No. 733,441. PATENTED JULY 14, 1903.

D. K. WADE & R. C. WRIGHT.

STAND.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

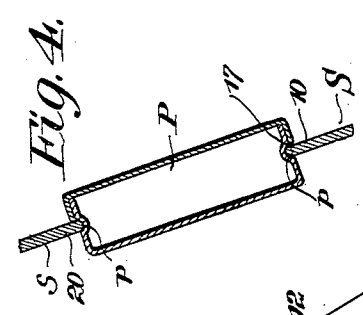


Fig. 4.

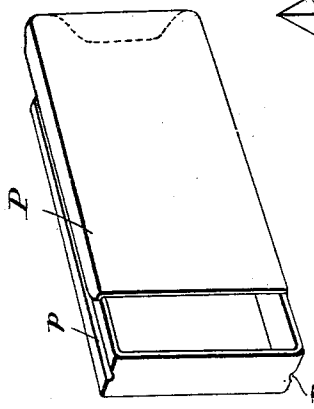


Fig. 5.

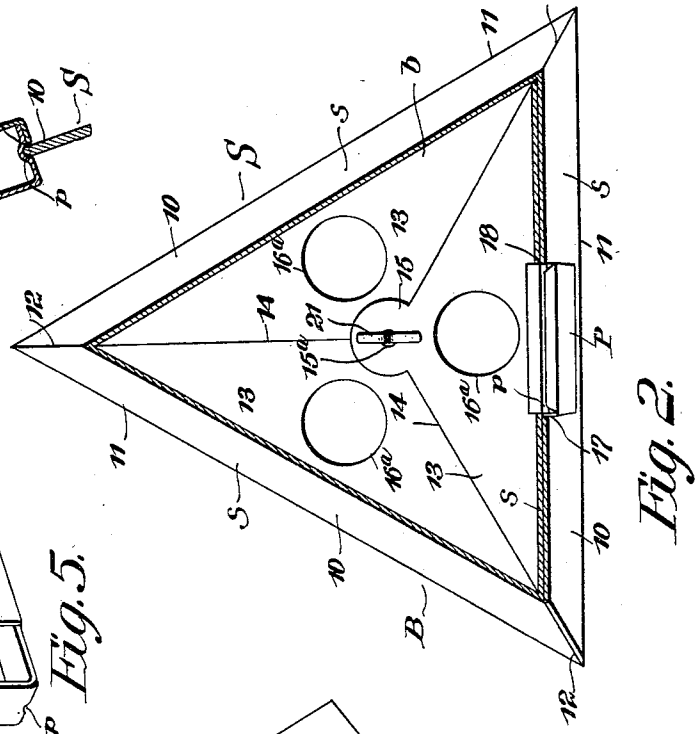


Fig. 2.

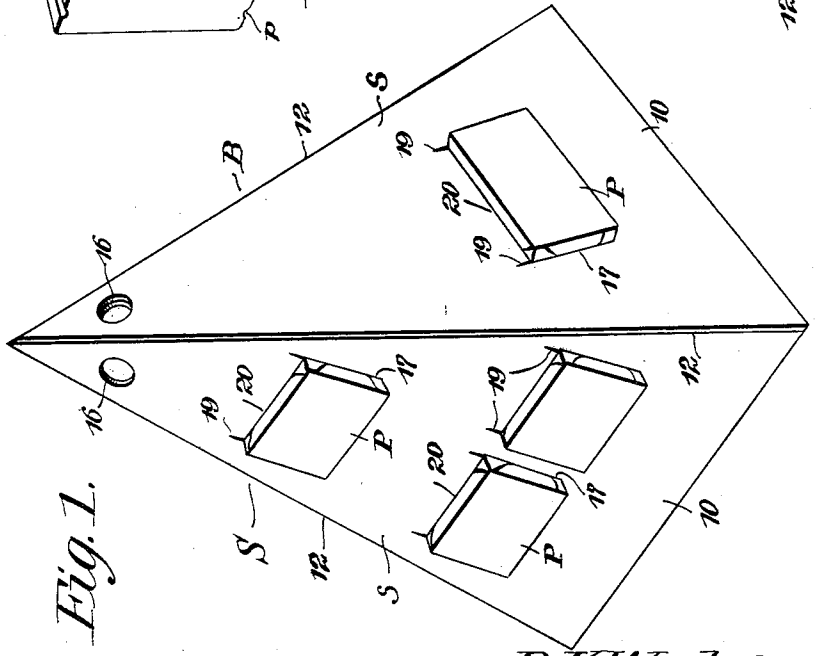


Fig. 1.

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 733,441. PATENTED JULY 14, 1903.

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STAND.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

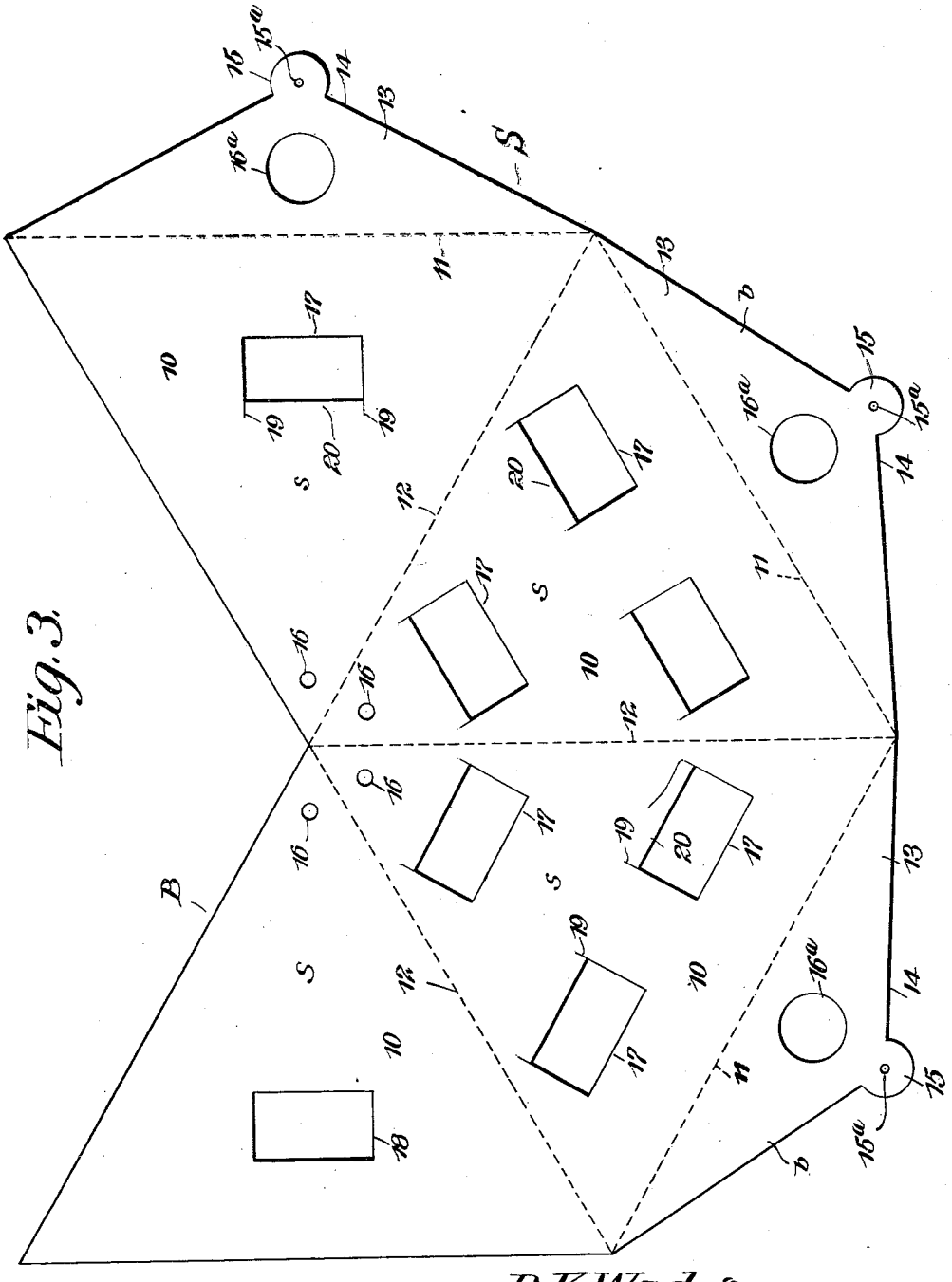


Fig. 3.

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No. 733,441. Patented July 14, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID K. WADE AND RALPH C. WRIGHT, OF McPHERSON, KANSAS.

STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 733,441, dated July 14, 1903.

Application filed February 27, 1903. Serial No. 145,439. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID K. WADE and RALPH C. WRIGHT, citizens of the United States, residing at McPherson, in the county of McPherson and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Stand, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to stands, and more particularly to those of the folding type used for the display of packages.

It consists in the various features hereinafter described and more particularly claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our stand. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the blank. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a portion of one side, showing a package in section and in position in the side; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a box used with our stand.

Similar characters designate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

As here illustrated, our stand S is of triangular and preferably pyramidal form, having three sides *s* and a base *b*. It is preferably made from an integral blank B, of pasteboard or other suitable material, of such form that the triangular sides or sections 10 lie adjacent to one another, with their apexes at a common point and with their bases occupying the sides 11 of a hexagon, the sides of the triangles lying along the radii 12 thereof. As there are preferably four of these sides, for the reasons hereinafter stated the surface covered by the triangles constitutes two-thirds of the area of the hexagon. At the bases of three successive triangles 10 are smaller triangles 13, with their bases coinciding with the sides 11 of the hexagon and their sides 14 terminating at their apex in a circular portion or projection 15. In each section 13 of the blank is an opening 16^a, here shown as circular and of considerable diameter, and at the center of each portion 15 is a small opening 15^a. Near the opposite point or apex of each section 10 is shown a small opening 16. In the outer sections 10 are rectangular openings 17 and 18, the former being somewhat smaller, and from the corners of these openings 17 toward the center of the hexagon extend slits 19 19, forming between them a tongue 20. Along the radii 12 and in the bases 11 lines are cut or impressed partly through the material of the blank to permit bending or hinging at these points without breaking.

To form a stand, the blank is bent and the sections 10 drawn together until the outer ones overlap, with the openings 17 and 18 registering, and a triangular pyramid is formed. The sections 13 are then bent inward to form a base, with the sides 14 meeting, the portions 15 overlapping and the openings 15^a registering. The stand may then be completed by securing the parts together with some such suitable device as a paper-fastener 21, passed through the openings 15^a, the openings 16^a rendering its inner end accessible and permitting it to be bent over or upset. In each of the openings 17, which may be of any desired number and size and situated in any or all sides of the pyramid, a box or package P, preferably provided at its opposite edges with longitudinal grooves *p*, may be inserted. The openings and packages are of such relative proportions that when one groove is engaged by an edge of the opening the tongue may be sprung in the opposite groove, and the package is thus firmly retained in place, but may be removed and replaced without injury to the stand. The overlapping sides of the pyramid stiffen and strengthen the structure, and the boxes extending into the openings through the end sections aid in preventing lateral displacement. If desired to suspend the stand from the ceiling or from any other object, a cord or ribbon may be passed through the openings 16 for that purpose.

It will be evident that the blank B in the form shown may be cut from sheets of material with considerable economy and that this may be effected and all the openings and lines cut therein by a single operation of a properly-designed die.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A stand comprising a plurality of hinged sections having overlapping portions provided with openings, and a securing means for the sections extending through the overlapping portions and having its inner end accessible through the openings.

2. A stand comprising a plurality of hinged sections forming sides, sections hinged to the sides and meeting to form a base, portions projecting from the base-sections and overlapping, and a removable fastener passing through the overlapping portions.

3. A stand comprising four triangular sections successively hinged at adjacent sides and with their apexes lying at a common point, each of said sections being provided with an aperture near its apex, one of the sections overlapping another, and a smaller triangular section hinged to each of the three first-named triangular sections and meeting at their sides to form a base.

4. A stand comprising four triangular sections successively hinged at adjacent sides and with their apexes lying at a common point and one of the sections overlapping another, said overlapping sections being provided with registering openings.

5. A stand comprising four triangular sections successively hinged at adjacent sides with their apexes lying at a common point and one of the sections overlapping another, a triangular section hinged to each of the three first-named sections and meeting at their sides to form a base, and overlapping portions projecting from the apexes of the base-sections.

6. A blank for stands having the form of at least three associated triangles constituting a portion of the area of a hexagon included between radii, with three smaller triangles having their bases coinciding with the sides of the hexagon, and a projecting portion at the apex of each of said smaller triangles.

7. A blank for stands having the form of four associated triangles constituting two-thirds of the area of the hexagon included between radii, with three smaller triangles having their bases coinciding with three of the sides of the hexagon, and a projection at the apex of each of the smaller triangles, each of said projections being provided with an aperture.

8. A blank for stands having the form of at least three associated triangles constituting a portion of the area of a hexagon included between the radii, with three smaller triangles having their bases coinciding with the sides of the hexagon, said smaller triangles being provided with openings.

9. A blank for stands having the form of at least three associated triangles constituting a portion of the area of a hexagon included between the radii, with three smaller triangles having their bases coinciding with the sides of the hexagon, the hexagon being provided with one or more openings having slits extending therefrom.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID K. WADE.
RALPH C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:
THOS. C. SAWYER,
CARL A. GRANT.