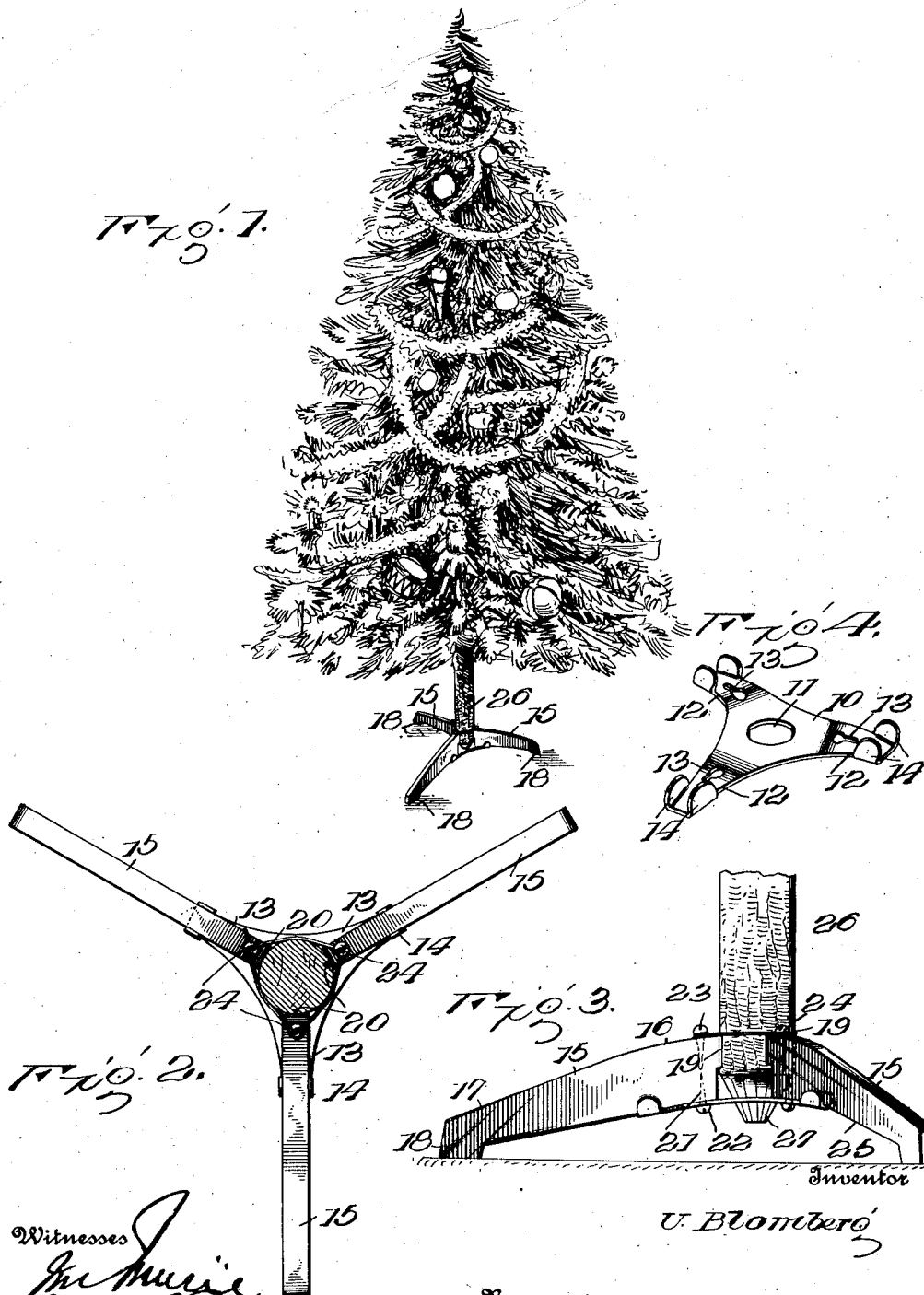


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TREE STAND.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1913.

1,114,100.

Patented Oct. 20, 1914.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ULRICK BLOMBERG, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

## TREE-STAND.

1,114,100.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 20, 1914.

Application filed September 23, 1913. Serial No. 791,439.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ULRICK BLOMBERG, citizen of the United States, residing at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tree-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in supporting stands for Christmas trees.

10 The primary object of the invention is to provide a stand for trees or poles which may be quickly assembled and which when not in use will occupy a comparatively small space.

15 A further object of the invention is to provide a construction in which the weight of the article supported will tend to more securely lock the supporting members in contact with the article.

20 Another object of the invention is to provide a construction in which the article to be supported may be readily adjusted without disassembling the supporting means, the arrangement being such that the supporting means may be locked against movement after the article has been adjusted.

25 In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the device set up for use. Fig. 2 a top plan view. Fig. 3 a side elevation. Fig. 4 a perspective view of the supporting plate.

30 Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

In the drawings, 10 designates a supporting plate which is substantially triangular and which is formed with a central opening 11. The plate is concavo-convex and each of its three extensions 12 are provided with key-hole slots 13, the larger ends of which are disposed toward the center of the plate. The sides of each of the extensions, adjacent their terminals, are struck up to form ears 14, which extend upward from the convex face of the plate to form guides. The supporting structure for said plate consists of a plurality of legs 15. These legs are of a number consistent with the number of extensions carried by the plate 10, and while but three legs are shown, it will be understood that any suitable number may be employed. The legs are curved longitudinally and taper from their ends 16, which are secured to the plate, to their ends 17, the

smaller ends 17 being formed with feet 18. The larger end 16 of each of the legs is provided with an extension 19, the inner face 20 of which is grooved to accommodate the pole or tree to be supported. 60

Each of the legs on its under face and adjacent its ends 16 is provided with a screw or bolt 21 formed with a head 22 and on its upper face, adjacent the extension 19, with a screw or bolt 23 provided with a head 24. 65

In assembling the stand, one of the legs 15 is placed with its lower edge 25 upon the convex face of one of the extensions 12 and the head 22 of the screw which projects from said face, is inserted within the key-hole slot 13. The leg is then drawn away from the plate, it being understood that the same is guided by the ears 14 until the head engages the under face of the plate, adjacent the smaller end of the slot 13. The three legs are assembled in this manner and the plate supported, whereby their upper article engaging extensions 19 are spaced. 70 75 80 85 90

The tree or pole 26 is then inserted between the legs, its terminal 27 being placed in the opening 11 of the plate 10. It will be understood that the weight of the tree will force the plate downward, the pressure of the extensions 12 on the under faces of the members 15 forcing the contacting portions 20 of the legs into engagement with the tree 26 and effectually gripping it. It will thus be noted that the weight of the article supported brings the legs 15 into binding contact with the article, and therefore, provides a rigid stand.

Particular attention is called to the fact that as the weight of the article brings the legs into binding contact with the article, the pole or tree may be adjusted and rotated by lifting the same out of contact with the plate. It will, therefore, be seen that the article may be conveniently adjusted without manipulating adjusting screws or clamping devices, and that as soon as the article has been brought to the desired position and allowed to rest upon the plate, the legs will again be brought into binding contact with the same. 95 100 105

When the article has been adjusted, a binding wire 28 is secured to one of the screws 23. This wire is then wound about the tree 26, being looped over each of the screws 23 until it completely embraces the tree. This wire effectually prevents the legs

from separating and, therefore, provides a rigid stand which may be moved from place to place.

It will be noted by this construction that  
5 the legs may be quickly and rigidly secured together in a simple and convenient manner. It will also be seen that in addition to securing the legs together, it holds them in binding contact with the tree, it being understood that the binding wire is applied after  
10 the tree has been set up and the weight of the same has brought the contact portions of the legs into engagement with the tree. Thus, the tree may be lifted and moved  
15 without displacing the legs, the stand being rigidly secured to the tree.

The many advantages of a construction of this character will be clearly apparent as it will be noted that the same may be easily  
20 and economically manufactured and that the various parts may be readily assembled.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A support for trees comprising a convex plate formed with a central aperture which receives the base of the tree, said plate being provided with extensions, each of said  
25 extensions having a key-hole slot formed therein, legs, a member provided with a head arranged on each of the legs and disposed to enter the slots of the plate, whereby the legs  
30 have a pivotal connection with the plate.

2. A support for trees comprising a convex plate formed with a central aperture disposed to receive the base of the tree, the plate being provided with extensions, each of the extensions adjacent its terminal being  
35 formed with ears disposed at right angles to

the extension, there being a slot arranged in each of said extensions, legs supported on each of the extensions and disposed between the ears formed integral therewith, said legs carrying members which extend within the slots formed in the extensions, whereby they have a pivotal connection with the plate, the legs contacting with the tree above the plate.

3. A device of the character described including a plate, guides carried by the plate, the plate having slots formed therein adjacent said guides, supporting legs disposed between said guides, and means carried by said legs pivotally connecting the legs with the plate and disposed to engage in said slots.

4. A device of the character described including a plate having guides formed thereon, and legs detachably mounted upon the plate, said legs being pivotally connected with the plate in advance of said guides and disposed between the guides.

5. A device of the character described including a plate having guides formed thereon, and legs detachably connected with the plate and arranged between said guides, said legs being disposed to contact with the plate upon their inner edges and having free pivotal connection with the plate upon one side of the said guides.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ULRICK BLOMBERG. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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