No. 866,263. PATENTED SEPT. 17, 1907.

J. H. B. CONGER.

STAND FOR SOUND AMPLIFYING HORNS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1903.

Fig. 1.

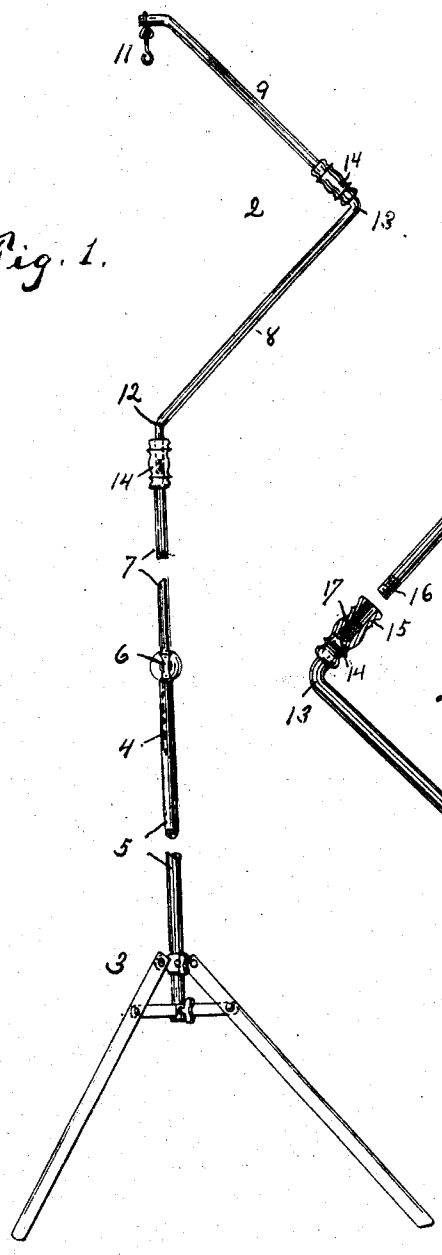
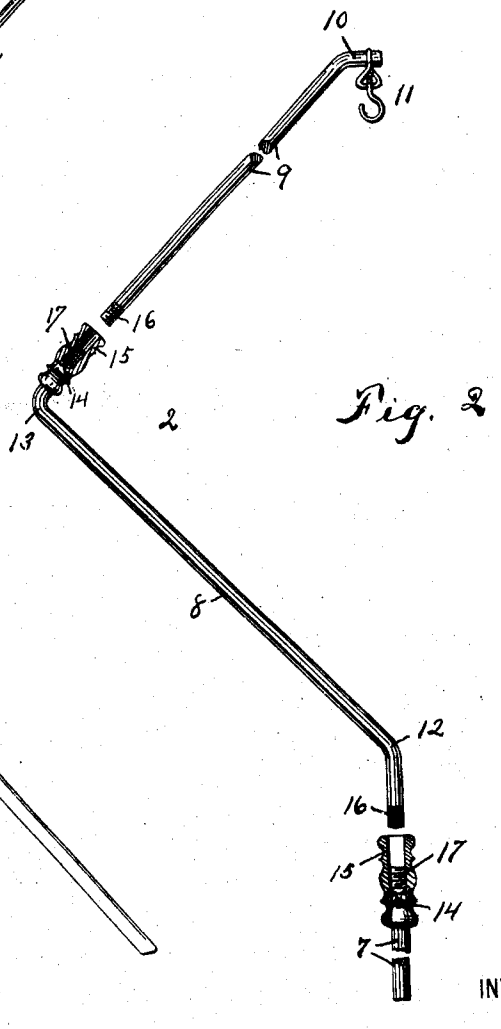


Fig. 2



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STAND FOR SOUND-AMPLIFYING HORNS.

No. 866,263. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 17, 1907.

Application filed February 11, 1903. Serial No. 142,898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. B. CONGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented and produced a new and original Improvement in Stands for Sound-Amplifying Horns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of this invention are to provide, in a horn for talking machines and the like, a construction which will permit of the horn support being taken apart and packed in sections; to thus avoid the inconvenience of the angular shape common in such supports; to secure a rigid connection and one of neat appearance, and to obtain other advantages and results, some of which may be referred to hereinafter in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved horn support, and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 shows in side elevation a horn support of my improved construction mounted upon a stand in position to receive a horn, and Fig. 2 is an opposite side elevation, on a larger scale, of the support alone, its sections being disassembled and the joints shown in longitudinal section.

In said drawings, 2 indicates my improved horn support, adapted as usual to be mounted upon a tripod or stand 3, of any ordinary construction, the lower end 4, of the support being inserted in the tubular top 5, of the stand and held at any desired height by a set screw 6, all as is common in the art and will be understood without further description here.

The support itself is of the usual form, having a vertical portion 7, at its lower end, and upwardly and outwardly inclined portion 8, above said vertical portion, and an upwardly and inwardly inclined portion 9, beyond said outwardly inclined portion 8, the last two portions forming substantially a right angle to receive the horn. The upper extremity of the top portion 9, is thus adapted to stand vertically above the bottom straight portion 7, and is preferably bent into horizontal position, as at 10 (as a result of the degrees of angles mentioned below), and provided with a ring having a depending hook 11, to receive a horn. The said support is divided at or near its bends 12, 13, into three sections, each section being approximately straight so as to be packed closely for transportation or storage. That is to say, each section 8 and 9 has near one end a 45° bend 12 and 10 respectively, and the section 8 has very near its other end a 90° bend 13. Coupling means are provided for the sections which, because of the peculiar construction hereinafter detailed are of more simple construction and thus conduce to a saving in cost of manufacture. To this end, said coupling means each comprises a straight sleeve 14, fixed at its lower end to the top of a lower section, and receiving at its upper end a separable upper section, the opposing ends of the two sections being held in alinement.

To enable the two sleeves to be of uniform construction and therefore interchangeable in the initial work of construction, and straight so that the lathe work in finishing the interior and exterior surfaces of the sleeves and threading the same may be performed with greater economy and perfection, the intermediate section or portion 8, is bent oppositely at 12, 13, the bendings being of the degrees specified so that while the body of said section or portion is normally inclined, as above described, its lower end lies in alinement with the vertical portion 7, and its upper end lies in alinement with the inwardly inclined portion 9.

To secure long bearings within the sleeves without the trouble of considerable screwing, the sleeves are interiorly screw cut back from their extremities as shown in Fig. 2, the outer ends of the interior walls of said sleeves being smooth and adapted to fit nicely the entering ends of the sections, one of which ends is permanently fixed therein. The sleeve 14, of the vertical section 7, projects vertically upward to receive the threaded vertical end of the intermediate outwardly inclined section 8, and the sleeve 14, of said intermediate section projects upwardly in line with the bent upward end of said intermediate section to receive the uppermost section 9. The straight construction of the sleeves conduces both to lightness of weight and appearance without reducing the strength.

It will furthermore be noted that each of the lower and upper rods or sections 8, 9, is bent angularly intermediate of its ends, so as to permit of a crank action in turning the sections into the sockets of their respective couplings. For instance the lower rod 8, is bent as at 12, so that by taking hold above said bend, the section can be very readily turned or rotated to seat it firmly in threaded engagement with the coupling 14; similarly the upper rod 9 is bent as at 10 which affords a handle for twisting the section into its coupling 14. These bends, while being primarily for another purpose, are located so as to serve the function above set forth, and since they are not right angular bends, the sweep of the extremities in turning, is not sufficient to cause inconvenience. To couple sections, therefore, it is necessary only to drop the upper one

into the socket of its appropriate coupling, where it will stand alone because of the long unthreaded upper end of the socket into which the section enters freely and fits nicely, and then by rotating the section, and which can be done without any especial care because of the construction just above-mentioned, the section is quickly brought into a very firm and rigid connection, as will be understood.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

A horn stand comprising a support carrying a vertical rod 7, a rod 8 threaded at its lower end and bent near the lower end at 45° and reversely near the upper end at 90°, a rod 9 threaded at its lower end and bent near its upper end at 45° so that said bent end will stand horizontal, a ring and hook hung on the horizontal end, and straight sleeves 14 fast on the upper ends of the rods 7 and 8 and having threaded sockets in their upper extremities receiving the threaded lower ends of the rods 8 and 9, substantially as described.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of January, 1903.

JOHN H. B. CONGER.

Witnesses:
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C. B. PITNEY.