June 5, 1956 W. REMSTEIN 2,749,071

STANDS

Filed June 12, 1953 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

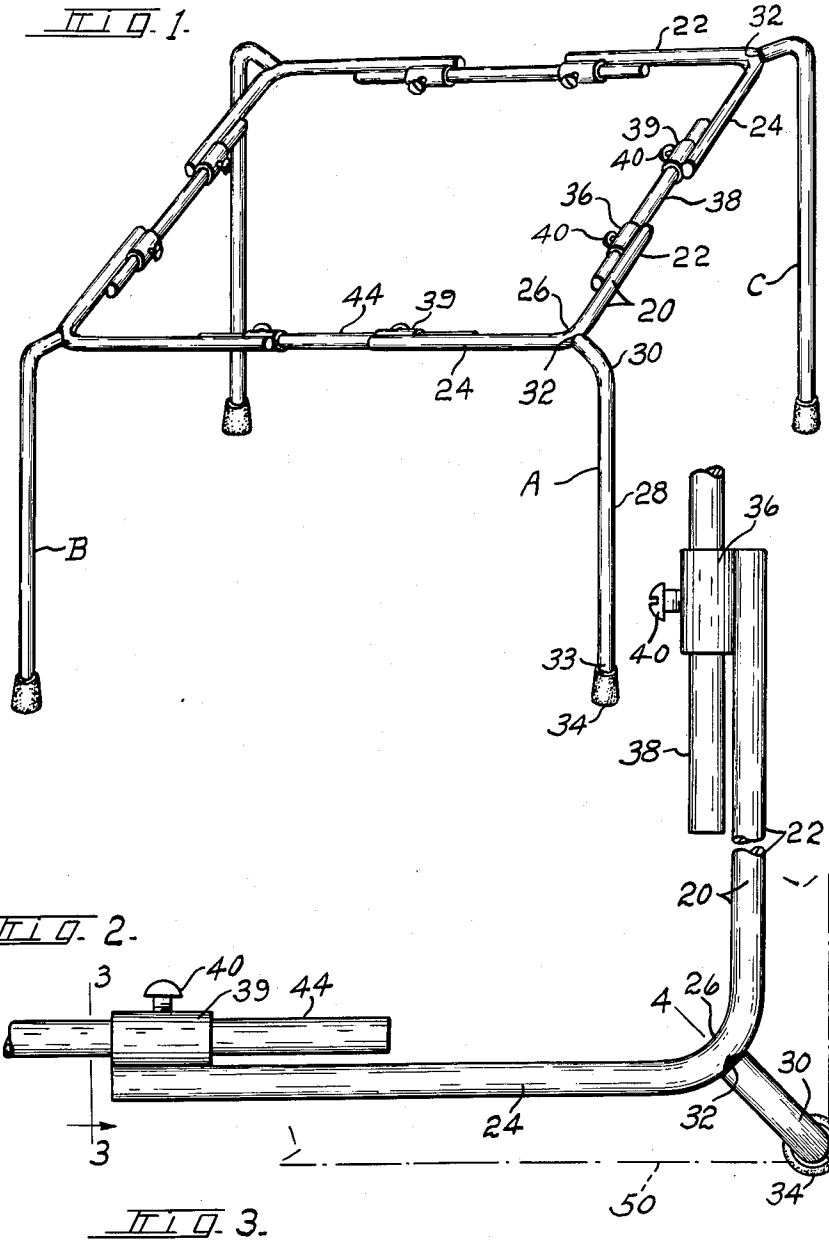
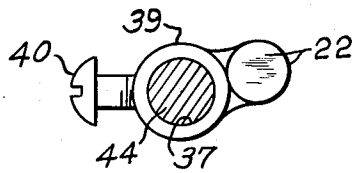


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.



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June 5, 1956 W. REMSTEIN 2,749,071

STANDS

Filed June 12, 1953 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 4.

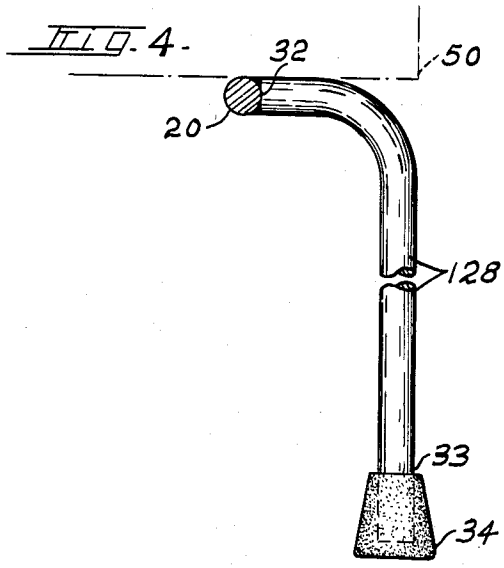
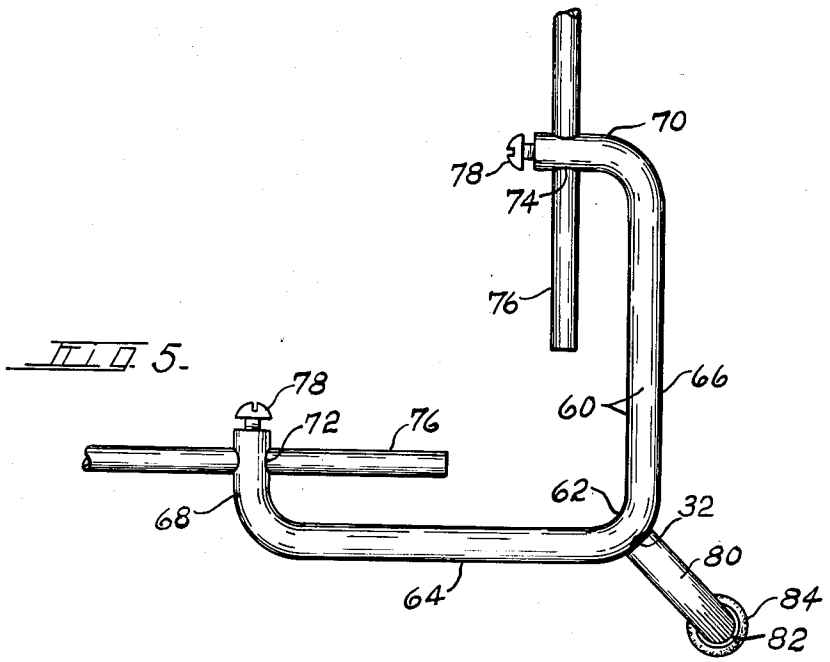


FIG. 5.



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June 5, 1956 W. REMSTEIN 2,749,071

STANDS

Filed June 12, 1953 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

FIG. 6.

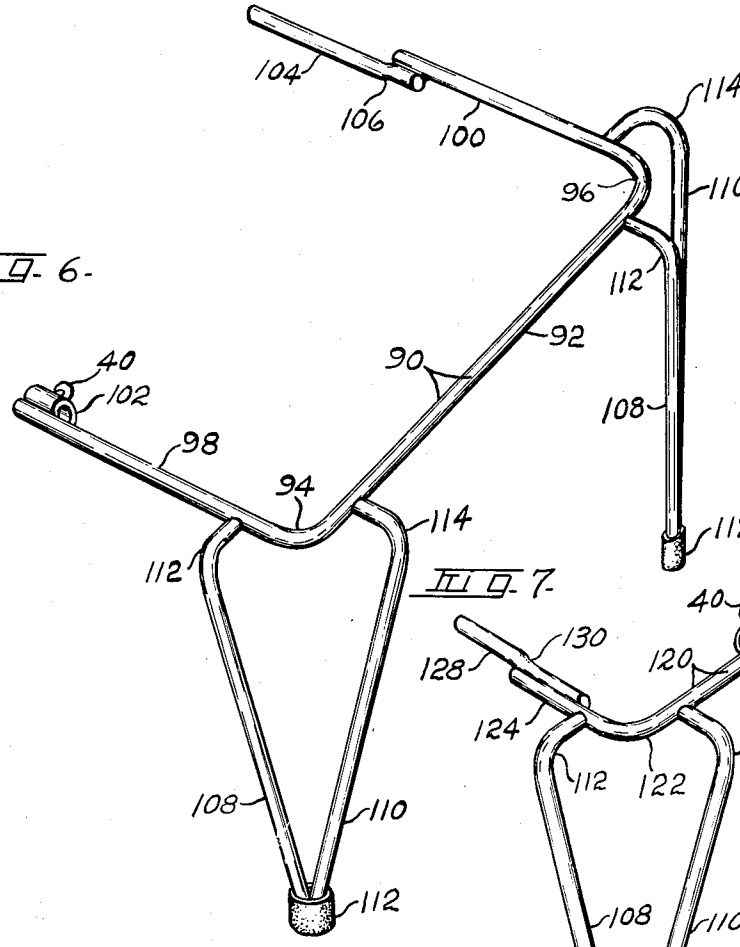

FIG. 7.

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STANDS

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Application June 12, 1953, Serial No. 361,288

4 Claims. (Cl. 248—172)

This invention relates to stands for television receivers and the like, and more particularly to a construction adapted to accommodate varying sizes.

Television receivers vary in size, and are relatively heavy, and it is desirable to provide a stand of pleasing appearance which may accommodate a range of sizes without affecting appearance, and which will be rugged and steady. The present invention is directed to a stand composed of two or four identical parts providing a rectangular platform, so located with respect to the corner legs as to provide a loading effect always acting to prevent sway. At the same time, the parts may be readily assembled to various sizes, and the loading will be effective to assist in binding the parts rigidly to afford a steady rugged stand.

The above and other novel features of the invention will appear more fully hereinafter from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. It is expressly understood that the drawings are employed for purposes of illustration only and are not designed as a definition of the limits of the invention, reference being had for this purpose to the appended claims.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate like parts:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of stand;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of one section of the stand of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a sectional view through a leg taken on the diagonal section line 4—4 of Figure 2, the leg being shown in full;

Figure 5 is a plan view of a modified corner section;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a modified leg and frame construction using two sections for each stand; and

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a corner section similar to Figure 6, employing four sections per stand.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to Figures 1–4, inclusive, there will be seen a rectangular horizontal framelike platform composed of four identical corner assemblies. Each corner assembly comprises a bar **20** having end portions **22** and **24** extending at right angles to each other and joined by a curved section **26** in the form of a 90° arc. Such bar may be of half inch iron rod. Each corner assembly also includes a leg member formed of similar stock, such leg member having a substantially vertically extending straight section **28** and curved upper end portion **30**, the curve being substantially in the form of an arc of 90°. The end **32** is butt welded to the center of the curved section **20**, so that the leg lies in a vertical plane bisecting the angle between the end portions **22** and **24**. It will be observed that the lower end **33** of the leg **30** is provided with a suitable tip **34**, and that the end is located outwardly of the rectangular area defined by the frame formed by the corner member end portions **22** and **24**, to provide a crank

effect upon loading of the frame, always tending to depress the members **20** downward and toward the center, by reason of the leg end **33** being located outside of the frame area.

The end portion **22** of each corner section is provided with a sleeve **36** having a bore **37** therein to receive a bar **38** carried by the end portion **24** of the adjacent section. The end portion **24** may have a similar sleeve **39** to receive such bar **38**, or, as is shown in Figures 6 and 7, the bar may be welded direct to the end portion **24**. Such bore is cylindrical and has a sliding fit, and is of sufficient length to provide adequate support, and preserve substantial alignment between the bar and the axis of the sleeve bore, whereby the angle members **20** will, when loaded, lie substantially in a horizontal plane, with the end **22** of one corner section in alignment with the end **24** of the adjacent corner section. The sleeves **36** and **39** may each be provided with a set screw **40** to bind the parts so as to resist movement when the corner sections are once set at the desired spacing to provide a frame of the desired rectangular size.

In such a construction, each section is rigidly held by the adjacent sections. For example, section A is limited from pivotal movement with respect to section B by the bar **38** connecting section A with section C. Likewise, section A is prevented from any pivotal movement with respect to section C by the bar **44** connecting section A with section B. Thus, each corner section is held against relative twisting by each of the adjacent corner sections. In practice, the resulting structure is so rigidified by the cooperative effect of the adjacent corner sections, that except for preventing a change in the rectangular dimension of the horizontal frame, the set screw **40** would be unnecessary.

It will be seen in Figure 3 that the axis of the sleeve **36** is located slightly below the axis of the bar **22** by an amount equal to the wall thickness of the sleeve, so that the bars **20** of the respective section form a smooth rectangular support for such cabinet as is to be placed thereon. If the cabinet be positioned with its outline overhanging the frame, as indicated by the dotted line **50**, the expansion points and bars **38** will be relatively concealed beneath the cabinet, exposing only the curved legs at each corner.

In Figure 5, a modification is shown wherein each corner section is formed of a bar **60**, curved as at **62**, with end portions **64** and **66**, each inbent as at **68** and **70**. The inbent ends are drilled as at **72** and **74** to receive iron bars **76** extending to adjacent sections. Set screws **78** are provided to lock the members to a particular frame size. Such bar **60** is provided with a leg having a curved portion **80**, a straight section **82**, and a lower tip **84**, as in Figures 1–4. The bar **60** may be half inch round iron, whereas the bars **76** may be hardened quarter inch round iron or steel bars.

In Figure 6, a modified form of frame section with each corner leg composed of two bars is shown. There is shown a bar **90** having a side end portion **92**, the ends of which are curved through an arc of 90° as at **94** and **96** to form two corners, the ends **98** and **100** being fitted with a sleeve **102** and pin **104**, respectively, such sleeve and pin being welded to the ends **98** and **100**. The pin **104** may be slightly offset inward and downward as at **106**, to align properly with the axis of the sleeve **102**, which, as shown in Figure 3, is located below the axis of the end **98** by the thickness of the sleeve wall.

At each corner, there are provided legs formed of two identical bars, having straight converging portions **108** and **110**, and 90° arcuate curved portions **112** and **114**, the curved portions terminating in butt welds with the bar **90** at the juncture between the arcuate sections **94** and

96, and the section 92 and end portions 98 and 100, respectively.

The lower ends of each pair of leg bars are joined with a twin cap 112, so located as to provide the crank effect referred to in connection with Figures 1–4. Each pair of leg bars are disposed symmetrically with respect to a vertical plane bisecting the angle between portions 90 and 98, or 90 and 100. Two such sections fit together to form a frame, whose longitudinal dimension may be set to accommodate the size of cabinet to be supported, the cabinet preferably overhanging the rectangular frame forwardly so as to conceal the expansion joint.

In Figure 7, a corner element, four of which are employed to form a frame, is shown, such corner element utilizing a bar 120 curved as at 122, with end portions 124 and 126 and leg bars 108 and 110, curved as at 112 and 114. The end portion 124 is provided with a pin 128 welded to the portion 124, such pin being offset inward and downward slightly as at 130. The end 126 is provided with a sleeve 132 welded thereto, whose axis is located below the axis of the end 126 by the thickness of the sleeve wall. Four such sections form a rigid frame as before.

While several modifications have been shown, it will be appreciated that features of any one of the modifications may be applicable to the other. Further, although several embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. As various changes in the construction and arrangement may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, reference will be had to the appended claims for a definition of the limits of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A stand comprising a horizontally disposed substantially rectangular frame, said frame being composed of a plurality of corner constructions comprising a bar having a curved 90° corner bend intermediate its ends, with portions extending from said bend at right angles to each other and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane, a leg bar having a lower straight substantially vertical portion and an inwardly curved upper end portion terminating in a horizontally extending end projecting to and integrally secured to said frame bar bend in the plane of the frame bar, said curved upper end portion extending in a direction at the point of attachment to said bar along a line bisecting the angle between the portions extending from said 90° bend, and the lower straight portion extending along a line beyond the apex of said angle one of said portions extending from said 90° bend having a cylindrical socket disposed inwardly of said portion, the axis of said socket extending parallel with the axis of said portion, and being located slightly therebelow, and being adapted to slidingly receive a horizontal bar carried by an adjoining corner construction, said leg bars and frame bars being free of bracing.

2. A stand comprising a horizontally disposed substantially rectangular frame, said frame being composed of a plurality of corner constructions comprising a bar having a curved 90° corner bend intermediate its ends, with portions extending from said bend at right angles to each other and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane, a leg bar having a lower straight substantially vertical portion and an inwardly curved upper end portion terminating in a horizontally extending end projecting to and integrally secured to said frame bar bend in the plane of the frame bar, said curved upper end portion extending in a direction at the point of attachment to said bar along a line bisecting the angle between the portions extending from said 90° bend, and the lower straight portion extending along a line beyond the apex of said angle one of said portions extending from said 90° bend having a cylindrical socket disposed inwardly of said portion, the axis of said socket extending parallel with the axis of said portion and being adapted to slidingly receive a horizontal bar carried by an adjoining corner construction, said leg bars and frame bars being free of bracing.

3. A stand comprising a horizontally disposed substantially rectangular frame, said frame being composed of a plurality of corner constructions comprising a bar having a curved 90° corner bend intermediate its ends, with portions extending from said bend at right angles to each other and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane, a leg comprising a bar having a lower straight portion and an inwardly curved upper end portion terminating in a horizontally extending end projecting to and integrally secured to said frame bar adjacent said bend and in the plane of the frame bar, said leg being symmetrical with respect to a plan bisecting the angle between the portions extending from said 90° bend, and the lower straight portion being located and extending along a line beyond the apex of said angle, one of said portions extending from said 90° bend having a cylindrical sleeve socket disposed inwardly of said portion, the axis of said socket extending parallel with the axis of said portion, and being located slightly therebelow and being adapted to slidingly receive a horizontal bar carried by an adjoining corner construction, said leg bars and frame bars being free of bracing.

4. A stand comprising a horizontally disposed substantially rectangular frame, said frame being composed of a plurality of corner constructions comprising a bar having a curved 90° corner bend intermediate its ends, with portions extending from said bend at right angles to each other and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane, a leg comprising a bar having a lower straight portion and an inwardly curved upper end portion terminating in a horizontally extending end projecting to and integrally secured to said frame bar adjacent said bend and in the plane of the frame bar, said leg being symmetrical with respect to a plane bisecting the angle between the portions extending from said 90° bend, and the lower straight portion being located and extending along a line beyond the apex of said angle, one of said portions extending from said 90° bend having a cylindrical socket, and another adjoining corner construction having a projection adapted to be slidingly received in said socket, said leg bars and frame bars being free of bracing.

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