

No. 621,571.

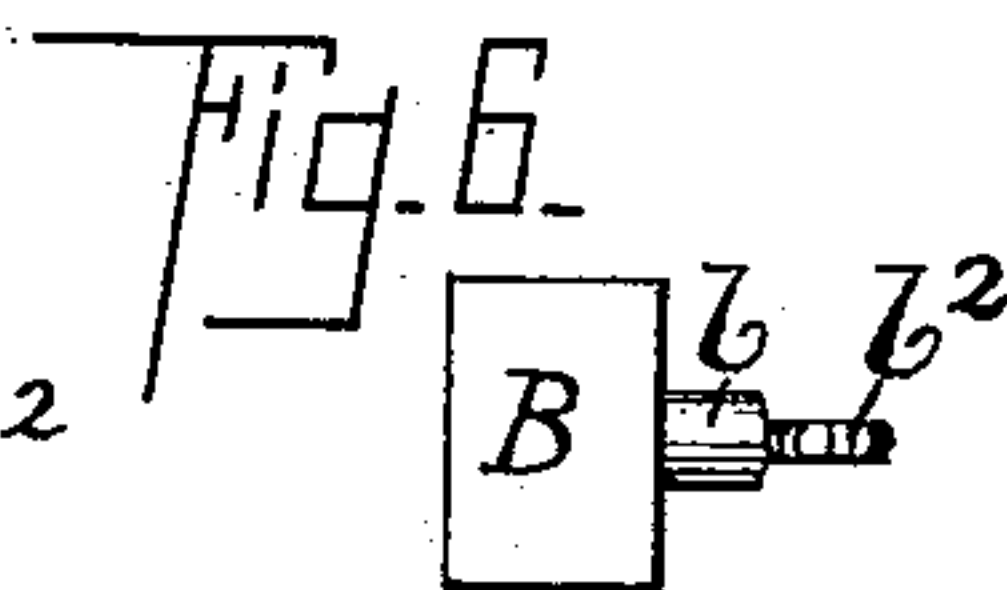
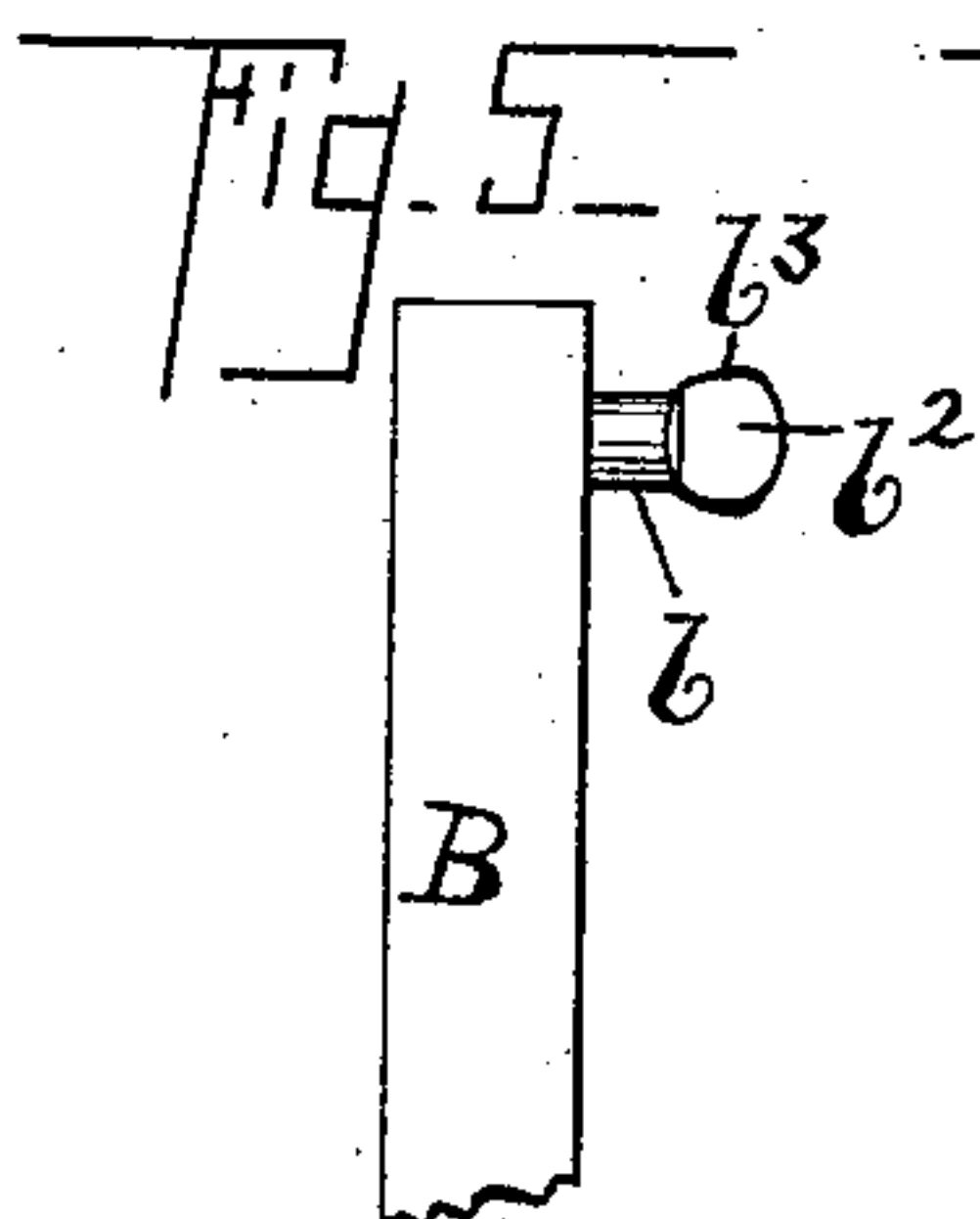
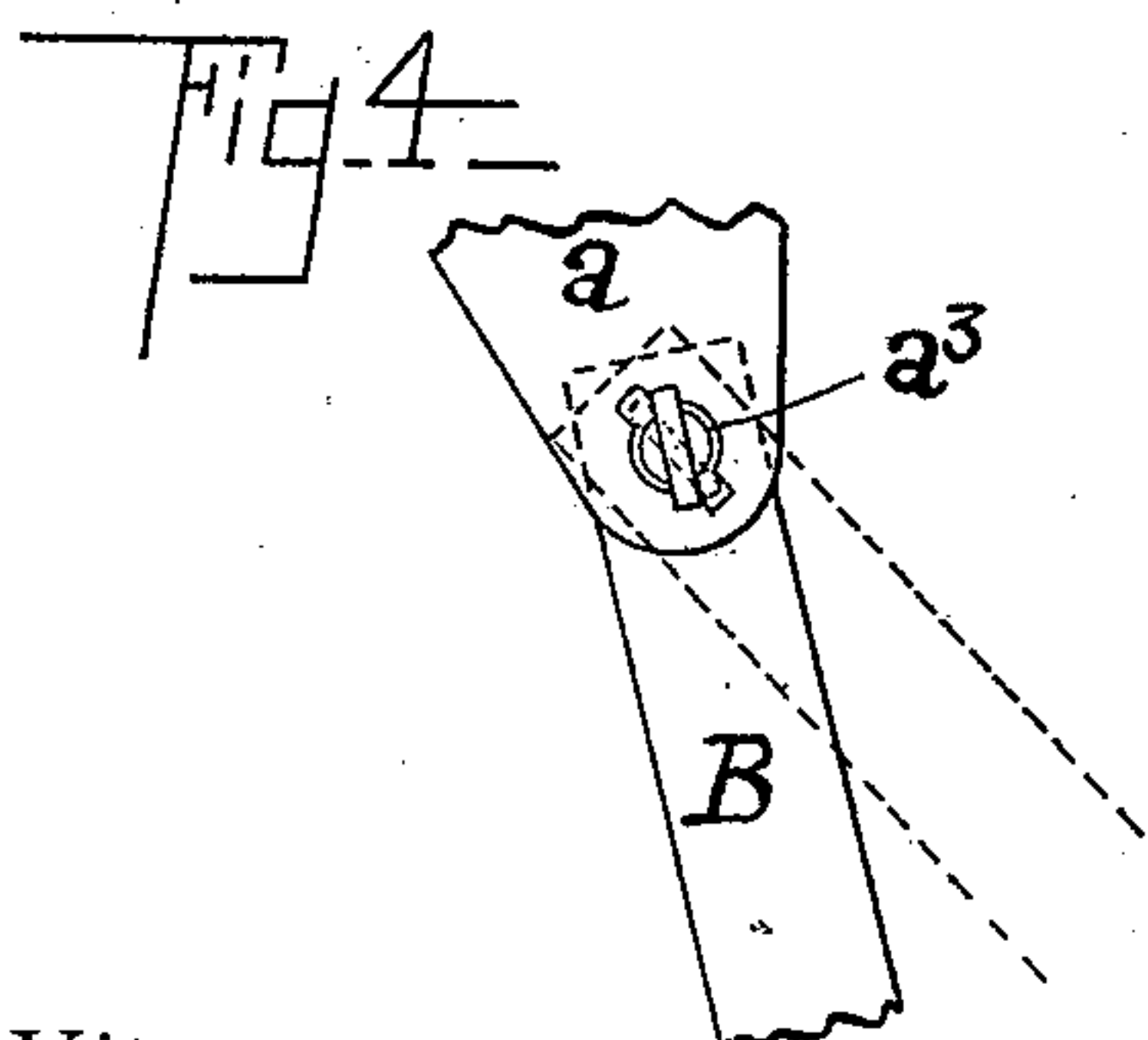
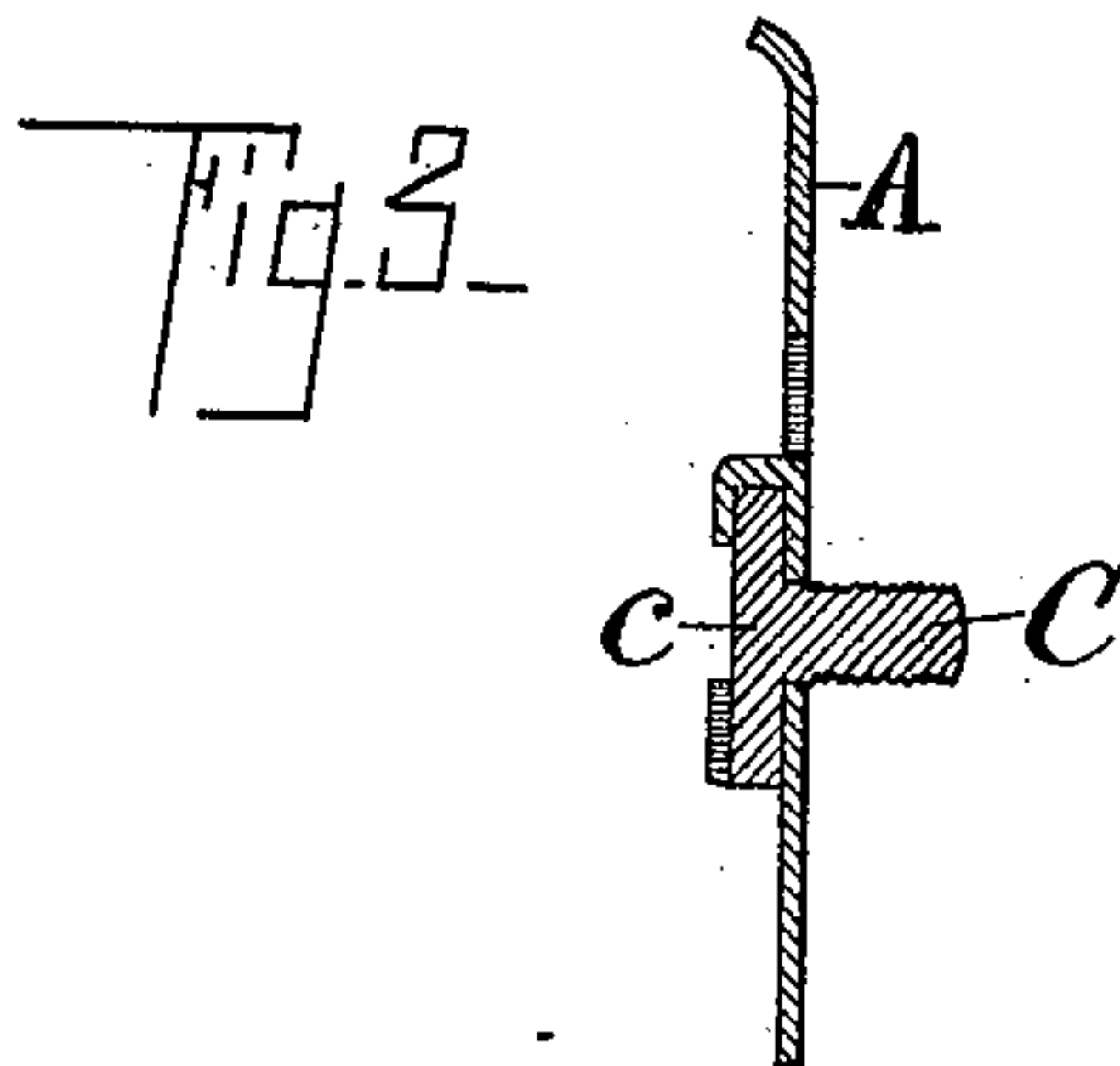
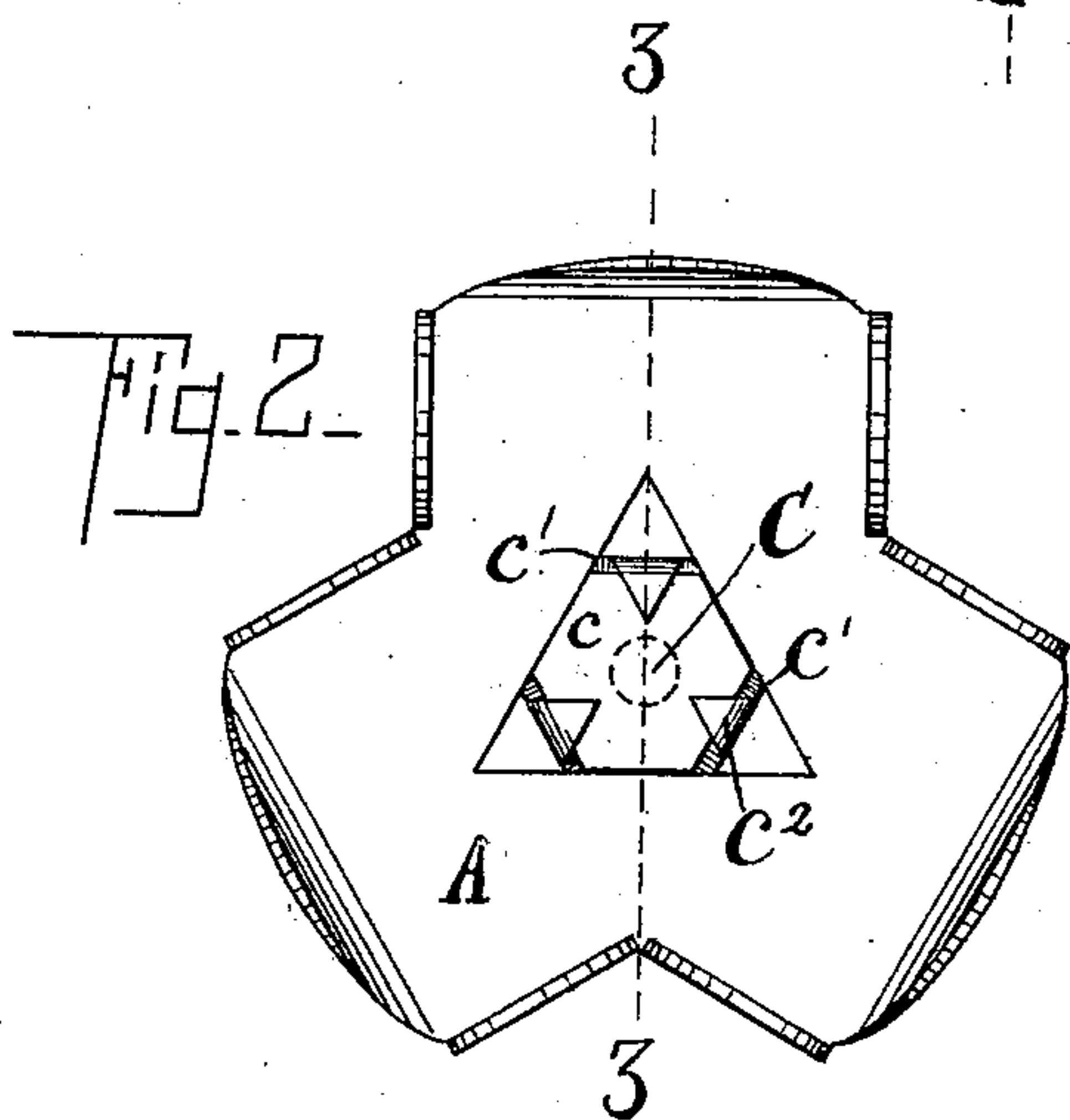
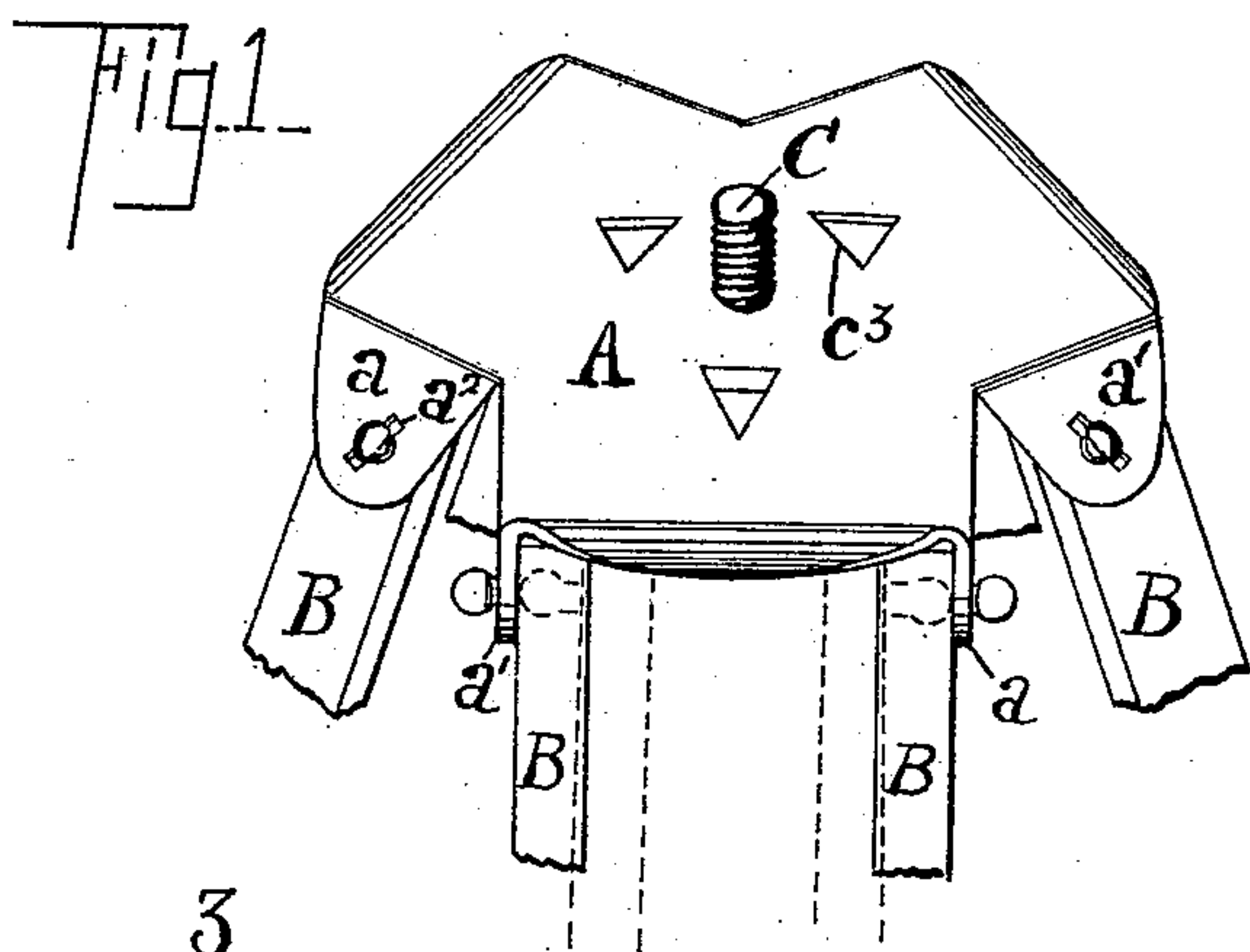
Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

S. C. JONES & W. MAYO.

TRIPOD STAND.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SETH C. JONES AND WILLIAM MAYO, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS
TO EZRA R. ANDREWS, OF SAME PLACE.

TRIPOD-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,571, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed October 31, 1898. Serial No. 695,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SETH C. JONES and WILLIAM MAYO, citizens of the United States, and residents of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tripod-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tripod-stands.

10 The object of the invention is to produce a simple, cheap, and effective device; and the invention consists in the mechanisms and constructions hereinafter described and claimed.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the head of the tripod-stand embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the base-plate thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 illustrates the mode of connecting the tripod-
20 leg to the base and of locking the same thereto; and Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively a side elevation and an end elevation of the end of a tripod-leg bearing one of the locking-pins.

25 In the drawings, A represents a base-plate made of a sheet of suitable metal, having a series of ears a a' turned down from the edges of said plate to form related pairs. Through each of the ears is cut a slot a^2 , having in the middle an enlarged portion a^3 . In this enlarged portion a^3 , which is shown as circular in the drawings, rests the pin b of a tripod-
30 leg B, so that the leg may be turned in said circular portion a^3 in the ear a or a' in order to fold the legs together or to spread them apart for setting the tripod upon the ground. The pins b project laterally and in opposite directions from the tripod-leg B, near its upper end. The end of the pin b is deformed or spread in order to form the portion b^2 , hav-
35 ing a width greater than the diameter of the circular perforation a^3 in the ear a or a' and is of such shape as to produce the side edges b^3 of the flattened portion b^2 , whereby the pin can pass through the slot a^2 when the leg is in a particular position—such, for instance, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4—but which cannot enter the slot except when the wings or edges b^3 register with the slot. If the leg is now turned from the dotted-line position
40 in Fig. 4 to the position shown in full lines in said figure, the pins b rest in the perfora-

tions a^3 and the projecting edges of the flattened end b^2 lap over the edges of said perforations, so that the pin cannot be withdrawn from the perforation until the leg is so turned
55 that the widened edges of the end of the pin register again with the slot a^2 . The position of the leg with reference to the base-plate for insertion of the pin is preferably such that in the position for insertion of the pin the leg
60 is at an angle to the ear a or a' such as would not occur when the tripod is in use.

The legs B of the tripod are constructed in a manner well known and having upper ends capable of moving or springing toward each
65 other, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, so that the pins b may be inserted through the slots in the ears a a' .

It is not essential to our invention that the ears a a' should be integral with the body of
70 the base-plate A, but of course may be attached in any well-known manner to a separate base-plate, provided the ears are arranged upon the said separate base-plate in a manner similar to that shown in the drawings. 75

In order to attach the base-plate A to a camera or other device to be supported thereon, it is desirable to provide a screw C, extending upward through the base-plate and properly attached thereto. In order to attach a screw
80 to the base-plate A in a cheap and effective manner, we provide the screw with a head c , which in the form shown is hexagonal, but which may be circular or of any other form. If it is not important to prevent the screw
85 from turning, the head may be circular; but if it is desirable to prevent it from turning we provide flat faces c' on the edges of the head of the screw for engagement with supporting and holding ears, which we make in
90 the following manner: From the body of a sheet-metal base-plate A we punch portions or ears c^2 , which are turned downward from the base-plate and are integral with it on the lines c^3 , so that the ears c^2 are arranged closely
95 around the head of the screw. The ears c^2 may then be turned over to press against the edge of the screw-head c , with the ends of the ears extending under the same, and thus hold the screw between a portion of the base-plate
100 A and the turned ends of said ears. In case it is desired to prevent the screw from turn-

ing, the ears, as above stated, press against the flattened edges *c* of the screw-head, and the screw therefore can neither turn with reference to the base-plate nor be disconnected therefrom without breaking or straightening the ears *c*².

What we claim is—

1. In a tripod-stand, a base-plate having pairs of downwardly-turned ears, each ear having a perforation therethrough and a slot extending across said perforation, a tripod-leg having upper end bars movable to and from each other, and a pin on each bar having a widened end whose longest dimension is greater than the width of the perforation, said ends being adapted to pass through the slots, whereby the pins may be inserted into the perforations when the widened ends are passed through the slots and are retained in said perforations when turned therein.

2. In a tripod-stand, a sheet-metal base-plate, a screw passing through said base-plate and having a head adapted to rest against the same, and ears integral with said base-plate

and bent down against and over the head of said screw.

3. In a tripod-stand, a sheet-metal base-plate, a screw passing through said base-plate and having a head adapted to rest against the same and ears punched from said base-plate and turned down and around the edge of said screw-head.

4. In a tripod-stand, a sheet-metal base-plate, a screw adapted to pass through said base-plate and having a head adapted to rest against the same, and flattened portions upon the edge of said head, and ears integral with said base-plate and turned down therefrom and adapted to engage against the flattened portions of said head and turned down and over the edge of said screw-head and engaging against the flattened portions of said head.

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Witnesses:

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