G. E. CHANDLESS.

CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1919.

1,364,867. Patented Jan. 11, 1921.

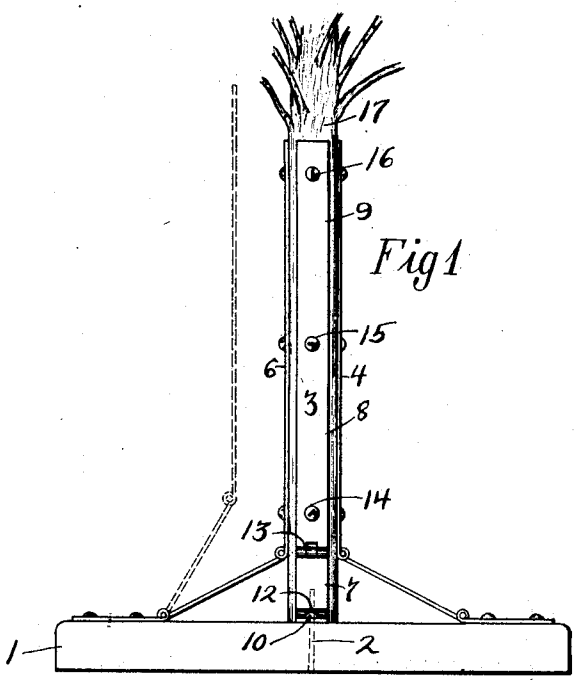


Fig1

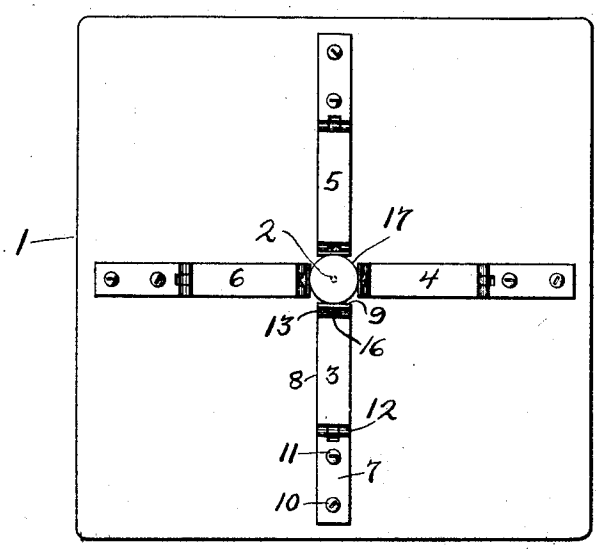


Fig2

George E. Chandless INVENTOR.

BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. CHANDLESS, OF RICHMOND HILL, NEW YORK.

CHRISTMAS-TREE HOLDER.

1,364,867. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 11, 1921.

Application filed May 3, 1919. Serial No. 294,374.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. CHANDLESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond Hill, Long Island, Queens county, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Christmas-Tree Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for securing Christmas trees in an upright position.

Devices of this character must securely hold a tree, further, in order to meet with popular demand, they must be capable of being offered for sale at a low price and further they must be simple so as to require no unusual skill in their application.

It is accordingly the main object of the invention to provide a Christmas tree holder which shall firmly hold the tree which can be manufactured at small cost and which shall be simple in use and compact in structure.

Other and ancillary objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention,—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved holder showing it applied to the lower end of a tree, and

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the apparatus of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, the holder comprises a wooden base 1, through the center of which is driven a metal spike 2, so that it projects above the base and is adapted to enter within the butt of the Christmas tree 17, as shown in Fig. 1. Distributed about the tree and consequently about the projection formed by the spike referred to, are four elements, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The elements are all alike and consequently a description of one of them applies equally to any of the others.

Taking element 3 for example, it comprises three flat metal strips 7, 8 and 9, the strip 7 lying flat upon the base and having made in it two holes through which extend screws 10 and 11, which secure the strip to the base. The strip 8 is linked at 12 to the strip 7 at one end and at its other end 13, is linked to the strip 9. The strip 9 is longer than either of the other two strips and is provided with holes through which extend the three screws 14, 15 and 16 for securing the strip to the tree. By making the strip 9 long so that it extends a considerable distance longitudinally along the tree, a firmer hold upon the tree is secured and by securing the strip 7 to the base at a plurality of points, the element is firmly secured thereto and does not tend to turn about any of the securing points as would be the case if there were only one of them. The strip 8 forms a diagonal brace as shown.

It will be observed that the three flat strips are of substantially uniform cross section so that they may be made out of a uniform strip of stock which lessens the labor and cost as well as simplifies the parts. Further the parts being flat, the links are longer and in other respects the device is admirably strengthened against twisting strains. It will further be observed that the axes of the strip of an element are in substantially the same plane which produces a more compact and simple structure than is the case where the parts are not in alinement.

To apply the device to a tree, the trunk of the tree is placed between the strips on the elements corresponding to the strip 9 and these strips then secured to the tree by screws as 14, 15 and 16, which pass through the holes in them and are screwed into the trunk of the tree, the projecting spike 2 having been previously entered into the butt.

For a larger tree than that shown in the drawings, the strips corresponding to the strip 9 are moved outwardly, as for instance into the position as indicated by the dotted line in Fig 1. It will be apparent that the holder is adapted for use with trees varying in size within wide limits.

While the invention has been illustrated in what is considered its best embodiment, it may have other embodiments without departing from its spirit and is not, therefore, limited to the structure shown in the drawings.

What I claim is—

1. A Christmas tree holder comprising a base, a projection from said base adapted to enter the butt of the tree and a plurality of supporting elements distributed about said projection and adapted to engage with the tree upon a plurality of sides, each of said elements comprising a flat strip secured to said base at a plurality of points, a second flat strip hinged to the aforesaid strip and a third flat strip hinged to said second strip and adapted to extend longitudinally along the tree trunk and be secured thereto at a

plurality of longitudinally displaced points, said third strip being longer than either of the other two strips.

2. A Christmas tree holder comprising a base, a projection from said base adapted to enter the butt of the tree and a plurality of supporting elements distributed about said projection and adapted to engage with the tree upon a plurality of sides, each of said elements comprising a flat strip secured to said base, a second flat strip hinged to the aforesaid strip and a third flat strip hinged to said second strip and adapted to extend longitudinally along the tree trunk.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification this 2nd day of May, 1919.

GEORGE E. CHANDLESS.