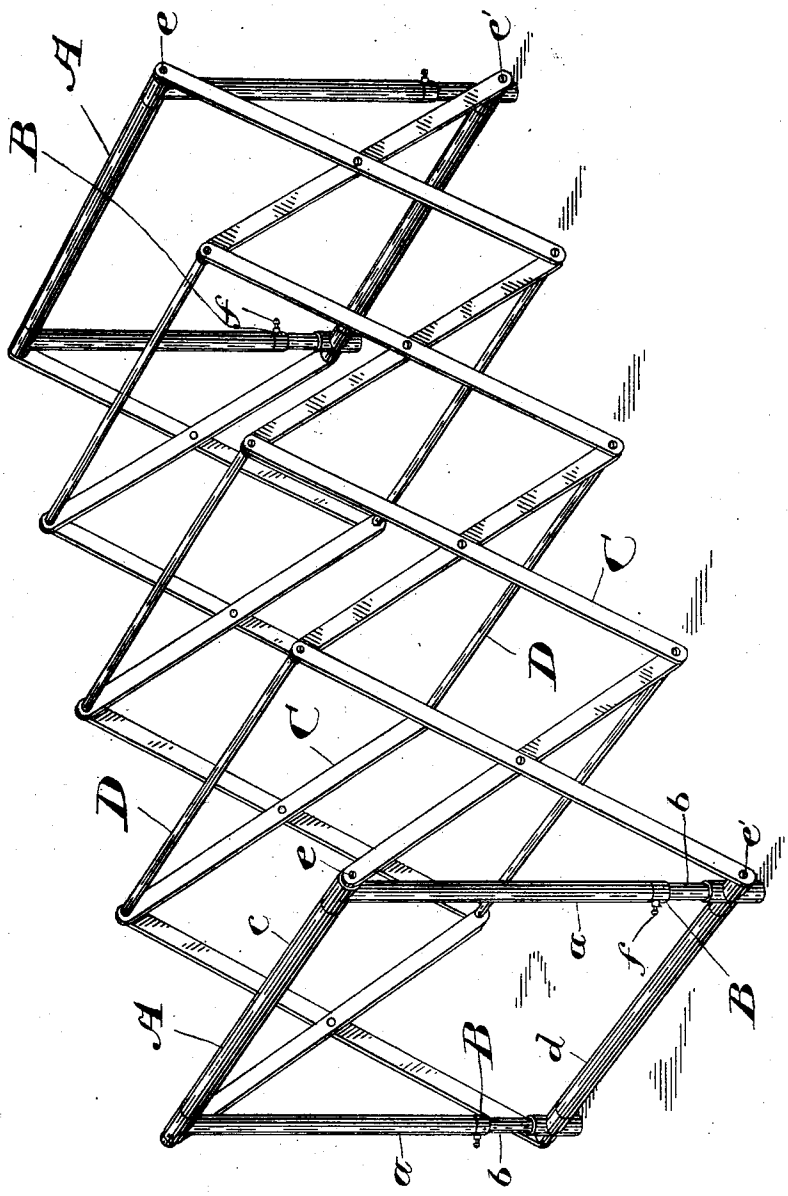
No. 608,442. Patented Aug. 2, 1898.

G. CRONMILLER.

CASKET STAND.

(Application filed Feb. 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CRONMILLER, OF WELLAND, CANADA.

CASKET-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 608,442, dated August 2, 1898.

Application filed February 8, 1898. Serial No. 669,577. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CRONMILLER, of the town of Welland, in the county of Welland and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and Improved Casket-Stand, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to devise a simple and neat stand for caskets which may be readily folded for purposes of transportation; and it consists, essentially, of two telescoping end frames connected by lazy-tong levers, substantially as hereinafter more specifically described and then definitely claimed.

The drawing is a perspective view of my improved casket-stand extended for use.

In the drawing, A A are the end frames, each of which comprises the cross-bars *c* and *d* and the vertical members *a* and *b*. These vertical members are telescoped together, as shown, so that the two parts into which the frame is thus divided may be drawn apart or closed together.

In order to limit the extent to which the parts of the frame may be pressed together, I place on each vertical member *b* a collar B, provided with a set-screw *f*. By adjusting the position of these collars the extent to which the halves of the frame may be pressed together may be accurately adjusted, and consequently the distance between the cross-bars *c* and *d*.

C C are two sets of lazy-tong levers the ends of which are pivoted at *e e'* to the two parts of the end frames A, respectively. The connections are preferably made opposite the ends of the cross-bars *c* and *d*, but may, if desired, be made at any other suitable point.

To produce uniformity of action between the two sets of lazy-tong levers, I prefer to connect them by the cross-bars D, which are located, preferably, at the upper and lower joints of the lazy-tong levers, as indicated. When the stand is not in use, the end frames A A are pressed together and the lazy-tong levers collapsed. In accordance with the well-known principle on which such levers act the pivot-points *e e'* at each end on each side are spread farther apart, and the cross-bars *c d* of the end frames are drawn apart, the telescoping of the members *a b* permitting this action. It follows also that the position of the collars B on the members *b* determines not only the distance apart of the cross-bars *c* and *d*, but also the distance to which the lazy-tong levers are permitted to place the end frames apart. When the stand is adjusted to suit the length of a child's casket, the cross-bars *c* are raised to a greater height than when the stand is adjusted for a full-sized casket, and thus the lid of the smaller casket is raised to practically the same height as the lid of the larger casket, which in practice is found to be very desirable.

When not in use and the frames are drawn together, the stand is very compact and easily transported. The end frames and cross-bars are preferably made of metal tubing and the lazy-tong levers of flat metal bars; but of course many changes might be made in the material and in the details of construction without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I am aware that it is old to construct a dental bracket by having a pair of lazy-tong levers adjustably connected to a supporting-rod, and also that it is likewise old to construct a folding cot by supporting a covering on adjustable or folding lazy-tongs, but do not claim either of these as new, as I regard as important the peculiar telescopic vertical ends of my casket-stand, and my claims are drawn to cover such feature in combination with the said lazy-tong levers.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. As a casket-stand, two sets of lazy-tong levers, an end frame at each end of said levers and connecting them together, the said end frames being formed of two parts telescoped one within the other, substantially as described.

2. As a casket-stand, two sets of lazy-tong levers, an end frame at each end of said levers and connecting them together, the said end frames being formed of two parts telescoped one within the other, one of said telescopic parts having a collar adjustable thereon and controlling the position of the other, substantially as described.

3. As a casket-stand, two end frames A, each comprising cross-bars *c* and *d* and the telescoped vertical members *a* and *b*, in combination with the lazy-tong levers C, con-

nected by the cross-bars D, and pivoted on the frames A, at *e e'*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. As a casket-stand, two end frames A, each comprising the cross-bars *c* and *d*, the telescoped vertical members *a* and *b* and the adjustable collars B, upon the members *b* in combination with the lazy-tong levers C, pivoted on the frames A, at *e e'*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. As a casket-stand, two end frames A, each comprising the cross-bars *c* and *d*, the telescoped vertical members *a* and *b* and the adjustable collars B, upon the members *b*, in combination with the lazy-tong levers C, connected by the cross-bars D, and pivoted on the frames A at *e e'*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Welland, February 3, 1898.

GEORGE CRONMILLER.

In presence of—
WALTER V. SMITH,
BERTHA HOOKER.