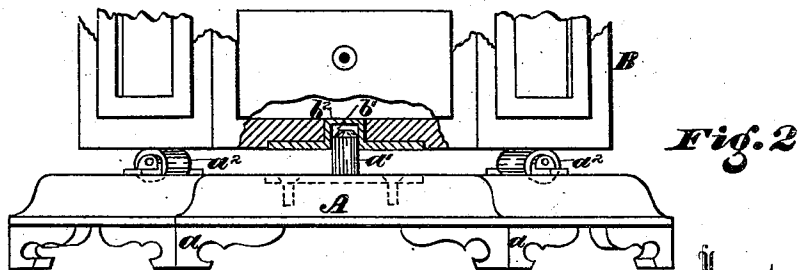
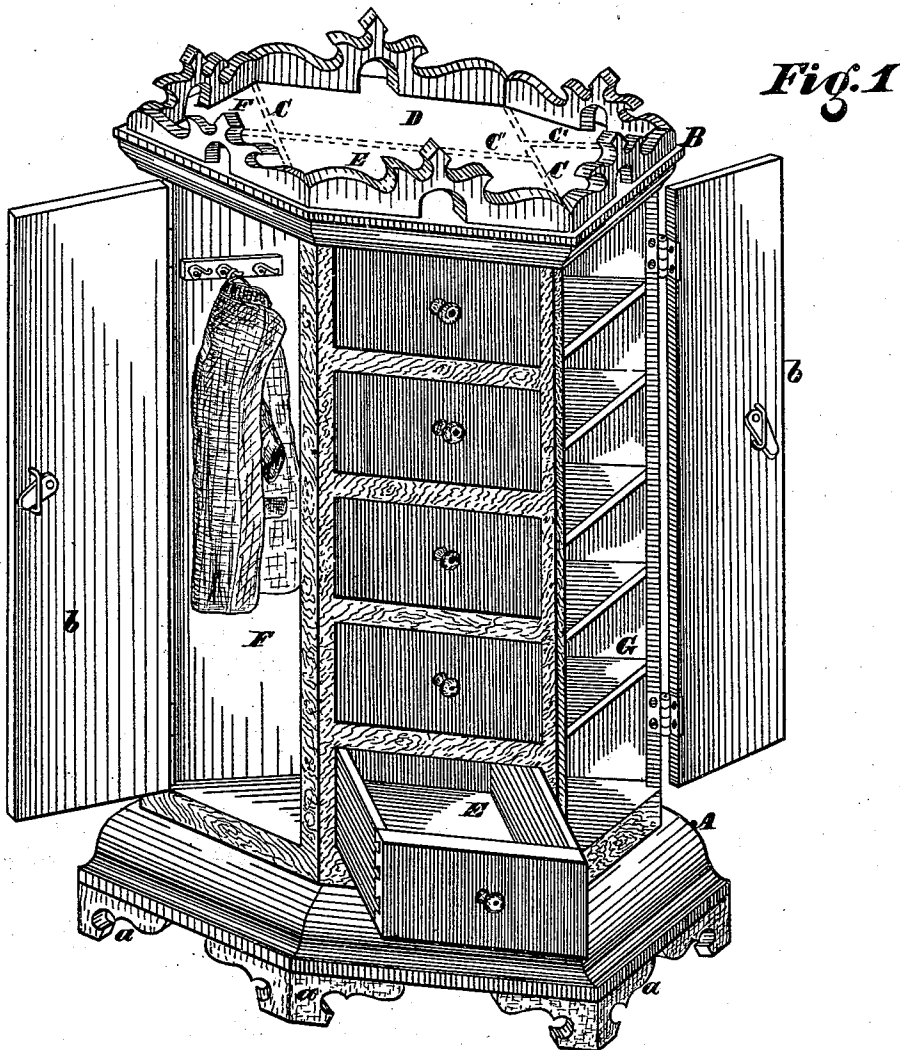


T. WEISS.

ROTARY WARDROBE.

No. 187,207.

Patented Feb. 6, 1877.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WEISS, OF BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROTARY WARDROBES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,207**, dated February 6, 1877; application filed December 19, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WEISS, of Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Rotary Wardrobe; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of my invention. Fig. 2 is a broken elevation, partly in section.

My invention has for its object to provide a piece of furniture which shall be particularly adapted to the reception of clothing or garments, and which, while occupying but comparatively little space—as, for instance, the corner of a room—will comprise several closets, rows of shelves, and series of drawers, each of which will be readily accessible from front by rotating the article on its base.

My invention consists in the peculiar arrangement and construction hereinafter described and claimed, whereby the space of an upright polygonal revolving case is utilized to the best advantage for the purposes of closets, shelves, and drawers.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A designates the base of the wardrobe, formed with feet *a*, and provided with a central spindle or pivotal stud, *a*¹, and anti-friction rollers *a*². B represents an upright polygonal case, each of its sides, save one, being provided with a hinged door, *b*. The bottom of said case is formed with a central opening or socket, *b*¹, for the reception of the spindle *a*¹, said opening being protected by a metallic facing, *b*². C C represent vertical partitions dividing the case into compartments, and C' C' other partitions subdividing the latter. These compartments are as follows: A deep closet, D, which is square in cross-section; the tier of drawers E; two triangular closets, F F; and two series of three-cornered shelves, G G.

Each compartment is peculiarly adapted to the reception of various articles which go to make up a complete wardrobe. The deep closet D will be appropriated to the reception

of bulky articles, as furs, overcoats, and the like, which take up considerable space. The smaller closets will receive light skirts and other habiliments which, when not in use, are ordinarily allowed to depend from hooks. The large drawers are intended for the reception of shirts and other garments which cannot conveniently and judiciously be folded into small compass, while upon the shelves will be placed handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, neck-ties, gloves, and other minor articles. As the contents of the separate compartments are required, they are brought into easy reach of a person standing in front of the case by simply rotating the latter on its spindle.

This wardrobe, while occupying but a very small space, will be found a very decided convenience. Its subdivisions will prove to be a decided advantage over ordinary closets in one compartment, the confusion of goods which the latter inevitably produces being obviated by the location of each separate style of garment in its own place. So, too, the multiplicity of compartments which this wardrobe comprises will permit the designation of one or more to the separate use of joint occupants of a room.

If desired, handles may be placed upon the case at suitable points to facilitate removal or transportation, and the construction described may be modified to adapt the article to the uses of a book or show case.

In the drawing I have not fully shown, but only indicated, the position of the deep closet D and the closet F, and tier of shelves G on either side of said deep closet. The latter is merely a rectangular closet, occupying the same space and of the same dimensions as that taken up by the drawers E. Such closet would be formed by withdrawing the drawers and their supports, and putting a hinged door on the compartment thus formed. The two triangular closets, of which one alone is fully shown, the other being only indicated by dotted lines and by letters of reference, are exactly alike in construction and dimensions; so are both the tiers of triangular shelves.

I am aware that a rotary skeleton clothes-rack has been already known, and that a revolving cylindrical frame has been shown in

connection with a stationary triangular closet; but, as my invention is clearly distinguishable therefrom,

What I claim as my invention is—

The rotary case B, having vertical partitions C C' dividing said case into compartments D, E, F, and G, said compartments being furnished with suitable appliances to form closets, drawers, and shelves, in combination with

base A and friction-rollers a^2 , substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of December, 1876.

THOMAS WEISS.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS WEISS, Jr.,
AMANDUS SAEGER.