Aug. 7, 1956 W. REMSTEIN 2,757,892

STAND CONSTRUCTIONS

Filed March 9, 1953

FIG. 1.

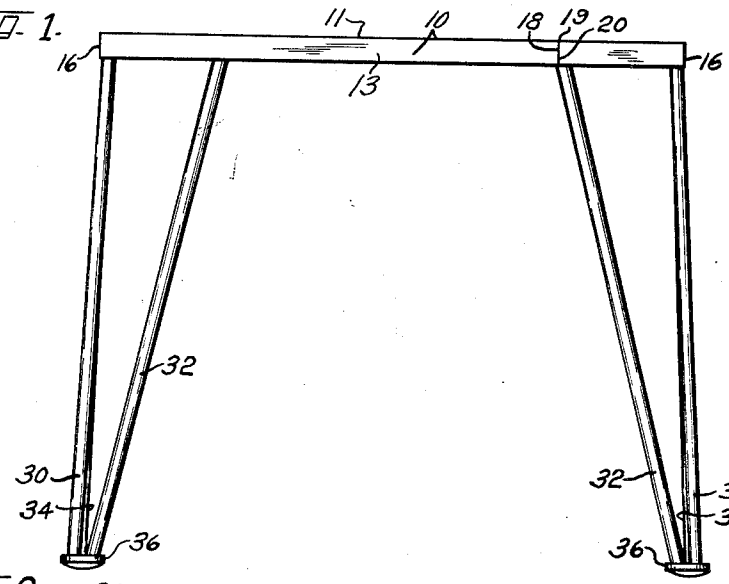


FIG. 2.

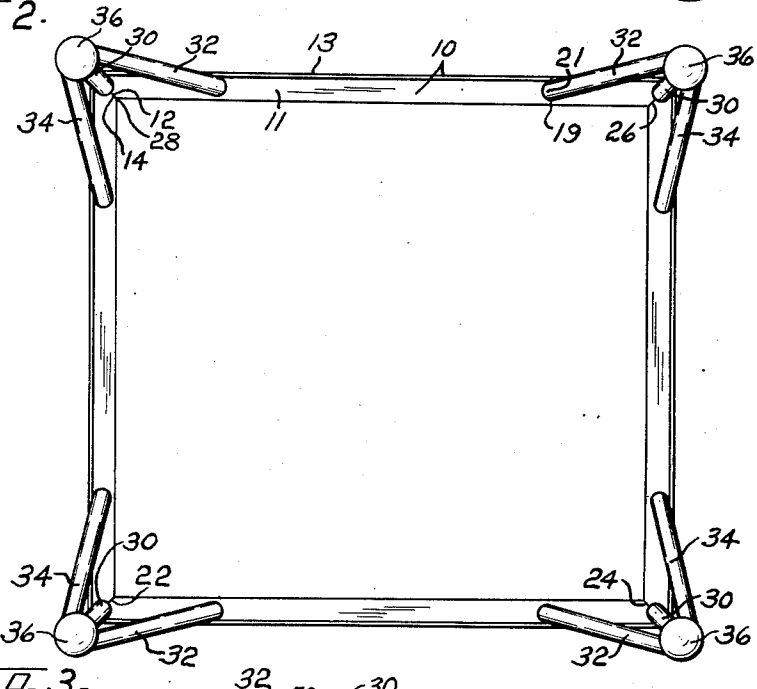
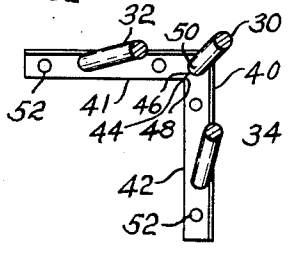


FIG. 3.



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STAND CONSTRUCTIONS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—163)

This invention relates to a wrought iron or similar metal stand construction, and more particularly to a stand or base having an angle iron frame and inverted tripod legs rigidly affixed thereto.

The present invention is directed to the construction of a rectangular support stand or base adapted to accommodate and rigidly support heavy cabinets such as television equipment, although the frame or base may be utilized to support other heavy objects, such as table tops and the like. The invention provides a frame construction, preferably of angle iron or the like, each corner of which is provided with a cantilever leg construction constituted by an inverted tripod. The invention more particularly has to do with the arrangement of a leg construction composed of three rigid rods or bars secured adjacent to one another in a floor-engaging member at their lower ends, and splayed at their upper ends, and rigidly secured within the flange of a corner angle iron, one of said bars being located and secured at the corner, and the others being disposed at a distance from the corner and rigidly secured to the angle iron to form a rigid cantilever or inverted tripod construction. Further, the invention has to do with securing of the upper butt end of the corner bar in overlapping relation to the closed V-notch of a right angle bent angle iron by welding, brazing and the like, whereby a single weld rigidifies the corner angle and secures the corner bar. Further, the invention has to do with the location of the joint of a rectangular angle iron frame at a point where the butt end of one of the other of said bars joins the frame, whereby a single weld completes the frame and joins one leg thereto in overlapping relation to the joined frame ends.

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 claim.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the frame;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view; and

Figure 3 is a view of a single leg assembly, with portions cut away.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, there is shown a rectangular frame **10**, of angle iron or angular cross-section, having a horizontal web **11** and vertical flange or skirt **13**. Such frame may be formed of a straight length of such material, the horizontal web of which is cut away by 90° V-notches to facilitate bending of the angle iron to form the corners. In cutting away the V-notches, sufficient material is removed so that when the angle iron is bent at a 90° angle, as shown, the edges **12** and **14** of the notch are brought into close proximity or abutting relation at each corner, while the

vertical flange is bent as at **16**. A section of angle iron for each frame is cut to a proper length, so that its ends **18** and **20** will abut one another, and the notches at the four corners **22**, **24**, **26**, and **28** are so disposed with relation to the abutting ends as to create a joint, a short selected distance from a corner, for reasons which will hereinafter appear.

At each corner, a leg construction is provided, each leg construction comprising three straight rods or bars, as at **30**, **32**, and **34**. The lower ends of such bars converge, and are welded or brazed to the concave face of a circular convex floor-engaging disk **36**, such disk being of a diameter affording adequate bearing area upon floors, rugs or the like.

The upper ends of the bars **30**, **32**, and **34** are splayed to form an inverted tripod effect, the bar **30** being positioned in the corner formed by the angle iron, and the bars **32** and **34** being positioned a sufficient distance from the corner to provide in combination with bar **30** a rigid cantilever construction. The joint **19** formed by the butting ends **18** and **20** is so positioned preferably as to coincide with the upper butt end **21** of one of the bars **32**, so that upon welding or brazing the bar end **21** to the frame, the butt joint is also welded and strengthened by the bridging or overlapping effect of the butt end **21** of the bar. The other four bars **34** and remaining three bars **32** are welded or brazed to the frame. Each of the bars **30** is welded to the frame, so that their respective butt ends overlap the respective closed notch formed by the surfaces **12** and **14** of the horizontal flange.

In the leg assembly form shown in Figure 3, the angle iron **40** comprises end portions **41** and **42** having a right angle bend at **44**. The web portion is V-notched, so that the edges **46** and **48** abut when formed as shown, and such edges are welded conjointly at the time the butt end **50** of the bar **30** is welded in place. The ends **41** and **42** have welded thereto the upper end of bars **32** and **34**. The web may have apertures **52** to receive screws or the like for securing the assembly to the underside of a table top or other structure to be supported. It will be understood that four of such assemblies may be affixed to a structure to be supported and thus provide through a table top or other supported member, a support similar to the stand of Figures 1 and 2.

In the manufacture of the stand or leg assemblies, the bars **30** are suitably cut to a slightly shorter length than the bars **32** and **34**, so that the rectangular area embraced by the floor-engaging members **36** will be as large or larger than the frame, thus providing stability. Three bars may be held in a jig and their ends secured by welding or other bonding means to the floor-engaging members. Thereafter, a frame, notched and bent to shape, may be supported within a jig having suitable supports for holding each of the leg assemblies in correct angular relation while the upper ends of the bars are welded, fused, bonded, brazed, or otherwise secured to the frame. If desired, the bars may also be welded or bonded to the depending flange or skirt, as well as the horizontal web **11**, and the butt joint **19** will in any event be preferably welded along its entire angular length to provide adequate strength.

While reference has been made to the frame as formed of angle iron, obviously other angle sectioned metallic members of sufficient strength may be employed, provided suitable bonding means be utilized. The bars may be of circular cross-section, or polygonal, and if desired, may be of twisted stock to provide an artistic appearance.

While a single embodiment of the invention and a variation thereof 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 claim for a definition of the limits of the invention.

What is claimed is:

A metal stand comprising a rectangular frame formed of a length of rigid right angle sectioned stock, said stock being disposed to provide a horizontal web and a depending outer perimetral skirt, said web being notched to provide abutting angularly inwardly diagonally extending edges at four corners, and said skirt being bent at right angles at said four corners, and the opposite ends of said length abutting one another intermediate two adjacent corners, a leg assembly for each corner comprising three rigid bars converging at their lower ends and diverging at their upper ends, and a floor-engaging dished disk member, the lower ends of said bars abutting the inside concave surface of said disk member and being bonded thereto, the upper ends of said bars of each assembly abutting the underside of said web portion of said frame in the region of their respective corners, the upper end of one bar of each assembly overlying the angular abutting edges of the respective corner and being

bonded to and bonding the diagonally extending edges of said web, and the other bars of the respective assembly having their upper ends abutting and bonded to said web at substantially equal distances in opposed directions from the respective corner, said opposite abutting ends of said stock being located in overlapping relation to the upper abutting end of one of the leg assembly bars, and being bonded together and to the upper end of the last-named bar in a single joint, said disk members lying in a common plane parallel with said frame, and being quadrilaterally disposed to include an area larger than the rectangular frame.

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