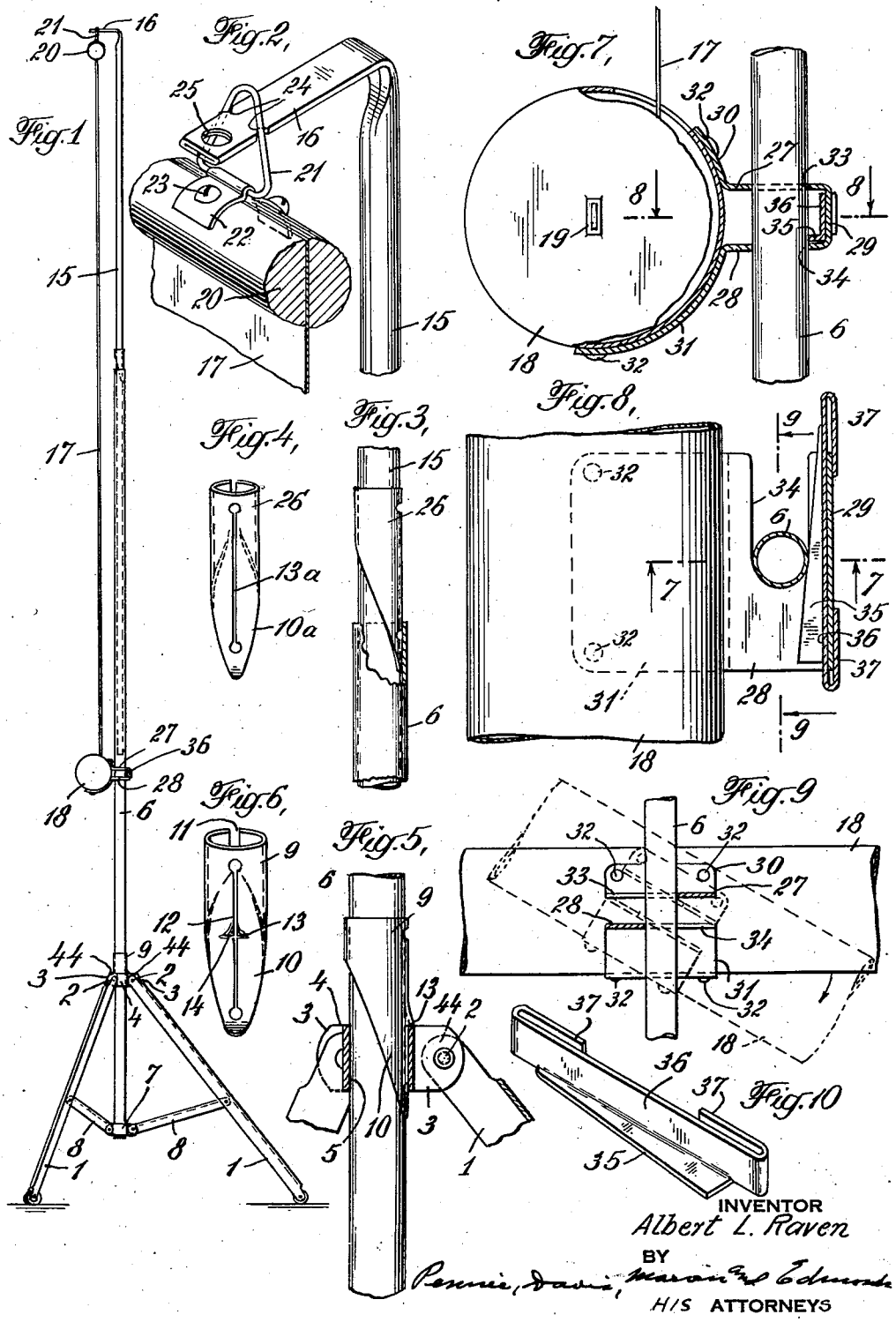
Dec. 7, 1943. A. L. RAVEN 2,335,884

DISPLAY STAND

Filed Oct. 7, 1941 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

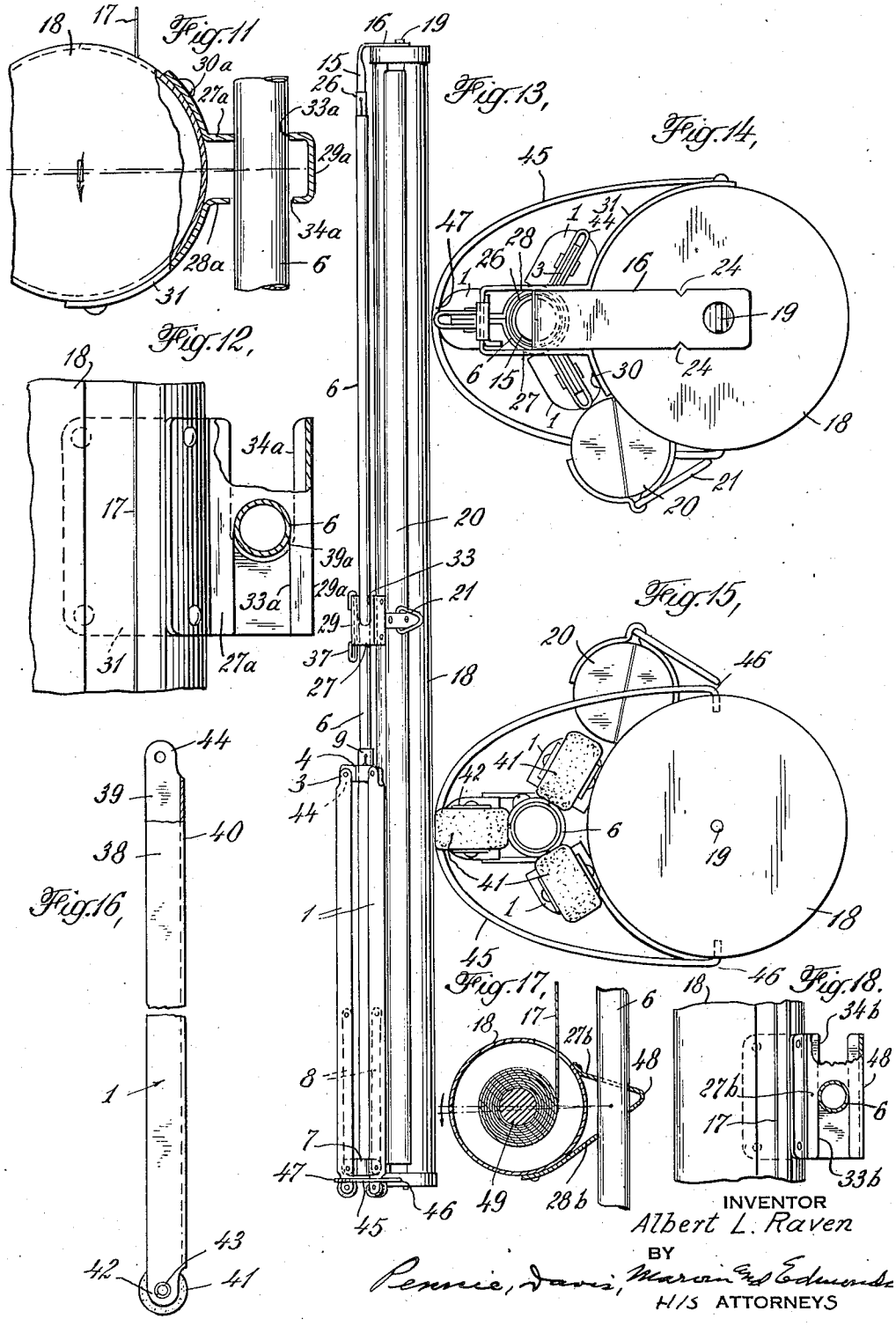


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DISPLAY STAND

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19 Claims. (Cl. 160—24)

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable display stands, such as those used for supporting picture projection screens for showing home movies, and such as is used for supporting music racks, floodlight projectors for indoor amateur photography, and in window dressing for displaying drapes, maps, drawings and the like, and for other display purposes. The general object of the invention is to provide an improved adjustable stand.

Although certain features of my improvements are applicable to display stands for such general use as indicated, the stand is intended particularly for association with an elongated tubular casing such as is used to house a spring roller upon which is wound a projection screen, map, drawing or the like.

It is desirable that such a display stand be so constructed that whatever the object supported by, or displayed thereon, whether a music rack, or other device, the stand shall be capable of adjusting such object or device quickly to whatever position is desired, to suit the particular surroundings. Stands of this kind as heretofore constructed have required the operation of devices such as a thumb screw or a spring lock in order to accomplish the adjustment. Such devices have proven unsatisfactory for one reason or another and my present invention aims to provide a construction which will afford this adjustment in an extremely simple and convenient manner, and which, moreover, can be manufactured at extremely low cost.

When a display stand is combined with a spring roller casing, which houses a screen, map or the like, it is desirable to be able to quickly adjust the device so as to display the screen or map at any desired elevation within the limits of the device. This requires that the screen roll casing be adjusted in its position upon the stand. Another object of the present invention is therefore to provide an adjustable support or connection between the screen roll housing and the mast of the display stand which will meet the requirement of ready adjustment and, in addition, produce a secure mounting of the parts.

Another important consideration in connection with display stands of this type is the desirability of providing for the folding of the support and tubular casing into a compact package for carrying from place to place and for storage when not in use. It has been found desirable to arrange for the tubular casing and the stand to be connected together in such a way that they constitute a single unit under most conditions of use, but can be separated in case it is desired to hang the casing on a wall for display purposes, the stand being temporarily discarded. My present invention also aims to provide these advantages.

In using such display stands, particularly in displaying projection screens, it is not infrequently desired to place the stand on the top of a desk or table having a highly polished surface, and for that reason the legs of such stands have been provided with feet of soft, yielding material such as rubber. The legs and feet of the stands as heretofore constructed have, however, been comparatively expensive to manufacture, and it is a further object of my invention to provide a leg and foot construction for display stands which simplifies the structure and reduces the manufacturing cost.

The invention will be understood from a consideration of the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention, for example, as applied to a projection screen stand.

In these drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation of the display stand showing it as supporting a motion picture screen in edge view in exhibiting position;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper end of the mast showing the details of the support for the upper edge of the screen;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the joint between the mast of the display stand and its extension;

Fig. 4 is a view showing the locking member of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but partly in section showing the locking joint between the tripod crown and the mast;

Fig. 6 is a view showing the locking member of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a view in vertical section taken on the plane indicated by line 7—7 of Fig. 8, showing the construction of the adjustable support or connection between the screen casing and the mast;

Fig. 8 is a section taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view, illustrating the swinging of the screen casing into parallel relation with the mast, taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the locking member of Figs. 8 and 7;

Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 7 showing a modification;

Fig. 12 is a view similar to Fig. 8 of the same modification;

Fig. 13 is a side view showing the stand and screen casing folded in compact parallel relation to one another for carrying;

Fig. 14 is an end view looking from one end of the folded stand illustrated in Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 is an end view looking from the opposite end of Fig. 13;

Fig. 16 is a detail view of a tripod leg; and

Figs. 17 and 18 are views similar to Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, of another modification, Fig. 17 being a central transverse vertical section of Fig. 18.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, the display stand is of the tripod type comprising three legs 1 of equal length and each pivoted at 2 to ears 3 (Figs. 1 and 5) projecting outwardly from a crown member 4. Crown member 4 has a central cylindrical opening 5 within which a mast 6 is longitudinally slidable.

At the lower end the mast is provided with a foot 7 to which links 8 are pivoted at their inner ends. The outer ends of these links are pivotally connected to the legs 1 intermediate their ends so that by sliding the mast 6 downwardly, as viewed in Fig. 1, through the crown 4, legs 1 will be brought in contact and substantially parallel with one another, as shown in the left hand portion of Fig. 13, thus collapsing the legs and shortening the over-all length of the device. When, however, the mast 6 is slid upwardly in the crown 4, the legs 1 are spread apart into position to support the stand, as shown in Fig. 1.

When this is down, the links 8 assume some such angular position as shown in Fig. 1, and it is necessary to lock the mast 6 relative to crown 4 to prevent shifting movement therein in order to render the tripod stand stable. As illustrated in Fig. 5, the cylindrical opening 5 in the crown 4 is made somewhat larger in diameter than that of the mast 6. The locking of the mast in the crown is accomplished, in accordance with one feature of my invention, by means of a wedging member 9 which is longitudinally slidable on the mast and enters this clearance space so that the farther down the wedge member is shoved, the greater the wedging pressure between the surface of the mast and the interior of the opening 5.

Although any suitable construction of wedging member may be used, I prefer a form of wedge such as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6 wherein the wedge member 9 is a sleeve-like member whose upper portion surrounds the mast 6 and which is provided with a tapering tongue portion 10 to enter the clearance space. It will be observed that the farther the tongue 10 is moved into the clearance space, the greater the width of this space which is occupied by the tongue, although the tongue is of uniform thickness, the entire member 9 being made from a section of tubing.

The stock out of which the sleeve-like wedge member 9 is made may be of the same diameter as the tubing which is ordinarily used for mast 6—in fact, waste pieces of the mast material may be used, the wedge member being enlarged sufficiently to slide on the exterior of mast 6 by slitting the cylindrical body longitudinally as indicated at 11 and spreading apart the margins of this slit. Since the curvature of the tongue 10 is changed as the wedging member is shifted downwardly or upwardly, it is desirable to provide a longitudinal slot such as indicated at 12 centrally of the tongue in order to render it more flexible.

In order to prevent the sleeve-like wedge member 9 from becoming jammed in the clearance space, so that it cannot be easily removed in order to change the adjustment of the tripod, a stop 13 is provided to limit the extent to which the tongue 10 can enter the clearance space. This stop is preferably formed by making a pair of cuts 14 transversely of the slit 12 and then forcing the metal outwardly at the corners formed by the intersection of cut 14 with the slit.

Mast 6 is preferably provided with an extension 15 formed of a tube or rod and adapted to telescope within the upper end of the mast. The upper end of extension 15 is provided with a short horizontal arm 16 for supporting the screen, map, or the like, indicated by the numeral 17. Screen 17 is wound upon a spring roller (not shown) housed within the tubular casing 18. One end of the shaft 19 of the spring roller is shown in Figs. 7 and 13 and projects somewhat from the surface of the end of casing 18.

In order to support the upper edge of the screen 17 against its own weight and the tension of the spring roller, a rigid strip, or batten, 20 is secured along the upper marginal edge of the screen (Fig. 2). This holds the sheet flat without wrinkles. To attach the batten 20 to the arm 16 a wire loop 21 preferably formed with converging substantially straight sides as shown in Fig. 2 is provided. This is secured to the batten by means of a metal clip 22 and screws 23. Two notches 24 are provided opposite one another in the sides of the preferably flat supporting arm 16 into which the converging sides of loop 21 engage. The outer end of arm 16 is provided with an aperture 25 into which the end of screen roller shaft 19 projects to assist in holding the casing 18 and display stand 6 in folded position as shown in Fig. 13.

Referring now to Figs. 3, 4 and 1, the extension 15 is secured in any desired position to which it may be adjusted by means of a longitudinally sliding wedge member 26, the lower end of which is slidable into a clearance space which is provided between the outer surface of extension 15 and the inner surface of mast 6. This wedging member 26 may be of any suitable construction, but is preferably made like the wedging member 9 except that it is unnecessary to provide the stops 13. Therefore, like wedging member 9, it is provided with a tapering downwardly projecting tongue 10*a* to enter the clearance space and with a weakening slot 13*a* to make it more flexible. If desired it might be manufactured from waste pieces occurring during the making of the extension member 15.

The screen 17 unrolls to a definite predetermined width (vertical dimension) and in order to provide for the vertical adjustment of the center of the screen at different heights from the floor or supporting surface of the tripod, mast 6 including its extension 15, when extended to its greatest length, is longer than the width of the screen. Also to enable this vertical adjustment of the screen as a whole, the mounting for the screen casing 18 is adjustable on mast 6. This mounting is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 and comprises two parallel metal plates 27 and 28, some two or three inches wide, spaced apart from one another approximately the diameter of mast 6 and joined together at their outer edges by a vertical web 29. These plates are

mounted on the casing in parallel relation to its axis by means of curved flanges 30 and 31 and rivets 32. Preferably these members 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 are formed of one piece of metal shaped by press-work into the construction described.

Extending inwardly from one edge of upper plate 27 there is a U-shaped recess 33 (Fig. 9) and extending inwardly from the opposite edge of the lower plate 28 there is a similar recess 34. These two recesses are of equal depth and overlap one another at the center line of plates 27 and 28. The recesses are substantially the same width as the thickness of mast 6 and the bottoms of the recesses fit the surface of the mast. The two recesses 33 and 34 overlap one another sufficiently to form a complete approximately circular opening when viewed at right angles to the plane of the plates. Hence when the casing 18 with this supporting device is placed upon mast 6 with the plates 27 and 28 at right angles to the mast, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the screen casing 18 will be supported at right angles to the mast in exhibiting position.

The oppositely directed U-shaped recesses 33 and 34, however, permit the casing 18 to be rotated with respect to the mast in one direction only until the casing is parallel with the mast, at which time plates 27 and 28 are also parallel with the mast and enclose the mast between them. This swinging movement is illustrated in Fig. 9.

It will be understood that the casing 18 can be adjusted on mast 6 to whatever position is necessary to bring the center of the screen at the height desired. Provision is made for clamping the casing to the mast in this position by means of a sliding wedge member 35 which engages the outside of the mast as shown in Fig. 8. This wedge member may be constructed as a flange projecting at right angles from a wedge body member 36 (Fig. 10). This wedge body member is positioned on the inside of web 29 and is provided with projections 37 which are bent around the side edges of web 29 and serve to hold the wedging device to prevent its displacement from operative position and at the same time permit the necessary sliding movement.

In the modification of the adjustable support or connection between the tubular casing and the mast which is illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12, the general arrangement is similar to that shown in Fig. 7. The parallel plates 27*a* and 28*a*, web 29*a* and flanges 30*a* and 31*a* are the counterparts of the like elements of Fig. 7. Plates 27*a* and 28*a* are also provided with oppositely directed U-shaped recesses 33*a* and 34*a*, but recess 34*a* in one of the plates, preferably the lower plate 28*a*, is somewhat wider than the thickness of mast 6 and the width of recess 33*a* in the opposite plate. This permits the side walls of recess 33*a* to grip the mast 6 by a clutching action under the sagging of casing 18, as shown in Fig. 11.

The casing can be adjusted to any desired position on the mast merely by lifting it so as to rock plates 27*a* and 28*a* into a position perpendicular to the mast and holding them in such position as the casing is raised or lowered to the desired elevation. Then the release of the casing from the hand causes the sagging to take place accompanied by the gripping or clutching action between the edges of recess 33*a* and the mast, thus supporting the case in that position.

In the modification shown in Figs. 17 and 18, the construction of the adjustable support is similar to that shown in Figs. 7 and 8 except that the two plates 27*b* and 28*b*, instead of being parallel to one another, are angularly disposed, the two plates being formed by bending a single sheet of material of suitable width at the point or line 48, the two plates in end view forming a V-shaped structure turned on its side. The edges of the two plates are riveted to the casing forming a triangular structure within which the mast 6 lies when the casing is swung parallel to the mast.

To permit this swinging movement the plates are oppositely slotted or recessed as indicated at 33*b* and 34*b* in the same manner as plates 27 and 28. These slots are just enough wider than the thickness of mast 6 to permit the triangular adjustable support to be slid vertically along the mast when the support with the casing 18 is in horizontal position, indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 17. Hence by holding it in this position, the casing may be adjusted to any desired elevation on the mast; then on its release, the weight of the casing and screen roll 49 within causes the device to tilt or sag somewhat, as indicated in Fig. 17 and this causes the margins of slot 34*b* in the lower plate to grip the mast. If the screen 17 is unrolled, the pull of the screen will raise the casing so as to tilt the device in the opposite direction, in which event the recess 33*b* in the upper plate will clutch the mast and hold the casing in its adjusted position.

If desired a wedging member (not shown) somewhat similar to wedge member 35, 36 of Figs. 7 and 8, may be inserted in the space between the tip portion 48 and the mast so as to hold the casing in adjusted position in the same manner as described above in connection with Figs. 7 and 8. The triangular formation of the adjustable support shown in Figs. 17 and 18 produces a sturdy construction and one which can be stamped out at a low tool cost.

Referring now to Figs. 16 and 1, the legs 1 of the tripod are made by folding a previously stamped-out piece of sheet metal of suitable gauge along its median line to form two spaced parallel sides 38 and 39 of equal width and connected by a fold portion 40. This forms a channel-shaped member in cross section which facilitates the pivoting of the legs to the tripod crown, as shown at 2 in Fig. 5, and also the attachment of the outer ends of links 8.

Heretofore in order to provide a cushioned foot for the legs of a tripod stand, it has been customary to make the bottom of the legs of a different formation from the top in order to accommodate a thimble-like cushion member or foot which was slipped onto the lower end of the leg. This was an expensive procedure not only on account of the cost of the rubber thimble, but because the lower end of the leg must be manufactured in a different formation from the upper end.

By means of the construction which I have provided, however, the rubber thimble is replaced by a disc 41 preferably of rubber or other suitable resilient or cushioning material. This disc, however, may be made of hard material having a smooth periphery. Disc 41 is held in position between two parallel ears 42 by means of a rivet, or the like, 43. This form of cushioning foot enables the ears 42 to be shaped and dimensioned to exactly correspond with the ears 44 at the opposite or upper end of the leg by which the leg is pivoted to the tripod crown. This cheapens the manufacturing cost of the legs and the as-

sembly cost of the tripod since both ends of the legs are identical. The ears 43 and 44 can be formed by the same punch and die, thus reducing the tool cost.

As touched upon previously, the tripod stand and the tubular casing 18 are folded into parallel relation with one another as shown in Fig. 13, for transportation or storage. This is accomplished without separating these two elements one from the other by releasing the casing supporting plates 27 and 28 or 27a and 28a from the mast 6 (after the screen, map, or the like, 17 has been rolled up on the roller within the casing) and then turning the casing until it is parallel with the mast. In this position the mast occupies the space between the two parallel plates (Figs. 14 and 13) on account of the oppositely directed recesses.

This folding action can take place in only one direction and the arrangement is such that the heavy end of the screen casing 18 (the end which contains the operating mechanism of the screen roller including the shaft 19) is moved into proximity to the upper end of the display stand which contains the mast extension 15 and horizontal arm 16. The aperture 25 in the end of this arm is then fitted over the end of shaft 19 and extension 15 is slid downwardly and locked in this position through the manipulation by the fingers of sleeve-like wedging member 26.

This completes the folding of the stand except for the snapping into position of bail member 45 by which the lower or tripod end of the stand and the case are bound together. This bail member is pivoted as shown at 46 in the sides of the cap at the end of the casing. When they swing into position the center 47 of the bail snaps over one of the disc-like feet 41 of the tripod. While the resiliency of this disc may permit this action to take place, the snapping engagement of the bail with the foot, when the foot is made of hard material, is effected by providing the bail with side portions which are bowed outwardly, as shown in Figs. 14 and 15. By squeezing these slightly, the center 47 is forced outwardly allowing it to snap into place.

The screen roll casing 18 is heavier at one end than at the other on account of the weight of the operating mechanism of the roll. Hence, when the casing is supported at its center, as by means of the bracket above described by which it is connected to the mast 6, the casing will be unbalanced and the heavier end will tend to swing downward. The bracket plates 27 and 28 with their oppositely directed U-shaped recesses are so arranged that when the device is in folded position the heavier end of the screen roll casing is adjacent the top of the display stand. This is indicated by the fact that the shaft 19 is flattened, indicating that it is the shaft of the screen roll operating mechanism.

In setting up the device the first step, after releasing bail 45, is to release sliding wedge 26 and shift extension 15 so as to release arm 16 from the end of shaft 19 and thereby allow the casing 18 to be swung into position at right angles to the mast 6. Since the heavier end of the roll casing 18 is at the top, the casing seeks by gravity this horizontal position as soon as released. The bottoms of the two oppositely directed recesses in the parallel plates of the support stop the rotation of the case at the horizontal position, and the case is maintained in this position by the overbalancing of its heavier end. This is of material assistance in handling the device during the spreading of the tripod legs, the adjusting of the extension 15 to the proper height, the unrolling of the screen and attachment of the bail 21 to the supporting arm 16, and finally the adjustment of the casing 18 to the proper position.

Another advantage of placing the heavier end of the roll casing 18 adjacent the upper end of the display stand when folded is that this produces a more evenly balanced package for carrying by hand.

It will be understood that changes may be made from the exemplifying disclosure given above without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims. It will further be understood that in these claims the term "screen" is intended to include maps, drawings or the like, as well as screens for receiving projected pictures.

I claim:

1. A display stand having a base and a member mounted thereon having an aperture therein, a device for display and a rod-like member supporting said device, said rod-like member being longitudinally adjustable within said aperture and loosely fitting the same so as to leave a clearance space between the surface of said member and the wall of the aperture, and a longitudinally slidable wedge member operating in said clearance space to lock said members in adjusted position.

2. A display stand having a base and a member mounted thereon having an aperture therein, a device for display and a rod-like member supporting said device, said rod-like member being longitudinally adjustable within said aperture and loosely fitting the same so as to leave a clearance space between the surface of said member and the wall of the aperture, and a sleeve-like wedge member on said rod-like member and longitudinally slidable in said clearance space to lock said members in adjusted position.

3. A display stand having a base and a member mounted thereon having an aperture therein, a device for display and a rod-like member supporting said device, said rod-like member being longitudinally adjustable within said aperture and loosely fitting the same so as to leave a clearance space between the surface of said member and the wall of the aperture, and a sleeve-like wedge member having a portion surrounding the rod-like member and a tapering tongue portion adapted to occupy more or less of said clearance space as the wedge member is shifted, thereby locking or interlocking said members.

4. In a tripod stand, a crown member including a collar, legs pivotally attached to the crown member, a mast having links at its lower end connected to the legs and slidable in the crown collar to adjust the legs and maintain them in spread relation, the mast being slightly smaller than the interior of the collar so as to leave a clearance space therebetween, and a longitudinally shiftable wedge member operating in said clearance space to lock the stand in display position.

5. In a display stand for rolled screens having a vertically adjustable mast and means for supporting the screen roll casing, a device for supporting the upper edge of the screen comprising a horizontal arm at the top of the mast having a pair of notches disposed opposite one another in opposite sides of the arm, and a rigid loop member attached to the upper edge of the screen

and having upwardly converging sides adapted to cooperate with said notches to support the screen.

6. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast, and an elongated casing having a rolled screen therein, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof and spaced apart substantially the thickness of the mast, each of said plates having a U-shaped recess of substantially the thickness of the mast, said recesses extending from the opposite edges of said plates and overlapping one another at their bottoms thereby making the casing positionable at right angles to the mast or parallel therewith, the mast extending between said plates when in the latter position and extending through said plates when in the former position, and means for locking the device to the mast when positioned at right angles thereto.

7. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast, and an elongated casing having a rolled screen therein, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of parallel plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof and spaced apart substantially the thickness of the mast, each of said plates having a U-shaped recess of substantially the thickness of the mast, said recesses extending from the opposite edges of said plates and overlapping one another at their bottoms thereby making the casing positionable at right angles to the mast or parallel therewith, the mast extending between said plates when in the latter position and extending through said plates when in the former position, and means for locking at least one of said plates to the mast when the case is positioned at right angles thereto.

8. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast, and an elongated casing having a rolled screen therein, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of parallel plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof and spaced apart substantially the thickness of the mast, one of said plates having a U-shaped recess of substantially the thickness of the mast, the other of said plates having a similar recess somewhat wider than the thickness of the mast, said recesses extending from the opposite edges of said plates and overlapping one another at their bottoms, thereby making the casing positionable at right angles to the mast or parallel therewith, the mast extending between said plates when in the latter position and extending through said plates when in the former position, the wider recess permitting the tilting of the device so as to cause the edges of the narrower recess to grip the mast, but serving as a guide during the swinging movement of the casing from folded or parallel position to display position.

9. In a display stand for rolled screens, a screen roll casing, a foldable supporting stand therefor having a mast and legs foldable into parallel relationship, the casing being at right angles to the mast when in display position and swingable parallel therewith to form a compact package, and means for releasably connecting together at their opposite ends the said supporting stand and casing when in said folded position, the heavier end of said casing being disposed adjacent the top end of said mast so that when said connections are released the casing tends to assume by gravity a position at right angles to the mast.

10. In a display stand for rolled screens having a screen roll casing, a supporting stand therefor including a mast and feet foldable into parallel relationship, the casing being at right angles to the mast when in display position and positionable parallel therewith to form a compact package, the legs of the supporting stand having resilient outwardly bulging foot members, and means for releasably securing together one end of said casing and the lower portion of said stand comprising a bail member pivoted to the casing and adapted to be held in connecting engagement with the stand by coaction with one of said resilient feet.

11. In a display stand for rolled screens having a screen roll casing, a supporting stand therefor including a mast and feet foldable into parallel relationship, the casing being at right angles to the mast when in display position and positionable parallel therewith to form a compact package, the legs of the supporting stand having resilient outwardly bulging foot members, and means for releasably securing together one end of said casing and the lower portion of said stand comprising a bail member pivoted to the casing and adapted to be held in connecting engagement with the stand by coaction with one of said resilient feet, a screen roll within the casing having a shaft projecting through the opposite end of the casing from said bail, and means for securing the top of the mast to said opposite end of the casing comprising a laterally projecting arm having an aperture therein adapted to engage the projecting end of the screen roll shaft.

12. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast and an elongated casing having a rolled screen therein, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof, each of said plates having a U-shaped recess of a width to receive the mast, said recesses extending from the opposite edges of said plates and overlapping one another at their bottoms thereby making the casing positionable at right angles to the mast or parallel therewith, the mast extending between said plates when in the latter position and extending through said plates when in the former position.

13. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast and an elongated casing having a rolled screen therein, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof, each of said plates having a U-shaped recess of a width to receive the mast, said recesses extending from the opposite edges of said plates and overlapping one another at their bottoms thereby making the casing positionable at right angles to the mast or parallel therewith, the mast extending between said plates when in the latter position and extending through said plates when in the former position, one of said recesses being wider than the other, the wider recess permitting the tilting of the device so as to cause the edges of the narrower recess to grip the mast.

14. In a tripod stand, a crown member including a collar, legs pivotally attached to the crown member, a mast having links at its lower end connected to the legs and slidable in the crown collar to adjust the legs and maintain them in spread relation, the mast being slightly smaller than the interior of the collar so as to leave a clearance space therebetween, and a sleeve-like wedge member on said mast longitudinally slidable into said clearance space to lock said mast in adjusted position.

15. In a tripod stand a crown member including a collar, legs pivotally attached to the crown member, a mast having links at its lower end connected to the legs and slidable in the crown collar to adjust the legs and maintain them in spread relation, the mast being slightly smaller than the interior of the collar so as to leave a clearance space therebetween, and a sleeve-like wedge member having a portion surrounding the mast and a tapering tongue portion adapted to occupy more or less of said clearance space as the wedge member is shifted, thereby locking said mast in adjusted position.

16. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast and an elongated screen roll casing, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof, said plates having alined apertures therein to receive the mast, one of said apertures being only slightly larger than the mast and the other of said apertures being substantially larger than the mast to permit the tilting of the device so as to cause the edges of the first aperture to grip the mast.

17. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast and an elongated screen roll casing, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a pair of plates projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof but in non-parallel relation to each other, said plates having alined apertures therein to receive the mast, one of said apertures being only slightly larger than the mast and the other of said apertures being substantially larger than the mast to permit the tilting of the device so as to cause the edges of the first aperture to grip the mast.

18. In a display stand for rolled screens having a base portion, a mast and an elongated screen roll casing, a device for supporting the casing in adjusted position on the mast comprising a plate projecting from the surface of the casing substantially parallel with the axis thereof and having an aperture therein to receive the mast, said aperture being only slightly larger than the mast and serving as a clutch to grip the mast when said plate is tilted with respect thereto by the weight of the casing.

19. In a display stand for rolled screens having a screen roll casing, a supporting stand therefor including a mast and legs foldable into parallel relation, the casing being at right angles to the mast when in display position and positionable parallel therewith to form a compact package, the legs of the supporting stand being placed adjacent one end of said casing and the mast towards the opposite end thereof, means for attaching the mast to said casing and means for releasably securing together one end of said casing and the lower portion of said stand comprising a bail member pivoted to the casing and adapted to be held in connecting engagement with the stand by coaction with one of said legs.

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