

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. KUKKUCK.
TRUNK TOP.

No. 513,470.

Patented Jan. 23, 1894.

Fig. 1. A

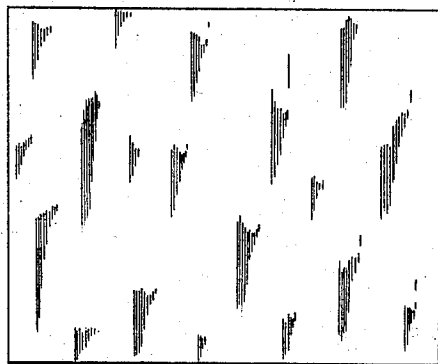
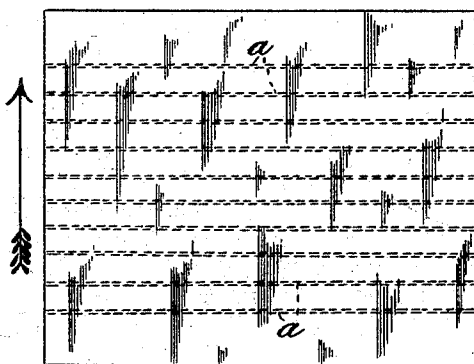


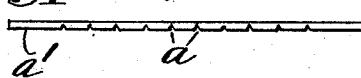
Fig. 2. A



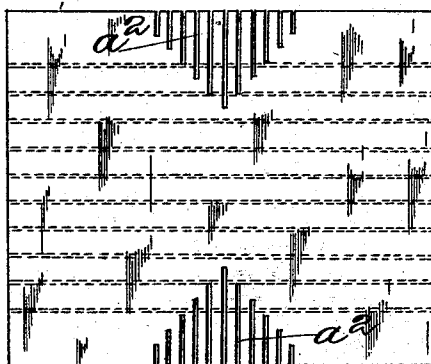
A Fig. 3.



A Fig. 4.

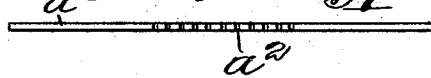


a³ Fig. 5. A



a³

a³ Fig. 6. A



WITNESSES
Edward C. Furrell
A. Bonville

INVENTOR
Frederick Kukkuck
by C. S. Moody
his atty

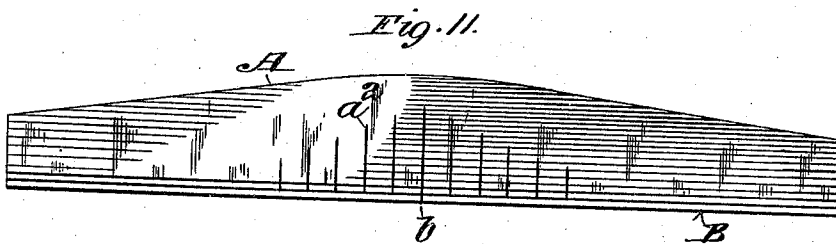
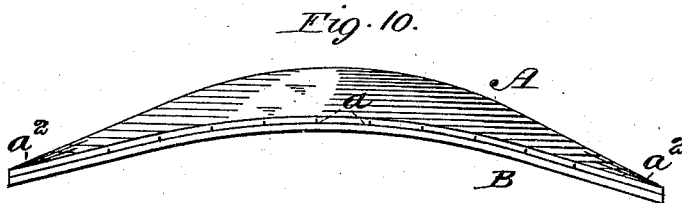
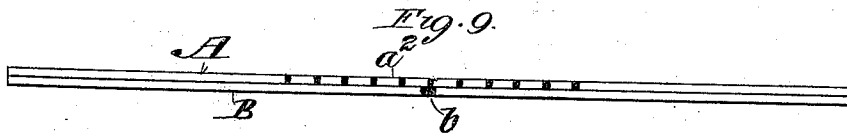
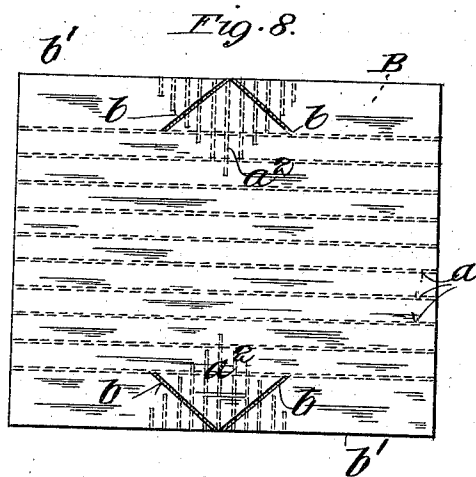
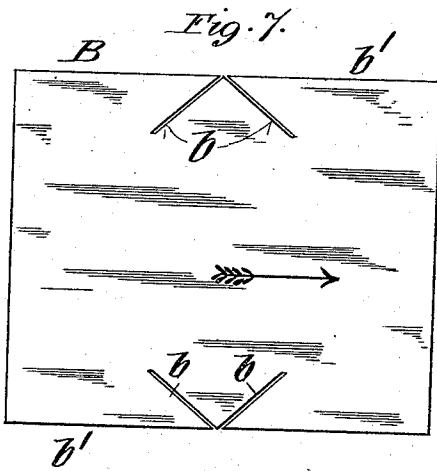
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. KUKKUCK
TRUNK TOP.

No. 513,470.

Patented Jan. 23, 1894.



WITNESSES
Edward W. Farrell
A. Bonville

INVENTOR
Frederick Kukuck
by E. A. Moody
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK KUKKUCK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE KUKKUCK TWO PLY TRUNK TOP COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TRUNK-TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,470, dated January 23, 1894.

Application filed December 30, 1892. Serial No. 456,747. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK KUKKUCK, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Trunk-Tops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to trunk-tops formed of layers of veneers of wood, and more especially to that class of such trunk-tops that are crowned, and still more especially to that sub-class which are crowned both longitudinally and transversely to form the apex of the top at the center thereof, and the improvement consists mainly in the mode of constructing the top layer whereby it is enabled to conform to the bottom layer, or the layer underneath it, and to be properly secured thereto, and a practical top to be obtained with the use of two plies or layers only, substantially as is hereinafter set forth and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the veneer from which the top layer of the improved trunk top is made; Fig. 2 an edge elevation of the same; Fig. 3 a plan of the same, the creases, scores, indentations, or points at which the veneer is weakened, being indicated by the broken lines; Fig. 4 an end edge elevation of the veneer as shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 5 a view of the top veneer analogous to that of Fig. 3, but showing in addition the slits formed in the side edges of the veneer; Fig. 6 a side edge elevation of the veneer as shown in Fig. 5; Fig. 7 a plan of the bottom veneer ready for being united with the top veneer; Fig. 8 a bottom view of the two veneers united but not yet shaped; and Fig. 9 a view upon an enlarged scale, being a side edge elevation of the united veneers; and Figs. 10 and 11, respectively, an end elevation, and a side elevation of the completed top.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

A represents the top veneer and B the bottom veneer which, when properly united, are sufficient for forming the improved trunk-top. Heretofore it has been customary in the formation of trunk tops of the kind under consideration to employ three veneers, and it

has usually been considered impracticable to attempt to construct a trunk top with two veneers only.

In carrying out the present improvement I do not necessarily limit myself to two veneers, but as it is practicable to form a trunk top with two veneers when constructed according to the principle of the present improvement, and as it is a cheaper top to construct, and a lighter one when constructed, I prefer to employ but two veneers, and only two are shown.

The leading feature of the novel construction is contained in the top veneer A. This veneer is so shaped or treated as to be weakened at various points and thus enable it when united with the bottom veneer to conform thereto and retain the desired shape. As the most desirable means to this end I form grooves or indentations *a*, in the under surface, *a'*, of the veneer. A series of these grooves or indentations is shown. I desire not to be limited to any special depth or form of groove or indentation, or to any special number of grooves or indentations, so long as the end in view is attained. In practice they are produced in the veneer by passing it through rollers one of which has ribs suitably shaped and spaced apart to produce the described indenting. Any other method may be employed. The veneer, A, is then slit, substantially as shown at *a*², in its side edges *a*², *a*², to provide for the contraction of the veneer as it is pressed into shape. I desire not to be restricted to this particular mode of removing the portions of the veneer, A, to provide for the described contraction. The bottom veneer, B, is slit in the usual manner, and preferably as shown at *b*, *b*, in its side edges, *b'*, *b'*, respectively, to provide for its contraction when pressed into shape. The two veneers, A, and B, are then glued to each other and afterward are pressed into shape, which is shown substantially in Figs. 10 and 11. I wish however not to be limited to any particular form of trunk-top so far as the crowning of it is concerned. The top layer, A, when indented or grooved as described, is useful in various forms of crowned tops, and especially in one of the particular shape shown. The grain of the wood in the veneer A runs in the direc-

tion indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3, and that of the veneer B in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 7.

I claim—

- 5 As a new article of manufacture, a trunk-top composed of an upper and an under veneer, said upper veneer having its upper surface continuous and its under surface weak-

ened, and said under veneer having slits or cuts, substantially as described. 10

Witness my hand this 27th day of December, 1892.

FRED. KUKKUCK.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,

A. BONVILLE.