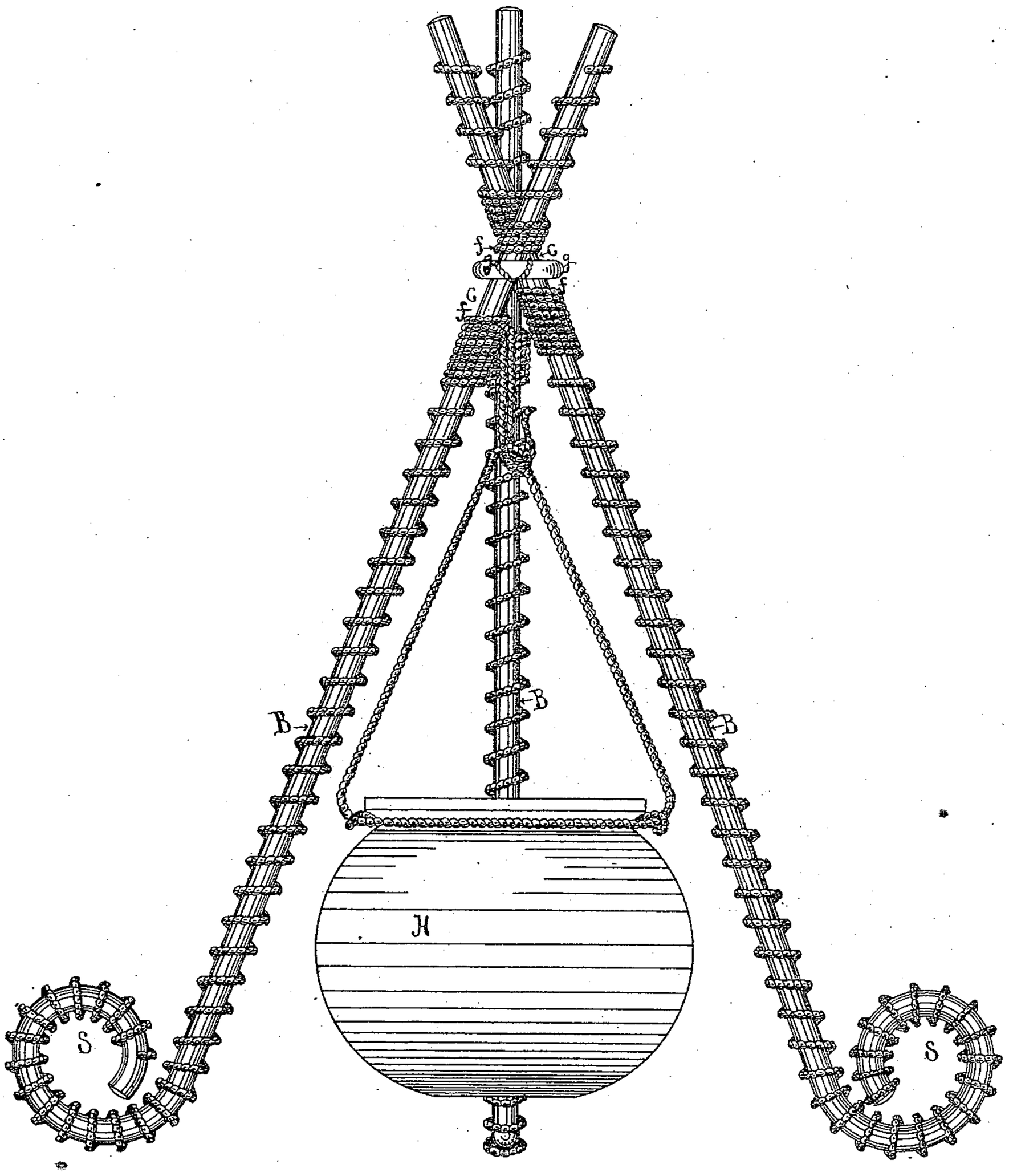
2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

J. H. BIGELOW.

Wire-Stand.

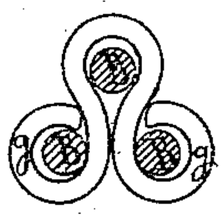
No. 161,199. Patented March 23, 1875.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
John Eberane
Wm. S. Brown

Fig. 3.



Inventor
J. H. Bigelow

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J. H. BIGELOW.

Wire-Stand.

No. 161,199.

Patented March 23, 1875.

Fig. 2

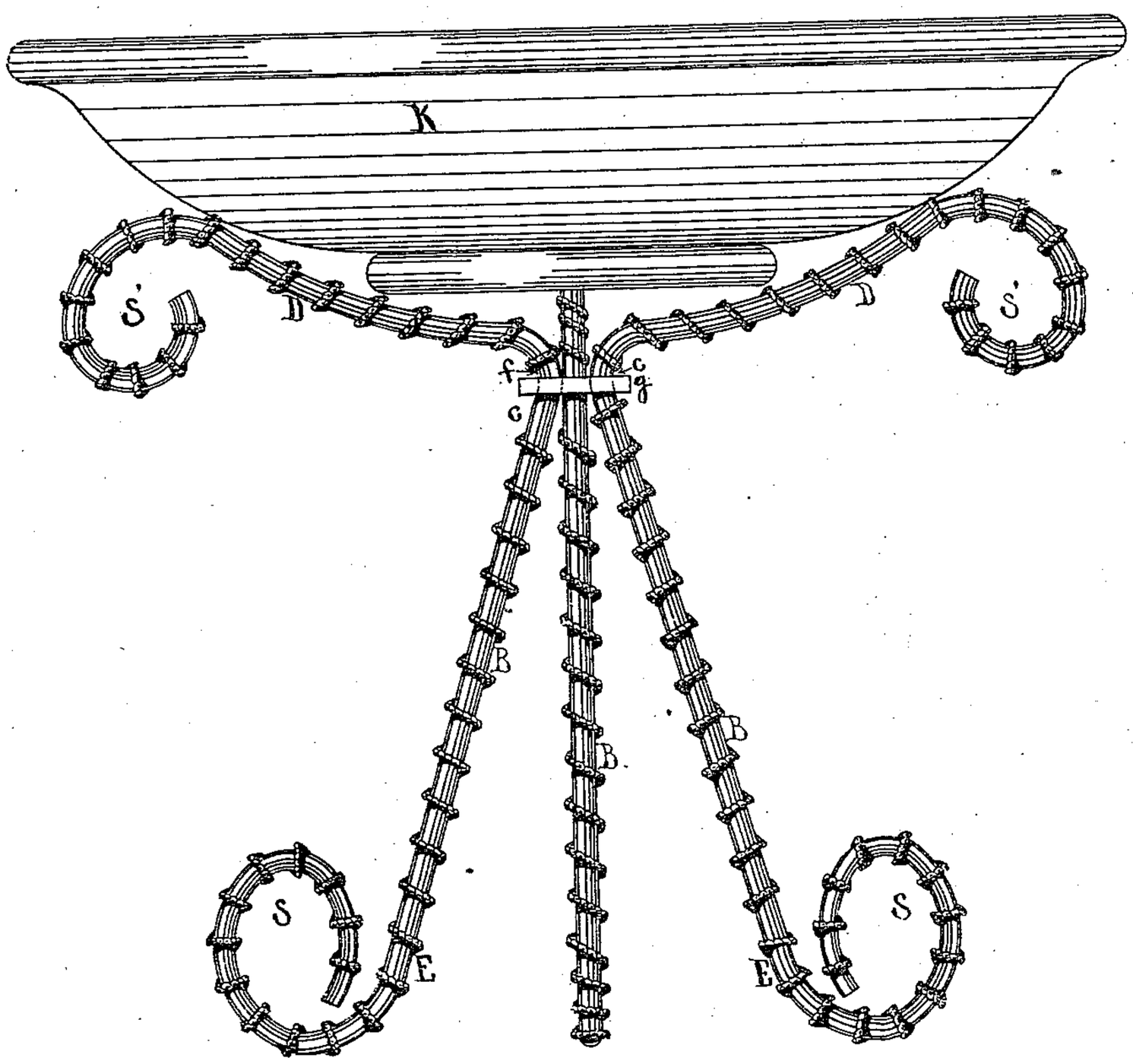
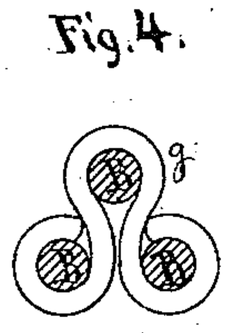


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONAH H. BIGELOW, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WIRE-STANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **161,199**, dated March 23, 1875; application filed February 26, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAH H. BIGELOW, of the city and county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Stands, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of one of my improved wire-stands, as made of peculiar wire-covered wire, and having the three supporting-shafts loosely connected by a three-eyed link, each eye forming a portion of the wire encircling one of the necks, between shoulders, produced by a division of the covering-wire, or by the application of the covering-wire in two or more separate parts or pieces. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of one of my improved wire-stands, as made of peculiar wire-covered wire, and having the three curved shafts, arms, and legs, rigidly connected by means substantially like those connecting the shafts of the stand before referred to. Fig. 3 represents a plan of the link as loosely connecting the ends of the shafts of the stand, shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 represents a plan of the similar link, as rigidly connecting the necks of the shafts of the stand, shown in Fig. 2.

My invention consists of certain new and useful improvements in wire stands, which are made of wire-covered wire, such as herein described, and having the supporting-shafts B, or these and the arms D, and legs E, and the feet or scrolls S′, suitably covered, and the shafts or some other part connected by means of loosely or rigidly fitting links *g*, which may bear against shoulders *f*, and which encircle the necks *c*, produced as described, and all the parts soldered or cemented together. The rigidly-connecting links are soldered to the necks *c*, but the loosely-connecting links are constructed so open or so much larger in their neck-encircling orifices than are the necks *c*, that the melted metal in the dipping process will not unite the necks and links together, and the loosely-connected shafts are free to move or to swing and be set in any desired position. The wire-covered wire of which these stands are made is prepared or produced by first forming the wire, which is to be suitably covered with the spiral of wire, into the desired shape, as, for instance, with one or both ends of a scroll-form, and otherwise curved, as clearly shown in the shafts, or in these and the arms and legs of the stands shown in Figs. 1 and 2; second, by winding a spiral of one or more plain or twisted wires onto a mandrel or rod, about two sizes by wire gage smaller in diameter than the previously-formed wire, upon which the spiral is to be applied, and removing the spiral from the mandrel; third, by sleeving or pushing the said spiral of wire onto the straight, curved, or scroll formation of central wire, and onto all the curves thereof; and, fourth, when necks are to be formed by which to connect two or more of the thus wire-covered wires by a link, as described, either dividing the spiral of wire, or applying the spiral in two separate pieces, and leaving an open space or neck, *c*, between the two parts or shoulders of the spiral thus applied; and, fifth, by immersing the thus wire-covered wire in a bath of melted tin or other similar metal, as is usual in finishing wire goods, which solders or cements the covering wire or wires to the central wire, and gives the whole of the thus wire-covered wire a superior finish. This said wire-covered wire is in no sense wound wire, for the wire on which the spiral of covering wire is wound is removed, and the covering-wire is applied to a larger wire, and besides this, it is impractical, and would be very expensive, to wind wire onto a scroll or curve.

I have described the cheapest and best process of covering one wire with another wire or wires, and stands or other articles made of my said wire-covered wire will be cheaper than those made of common wound wire, and they will be better and more perfectly finished, as there is no bending of the wires to break the soldering of one to the other, to create roughness, after the stands or other articles or the the parts thereof have been formed, as described.

Some of my improved wire stands, which are made of the said wire-covered wire, and with the shouldered necks *c*, and connected

by links *g*, as described, are so constructed as to support and carry a suspended vase or globe, H, or other article, as a receptacle for flowers, of which Fig. 1 is a fair representation, and some of my said wire-covered wire stands are constructed substantially as shown in Fig. 2, with arms D, and upper scrolls S′, and so as to support a card rack or basket, *k*, or a bowl or plate upon the arms. The stand shown in Fig. 2 is intended to be used either end upward, the scrolls S′ becoming the feet when inverted.

The links *g* are first formed as shown, then opened and placed upon the necks *c* of the shafts, between the shoulders *f*, and then closed around the necks, thus connecting the shafts.

As to the material of which the stand is formed I make no claim thereto in this instance, having an application on file in which the same invention is shown and specifically claimed. I am aware that a tripod-stand for hanging a basket of flowers between the three fixed straight shafts has been long known and in use, and that a similar wire device for suspending a watch or other article was patented to W. F. Collier, July 16, 1872, but I am not aware that a tripod or other form of wire stand has ever been made of wire-covered wire, such as I have described, and with connecting-necks *c*, and shoulders *f* as end bearings, produced by dividing the covering-wire, or by applying said covering-wire in two parts or divisions, and by rigidly or loosely connecting links encircling said necks, and, therefore, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not claim broadly a tripod-stand, or this with fixed shafts or legs; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A wire stand constructed of wire-covered wire, such as herein described, and having the shafts B formed with shouldered necks *c*, produced by divisions of the covering-wire, and connected by links *g*, encircling the necks between the shoulders *f*, substantially as described.

2. The link *g*, constructed as described, in combination with necks *c*, and the shoulders *f* of the shafts B, of said wire-covered wire, and connecting the shafts, substantially as described.

JONAH H. BIGELOW.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. CRANE,

WM. S. BROWN.