

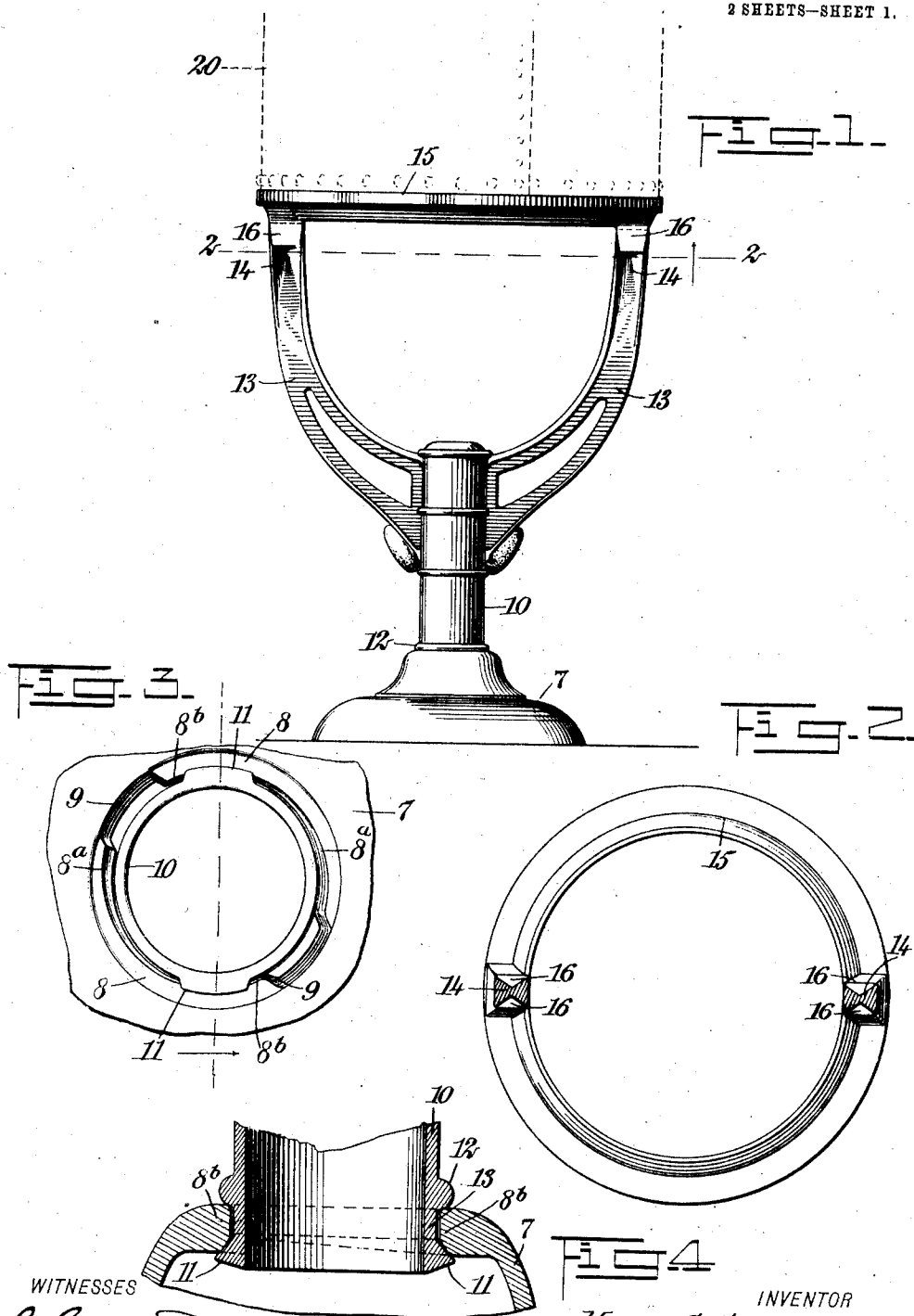
No. 864,611.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

H. C. CHAMBERLIN.
STAND.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

L. G. Hand
Walton Harrison

INVENTOR

Henry C. Chamberlin
BY *Mum & Co*

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 5.

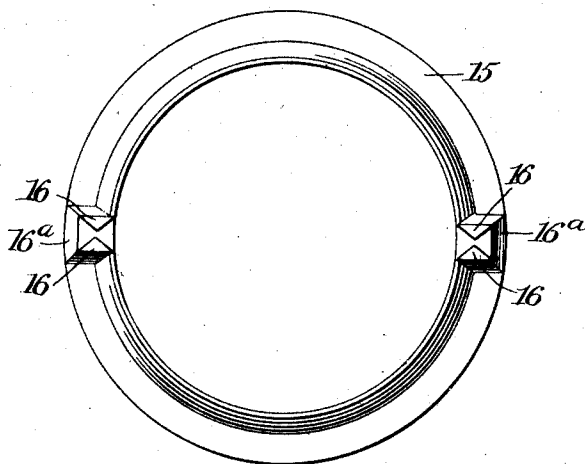
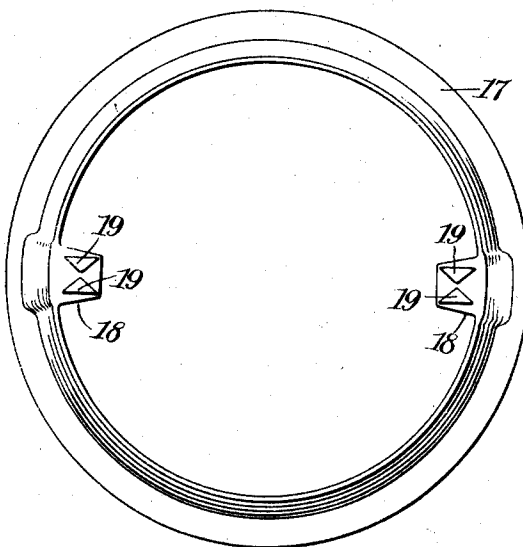


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. CHAMBERLIN, OF OLYPHANT, PENNSYLVANIA.

STAND.

No. 864,611.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed April 2, 1906. Serial No. 309,356.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. CHAMBERLIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Olyphant, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Stand, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to stands, such, for instance, as are used for supporting boilers and analogous members in connection with heating stoves and furnaces.

10 My invention relates more particularly to a type of stand used in households for supporting a vertical boiler of the type commonly used in connection with the ordinary range or cooking stove.

Among the several objects of my invention are the following:

1. To enable the stand to be readily assembled or taken apart.

2. To render certain parts of the stand readily interchangeable, so that supporting rings of different sizes may be used in connection with the same stand for supporting boilers of different diameters.

3. To avoid the use of bolts, screws and other transient fastenings for the purpose of holding the parts together.

4. To render the construction exceedingly simple, yet compact and strong.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the stand assembled and ready for use; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow and showing the slip joints for connecting the supporting ring with the fork to the stand; Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary inverted plan showing the under central portion of the base and the manner of fitting the tubular stem thereinto; Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary section through the upper part of the base and the lower end of the tubular stem; Fig. 5 is an inverted plan of one of the supporting rings to be mounted upon the fork and used as a rest for the boiler; and Fig. 6 is an inverted plan of a larger ring made to fit upon the same fork, the difference between this ring and the one shown in Fig. 5, being that the portions 15, 17 are of different diameters.

At 7 is shown a base made preferably of metal, usually cast iron. This base is provided with spiral flanges 8, the inner edges of which at the points 8^a are a little further away from the center than the edges are at the points 8^b. This part of the construction is quite simple, the arrangement being practically that the two integral portions 8 of the base 7 are tapered slightly, so as to present relatively to the center a cam-like conformity, as indicated more particularly in Fig. 3. The flanges 8

are separated by notches 9, disposed oppositely as shown.

A tubular stem 10 is provided with radially projected lobes 11 disposed opposite each other, these lobes being integral with the stem. The stem 10 is further provided with an annular bead 12 disposed externally thereon, and located a short distance from the lower end of the stem. In order to secure the stem 10 to the base 7, the lower end of the stem is moved downwardly so that the lobes 11 pass through the notches 9. The stem 10 is now given a twist relatively to the base 7, so that the lobes 11 move around under the flanges 8, and thus lock the stem firmly in position, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. In order to remove the stem, it is simply turned in the opposite direction relatively to the base, so that the lobes 11 may pass upwardly through the notches 9, being, of course, first brought into registry.

Connected permanently with the stem 10 are two arms 13 constituting a fork, as will be understood from Fig. 1. The upper ends of the arms 13 are of such conformity as to present the cross section indicated in Fig. 2; that is to say, the cross section of each arm is substantially equivalent to that of two triangular prisms 14 with their apexes connected integrally together. A supporting ring is shown at 15, and is provided at its bottom with lugs 16 each of the general triangular form shown in Fig. 5, but tapering in diameter so as to afford a maximum of strength combined with neatness, as will be understood from Figs. 1 and 2. To mount the ring 15 upon the fork, the ring is placed upon fork, the plane of the ring being horizontal. The ring is now lowered and forced into position so that the prismatic lugs 16 engage opposite sides of the prismatic arms 14 and adhere thereto with more or less firmness. The ring 15 is shown in Fig. 5, as disconnected from the fork.

In Fig. 6 a ring 17 is provided with projections 18 extending radially toward the center, each of these projections being provided with prismatic lugs 19 each having a triangular cross section, the two lugs being disposed with their apexes toward each other. The ring 17 shown in Fig. 6 is exactly like the ring 15 shown in Fig. 5, with the exception that the ring 17 is of greater diameter, which is compensated completely by the fact that the projections 18 extend inwardly to such a distance that the lugs 19 register precisely with the upper ends of the fork. By this arrangement, the rings of different diameters are rendered interchangeable, so that the same fork, the same stem and the same base may be employed for any number of rings of different diameters. This being the case, the same stand can be used to support boilers of various diameters by merely changing the rings 15 or 17 to suit the boiler.

It will be noted that by the construction above described, no bolts, screws or other analogous fastenings

are at all necessary. The several parts to be fitted carry with them, as it were, their own locking mechanism.

The cost of construction is reduced to the mere cost of making the three parts described; the usual cost of assembling and holding the parts together being eliminated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

10 A stand comprising a base, a fork supported thereby and provided with upwardly projecting arms, each arm having

a cross section equal to that of two triangular prisms with their apexes joined to form V-shaped channels between the adjacent sides of the prisms, and a ring provided with downwardly projecting lugs, each of said lugs having a cross section of the general form of a triangle, said lugs being in pairs, and seated in said channels. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY C. CHAMBERLIN.

Witnesses:

JAS. H. LALLY,

AMBROSE PHALEN.