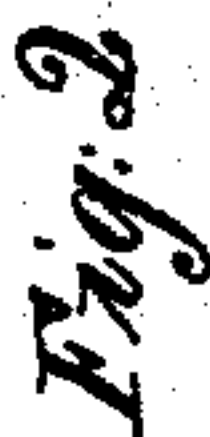


F. E. Wilke,  
Camera Stand,

*Patented Aug. 13, 1867.*



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# United States Patent Office.

F. E. WILKE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 67,830, dated August 13, 1867.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA-STAND.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, F. E. WILKE, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented a new and improved Photographic Camera-Stand; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of my improved camera-stand, the plane of section being indicated by the line  $x x$ , fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same, the plane of section being indicated by the line  $y y$ , fig. 1. Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new device or support for photographic cameras, which is so constructed that the camera can be raised or lowered and set at any desired angle with the greatest facility and accuracy.

It consists, first, in the use of a vertical screw, the head of which supports the upper or sliding portion of the support, and which passes through a nut that is arranged in the lower stationary portion of the support. By turning the screw, the upper portion can be raised or lowered to any desired height, and with it the camera which rests thereon.

My invention consists, second, in the construction and arrangement of the device for setting the camera at an incline. In this a horizontal screw is swivelled into the sliding-frame, and operates a sliding-nut, by which one or more arms which are hinged to the said sliding-frame, and the free ends of which rest upon said nuts, are moved, so that their free ends are raised and lowered as far as desired. These bars are arranged under the hinged plate upon which the camera stands, and the latter is thus operated as desired.

A represents the stationary frame or support of a camera-stand, made of wood or other suitable material in the usual manner. On its inside are arranged vertical grooved or other guides B, in which corresponding tongued or other guides C slide, which are part of the sliding-frame D. In the upper part of the frame A is secured a cross-bar, E, in which a nut, F, is firmly and stationarily secured. G is a vertical screw, made of wood or other suitable material, and is swivelled or hung in a cross-bar,  $a$ , of the sliding-frame, and which fits through the nut F, as is clearly shown in the drawings. On the screw G is mounted a pinion, H, which meshes into a gear-wheel, I, which is mounted on a shaft, J, as shown. The latter has its bearings in the sliding-frame, and is provided with a crank,  $b$ , or other suitable device, whereby it may be easily revolved. Thereby the screw G is turned in the nut, and the distance between the cross-bars E and  $a$  can thus be increased or diminished, or the sliding-frame A raised or lowered with ease.

It will be understood, from the following description, that the sliding-frame rests upon and is supported only by the screw G, and as shoulders  $c c$  are formed on the screw above and below the cross-bar  $a$ , it is clear that, as the screw is turned, the sliding-frame must be raised or lowered. By the use of the screw, the camera, which stands upon the sliding-frame, can be accurately adjusted to any desired height, while in the usual camera-stands ratchet-wheels are employed, whereby no very great accuracy of adjustment can be obtained. On top of the frame D is arranged a horizontal screw, K, which is swivelled to the same in the manner shown in fig. 1, and which can be turned by a crank or handle,  $d$ . L is a sliding-nut, which is fitted around the screw K', and which is guided between grooved pieces  $e e$ , which are arranged stationary on the sliding-frame, as is clearly shown in fig. 2, and which prevent the said nut from revolving, but not from sliding. M M are bars, which are pivoted or hinged near that end of the frame D in which the screw K is swivelled, their pivoting points being at about the same height with the axis of the screw K. Their free ends rest upon the nut L, as is clearly shown in fig. 1. N is a plate, which is hinged to the top of the frame D on that side which is opposite to that on which the bars M are pivoted. The free end of this plate rests upon that of the bars M, as shown in fig. 1. It will be seen that by turning the screw K, so that the nut L is moved towards the handle of the screw, the free ends of the bars M must be raised, as the nut moves below them towards their pivoting points, increasing their angle of inclination the nearer it approaches the latter. The free end of the plate N is thus also raised, and its inclination increased, and with it that of the camera, which stands upon the plate N. By turning the screw K in the opposite direction, the nut will move towards the hinges of the plate N, and the latter will thus be brought nearer to a level position.

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

1. The device for raising and lowering the sliding-frame of a camera-stand, which consists of a vertical screw, G, which is held between the cross-heads E and  $\alpha$ , which are part of the stationary and sliding-frames respectively, said screw being operated by means of gear-wheels H and I, and by a handle, b, on a shaft, J, all as set forth.

2. The device for placing the plate N, and the camera which is supported by it, into an inclined position, said device consisting of the arrangement and combination with each other of the screw K, sliding-nut L, pivoted arms M, and hinged plate N, all made and operating substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The raising and lowering device of a camera-stand, in combination with the device for inclining the camera, when the same are made substantially as herein shown and described, and when operated by means of the screws G and K, respectively, as set forth.

F. E. WILKE.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA.

ALEX. F. ROBERTS.