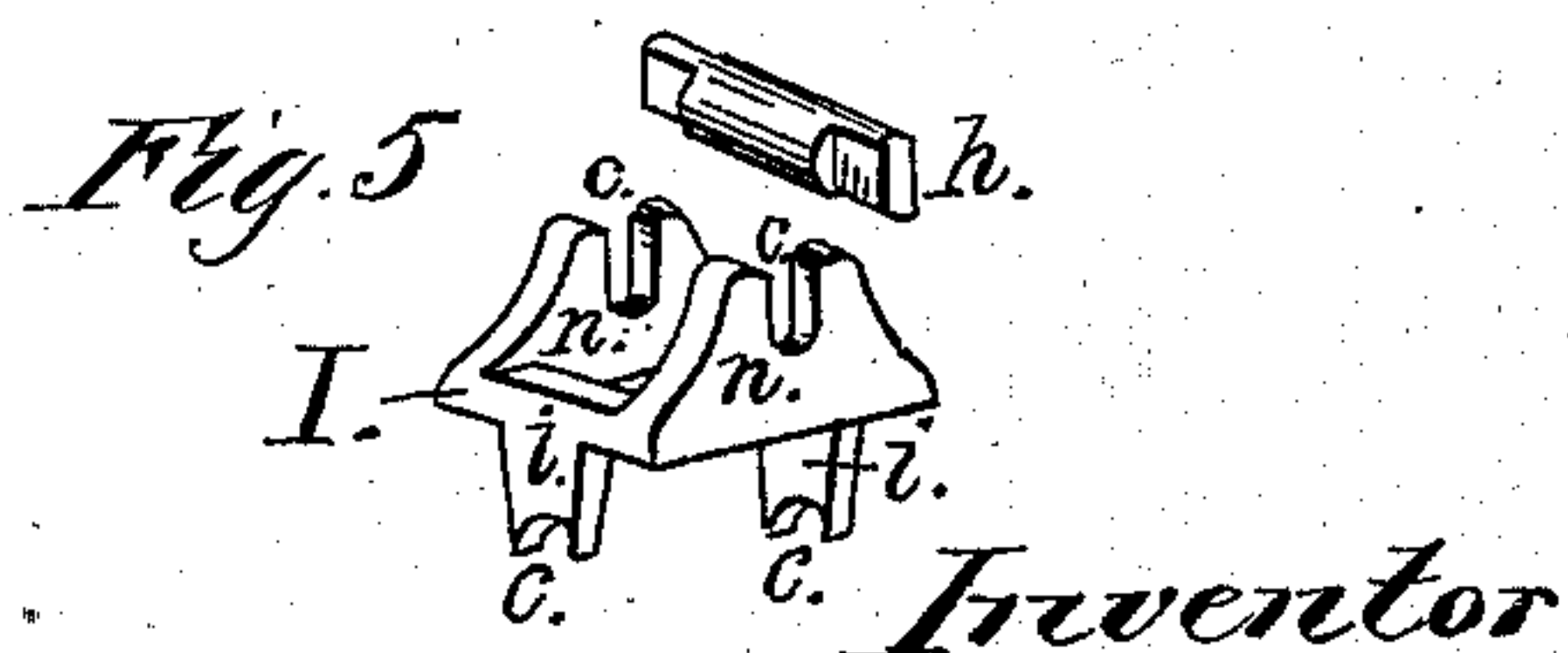
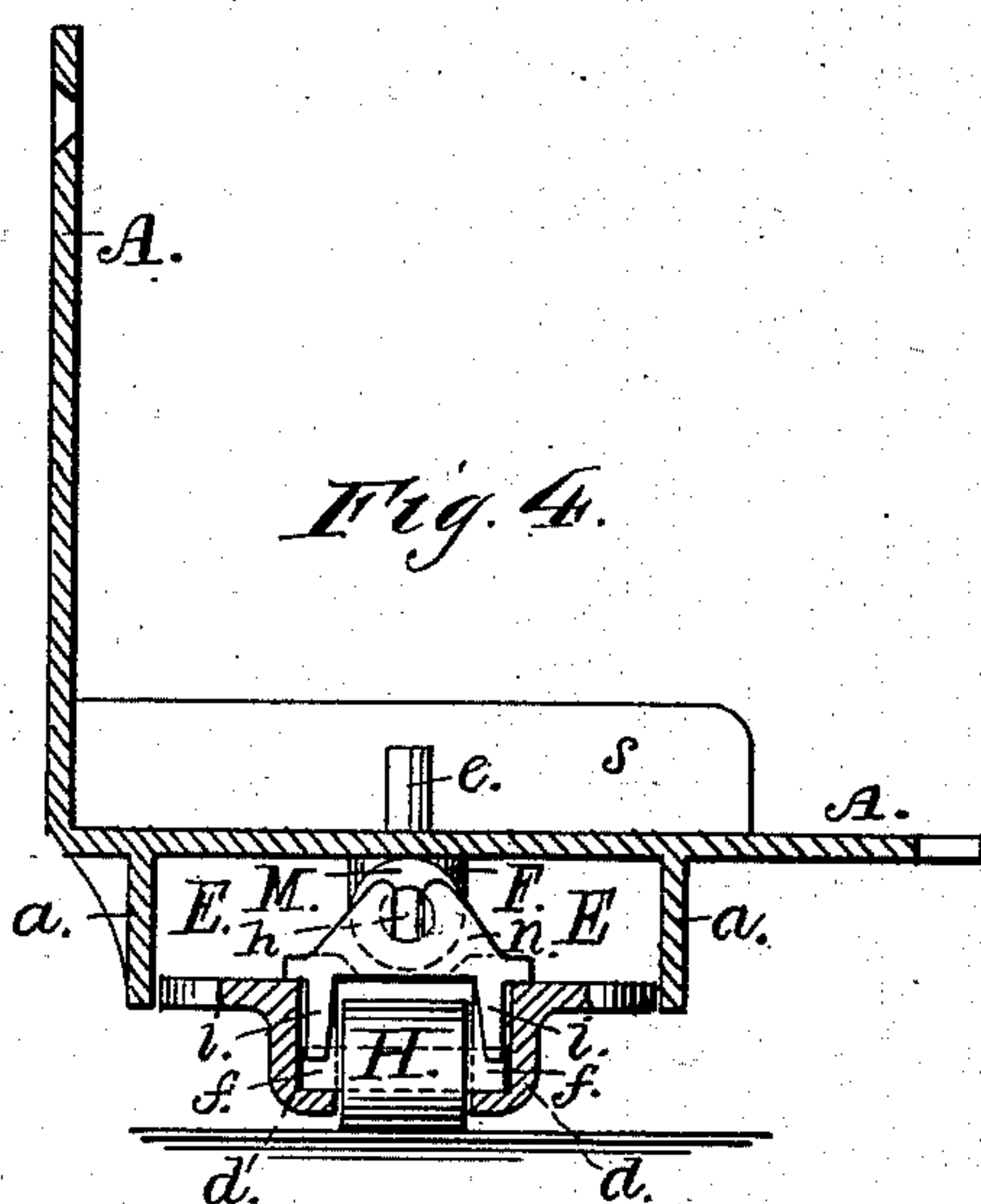
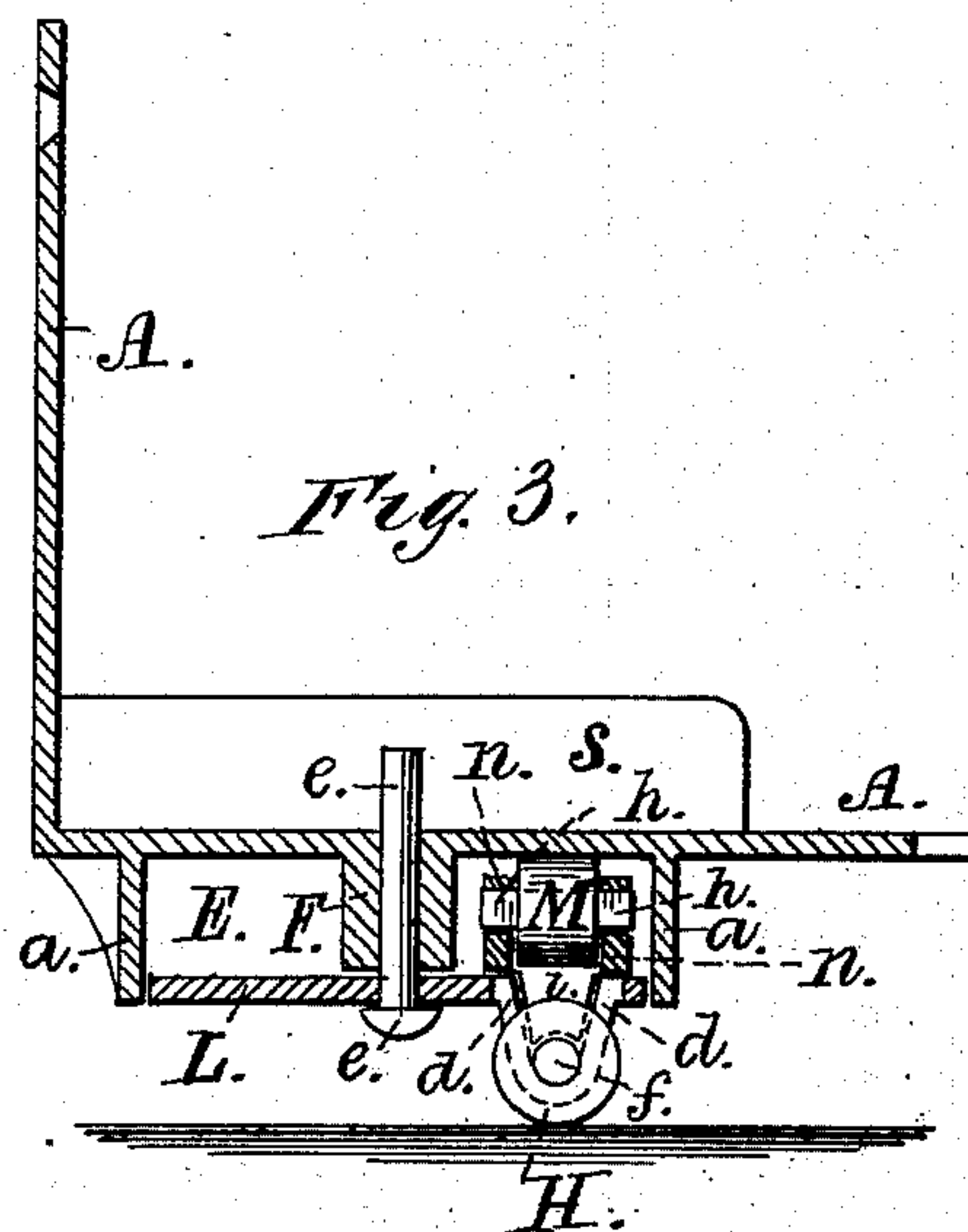


M. SCHWERIN.
CASTER.

Patented Sept. 15, 1885.



Thomas Hunt

Harry E. Leibold

Morris Schwerin

~~My
J. H. Hindman
Atty~~

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS SCHWERIN, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,159, dated September 15, 1885.

Application filed May 13, 1885. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS SCHWERIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Caster for Trunks, Furniture, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to casters which have a universal rotary motion to permit the article to which it is attached to be moved in any and all directions; and the object of my improvement is to make a caster which shall be strong, durable, easily made, and in which there is as little friction as possible. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 presents an elevation of my improved caster attached to the corner of a trunk. Fig. 2 shows a bottom view of the same. Fig. 3 shows a sectional view in one position, Fig. 4 a sectional view in another position, and Fig. 5 a perspective view of the journal-box and frame for the upper roller, hereinafter referred to.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is an L-shaped plate, which embraces the corner of the trunk and which is flanged on its upper horizontal surface to receive the brace or slat S, with which the bottom of a trunk is usually provided. Screws or other means may be used to fasten the plate A to the trunk. From the lower surface of the horizontal portion of the plate A extends downward an annular flange, *a*, supported and strengthened by the braces *b b*, thus making an annular chamber, E, in which the upper roller, M, hereinafter referred to, travels. A pillar or post, F, extends downward from the middle of the plate A, and is pierced to receive the pin or rivet *e*, which serves to retain the lower circular plate, L, in position, and also serves as a table or pivot on which the plate L revolves. It will thus be seen that the plate L, which carries the two rollers, hereinafter described, is free to revolve in the chamber E in a horizontal plane in either direction. The plate L is cast with two journal-boxes, *d d*, extending downward from points near its outer edge, the roller H, on which the

trunk moves, being supported in the journal-boxes *d d* by the axle *f*. I is a frame, which rests upon the upper surface of the plate L over the journal-boxes *d d* and roller H, and has two downwardly-projecting extensions, *i i*, which enter the journal-boxes *d d* and rest, respectively, on the axle *f*, being grooved for this purpose, and thus keeping the axle *f* in position. The frame I has also two upwardly-projecting extensions, *n n*, which extend upward in planes at right angles to those of the extensions *i i*. In the upper portion of the extensions *n n* are two U-shaped cuts, *c c*, which receive and support the squared ends of the axle *h*, this axle *h* supporting a second roller M in a direction at right angles with the roller H.

The height of the pillar F and the size of the rollers M H and frame I are such that when all the parts are in position and fastened together the roller M rests upon the lower surface of the plate A and is free to travel with the plate L round the outer edge of the annular chamber E, and the rollers H and M have thus a free horizontal circular motion, so that a trunk or other article can be moved in any direction.

It will be seen that by this mode of construction my caster has very little friction, and can also be fastened together by the single pin or rivet, making the mechanism very strong and durable.

The upper portion of the plate A may be of any shape desired to fit it to the object to which the caster is to be attached.

I have shown the plate A as flanged on its upper surface to embrace the object to which the caster is to be attached, and also as flanged on its lower surface, the upper flange serving to materially strengthen the fastening of the caster to the trunk or other object, and the lower flange serving to conceal and protect the upper revolving roller, M, from dust, &c.; but it is obvious that the plate A may be made without these flanges, if so desired.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in a caster, of the plate A and the revolving plate L, carrying the two rollers M and H, arranged at right angles to each other at or near the periphery of the

plate L by means of the separable frame I and journal-boxes *d d*, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, in a caster, of the
5 flanged plate A and the revolving plate L, carrying the two rollers M and H, arranged at right angles to each other at or near the pe-

riphery of the plate L by means of the separable frame I and journal-boxes *d d*, substantially as shown and described.

MORRIS SCHWERIN.

Witnesses:

J. E. HINDON HYDE,
THOMAS HUNT.