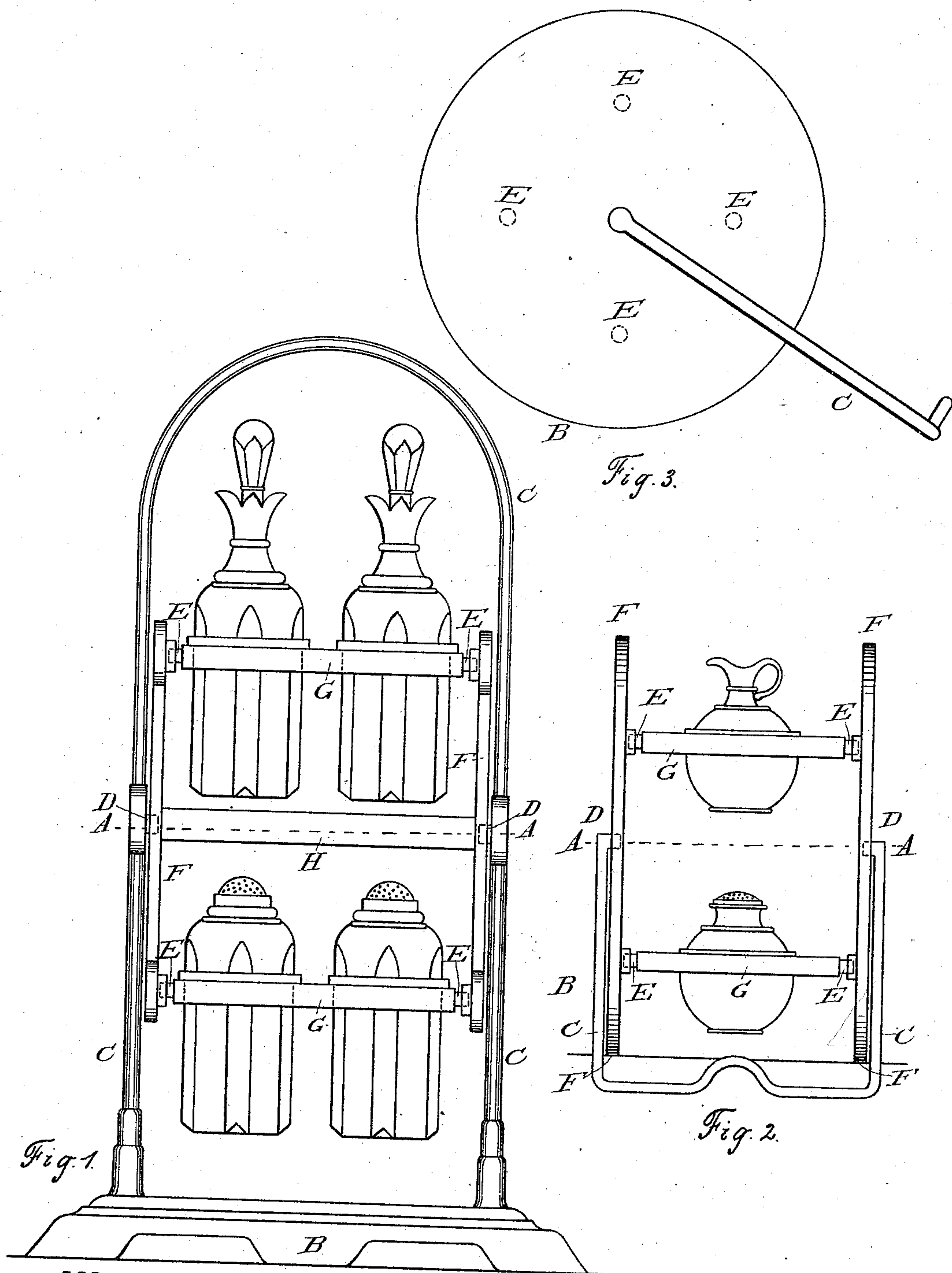


(No Model.)

J. S. DIGNAM.
REVOLVING CASTER.

No. 305,437.

Patented Sept. 23, 1884.



Witnesses

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JOHN S. DIGNAM, OF LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

REVOLVING CASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,437, dated September 23, 1884.

Application filed February 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. DIGNAM, a subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, residing in the city of London, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new Style of Caster, of which the following is a true and exact description.

The caster may be made of any suitable materials, and may be briefly described as two disks placed side by side in an upright position, and connected by a central shaft. The bottles are pivoted between the disks in such a way that they will change position when the disks are rotated, but will always remain upright.

Figure 1 is an eight-bottle caster (four bottles showing) such as I have described suspended on two pivots, on which it revolves between two uprights. The continuation of the uprights over the top forms a convenient handle by which it may be carried. Fig. 2 is a four-bottle caster (two bottles showing) made to stand flat on the table. The bottles are caused to rotate and the bottle required is brought into a convenient position by moving the caster back or forward on the table by the handle. The handle may also be swung over the top, and in this position forms a convenient bail, by which the caster may be carried. Fig. 3 is a side view of Fig. 2, showing the handle and the position of the sockets in which the bottles or bottle-holders revolve.

The dotted line A is the axis of the caster.

B is the base, which may be understood to be the bottom piece to which the uprights C (which form the handle) are secured, as in Fig. 1, or the table on which the caster rests, as in Figs. 2 and 3. The base and uprights or handle may be so constructed as to allow the caster also to revolve in the usual way—that is, on an upright pivot.

C is the uprights which form the handle. They may be of any suitable shape, and either plain or very ornamental; or in the caster as shown in Fig. 1 the uprights may terminate at D, and the handle may be formed of a separate piece hinged on at D. In Fig. 2 the handle C is shown as resting on the table; but it may be readily swung over the top when the caster is to be lifted.

D is a projection on the upright or handle C, on which the caster-frame revolves; or the projection may be on the caster-frame F, and a suitable bearing for it to revolve in on the

upright or handle C; or a shaft may pass entirely through the caster-frame on the line A. Said shaft may be either stationary or revolving.

F is the caster-frame. It may be of any suitable shape or design, if supported on uprights, as in Fig. 1; but it will be readily understood that when made to be used as in Fig. 2 it must be round.

G indicates the bottle-holders. They may be either cup-shaped—that is, with sides and a bottom; or they may be ring-shaped. They are pivoted into the caster-frame F at E, or where the bottles are singly, (that is, not in pairs,) as in Fig. 2, the bottle-holders may be done away with, and the bottles be pivoted directly into the sides F; and in either case the projections E may be on the frame F, instead of being on the bottles or bottle-holders.

H is the central shaft connecting the two sides F F, so that one cannot revolve more rapidly than the other. If the caster-frame were made to revolve on a shaft passing from one upright C to the other upright C, said shaft would pass through shaft H on the dotted line A.

It is evident that the caster shown and described in Fig. 1 would revolve equally as well if the base were perpendicular. It would therefore be well adapted for use in dining-cars and other similar places where the base could be fastened against the wall or other upright fixture.

Heretofore what has been understood as a revolving caster was a caster that had its axis on the shaft, on which it revolves at right angles to the base.

It will be readily seen that the caster that I have described is on an entirely different principle.

What I claim as my invention, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A revolving caster in which the axis or shaft on which the caster-frame revolves is virtually parallel with the base.

2. A revolving caster in which the axis or shaft on which the caster-frame revolves is virtually parallel with the base, provided with means by which the bottles will remain upright when it is rotated.

JOHN S. DIGNAM.

Witnesses:

HENRY WARE,
GILBERT GLASS.