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C. J. ANDRAE
INCLINABLE STAND
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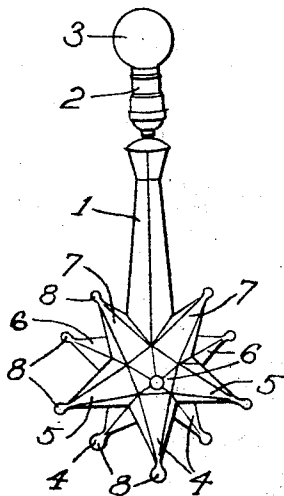


Fig. 1.

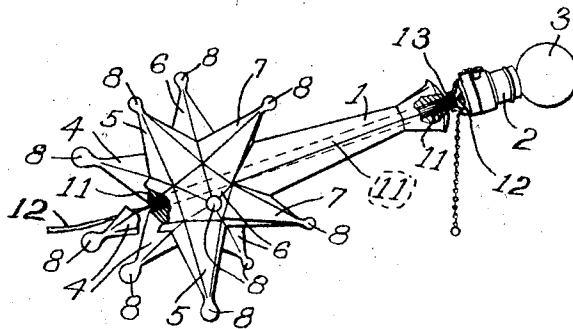


Fig. 3.

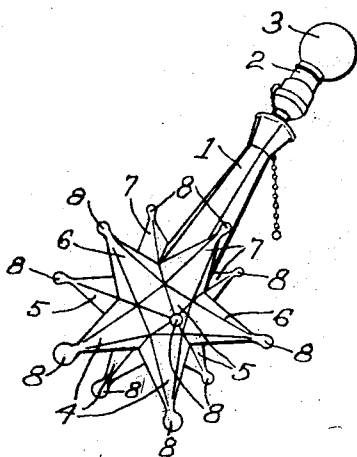


Fig. 2.

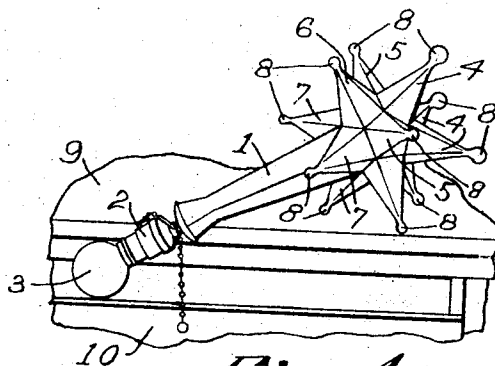


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. ANDRAE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

INCLINABLE STAND.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. ANDRAE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inclenable Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to inclenable stands, and pertains more particularly to a stand or holder for an electric lamp, whereby the lamp may be readily placed in any chosen one of a number of available positions, as dictated by the convenience of the user.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide such a stand which may be inclined in any one of a plurality of directions, without involving the use of adjusting screws or other devices in manipulating the stand and fixing it in the desired position.

Another object is to provide a stand which may be constructed of but a single piece.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur,

Figure 1 is a view showing the holder in a vertical position.

Figure 2 is a view showing the holder tilted out of the vertical position.

Figure 3 is a view showing the holder disposed in substantially a horizontal position and showing certain of the parts broken away.

Figure 4 is a view showing the holder resting upon a table in a reclining position and extending beyond one edge of the bureau, table or the like.

The stand has the general appearance of a star cluster, and comprises an arm 1, which when in its vertical position, as in Figure 1, bears at its upper end the lamp socket 2, holding the electric lamp 3. A plurality of supporting legs 4, 5, 6, and 7 radiate in different directions from the lower end of the arm 1. The legs are preferably shaped as pyramids, the bases of which merge together, and the vertices of which are surmounted by globular tips 8.

When the arm 1 is vertically disposed, as in Figure 1, the tips of the legs 4, 4, 4 rest on the floor, or lie in a lower horizontal

plane than any of the other tips. The tips of legs 5, 5, 5 lie in the next higher horizontal plane; those of legs 6, 6, 6, in the third horizontal plane, or the plane next above that containing the tips of legs 5, 5, 5; and the tips of legs 7, 7, 7 lie in the highest horizontal plane. The three tips in each plane are preferably equidistant from the central axis through the arm 1, and are preferably spaced one hundred twenty degrees apart. It is obvious that any three tips determine a plane, and that all the tips together determine the faces of an imaginary convex polyhedron, whose vertices coincide with the tips 8. It is further apparent that such a polyhedron may rest on any one of its several faces, and that an arm, such as the arm 1, rigid therewith, may be inclined in any one of a number of different positions, depending on which face the polyhedron rests. When the arm 1 is in the vertical position, the three tips 4, 4, 4 rest on the floor, as depicted in Figure 1. If two of the tips 4, 4, and one of the tips 5, rest on the floor, the arm 1 is inclined forty-five degrees from the vertical, as shown in Figure 2. Figure 3, shows the arm 1 inclined at an angle of approximately twenty degrees, as determined by one of each of the tips 4, 5, and 6. Figure 4 depicts the arm 1 as downwardly inclined, so that the lamp 3 lies below the plane of the supporting surface, as determined by one of each of the tips 5, 6 and 7, the supporting surface in the present instance being the top 9 of a bureau, the open drawer 10 of which is being illuminated by the lamp 3.

The holder may be solid throughout, or only the legs may be solid, or partly hollow and partly solid, but in any event, the solid mass must be so distributed throughout the holder that its center of gravity at all times lies in a vertical line which intersects the particular supporting face of the imaginary polyhedron formed by the tips 8, which thus function as pivots about which the holder may be tilted without lifting the same from the floor, and as alternative seats for supporting the holder.

As exhibited in Figure 3, a tube 11 preferably passes through the holder, being molded therein or fixed thereto in any suitable manner. The lamp cord 12 passes through the tube 11 from the bottom of the holder to the lamp socket 2, which is secured

to the externally threaded projecting portion 13 of the tube 11.

The globular tips 8 are preferably solid balls, the balls of the three legs 4, 4, 4 being preferably longer and hollow and filled with lead or other heavy material.

Having thus described this invention, I hereby reserve the benefit of all changes in form, arrangement, order, or use of parts, as it is evident that many minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of this invention or the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

- 15 1. An inclinable lamp holder comprising a hollow arm provided at one end with lamp-attaching means, and at the other end with an enlarged base, a plurality of legs ex-

tending radially of the base and having rounded tips, certain of the legs supporting the holder vertically and other legs supporting the holder at an incline, the rounded tips of the legs supporting the holder vertically being enlarged and constituting weights.

- 25 2. An inclinable stand comprising an arm provided at its base with a plurality of legs, a particular group of legs supporting the stand at a different angle than another group, the legs for supporting the stand vertically having weighted balls at their extremities.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

CHARLES J. ANDRAE.