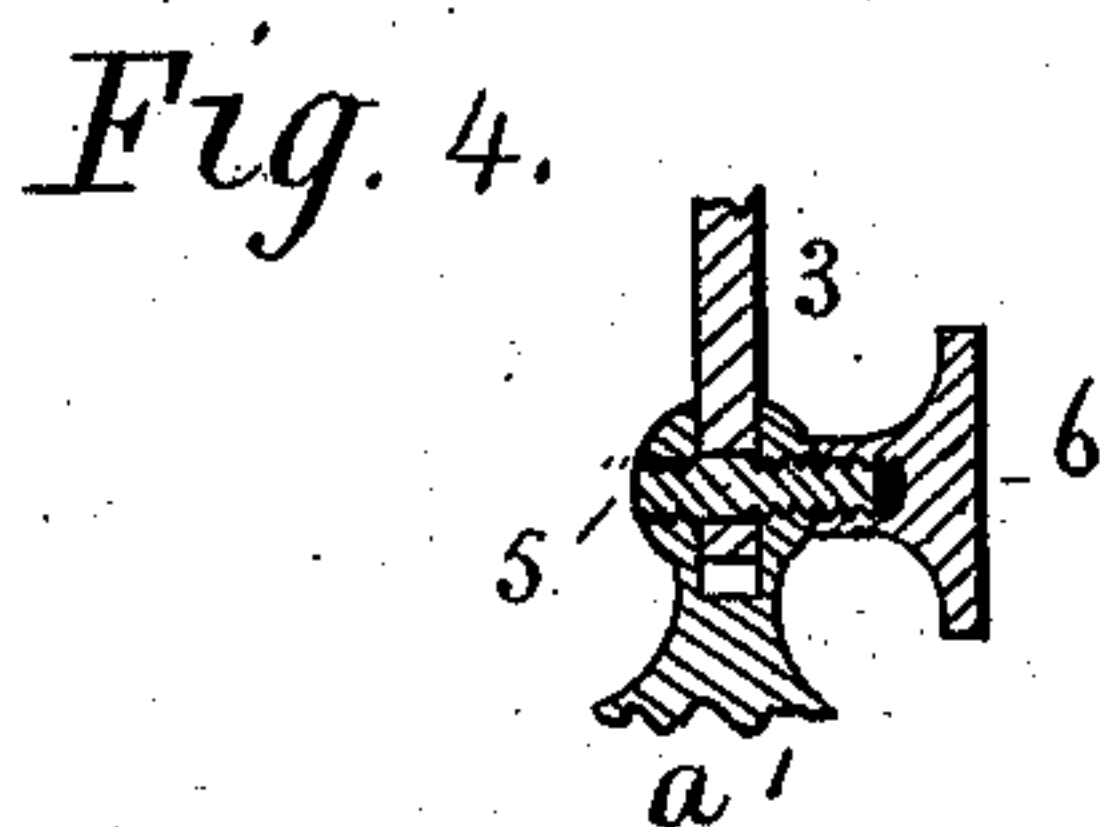
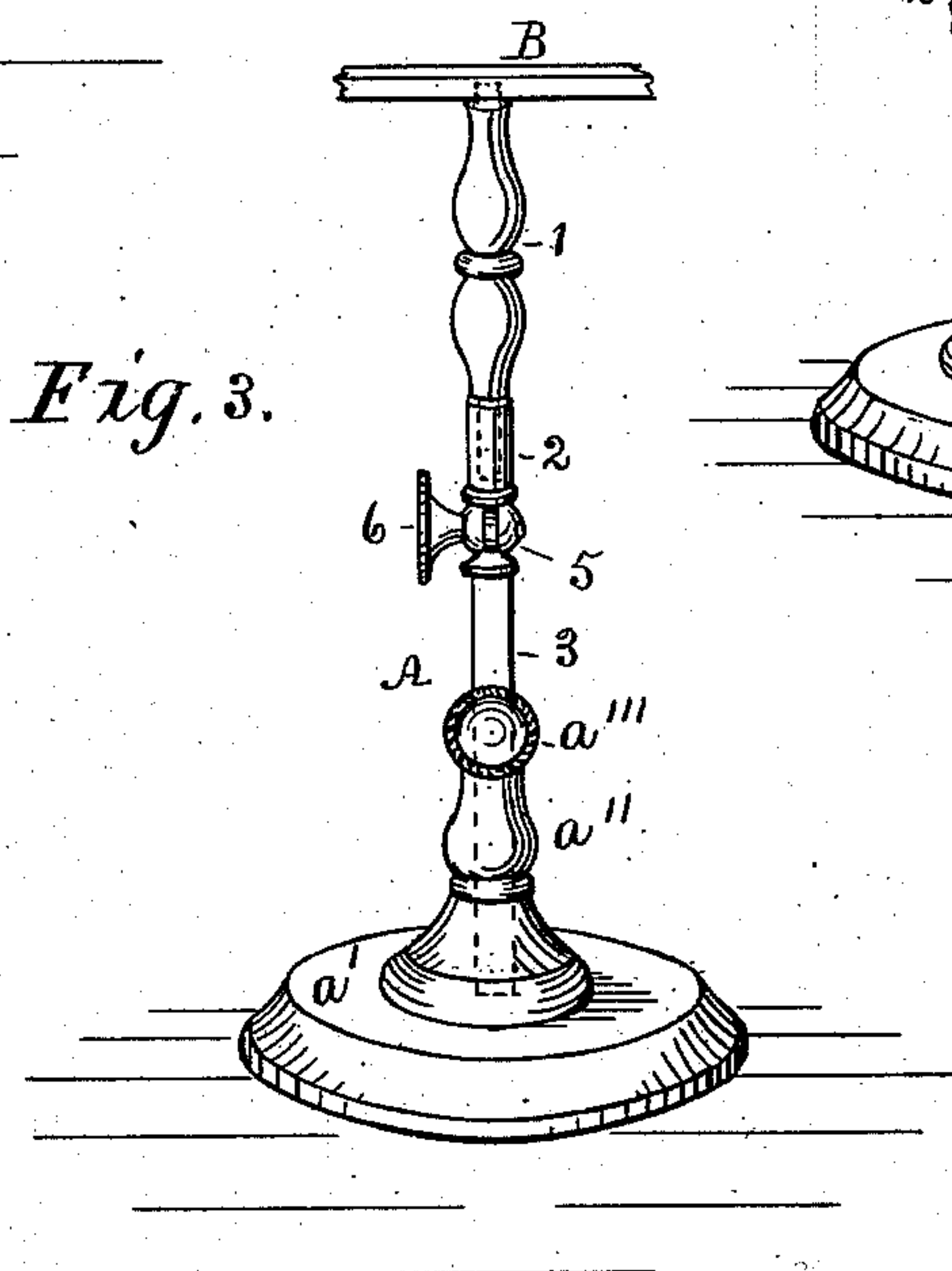
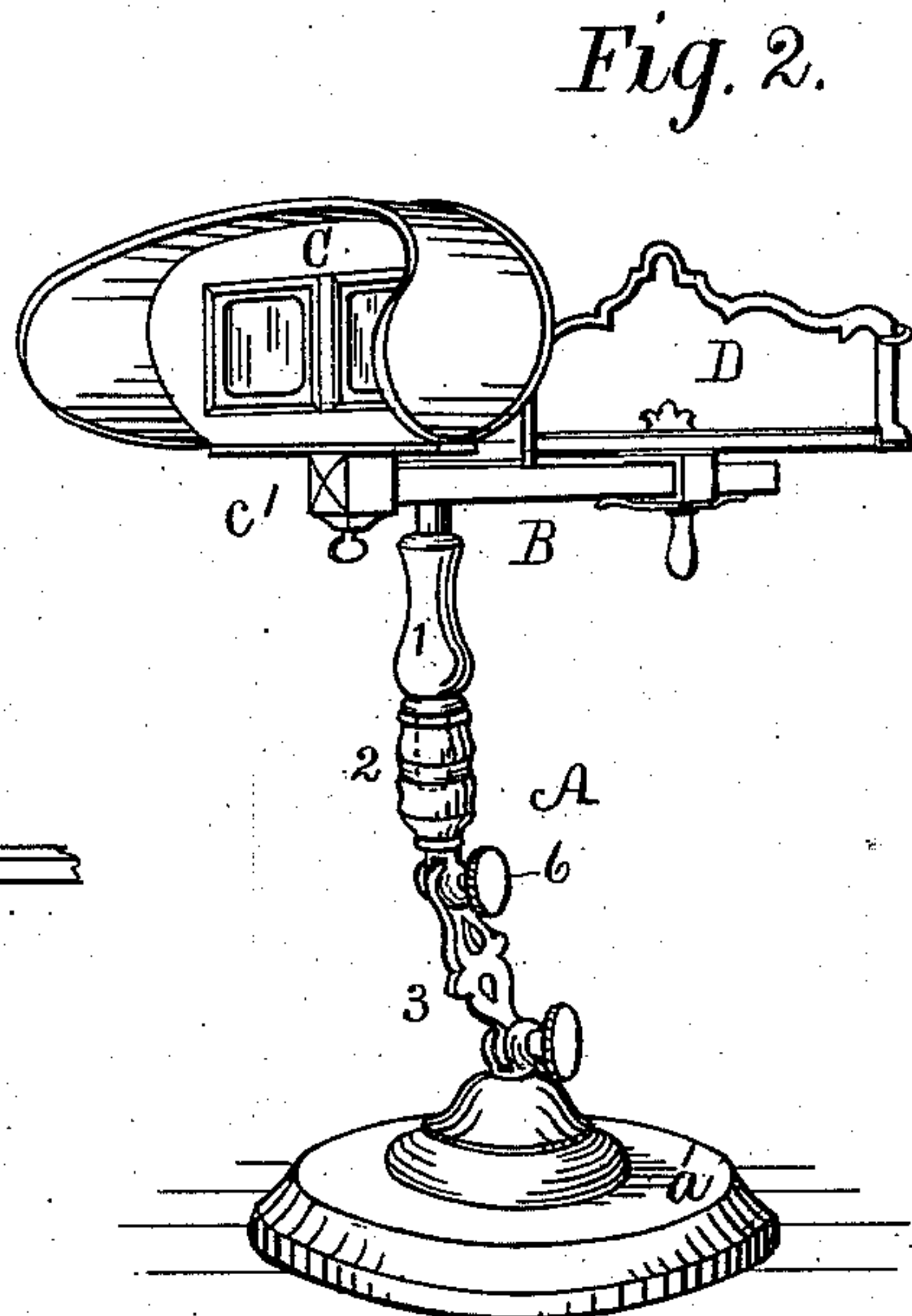
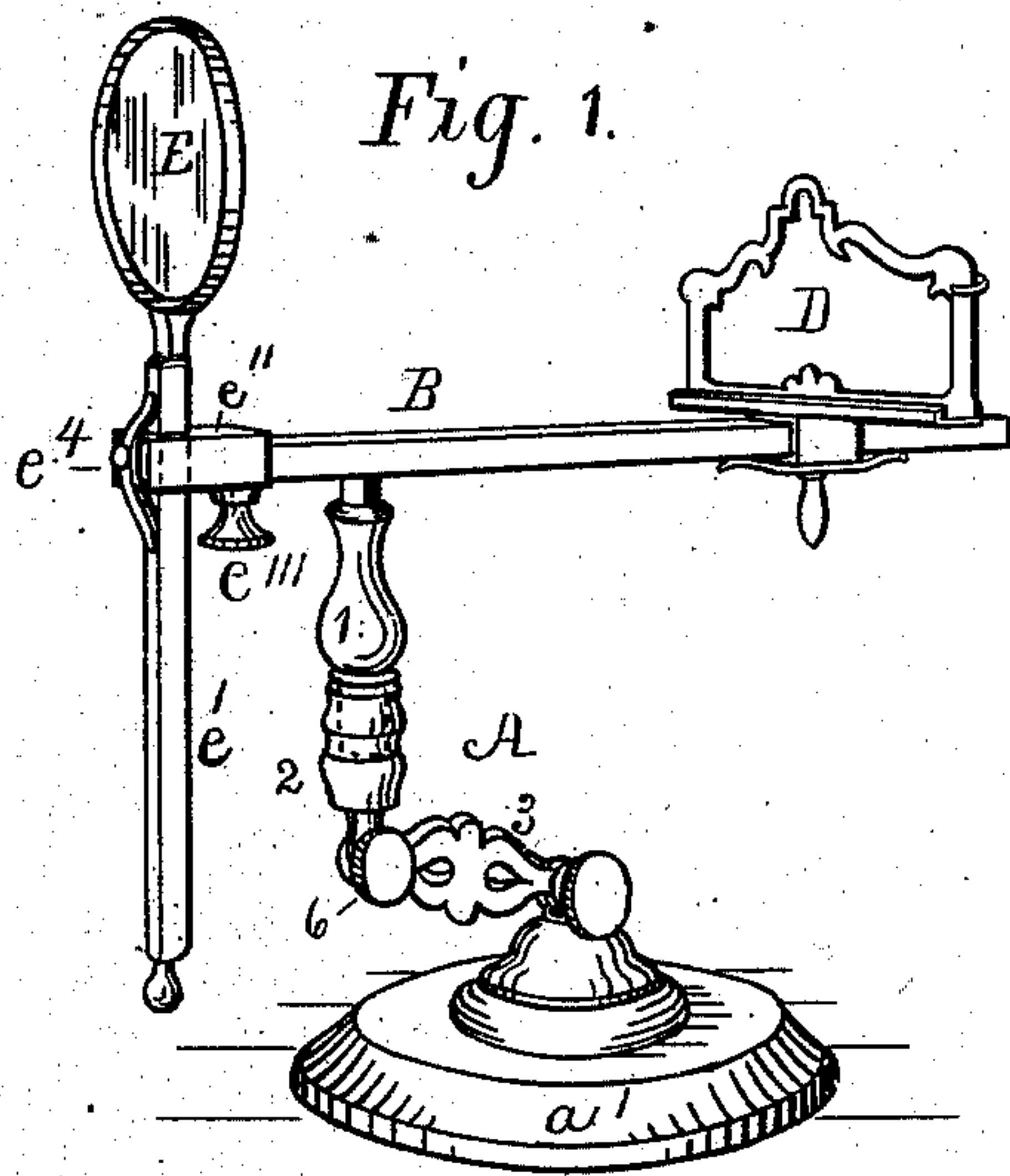


J. CREMER.

Stand for Stereoscopes and Graphoscopes.

No. 163,000.

Patented May 11, 1875.



Witnesses:

Benj Morison  
Wm H. Morison.

Inventor:

James Cremer



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CREMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN STANDS FOR STEREOSCOPES AND GRAPHOSCOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 163,000, dated May 11, 1875; application filed April 14, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES CREMER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in the Stands for Stereoscopes and Graphoscopes, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to afford a portable holder for supporting in an adjustable manner either a stereoscope or a graphoscope upon a table or other suitable platform in such a manner that any desirable vertical, horizontal, or inclined movements may be readily given to the said supported instrument, and so, also, that the supporting-stem of said holder may readily be parted so as to afford a handle, whereby the instrument can be held in one's hand, as may at any time be desired, and returned to stand again, as will be fully and clearly described herein, with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the portable stand embodying my invention and supporting a graphoscopic lens upon the picture-holder. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same portable stand supporting the stereoscopic shade and lenses upon the said picture-holder. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modification of the stem of the stand. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of the adjusting hinge-joint of the stem of the stand.

The stem A of the stand consists of three parts—viz., the handle 1 of the graphoscope or stereoscope, the socket 2, and the bar 3, which connects with the base *a'* of the stand. The upper end of the handle 1 is permanently and rigidly secured to the under side of the bar B of the instrument and picture-holder; and its lower end is slightly tapered, so that it can be tightly pressed into the corresponding socket in the upper end of the part 2. The lower end of part 2 is globular in form, and is slit from its bottom upward, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) and bored transversely through the centers of the remaining disks at right angles to said slit. The upper end of part 3 is flattened to fit the width of the slit in the globular end of part 2, and made circular at its edge to correspond with the circular edges of the two disks, between which it is fitted, and also bored transversely through its center

to correspond with the diameters of the holes in the two disks, one of which latter is screw-cut, (see Fig. 4;) and through the said round holes, when adjusted opposite to each other, a corresponding pin, 5, is inserted, the entering end of the latter being screw-cut to fit the screw-cut hole in the one disk, and the other end also screw-cut, and made long enough to project sufficiently from the outside of its disk, to receive a screw-cut thumb-and-finger nut, 6, whereby the lap-joint between the ends of the parts 2 and 3 can be tightened and loosened at pleasure. The lower end of 3, in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, is articulated to the base *a'* of the stand by a lap-joint, constructed and operating precisely in the same manner as the joint just described for connecting the parts 2 and 3, excepting only that the slit globular part is the upper end of a short stem permanently fixed with its slit in the upper end thereof, as shown in said figures.

In Fig. 3 the part 3 is a straight rectangular bar, which is fitted to slide vertically in a corresponding vertically-arranged hole in the center of the base *a'*, and a short stem, *a''*, fixed permanently thereon, as represented in the figure. A set-screw, *a'''*, having a thumb-and-finger head, as represented in the figure, enables the operator to either fix or move the stem and adjust it at any position with facility, as may be desired.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the elevating and lowering of the instruments supported on the stand are effected by simply straightening the stem, as represented in Fig. 2, or crooking it, as represented in Fig. 1, for the respective purposes; and in either of the two forms the hinge-joint which connects the two parts 2 and 3 enables the operator to adjust and fix firmly the instrument, whether it be a stereoscope or a graphoscope on the bar B at any angle in a vertical plane that may be desired, while any lateral direction may be given by simply rotating the handle 1 either to the right or left in its socket in the upper end of the part 2; and, moreover, the handle 1 being fixed permanently and rigidly to the bar B, the same, together with what it carries, may be lifted freely off from the stand, and so held thereby if at any time it may be desirable.

The bar B is straight, about twelve inches



long, and of rectangular section, either solid or hollow, and near its fronting end is secured permanently and rigidly at right angles to the handle 1.

The stereoscope shade and lenses C are constructed and united together in the usual form and manner, and has fixed rigidly to the under side of the shade a metallic socket, C', with a thumb-and-finger set-screw. The instrument C is applied and secured to the bar B at the pleasure of the operator by slipping the said socket onto the front end of the bar B, and then securing it firmly thereto by the said set-screw, as represented in Fig. 2. The picture-frame D is slipped onto the longer arm of B in the usual manner. The lens E for graphoscopic purposes is secured between two metallic rings of sheet metal, one of which has a straight, hollow bar,  $e'$ , of rectangular section, rigidly attached; and this bar  $e'$  is fitted to slide up and down at right angles to a socket-piece,  $e''$ , which is slipped onto the front end of the bar B, and secured by a screw,  $e'''$ , when the said lens E is substituted for the stereoscope-shade and lenses C, as represented in Fig. 1. The sliding bar  $e'$  is held steadily in a square opening in the socket  $e''$  by the pressure of a spring,  $e^4$ , attached to the end of the socket-piece  $e''$ . (See Fig. 1.)

It will be understood without any further description that either the graphoscopic lens E or the stereoscopic lenses and shade C can be used alternately upon the same stand at the pleasure of the operator; that any desirable elevation or depression, as well as any inclinations or horizontal movements of the instrument on the stand  $a'$ , may be given with perfect facility; and, moreover, that the instrument, with the picture, which may be placed in the frame D on the bar B, may be readily lifted out of the socket-piece 2 of the stem A of the stand  $a'$  by taking hold of the handle 1, and thus enable the operator to use it without the stand, and return it to the latter when desirable.

I claim as my invention—

The adjustable stand for stereoscopes and graphoscopes, consisting of the handle 1, the socket-piece 2, the clamping hinge-joint 6, and the base  $a'$ , the said parts being constructed and arranged substantially in the manner described, for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

JAMES CREMER.

Witnesses:

BENJ. MORISON,  
WM. H. MORISON.