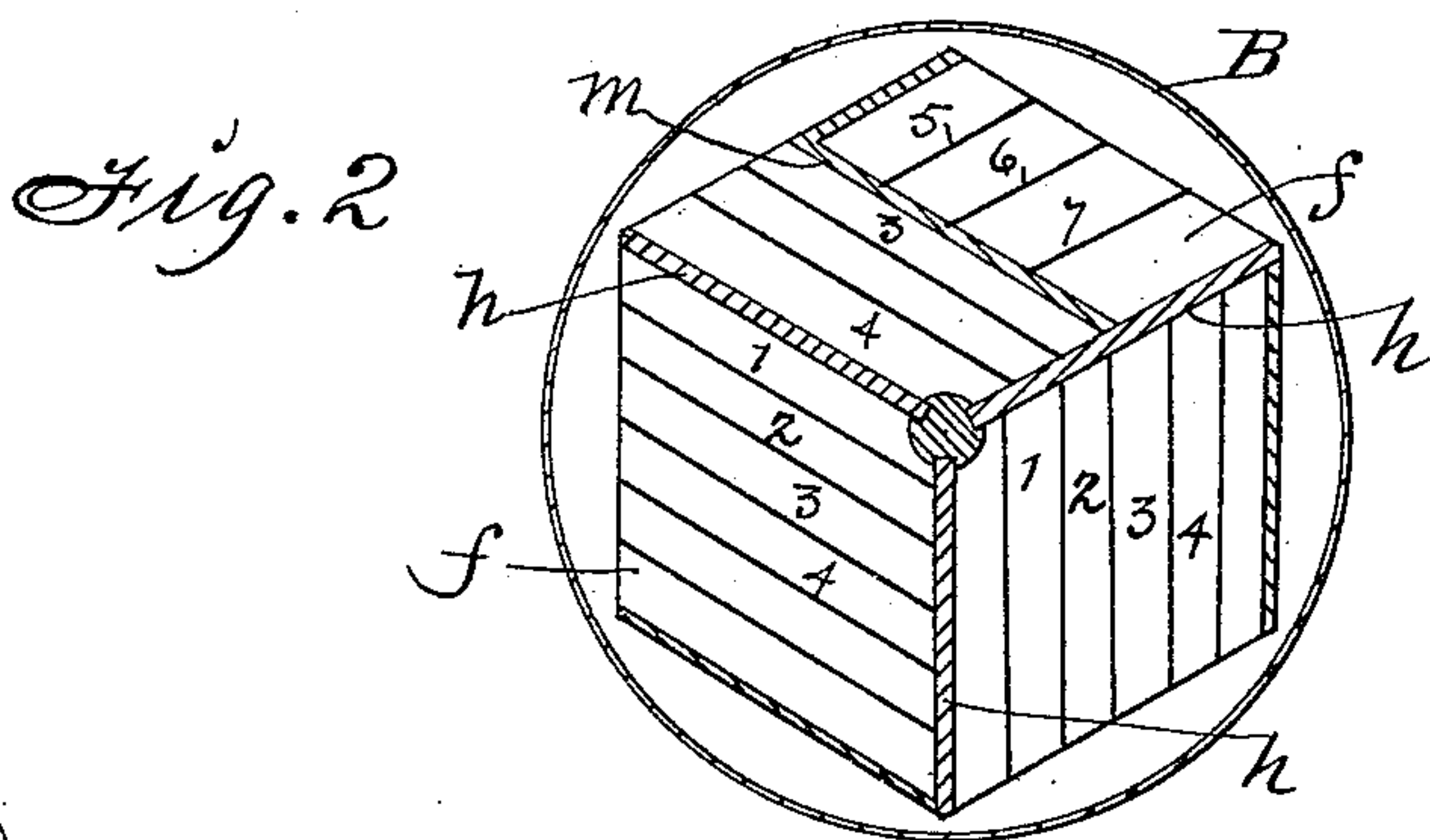
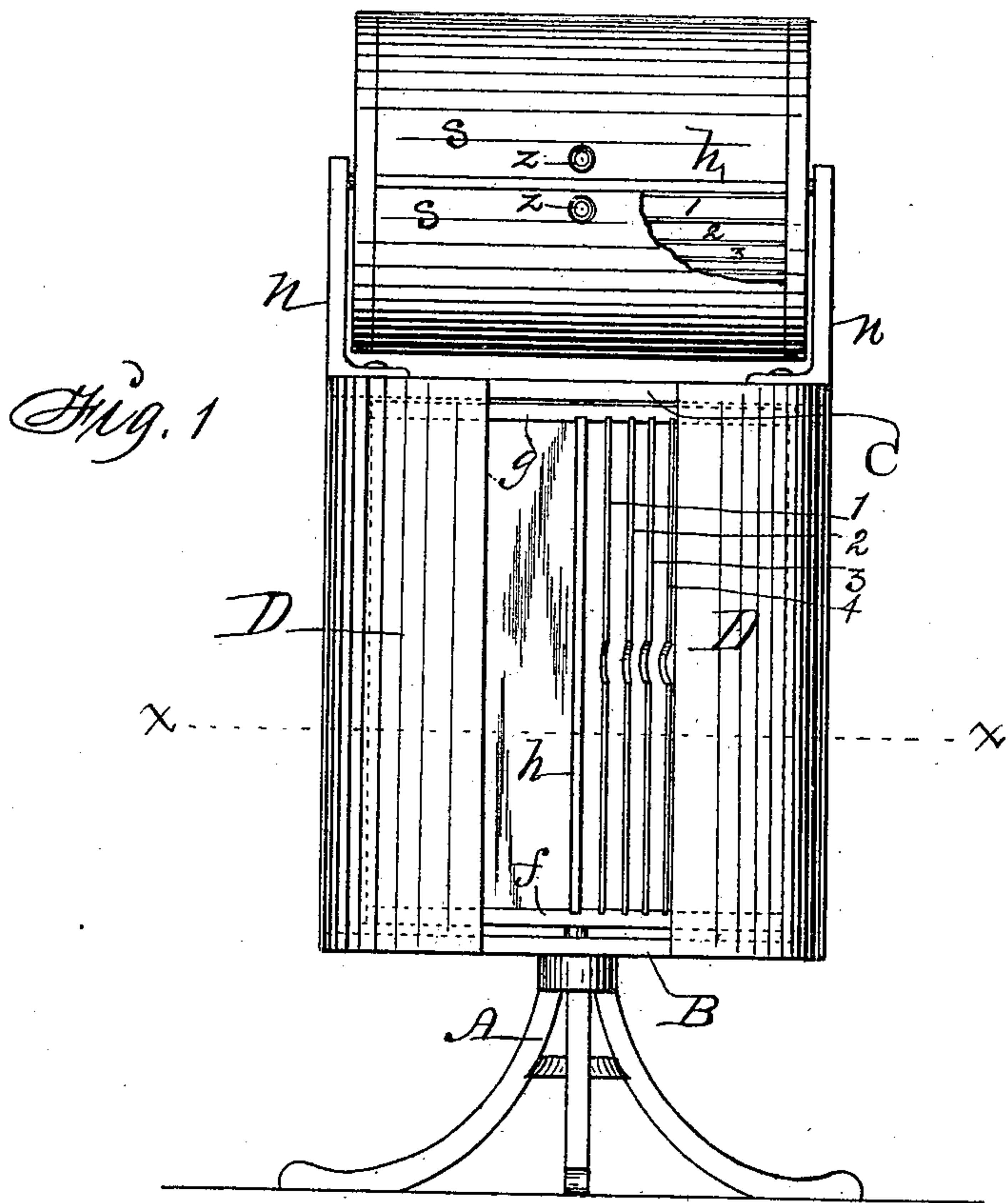


(No Model.)

D. C. McMARTIN.
REVOLVING CASE FOR BOOKS.

No. 365,085.

Patented June 21, 1887.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

Daniel C. McMARTIN,

By Thomas G. Orwig, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL C. McMARTIN, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

REVOLVING CASE FOR BOOKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,085, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed March 22, 1887. Serial No. 231,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL C. McMARTIN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Des Moines, in the county of Polk and State of Iowa, have invented a Revolving Case for Books, Legal Blanks, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My object is to facilitate the business of attorneys, stationers, real-estate agents, and others who have occasion to use books and blanks and other articles that should be kept assorted and protected in receptacles in such a manner that each book, blank, or other article placed therein can be readily taken out and again replaced at pleasure without moving any of the others.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of one or more revolving cases with a portable stand or fixed base, as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing one of my cases mounted upon a portable stand in such a manner that it will revolve horizontally, and a smaller case mounted upon the fixed cover of the horizontally-revolving case in such a manner that it will revolve vertically. Fig. 2 is a view through the line xx of Fig. 1, showing the manner in which the case is divided into series of compartments, and all the space made available and adapted to receive and retain articles of different size.

A represents the base of a portable stand, that may vary in size and form and style of finish, as desired.

B is the bottom, C the top, and D the wall, of a cylindrical cover for my revolving case, fixed to the top of the base A in a concentric position therewith by means of screws passed through the bottom into the top of the base, or in any suitable way, as required to retain the cover in a perpendicular position.

f is the bottom, and g the top, of my horizontally-revolving case, mounted within the cylindrical cover. They are uniform in size, and preferably hexagon in shape, and rigidly connected by means of partitions h , that project radially from their centers to their outer edges to divide the space between the top and bottom into three equal lozenge-shaped spaces, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

Numbers 1 2 3 4 represent series of thin partitions corresponding in size with the partition h , fixed in parallel positions with one of the said partitions h in such a manner that their inner edges will abut against another of the said partitions h and form acute angles therewith, to produce compartments that are not square at their closed backs and open fronts, as required to place and retain books and blanks therein in such positions relative to each other that the back of each book and part of the side face of each book, and the edge of each blank and a narrow space of the face of each blank, will be exposed to view and to the touch of the fingers, so that it can be seized and pulled out from the case without removing any adjoining book or blank.

m (shown in Fig. 1) is a vertical partition fixed to the top f and bottom g , to divide one of the lozenge-shaped compartments. 5 6 7 8 are thin partitions extending from the said partition m to the edges of the said tops and bottoms to produce compartments of smaller size. Partitions extending at right angles to the partitions h and m may also be inserted, to reduce the size and increase the number of the compartments or pockets in any section or space, as may be required to adapt the case for a greater number and variety of articles.

The compartments may be visibly marked with numerals, letters, or characters in such a manner that such marks will serve as an index to the legal blanks, or other objects placed within the case.

The case thus constructed and divided and subdivided into compartments or pockets is pivoted in the cylindrical case by means of a rod that extends through its center, or in any suitable way, so that it will readily revolve horizontally. An opening or door may extend from the top to the bottom of the fixed cylindrical case, as shown in Fig. 1, through which access is gained to the revolving case, as required to rotate it and to place in and take out articles at pleasure.

n n are posts or brackets fixed on top of the cylindrical case to support one of my cases in such a manner that it will revolve vertically.

Doors s are hinged to the outer edges of the partitions h in such a manner that they will, when closed, prevent articles from dropping out as the case is revolved, and also in such a

manner that the doors can be successively brought to the top and opened, as required to place in and take out articles from the compartments and pockets made accessible through an open door.

$z z$ represent catches, spring-latches, or locks, applied to retain the doors closed when the case is revolved.

I am aware that book-cases and paper-files have been mounted upon stands in such a manner that they could be rotated. I am also aware that partitions extending from one end of a rotating case to the other have been permanently fixed to divide the case into separate compartments; but my manner of dividing a case into three equal compartments that are of lozenge shape in their cross-sections, and subdividing them, as shown and described, so that the back wall of each compartment in a horizontally-revolving case and the bottom of each compartment in a vertically-revolving case will form an acute angle with one of its parallel side walls and an obtuse angle with the other side wall, is novel and greatly advantageous.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a revolving case, the combination of a top and bottom and three vertical partitions extending radially from the center to produce obtuse angles and three lozenge-shaped compartments, for the purposes stated.

2. A revolving case comprising the end pieces, f and g , and three partitions, h , arranged and combined with a base or stand, substantially as set forth, for the purposes stated.

3. A revolving case having partitions h , extending from end to end, and parallel series of minor partitions 1 2 3 4, transverse partitions m , and minor partitions 5 6 7 8, arranged and combined substantially as set forth, for the purpose stated.

4. A revolving case having three partitions, h , series of minor partitions 1 2 3 4 between and parallel with said partitions h , doors s , and devices for retaining the doors closed, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose stated.

5. A book and paper case comprising two end pieces, three radial partitions fixed to said end pieces to form obtuse angles in the center where they meet; and compartments that are lozenge-shaped in their cross-sections, auxiliary partitions or walls extending parallel with said fixed radial partitions, and a base or stand to support said case, for the purposes stated.

DANIEL C. McMARTIN.

Witnesses:

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