May 25, 1948. J. V. FAUST 2,442,081

PEDESTAL OR BASE STAND

Filed Aug. 7, 1946

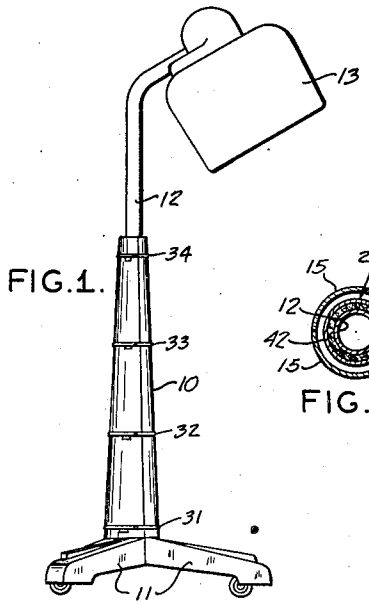


FIG. 1.

FIG. 4.

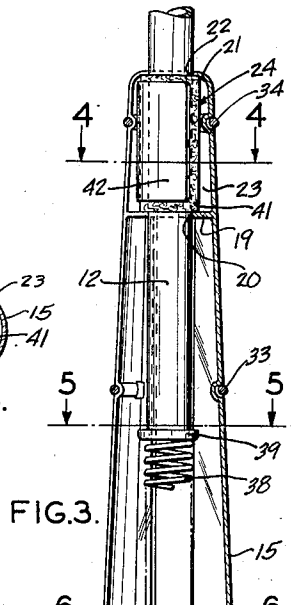


FIG. 3.

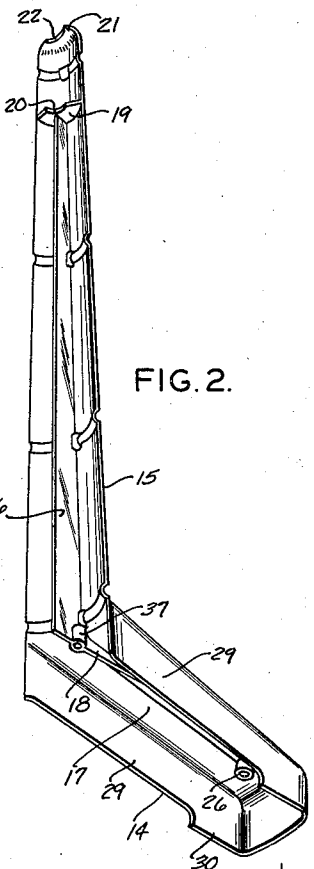


FIG. 2.

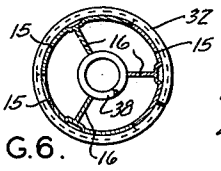


FIG. 6.

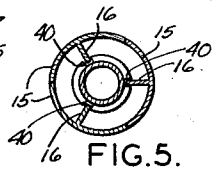


FIG. 5.

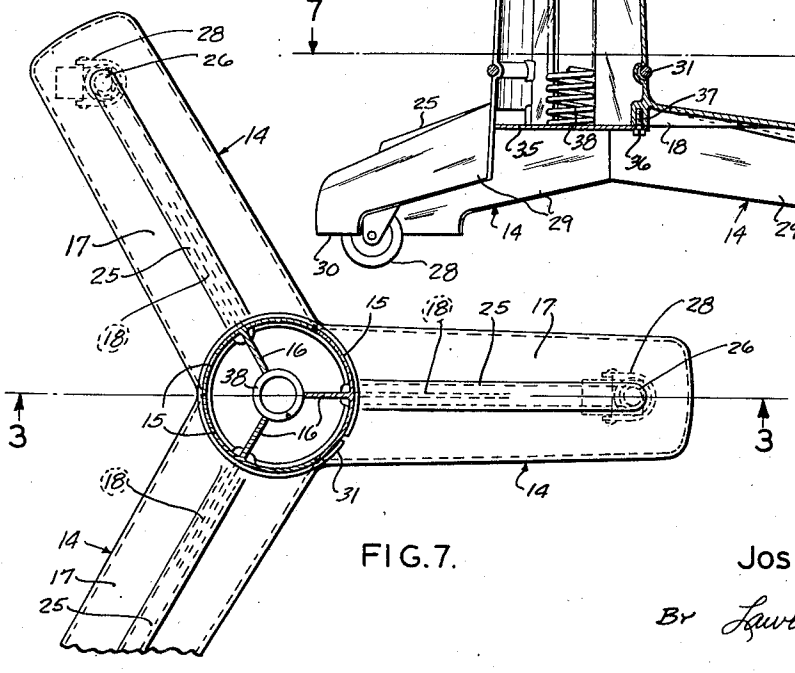


FIG. 7.

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PEDESTAL OR BASE STAND

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5 Claims. (Cl. 248—194)

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This invention relates to an improved stand or pedestal for supporting apparatus of various kind, such as a hair dryer of the type used in beauty shops.

An important object of the invention is to provide an improved pedestal of this character, made up of parts which may be manufactured and assembled at relatively low cost.

More specifically it is an object of the invention to provide a supporting stand having a base and a hollow column, essentially consisting of an assembly of identical, complementary parts each of which includes a portion of the base and a longitudinal sectional portion of the column.

Yet another object is directed to improved provision for rigidly uniting the sections to produce a sturdy and durable base stand.

Another object is to provide a stand constructed in the described manner and which includes an extensible tube or stem to carry and provide for height adjustment of the supported apparatus or appliance.

Other objects are directed to provisions, in a stand of this character, of a spring for counterbalancing the weight of the supported apparatus to facilitate the height adjustment thereof, of means for positioning the spring and the stem, and of frictional means of simple design for holding the stem and apparatus in adjusted position.

These and other objects and advantages will appear from the following description and the accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a hair dryer embodying the pedestal of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the inner side construction of one of the leg sections of the pedestal;

Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation taken at line 3—3 of Fig. 7, and

Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are transverse sectional views of the supporting column of the pedestal, taken respectively at lines 4—4, 5—5, 6—6 and 7—7 of Fig. 3.

Referring now by numerals of reference to the drawing, the pedestal of my invention comprises a tripod base structure having a hollow tapered column 10, feet 11, and a telescopically adjustable tubular stem 12 which extends into the column and carries at its upper end the apparatus or appliance 13, which, in the present example, is represented by a hair dryer of the type generally employed in beauty shops. The base structure is essentially composed of three identical, preferably die-cast sections of the character illustrated in Fig. 2, each having one integral and complete

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foot 14 which projects at an appropriate angle from the lower end of the sectional portion 15 of the column. The wall constituting portion 15 is arcuate in cross-section and extends through an angle of 120 degrees about the column axis. When the sections are assembled as shown in Figs. 3 and 7 the dividing or parting planes symmetrically trisect the column longitudinally, and bisect the angles formed between the feet 14.

Each of the column sections is provided with an integral longitudinal rib or fin 16 which projects radially inwardly from the wall of the section and lies in the longitudinal median plane of the foot portion 14. The vertically extending inner edge of the web is parallel with the column axis and in spaced relation thereto. At its lower end the rib 16 projects a short distance below and beyond the wall of the column section and merges with a rib 18, in the same plane thereof, which projects downwardly from the under surface of the top wall 17 of the foot. As will be understood the rib 18 serves to reinforce the foot and particularly the junction of the foot and column section. The rib 16 serves to strengthen the column and has certain additional functions which will be hereinafter explained. The rib 16 terminates upwardly at a horizontal sector shaped flange 19 which is spaced below the upper extremity of the column section, the flange 19 having an arcuate recess 20 to accommodate the stem 12. The upper end of the column is turned inwardly to provide a terminal flange 21 which is recessed as at 22, likewise to accommodate the stem 12. It will be observed that when the parts are assembled a compartment 23 is formed between the flange portions 19 and 21, and this compartment serves to receive and position frictional means, indicated generally at 24, for gripping the stem and retaining the apparatus in fixed position after the same has been adjusted to the desired height. Such means will subsequently be described in detail.

Reverting now to the foot structure 17, it will appear that this part is channel-shaped in cross-section and includes the top wall 17 which has an outwardly salient reinforcing rib 25 that terminates near the outer end of the foot at an integral socket 26 for the stem 27 of a caster assembly 28. The side walls 29 of the foot structure have short downward extensions 30 near their outer ends which partly conceal the caster.

The pedestal sections illustrated in Fig. 2 are secured together in assembled relation by means of resilient retainer or snap rings, in the present

example there being four of these which are disposed in spaced relation along the column. These rings, designated 31, 32, 33 and 34, are of graded diameter so as to conform to the taper of the column and each ring seats in an annular groove appropriately formed in the column wall. The sections are further secured together at the base of the column by means of a disc or tie-plate 35 which is secured by screws 36 to internally threaded bosses 37 integral with the ribs 16. This tie-plate positively maintains the column sections in edge abutting and contiguous relation and prevents dislocation of the parts, such as might otherwise result from forces acting laterally on the legs. The tie plate 35 also provides a bottom support for a spring 38 which in turn supports and balances the weight of the stem 12 and apparatus carried thereby.

The stem 12 passes through the closely fitting circular openings formed in the composite flange portions 20 and 22, and the lower end of the stem is upset or otherwise enlarged to produce thereon a bead or end flange 39 that bears upon the upper end of spring 38. Recesses 40 are provided in the flange 39 and the marginal portions of the ribs 18 extend into these recesses and form guide members for the lower end of the stem, also preventing the stem from turning with respect to the base structure. The notches or recesses 40 have predetermined circumferential locations, such that the pedestal and stem will have a definite and fixed angular relationship which is preferably such that the center of gravity of the apparatus carried by the stem will be located in vertical alignment with one of the legs. Accordingly, the unit will at all times have optimum stability. Swivelling of the casters permit the entire unit to be freely turned, turning of the stem in the pedestal column being unnecessary.

As has been previously mentioned, the spring 38 affords a counter-balancing support for the adjustable stem and the apparatus mounted thereon. The spring is designed so that when the stem is adjusted to place the apparatus at normal or average working height the spring will be compressed sufficiently to exert an approximately equal balancing force on the stem. In order to hold the apparatus in an adjusted position above or below its average working height friction means are provided, consisting of a piece of felt 41 or other suitable material, wrapped about the stem, and a cuff clamp 42 of resilient metal which embraces the felt and maintains the same in pressure contact with the stem. As will be observed the described friction means are located in the compartment 23 and the felt extends substantially the full height thereof. Any tendency of the stem to drop from a set position is opposed by the frictional grip of the felt on the stem, the felt at such time bearing on the flange 19. When the spring pressure exceeds the load forces, as where the apparatus is moved to a relatively low position, the felt is restrained by the terminal flange 21. The described simple provisions allow the apparatus to be adjusted to the desired height with little effort, and eliminate the need for thumb screws or the like for holding the apparatus in adjusted position. The flange 39 on the lower end of the stem limits the extent of upward displacement of the apparatus by abutment with flange 19.

With reference to Figs. 5 and 8, it will further appear that the ribs 16 internally of the column have their vertical inner edges extending along and in contact with the spring 38, thus to provide lateral support for the spring. These flanges also provide lateral support and define a guideway for the lower end of the stem.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A pedestal having radial feet and a tubular column, said pedestal being formed of identical complementary parts each having one foot portion and a shank constituting a longitudinal section of the column, means securing said parts together, a rib extending longitudinally of each of said shanks and projecting inwardly therefrom, and a stem extending axially into the pedestal column and adapted for longitudinal adjustment relative thereto, the lower end of said stem engaging and being guidingly positioned in the inner margins of said ribs.

2. A pedestal including a tubular column and feet members projecting radially at the base of the column, said pedestal being formed of identical complementary parts, each part comprising one of said foot members and a longitudinal sectional portion of said column, a longitudinal rib on the inner surface of each of said column sections, means securing said parts together, including a tie-plate extending across the bottom of the column, a spring in said column, seating on said tie-plate and laterally supported by said ribs, and a stem telescopically disposed in said column and bearing upon the upper end of said spring.

3. A pedestal as defined by claim 1 wherein the lower end of the stem is enlarged and provided with recesses to receive the inner marginal portions of the ribs, whereby to prevent axial rotations of stem relative to the pedestal.

4. A pedestal as defined by claim 2 wherein the lower end of the stem is provided with an annular external flange in bearing engagement with the upper end of the spring, said flange having recesses to receive the inner marginal portions of the ribs.

5. A pedestal including a tubular column and feet members projecting radially from the base of the column, said pedestal being formed of identical complementary parts, each comprising one of said foot members and a longitudinal sectional portion of the column, means for holding the parts in assembled relation, including a plurality of rings embracing the column at spaced intervals therealong and a tie-plate at the lower end of the column, a longitudinal, inwardly projecting rib on each of the column sections, a spring seated on said tie-plate and laterally supported by said ribs, a stem extending into and adapted for telescopic adjustment with respect to the pedestal column, a flange on the lower end of said stem, bearing upon the upper end of said spring, said flange having recesses therein to receive said ribs, and friction means in said column for retaining said stem in adjusted position.

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