

(No Model.)

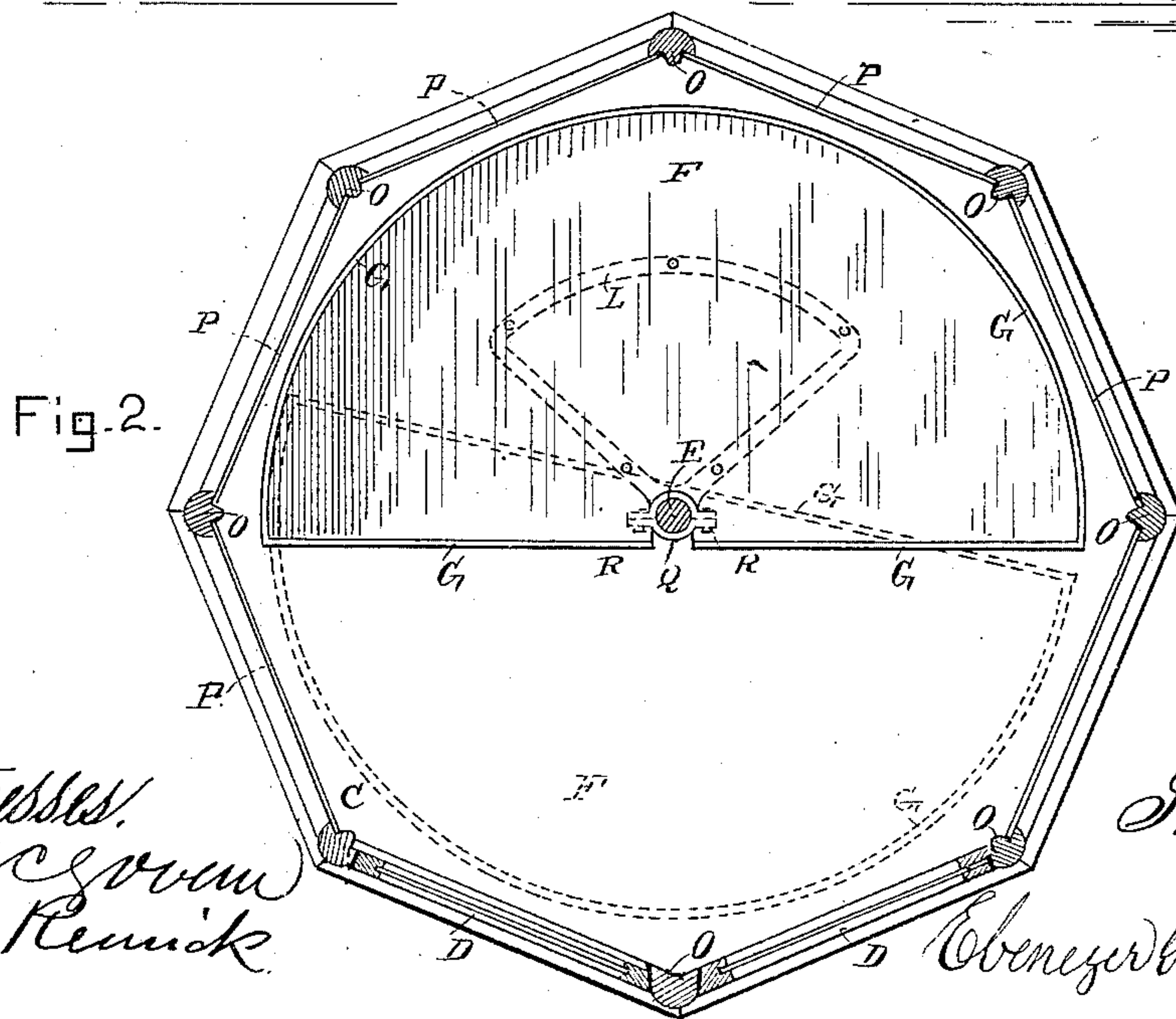
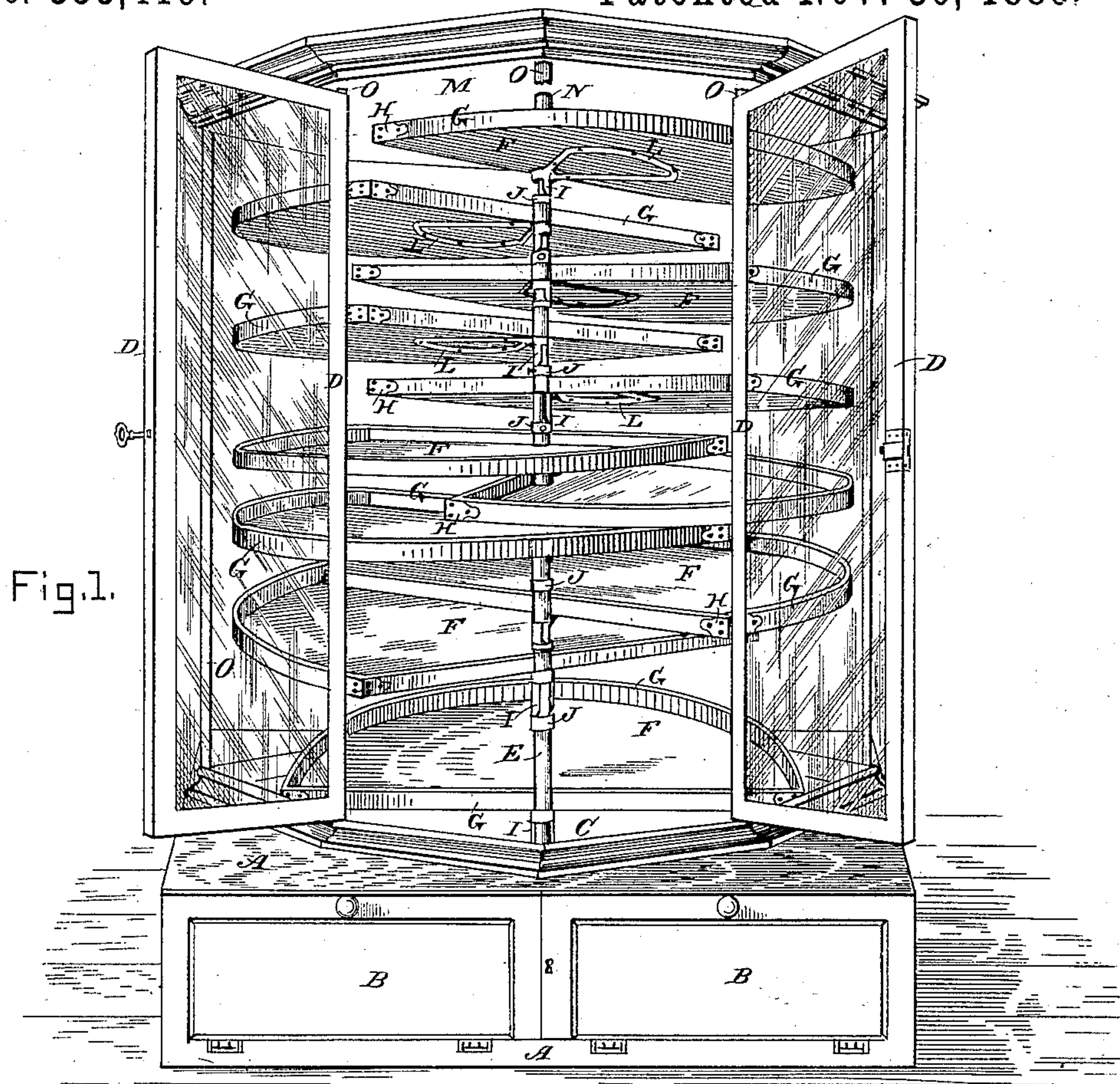
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. G. LAMSON.

TOOL RECEPTACLE.

No. 353,419.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.



Witnesses:
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 H. E. Kennick

Inventor.
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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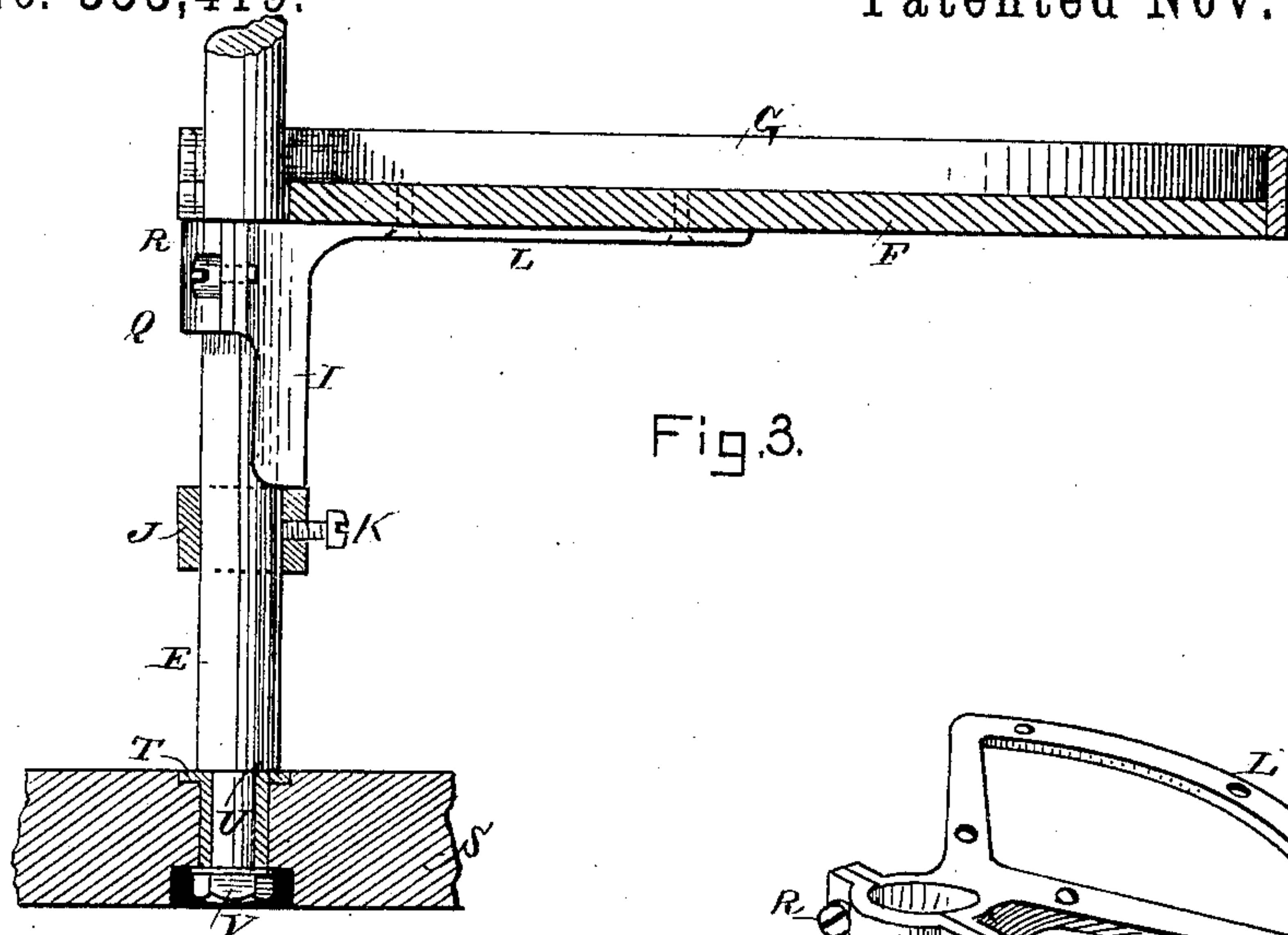


Fig. 3.

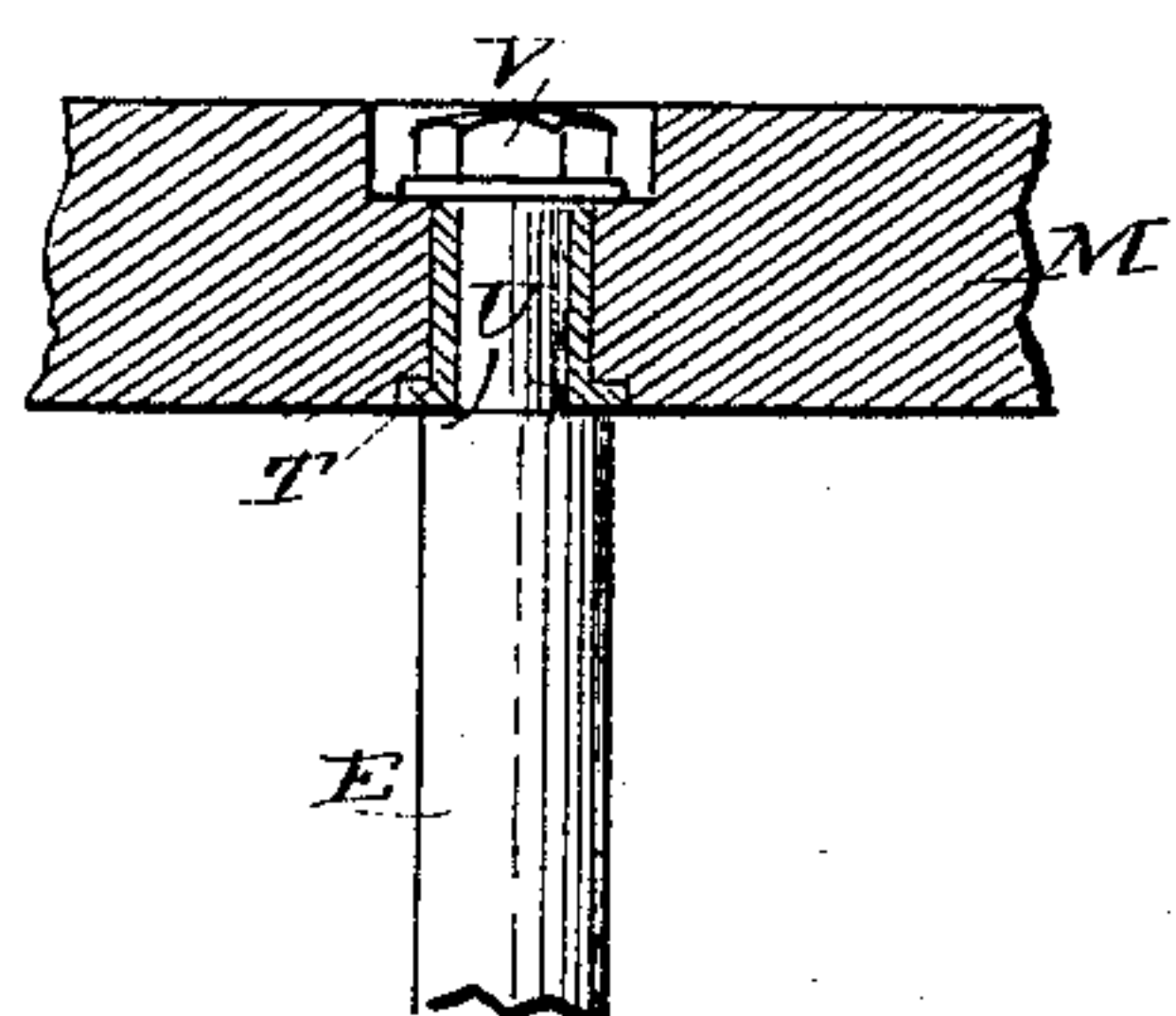


Fig. 4.

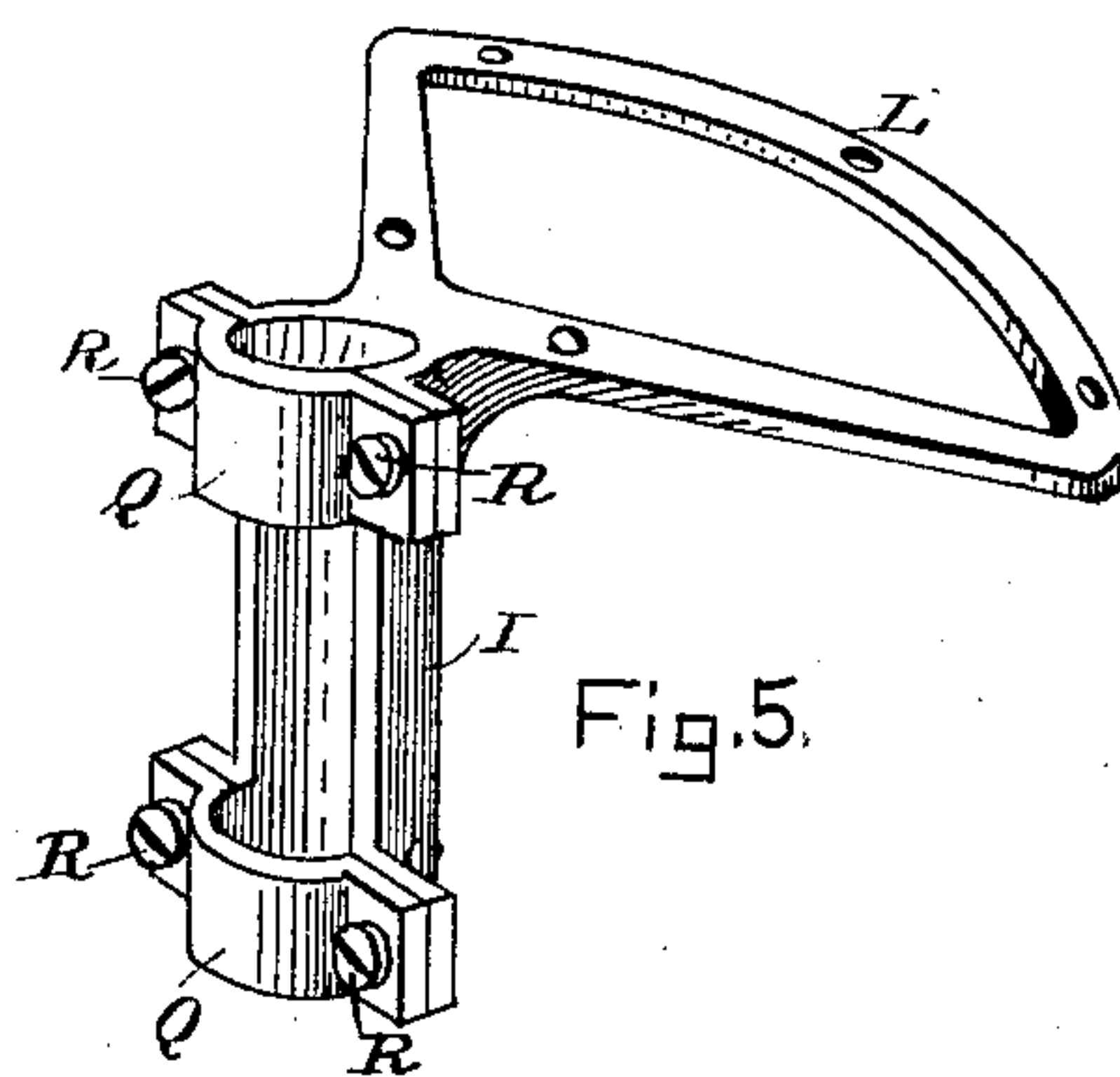


Fig. 5.

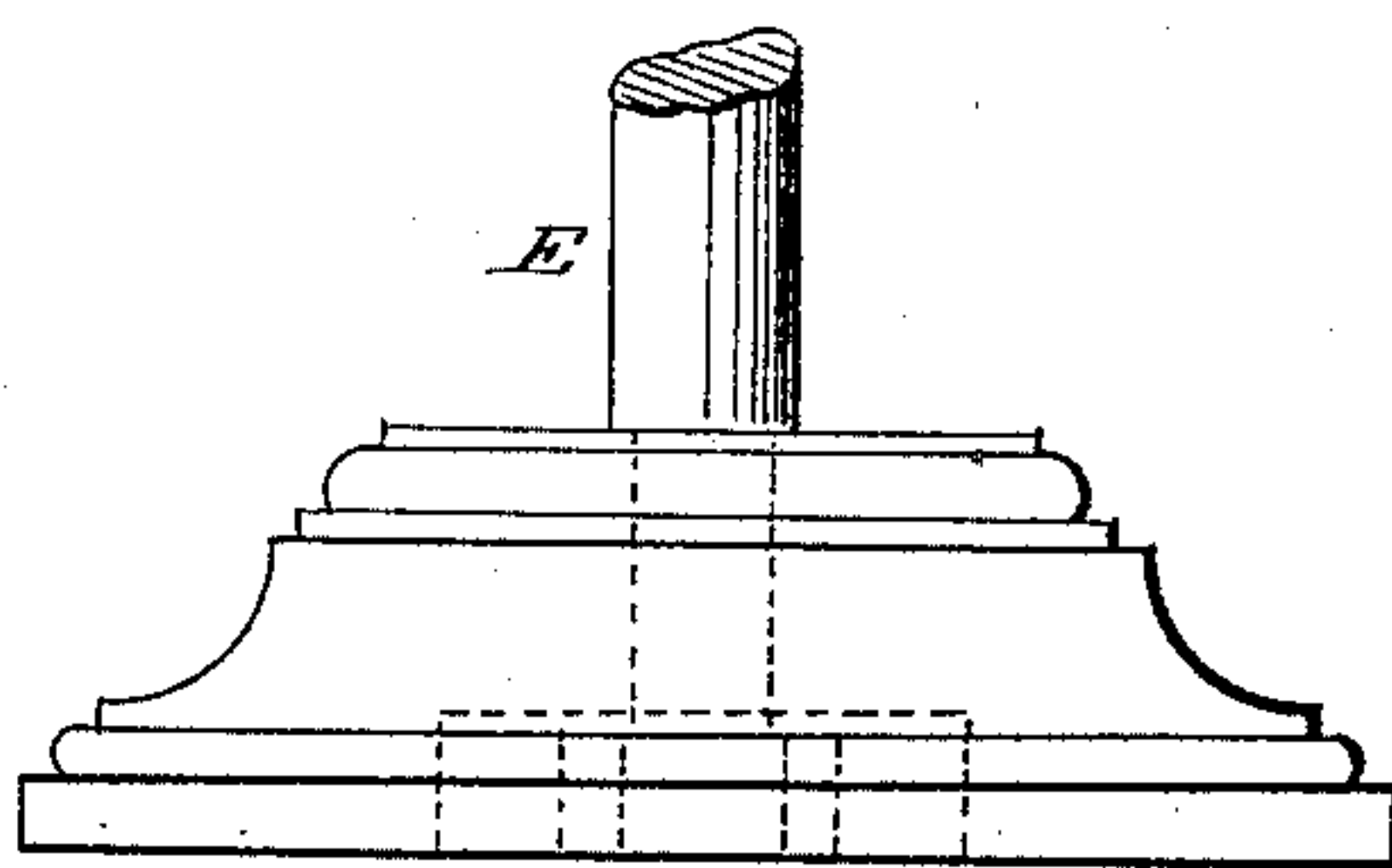


Fig. 6.

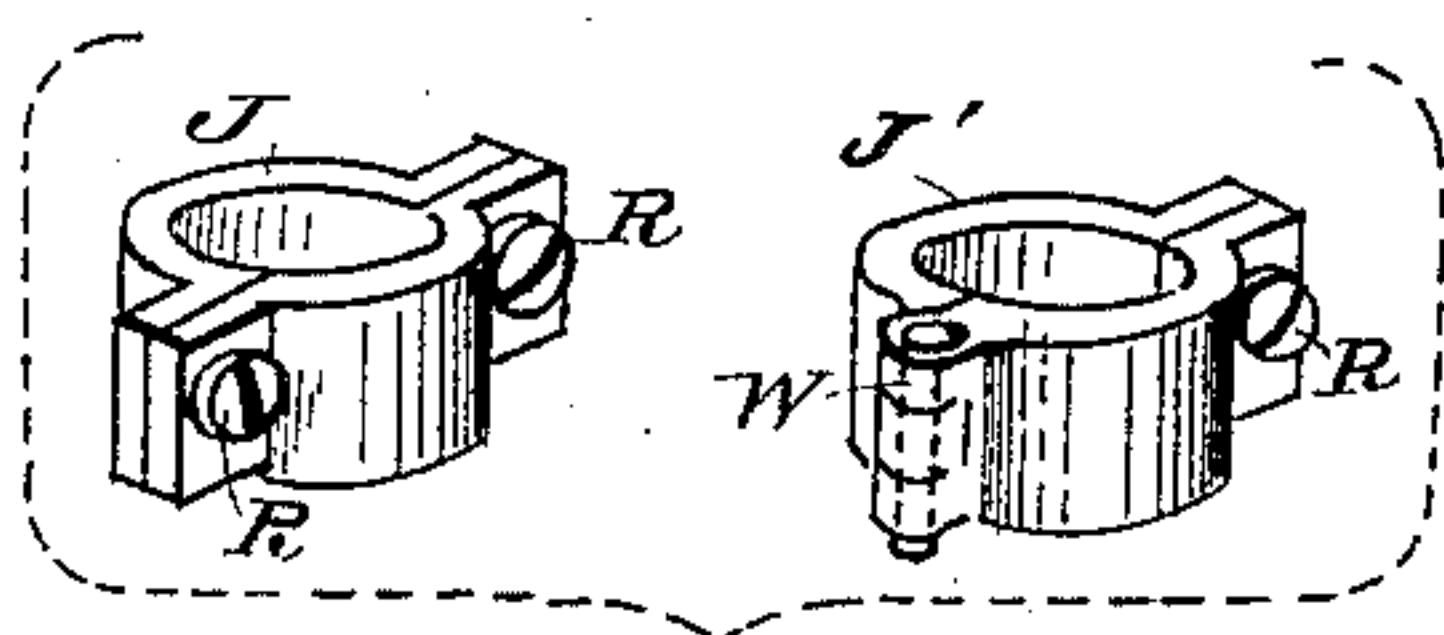


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBENEZER G. LAMSON, OF SHELBURNE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOOL-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,419, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed November 7, 1885. Serial No. 182,123. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBENEZER GOODNOW LAMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shelburne Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Upright Chest or Tool-Receptacle, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my improved invention is to provide a glass-inclosed receptacle specifically for tools or instruments which will permit a subdivision into their respective classes and allow immediate access to such collections or to individual pieces as may be desired, while the interior arrangement is not obscured from observation in the instant selection of the implement desired.

To consummate the purpose hereinbefore alluded to, my invention consists in an upright receptacle, circular or square, but preferably of polygonal form to insure stability of construction, having an inclosed top and, as illustrated, a rectangular or quadrangular base, with horizontal doors to receive the largest implements; or, in the absence of this construction, it may be surmounted upon such a base as is exhibited in Figure 6, rigidly attached or adjusted to rotate. Access to the chest is through doors vertically suspended, to admit uninterrupted approach to a succession of independently-attached rotating tool-shelves, semicircular in form to insure close observation over their entire surface as each may be revolved toward the opening. Said shelves are provided peripherically with a surrounding rim projecting above the plane of the floor, to confine the instruments to their respective shelves, which are suspended in consecutive order to a vertical sustaining-rod centrally supported by the base and top of said receptacle. Peculiarly-formed interchangeable sustaining-brackets resting upon attachable collets, also confined to said sustaining-rod, uphold said shelves and regulate the distance between them. The novel form of said bracket is best illustrated in Fig. 3, and is so constructed as to have a semi-cylindrical stem of desirable length projecting downward perpendicularly from the horizontal segmental frame or arm of the same, supporting the tool-shelf, and which embraces the sustaining-rod and is held firmly thereto by one or more semicircular screw-threaded interchangeable

clamps, which by this construction permits the removal or attachment of said rotating shelves independently, while the arms of said brackets are concentric with the periphery of said shelves to increase their sustaining power, and to which they are attached by screws, as shown. In Fig. 5 will be observed a modified and less expensive form of bracket. The ends of said sustaining-rod are seated as in Figs. 3 and 4, being shouldered within a metal bushing which projects through both top and bottom of the chest, and is immovably secured by a nut and washer. In its position the sustaining-rod may serve to impart strength as a tie-rod. Obviously the advantages in accessibility and in the separation of instruments into their appropriate classes, yet permitting a comprehensive display in their entirety for selection and for economizing space within areas that are of prescribed dimensions, are manifold.

The exemplification of my improved invention and the utility thereof will be observed in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Fig. 1 illustrates in linear perspective my improved tool-receptacle. Fig. 2 exhibits a plan in transverse section exclusive of the base delineated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of the sustaining-rod, bracket, with base, clamping-collet, and shelf in section. Fig. 4 is a detail of top floor in section, exposing the head of the sustaining-rod. Fig. 5 indicates a modified form of the bracket in perspective. Fig. 6 represents in elevation a modified form of the base. Fig. 7 represents views in perspective embracing the form and modified construction of the adjustable collets.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the various figures thereof, referring to which—

A is the base or apartment for the storage of the larger tools, and B B the doors leading thereinto.

C indicates the polygonal opening, also admitting to the interior of said base when the vertical doors D D are opened. These latter are hinged in the ordinary manner to the upright stiles forming the frame, and the panels of which should be of glass, as in the illustration. The remaining panels, forming the sides of the chest, are finished in the same manner.

E designates the central rod sustaining the

series of rotating semicircular shelves marked F, which are entirely inclosed by a rim, as at G, the corners of which may be re-enforced, as shown at H, to impart strength.

5 I indicates that portion of the bracket semicylindrical in form, having its bearing against said sustaining-rod, and upheld to any desirable height by the adjustable collets J, secured by the set-screws K. Said collets also serve
10 as bearings upon which the lower end or foot of said brackets may rotate.

The concentric arm of the bracket is seen at L, secured to the under side of the shelves and supporting them in a horizontal plane.

15 M designates the top of the receptacle, through which centrally penetrates the sustaining-rod E, as at N, Fig. 1.

The supporting frame or stiles are represented at O, and into or against which the
20 panels, P, of glass are secured. (Properly shown in Fig. 2.)

That part of the bracket embracing the vertical rod, constructed as an interchangeable clamp, is seen in Fig. 3, wherein the clamp is
25 designated as Q, and should be in width sufficient to prevent oscillation while permitting an uninterrupted rotation of the shelves. Binding-screws R R secure said clamp to the stem I of the bracket. In Fig. 5 a modified construction comprising the addition of a secondary
30 clamp is given.

S, Fig. 3, designates the floor of the base A, which is shown in section so as to illustrate

the bushing T and the shoulder U of the sustaining-rod E, which is confined in its position 35 by the washer and nut V. In the modified construction of said collet J, Fig. 7, a hinge is formed at W, to obviate the necessity of entirely disconnecting the parts and to possible loss thereof. The same features would be ap- 40 plicable to the clamps of the brackets.

Having fully described the construction and operation of my improved receptacle for tools, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, and claim, is— 45

1. In an improved receptacle or chest for tools, the following instrumentalities, viz: the semicircular revolving adjustable shelves F, the attachable upholding-brackets I, and the adjustable supporting-collets J, in combination 50 with a sustaining-rod, E, and polygonal receptacle, as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. In an organized receptacle for tools, the combination of the adjustable revolving semi- 55 circular shelf F with the detachable bracket I, the interchangeable bracket-clamp Q, and sustaining-rod E, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two attesting wit- 60 nesses.

EBENEZER G. LAMSON.

Witnesses:

THOS. MCGOVERN,
H. E. REMICK.