W. Culveyhouse.

Tinner's Revolving Bench.

No. 85,731. Patented Jan. 12, 1869.

Fig: 1.

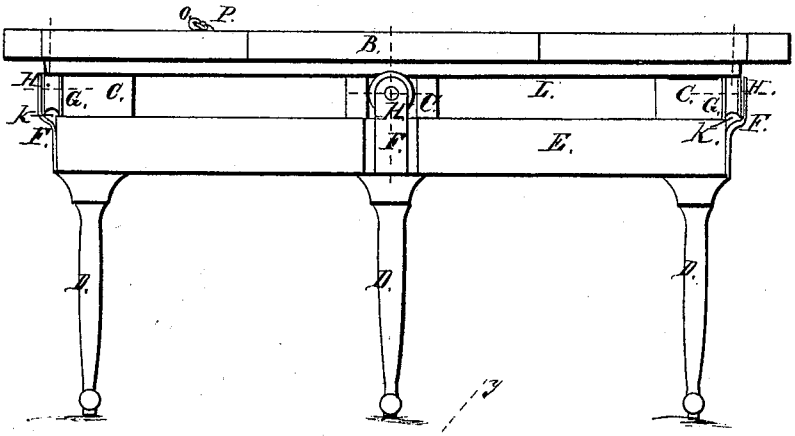


Fig: 2.

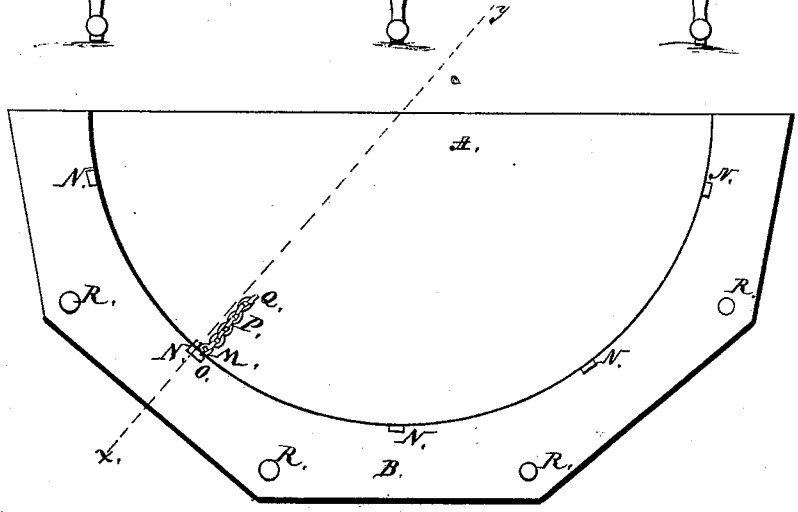
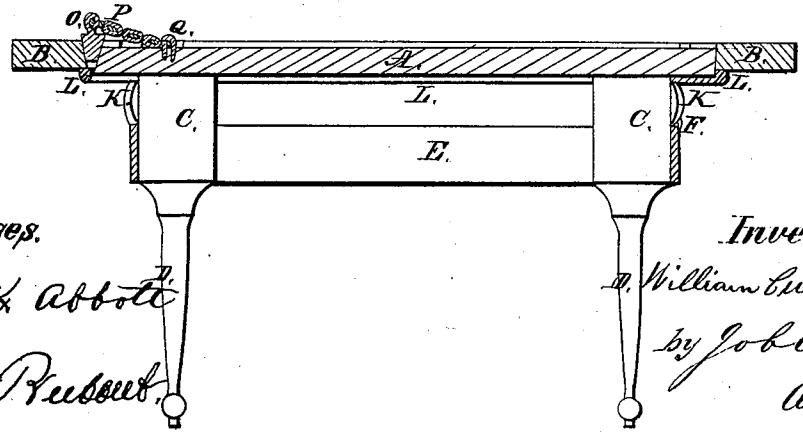


Fig: 3.



Witnesses.

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WILLIAM CULVEYHOUSE, OF LIGONIER, INDIANA.

Letters Patent No. 85,731, *dated January* 12, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING BENCH FOR TINNERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CULVEYHOUSE, of Ligonier, in the county of Noble, and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Revolving Benches for Tinners; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, of which drawings—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved bench

Figure 2 is a half plan of the same.

Figure 3 is a sectional elevation, showing section made by plane *x y* in fig. 2.

My invention relates to that class of tables designed for holding different machines used by tinners, such as seaming-machines, edge-turners, fluting-rolls, wiring-machines, shears, and any other tools of like character; and consists in constructing a table with a stationary centre part, and an annular rim, which rim is arranged to turn around the stationary part, and which has attached to it, or inserted in holes in the rim, the various machines used by tinners, so that by turning this rim, he can bring any of these machines up to the work on which he is engaged, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying his work from one part of the shop to another, as is necessary where these various machines are arranged on ordinary benches; also without the inconvenience of having his work and small tools carried away from him, as is the case when the whole table revolves; and a further advantage being in the ease with which the whole table may be moved about the shop, without affecting the firmness and stability of the table, which is a result not attained in other tables of this class, in which the whole top turns on a central pivot on being elevated by a foot-lever.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The stationary central part of my table A is supported by four legs, C D, C D, C D, to which it is secured by bolts or screws, which pass through the top, A, and screw into the heads C of the legs.

This top, A, is of the circular form shown, and may be made of wood or metal, as desired, its diameter depending on the number of machines which it is desired to attach to the table, but is usually from six to nine feet.

A frame-piece, E, runs around, and is attached to the leg-heads C, and serves as a brace to these legs.

The annular rim B is made of wood or iron, as may be preferred, and has the same interior circular form and diameter as the central top A, while its outer edge may be of the polygonal form shown, or be made in any other desired shape.

The holes R R are arranged in this rim B, as shown, and in them are inserted the stems or bases of the machines.

A metallic rim or track, L, is secured on the lower face of the rim B, and around the inner edge of said lower face, as seen in figs. 1 and 3.

The roller-wheels K K are arranged, one on each leg-head C, between the plates F and G, by means of the pivot H, said plates F and G being made of the form shown, and secured to the leg-heads C by bolts or screws in an obvious manner.

The track L on the rim B, to which are secured the various machines, as before shown, runs on these roller-wheels K K, as shown, from which it is readily seen that the rim B, with its accompanying machines, may be revolved around the central top A, as desired.

The rim B may be arranged to set with its upper face a little above that of the top, A, as shown in fig. 3, or on the same level with said top, as may be found most desirable.

A notch, M, is cut at one side of the central stationary top A, and several notches N N are cut in the inner side of the rim B, as shown.

A pointed block, O, is secured by a chain, P, and staple, Q, to the top, A, near the notch M, and when it is desired to prevent the rim B from revolving, a notch, N, is brought opposite the notch M, and the block O is inserted, as seen in fig. 3, which, as is readily seen, will prevent any further rotation.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tinner's bench, composed of the stationary central part A, supported on legs C D, C D, an an annular revolving rim, B, with holes R R, for the insertion of various tinners' machinery, the several parts being arranged substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

2. The roller-wheels K K, pivoted by bolts H, between the plates F G, attached to the legs C D, and the track L on the annular revolving rim B, when said parts are constructed, combined, and arranged substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

3. The notch M in the stationary top A, and one or more notches N in the revolving rim B, when arranged as shown, and used in combination with each other and the block O, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

As evidence that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand, this 5th day of October, A.D. 1868.

WILLIAM CULVEYHOUSE.

Witnesses:

JAMES MCCONNELL,

JOSHUA P. JOHN.