

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. H. BURKE.
LAMP STAND.

No. 495,016.

Patented Apr. 11, 1893.

FIG. 1.

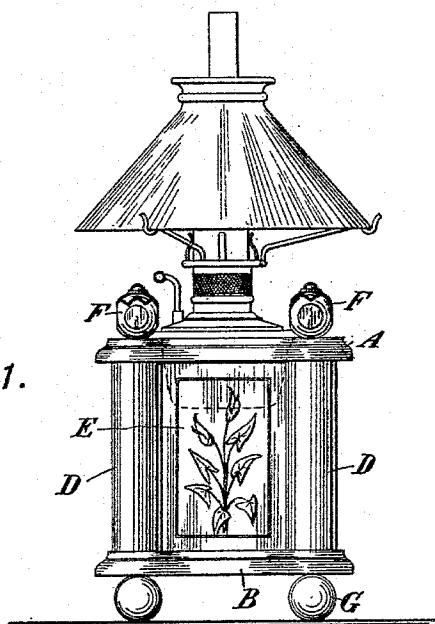


FIG. 2.

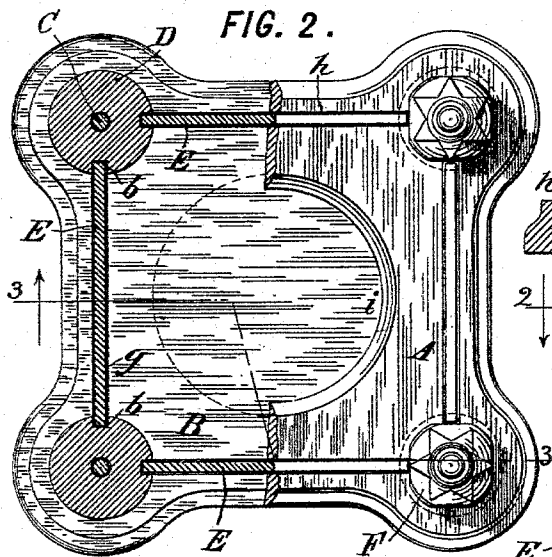
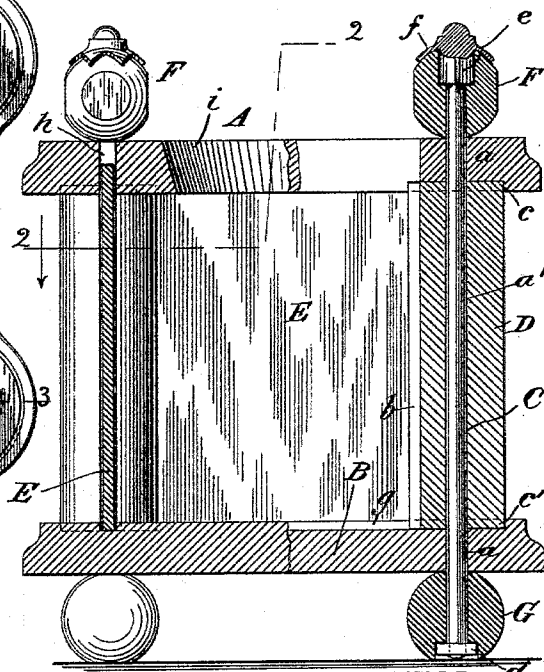


FIG. 3.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 4.

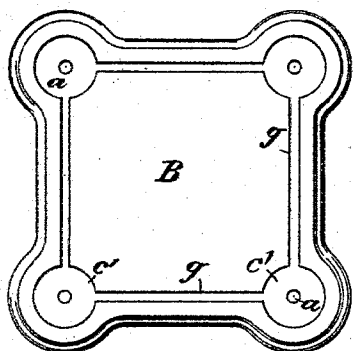


FIG. 5.

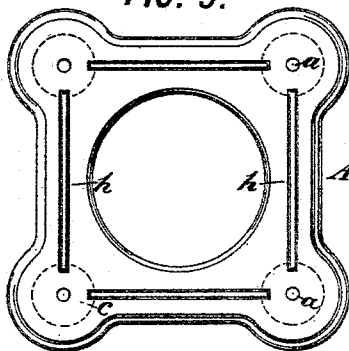


FIG. 6.

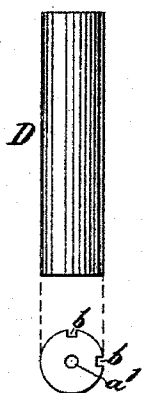


FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.

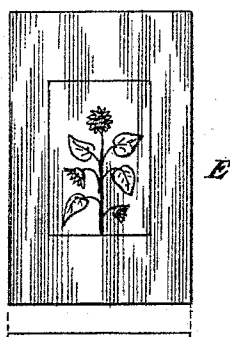
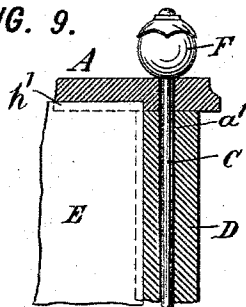


FIG. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. BURKE, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ALBERT E. SNOW, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LAMP-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,016, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed September 3, 1891. Serial No. 404,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. BURKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention provides a novel construction of portable stand for holding a lamp or other article. The stand is made up of sections in such manner that it can be easily taken apart and compactly packed for storage or transportation. It is provided with ornamental panels or plaques, which are so mounted as to be removable, so that in case of the breakage of a panel it may be quickly and conveniently replaced by another plate.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved lamp stand provided with a lamp. Fig. 2 is a plan partly in horizontal section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 3, the lamp being omitted. Fig. 3 is a vertical section cut in two planes as denoted by the line 3—3 in Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are plans, respectively, of the bottom piece and top piece of the stand. Fig. 6 is an elevation and plan of one of the posts. Fig. 7 is an elevation of one of the fastening bolts with the foot knob therefor in section. Fig. 8 is an elevation of one of the panels or plaques. Fig. 9 is a fragmentary vertical section showing a modification of the construction shown in the upper right hand corner of Fig. 3.

The lamp stand is constructed in general in the form of a box-like structure, having four or other suitable number of sides formed by panels or plaques, and having top and bottom boards or pieces connected thereto through the medium of corner posts. The top board or section has a central hole or opening in which is placed a lamp or other article to be held by the stand. The top and bottom boards are held apart by means of the corner posts, and the structure is fastened together by screw-rods passing through the corner posts.

Referring to the drawings let A designate the top piece or section of the stand, and B the bottom piece or section. The top piece is best shown in Fig. 5 and the bottom piece in Fig. 4. Each consists of a board or plate

of wood or other suitable material shaped to any suitable design, and having holes *a a* near its corners for the passage of screw-bolts C C, of which one is shown in Fig. 7.

D D are the corner posts, of which there are four in the construction shown, one of these being shown removed in Fig. 6. In the drawings, these posts are shown as plain cylinders of wood, each having a hole *a'* through it from end to end through which to pass the rod C. The posts may, however, be made of any ornamental design. Each post is formed preferably with two longitudinal grooves *b b* for engaging the edges of the panels or plaques E E, one of which is shown removed in Fig. 8.

By preference, the top and bottom pieces are formed with circular recesses *c c'* to receive the ends of the posts D D. The top and bottom pieces and posts having been fitted together, the screw-rods C are passed from the top through the coinciding holes *a a'* as shown in Fig. 3. Each rod has at its upper end an ornamental knob or head F, while on its screw-threaded lower end which projects beneath the bottom piece B is screwed a knob G constituting a foot for the stand. The knobs F and G may be of wood or any other material. If made of wood or any composition which is not adapted for taking a screw-thread, the knob G is provided with a metal nut *d* inserted in it as clearly shown in Fig. 7, and which screws onto the threaded end of the rod C. The upper knob F should engage the rod in such manner that the rod cannot turn within the knob, and to this end the knob is preferably formed with a square portion *e* entering a square socket in the knob. As shown, it is formed also with an ornamental flange *f* covering the top of the knob. By screwing the knobs G tight on the rods, the entire structure is held firmly together. The open sides of the structure thus formed may be closed by inserting the panels or plaques E E. Mechanically considered, these consist of plates of suitable shape, being sufficiently wide to enter between the two posts D D with their edges sliding in the grooves *b b* thereof, as shown at the left in Fig. 2, and being sufficiently high to fill the space between the bottom and top pieces.

To conceal their bottom and top edges, the bottom piece B is constructed with grooves *g* as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, while the top piece is provided with grooves *h' h'* in its under side as shown in Fig. 9, or preferably with slots *h h* extending through it as shown in Fig. 5. These slots being open permit the panels to be dropped down through them into the spaces which they are to occupy to complete the sides of the stand. By this construction not only are the edges of the panels or plaques embraced, protected and concealed by the respective recesses *b, g* and *h*, but by reason of the construction of the latter as open slots, the panels may be easily slipped out at the top and substituted by others. Thus the panels may be made of ornamental glass or porcelain or other fragile substance, and in case of breakage may be easily removed and replaced by others. If, however, the appearance of open slots at the top of the stand is considered objectionable, the top piece will be provided only with grooves *h'* on its under side as shown in Fig. 9, these being counterparts of the grooves *g* in the upper side of the bottom piece B. This construction however necessitates that the entire stand shall be taken apart by unscrewing the rods C in order to change the plaques or panels.

The top piece A has a hole *i* adapted to receive the body of a lamp, as shown in Fig. 1, or to form a socket for holding any other article that the stand is designed to support. Thus for example the stand may be used as a flower stand by inserting a flower pot of proper size into the opening *i* so that it shall be supported by resting against the sides of this opening. By making the stand of suitable fireproof material, as stone or metal, it may be used as a support for a gas or oil stove.

One important advantage of my invention is, that the stand serves as a convenient and appropriate means for the display of photographs, decorated plaques, or other ornamental objects. A very effective result can be produced by developing photographs on glass, porcelain or ivory, and using the plates thus produced as the panels for the lamp stand. Or, photographs mounted on cards in the usual manner may be inserted, being preferably backed by a plate of stiff metal or glass. Or the panels may consist of plaques of porcelain, metal, wood or other material suitably decorated. Or bas-reliefs in bronze or other material may be used as the plaques or panels.

The parts of the lamp stand, aside from the plaques or panels, may be made of any desirable material, either wood, metal, ceramic ware or compositions.

An important advantage of my invention is found in the compactness with which the stand may be stowed away when taken to pieces. The several parts in this condition fit together very closely, so that it may be stowed away in a small box for storage or transportation. For a lamp stand, I provide

a box having compartments in which the different portions of the lamp and the lamp stand may be compactly stowed away.

I claim as my invention the following-defined novel features, substantially as hereinbefore specified, namely:

1. In a lamp stand, the combination with integral bottom piece B, of integral top piece A having hole *i* for receiving the lamp, and constructed with vertical slots *h h* extending through said top piece, corner posts D D between said top and bottom pieces, bolts C traversing said posts and pieces, knobs G engaging the lower ends of said bolts below said bottom piece and serving as legs for the stand, knobs F engaging the upper ends of said bolts above said top piece, and panels E removably entering and of less width than said slots *h*, and disposed between said top and bottom pieces and said posts and constructed to inclose the sides of the stand, whereby when a lamp body is mounted in the stand its body portion is received in said hole *i* and inclosed within the interior of said stand, said parts constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a lamp stand, the combination with the bottom piece B having holes *a*, and constructed on its upper face with recesses *c'* adjacent to said holes, and with grooves *g* communicating between said recesses, of top piece A having central hole *i* adapted to receive the body of a lamp having holes *a* coinciding with the holes *a* of said bottom piece, constructed on its lower face with recesses *c* corresponding with said recesses *c'* of the bottom piece, and constructed with vertical slots *h* of greater length than the width of the panels of the stand, arranged between said recesses and corresponding with said grooves *g* of said bottom piece, posts D D between said pieces entering said recesses at their ends, bolts C C traversing said posts and said holes *a a* in said pieces, knobs G G engaging the lower ends of said bolts below said bottom piece and serving as feet for the stand, knobs F F engaging the upper ends of said bolts above said top piece, and panels E E removably entering said slots *h h* in said top piece and fitting said grooves *g g* in said bottom piece, and adapted when in position to inclose the interior of the stand, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a lamp stand, the combination with the integral bottom piece B having vertical holes *a* and constructed on its upper face with cylindrical recesses *c'* surrounding said holes concentrically, of the integral top piece A, having central hole *i* adapted to receive the body of a lamp, and having vertical holes *a* coinciding with said holes *a* of said bottom piece, and constructed on its upper face with cylindrical recesses *c* surrounding said holes concentrically and corresponding with said recesses *c'* of the bottom piece, posts D D between said top and bottom pieces, having cylindrical ends entering said recesses in said

respective pieces, and having axial holes *a'* corresponding with said holes *a a* of said pieces, bolts *C* traversing said holes *a a* and *a'*, and extending beneath said bottom piece
5 and above said top piece, and constructed at top with squared heads *e*, knobs *F F* engaging the upper ends of said bolts, abutting against the upper face of said top piece, having vertical holes traversed by said bolts at
10 bottom and squared sockets at top adapted to receive the squared upper ends of said bolts, knobs *G G* beneath said bottom piece engaging the lower ends of said bolts, having vertical holes traversed by the latter, abutting
15 against the under side of said bottom piece, and having at bottom recesses, and nuts *d* in said recesses of said knobs *G* and engaging the ends of said bolts, whereby when said

parts are assembled they can be clamped together by holding said knobs *F F* and rotating said knobs *G* until said nuts *d* are screwed on said bolts, whereupon the strain on said bolts is transmitted through said knobs to said top and bottom pieces, the projecting ends of said bolts are concealed, said nuts *d*
20 are concealed within said knobs *G*, and the latter serve as feet for the stand, said parts constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed
30 my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEO. H. BURKE.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR C. FRASER,
FRED WHITE.