(No Model.)

L. B. MANLEY.

INKSTAND.

No. 481,408. Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 1

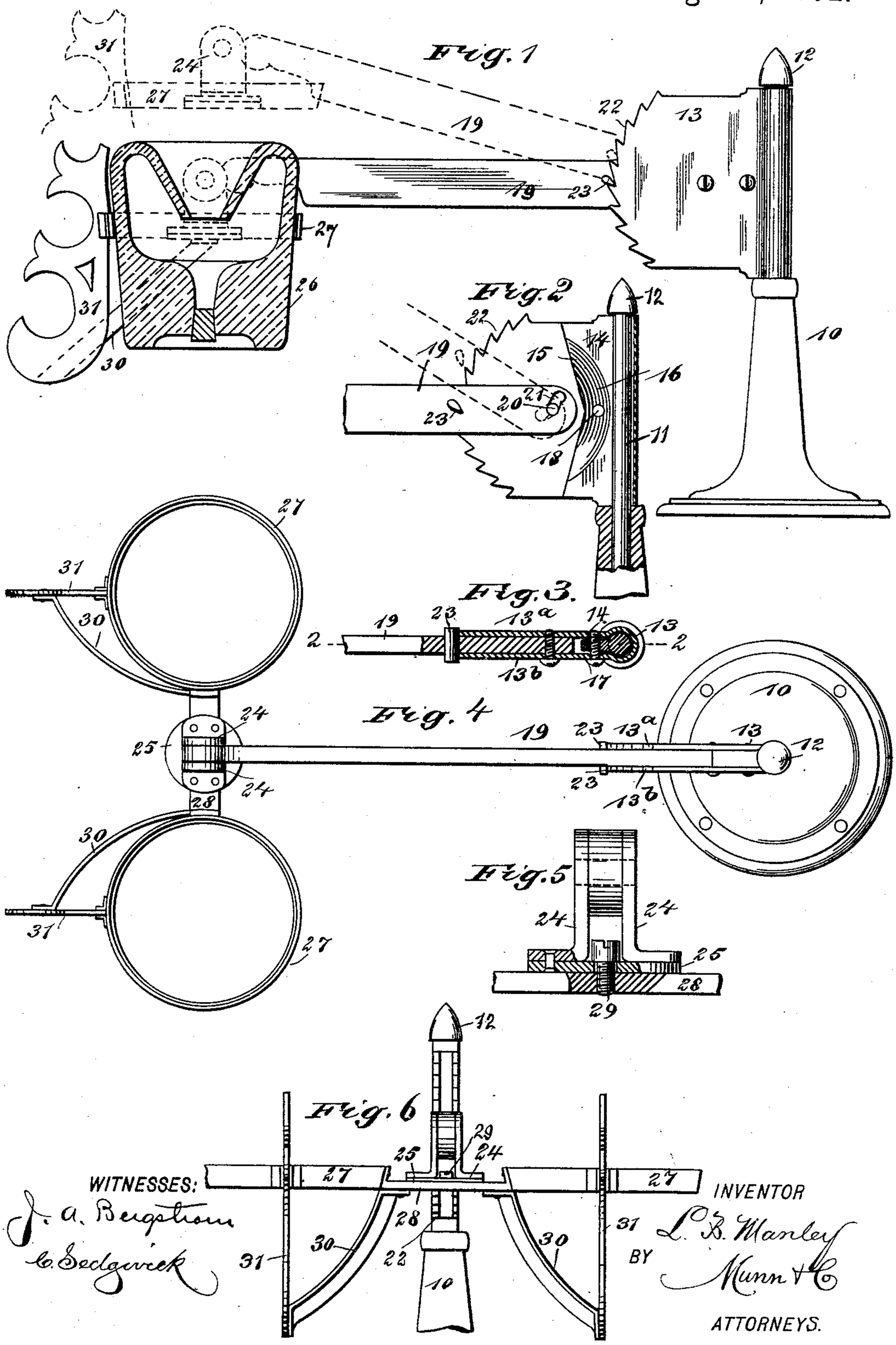

Fig. 2

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

WITNESSES:

J. A. Bergstrom

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

L. B. Manley

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LISTON BLISS MANLEY, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

INKSTAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,408, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed May 28, 1892. Serial No. 434,702. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LISTON BLISS MANLEY, of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Inkstands, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in inkstands, and has for its object to improve upon the construction of the inkstand for which Letters Patent were granted to myself February 16, 1892, No. 469,158, in such manner that the inkstand will be rendered much more simple than heretofore, will be capable of being more expeditiously and conveniently manipulated, and may be attached to a desk much more readily and occupy far less room than the patented inkstand above referred to.

It is another object of the invention to so construct the sockets receiving the ink-wells and connect them with the adjustable arm that when the arm is carried upward the ink-wells will always maintain a horizontal position and will stand at a right angle from the said arm.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the body of the stand. The inkstand, however, and the support therefor are shown in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the swing portion of the frame, the section being taken practically on the line 2 2 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken about centrally of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the stand, the ink-wells being removed. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view in detail of the stand, illustrating the manner in which the ink-well supports are connected with the adjusting arm or beam, and Fig. 6 is a front elevation of a major portion of the stand.

In carrying out the invention a standard 10 is employed, adapted to be fastened to a desk or other support and terminating at its upper end in a rod 11, provided with a cap 12. This standard is adapted as a support for the entire stand, and it may be substituted by any equivalent form of bracket—that is, a bracket carrying the rod 11, as the swing portion of the frame is to turn upon the rod.

The swing portion of the frame comprises a plate 13, which is bent upon itself to form two parallel sections 13^a and 13^b, spaced some slight distance apart, the plate being bent around the rod 11 and made to conform thereto in a measure, so that the plate may be readily swung laterally around or upon the rod. The sections 13^a and 13^b of the plate are held apart by means of an interposed block 14, which at its rear edge has bearing preferably against the rod 11, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the block extends from top to bottom of the plate. The forward edge of the block is provided with an essentially V recess 15, as shown best in Fig. 2, and the sides adjacent to this V edge are beveled, preferably in circular form, as illustrated at 16 in Fig. 2. A set-screw 17 is passed through apertures in the plate-sections 13^a 13^b and through an opening 18 in the spacing-block 14, one opening in the plate-section being threaded and the opening in the spacing-block having smooth walls. Thus it will be observed that by tapering the sides of the block the set-screw by being turned in one direction will draw the sections of the plate toward each other, and when the screw is turned in the opposite direction the plate-sections may spring apart.

The plate 13 is adapted as a support for the rear end of the main supporting-arm 19 of the frame. This supporting-arm at its rear end is introduced between the plate-sections 13^a and 13^b at or near their centers and extends rearward to within a short distance of the forward edge of the spacing-block 14. The arm is held between the plate-sections by means of a pin 20, screw, or the equivalent thereof, which retaining device is passed through the plate-sections and through an elongated slot 21, produced diagonally in the arm near its inner extremity and extending from a point about centrally between its side edges upward in direction of its top edge, as best shown in Fig. 2. The outer or forward edges of the plate-sections 13^a and 13^b are made somewhat cylindrical and are provided with a series of teeth 22, and these teeth are adapted to be engaged by studs 23, projected from op-

posite sides of the arm, the studs being in transverse alignment, as shown in Fig. 3. Thus the arm may be raised or lowered by carrying it first upward at its outer end, which will cause the pin or screw 20 to engage with the upper end of the arm-slot 21, thus throwing the studs 23 out of engagement with the teeth 22 of the swing-plate, and it is then evident that the arm may be carried upward or downward as high or as low as may be desired, and when the proper position has been reached the arm is forced inward, whereby its inner end is forced upward and the pin enters the lower end of the slot 21, thereby drawing the arm inward into the swing-plate and causing the studs 23 to engage with the teeth.

At the outer end of the supporting-arm 19 two angle-brackets 24 are pivotally connected therewith, one being located at each side of the frame in transverse alignment, and the brackets at their lower ends, some distance below the arm, are connected by a tie-plate 25, as is best shown in Figs. 6 and 5.

The frame, which is adapted to support the ink-wells 26, consists of two rings or sockets 27, spaced a suitable distance apart and connected by a plate or bar 28. The rings are preferably beveled upon their inner faces, and the connecting-bar 28 of the rings is pivotally attached by means of a screw or pin 29, or the equivalent thereof, with the central portion of the tie-plate of the brackets 24.

Braces 30 are projected downward and outward, preferably upon curved lines from opposite ends of the connecting-plate of the sockets or rings, as shown in Fig. 6, and the lower ends of these braces are secured to racks 31, the upper portions of said racks being secured in any approved manner to the exterior of the rings or sockets 27, the racks being adapted as supports for pens, pencils, and other tools or implements incident to a desk.

It will be observed that the stand is exceedingly simple, that each and every part is durable, and that but few parts are employed. There are no springs in use. The motion of the parts is positive, and the ink-wells may be raised or lowered, as shown in positive and in dotted lines in the drawings, and when so raised or lowered they maintain a perfect horizontal position. It is further evident that as the frame supporting the ink-wells is pivoted to the main supporting-arm the ink-wells may be moved laterally as well as vertically.

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

1. The combination, with a supporting-bracket, a swing-plate held to turn upon the bracket, an arm having vertical movement in the swing-plate, and a locking mechanism incident to both the swing-plate and the arm, of sockets for the reception of ink-wells pivotally connected with the arms, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with a bracket, a swing-plate having movement around the bracket, an arm pivotally connected with the swing-plate and capable of vertical movement, and a locking device incident to both the plate and the arm, of an extension projected downward from the free end of the arm, sockets for the reception of ink-wells pivotally attached to the extension, and a rack carried by the sockets, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination, with a bracket, a swing-plate capable of turning laterally upon the bracket, the said plate being bent around a member of the bracket to form two parallel and spaced sections, an adjusting mechanism connecting the sections, the outer edges of the sections being provided with teeth, and an arm one end of which is provided with a diagonally-located slot, a pin passed through the sections of the plate and through the slot in the arm, the arm being capable of movement upon the pin, and lugs carried by the arm and adapted for engagement with the teeth of the swing-plate, of sockets for the reception of ink-wells and adjustable upon the arm near its free end, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

LISTON BLISS MANLEY.

Witnesses:
T. S. MANLEY,
MIAL E. LILLEY.