

(No Model.)

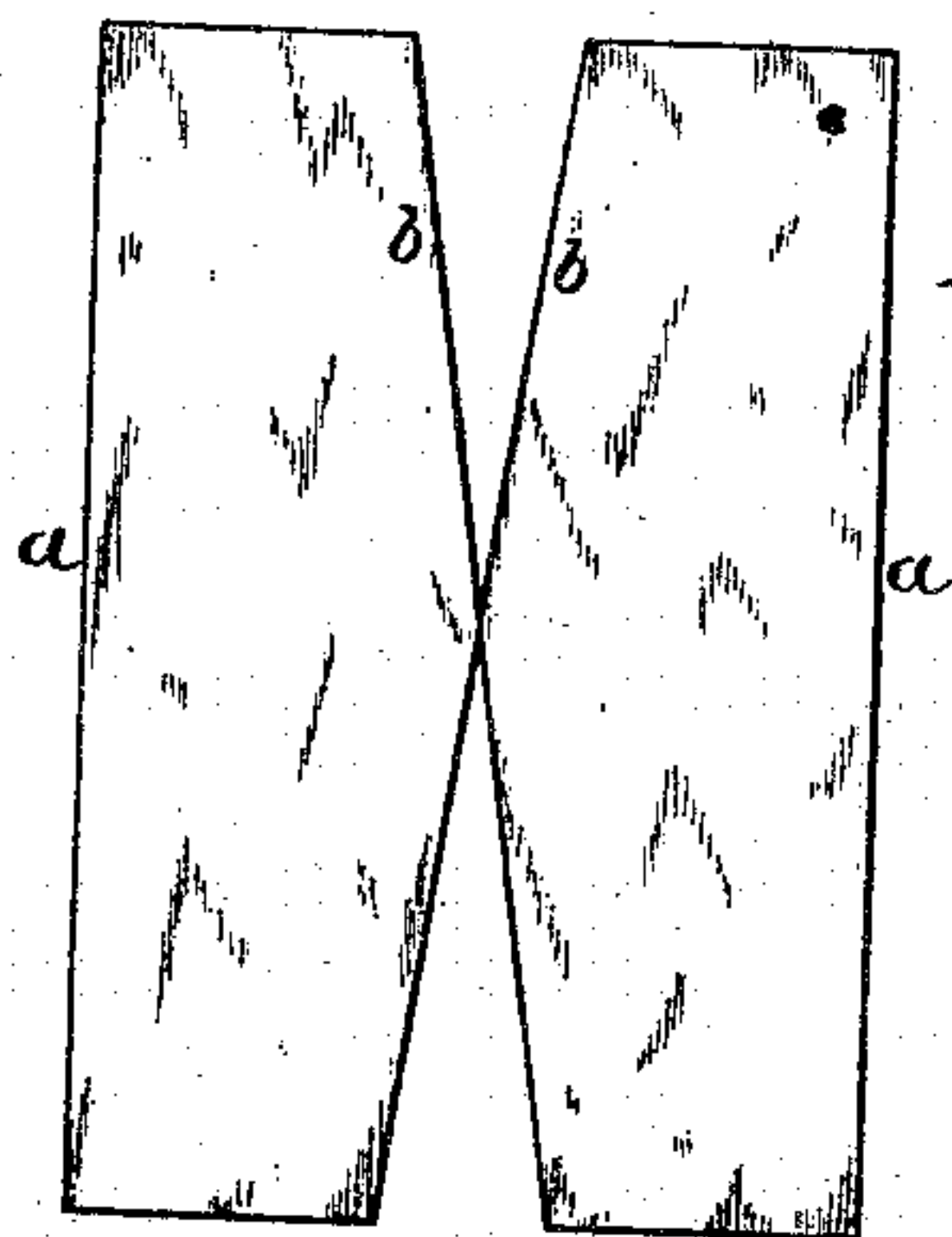
F. KUKKUCK & H. ARND.

TRUNK TOP.

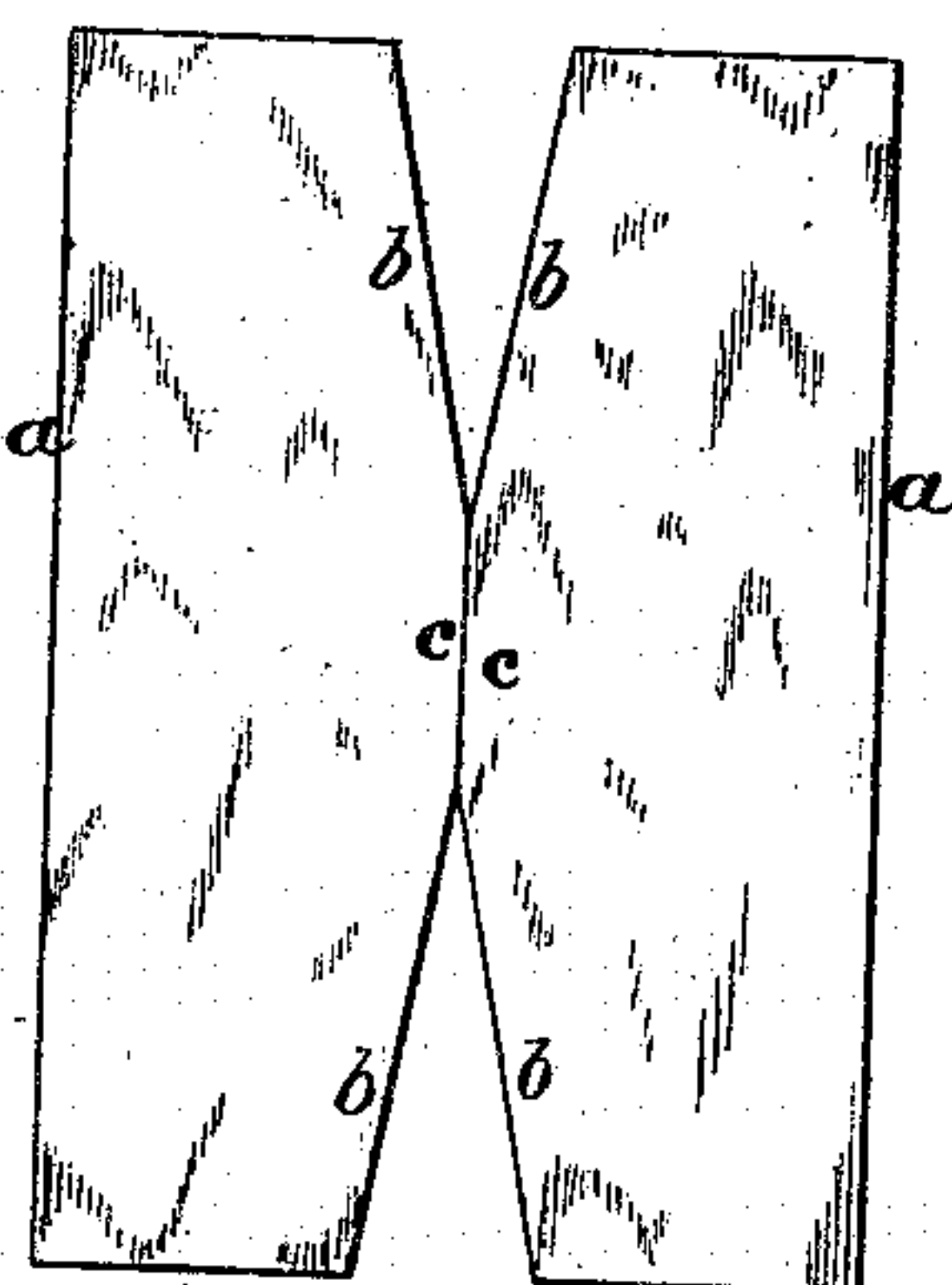
No. 275,499.

Patented Apr. 10, 1883.

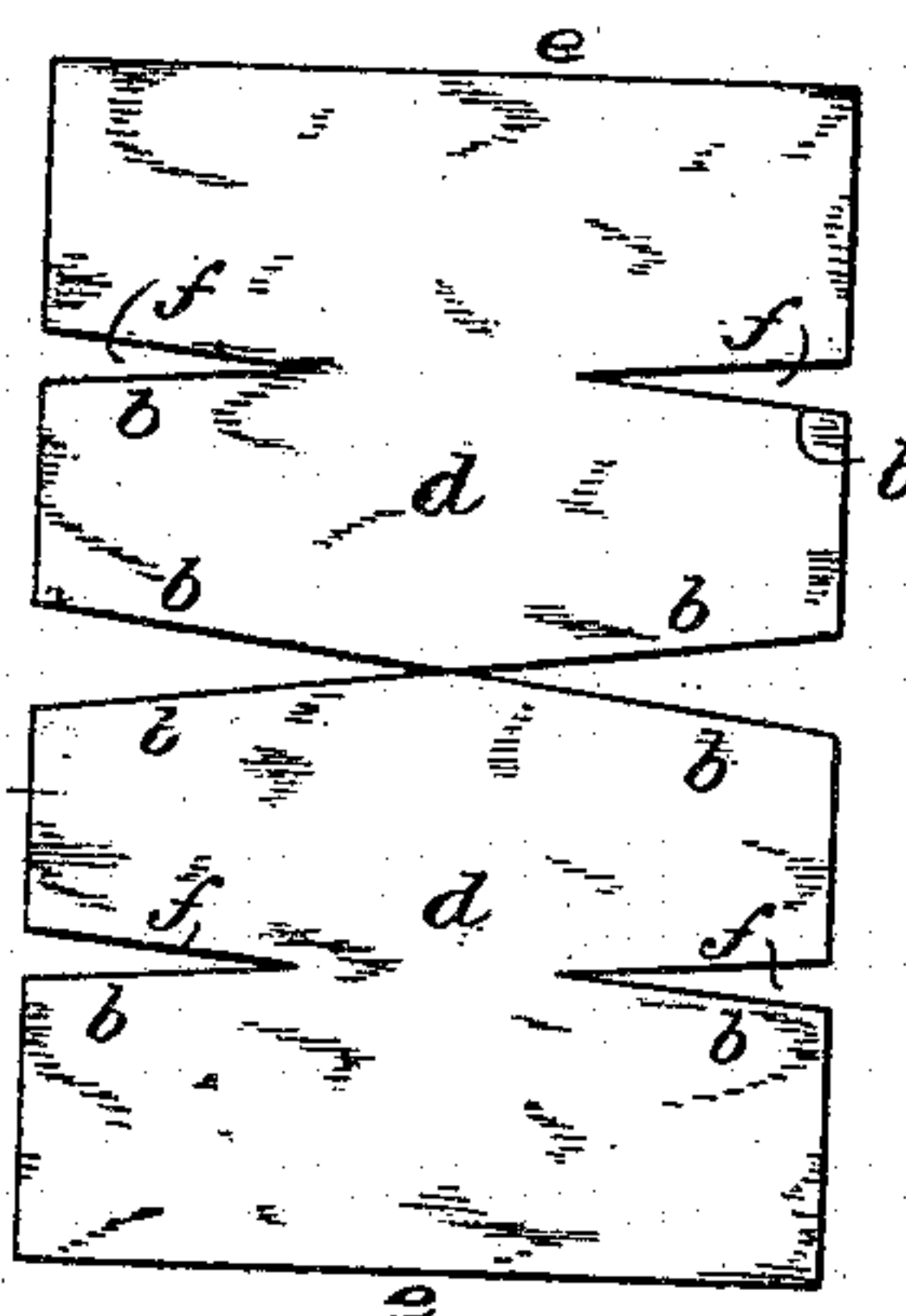
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



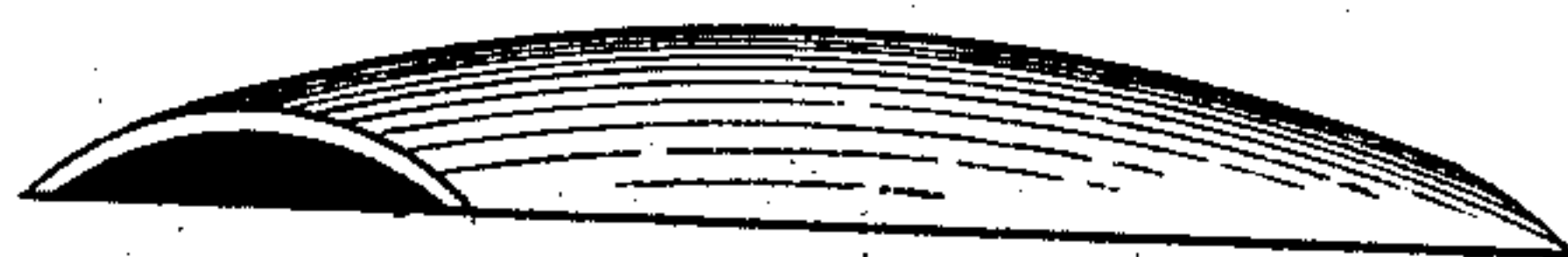
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDERICK KUKKUCK AND HENRY ARND, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## TRUNK-TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,499, dated April 10, 1883.

Application filed January 20, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRIEDERICK KUKKUCK and HENRY ARND, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Tops, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the class of trunk-tops described in Letters Patent No. 262,956, granted to us August 22, 1882, and in Letters Patent No. 268,294, granted December 5, 1882, to Friederick Kukkuck—that is, to what are known as “barrel-stave” tops, or those of a concavo-convex shape, having their arcs of greatest height in the central transverse and longitudinal lines, and arcs symmetrically decreasing in size on both sides of each central line. In those patents the trunk-tops are described as made of several crossing layers or sheets of veneer, each composed of a single piece gored at either the sides or ends, glued together under pressure in a properly-shaped former.

Our present invention consists in forming such gored layers of veneer in two or more separate pieces, instead of a single sheet or piece.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are plan views, each showing two pieces of veneer for forming a single layer in one of our composite trunk-tops. Fig. 3 is a view showing two other similar pieces of veneer for forming another layer of the trunk-top; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through a completed top, and Fig. 5 an end view of the same; and Fig. 6 is a view of a completed trunk-top.

Each layer is indicated in the drawings as composed of two pieces of veneer. In Figs. 1 and 2, which show the pieces for making the outside layers, each piece is cut with a straight outside edge, *a*, with the ends at right angles to it. The inside edge is beveled, or cut with an incline, *b*, from the ends toward the center. These inclines may be cut so as to meet or intersect each other, as in Fig. 1; or they may terminate before reaching the central transverse line of the piece, thus leaving a short inside edge, *c*, cut either parallel with the outside edge, *a*, as in Fig. 2, or otherwise, to suit the circumstances. The grain of the veneer

should be in the direction of the greatest length of the piece. As shown in the drawings, two such pieces brought together form a rectangular gored sheet for one layer of the trunk-top.

In Fig. 3 the two pieces for forming an inside layer are shown. Each piece *d* is cut with a straight edge, *e*, which comes at the end of the trunk-top. The opposite edge is cut with inclines *b*, which may be cut in either of the ways described in connection with Figs. 1 and 3. These pieces, however, being necessarily quite wide, measuring from the straight edge to the opposite inclined edge, have a gore or notch, *f*, with inclined sides *b* cut in them on each side. The grain of the wood in these pieces should also be in the direction of the straight edge *e*, so that when the several layers are put together in the press the grain of the outside layers will run transversely to that of the inside layer.

As described in our patent above mentioned, the several layers of veneer (the middle one having been coated with glue) are placed together between suitable matrices, coated with paraffine, or some material to prevent sticking, put into a press or mold, and forced into the concavo-convex shape above described, the gores and inclines which form gores permitting the veneer to bend to the required contour. The sections *d* of the inside layer might obviously be formed of two separate pieces, the line of division being through from gore, *f*, to gore. The several pieces would, when arranged together, still form a rectangular layer properly gored.

By making the layers of veneer in two or more pieces we not only are enabled to use pieces of veneer which would otherwise be useless for the purpose, but are also able to use veneer of a less expensive character, as small pieces may be more cheaply cut than large ones.

The pieces of veneer may doubtless be shaped differently from those illustrated in the drawings, the requisite being that the several pieces shall form a complete rectangular gored layer. The outside layers may be made in two or more pieces and the inner layer in a single piece; or the outside layers may be formed of single pieces and the inside layer of several pieces. The best results are produced in all



cases by having the seam of the pieces forming the inside layer run transversely to the seams of the pieces forming the outside layers.

What we claim as our invention is—

- 5 1. A trunk-top of the shape described, formed, as set forth, of several sectional gored layers of veneer, the seam or seams between the pieces forming one layer running transversely to the seam or seams between the  
10 pieces forming the adjoining layer.
2. A trunk-top of the shape described, formed, as set forth, of several gored layers

of veneer, one or more of the layers being made of sections or pieces, which, placed together, form a gored rectangular layer. 15

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 28th day of December, A. D. 1882.

FRIEDERICK KUKKUCK.  
HENRY ARND.

Witnesses:

R. E. SCHRICK,  
WM. P. ARND.