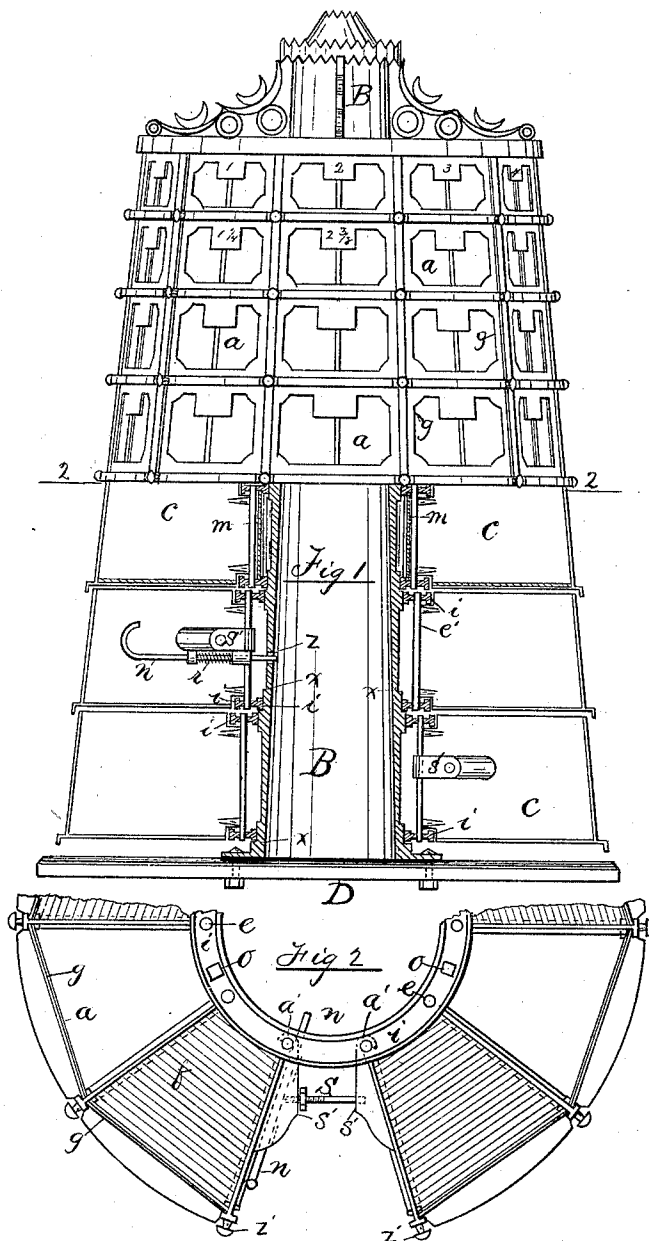


(No Model.)

H. WESTPHAL.
REVOLVING SHOW CASE.

No. 256,181.

Patented Apr. 11, 1882.



Witnesses

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REVOLVING SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,181, dated April 11, 1882.

Application filed September 27, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY WESTPHAL, of the city of Chicago, in Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented certain improvements in a case having revolving shelves divided in sections to hold small articles, the construction and operation of which I will proceed to explain, reference being had to the annexed drawings and the letters and figures thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation above the line 2 and a vertical central sectional view below the line 2; Fig. 2, a plan view on the top of a revolving section or shelf.

This invention consists in the arrangement on a central tapered column of a series of revolving shelves divided into radial compartments by partitions, and each shelf revolving independently of the other on concentric offsets along on the column, the tier of shelves and column tapering to be smaller at the top than at the bottom, and each revolving shelf being provided with a lock to hold it from revolving when desired, the whole being intended to hold small articles, such as screws, tacks, &c.

In the drawings, B represents the central column, which may be of any material, but preferably of hollow metal tapered a little from the lower end to the top, so as to form the concentric offsets or steps *x*, which sustain the revolving shelves, which are independent from each other and may turn in either direction.

The mere idea of a central column having revolving shelves supported on concentric offsets or steps I do not claim to be new; but the features I have invented I will explain in detail.

The improvements I have made consist principally in the construction of the revolving shelves or sections, and in the arrangement to lock each section at any particular place so they cannot be easily revolved by a person on the outer side of a counter should the device be used in a store and stand on the counter. Each section or revolving shelf is constructed as follows:

In the drawings, *i* represents a ring, a pair of which is used for each revolving section. These rings *i* encircle the column B, as shown

in Fig. 1, and are perforated with a row of holes, *e*, (shown in Fig. 2,) for the purpose of receiving the pins *e'* on the inner end of the partitions *c*, which radiate from the central column in all directions to divide the section into compartments, as shown in Fig. 2. The two rings *i* are then held together by means of bolts *o*, so the partitions *c* will not drop out. These radial partitions *c* are provided with proper grooves or offsets near the bottom and near the outer ends to receive the bottom *f* and front *g* and glass *a*, as shown in Fig. 2. One compartment of each section is left out, as shown in Fig. 2, to give room for the lock-bolt *n* and the spreading-bolt *S*, and also to leave an opening to reach into any of the compartments of the next shelf below. After all the bottoms and fronts are placed in the partitions they are held firm in place by means of the spreading-bolt and nut *S*, which, when the nut of the bolt *S* is turned, presses all the radial partitions *c* toward each other, as will be obvious by Fig. 2.

S' *S'* are projecting lugs containing proper sockets to hold either end of the spreading-bolt *S* in place and to press against to spread the partitions, as stated.

Should any part of a revolving section get broken or out of order, it can be replaced by a piece without the necessity of supplying an entire new section.

The column B is provided on one side with a perpendicular row of holes or notches, *z*, arranged with reference to the spring-bolt *n*. As the section revolves the bolt *n* will enter the hole *z*, and thus arrest the revolution of the section and lock it at that particular place so it cannot revolve until the bolt *n* is pulled back. The coil-spring *r* operates the bolt *n* to cause it to enter the hole *z* when reached.

The fronts *g* of the compartments are arranged to have letters or figures, as shown in Fig. 1, to indicate the size or quality of the articles in the boxes. The glass *a* permits one to look into the sections without turning them. The whole is intended to stand on a counter, D, and be bolted thereto, as shown in Fig. 1.

To prevent articles in the compartments from falling against the column B, the circular

back or partition *m*, Fig. 1, is bent around behind the radial partitions *c* in a groove in the rings *i*.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

10 1. In the revolving case described, the combination of the central column, B, having the concentric offsets or steps *x*, rings *i*, and radial partitions *c*, hinged therein and provided with the floor *f* and ends *g*, all arranged to operate in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

15 2. In the revolving case described, the central column, B, provided with the perpendicular row of holes *z*, in combination with the radial partitions *c* and spring-bolt *n*, for the purpose of locking the sections, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

3. In the revolving case described, the combination of the radial partitions *c*, having the floors *f* and ends *g*, rings *i*, and set-bolt and nut S, held in place by the sockets S' in the lugs on the sides of the partitions *c* for the purpose of holding the said partitions in place, 25 as set forth.

4. In the revolving case described, the revolving sections described, consisting of the two concentric rings *i*, hinged radial partitions *c*, floor *f*, ends *g*, and bolts *o* and S, all 30 combined and arranged to operate in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY WESTPHAL.

Witnesses:

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