Feb. 13, 1923. 1,444,936.

G. A. NILSON.

STAND.

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Fig. 1.

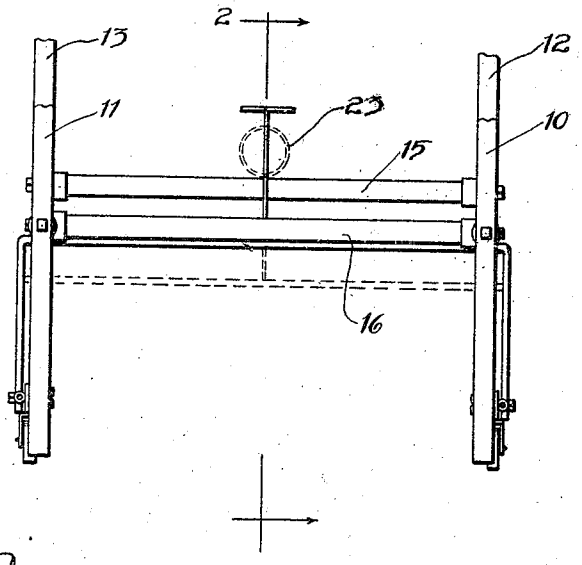
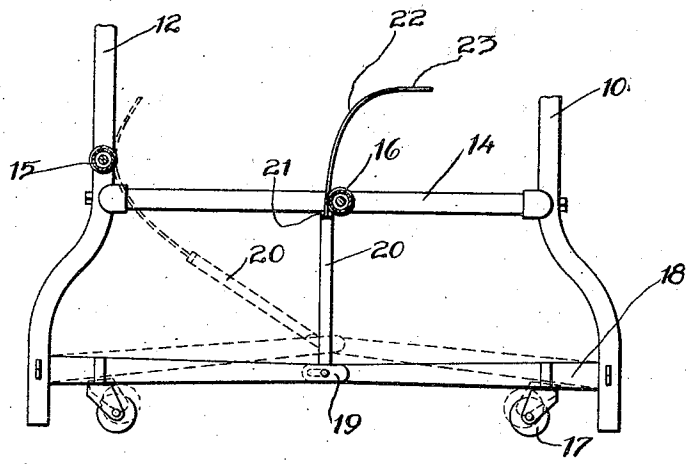


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAF ALBIN NILSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

STAND.

Application filed February 26, 1921. Serial No. 448,223.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAF ALBIN NILSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands, of which the following is a specification, and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The invention relates to furniture and especially to stands or tables employed for bookkeeping machines and the like for which a firm support is required during the use of the machine, but with provision for permitting the stand and the load to be easily shifted from place to place when the machine is not in use. The object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of stand or like article of furniture having casters and a simplified and easily operated mechanism for moving the casters into and out of service position.

In the accompanying drawings—

Fig. 1 is a detail front elevation comprising the lower portion of a stand embodying the features of improvement provided by the invention, the casters being shown in service position and a second position of some of the parts being indicated by dotted lines, and

Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 with dotted lines showing the non-service position of the casters and mechanism for controlling the same.

The four legs of a metal stand are represented in the drawings at 10, 11, 12 and 13, respectively. These legs are rigidly connected adjacent their lower ends as by side frame members 14, rear transverse brace 15 and intermediate transverse brace 16 extending between the side frame members 14 at about the center of the stand from front to rear. A clear opening is thus provided between the two front legs of the stand, shown at the right in Fig. 2.

While the legs of the stand are designed to rest directly upon the floor, when a firm support is desired, casters 17 are provided and, as usual, these casters are equal in number to the number of legs of the stand and one caster is located adjacent the lower end of each of said legs. To permit relative vertical movement of the casters 17 a lever 18 is pivotally mounted in each of the legs of the stand adjacent its lower end and each of the casters is swiveled in one of said levers. As shown, the levers 18 are arranged in pairs located at opposite sides of the stand, the two levers of each pair extending rearwardly and forwardly respectively from the corresponding front and rear legs of the stand and the two levers of each pair are of such length as to overlap at their inner ends, as at 19, Fig. 2.

A bail 20 having its opposite ends pivotally connected with the overlapped ends 19 of the two pairs of levers 18 accordingly serves for swinging all of the said levers and raising and lowering the casters 17. For this purpose the bail 20 is preferably of such height that during its forward movement to upright position its cross piece 21 has a cam engagement with the two side frame members 14 of the stand. Such movement of the bail 20 is thereby effective to swing the levers 18 downwardly from the positions indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2 and depress the casters 17. Furthermore, in its said upright position the two sides of the bail 20 serve as struts extending between the side frame members 14 and levers 18 to transmit the weight of the stand and its load to the casters 17.

In the particular form of construction illustrated, a curved handle 22 is centrally applied to the cross piece 21 of the bail 20 for swinging the bail and limiting its movement in both directions. This handle is made conveniently accessible from the front of the stand by being curved forwardly at its upper end where it is provided with a ring 23 to be grasped by the operator. In the upright position of the bail 20 the handle 22 is engaged with the brace 16 which thus serves as a stop to limit the forward movement of the bail. Rearward movement of the bail 20 is limited by contact of the handle 22 with the transverse brace 15. Obviously, if the brace 16 is so positioned as to be engaged by the handle 22 only when the bail 20 has moved forwardly beyond an exactly vertical position, contact of the handle 22 with the brace 16 will tend to lock the casters 17 against accidental displacement from service position.

I claim as my invention:

The combination with the legs and frame members of a table or the like, of a lever pivoted at one end to one of the table legs and extending inwardly therefrom, a caster carried by the lever and means for swinging the lever in a vertical plane comprising a freely swinging strut member pivotally connected to the free end of the lever to engage the underside of the frame members of the table and exert a downward pressure upon the lever when the lever is in depressed position.

GUSTAF ALBIN NILSON.