July 21, 1925. 1,547,103

H. C. DINDINGER

STAND

Filed Sept. 24. 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

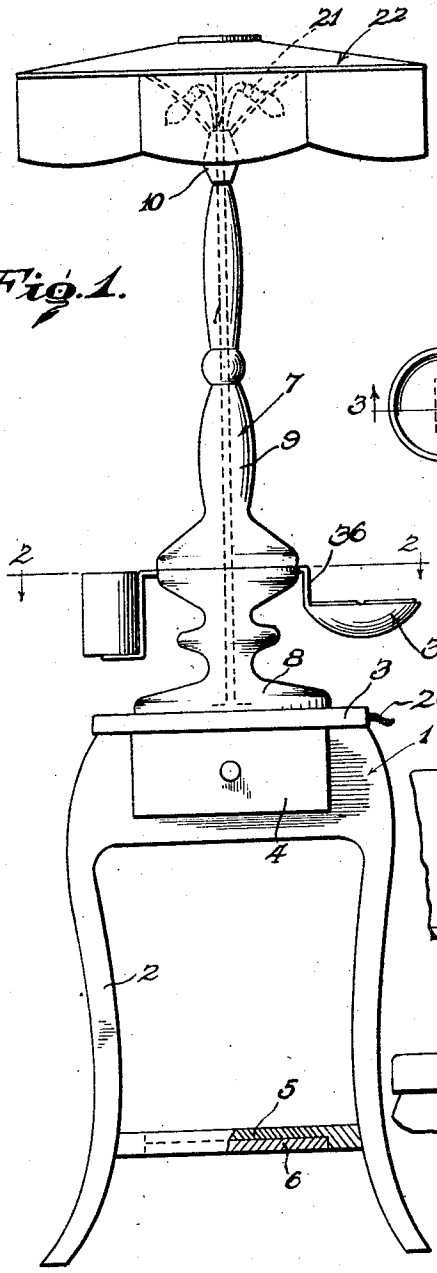


Fig. 2.

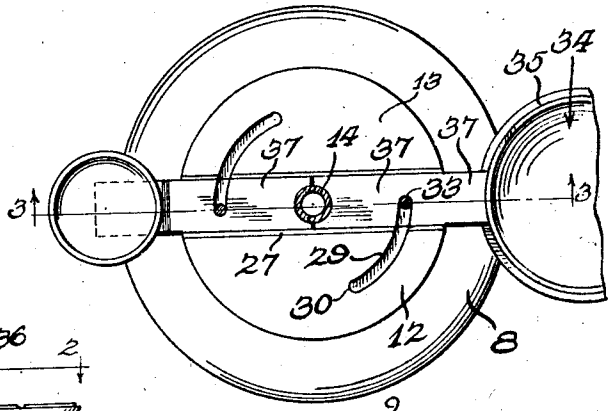
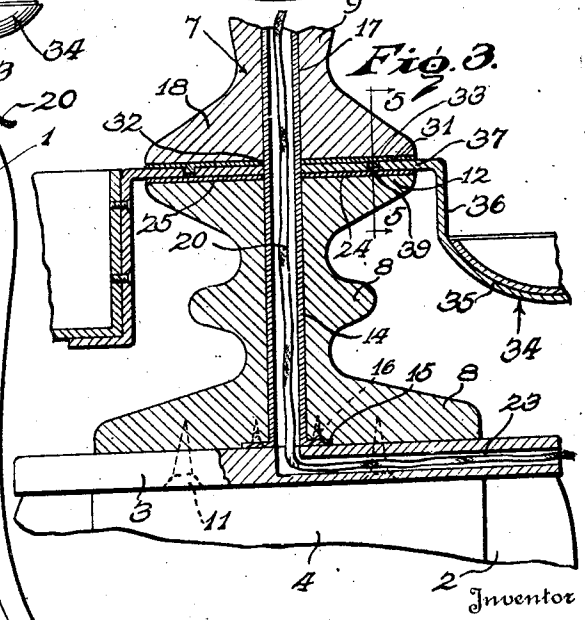


Fig. 3.



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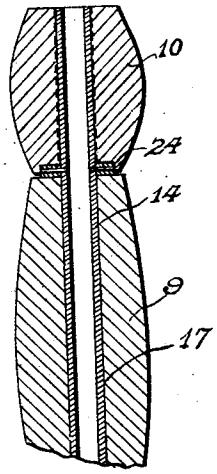
July 21, 1925. 1,547,103

H. C. DINDINGER

STAND

Filed Sept. 24. 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.



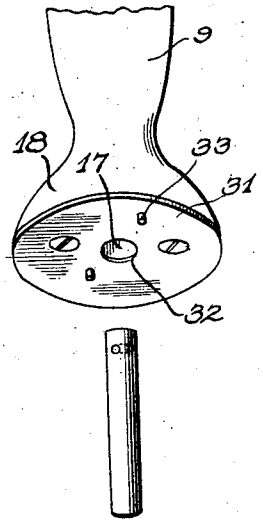


Fig. 4.

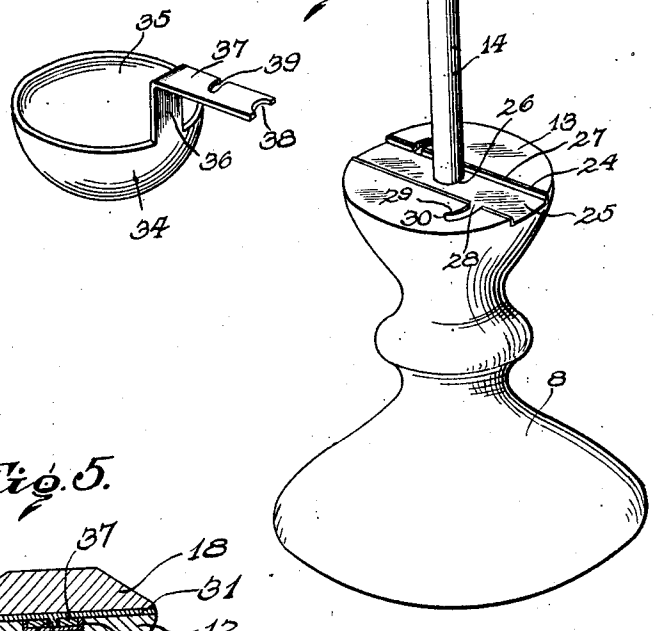
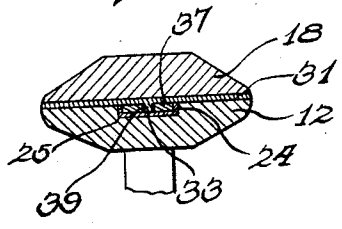


Fig. 5.



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Patented July 21, 1925. 1,547,103

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY C. DINDINGER, OF MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

STAND.

Application filed September 24, 1924. Serial No. 739,597.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY C. DINDINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in lamp stands.

The ordinary lamp stand serves no purpose other than as a support for the light fixtures and the shade which, together, constitute the lamp, and it is, therefore, one of the important objects of the present invention to provide a lamp stand which will possess further utility in that it may constitute a smoking outfit or a sewing outfit, and thereby, without occupying further space within the room, be put to uses other than that for which it was initially intended.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the stand that smokers' articles may be employed in connection therewith, or these articles may be readily detached from the stand and sewing articles substituted therefor, so that a dealer in the stands may satisfy the desires of different customers, and in this connection the invention contemplates a construction in which the connection of the articles supported by the standard of the stand itself will be concealed and in which the articles may be detached without the employment of any tools or the necessity of using any fastening elements or in any way marring the stand.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the stand that, particularly where smokers' articles are supported thereby, such for example as ash trays, match holders, and the like, the said ash trays may be readily disconnected from the standard of the stand and their contents dumped, the articles being then cleaned and replaced in position for use.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation, of a lamp stand constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a detail horizontal sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Figure 3 is a vertical diametric sectional view in detail, taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows, the view likewise showing a portion of the standard of the structure which is not shown in said Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a group perspective view illustrating the base section of the standard, the main section thereof, and one of the containers or receptacles to be supported thereon.

Figure 5 is a detail vertical sectional view taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Figure 3, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Figure 6 is a vertical diametric sectional view through the upper portion of the standard of the structure.

The lamp stand structure embodying the invention includes a table indicated in general by the numeral 1 and having supporting legs 2 which may be of any desired number, and a top 3 which may be circular, rectangular, or of any other desired marginal contour. A drawer 4 is mounted in the upper portion of the table structure beneath the top 3 and may be employed to contain cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, or other smokers' articles, or it may be employed as a receptacle for various sewing articles and materials, depending upon the use to which the structure is to be put. Near their lower ends, the legs 2 of the table structure are braced by a shelf 5 which may support magazines, books, or other articles, and which is preferably either in itself of heavy metal or is provided on its under side with a filling of metal indicated by the numeral 6, designed to lessen the liability of the structure to be overturned or overbalanced.

Mounted upon the table structure 1 and supported by the top 3 thereof, is a standard which is indicated in general by the numeral 7 and which comprises a base section 8, a main section 9, and an upper section indicated by the numeral 10. The base section 8 may be of any ornamental design and has a flat under side which is disposed

upon the upper surface of the table top 3 and secured thereto by screws or other suitable fastening devices indicated by the numeral 11, as clearly shown in Figure 3 of the drawings. The upper end of the base section 8 preferably terminates in a head 12 which is preferably of circular contour and which has a flat upper face indicated by the numeral 13. The numeral 14 indicates a tubular conduit which extends upwardly axially through the base section 8 and is provided at its lower end with a circumscribing flange 15 which is preferably countersunk in the under side of the said section 8 and secured by screws or other suitable fastening elements 16. The main standard section 9 is formed axially with a bore 17 through which the conduit 14 extends, and for a purpose which will presently be explained, the standard section 9 is rotatable about the said conduit. Generally speaking, the lower end of the standard section 9 rests upon the upper side of the head 12 of the fixed base section 8 of the standard, the lower end portion of the said standard section 9 being enlarged to provide a base 18 of substantially the same diameter as the head 12 of the standard section 8.

The upper section 10 of the standard 7 is fitted onto the upper end of the conduit 14, as clearly shown in Figure 6 of the drawings and may be adhesively secured thereto. The numeral 20 indicates a conductor cord which is led through the conduit 14 and electrically connected with the light socket 21 of the lamp which is supported by and upon the upper section 10 of the standard and which is indicated in general by the numeral 22. The lower end of the bore of the conduit 14 communicates with the inner end of a bore 23 formed in the table top 3 and opens through one edge of the said top, the conductor cord being led to and connected with any convenient socket and being provided, for this purpose, with a plug (not shown). The section 10 is, as stated, fitted upon the upper end of the conduit 14 and, by the pin 19, is fixed with relation to said conduit. The numeral 24 indicates a washer which is fixed by pins 24′ to the conduit 14 and supported upon the upper end of the section 9 of the standard, and the lower end of the section 10 in turn, rests upon this washer. In this manner, the section 9 of the standard is prevented from upward displacement and is yet free to rotate, as previously stated.

The articles of utility, such for example as the ash trays, match holder and the like, and the means whereby they may be separably connected with the standard 7 and supported thereon, will now be described. The flat upper face 13 of the base section 8 of the standard is formed with a diametric relatively shallow recess 24, the side walls of which are parallel, the recess opening at its opposite ends at diametrically opposite points in the circumference of the head 12 of the said section 8. A sheet metal wear plate 25 of oblong rectangular form is disposed within the recess 24 and provided midway between its ends with an opening 26 to accommodate the conduit 14, and the said wear plate is provided at its longitudinal edges with upstanding flanges 27 which rest against and are flush at their upper edges with the opposite side walls of the said recess. The flanges are notched adjacent opposite ends, as indicated by the numeral 28, and the flat upper face 13 of the standard section 8 is formed in its said face at opposite sides of the recess 24, with arcuate grooves 29 concentric to the openings 26, the inner ends of the grooves registering with the notches 28 in the flanges 27 of the wear plate 25, and the opposite ends of the grooves being closed to provide shoulders indicated by the numeral 30. Secured to the under face of the base portion 18 of the main section 9 of the pedestal is a circular metal plate 31 having an opening 32 located centrally thereof and in registration with the bore 17 of the said section 9. Studs 33 are provided upon the under side of the plate 31 at diametrically opposite sides of the opening 32 and the studs are so positioned that when the section 9 of the standard is fitted onto the conduit 14, the studs 33 may be brought into position engaging in the grooves 29 and, through rotative adjustment of the section 9, may be caused to enter or leave these grooves, and in the latter instance, to extend above the surface of the wear plate 25 and nearly in contact with said plate, as best shown in Figure 3 of the drawings. As previously stated, the articles of utility which are to be supported by the standard, may vary in their character and inasmuch as they are in every event provided with the same character of attaching means, a description of one will suffice for all. In Figure 4, for example, there is shown an ash tray which is indicated in general by the numeral 34 and which comprises a bowl 35 provided at one side of its rim with an upstanding shank portion 36 having an outwardly radially extending flat arm 37. The arm 37 is of a width to be snugly and slidably receivable within the channel formed by the wear plate 25 and its flanges 27, and the outer end of the arm, which end is to abut the conduit 14, is formed with a substantially semi-circular recess or notch 38 which is intended to embrace one side of the conduit 14 when the arm is slid into the said channel of the wear plate, it being understood that the plate 31 covers the upper side of the said channel, so that the arm

37 is at such time confined between the upper surface of the plate 25 and the under surface of the plate 31. An arcuate notch 39 is formed in one longitudinal edge of the arm 37 and, when the arm is properly fitted into place in the channel of the wear plate, registers at its open end with the open end of the respective groove 29 or, more specifically, with the respective notch 28. Before inserting the arms 37 of the pair of articles of utility to be supported by the standard, into the channel of the wear plate 25, the standard section 9 is rotated so as to bring the studs 33 into engagement in the grooves 29. The arms are then fitted into place until their notched ends 38 abut against the opposite sides of the conduit 14, whereupon the standard section 9 is rotated in the reverse direction until the studs 33 engage in the inner ends of the notches 39 in the said arms. Such engagement will serve to securely lock the articles in place upon the support and prevent their accidental disengagement. However, should it be desired to substitute an article of utility for another of a different kind, this may be readily done by rotatably adjusting the said standard section 9 and withdrawing the arm of the article which is to be removed, from engagement with the standard.

It will now be evident that in accordance with the principles of the invention, various articles of utility such for example as ash trays, match holders, pin cushions, flower holders, etc., may be selectively mounted upon the standard and supported at the opposite sides thereof so as to be within convenient reach of one seated near the lamp 22. Therefore, the support for the lamp proper serves not only its original purpose, in the present invention, but it serves the further purpose of supporting various receptacles or containers or other articles of utility, without occupying more space than would be occupied by the table structure and standard alone, or, indeed, by any ordinary stand lamp or floor lamp.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

1. In a stand of the class described, a standard comprising a relatively fixed base section, a member upstanding therefrom, a second section rotatably fitting the said member, an article of utility having an arm extending therefrom and removably fitted between the adjacent ends of the standard sections, and means upon the rotatable section of the standard for coaction with the said arm of the article, in one position of rotative adjustment of the last mentioned standard section, to prevent withdrawal of the arm.

2. In a stand of the class described, a standard comprising a relatively fixed base section, a member upstanding therefrom, a second section rotatably fitting the said member, an article of utility having an arm extending therefrom and removably fitted between the adjacent ends of the standard sections, said arm having a notch therein, and a stud upon the rotatable section of the standard at the said end thereof for engagement in the said notch in the said arm of the article, in one position of rotative adjustment of the last mentioned standard section, whereby to prevent withdrawal of the arm.

3. In a stand of the class described, a standard comprising a relatively fixed base section, a member upstanding therefrom, a second section rotatably fitting the said member, the upper end of the base section having a recess therein, an article of utility having an arm extending therefrom and removably fitted within the recess and between the adjacent ends of the sections, said arm having a notch therein, and a stud upon the rotatable section of the standard for engagement in the said notch, in one position of rotative adjustment of the last mentioned standard section, to prevent withdrawal of the arm.

4. In a stand of the class described, a standard comprising a relatively fixed base section having a recess in its upper end extending diametrically thereof, the said end of the said base section having an arcuate groove in its said upper end opening at one end into the recess and closed at its other end, the groove being concentric to the axis of the said base section, a member upstanding from the base section in axial alinement therewith, a second standard section rotatably fitting the said member, an article of utility having an arm extending therefrom and removably fitted within the recess between the meeting ends of the said sections, the said arm having a notch for registration with the said groove, and a stud upon the rotatable section of the standard for engagement in the groove to permit of insertion of the arm into the recess, in one position of rotative adjustment of the second mentioned section of the standard, and means for engagement in the said notch in the arm, in another position of rotative adjustment of the said section of the standard, to in the latter instance prevent withdrawal of the arm.

5. A stand of the class described comprising a table structure including supporting legs and a top, a standard comprising a base section fixed upon the top of the table structure, a conduit upstanding axially through and from the base section of the standard, the table top having a bore in communication with the lower end of the conduit, a second standard section rotatably fitted upon the said conduit, a lamp supported at the upper end of the standard, a conductor cord

led through the bore in the table top and through the conduit to the said lamp, an article of utility having an arm removably fitted between the lower end of the rotatable section of the standard and the upper end of the base section thereof, and coacting means upon the rotatable section of the standard and upon the arm for locking the arm against withdrawal in one position of rotation of the said rotatable standard section.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HARRY C. DINDINGER. [L. S.]