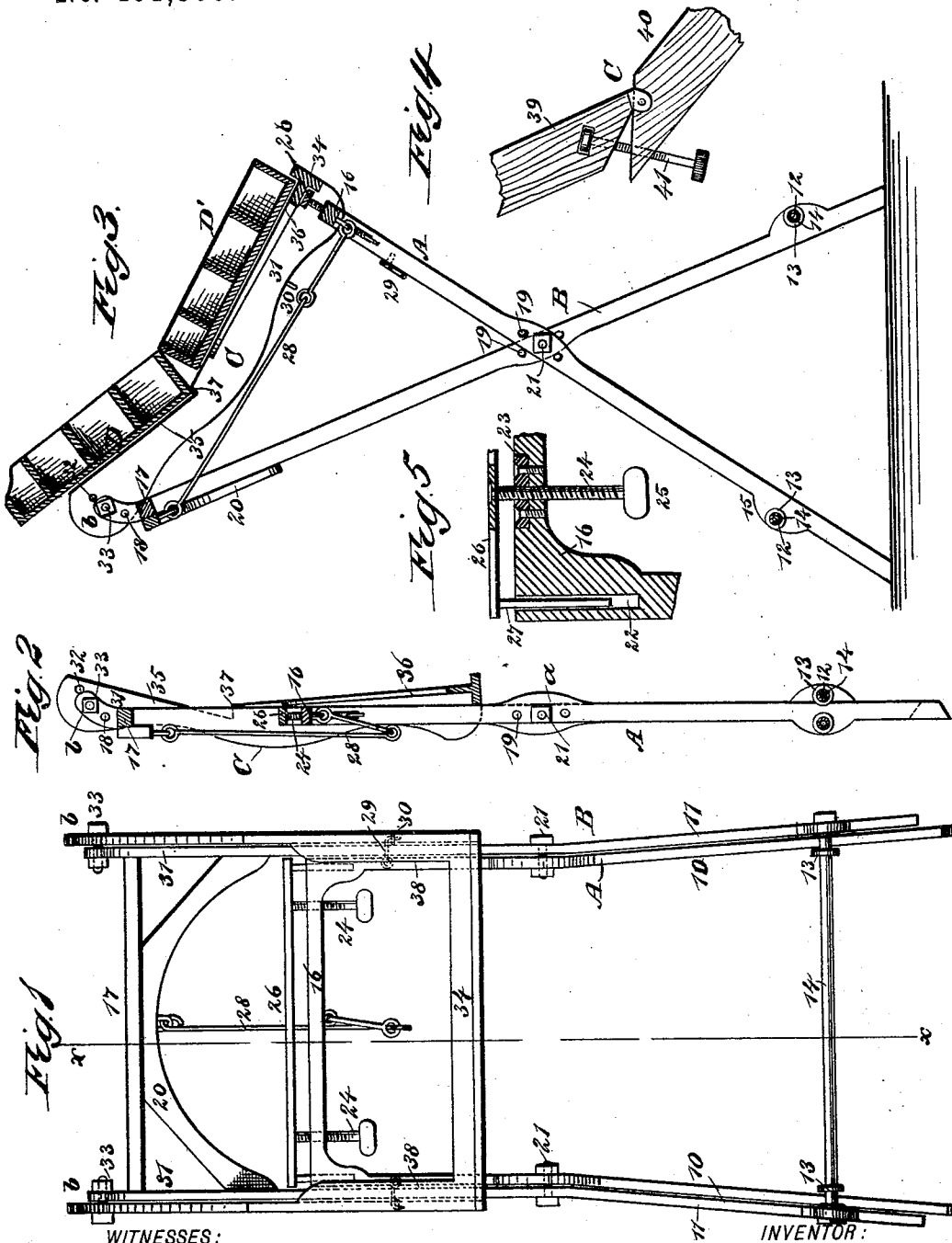


(No Model.)

R. MERCER.
STAND FOR PRINTERS' CASES.

No. 461,360.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.



WITNESSES:

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ROBERT MERCER, OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

STAND FOR PRINTERS' CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,360, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed June 25, 1891. Serial No. 397,505. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MERCER, of St. John's, Newfoundland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stands for Printers' Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in stands or supports for printers' cases, and has for its object to provide a stand capable of being folded up to occupy a minimum of space when not in use, and to so construct the stand that the cases carried thereby may be adjusted to any desired angle or inclination and the stand itself raised or lowered to suit compositors when seated or standing or compositors of different heights.

Another object of the invention is to provide a stand of simple, durable, and economic construction and to so construct the base of the stand that it will be exceedingly firm when placed in a position to sustain cases.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the stand when folded. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, the stand being in a folded condition. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section through a stand opened out for use and type-cases supported by the stand. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a portion of the case-supporting rail, illustrating a modification in the construction thereof; and Fig. 5 is a section through a portion of the front adjusting mechanism of the stand.

The stand is provided with two legs—namely, a front leg A and a rear leg B—the front leg being shorter than the rear leg. Each leg comprises two members 10 and 11, which members are connected near their lower ends by rods 12, provided near their extremities with shoulders or attached flanges 13, between which flanges a roller 14 is loosely mounted upon each of the rods. The rods 12

are secured in bracket-like offsets 15, produced upon the outer faces of the legs, and each member of a leg is enlarged at its central portion, as illustrated at *a*, and its lower extremity is beveled. One leg is adapted to fold in the other, and the front leg is usually the inner one of the two. The members of the front leg A are connected at the top by a cross-bar 16, and the members of the rear leg near their upper ends are likewise connected by a cross-bar 17, the upper ends of the members of the rear leg being forwardly curved, as illustrated at *b*. The forwardly-curved ends of the rear legs are provided with a series of apertures 18, and the central enlarged portion *a* of each leg member is likewise provided with a series of apertures 19, said apertures being preferably longitudinally arranged. The upper cross-bar 17 of the rear leg is also preferably braced by a truss 20, secured to the members of the leg. The legs are pivotally connected by passing through the apertures 19 of their members bolts 21, or the equivalents thereof, the said bolts being usually provided with suitable thumb-nuts. When the legs have been pivotally united and are placed in a position to support the case, they resemble in side elevation the letter X. The front cross-bar 17 of the rear leg is considerably longer than the corresponding cross-bar of the front leg, as best shown in Fig. 1.

In the cross-bar 16 of the front leg, at or near its ends, vertical channels or apertures 22 are produced, and the upper surface of the cross-bar is also preferably provided with a series of wear-plates 23, which wear-plates and the surfaces of the cross-bar beneath the wear-plates are apertured, the apertures being in vertical alignment, and the walls of the apertures in the wear-plates are threaded to receive adjusting-screws 24, preferably provided at their lower ends with heads 25. The upper ends of the adjusting-screws are swiveled in a case-supporting rail 26, said rail being preferably made of metal, and the rail at its extremities has integral therewith or attached thereto pins 27, said pins being adapted to enter the apertures or channels 22 in the end portions of the said cross-bar 16, as

best shown in Fig. 5, and by this means the rail 26, as it is adjusted vertically to raise or lower a case, is guided in its movements.

The legs are limited in their outward or opening movement by links 28, preferably two in number and pivotally connected, the outer end of one link being attached to the under face of the cross-bar 16 of the front leg, at or near the center thereof, and the outer end of the other link is secured to the under face of the cross-bar 17 of the rear leg, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 3. When the legs are folded together, they are held in their folded position by hooks 29, located upon one leg, engaging with staples or eyebolts 30, placed upon any convenient portion of the structure.

In order that the stand when placed in position for use may be exceedingly strong and steady the members of the legs are curved outward or sidewise from their pivotal points, each member of a leg being curved in an opposite direction, as is best shown in Fig. 1. Thus the area covered by the base of the stand is much greater than that covered by its top.

A case-supporting frame C is located at the top of the stand. This frame comprises two side bars 31, which side bars are pivoted at their rear ends to the curved upper extremities of the rear leg members. The connection is an adjustable one, as the side beams or bars of the case-supporting frame are provided with a series of apertures 32, and the pivotal connection is effected by passing bolts 33, or the equivalents thereof, through apertures 18 in the rear leg and through the apertures 32 in the frame.

The side bars or beams 31 of the case-supporting frame are connected by a front rail 34, the said rail being somewhat T-shaped in cross-section, thus producing a rib at the top and bottom of the frame. Each side bar of the case-supporting frame is provided with two inclined planes 35 and 36, separated by a shoulder 37. The upper inclined planes 35 of the frame are adapted to receive the upper type-case D, which rests at its lower end against the shoulder 37, the lower inclined planes 36 being adapted to receive the lower type-case D', which at its lower end bears against the upper rib of the front rail 34 of the frame. The front rail 34 of the frame is adapted to rest upon the adjustable supporting-rail 26 of the front leg, and guide projections 38 are horizontally produced upon the upper edge of the frame side bars 31, the said guide projections extending horizontally inward. Either the upper or the lower case may be adjusted in a manner to incline it more or less by constructing the side beams or bars 31 of the frame C in pivotally-connected sections 39 and 40, as shown in Fig. 4, in which event the opposing end surfaces of the frame-sections are beveled, and an adjusting-screw 41 is held to turn in a threaded aperture produced in one section—the section 40, for instance—the said screw being swiv-

eled in the opposed section 39, and one section is raised or lowered by manipulating the screw 41.

In operation, when the stand is set up, two type-cases may be supported thereby, these cases constituting the working cases, and spare cases may be supported by the rollers 14. When the stand is not in use, it is compactly folded to occupy but a minimum of space by carrying one leg within the other, as shown in Fig. 1, whereupon, as the forward end of the case-supporting frame C is unattached to the front leg, when the front leg is folded back to the rear leg the case-supporting frame will drop perpendicularly downward, and all the parts may be supported in their folded position by causing the hooks 29 of the legs to enter staples 30 upon the frame.

It is evident that the stand may be adjusted as to height by changing the pivot-bolts 21 from the center to the upper or the lower of the apertures 19, and that the rear portion of the frame C may be likewise adjusted by moving its pivot-bolts 33 from the center to the upper or lower one of the apertures 18 and 32.

This stand is exceedingly simple, durable, and strong and presents no offsets likely to interfere with a compositor while at work or while passing by the stand, and the area of the base is so calculated with respect to the area of the top that the cases, when in position, completely or practically cover the frame.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a type-case-supporting stand, the combination, with pivoted folding legs and a vertically-adjustable rail carried by one of the legs, of a frame pivoted to the rear leg and adapted to rest upon the rail of the front leg, the upper face of the frame being provided with inclined planes, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a stand for supporting type-cases, the combination, with adjustable pivoted legs adapted to fold one into the other, the front leg being provided at its upper end with a vertically-adjustable rail, of links connecting the two legs, a frame adjustably and pivotally connected to the upper end of the rear leg and resting upon the adjusting-rail of the front leg, the said frame having inclined planes of different degrees of inclination produced in its upper face and adapted to receive type-cases, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination, with legs pivotally and adjustably connected and adapted to fold one in close proximity to the other, the lower portions of the legs being laterally inclined in opposite directions, rods connecting the members of the legs near their upper ends, rollers mounted upon said rods, a vertically-adjustable rail located at the upper portion of

the front leg, and links connecting the two
legs near their upper ends, of a frame ad-
justably and pivotally connected with the up-
per extremities of the rear leg members, rest-
5 ing at its forward end upon the adjustable
rail of the front leg, the said frame having
inclined surfaces produced in its upper face

adapted to receive type-cases and provided
with forwardly-extending guide projections,
as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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