P. J. TIMBERLAKE.

STAND FOR LAMPS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1915.

**1,229,349.**

Patented June 12, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

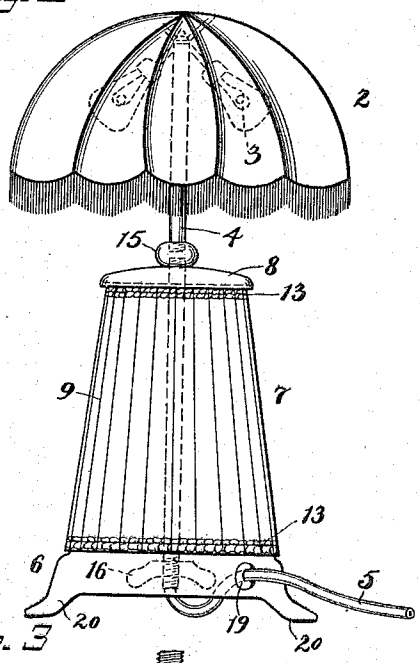



Fig. 2

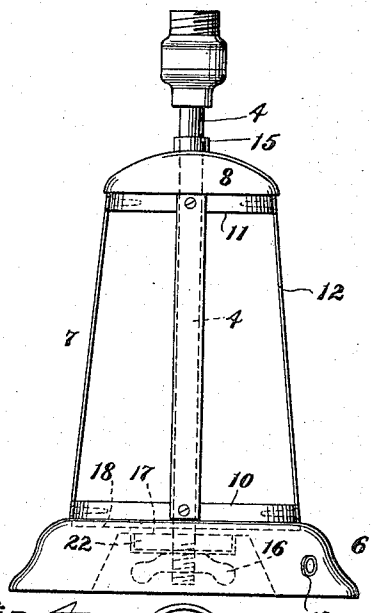



Fig. 3

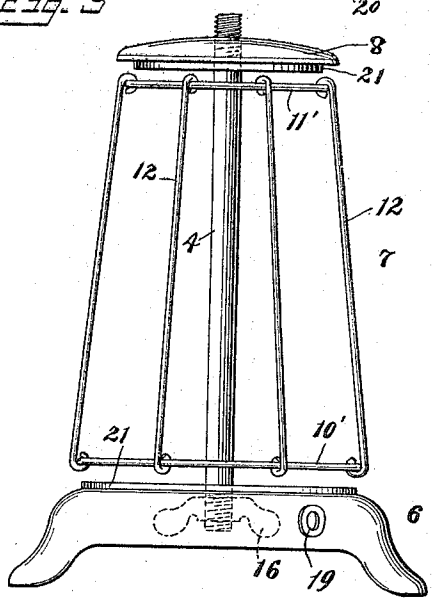
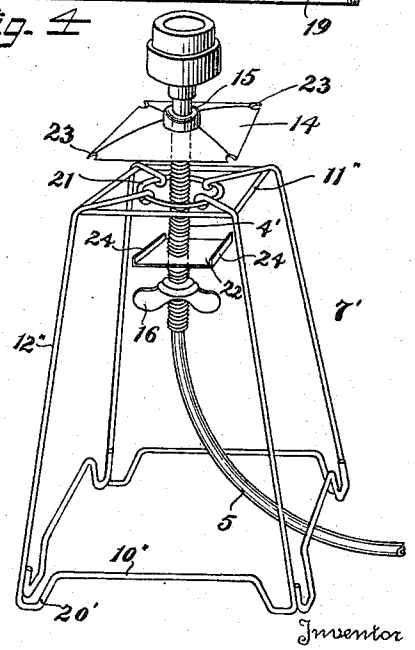



Fig. 4




Witness

Russel N. Lowe

Inventor

Paul J. Timberlake

By John S. Barker

his Attorney

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

P. J. TIMBERLAKE.

STAND FOR LAMPS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1915.

1,229,349. Patented June 12, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

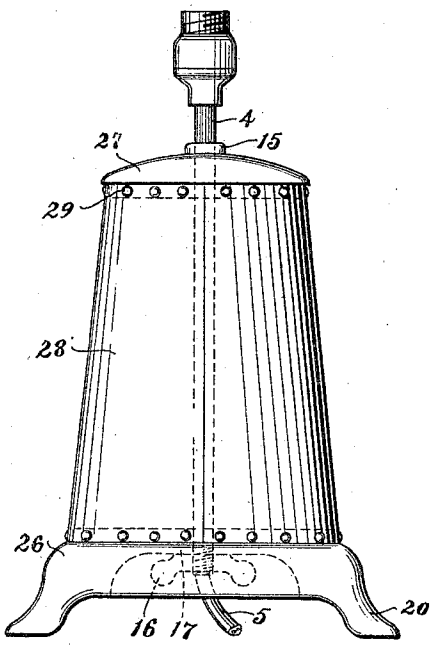



Fig. 6

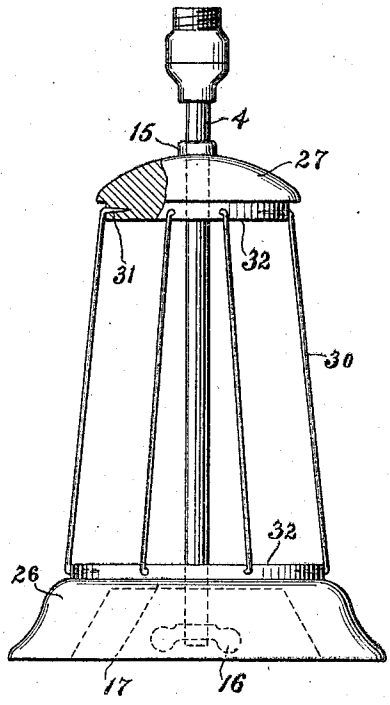
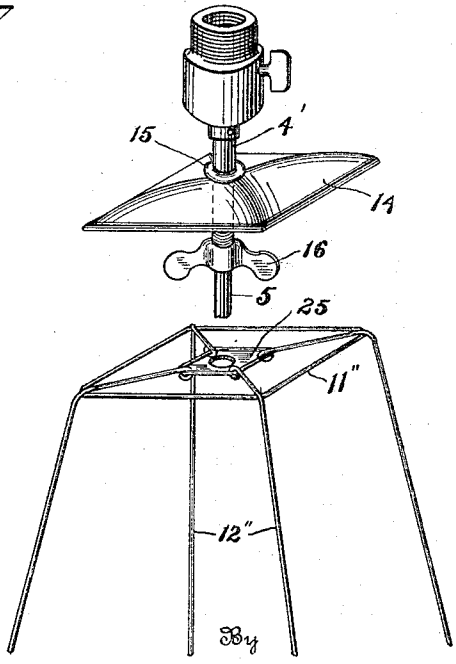



Fig. 7




Witness
Russell N. Lowe

Inventor
Paul J. Timberlake
By
John S. Barker
his Attorney

By

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

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL J. TIMBERLAKE, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

## STAND FOR LAMPS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

1,229,349. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 12, 1917.

Application filed July 10, 1915. Serial No. 39,074.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL J. TIMBERLAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands for Lamps and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an ornamental stand or support, the predominant visual feature of which is a fabric covering. It has for its object to produce a table stand of simple construction embodying a frame, preferably of skeleton construction, adapted to have easily applied thereto a fabric that gives to the stand an attractive appearance. By the use of the invention it is possible to produce a stand that in color or shade will harmonize with the decorations of an apartment, and to easily, quickly, and cheaply alter the appearance of such stand, as may be desired, by simply changing the covering thereof, and to make this change again and again, as often as the dictates of the user may suggest.

My invention is especially adapted for use in connection with stands or supports for electric table lamps, and may be embodied in a wide variety of forms and materials; and I do not therefore wish to be limited in its useful applications to the several species of the invention that are shown in the accompanying drawings, as these have been selected merely to illustrate several ways in which it may be carried into effect.

In such drawings,

Figure 1 is an elevation of an electric table lamp provided with my invention; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the lamp stand, the fabric cover thereof being removed to disclose the framework upon which it is supported;

Fig. 3 is an elevation of a lamp stand of different construction from that shown in Fig. 2, the fabric cover being here also removed, and the parts of the stand being separate from each other;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of still another form of stand, the cover being removed;

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 illustrate other forms of the invention.

In the drawings 2 indicates a shade or canopy beneath which are arranged a cluster of electric incandescent lamps 3, these being supported by a hollow stem or standard 4 through which may pass the cable that supplies electricity to the lamps. It will be understood that the electric lamps 3, and the cable 5, are typical, and that other forms of illuminating means, and of supply means, may be substituted for those shown without in any way changing the invention.

Below the canopy is the stand, which, in the form of invention illustrated in Fig. 2, consists of a base 6, a frame 7 resting upon the base, a cap 8 fitting over the upper end of the frame, and a fabric cover surrounding and supported by the frame, the standard or stem 4 extending upward centrally through this stand. The frame 7 consists of a lower piece 10, an upper piece 11, and intermediate connecting pieces 12, these parts being suitably united and the connecting pieces being disposed at such distances apart as to form a skeleton frame. The cover 9 supported upon this frame may be of textile fabric, paper, metal foil, or other suitable flexible covering material adapted to be easily applied to and removed from the frame; and I employ the term "fabric" to indicate any suitable covering material of this general nature. It may be secured to the frame in any suitable way, as by tacks passing through the fabric near its edges and into the lower and upper frame pieces 10 and 11, which may be wooden disks; or by binding cord or braid 13 covering the edges of the fabric and supported by the edges of the said frame pieces 10 and 11 which, if desired, may be provided with shallow grooves in order to the better receive and hold in place such binding devices.

In order that the upper edges of the fabric may be covered and concealed, and a top provided for the body portion of the stand, I employ a cap 8 which may be a dome shaped thin metal shell or a properly shaped disk of wood. This cap is centrally perforated for the passage of stem 4, and its edge is adapted to fit over the top end of the frame 7. In order to secure the cap in place the standard or stem 4 is provided with an enlargement 15 that bears upon the upper surface of the cap; and its lower end is screw-threaded and has mounted thereon a nut 16 that is adapted to bear against a

suitable part 17 of the base 6, or against a spring plate 22 interposed between the nut and the part 17 of the base. This plate is perforated to permit the standard 4 to pass through it and has its two opposite edges bent to form flanges 24. By reason of the elasticity of this plate it acts as a spring or tension member when the screw 16 is forced against it, holding the parts securely together and under such tension as will prevent them becoming loose. By screwing the nut into engagement with the base, the several parts of the stand are drawn together and securely united, as will be evident from an examination of Fig. 2, while by removing the nut entirely the stand may be taken apart, and this disassembling will be ordinarily resorted to whenever a covering is to be applied to or removed from the frame 7. The upper end of the base may be recessed, as indicated at 18, in order that the lower end of the frame 7 may set therein.

The base 6 is represented as being perforated at 19 for the passage of the cable 5, but the cable might be carried directly under the base through the spaces between the legs 20, and in this way reach the lower end of the standard 4 into which it enters.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a form of the invention differing from that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, in that the upper and lower parts of the skeleton frame 7, to which the cover 9 is applied, are wire rings instead of wooden disks. These rings are designated respectively 10′ and 11′, and the connecting wires that unite them to complete the skeleton frame are designated 12′. The covering will be secured to the rings 10′ and 11′ of the frame, as by sewing, and also to the connecting pieces 12′, if this be found necessary or desirable. In this form of stand the base 6 and the cap 8 are provided with flanges 21 over which sit the ends of the frame 7, these flanges serving, as does the recess 18 in the other form of invention described, to properly center the frame with reference to the other parts of the stand and hold them securely together in proper position when they are united.

In Fig. 4 there is represented still another form of the invention, where the frame 7′ is square in cross section instead of being substantially circular, as in the forms of invention heretofore described; and where also the base portion of the stand is merged into and made integral with the frame. The upper member of the frame is designated 11″, the lower member, which also constitutes part of the base, 10″, and the intermediate connecting pieces, 12″. These parts are preferably all formed of wire. The legs 20′ are formed by suitably shaping the wires 10″, but they might be otherwise formed, or dispensed with altogether, if preferred. The connecting pieces 12″ are preferably bent and carried across the upper piece 11″ at its corners, where they are united thereto, as by brazing. Their inner ends are united to and support a centrally arranged piece 21, here represented to be in the form of a ring through which the short hollow stem 4′, constituting a conduit for the cable 5, passes. The lower end of this stem is screw-threaded to receive the nut 16, which is adapted to bear against a plate 22 of elastic metal located below the frame piece 21 and bearing against it, or the inturned ends of the wire 12″. The hollow stem or standard 4′ carries an enlargement 15 that bears upon the cap piece 14, shaped to cover the upper end of the frame 7′. This cap piece is preferably notched at its corners, as indicated at 23, to engage with the wires 12″, the cap being in this manner securely held in proper position relative to the frame. The fabric covering of the frame is secured to the parts 10′ and 11′ in any suitable way, as by sewing, by means of adhesive, or otherwise.

In Fig. 7 I have illustrated a stand very similar to that shown in Fig. 4 but differing therefrom in that the wires 12″ are carried across the upper frame member 11″ and are secured to a plate 25 that takes the place of the circular wire 21 and the flanged plate 22 of Fig. 4. The plate 25 is perforated for the passage of the screw-threaded portion of the stem 4′, and the winged nut 16 bears against its under face when screwed up to securely unite the parts of the frame.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I have illustrated two forms of frame, the parts of which are not separable as in those forms that have been thus far described. Referring to Fig. 5, the base of the frame is designated 26, and the top 27. These may be variously shaped and are of suitable material, as of wood. They are united by a tapering shell 28 which is preferably formed of sheet metal. The intermediate portion 28 of the frame has a covering of fabric placed over and about it and is then secured respectively to the base and top pieces, 26 and 27, as by tacks or other suitable securing means.

In the form of frame represented in Fig. 6 the top and base pieces, 26 and 27, are united by wires 30, the ends 31 of which are pointed and inturned and driven into the rim portions 32 of the base and top respectively. In both forms of the invention last described the base piece is represented as being hollowed out to form a recess in which the nut 16 is manipulated. The hollow stem 4, through which the cable 5 passes to the lamp socket is passed from above through the top 27 inside the intermediate part of the frame, formed either by the shell 25 or the bars 30, and through the top wall 17 of the base 26. The nut 16 is then applied and screwed on the end of the stem 4 until it comes into engagement with the wall 17,

thus securing the stem in place and also tending to more firmly unite together the parts of the frame.

The foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, illustrates the fact that the invention herein described may be embodied in a wide variety of forms. It is equally apparent that it may be put to a wide variety of uses, for while I have shown and illustrated it as serving only to support electric lamps, it may be used for other purposes with equal advantage.

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

1. A stand for a lamp or other object, comprising a frame having an intermediate portion adapted to support and give shape to a fabric covering, a cap adapted to fit the upper end of the frame, a stem extending through the frame and cap arranged to support a lamp or other object, and a nut having screw-threaded engagement with the said stem for securing the latter in place.

2. A stand for a lamp or other object, comprising a frame, a fabric cover supported by the frame and secured thereto, a cap adapted to fit over the upper end of the frame, a standard or stem extending upward from the frame through the said cap adapted to support the lamp or other object, and a nut having screw-threaded engagement with the said standard for securing the cap in place upon the frame.

3. A stand for a lamp or other object, comprising a frame, a fabric cover supported by the frame and secured thereto, a cap adapted to fit over the upper end of the frame, a standard or stem extending upward from the frame through the said cap adapted to support the lamp or other object, a nut having screw-threaded engagement with the said standard for securing the cap in place upon the frame, and a spring tension member with which the nut engages, holding the parts under tension when united by the nut.

4. A stand for a lamp or other object, comprising a frame having a lower piece, an upper piece, and upright connecting pieces between these, spaced apart, a fabric covering the said frame and secured to the upper and lower pieces thereof, and a cap for covering the upper end of the said frame, the upper edges of the fabric covering being below the edges of the said cap.

PAUL J. TIMBERLAKE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."