

June 19, 1934.

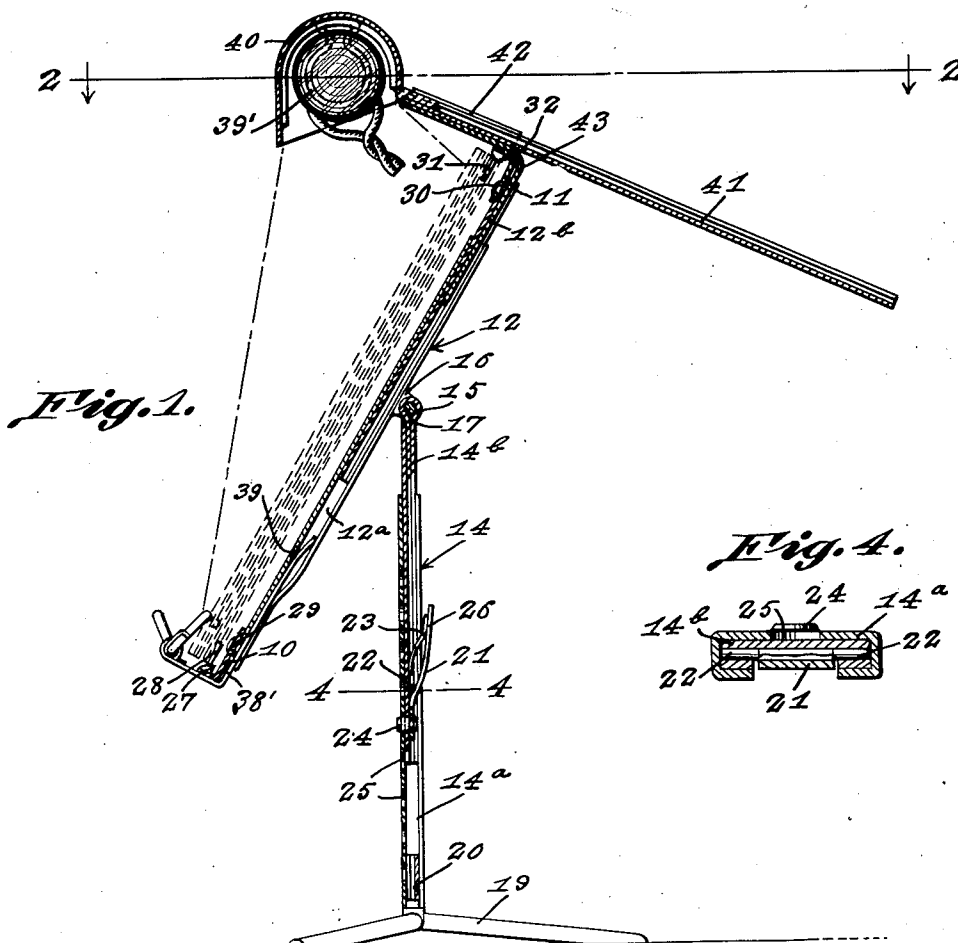
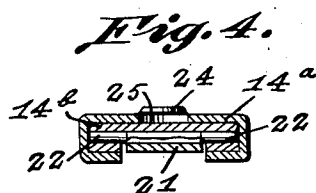
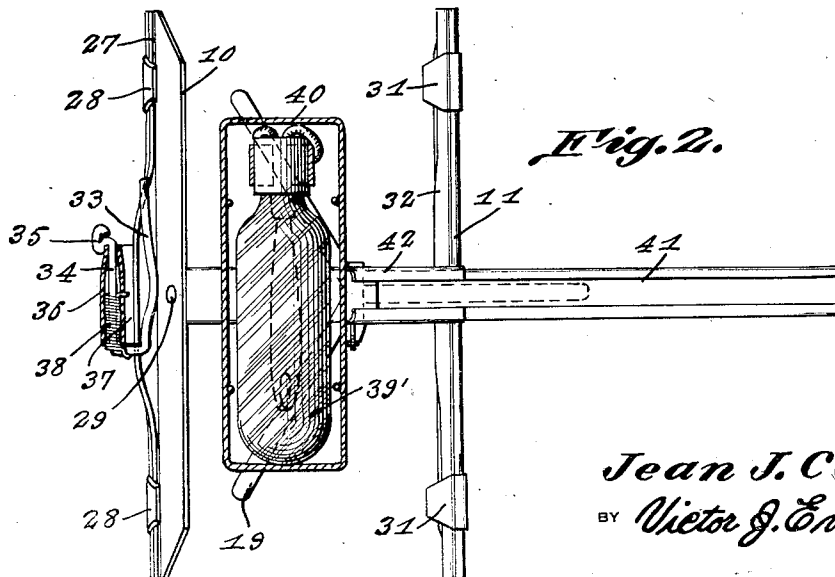
J. J. COL

1,963,887

ADJUSTABLE STAND

Filed July 29, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 3.

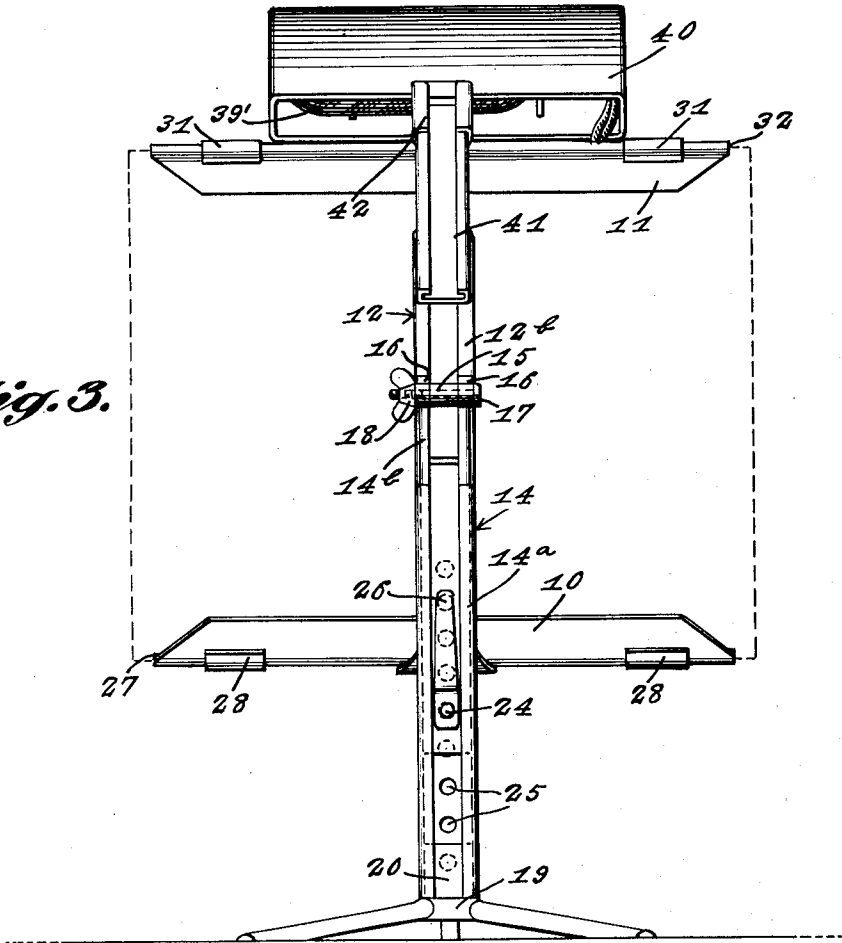


Fig. 5.

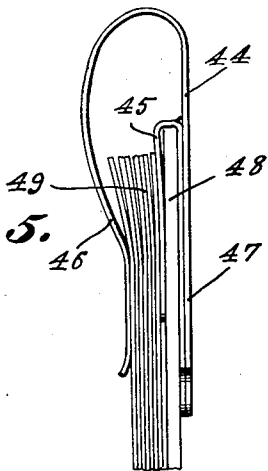
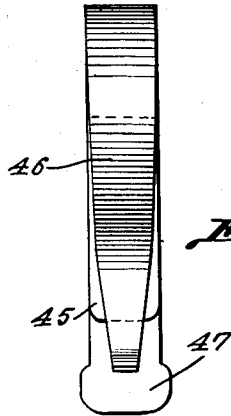


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,963,887

ADJUSTABLE STAND

Jean J. Col, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Application July 29, 1932, Serial No. 625,951

1 Claim. (Cl. 45—60)

The object of the invention is to provide a device in the form of a stand for supporting books, mirrors, pictures or any similar articles in an upright position and any desired angle; to provide a stand of the kind indicated which is adjustable within the average range to readily hold any article to be supported and also adjustable as to height; to provide a stand in which an illuminating supporting device is incorporated as an element; to provide a device which when functioning as a book support is adapted to hold the leaves of the book down while formed to readily release the leaves to permit their being turned; and to provide a stand of the kind indicated which may be readily collapsed into compact form, which is simple in construction, and which may be cheaply manufactured.

With this object in view, the invention consists in a construction and combination of parts of which a preferred embodiment is illustrated in the accompanying drawings but to which embodiment the invention is not to be restricted. Continued use in practice may dictate certain changes or alterations and the right is claimed to make any which fall within the scope of the annexed claim.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of a stand constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a rear elevational view.

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the plane indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a detail elevational view of a clip attachment to be used when the device is functioning as a book holder.

Figure 6 is a front elevational view of the clip illustrated in Figure 5.

The foot and head bars 10 and 11 are mounted on the upright 12 which consists of the lower and upper telescoping sections 12^a and 12^b. The sections of the upright are cross-sectionally C-shaped and the web portions face front, so that the slot which results from the C-shaped formation is to the rear.

The upright is carried by the standard 14 and this standard consists of lower and upper telescopically connected sections which are likewise C-shaped in cross section with web portions disposed toward the front and the slot to the rear.

The connection between the standard and the upright is pivotal, the section 14^b of the standard being formed with a barrel 15 at its upper

end disposed between perforate ears 16 formed on the flanges of the section 12^b of the upright. A bolt 17 passes through the ears 16 and through the barrel 15 and receives a wing nut 18 which, when tightened, clamps the upright in its adjusted angular position on the standard.

The standard is supported on a base member 19, preferably of three-legged form provided with a centrally disposed upstanding short leg 20 which telescopes in the lower end of the standard. The standard is readily withdrawable from the leg 20 of the base to provide for dismantling the device when not in use.

The standard 14 is adjustable as to length by sliding the section 14^b in and out of the section 14^a. Any selected adjustment is maintained by means of a latch member 21, pivotally mounted, as indicated at 22, in the section 14^b and spring pressed, as at 23, to dispose the lug 24 in any one of the perforations 25, opposite to which it may be positioned in the adjustment of the standard, the perforations 25 being formed in the web portion of the section 14^a and the latch member having a tail extension protruding through the slot at the rear of the standard and constituting a thumb piece 26 to permit finger actuation of the latch by pressure toward the standard, when the lug 24 will obviously be disengaged from any perforation 25 in which it may be seated.

The foot bar 10 is upturned at its lower edge as indicated at 27 to provide an article supporting ledge which at certain points is extended as indicated at 28 to provide upstanding tongues.

Connection between the foot bar and the upright is made through the medium of a rivet 29 which provides a frictional pivotal connection between the foot bar and the upright, so that the former may be readily maintained at a position at right angles to the upright, or folded with its length in the direction of the length of the upright. The foot bar is connected with the section 12^a of the upright, while the head or top bar is connected with the section 12^b of the same, a rivet 30 providing a similar pivotal connection for the top bar and for the same purpose, so that the top bar may be folded with its length in continuation of the length of the upright or disposed transversely of the latter.

The top bar at the upper edge and adjacent the end is provided with the tongue extensions 31.

If a mirror is to be held by the device or a picture or similar article, it is placed on the supporting ledge 27 of the foot bar and the sections of the upright adjusted longitudinally to bring

the lip portion 32 of the top bar down on top of the article. Thus it is securely held and the standard may be adjusted, as before explained, to give the supported article the proper disposition, the angularity of the frame on the standard being adjusted to suit the desires by loosening the bolt 17, making the desired angular adjustment and thereafter tightening the bolt.

If a book is to be supported, the ledges 27 and 32 of the foot and top bars respectively carry the book cover and the tongues 28 and 31 serve as a means for overhanging the leaves as they are turned and thus retaining the leaves in flat position. To hold the book open at the center, however, a spreader is provided and this spreader consists of a bowed member 33 formed as an integral part of a pintle portion 34, the two being formed from a single strand of wire bent back on itself, as clearly shown in Figure 2. The free terminal of the pintle portion is formed with a loop 35 constituting a finger piece and the pintle portion is received in a barrel 36 of a bracket member 37, a torsion spring 38 surrounding the pintle and being terminally engaged with it and with the barrel portion, so that the tendency is to force the bowed member 33 towards the open book where the peak of the bow enters the crotch formed by adjacent open leaves. The bowed portion may be raised from engagement with the book by finger pressure on the finger piece 35 which will swing the spreader out with the pintle as a pivot and thus free the spreader or bowed portion from the book and permit the leaves to be turned after which, at a selected open part of the book, the spreader may be released when it will again engage the book and hold the leaves flat in the open position.

The bracket member 37 supporting the spreader is removably mounted in the upright 12, being formed with a tongue 38' which is inserted in the open lower end of the section 12^a of the upright and is engaged adjacent its free end with a projection 39 which deflects the free end laterally and thus retains the tongue frictionally in its position in the upright, so that it may not be jarred loose. The bracket may be readily removed, however, by withdrawing the tongue by the application of a pull greater than is necessary to normally retain the tongue in place.

In the use of the device with books or mirrors, it is advisable to provide illumination. Therefore, provision is made for supporting a lamp 39', this lamp being carried in a canopy reflector 40 mounted at the end of an arm 41 of the same

form, cross-sectionally, as the elements of the standard and upright. The arm 41 is slidably mounted in a bracket member 42 which is formed with an angularly arranged tongue 43 telescopically but removably engaged with the section 12^b of the upright. Adjustment of the light reflector toward and away from the article carried by the foot and top bars is effected by sliding the arm 41 in and out of the tubular bracket member 42.

When not in use, the device may be folded up into compact form by swinging the foot and top bars around into alignment with the upright and reducing the latter in length by sliding the section 12^b into the section 12^a. The standard may in like manner be reduced in length and folded down against the upright after loosening the clamp bolt 17 and then tightening it after the folding operation. The lamp supporting bracket and the spreader supporting bracket may be withdrawn respectively from the upper and lower ends of the upright and the standard withdrawn from connection with the arm of the base, when the whole will be in compact form for storage in any suitable case that may be provided.

In Figures 5 and 6, there is shown a spring clip 44 for use with large volumes where the leaves may extend beyond the ends of the head and foot bars. The clip 44 is formed with spaced tongues 45 and 46, the former but a slight distance from the body portion 47 and the latter formed by a pronounced loop. The clip is attached by securing it to the cover 48 of the book with the tongue 45 bearing against the inner face of the cover and the body portion bearing against the outer face. The spring tongue 46 then functions as means to hold down the leaves 49.

The invention having been described, what is claimed as new and useful is:

A stand of the kind indicated comprising a foot bar and an intermediate upright disposed at the longitudinal center of the foot bar, a spreader for engagement, at the line of fold, with the leaves of a book mounted upon the foot bar, and a bracket on which the spreader is mounted, said bracket extending out under the foot bar and having a tongue extension telescoping the upright from the lower end, said spreader comprising a bowed element and connected pintle formed from a single strand of wire bent back on itself to provide the two, the pintle being journaled in the bracket and surrounded with a torsion spring yieldingly impelling the bowed member toward the upright.

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