Aug. 12, 1941. F. J. CLACK 2,252,619

ARTICLE HOLDING STAND

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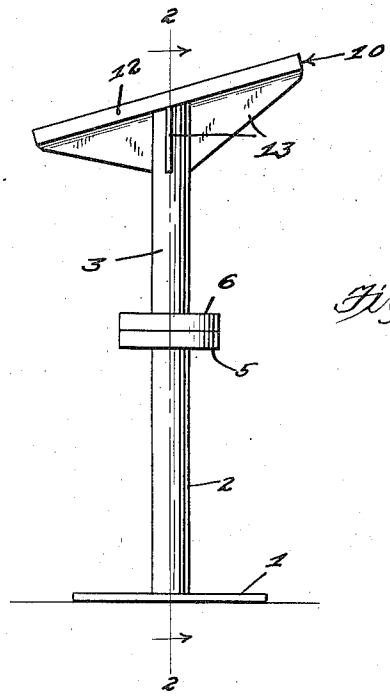
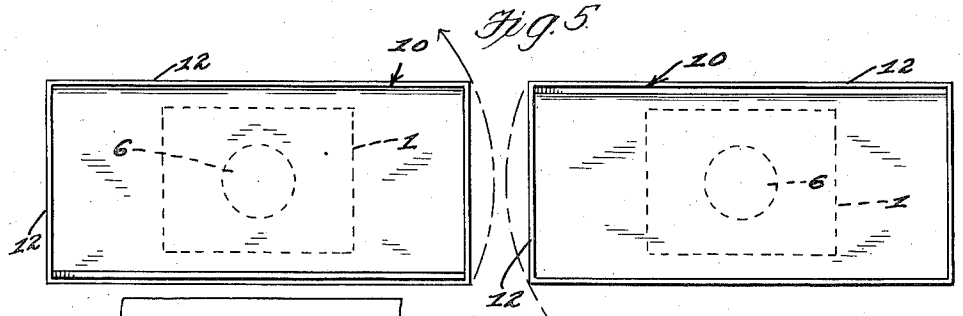


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.



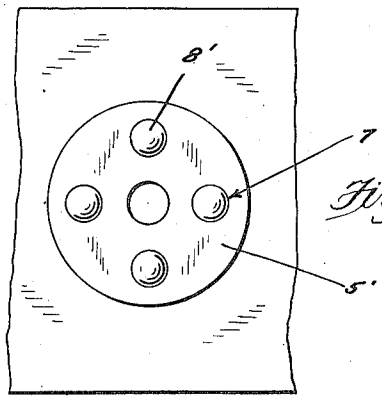


Fig. 6.

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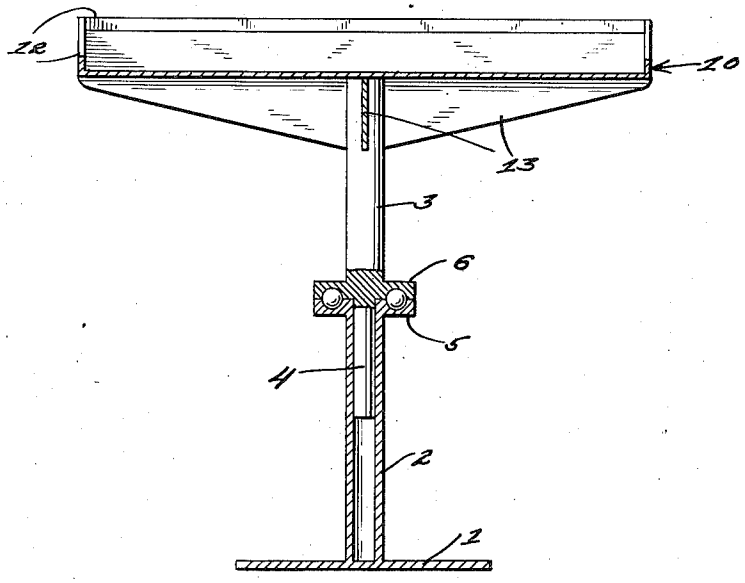
Attorney

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ARTICLE HOLDING STAND

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Fig. 2.



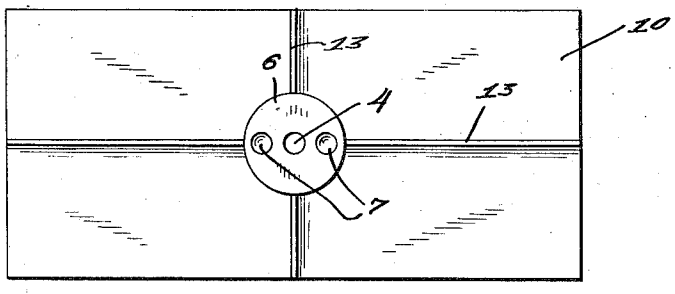


Fig. 3.

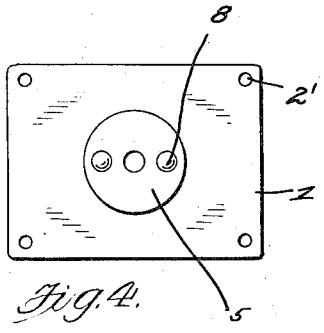


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,252,619

ARTICLE HOLDING STAND

Frances Jane Clack, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Application September 3, 1940, Serial No. 355,225

1 Claim. (Cl. 248—159)

This invention relates to a stand for holding books, files and other objects, the general object of the invention being to provide a stand formed of upper and lower sections with the lower end of the upper section carrying a support for rotatably connecting the lower end of the upper section to the upper end of the lower section, and means for frictionally holding the upper section in any one of a number of different positions so that the upper section with the articles thereon will remain in the position to which it has been adjusted until it has been forcibly moved to another position and then the parts will remain in this other position until the upper portion of the stand has been forcibly moved to either another position or to its first position.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the improved stand.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the upper section with the article supporting member connected to its upper end.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the lower section attached to the base at its lower end.

Figure 5 is a view of two of the devices placed in alignment with each other and showing how they can be turned in either direction in rotary movement.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing a modification.

In these views the numeral 1 indicates a base which is provided with a hole 2' so that the base can be fastened to a floor or other flat surface by suitable fastening means and the numeral 2 indicates a tubular upright which forms the lower section of a standard. The upper section of the standard is shown at 3 and has a reduced part 4 at its lower portion for fitting in the upper portion of the part 2. A circular flange 5 is formed on the upper end of the section 2 and a similar flange 6 is formed on an intermediate part of the section 3 with the reduced part 4 depending from the center of the flanged part. The adjacent faces of the flanges 5 and 6 are formed with the substantially semi-spherical recesses 7 therein for receiving the spherical members 8 which are made similar to ball-bearings. If two of the spherical members are used then the recesses for receiving such members are placed diametrically opposite each other as shown in Figures 3 and 4 but if two pairs of spherical members are to be used then the recesses in each flange are formed as shown at 7' in Figure 6, a flange of this arrangement being shown at 5' in Figure 6 and the balls or spherical members are shown at 8'.

As will be seen the balls or spherical members act as detent means for holding the upper section in adjusted position but by forcibly exerting a rotary movement to the upper section or the supporting shelf or member 10 connected with the top of the upper section, the upper section can be rotated as this force will cause the upper flange to ride over the spherical members so that the upper section can be easily turned and then when the upper section has made a half turn the balls will re-enter the recesses and thus the upper section is held in this new position which is a half turn from the old position.

Of course, if the arrangement shown in Figure 6 is used then the upper section with its shelf can be adjusted to any one of four positions.

This shelf slopes from one side edge to its other so that a book or the like placed thereon can be readily seen by one standing adjacent the low edge of the shelf and it may be provided with the flanges 12 to hold the objects thereon and reinforcing webs 13 connect the bottom of the shelf with the upper end of the upper section 3.

A plurality of these devices can be used for separating part of a room from another part as shown in Figure 5. Thus when a person in one part of a room wishes to look at a book, for instance, on one of the devices he can partly rotate the upper portion of the device to bring the book to a position where he can readily see the same with the book sloping toward him. Then if a person in the other part of the room wishes to look at this book it would simply be necessary for him to turn the device back to its original position and thus the book will slope toward the second person. In this way it is not necessary for one person to enter that part of the room occupied by clerks, for instance, and which part occupied by the clerks is divided off

from the rest of the room by a plurality of these devices and yet a clerk in his part of the room or a person in the other part of the room can readily turn the device so that they can see books or other objects thereon.

This invention is very advantageous for use in handling the large tax rolls of a county or the like. As is well known these books are very heavy and they are often examined and with these devices it is not necessary to take the books or rolls from the stand as it is simply necessary to turn the stand so that a lawyer or other person can readily see the roll without entering the clerk's office, and the clerk in the office, which is divided from the public space by these devices, can readily turn the stand back to see the roll without leaving the office space and without lifting the roll or book.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A stand of the class described comprising a base, a standard rising from the base, a shelf at the upper end of the standard, said standard being composed of upper and lower sections, one of the sections having a socket therein and the other section having a projection forming a continuation thereof which rotatably fits in the socket, horizontal flanges connected with the adjacent ends of the two sections, the lower face of the flange of the upper section contacting directly the upper face of the flange of the lower section, the abutting faces of said flanges having semi-spherical recesses therein, said recesses being arranged in pairs with a recess of one pair being diametrically opposite the other recess of said pair and balls engaging the recesses, said balls being seated in the recesses of the lower flange and yieldingly holding the upper flange against rotary movement by engaging the recesses in the upper flange and said balls also acting as ball bearings when the upper section is being rotated, those portions of the recessed surfaces of the flanges between the recesses being smooth.

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