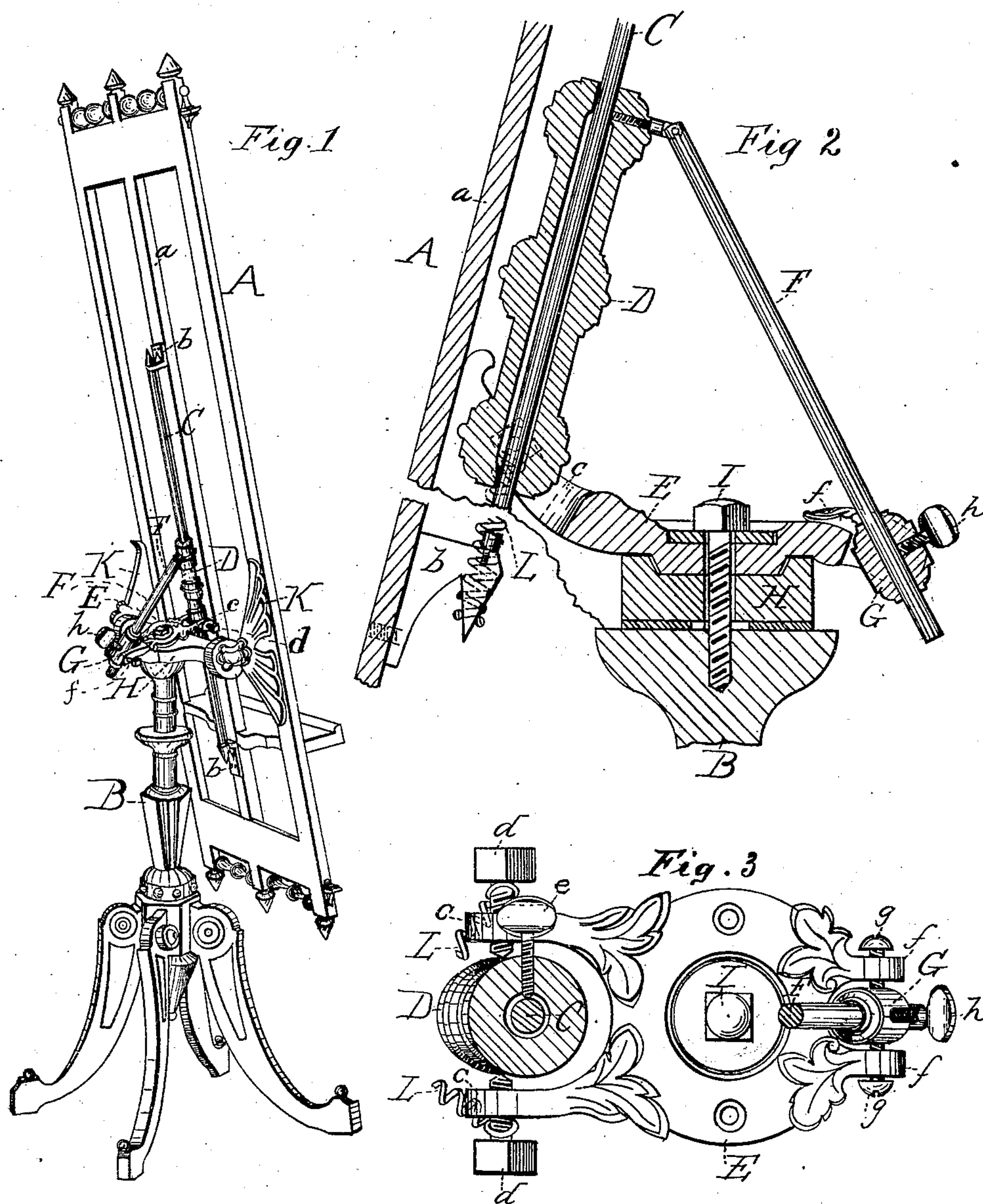


(Model.)

A. H. SOUKUP.  
Easel.

No. 237,919.

Patented Feb. 15, 1881.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ISIDOR SOUKOP, OF SAME PLACE.

## EASEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,919, dated February 15, 1881.

Application filed October 8, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. SOUKUP, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Easels, of which the following is a specification.

The object I have in view is to produce an easel-stand for pictures and looking-glasses, so that they can be adjusted to any desired height and angle, and can be readily turned or revolved on the stand, whereby the picture on the easel can be brought into the best light or the looking-glass can be shifted to the most advantageous position.

My invention consists in the peculiar devices and combinations of devices employed by me to accomplish this object, as fully hereinafter explained, and pointed out by the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an easel embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a vertical section through a portion of the same; and Fig. 3, a horizontal section through the adjusting devices.

Like letters denote corresponding parts in all three figures.

A is an easel-frame, and B the stand upon which the easel is supported, such stand being preferably a single standard with legs which rest on the floor.

To the center strip *a* of the easel are secured two small bracket-irons, *b*, in which are screwed the ends of a metal rod, C, which is thus secured rigidly to the easel. This rod slides through a sleeve, D, which at or near its lower end is pivoted between the lugs *c* of a metal plate, E, preferably by means of pointed screws *d*, which set into countersinks in the sides of such sleeve. The sleeve D is provided with a thumb set-screw, *e*, by means of which the rod C can be fixed at any point of adjustment therein. To the upper end of this sleeve, on its rear side, is jointed a brace-rod, F, which passes through a short sleeve or collar, G, pivoted between lugs *f* on the rear side of the plate E opposite the lugs *c*, preferably by set-screws *g*. The pivoted collar G has a thumb set-screw, *h*, to fix the brace-rod at any point of adjustment.

The plate E is secured by wood-screws to the

center of a cross-bar, H, which rests upon the top of the stand B. A screw-bolt, I, passes loosely through the plate E and cross-bar H, and is screwed into the head of the stand B. A washer is placed under the head of this bolt, and another washer is placed between the cross-bar and the standard, so that the plate and cross-bar can be readily turned around upon the standard, carrying the easel with them.

To the ends of the cross-bar H are pivoted arms K, which bear against the side pieces of the easel-frame A, and serve to steady the same laterally. These arms prevent the rod C from turning in the sleeve D, but they do not interfere with the adjustment of either the vertical position or the inclination of the easel.

The easel, it will be seen, can be moved vertically to any desired point by adjusting the rod C in the sleeve D, while the inclination of the easel is controlled by the adjustment of the brace-rod F in the pivoted collar G.

To assist in raising the easel and to prevent a sudden downward movement of the same when the thumb-screw *e* is loosened, I use a spiral spring, L, by which a connection is made between the stationary and moving parts at any suitable point, so as to draw upwardly on the easel. This connection is preferably made between the pivotal set-screws *d* and the lower bracket-iron *b*. The spring L is needed more particularly for looking-glasses, which are heavier than the easels; but if the easels are made with heavy frames this spring will be found very desirable.

For convenience of illustration an easel is shown in the drawings; but, as before stated, the invention is equally well applicable to looking-glasses. The frame of the looking-glass would be supported in the same manner as the easel is supported, with the exception that the bracket-irons would be secured to the upper and lower cross-pieces of the looking-glass frame.

As a modification of my invention, the easel or looking-glass could be provided with two rods instead of one, which would slide through two sleeves pivoted to the plate E, in which case the cross-bar and the pivoted arms would not be necessary.

What I claim as my invention, is—

1. An easel-frame, A, having a rod, C, secured at both ends to the back of the same, in combination with a sleeve, D, supported by a stand, the said rod being adapted to slide  
5 through the sleeve and to be held at any point by a set-screw, substantially as described and shown.
2. An easel-frame, A, having a rod, C, secured at both ends to the back of the same, in  
10 combination with a sleeve, D, pivoted to a plate swiveled upon a stand, said rod being adapted to slide through such pivoted sleeve, and to be held at any point by a set-screw, whereby the frame A can be raised and low-  
15 ered, and turned horizontally and vertically, substantially as described and shown.
3. An easel-frame, A, having a rod, C, secured at both ends to the back of the frame, in combination with a sleeve, D, supported by  
20 a stand, said rod being adapted to slide through such sleeve and to be held at any point by a set-screw, and the spiral spring L, substantially as described and shown, for the purpose tet forth.
4. In an easel, the combination, with the  
25 stand B and the plate E, swiveled thereon, of the frame A, having a rod, C, the sleeve D, pivoted to the plate E, brace-rod F, and pivoted collar G, substantially as described and shown.
5. In an easel, the combination, with the  
30 stand B and the frame A, pivoted to a plate swiveled on the stand and vertically adjustable upon its pivot, of the cross-bar H and pivoted arms K, substantially as described and  
35 shown.

ALBERT H. SOUKUP.

Witnesses:

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F. W. KASEHAGEN.