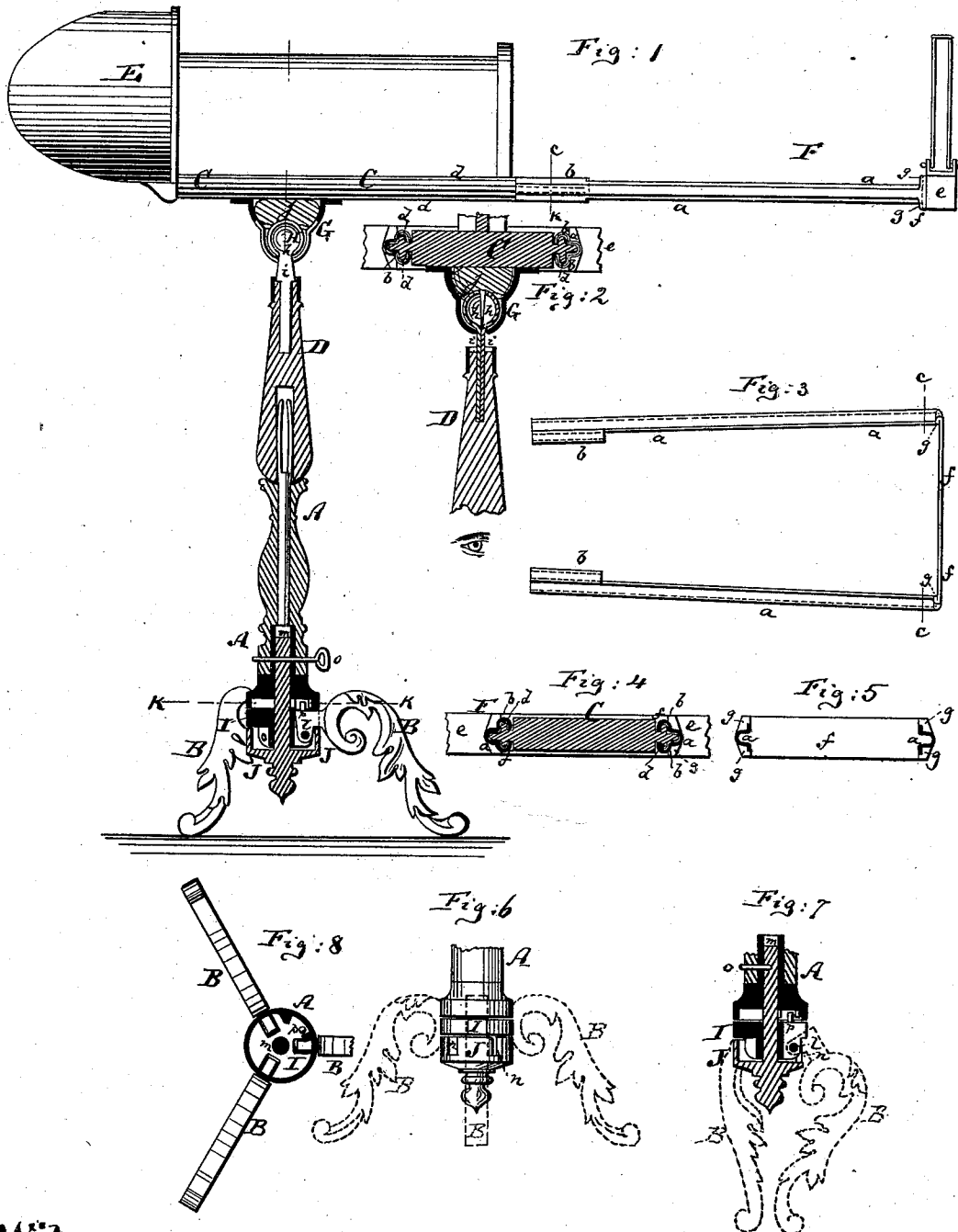


J. PAGLINGHI & J. ARDITO.

STEREOSCOPE.

No. 174,457.

Patented March 7, 1876.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN STEREOSCOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,457**, dated March 7, 1876; application filed
February 8, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN PAGLINGHI, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, and JOHN ARDITO, of Hoboken, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stereoscopes, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of our improved stereoscope, showing the pillar in central section. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section through the joint of the handle or pillar at the bottom of the instrument. Fig. 3 is a detail top view of the spring-slide before the same is applied to the base-plate of the instrument. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on the line *c k*, Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a transverse section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a detail side view of the lower part of the pillar. Fig. 7 is a vertical section thereof, showing the legs folded down. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section on the line *k k*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention has for its object to simplify the construction of the slide of a stereoscope, and to dispense with the use of separate friction-springs; also to improve the construction of the swivel-joint at the bottom of the instrument, and the mode of attaching the legs to the pillar.

The invention consists of the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described.

The letter A in the drawing represents the supporting-pillar of the stereoscope. B B are the legs which support said pillar. C is the base-board of the instrument, swiveled to the upper end of the pillar or of the handle D, which constitutes the upper extremity of said pillar. E is the lens-holder affixed to the board C, and F is the extension-slide or picture-holder.

The general disposition of the parts hereinabove named is of the kind usually found in stereoscopic instruments. The side bars *a a* of the slide F terminate at their front ends in jaws *b b*, which overlap the edges of the board C, and extend over ledges *d d*, that are formed at both sides of said board, as clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 4. These ledges are

formed either by grooving the surface of the board along and parallel with its edges, or by affixing thereto metallic or other strips that project beyond the surface of the board. The jaws *b b* fit over and partly around said ledges, and are held and guided by the same, the gripe of the jaws on the ledges being sufficiently firm to enable us to dispense with separate friction-springs, now usually employed. Additional spring is or may be obtained by so bending the side bars *a a* inward on the cross-bar *e*, from which they project, and as indicated in Fig. 3, that they will be afterward spread by the board C, which they straddle, and caused to exert spring-pressure against the edges of the same. To this end we find it advantageous to construct the two side bars *a a* in one piece with a transverse connecting-bar, *f*, which is screwed to the cross bar *e*, and to partly double the back ends of said bars *a* against said bar *f*, as shown at *g*, in Figs. 3 and 5. By this arrangement a firm connection of the side bars *a* with the cross-bar *e* is obtained, and the joint at the same time made to constitute a stiff spring. But the piece *f* may, if desired, be made of two or more pieces. A suitable stop applied to the rear end of the board C is used to prevent the entire withdrawal of the jaws *b* from the board C. To the under side of the board C is firmly attached a socket, G, of nearly hemispherical form, slotted at the bottom to admit the shank of the ball H, which projects from the handle D or pillar A. This ball H we make of two hemispherical cups, *h h*, which constitute the upper ends of flat or nearly flat metallic shanks *i i* that are secured in the handle or pillar. The shanks *i i*, with their appendages *h h*, are bent slightly apart, as indicated in Fig. 2, to constitute friction-springs, and cause the ball, which is formed by the cups *h h*, to work tight in the socket G. By this means we can dispense with the employment of a separate friction-spring, now usually employed in the socket. *j* is a cushion or plate of cork, or equivalent material, inserted within the socket G directly above the cups *h h*, to prevent the latter from playing up and down within the socket. The lower end of the pillar A stands on a plate, I, to which the three

or more legs B B are pivoted by short pins *l* *l*, as shown. Beneath the plate I is another plate, J, which connects, by a central pin, *m*, with the body of the pillar, and which has as many notches *n n* as there are legs B B, and equally spaced as said legs. When the plate J is turned below the plate I, to bring its notches *n* directly beneath the upper pivoted parts of the legs B, as in Fig. 7, the legs will, on their pivots, swing inward, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 7, and are then in convenient position for packing and transportation. But when the instrument is to be set up, the legs are spread out, as in Figs. 1 and 6, and the plate J then turned to bring its non-notched portions under the pivoted parts of the legs, thereby locking them in their spread and supporting position, as in Fig. 1. The pin *m* projects from the plate J, through a central aperture of the plate I, and thence into the pillar A, to which it is locked by a transverse pin, *o*, or equivalent fastening. It follows that the pillar A turns with the plate J on the plate I. A pin, *p*, may be made to project from the plate I into a notch of the pillar or plate J, or vice versa, to limit the rotations of the pillar and plate J on the plate I, so that at the end of one turn the notches *n* will come in proper line with the legs, to allow them to swing inward, while at the end of the opposite turn the plate J will properly lock the legs in the extended position. By withdrawing the pin *o* the parts A, I, and J, can be taken apart.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a stereoscope the sliding side bars *a a* rigidly connected with the sliding jaws *b b*, which are adapted to lap around the edges of the board C, along which they slide, substantially as specified.

2. The board C of a stereoscope made with the projecting parallel ledges *d* to be embraced by the jaws *b* on the slide-bars *a*, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a stereoscope the side bars *a a*, made with the laterally-projecting portions *g g*, which serve as spring-supports of said bars on the connecting cross-piece *f*, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. The combination of the handle or pillar of a stereoscope with the two projecting metallic blades *i i*, and with the hemispherical cups *h* and *h*, which are formed on the upper ends of said blades, respectively, substantially as herein shown and described.

5. The combination of the pillar A with the plate I, which carries the pivoted legs B B, and with the movable plate J which has the notches *n n*, substantially as herein shown and described.

6. The combination of the pillar A with the plate I, legs B, notched plate J, center pin *m*, and locking-pin *o*, substantially as herein shown and described.

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