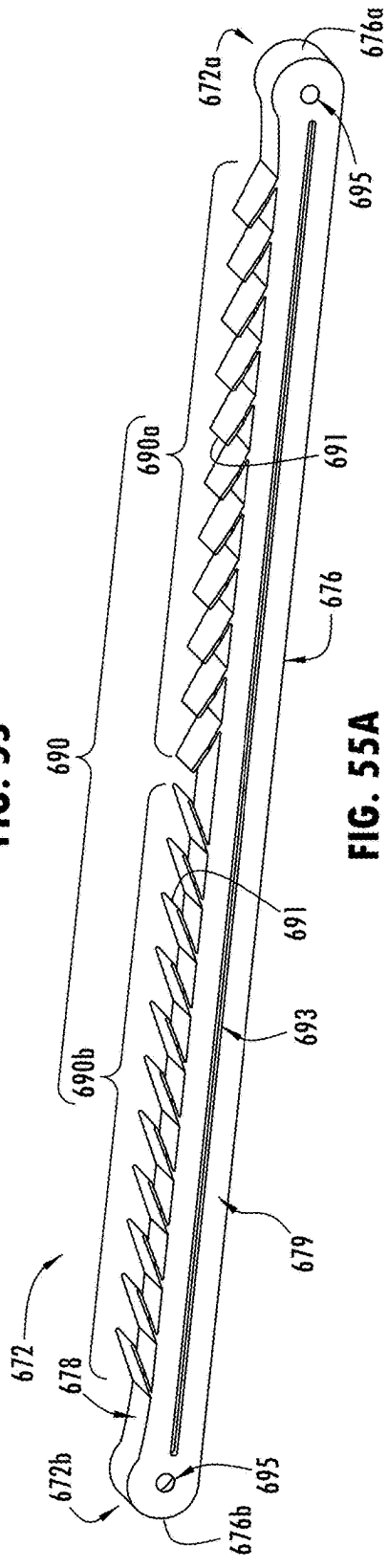

FIG. 55A

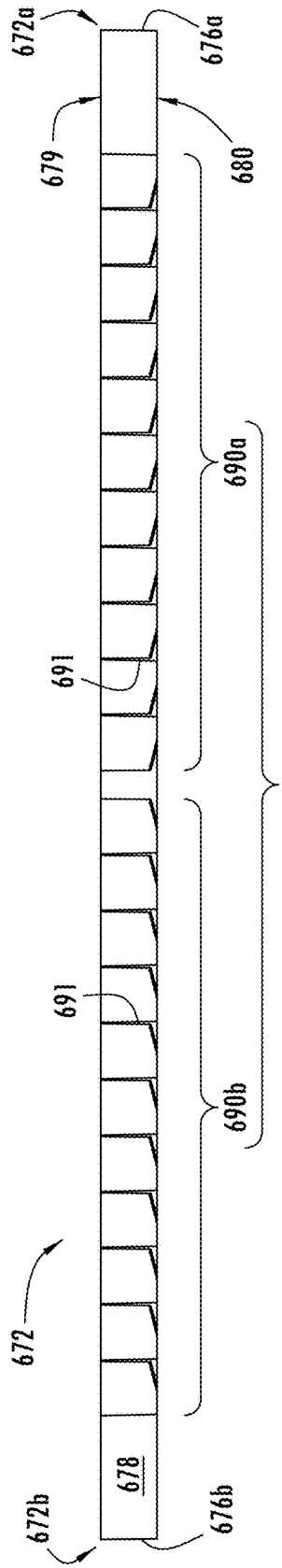

FIG. 55B

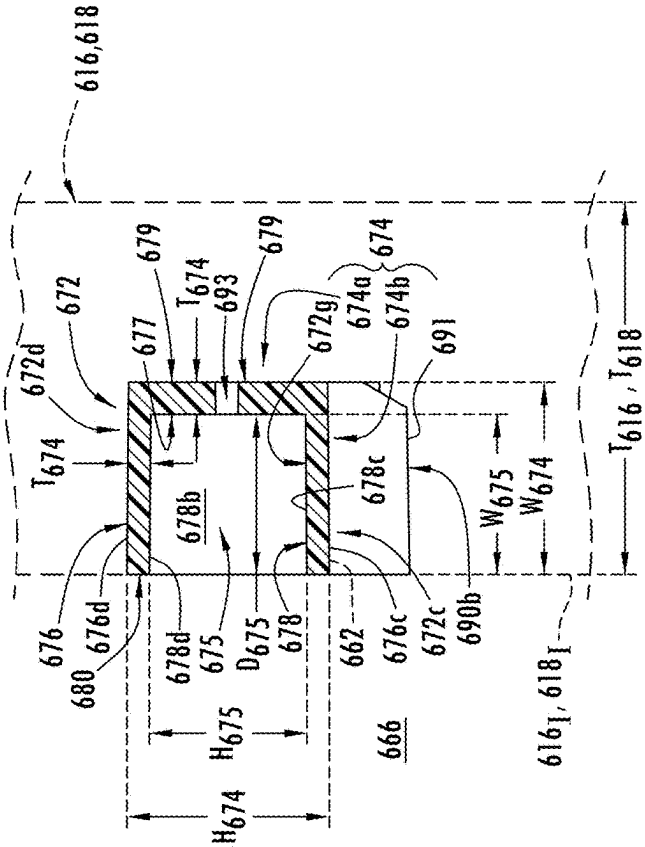

FIG. 56

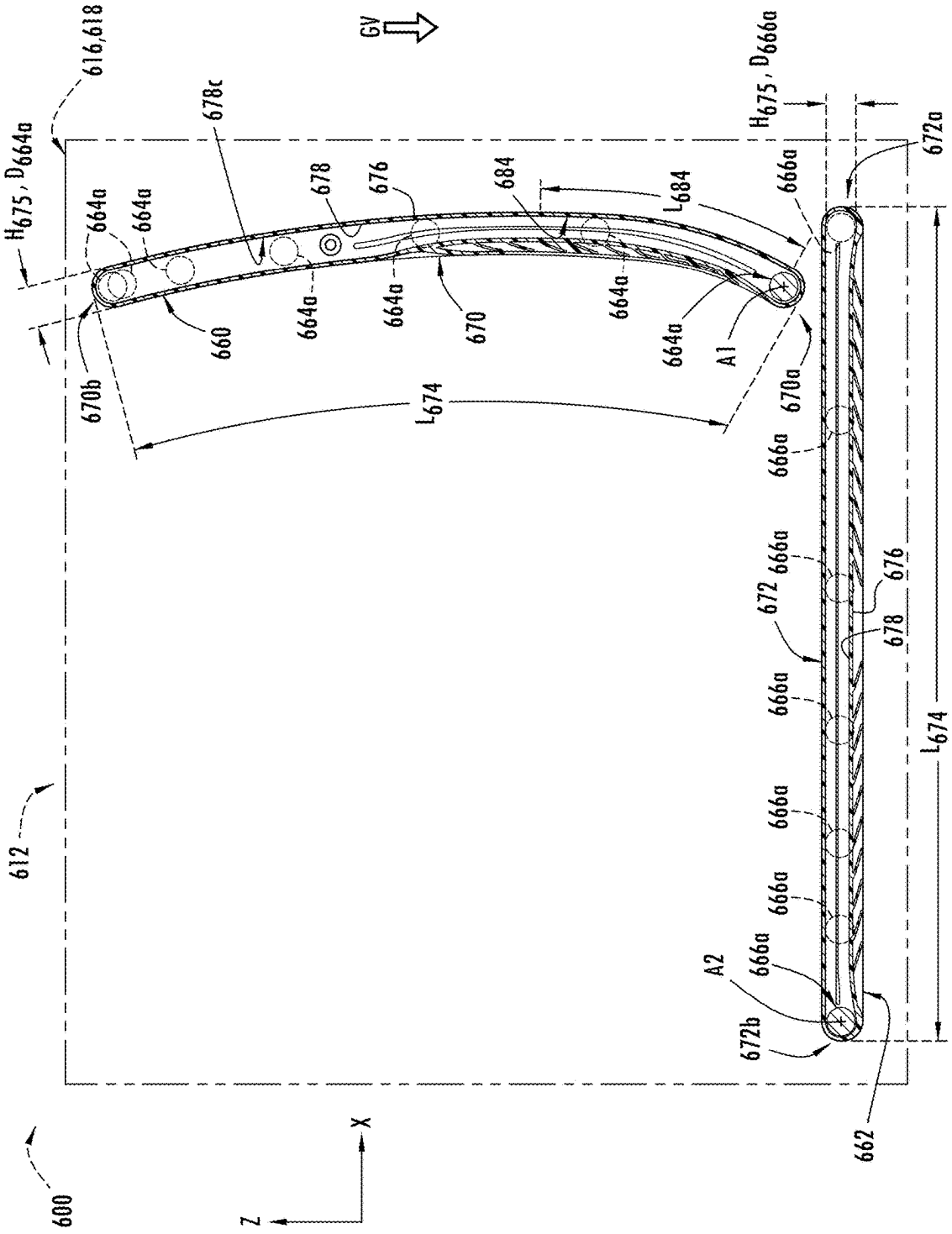
616,618
GV
H675, D666a
678c
H675, D664a
672a
664a
664a
678
676
684
L684
666a
660
664a
664a
670
664a
664a
A1
670b
670a
L674
666a
666a
672
676
678
666a
666a
666a
666a
A2
666a
672b
662
612
600
X
Z

FIG. 57

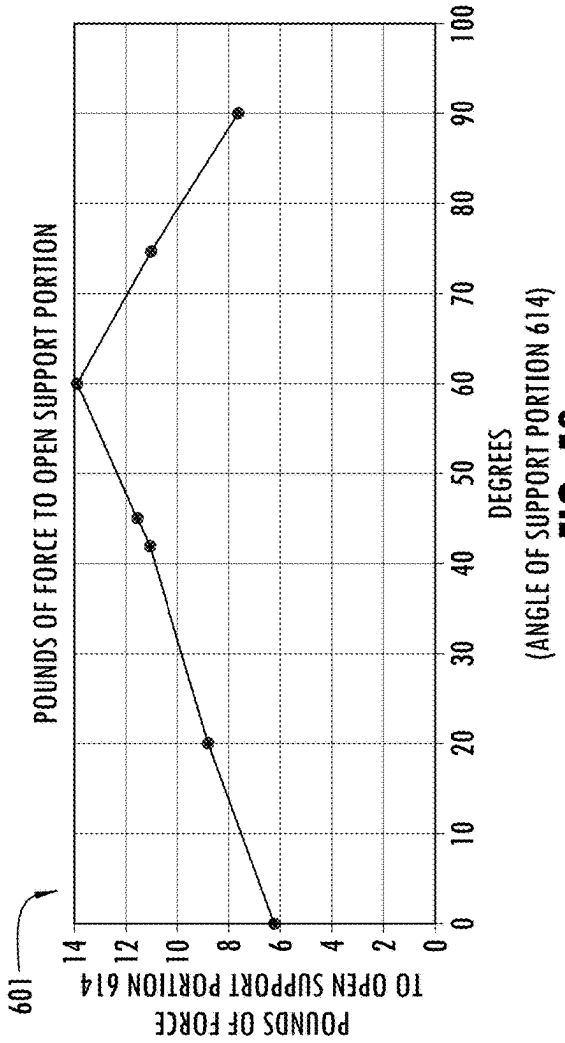
601
POUNDS OF FORCE TO OPEN SUPPORT PORTION
POUNDS OF FORCE TO OPEN SUPPORT PORTION 614
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
DEGREES
(ANGLE OF SUPPORT PORTION 614)

FIG. 58

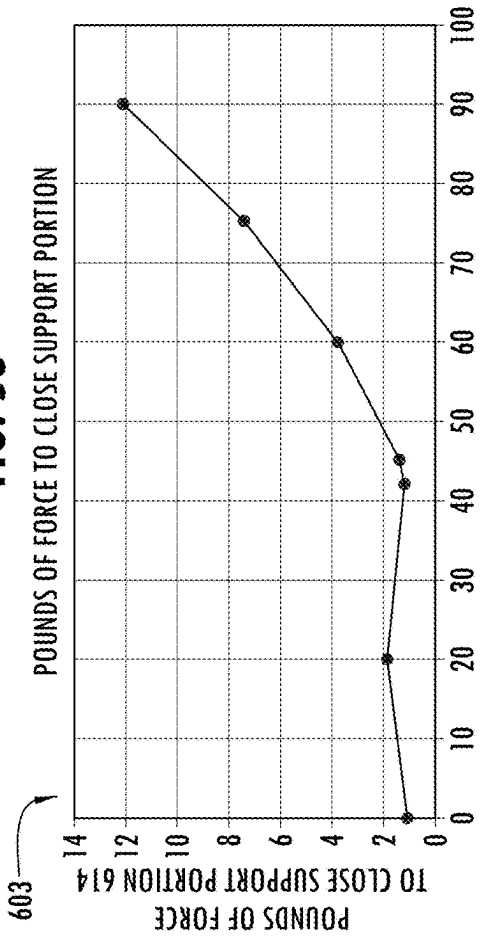
603
POUNDS OF FORCE TO CLOSE SUPPORT PORTION
POUNDS OF FORCE TO CLOSE SUPPORT PORTION 614
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
DEGREES
(ANGLE OF SUPPORT PORTION 614)

FIG. 59

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 a 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. **16**A 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. **16**B 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 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. **23**A 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. **23**B is another side view of the container according to FIG. **23**A including the support portion transitioned from the deployed orientation to a partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0045] FIG. **23**C is another side view of the container according to FIG. **23**B 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. **23**D is another side view of the container according to FIG. **23**C 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. **23**E is another side view of the container according to FIG. **23**D 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. **23**F is another side view of the container according to FIG. **23**E 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. **31**A 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. **31**B is another side view of the container according to FIG. **31**A including the support portion transitioned from the deployed orientation to a partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.

[0059] FIG. **31**C is another side view of the container according to FIG. **31**B 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. **31**D is another side view of the container according to FIG. **31**C 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. **31**E is another side view of the container according to FIG. **31**D 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. **31**F is another side view of the container according to FIG. **31**E 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. **31**G is another side view of the container according to FIG. **31**F 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. **48**A 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. **48**B is another side view of the container according to FIG. **48**A including the support portion transitioned from the deployed orientation to a partially stowed orientation relative the base portion.
[0083] FIG. **48**C is another side view of the container according to FIG. **48**B 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. **48**D is another side view of the container according to FIG. **48**C 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. **48**E is another side view of the container according to FIG. **48**D 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. **48**F is another side view of the container according to FIG. **48**E 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. **48**G is another side view of the container according to FIG. **48**F 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. **48**B-A is an enlarged view of the container according to line **48**B-A of FIG. **48**B.
[0089] FIG. **48**B-B is an enlarged view of the container according to line **48**B-B of FIG. **48**B.
[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. **51**A is a rear perspective view of the track insert of FIG. **49**.
[0094] FIG. **51**B 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. **55**A is a rear perspective view of the track insert of FIG. **53**.
[0101] FIG. **55**B 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. **16**A-**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. **16**A-**16**B, 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. **16**A) and a housing (see, e.g., reference numeral **3** at FIGS. **16**A-**16**B). 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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. **16**A-**16**B, **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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A). Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ that define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$. Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A), the pillow **1** may be inserted through the opening $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) for arrangement within the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** and upon the panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ (see, e.g., FIG. **18**) of the housing **3**. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **30**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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 $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 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 **16**-**30** that form the base portion **12** to a second panel P_2 (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 F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 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 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 **16**-**30** of the base portion **12**. 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}).

[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 $\mathbf{22}_{S1}$ of the shelf panel **22** is secured to an inner side surface **161** of the first leg member **16**. A second side surface $\mathbf{22}_{S2}$ of the shelf panel **22** (that is opposite the first side surface $\mathbf{22}_{S1}$ of the shelf panel **22**) is secured to an inner side surface **181** of the second leg member **18**. An upper surface $\mathbf{16}_U$ of the first leg member **16** is secured to a lower surface $\mathbf{20}_L$ of the roof panel **20** near a first side surface $\mathbf{20}_{S1}$ of the roof panel **20**. An upper surface $\mathbf{18}_U$ of the second leg member **18** is secured to the lower surface $\mathbf{20}_L$ of the roof panel **20** near a second side surface $\mathbf{20}_{S2}$ of the roof panel **20** (that is opposite the first side surface $\mathbf{20}_{S1}$ of the roof panel **20**).

[0117] The optional first leg member trim panel **24** may be optionally-secured to a front surface $\mathbf{16}_F$ of the first leg member **16**. The optional second leg member trim panel **26** may be optionally-secured to a front surface $\mathbf{18}_F$ of the second leg member **18**. The optional shelf trim panel **28** may be optionally-secured to a front surface $\mathbf{18}_F$ of the shelf panel **22**. The optional rear trim panel **30** may be secured to one or more of: a rear surface $\mathbf{16}_R$ of the first leg member **16**; a rear surface $\mathbf{18}_R$ of the second leg member **18**; a rear surface $\mathbf{20}_R$ of the roof panel **20**; and a rear surface $\mathbf{22}_R$ 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 $\mathbf{34}_L$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_{S1}$ of the support panel **32**. A lower surface $\mathbf{36}_L$ of the second side panel **36** is secured to the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32** near a second side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S2}$ of the support panel **32** (that is opposite the first side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S1}$ of the support panel **32**).

[0121] A lower surface $\mathbf{38}_L$ of the first end panel **38** is secured to the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32** near a third side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S3}$ of the support panel **32**; the third side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S3}$ of the support panel **32** is connected to a first end of the first side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S1}$ of the support panel **32** and a first end of the second side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S2}$ of the support panel **32**. A lower surface **40**L of the second end panel **40** is secured to the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32** near a fourth side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S4}$ of the support panel **32** (that is opposite the third side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S3}$ of the support panel **32**); furthermore, the fourth side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S4}$ of the support panel **32** is connected to a second end of the first side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S1}$ of the support panel **32** and a second end of the second side surface $\mathbf{32}_{S2}$ 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 **42***a* (see, e.g., FIGS. **14-15**), a first spring leg **42***b* (see, e.g., FIGS. **14-15**), and a second spring leg **42***c* (see, e.g., FIGS. **14-15**). When arranged in an at-rest state (as seen at FIGS. **13-15**), the first spring leg **42***b* extends in a first direction, and the second spring leg **42***c* 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 **42***d* (see, e.g., FIGS. **14-15**) extending through the coiled body **42***a* 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 $\mathbf{18}_I$ 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 **42***b* 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 **42***c* of the one or more torsion springs **42**. Accordingly, the one or more torsion springs **42** (defined by the coiled body **42***a*, the first spring leg **42***b*, and the second spring leg **42***c*) 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 $\mathbf{16}_P$ (see, e.g., FIG. **4**) formed near a lower end $\mathbf{16}_L$ of the first leg member **16** of the base portion **12**; and (2) a pivot pin passage $\mathbf{34}_P$ (see, e.g., FIGS. **2-3**) formed near a lower end $\mathbf{34}_L$ 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 $\mathbf{18}_P$ (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 $\mathbf{36}_P$ (see, e.g., FIGS. **4** and **8-9**) formed near a lower end $\mathbf{36}_L$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_I$ (see, e.g., FIG. **5**) of the support panel **32** for forming the support portion **14**, a remainder $\mathbf{32}_{I\text{-}R}$ of a surface area (see, e.g., FIGS. **2**, **4**, and **6-11**) defined by the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 W_{56} and a height dimension H_{56}. The width dimension W_{56} extends between opposing inner surfaces **161**, **181** of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**. The height dimension H_{56} extends between a lower side surface $\mathbf{22}_{SL}$ of the shelf panel **22** and a lower surface $\mathbf{16}_L$, $\mathbf{18}_{SL}$ 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 W_{16} (see, e.g., FIG. **3**), W_{18} (see, e.g., FIG. **3**) extending between the respective front surfaces $\mathbf{16}_F$, $\mathbf{18}_F$ and the respective rear surfaces $\mathbf{16}_R$, $\mathbf{18}_R$ of each of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**. In some implementations, the width dimension W_{16}, W_{18} of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18** are the same. In some instances, the width dimension W_{16}, W_{18} 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 H_{54} 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 $\mathbf{16}_F$, $\mathbf{18}_F$ of the first leg member **16** and the second leg member **18**; and (2) front surfaces **24**F, **26**F 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 L_1, width W_1, and a thickness T_1. In some configurations, the width W_1 is greater than the length L_1, and, as such, the pillow **1** may define a rectangular-cuboidal-shaped body.

[0136] As seen at FIG. **15**, the width W_1 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 L_1 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 T_1 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 H_{54} (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 T_1 of the pillow **1**. In another example, the remainder $\mathbf{32}_{I\text{-}R}$ of the surface defined by the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 L_1 and the width W_1 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 T_1 of the pillow **1**, lateral movement of the pillow **1** away from the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 L_3, width W_3, and a height H_3. In some configurations, the width W_3 is greater than the length L_3, 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 H_3 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 H_3'. The collapsed orientation height H_3' is generally defined by a stacked arrangement of all of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3**, which may include, for example: a front side panel $\mathbf{3}_F$, a top side panel $\mathbf{3}_T$, a rear side panel $\mathbf{3}_R$, a first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, a second lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, and a bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$. Accordingly, the collapsed orientation height H_3' may be generally equal to a collective thickness defined by a thickness of each of the front side panel $\mathbf{3}_F$, the top side panel $\mathbf{3}_T$, the rear side panel $\mathbf{3}_R$, the first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, the second lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, and the bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$.

[0142] As seen at, for example, FIG. **16**B, the width W_3 of the housing **3** extends between the first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$ of the housing **3** and the second lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ of the housing **3**. The length L_3 of the housing **3** extends between the front side panel $\mathbf{3}_F$ of the housing **3** and the rear side panel $\mathbf{3}_R$ of the housing **3**. The height H_3 of the housing **3** extends between the top side panel $\mathbf{3}_T$ of the housing **3** and the bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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. **16**A-**16**B). In some configurations, the remainder $\mathbf{32}_{I\text{-}R}$ of the surface area defined by the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32** may be approximately equal to (or, e.g., slightly greater than) the surface area of the bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32**. In another example, when the housing **3** is arranged in the expanded orientation as seen at, for example, FIG. **16**B, 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 $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_{I\text{-}R}$ of the surface area defined by the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32**), a portion (see, e.g., reference numeral $\mathbf{3}_{T\text{-}P}$ at FIG. **16**B) of the top panel $\mathbf{3}_T$ of the housing **3** (that is near the rear side panel $\mathbf{3}_R$ 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 $\mathbf{22}_{SL}$ of the shelf panel **22**. By arranging the portion $\mathbf{3}_{T\text{-}P}$ of the top panel $\mathbf{3}_T$ of the housing **3** adjacent, opposite, or proximate the lower side surface $\mathbf{22}_{SL}$ 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 **22***su* of the shelf panel **22**, any desirable item may be arranged upon the upper side surface **22***su* of the shelf panel **22**. In some instances, exemplary items that may be arranged upon the upper side surface **22***su* 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ defining the housing **3** is the front side panel $\mathbf{3}_F$ of the housing **3**.

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

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

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

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

the housing **3** is arranged in a perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32** of the support portion **14**. Once the first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$ of the housing **3** is arranged in the perpendicular orientation with respect to the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_T$ of the housing **3**.

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

[0154] Once the second lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ of the housing **3** is connected to the top side panel $\mathbf{3}_T$ 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 $\mathbf{32}_{I\text{-}R}$ of the surface area defined by the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ of the support panel **32**), the portion $\mathbf{3}_{T\text{-}P}$ of the top panel $\mathbf{3}_T$ of the housing **3** that is near the rear side panel $\mathbf{3}_R$ 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 $\mathbf{22}_{SL}$ of the shelf panel **22**.

[0155] Furthermore, a rear surface **38**R of the first end panel **38** of the support portion **14** (that is defined by the height dimension H_{54} 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$ 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 D**1** (see, e.g., FIG. **17**). Therefore, the first end panel **38** may assist in retaining the housing **3** upon or over the inner surface $\mathbf{32}_I$ 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 D**2** (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 D**3** (see, e.g., FIG. **17**). Also, by arranging the portion $\mathbf{3}_{T\text{-}P}$ of the top panel $\mathbf{3}_T$ of the housing **3** adjacent, opposite, or proximate the lower side surface $\mathbf{22}_{SL}$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ of the housing **3** that is initially arranged in a closed orientation. The door $\mathbf{3}_D$ of the housing **3** may be formed with or carried by the first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$ of the housing **3**. The door $\mathbf{3}_D$ of the housing **3** may permit or deny access to an opening $\mathbf{3}_O$ formed by first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$ of the housing **3**. The opening $\mathbf{3}_O$ formed by first lateral side panel $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$ of the housing **3** permits access to a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3**.

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

[0159] Thereafter, the user may fully place the pillow **1** within the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** such that the bottom surface (not shown) of the pillow **1** is arranged over or upon the bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3**. The bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** may be defined by the length L_3 and the width W_3 of the housing **3**. The bottom surface of the pillow **1** may be defined by the length L_1 and the width W_1 of the pillow **1**; in some configurations the length L_1 and the width W_1 of the pillow **1** may be approximately equal to but slightly less than the length L_3 and the width W_3 of the housing **3** as defined by the bottom side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3**.

[0160] Once the pillow **1** is arranged upon or over the side panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3**, the user may then apply a pushing force to the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ of the housing **3** for arranging the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ of the housing **3** back to the closed orientation. Once the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 **23**F); an intermediate orientation (see, e.g.,

FIGS. **23**B-**23**E); or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **20**, **23**, and **23**A). 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. **16**A-**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. **16**A-**16**B, 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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. **16**A-**16**B, **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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A). Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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**, 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ that define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$. Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A), the pillow **1** may be inserted through the opening $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) for arrangement within the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** and upon the panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ (see, e.g., FIG. **18**) of the housing **3**. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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 $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 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 **416**-**431** that form the base portion **412** to a second panel P_2 (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 PBI 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) 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 **432**I of the 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 **23**A-**23**F, 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 442*a* (see, e.g., FIG. 21), 442*b* (see, e.g., FIG. 22). As seen at FIG. 21, in some implementations, a first portion 442*a* of the damper 442 is connected to or supported by the base portion 412. Referring to FIG. 22, in other implementations, a second portion 442*b* 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 442*a* 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 442*b* of the at least one damper 442 includes a first bracket-mounted-wheel 464, a second bracket-mounted-wheel 466, and 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 442*a* 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 442*a* 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 442*a* 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 442*a* 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 458*a* and a second end 458*b*. The first end 458*a* 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 460*a* and a second end 460*b*. With continued reference to FIG. 21, the second wheel guide track 462 includes a first end 462*a* and a second end 462*b*.

[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 462*b* 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 442*b* 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 $\mathbf{434}_O$ 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 $\mathbf{434}_B$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414** (that is opposite the top surface $\mathbf{434}_T$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414**) at a distance D**3** (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 $\mathbf{434}_R$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414** and a front surface $\mathbf{434}_F$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414**. The first bracket-mounted wheel **464** extends along the bottom surface $\mathbf{434}_B$ 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 $\mathbf{434}_O$ 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 $\mathbf{434}_T$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414** (that is opposite a bottom surface $\mathbf{434}_B$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414**) at a distance D**4** (see, e.g., FIG. **22**). Furthermore, the second bracket-mounted wheel **466** is arranged near the rear surface $\mathbf{434}_R$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414** (that is opposite the front surface $\mathbf{434}_F$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414**). The second bracket-mounted wheel **466** extends along the top surface $\mathbf{434}_T$ 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 **23**A-**23**F, 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 D**5** (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 $\mathbf{434}_T$ 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 $\mathbf{434}_R$ of the first side panel **434** of the support portion **414** and the front surface $\mathbf{434}_F$ 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** a direction according to the arrow Z of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System.

[0192] Referring to FIGS. **20**, **23**, and **23**A-**23**F, 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 **23**A-**23**F, 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 **23**A-**23**F, 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 A**1** as seen at FIG. **23** and a second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A**2** 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 $\mathbf{16}_P$, $\mathbf{34}_P$ and $\mathbf{18}_P$, $\mathbf{36}_P$) 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 A**1** and the second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A**2**) 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 **23**A-**23**F, the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A**1**, A**2** provided by the at least one damper **442** includes: (1) a first non-fixed axis of rotation A**1** (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 A**2** (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 A**1** 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 **442***a* of the at least one damper **442**. The second non-fixed axis of rotation A**2** that extends through the second bracket-mounted wheel **466** of the second portion **442***b* 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 **442***a* 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 $\mathbf{414}_L$ 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. **23**A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**F) 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 A**1**, A**2**.

[0196] Furthermore, although the at least one damper **442** provides more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A**1**, A**2**, the second bracket-mounted wheel **466** of the second portion **442***b* 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 **442***b* of the at least one damper **442**. For example, with reference to FIG. **23**A, 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 **460***a* of the first wheel guide track **460** as seen at FIGS. **23**A-**23**C. 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. **23**C), 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. **23**C-**23**F toward the first end **460***a* of the first wheel guide track **460**. Although a progressive movement of the support portion **414** from the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**A) to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**F) relative the base portion **412** is shown at FIGS. **23**A-**23**F and described above, movement of support portion **414** relative the base portion **412** from the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**F) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**A) 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 $\mathbf{432}_O$ of the support panel **432** of the support portion **414** at a distance D**6**. Accordingly, when the support portion **414** is arranged in the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**A) relative the base portion **412**, the toe kick leg member **441** contacts a ground surface G such that the outer surface $\mathbf{432}_O$ of the support panel **432** of the support portion **414** is arranged away from the ground surface G at the distance D**6**. The spacing of the outer surface $\mathbf{432}_O$ of the support panel **432** of the support portion **414** away from the ground surface G at the distance D**6** permits a 'arced pivot clearance' for the lower corner or lower edge $\mathbf{414}_L$ of the support portion **414** away from the ground surface G in order to permit the lower edge $\mathbf{414}_L$ 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. **23**A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **23**F) 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 $\mathbf{432}_O$ of the support panel **432** of the support portion **414** is disposed adjacent and supported by a top surface $\mathbf{431}_T$ (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 **440**T (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 $\mathbf{530}_L$ (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 contacts points being: (1) the toe kick leg member **441** disposed adjacent the ground surface G; (2) the outer surface $\mathbf{432}_O$ of the support panel **432** disposed adjacent the top surface $\mathbf{431}_T$ of the toe kick member **431** of the base portion **412**; and (3) the top surface **440**T of the second end panel **440** disposed adjacent the lower surface $\mathbf{530}_L$ 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 **31**A), most or all of at least one damper (see, e.g., **542**) is not arranged within an exposed region (see, e.g., **556***a* 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 W_{574} seen at FIGS. **37**, **41**) of a thickness (see, e.g., T_{516}, T_{518} 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 W_{574} seen at FIGS. **37**, **41**) of the thickness (see, e.g., T_{516}, T_{518} 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. **31**G), an intermediate orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **31**B-**31**F), or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **28**, **31**, and **31**A) 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. **16**A-**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. **16**A-**16**B, 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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. **16**A-**16**B, **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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A). Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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**, 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ that define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$. Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A), the pillow **1** may be inserted through the opening $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) for arrangement within the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** and upon the panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ (see, e.g., FIG. **18**) of the housing **3**. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **30**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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 $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 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 **516**-**531** that form the base portion **512** to a second panel P_2 (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 F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 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 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 **516-531** of the base portion **512**, 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 **516-531** of the base portion **512**. 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}).

[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 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 **532-541** that form the support portion **514** to a second panel P_2 (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 F_1 and one or more cam screws F_2 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 F_1 may be rotatably-disposed within a cam nut-receiving bore PBI of a first member/panel P_1 of the members/panels **516-531** of the base portion **512**, 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 **532-541** of the support portion **514**. 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}.

[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 **532**I of the 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 W_{556} and a height dimension H_{556}. The width dimension W_{556} extends between opposing inner side surfaces, $\mathbf{516}_I$, $\mathbf{518}_I$ of the first leg member **516** and the second leg member **518**. The height dimension H_{556} extends between a lower side surface $\mathbf{522}_L$ of the shelf panel or drawer **522** and a lower surface $\mathbf{516}_L$, $\mathbf{518}_L$ of each of the first leg member **516** and the second leg member **518**.

[0214] With reference to FIGS. **28-31**G, 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 **564***a*, **566***a* extending from a pivot axle plate **564***b*, **566***b*. 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. **31**G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **28**, **31**, and **31**A). 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 **31**A) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **31**G).

[0217] The damper **542** may be further characterized as having a plurality of portions, such as, for example, a first portion **542***a* (see, e.g., FIG. **29**) and a second portion **542***b* (see, e.g., FIG. **30**). As seen at FIG. **29**, in some implementations, the first portion **542***a* of the damper **542** is connected to or supported by the base portion **512**. Referring to FIG. **30**, in other implementations, the second portion **542***b* 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 **542***a* 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 **542***b* 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 **542***b* 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 **542***a* 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 **542***a* 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 **542***a* 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 **542***a* 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 **558***a* and a second end **558***b*. The first end **558***a* of the hydraulic arm **558** is connected to the inner side surface $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_F$ of the second leg member **518** (that is opposite a rear surface **518**R of the second leg member **518**) at a distance D**1** (see, e.g., FIG. **31**). The first guide track **560** extends along the front surface $\mathbf{518}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 W_{574}) of a thickness T_{518} (see, e.g., FIGS. **37**, **41**) of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** from the inner side surface $\mathbf{518}_I$ of the second leg member **518** (i.e., the first guide track **560** is defined by the inner side surface $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 W_{574}) of the thickness T_{518} (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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** and is not flush with the inner side surface $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_L$ of the second leg member **518** (that is opposite an upper end of the second leg member **518**) at a distance D**2** (see, e.g., FIG. **31**). The second guide track **562** extends along the lower end $\mathbf{518}_L$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{518}_I$ of the second leg member **518** of the base portion **512** and is not flush with the inner side surface $\mathbf{518}_I$ 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 **31**A-**31**G, 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 $\mathbf{518}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{534}_O$ 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 $\mathbf{534}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{534}_O$ 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 $\mathbf{534}_B$ and the top surface $\mathbf{534}_T$ 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 $\mathbf{534}_R$ of the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514** and a front surface $\mathbf{534}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{534}_O$ of the first side panel **534** of the support portion **514**. In some configura-

tions, the pivot axle plate **566***b* is disposed adjacent the inner surface 534_I of the first side panel **534** such that the pivot axle **566***a* extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate **566***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 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 **566***a* 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 **566***a* 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 **564***a* 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 **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564** and the pivot axle **566***a* 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 **566***a* 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 **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564**. In other words, the pivot axle **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564** and the pivot axle **566***a* 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 **558***b* 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 the front surface 534_F/536_F 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 **31**A-**31**G, an exemplary connection configuration of the first portion **542***a* of the at least one damper **542** to the second portion **542***b* of the at least one damper **542** is shown. In some configurations, the first portion **542***a* of the at least one damper **542** is connected to the second portion **542***b* 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 **558***b* of the hydraulic arm **558**) of the first portion **542***a* 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 **542***b* of the at least one damper **542**); (2) with reference to FIGS. **31** and **31**A-**31**G, arranging the pivot axle **564***a* that extends beyond the outer side surface of the first extension block **565** of the first pivot portion **564** of the second portion **542***b* of the at least one damper **542** within the first guide track **560** (see also, e.g. FIG. **42**) of the first portion **542***a* of the at least one damper **542**; and (3) with reference to FIGS. **31** and **31**A-**31**G, arranging the pivot axle **566***a* that extends beyond the outer side surface of the second extension block **567** of the second pivot portion **566** of the second portion **542***b* of the at least one damper **542** within the second guide track **562** (see also, e.g., FIG. **42**) of the first portion **542***a* 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 A**1** as seen at FIG. **31** and a second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A**2** 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 A**1** and the second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A**2**) 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**, **31**A-**31**G, and **42**, the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A**1**, A**2** provided by the at least one damper **542** includes: (1) a first non-fixed axis of rotation A**1** (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564** of the second portion **542***b* of the at least one damper **542**; and (2) a second non-fixed axis of rotation A**2** (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **566***a* of the second pivot portion **566** of the second portion **542***b* of the at least one damper **542**. The first non-fixed axis of rotation A**1** that extends through the pivot axle **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564** of the second portion **542***b* 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 **542***a* of the at least one damper **542**. The second non-fixed axis of rotation A**2** that extends through the pivot axle **566***a* of the second pivot portion **566** of the second portion **542***b* 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 **542***a* of the at least one damper **542**.

[0239] With reference to FIGS. **31**A-**31**G, 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 **514**L 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. **31**A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **31**G) 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 A**1**, A**2**.

[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 D**6**. Accordingly, when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **31**A) 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 D**6**. 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 D**6** permits a 'arced pivot clearance' for the lower corner or lower edge **514**L of the support portion **514** away from the ground surface G in order to permit the lower edge **514**L 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. **31**A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **31**G) 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 contacts 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 **556***a* of the support portion-receiving cavity **556**. In some implementations, the exposed region **556***a* 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_I, 518_I 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 **574***a* and a band portion **574***b*. The wall portion **574***a* includes a front surface **577** and a rear surface **579**. The band portion **574***b* extends from the front surface **577** of the wall portion **574***a*. As seen respectively at, for example, FIGS. **32** and **38**, the band portion **574***b* 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 **574***b* is connected to the rear surface **579** of the wall portion **574***a*. As seen at FIGS. **32**, **37**, **38**, and **41**, the front surface **577** of the wall portion **574***a* and the inner surface **578** of the band portion **574***b* cooperate to form the elongate channel **575**.

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

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

[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 **570***a*, **572***a* and the second outer end portion **570***b*, **572***b*.

[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_{564a}, D_{566a} (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**. In other configurations, the elongate body **574** of the first track insert **570** 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 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 **570***g* of the inner surface **578** and are arranged near the first inner end portion **570***e*. 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 **574***b* of the elongate body **574** to include a plurality of first serration thicknesses T_{586} extending between a peak of each peak **586** and the third segment **576***c* of the outer surface **576**. Each valley **588** of the plurality of valleys **588** may define the band portion **574***b* of the elongate body **574** to include a plurality of second serration thicknesses T_{588} extending between a lowest region of each valley **588** and the third segment **576***c* of the outer surface **576**. In some instances, the first serration thicknesses T_{586} is greater than the thickness T_{574} extending between the outer surface **576** of the band portion **574***b* and the inner surface **578** of the band portion **574***b*. In some examples, the second serration thicknesses T_{588} is approximately equal to the thickness T_{574} extending between the outer surface **576** of the band portion **574***b* and the inner surface **578** of the band portion **574***b*.

[0265] Referring to FIG. **42** (and with correspondence to FIGS. **31**A-**31**G), 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 **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564**; and the pivot axle **566***a* of the second pivot portion **566**. Referring to FIGS. **31**, **31**A, and **42**, the pivot axle **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564** is shown in solid line form near the first outer end portion **570***a* of the first track insert **570**, and the pivot axle **566***a* of the second pivot portion **566** is shown in solid line form near the second outer end portion **572***b* of the second track insert **572**. Movement of the pivot axles **564***a*, **566***a* is represented by six instances of phantom lines of the pivot axles **564***a*, **566***a* 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 **564***a*, **566***a* respectively corresponds to the location of the pivot axles **564***a*, **566***a* as seen in six instances corresponding to FIGS. **31**B-**31**G whereby: the pivot axle **564***a* of the first pivot portion **564** moves from first outer end portion **570***a* of the first track insert **570** (when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. **31**A) to the second outer end portion **570***b* of the first track insert **570** (when the support portion **514** is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. **31**G); and the pivot axle **566***a* of the second pivot portion **566** moves from second outer end portion **572***b* of the second track insert **572** (when the support portion **514** is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. **31**A) to the first outer end portion **572***a* of the first track insert **570** (when the support portion **514** is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. **31**G).

[0267] As seen at FIG. **42**, in some configurations, the pivot axles **564***a*, **566***a* may be defined by a diameter D_{564a}, D_{566a}. The diameter D_{564a}, D_{566a} of the pivot axles **564***a*, **566***a* 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 **564***a*, **566***a* 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 **564***a*, **566***a* 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 **564***a*, **566***a* 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. **31**G to the deployed orientation of FIG. **31**A), 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. **31**G to the deployed orientation of FIG. **31**A) as a result of movement of the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **564***a* 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 **564***a* 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. **31**G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **31**A). Additionally, because the first serration thicknesses T_{586} is greater than the thickness T_{574} extending between the outer surface **576** of the band

portion **574***b* and the inner surface **578** of the band portion **574***b*, 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. **31**G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **31**A).

[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. **31**G to the deployed orientation of FIG. **31**A.

[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. **31**G), 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 32 Newtons/7.1 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. **31**G) 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. **31**G and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**F), 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. **31**F) 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. **31**F and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**E), 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. **31**E) may range between approximately two (2) pounds/twenty-five (25) Newtons to ten (10) pounds/twenty-nine (29) Newtons. With reference to FIGS. **31**F and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**D), 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. **31**D) 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. **31**D and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**C), 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. **31**C) 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. **31**C and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**B), 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. **31**B) 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. **31**B and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**A), 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. **31**A) 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. **31**A and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**A to the stowed orientation of FIG. **31**G.

[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. **31**A), 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. **31**A) 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. **31**A and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**B), 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. **31**B) 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. **31**B and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**C), 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. **31**C) 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. **31**C and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**D), 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. **31**D) 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. **31**D and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**E), 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. **31**E) 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. **31**E and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**F), 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. **31**F) 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. **31**F and **42**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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. **31**G), 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. **31**G) 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 **564***a* 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 **566***a* 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 **48**A), most or all of at least one damper (see, e.g., **642**) is not arranged within an exposed region (see, e.g., **656***a* 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. **48**G), an intermediate orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **48**B-**48**F and enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-B), or a deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **45**, **48**, and **48**A) 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. **16**A-**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. **16**A-**16**B, 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ 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. **16**A-**16**B, **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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$, $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing/knock-down kennel/a knock-down cage define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A). Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. The cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ 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 $\mathbf{3}_D$ or the open orientation of the door $\mathbf{3}_D$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the open orientation, the animalia may enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is in the closed orientation, the animalia may not enter or exit the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ of the housing **3** by way of the one or more openings **30**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel $\mathbf{3}_B$ of the housing **3** (see, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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 $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, **31**, **382**, $\mathbf{3}_B$ that define a cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$. Access to the cavity $\mathbf{3}_C$ is permitted by one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) formed by the one or more panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$. A door $\mathbf{3}_D$ (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) is attached to one or more of the panels $\mathbf{3}_F$, $\mathbf{3}_T$, $\mathbf{3}_R$, $\mathbf{3}_{S1}$, $\mathbf{3}_{S2}$ and is arrangeable in one of a closed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**B) and an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) in order to respectively deny access to or permit access to the one or more openings $\mathbf{3}_O$. When the door $\mathbf{3}_D$ is arranged in an open orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A), the pillow **1** may be inserted through the

opening 3_O (see, e.g., FIG. **16**A) 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 **30**. The pan **2** may be selectively interfaced with a panel 3_B of the housing **3** (as seen at, e.g., FIGS. **16**A-**16**B) 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}. 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 PBI 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 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 **622**L 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**-**48**G, 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 **664***a*, **666***a* extending from a pivot axle plate **664***b*, **666***b*. 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. **48**G) to the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIGS. **45**, **48**, and **48**A). 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 **48**A) back to the stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **48**G).

[0304] The damper **642** may be further characterized as having a plurality of portions, such as, for example, a first portion **642***a* (see, e.g., FIG. **46**) and a second portion **642***b* (see, e.g., FIG. **47**). As seen at FIG. **46**, in some implementations, the first portion **642***a* of the damper **642** is connected to or supported by the base portion **612**. Referring to FIG. **47**, in other implementations, the second portion **642***b* 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 **642***a* 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 **642***b* 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 **642***b* 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 **642***a* 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 **642***a* 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 **642***a* 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 **642***a* 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 **658***a* and a second end **658***b*. The first end **658***a* of the hydraulic arm **658** is connected to the inner side surface $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_F$ of the second leg member **618** (that is opposite a rear surface $\mathbf{618}_R$ of the second leg member **618**) at a distance D**1** (see, e.g., FIG. **48**). The first guide track **660** extends along the front surface $\mathbf{618}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 W_{674}) of a thickness T_{618} (see, e.g., FIGS. **52**, **56**) of the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** from the inner side surface $\mathbf{618}_I$ of the second leg member **618** (i.e., the first guide track **660** is defined by the inner side surface $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 W_{674}) of the thickness T_{618} (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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ of the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** that defines the first guide track **660** whereby: (1) all of a width W_{674} (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 W_{674} 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 W_{674} 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 W_{674} 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ of the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** and is not flush with the inner side surface $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_L$ of the second leg member **618** (that is opposite an upper end of the second leg member **618**) at a distance D**2** (see, e.g., FIG. **48**). The second guide track **662** extends along the lower end $\mathbf{618}_L$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 W_{674}) of a thickness T_{618} (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 W_{674}) of the thickness T_{618} 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ of the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** that defines the second guide track **662** whereby: (1) all of a width W_{674} (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 W_{674} 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 W_{674} 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 W_{674} 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 $\mathbf{618}_I$ of the second leg member **618** of the base portion **612** and is not flush with the inner side surface $\mathbf{618}_I$ 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 **660***a* and a second end **660***b*. With continued reference to FIGS. **46** and **48**, the second guide track **662** includes a first end **662***a* and a second end **662***b*.

[0317] With reference to FIGS. **46**, **48**, and **48**A-**48**G, 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 **662***b* of the second guide track **662** is arranged: (1) near the front surface $\mathbf{618}_F$ of the second leg member **618**; and (2) opposite and/or near the first end **660***a* of the first guide track **660**. Yet even further, the first end **662***a* of the second guide track **662** is arranged closer to the rear surface $\mathbf{618}_R$ 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 **642***b* 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 **642***b* 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 **642***b* 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 $\mathbf{634}_O$ of the first side panel **634** of the support portion **614**. In some configurations, the pivot axle plate **664***b* is disposed adjacent an inner surface **6341** of the first side panel **634** such that the pivot axle **664***a* extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate **664***b*; (2) through a passage formed through all of the thickness of the first side panel **634**; (3) beyond the outer side surface $\mathbf{634}_O$ 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 **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** is arranged approximately between the bottom surface $\mathbf{634}_B$ and the top surface $\mathbf{634}_T$ 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 $\mathbf{634}_R$ of the first side panel **634** of the support portion **614** and a front surface $\mathbf{634}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{634}_O$ of the first side panel **634** of the support portion **614**. In some configurations, the pivot axle plate **666***b* is disposed adjacent the inner surface **6341** of the first side panel **634** such that the pivot axle **666***a* extends: (1) from the pivot axle plate **666***b*; (2) through a passage formed through all of the thickness of the first side panel **634**; (3) beyond the outer side surface $\mathbf{634}_O$ 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 **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** is arranged between the bottom surface $\mathbf{634}_B$ and the top surface $\mathbf{634}_T$ of the first side panel **634** of the support portion **614**; comparatively, as seen at FIG. **48**, the pivot axle **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** is arranged closer to the bottom surface $\mathbf{634}_B$ of the first side panel **634** than the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664**. Furthermore, the second pivot portion **666** is arranged near the rear surface $\mathbf{634}_R$ of the first side panel **634** of the support portion **614** (that is opposite the front surface $\mathbf{634}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{634}_T$ of the first side panel **634** of the support portion **614**, the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** and the pivot axle **666***a* 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 **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** being arranged closer to the bottom surface $\mathbf{634}_B$ of the first side panel **634** than the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664**. In other words, the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** and the pivot axle **666***a* 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 **658***b* of the hydraulic arm **658** as seen at FIG. **46**) are respectively connected to the outer side surface $\mathbf{634}_O$ of the first side panel **634** and the outer side surface $\mathbf{636}_O$ 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 $\mathbf{634}_O/\mathbf{636}_O$ 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 $\mathbf{634}_R/\mathbf{636}_R$ of the first side panel **634**/the second side panel **636** of the support portion **614** and the front surface $\mathbf{634}_F/\mathbf{636}_F$ 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 $\mathbf{634}_T/\mathbf{636}_T$ of the first side panel **634**/the second side panel **636** of the support portion **614** than the bottom surface $\mathbf{634}_B/\mathbf{636}_B$ 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 **48**A-**48**G, an exemplary connection configuration of the first portion **642***a* of the at least one damper **642** to the second portion **642***b* of the at least one damper **642** is shown. In some configurations, the first portion **642***a* of the at least one damper **642** is connected to the second portion **642***b* 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 **658***b* of the hydraulic arm **658**) of the first portion **642***a* of the at least one damper **642** to the outer side surface $\mathbf{634}_O/\mathbf{636}_O$ of the first side panel **634**/second side panel **636** of the support portion **614** (that supports components of the second portion **642***b* of the at least one damper **642**); (2) with reference to FIGS. **48** and **48**A-**48**G, arranging the pivot axle **664***a* that extends beyond the outer side surface of the first extension block **665** of the first pivot portion **664** of the second portion **642***b* of the at least one damper **642** within the first guide track **660** (see also, e.g. FIG. **57**) of the first portion **642***a* of the at least one damper

642; and (3) with reference to FIGS. **48** and **48**A-**48**G, arranging the pivot axle **666***a* that extends beyond the outer side surface of the second extension block **667** of the second pivot portion **666** of the second portion **642***b* of the at least one damper **642** within the second guide track **662** (see also, e.g., FIG. **57**) of the first portion **642***a* 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 A**1** as seen at FIG. **48** and a second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A**2** 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 $\mathbf{16}_P$, $\mathbf{34}_P$ and $\mathbf{18}_P$, $\mathbf{36}_P$) 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 A**1** and the second non-fixed pivot axis as seen at A**2**) 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**, **48**A-**48**G, and **57**, the more than one non-fixed axis of rotation A**1**, A**2** provided by the at least one damper **642** includes: (1) a first non-fixed axis of rotation A**1** (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** of the second portion **642***b* of the at least one damper **642**; and (2) a second non-fixed axis of rotation A**2** (according to the arrow Y of the X-Y-Z Cartesian Coordinate System) that extends through the pivot axle **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** of the second portion **642***b* of the at least one damper **642**. The first non-fixed axis of rotation A**1** that extends through the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** of the second portion **642***b* 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 **642***a* of the at least one damper **642**. The second non-fixed axis of rotation A**2** that extends through the pivot axle **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** of the second portion **642***b* 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 **642***a* of the at least one damper **642**.

[0327] With reference to FIGS. **48**A-**48**G, 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 **614**L 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. **48**A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **48**G) 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 A**1**, A**2**.

[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 $\mathbf{632}_O$ of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** at a distance D**6**. Accordingly, when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **48**A) relative the base portion **612**, the toe kick leg member **641** contacts a ground surface G such that the outer surface $\mathbf{632}_O$ of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** is arranged away from the ground surface G at the distance D**6**. The spacing of the outer surface $\mathbf{632}_O$ of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** away from the ground surface G at the distance D**6** permits a 'arced pivot clearance' for the lower corner or lower edge **614**L of the support portion **614** away from the ground surface G in order to permit the lower edge **614**L 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. **48**A) and a stowed orientation (see, e.g., FIG. **48**G) 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 $\mathbf{632}_O$ of the support panel **632** of the support portion **614** is disposed adjacent and supported by a top surface **631**T (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 **640**T (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 **630**L (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 $\mathbf{632}_O$ of the support panel **632** disposed adjacent the top surface **631**T of the toe kick member **631** of the base portion **612**; and (3) the top surface **640**T of the second end panel **640** disposed adjacent the lower surface **630**L 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 $\mathbf{634}_T$, $\mathbf{636}_T$ 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 **656***a* of the support portion-receiving cavity **656**. In some implementations, the exposed region **656***a* 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 **622**L of the shelf panel or drawer **622** and the top surface $\mathbf{634}_T$, $\mathbf{636}_T$ 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**$_I$, **618**$_I$ of the first leg member **616** and the second leg member **618**.

[0332] Referring to FIGS. **48**B-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. **48**B-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 **674***a* and a band portion **674***b*. The wall portion **674***a* includes a front surface **677** and a rear surface **679**. The band portion **674***b* extends from the front surface **677** of the wall portion **674***a*. As seen respectively at, for example, FIGS. **49** and **53**, the band portion **674***b* 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 **674***b* is connected to the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674***a*. As seen at FIGS. **49**, **52**, **53**, and **56**, the front surface **677** of the wall portion **674***a* and the inner surface **678** of the band portion **674***b* cooperate to form the elongate channel **675**.

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

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

[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 **670***a*, **672***a* and the second outer end portion **670***b*, **672***b*.

[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 **670***c*, **672***c* and the rear outer portion **670***d*, **672***d*.

[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 **674***b* and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674***a*.

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

[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 **670***e*, **672***e* defined a first segment **678***a* of the inner surface **678** and a second inner end portion **670***f*, **672***f* defined a second segment **678***b* of the inner surface **678**. The first inner end portion **670***e*, **672***e* is opposite the second inner end portion **670***f*, **672***f*.

[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 **670***g*, **672***g* defined a third segment **678***c* of the inner surface **678** and a rear inner portion **670***h*, **672***h* defined a fourth segment **678***d* of the inner surface **678**. The front inner portion **670***g*, **672***g* is opposite the rear inner portion **670***h*, **672***h*.

[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 **670***e*, **672***e* and the second inner end portion **670***f*, **672***f*.

[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 **670***g*, **672***g* and the rear inner portion **670***h*, **672***h*.

[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 **674***b* and the front surface **677** of the wall portion **674***a*. 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 **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** and the pivot axle **666***a* 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 **670***a* of the first track insert **670** and the second outer end portion **670***b* 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 **672***a* of the second track insert **672** and the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **674***b* of the elongate body **674**. The plurality of outer fins **684** include a plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* and a major outer fin **684***b*. Although both of the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* and the major outer fin **684***b* extend from the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674**, the major outer fin **684***b* extends higher than a distal tip **685** of each minor outer fin of the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* such that a lower surface **685***a* of the major outer fin **684***b* is arranged: (1) over the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a*; and (2) substantially in parallel with a portion of a length of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** that includes the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* 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 **670***a* 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 **670***a* 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 **670***a* 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 **676***d* of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** and are arranged near the first outer end portion **670***a* of the first track insert **670**. As seen at, for example, FIG. **50**, each minor outer fin of the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* extend from the fourth segment **676***d* of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** at a minor fin angle θ**684***a*. The minor fin angle θ**684***a* 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 **674***a* of the elongate body **674**. The relief slot **687** is formed near the first outer end portion **670***a* 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 **674***a* and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674***a*. 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 **670***a* of the first track insert **670** and the second outer end portion **670***b* 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 **670***a* of the first track insert **670** and the second outer end portion **670***b* 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 **670***a* of the first track insert **670** and the second outer end portion **670***b* 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 **674***a* and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674***a*. 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 **670***a* of the first track insert **670**; (2) the second outer end portion **670***b* of the first track insert **670**; and (3) at a third location between the first outer end portion **670***a* of the first track insert **670** and the second outer end portion **670***b* 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 **674***b* of the elongate body **674** as described above at FIGS. **48**B-B **49-52**, the second track insert **672** as

seen at FIGS. **48**B-A and **53-56** includes a plurality of outer fins **690** extending from the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674**. The plurality of outer fins **690** include a first plurality of minor outer fins **690***a* (that are substantially similarly sized in comparison to the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* of the first track insert **670**) and a second plurality of minor fins **690***b* (that are substantially similarly sized in comparison to the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* of the first track insert **670**). Like the plurality of minor outer fins **684***a* of the first track insert **670** that extend away from the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* 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 **674***b* 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 **690***a* extend (at a length L_{690a} as seen at FIG. **53**) from the first outer end portion **672***a* 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 **690***a* extend (at the length L_{690a}) from the first outer end portion **672***a* 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 **690***a* extend (at the length L_{690a}) from the first outer end portion **672***a* 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 **690***a* extend (at the length L_{690a}) from the first outer end portion **672***a* 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 **690***a* extend from some of the third segment **676***c* of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** and are arranged near the first outer end portion **672***a* 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 **690***a* extend from the third segment **676***c* of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* 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 **690***b* extend (at a length L_{690b} as seen at FIG. **53**) from the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **690***b* extend (at the length L_{690b}) from the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **690***b* extend (at the length L_{690b}) from the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **690***b* extend (at the length L_{684}) from the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **690***b* extend from some of the third segment **676***c* of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** and are arranged near the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **690***b* extend from the third segment **676***c* of the outer surface **676** of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** at a second minor fin angle θ**690***b*. The second minor fin angle θ_{690b} may be approximately equal to (negative)−45° (noting that the second plurality of minor outer fins **690***b* are arranged at an angle that is not similar to or opposite that of the first plurality of minor outer fins **690***a*; 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 **690***a* 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 **690***b*).

[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 **674***a* 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 **674***a* and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674***a*. 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 **672***a* of the second track insert **672** and the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **672***a* of the second track insert **672** and the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **672***a* of the second track insert **672** and the second outer end portion **672***b* 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 **674***a* and the rear surface **679** of the wall portion **674***a*. 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 **672***a* of the second track insert **672**; and (2) the second outer end portion **672***b* of the second track insert **672**.

[0361] Referring to FIG. **57** (and with correspondence to FIGS. **48**A-**48**G as well as enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-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 **574***b* 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 **674***b* 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. **48**A-A, **48**A-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**-**51**B and **53**-**55**B) to a compressed state (as seen respectively at **48**B-B, **52** and **48**A-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. **48**B-B), θ_{690a}' (not shown but generally represented at θ_{690b}' in FIG. **48**B-A), θ_{690b}' (see, e.g., FIG. **48**B-A).

[0363] The compression of the band portion **674***b* of the elongate body **674** provided by the plurality of outer fins **684**, **690** also may result in some or most of the height H_{675} (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. **48**B-A, **48**B-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. **48**B-A, **48**B-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. **48**B-B), **693**' (see, e.g., FIG. **48**B-A).

[0364] Furthermore, as seen at FIGS. **48**B-A, **48**B-B, when the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* respectively travel within the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672**, the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* even further compress the outer fins of the plurality of outer fins **684**, **690** such that the 'compressed' minor fin angles θ_{684a}', θ_{690a}', θ_{690b}' may be even further compressed, resulting in a pinching force P being applied to the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* by the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672**. Further, in some implementations, when the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* respectively travel within the first track insert **670** and the second track insert **672**, the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* 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. **48**B-A, **48**B-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 **664***a*, **666***a* may contribute to controlled or damped movement of the support portion **614** relative the base portion **612**.

[0365] Referring now to FIGS. **48**, **48**A, 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 **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664**; and the pivot axle **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666**. The pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** is shown in solid line form near the first outer end portion **670***a* of the first track insert **670**, and the pivot axle **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** is shown in solid line form near the second outer end portion **672***b* of the second track insert **672**. Movement of the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* is represented by six instances of phantom lines of the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* throughout the length L_{674} 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 **664***a*, **666***a* respectively corresponds to the location of the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* as seen in six instances corresponding to FIGS. **48**B-**48**G (see also, e.g., enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-B) whereby: the pivot axle **664***a* of the first pivot portion **664** moves from first outer end portion **670***a* of the first track insert **670** (when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. **48**A) to the second outer end portion **670***b* of the first track insert **670** (when the support portion **614** is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. **48**G); and the pivot axle **666***a* of the second pivot portion **666** moves from second outer end portion **672***b* of the second track insert **672** (when the support portion **614** is arranged in the deployed orientation of FIG. **48**A) to the first outer end portion **672***a* of the first track insert **670** (when the support portion **614** is arranged in the stowed orientation of FIG. **48**G).

[0366] As seen at FIG. **57**, in some configurations, the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* may be defined by a diameter D_{664a}, D_{666a}. The diameter D_{664a}, D_{666a} of the pivot axles **664***a*, **666***a* may be approximately equal to but slightly greater than the height H_{675} 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 **664***a*, **666***a* may be approximately equal to depth D_{675} (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 **664***a*, **666***a* 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 **664***a*, **666***a* 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. **48**G to the deployed orientation of FIG. **48**A), 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. **48**G to the deployed orientation of FIG. **48**A) as a result of movement of the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **664***a* 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. **48**G to the deployed orientation of FIG. **48**A.

[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. **48**G), 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. **48**G) 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. **48**G and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**F), 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. **48**F) 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. **48**F and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**E), 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. **48**E) 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. **48**F and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**D), 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. **48**D) 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. **48**D and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**C), 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. **48**C) 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. **48**C and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**B and enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-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. **48**B and enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-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. **48**B, **48**B-A, **48**B-B, and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**A), 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. **48**A) 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. **48**A and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**A to the stowed orientation of FIG. **48**G.

[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. **48**A), 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. **48**A) 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. **48**A and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**B and enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-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. **48**B and enlarged views of FIG. **48**B at FIG. **48**B-A and FIG. **48**B-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. **48**B, **48**B-A, **48**B-B, and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**C), 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. **48**C) 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. **48**C and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**D), 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. **48**D) 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. **48**D and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**E), 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. **48**E) 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. **48**E and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**F), 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. **48**F) 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. **48**F and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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. **48**G), 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. **48**G) 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. **48**G and **57**, the above described user-imparted force results in movement of: (1) the pivot axle **664***a* 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 **666***a* 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; and

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 a 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.

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