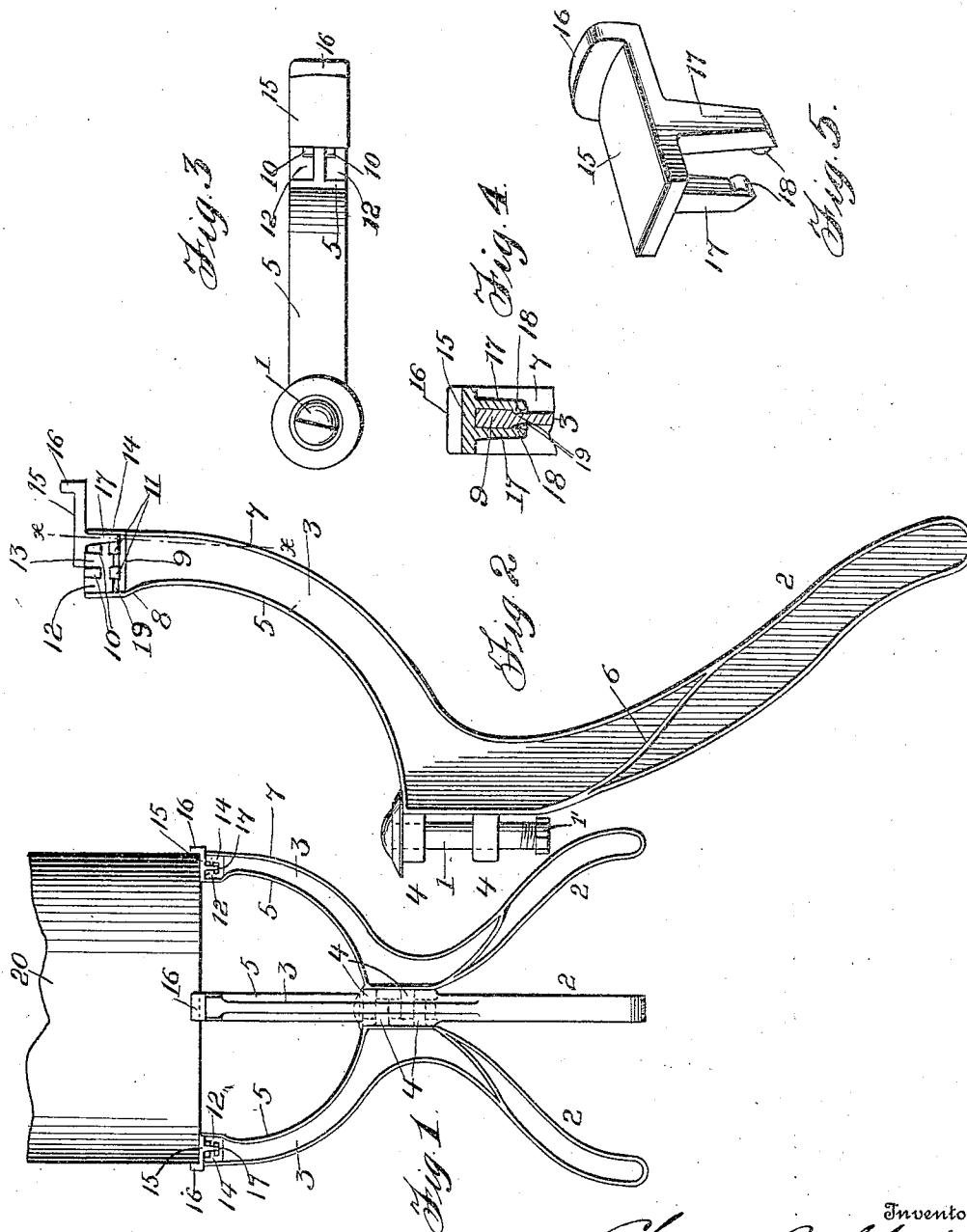


C. R. SCHMIDT.
 RANGE BOILER STAND.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1908.

933,119.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.



Witnesses
F. J. Campbell
L. P. Himes

Inventor
Charles R. Schmidt

By *Cannolly Bros*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. SCHMIDT, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

RANGE-BOILER STAND.

933,119.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

Application filed July 7, 1908. Serial No. 442,399.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. SCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Range-Boiler Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to boiler stands, and has for its object the production of a novel stand or pedestal for range boilers so constructed and arranged as to adapt it to receive and support boilers of different diameters.

Heretofore boiler stands as ordinarily constructed have been composed of a base or pedestal portion, radially extending arms and a flanged ring resting on the arms, the ring being of such size that a boiler of a certain size would rest upon the ring within the flange thereof, and a different ring being required for each size of boiler.

In carrying my invention into effect I provide a stand composed of a plurality of sections or members each comprising a leg, such legs constituting the base of the stand, and an arm, these sections being detachably connected by a single centrally located bolt and each arm carrying at its upper end a detachable and radially adjustable bearing block having an upturned outer end, said bearing blocks being adapted to embrace and sustain the boiler and their adjustability serving to adapt the stand to receive and support boilers of various diameters as will be hereinafter described.

Referring to the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the completed stand with a boiler mounted thereon. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the sections or elements of the stand. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the section or element shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the upper portion of the section or element shown in Fig. 2 and on the line $x-x$ thereof. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the removable finger of one of the sections or elements of the stand.

The complete stand as shown in Fig. 1 is composed of a plurality of sections or elements, preferably three in number, and all united at the center by a single vertically disposed bolt designated 1. Each section or element of the stand comprises a downwardly and outwardly extending leg 2 and an upwardly and outwardly extending arm 3, the leg and the arm being integral and

carrying adjacent their meeting point and on the inner edge of the upper portion of the leg two pierced lugs 4, 4, the lugs of each section being at a different height, so that when the sections are joined the six lugs will overlap as shown in Fig. 1, the bolt 1 passing through all of the lugs and connecting the three sections firmly together, a nut 1' being screwed on the lower end of the bolt to hold it in position.

The sections or members of the stand are all alike, with the exception above mentioned, that the lugs 4 of each section are at a different height from the lugs of the other sections, a description of one section therefore being applicable to all. The section or member comprising the leg and the arm has a wide marginal flange 5 on its inner edge extending from the upper end of the arm to a point below the lowermost lug on the leg and this flange is then diminished in width and extends to the bottom of the leg 2 where it is again increased in width and extends around the bottom of the leg and up along the outer edge of the same for about one half the height of the leg and then crosses over the leg at 6 and joins the flange on the inner edge of the leg just below the lowermost lug.

The outer edge of the arm 3 and the upper portion of the leg 2 are formed with a marginal flange 7 extending from the top of the arm to a point about half way down the leg and there joining the first described flange where it starts to cross over the leg. The upper end of the arm 3 is somewhat wider than the rest of the arm, the inner edge of the arm curving inwardly a short distance below the upper edge of the arm at 8 and the web portion of the arm between the flanges is thickened at 9 and upon both sides of the thickened portion 9 are formed two upper lugs 10 and two lower lugs 11, the two upper lugs being the same distance apart that each is from adjacent marginal flange and the lower lugs 11 being similarly placed, but the lower lugs being slightly wider than the upper lugs and both the upper and lower lugs being slightly tapered and the marginal flanges spread outwardly to a slight degree so that the three vertical spaces or ways 12, 13, 14, between the lugs and between the lugs and the marginal flanges are slightly wider at their upper ends than at their lower ends.

Upon the upper end of each arm is located the bearing block comprised of the

flat body portion 15 which is of substantially the same width as flanges 5 and 7 and has an upturned outer end 16 and is provided with the depending fingers 17 which latter are tapered reversely to the taper of the ways or spaces 12, 13, 14 and such finger is preferably formed with a small rounded lump or lug 18 on its inner side near its lower end, these lumps or lugs taking into indentations 19 in the sides of the web portion of the arm, the springiness of the arms permitting the lugs to pass over the sides of the web above the indentations and causing the lugs to seat tightly in the indentations when the blocks are pressed down upon the arms. The three spaces or ways 12, 13, 14 permit of the radial adjustment of the bearing block to three different positions on the arm, the bearing blocks in Fig. 1 being shown at their intermediate position with the fingers 17 in the middle ways 13, while in Fig. 2 the block is shown at its outermost position, the fingers 17 being located in the ways 14. The adjustment of the blocks to the desired position is made, before the boiler 20 is placed in position and from the foregoing description it will be readily understood that the blocks can be easily and quickly adjusted to accommodate boilers of three sizes, the boilers, when in position, as shown in Fig. 1 resting on the flat body portions 15 of the bearing blocks and the upturned ends of the blocks embracing the lower edge of the boiler and preventing any lateral movement of the boiler on the stand. The device as described is light and

strong and will securely support the heaviest boiler. All the parts except the bolt, are merely castings as they require no machining, the stand can be manufactured and sold at a low price and the several sections or members being detachable, the stand can be easily packed into a small space for shipment and readily and quickly assembled and set up for use.

I claim—

1. In a boiler stand, the combination with a base having radially extending arms provided with vertical lugs at the upper ends of said arms on the sides thereof and indentations in the arms between said lugs, of bearing blocks located on said arms, said bearing blocks being of a width substantially equal to the greatest thickness of said arms, said blocks having elastic depending fingers fitting between said lugs on the arms and lugs fitting in said indentations.

2. In a boiler stand, the combination with a base having radially extending arms provided with vertical lugs at the upper ends forming intermediate ways, said arms having indentations disposed in said ways, of bearing blocks having elastic depending fingers adapted to fit in said ways, said fingers having lugs on their inner surfaces fitting in said indentations.

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

CHARLES R. SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

ALBERT S. GILL,
THOS. A. CONNOLLY.