

(No Model.)

J. DANNER.  
Revolving Book Case.

No. 241,123.

Patented May 10, 1881.

Fig. 1.

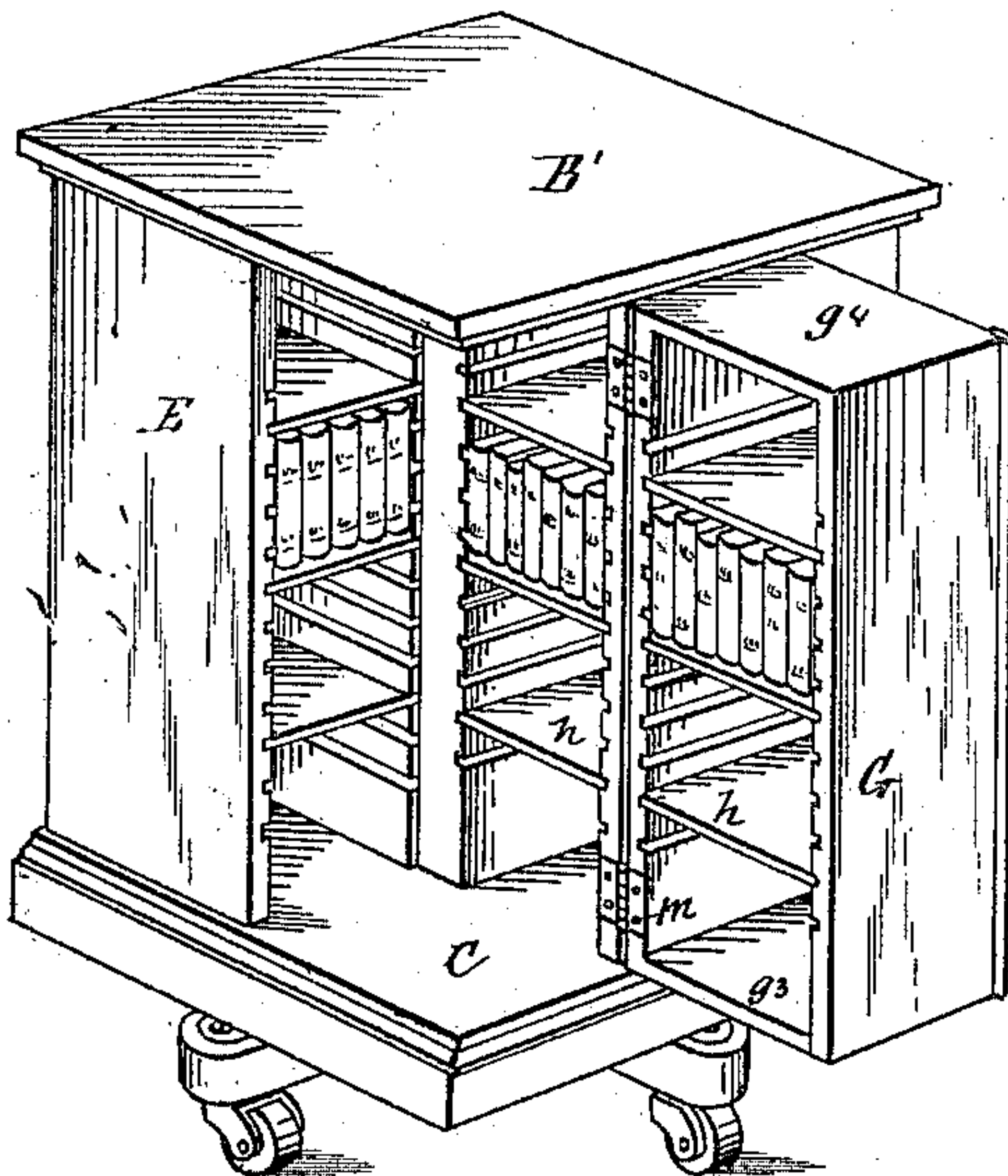


Fig. 2.

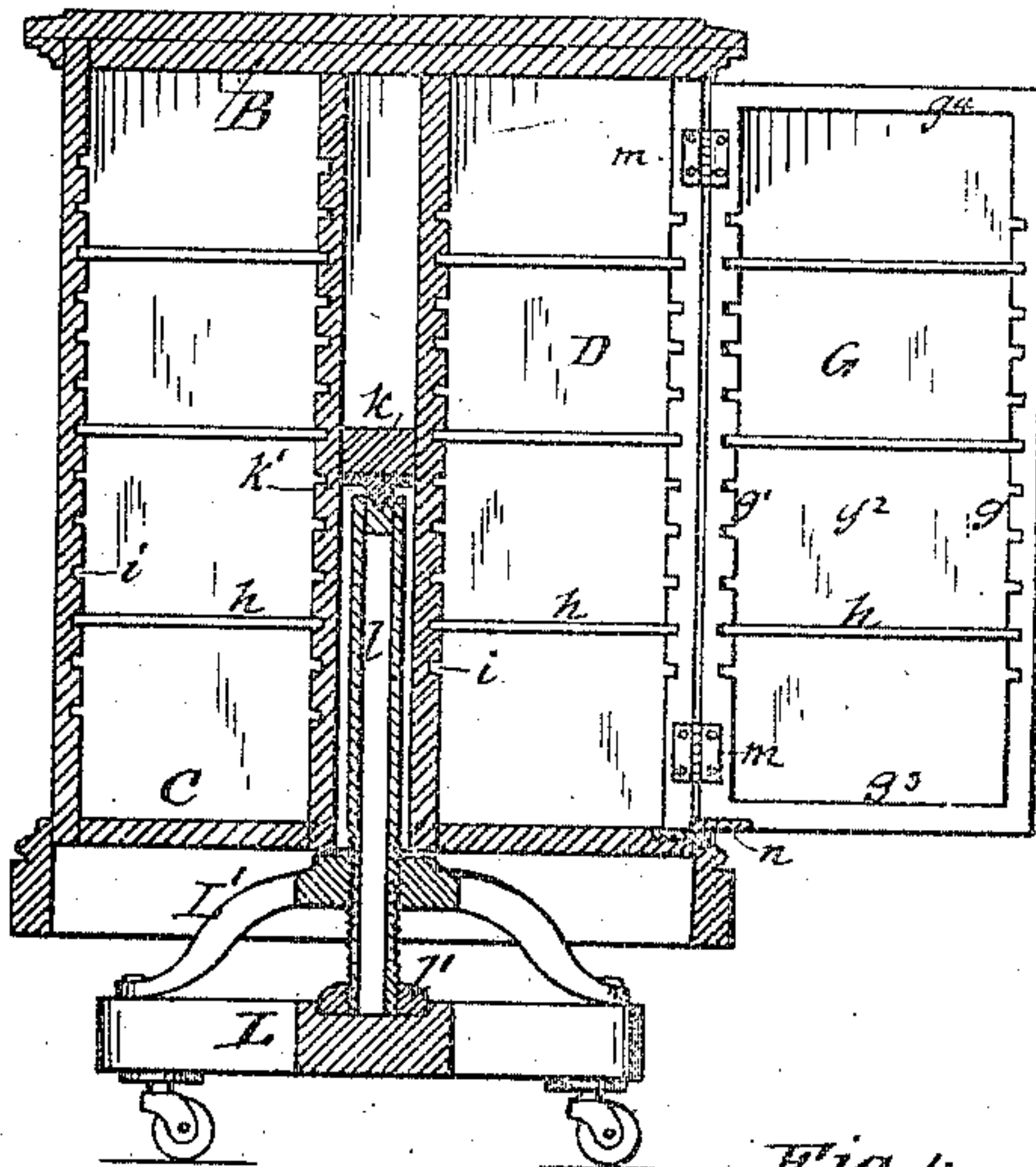


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

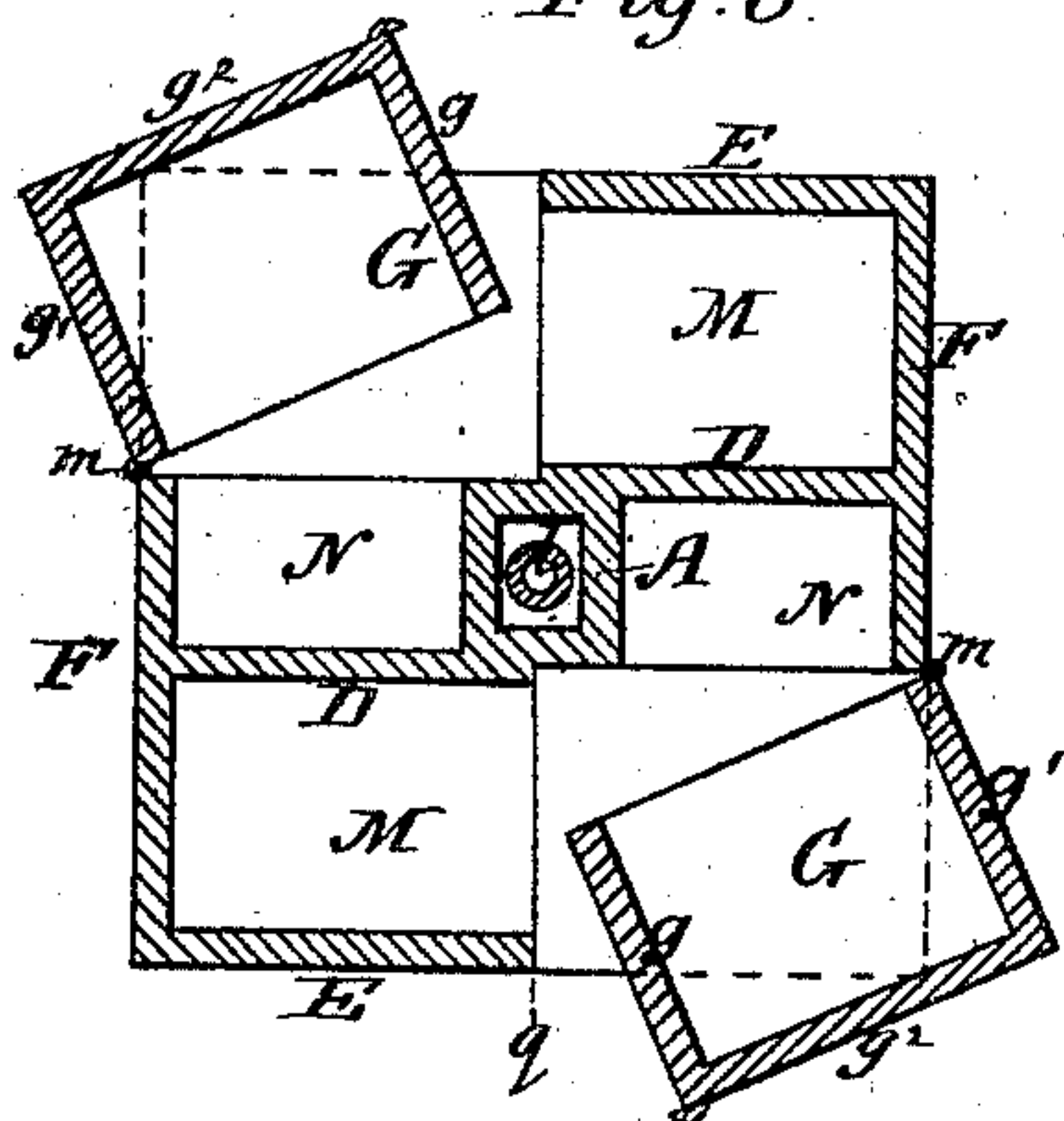


Fig. 5.

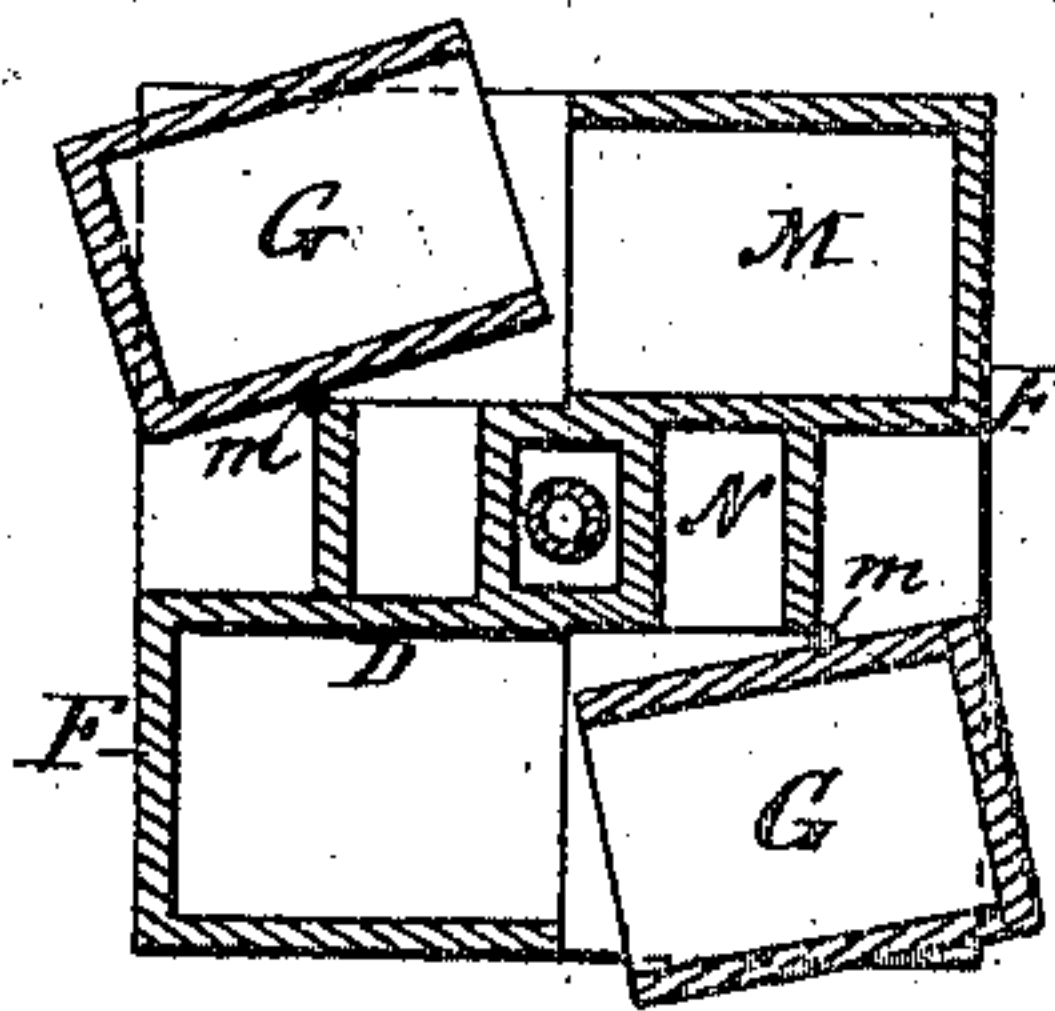
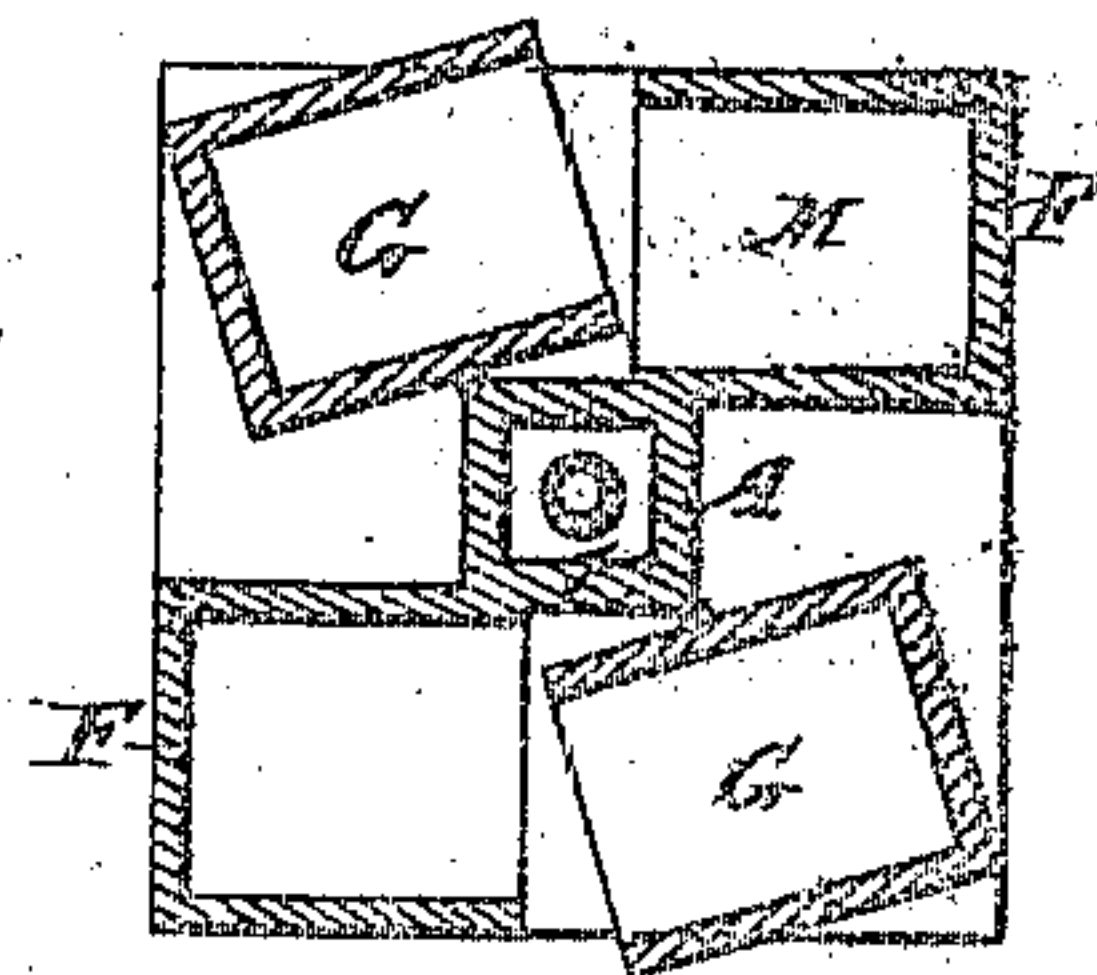


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:  
W. B. Masson  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DANNER, OF CANTON, OHIO.

## REVOLVING BOOK-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,123, dated May 10, 1881.

Application filed December 1, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN DANNER, of Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Book-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in quadrangular revolving book-cases; and the objects of my improvement are to provide means by which the contents of such cases can be inclosed within the frame and locked, out of ready access to persons having no right to them, and out of the dust often stirred in office-rooms, without the use of ordinary doors, and while all the advantages of an ordinary quadrangular revolving book-case are retained the area of shelving and its strength and simplicity of construction are largely increased.

Heretofore stationary secretaries and show-cases have been constructed in three parts—a central or back part of any desired size and two front parts—which are, together, equal in width to the other, each part being provided with compartments or pigeon-holes, and the two lesser parts hinged to the greater part to serve as doors for said article of furniture. Other cases have been made of two parallel sections united by the top and bottom pieces, and sliding sections placed between them to give access to any section separately; but these cases, being stationary, have a firm and broad foundation to rest upon, and comparatively little difficulty is experienced in their construction, while my revolving book-case, having only a single point on the top of a spindle, as a rest, and the whole weight being suspended therefrom, requires a peculiar construction to unite the top with the bottom, and also the intermediate shelves, and give the requisite strength to the structure and keep its equilibrium. I attain these objects in the book-case illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in perspective, the book-case with one of its hinged sections turned outwardly, showing one-half of its interior. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section of the same, with its parts in a position corresponding with Fig. 1, the open compartment being shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same, with its hinged sections nearly closed; Fig. 4,

a perspective view of the pivot-hinge for the same; Figs. 5 and 6, horizontal sections of the book-case modified by locating the hinge of the movable book-receiving part nearer the central post than in the previous figures.

In the drawings, A represents a central hollow post or frame, uniting together the quadrangular top B and bottom C of the book-case. To this post are also secured the vertical division-boards D, and to the ends of the latter the top B and bottom C are nailed. The sides E and F of the casing are also secured to the top B and bottom C, thus producing a very strong frame well braced at its diagonal corners, and capable of supporting without being strained the weight of a large number of books.

To one end of each of the sides F is hinged a section, G, made also to receive books. This section G is made with vertical sides  $g$   $g'$ , a back,  $g^2$ , a bottom,  $g^3$ , and, preferably, also a top,  $g^4$ , forming a rectangular frame closed all around, except on one of its vertical sides, and this open side is turned toward the interior of the book-case when it is closed.

A book-case thus constructed has six compartments, arranged in pairs, each pair suitable for books of different sizes from the others. They are provided with adjustable shelves  $h$ , entering grooves  $i$  in their sides, and the whole case, except its central hollow post, A, can be filled with books and locked. At any desired height within said post is secured thereto a block,  $k$ , having a pendent conical spindle,  $k'$ , to enter and rest upon a hollow conical bearing secured in the end of the tubular spindle  $l$ , the latter being retained vertically upon the frame L, forming its base, by the metal brace  $L'$ , through which it passes, as well as by the jam-nut  $l'$  screwed on its extremity. The frame L is made of two cross-pieces, a little longer than usual, to give stability to the case when open, and is provided with casters.

To relieve the hinges  $m$  of the weight of the hinged sections G and their contents, I generally provide the lower end of said sections with a spindle,  $n$ , secured to the under side, and a conical cup,  $p$ , is secured to the bottom C of the book-case, preferably with a strap,  $p'$ , forming a pivot-hinge of great durability.

The book-case shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 has com-



partments capable of holding books of various sizes, the one between D and E, (marked M,) being of great depth, can receive large folios; but if such a size should not be desired two rows of books could be placed upon each shelf. As shown in the drawings, the entrance to said compartment is from the interior of the book-case. The section G is of the ordinary depth for such size books as encyclopædias, and the small compartments N adjoining the central post are for smaller volumes; but the relative proportions may easily be varied by making the division-line *q* to one side or the other of the center. In either position the hinged section G can be locked against the adjoining section M.

To obviate having the hinged compartments G project far beyond the sides of the book-case, when open, the small compartments N adjoining the central post can be made smaller, (or the side F can be made in steps,) as shown in Fig. 5, and said compartments G will hardly project any when open. They will not project at all if hinged to the corners of the hollow post or frame A, as shown in Fig. 6; but in these cases there will be some loss of shelf-room, and I prefer the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3.

The top B' of the case can be of wood, marble, or other substance, and the sides can be embellished with panels; pigeon-holes can be made in the interior, or the shelves can be removed and the whole or a portion of it used as a wardrobe.

Having now fully described my invention, I claim—

1. A quadrangular revolving book-case con-

structed with two compartments, secured on a diagonal line to the top and bottom thereof, and two hinged compartments located on a diagonal line at a right angle to the first, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of a spindle held vertically upon its support, the hollow post A of a book-case, and its quadrangular top and bottom, with two hinged compartments having their open side facing toward the interior when closed, and two compartments secured to said top and bottom on a diagonal line, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of a spindle held vertically upon its support, the hollow post A of a book-case, top B, and bottom C, with two hinged compartments having their open side facing toward the interior when closed, two compartments secured to said top and bottom on a diagonal line to the first, and two compartments, N, also secured to the top and bottom between them, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The combination of a spindle held vertically upon its support, the hollow post A of a book-case, vertical division-boards D, secured at one side to diagonal corners of said post, and extending to the casing F, with the quadrangular top B and bottom C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN DANNER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. RAFF,

R. L. BLACK.