

(No Model.)

J. F. OSBORN.

TRUNK TOP.

No. 328,602.

Patented Oct. 20, 1885.

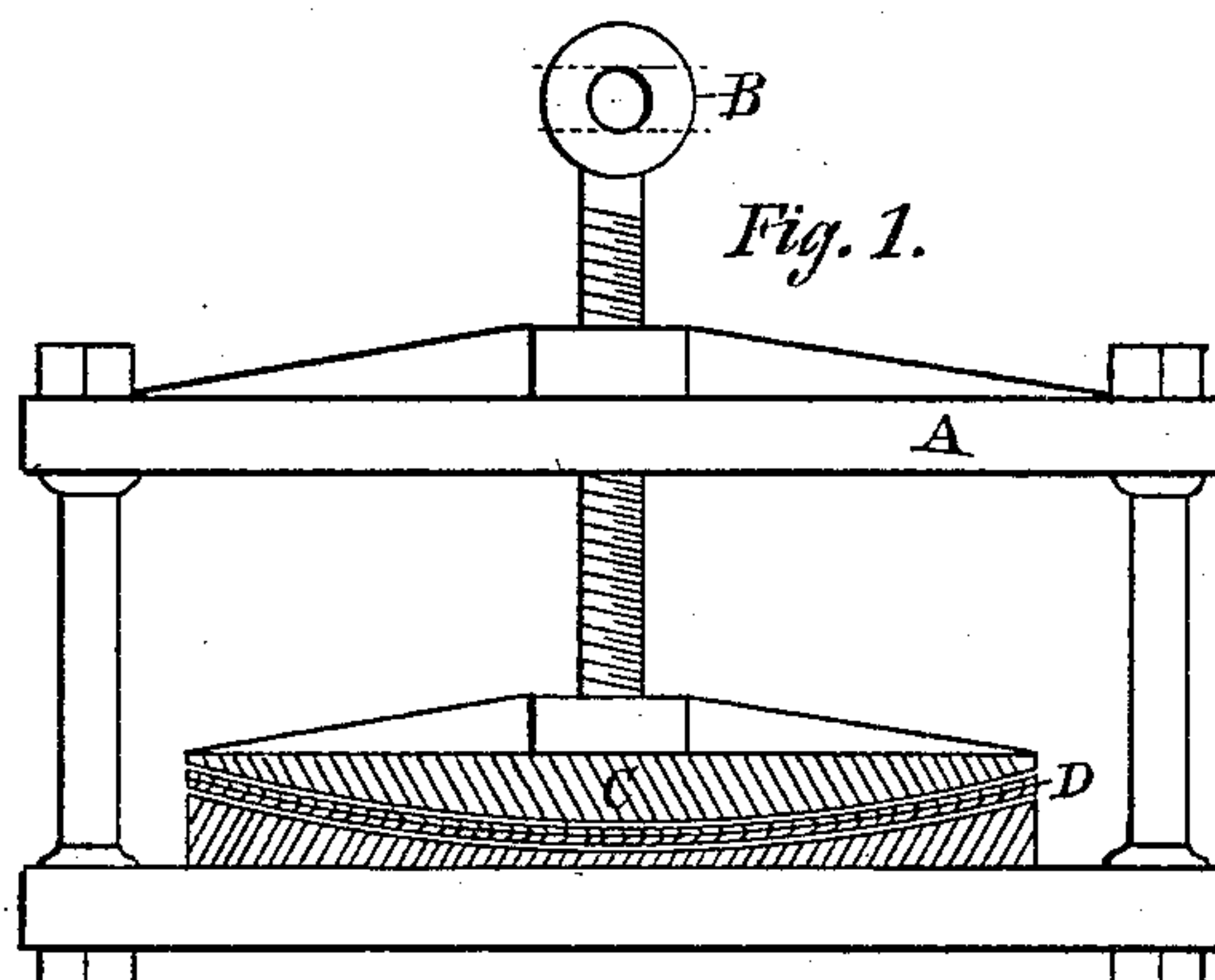


Fig. 2.

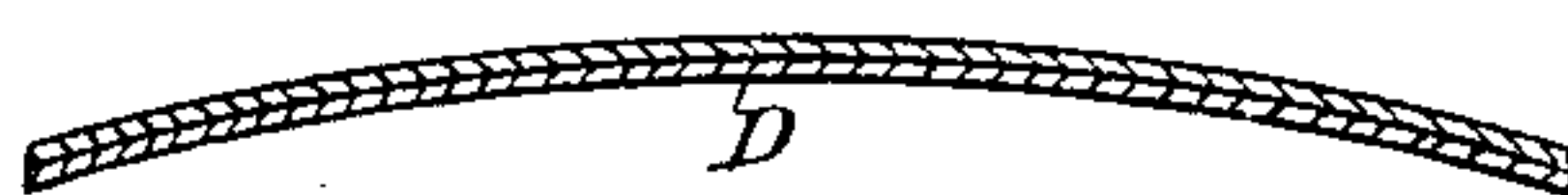


Fig. 3.

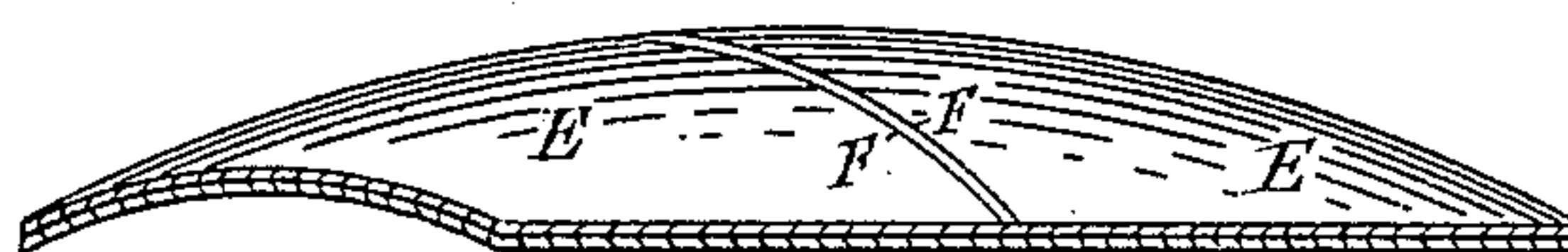


Fig. 4.

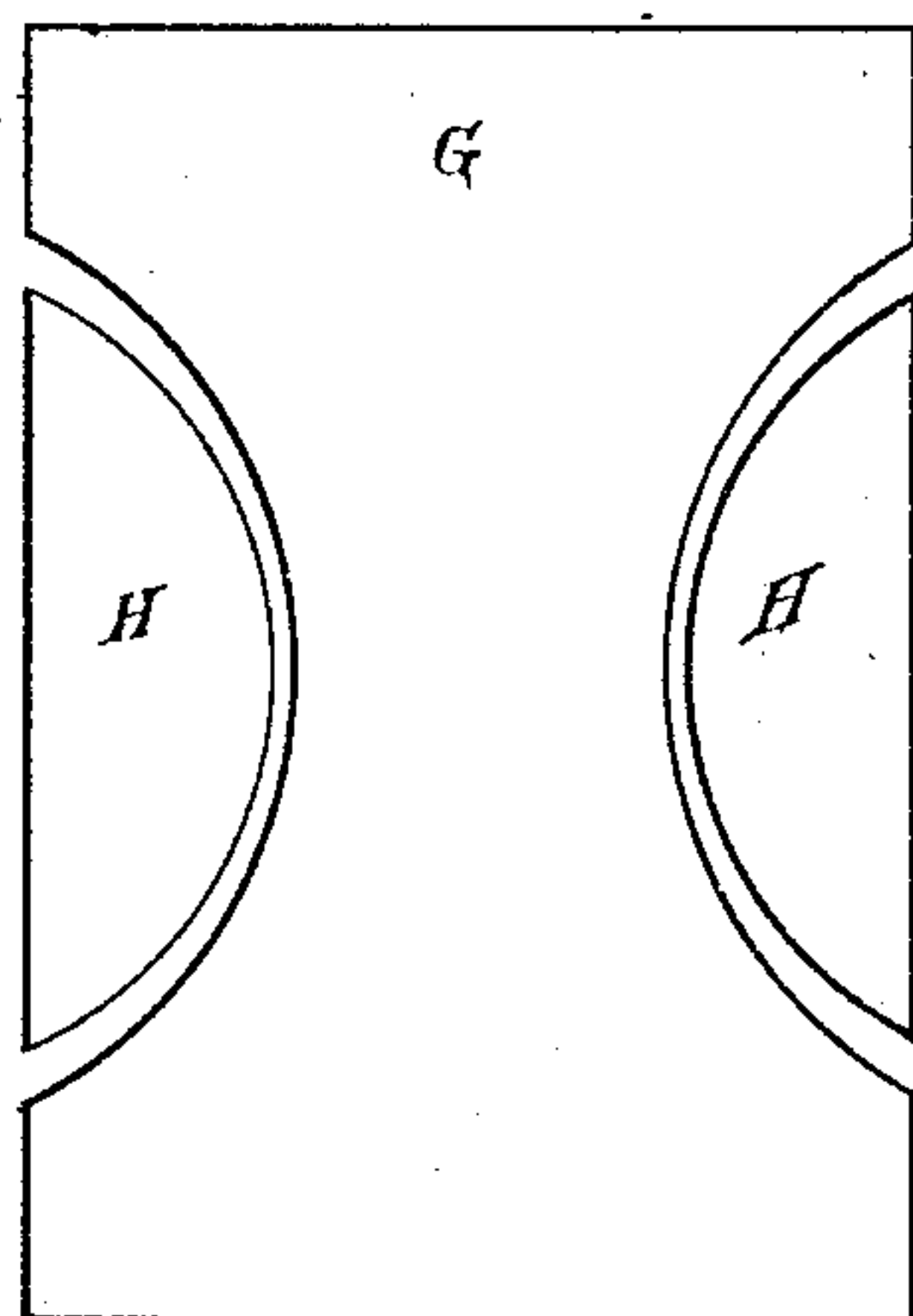
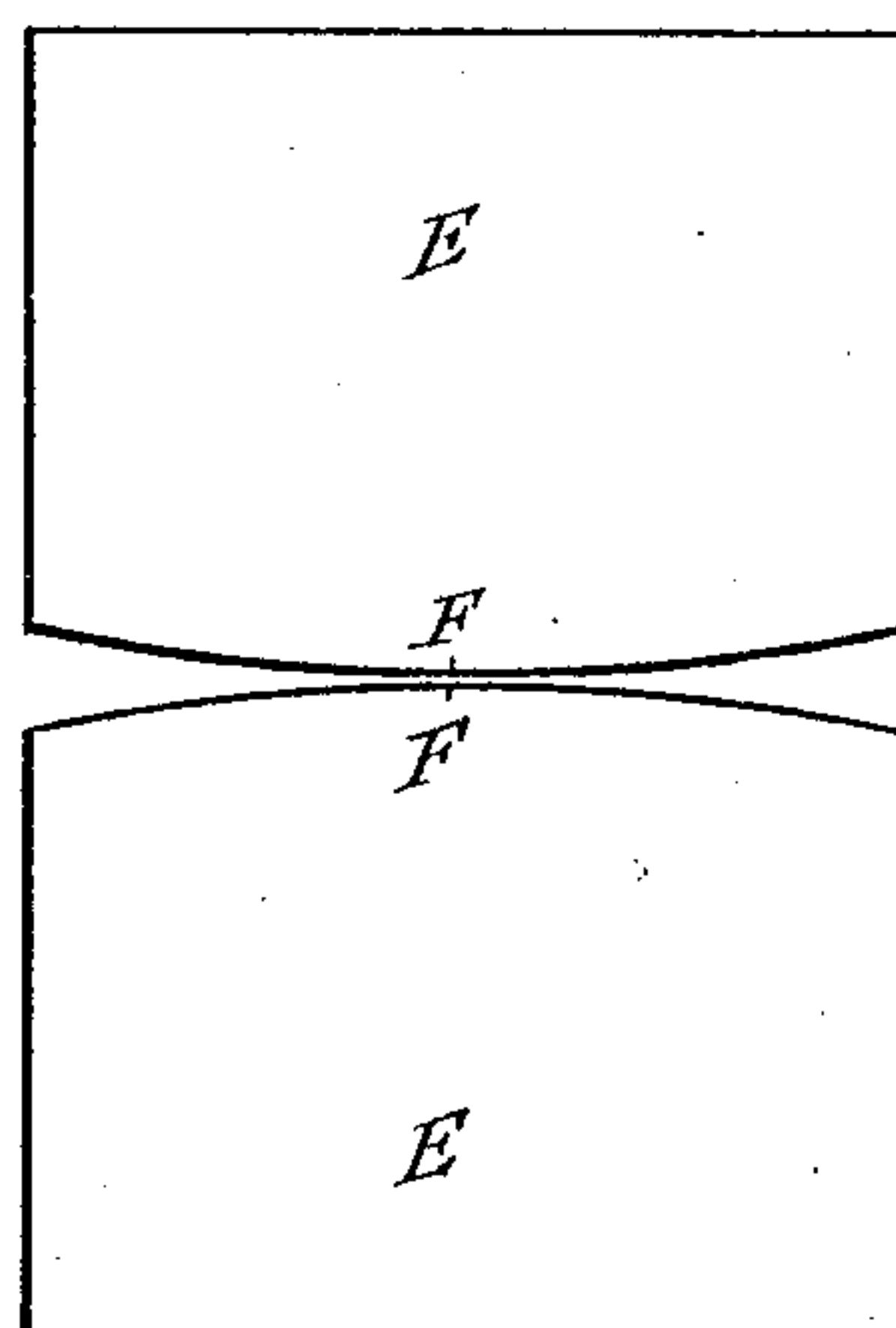


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES.

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JAMES F. OSBORN, OF JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. L. CHILTON, D. A. GUTHRIE, AND J. G. GUTHRIE, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRUNK-TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,602, dated October 20, 1885.

Application filed March 19, 1885. Serial No. 159,432. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. OSBORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jeffersonville, in the county of Clarke and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Tops; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction of the same, reference being had to the annexed specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in trunk-tops, but more especially in a top made of three or more thicknesses or layers of wood veneers, the first and last layers of which are made in two pieces with straight edges, all except the central ones, which are slightly curved in order to form a perfect joint in the center where they come together by pressing them into form by suitable dies into which they are each laid transversely while the second sheet or layer crosses them on a line with the dies and is made in one piece, the full size of the top with circular pieces cut out of each side, the curves of which are so reduced as to form perfect joints when all the parts are contracted by pressing them into the dies with glue or other adhesive substance between the different layers, to cause them to adhere firmly and retain the required form rigidly without change.

The object of this my invention is to provide a trunk-top made of three or more thicknesses of veneers secured firmly together by means of glue or other adhesive substance when pressed and shaped by means of suitable dies, thereby giving solidity to the article and rendering it much stronger and more durable than those made of boards or staves, as now practiced by manufacturers. I attain the above object by the mechanism illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the dies and press for forming the tops, showing the dies in section. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the top or cover, taken on a line with the top, showing the curves on that line. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the top when completed, showing the arc or swell in cross-section through the center and arc of diminished

heights from the center to the ends. Fig. 4 is a flat view of the central piece of veneering, showing the circular pieces cut from the sides. Fig. 5 is a flat view of the pieces constituting the first and last courses of the veneers, showing the slightly curved edges.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings, A represents the press used in pressing and forming the tops, which are made of wood veneers, and in form as shown in the drawings.

B is the screw by means of which power is applied to compress the tops into form, and C are the dies by means of which they are formed, and by which they are rendered firm and rigid and not liable to change their form.

D represents a top between the dies, showing the curve or arcs of diminishing height between the center and ends.

E E represent the first and last course of veneers of which the tops are made, and are each cut in form, as shown, with the inner or central edges, F F, slightly curved in order to make a perfect joint when formed, which is done by placing the first course E transversely in the dies C, and then crossing them on a line with the dies C by the second course, G, which is cut in form as shown in the drawings, with circular pieces H H cut from the sides, the circles of which are afterward made slightly smaller than the circles in the sheet G, in order to make a perfect joint when contracted by pressing them into the dies C, in which they are laid parallel or on a line therewith, and again crossed by another course of the veneer forms E, with glue or other adhesive substance between the parts or layers, and so on in like manner if more sheets are required to make the necessary thickness; and while the glue is yet warm the whole mass is subjected to a heavy pressure between the dies C, which gives form to the tops and renders them solid and rigid in form and not liable to change, and after the glue is thoroughly dry or set the top may be removed and replaced by another to undergo the same process.

I am aware that trunk-tops have been made of three thicknesses of wood veneers gored at the ends with glue between the layers and

formed by means of dies while the glue is hot; but this manner of goring, being imperfect, either leaves open seams or causes the veneers to split or crush and cause a defect. Therefore
5 I make no claim to trunk-tops made of staves or gored veneers; but

What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent in trunk-tops, is—

- 10 1. In a trunk-top made of wood veneers in three or more thicknesses, the central sheet, G, having circular pieces H H cut from the sides, the circles of which are afterward slightly reduced to form a perfect joint when

pressed into form by the dies C, substantially 15 as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the central sheet, G, having circular pieces H H cut from its sides, as above described, the sheets E E, constituting the first and last courses that form the 20 tops having the inner edges slightly curved to form a perfect joint when pressed into form by the dies C, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

JAMES F. OSBORN.

Witnesses:

FRANK PARDON,
GEORGE HAMMER.