

No. 695,951.

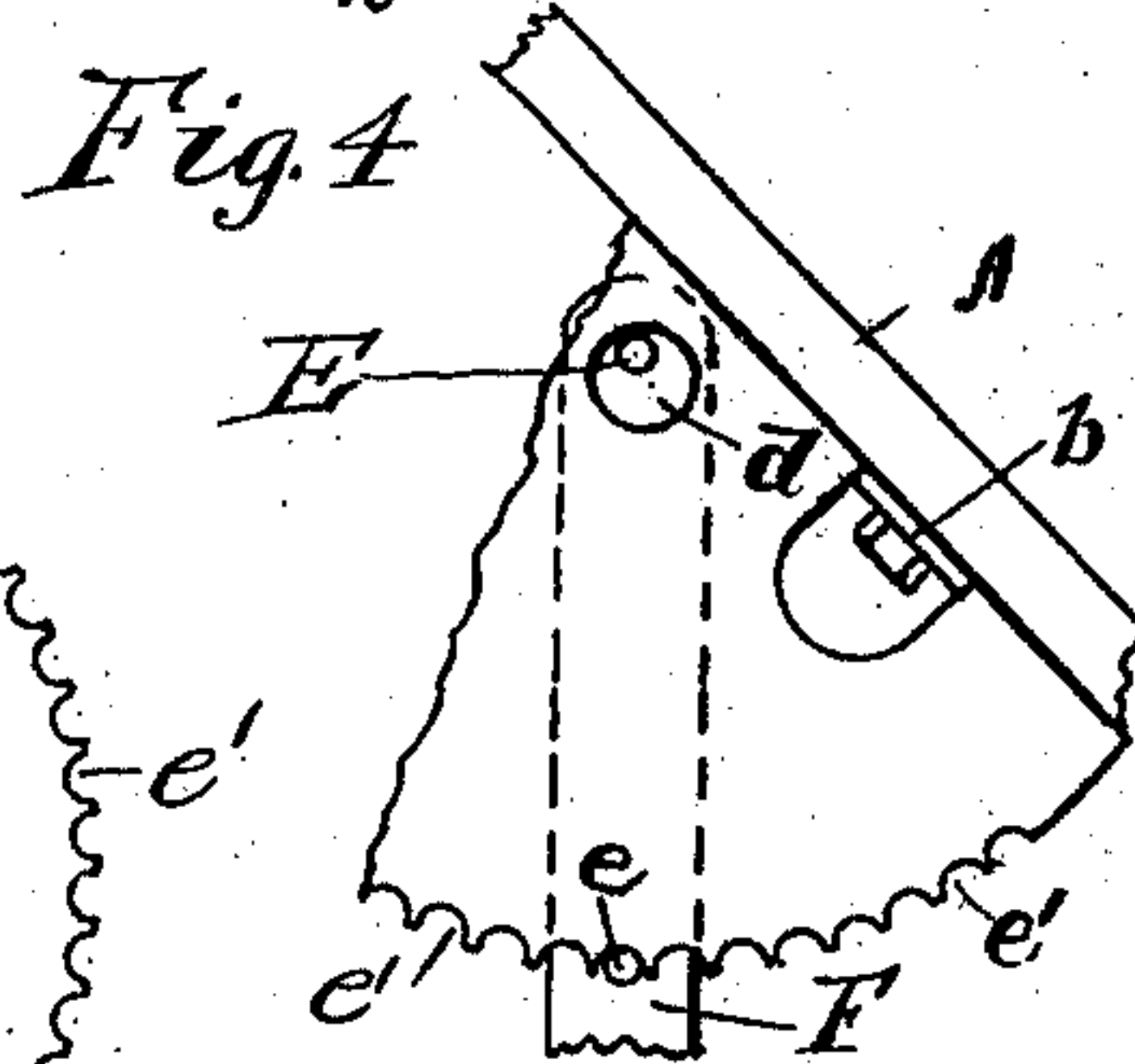
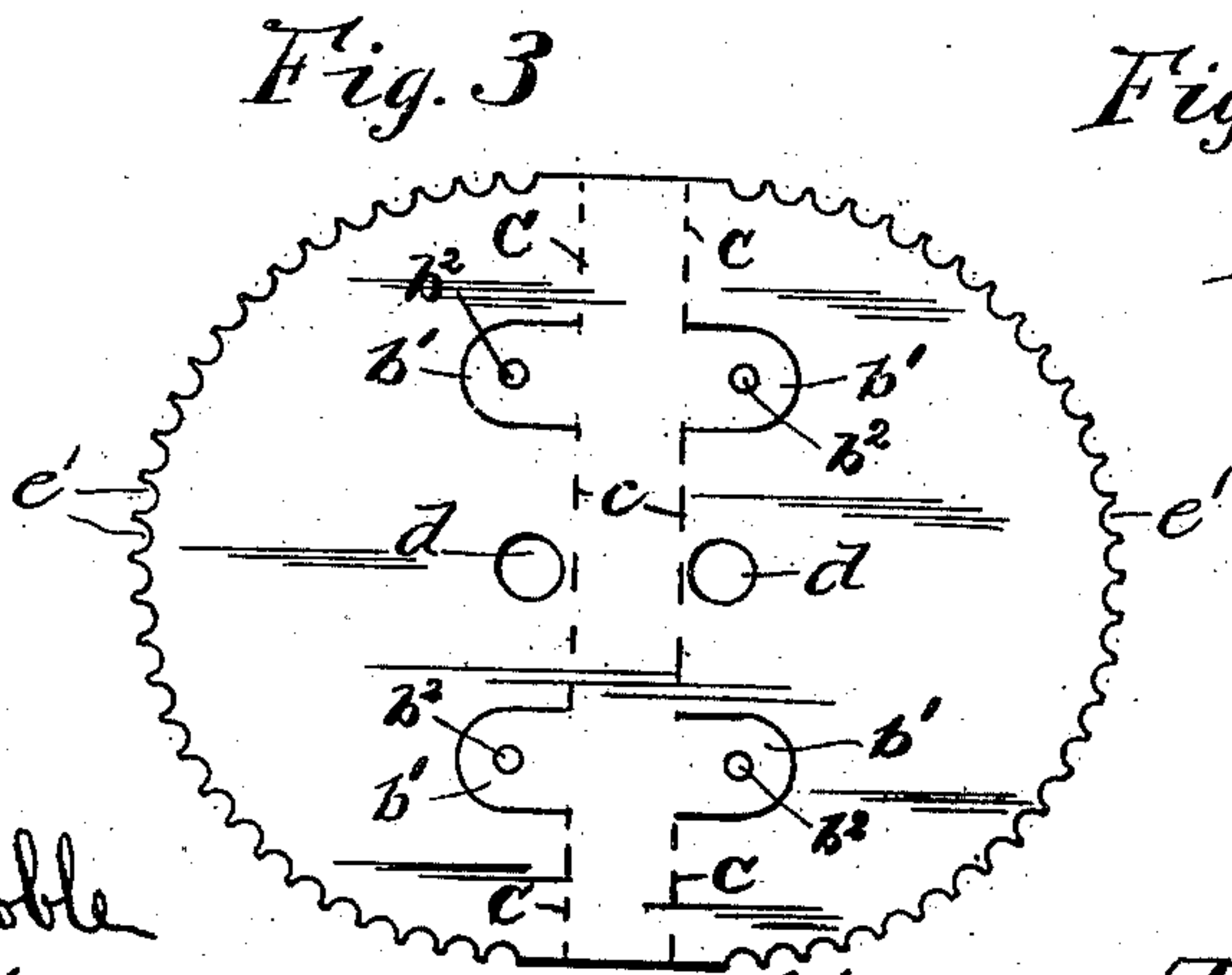
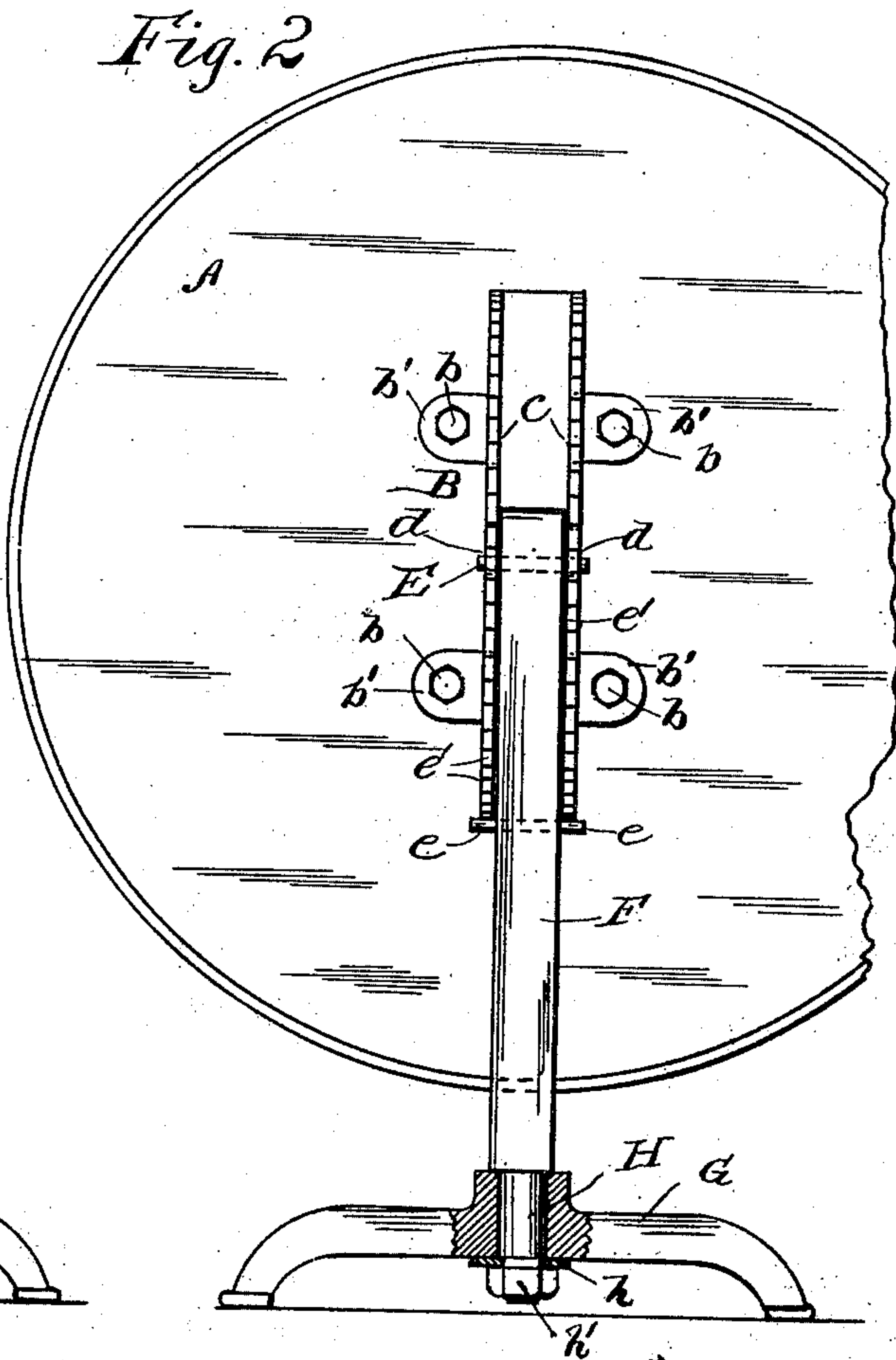
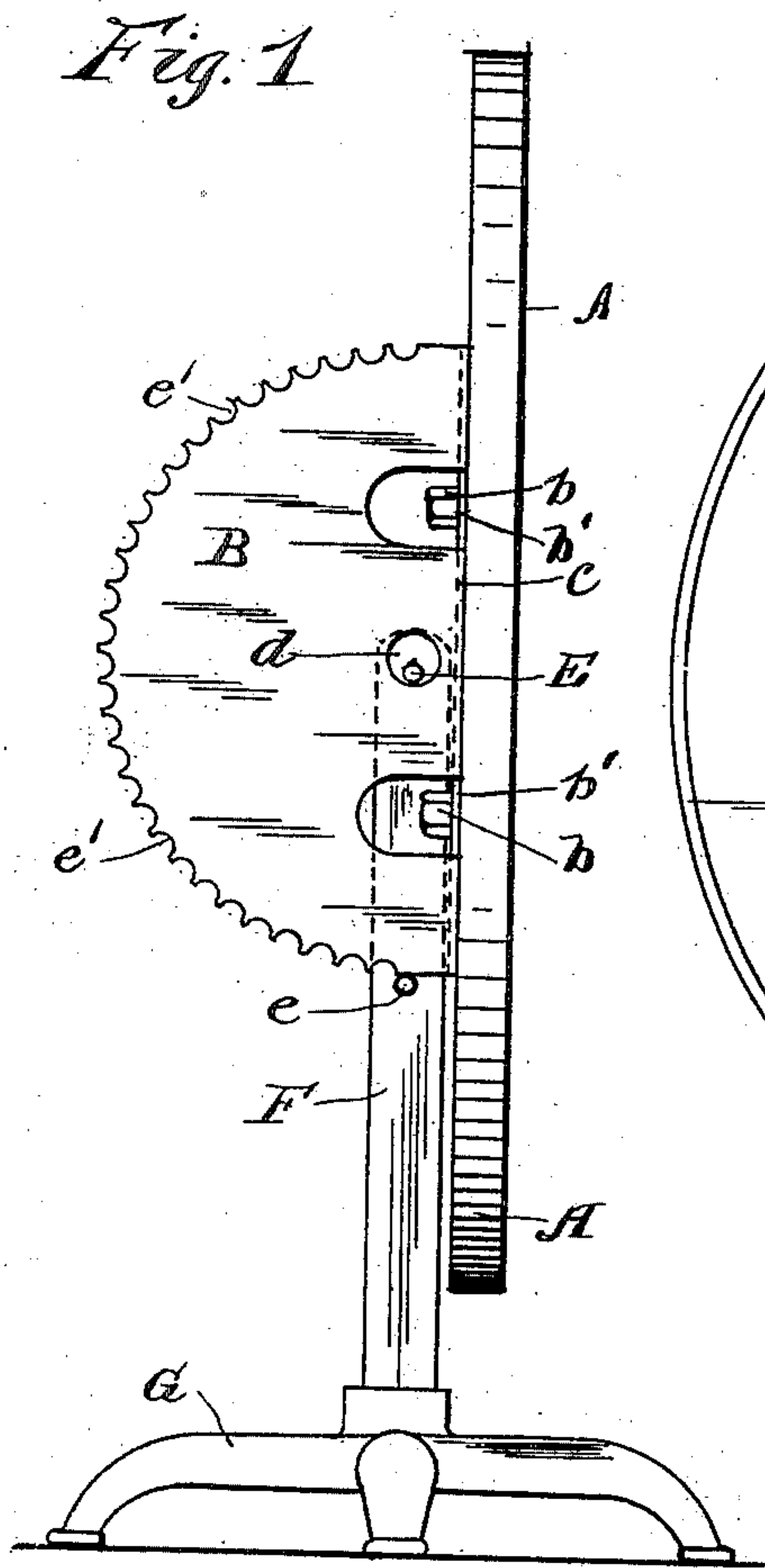
Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

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ADJUSTABLE STAND FOR MIRRORS, TABLES, OR THE LIKE.

(Application filed Aug. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ADJUSTABLE STAND FOR MIRRORS, TABLES, OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,951, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed August 30, 1901. Serial No. 73,828. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY A. SEYMOUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Stands for Mirrors, Tables, or the Like, of which the following, when taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a full and complete specification, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which it pertains to understand, make, and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable supports for mirrors, tables, books, and other articles; and the object of the invention is to obtain an adjustable stand which may, if desired, be rotatable and which is provided with an easily-adjustable head by means of which the upper face or surface of the mirror, table, book-support, or other article supported thereby may be placed in any desired plane.

The invention consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In the drawings referred to, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an adjustable stand embodying this invention, and Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of such adjustable stand. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a blank of ductile sheet metal from which the head of the standard is formed up, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a portion of the upper end and head of the adjustable stand in a differently-adjusted position from the one thereof shown in Fig. 1.

A reference-letter applied to designate a given part is used to indicate such part wherever the same appears throughout the several figures of the drawings.

A is the thing supported by the adjustable stand embodying this invention and may be a mirror, table, or other article.

B is the head of the adjustable stand embodying this invention and is secured to A, as by the bolts  $b$   $b$  passing through ears  $b'$   $b'$  of the head B. Head B is formed up of the sheet-metal blank illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The ears  $b'$   $b'$  are punched out of the body of the blank, and the sides of such blank are bent on broken lines C C into

planes substantially at right angles to the central part of the blank and to the ears  $b'$   $b'$ . The ears  $b'$   $b'$  are provided with holes  $b^2$ , through which the bolt  $b$  is placed in attaching the head B to A, and the blank is also provided with holes  $d$   $d$ , in which pin E on upright F loosely fits when head B is mounted on such upright.

$e$  is a pin in upright F, and  $e'$   $e'$  are laterally-extending peripheral grooves, into which grooves, respectively, such pin  $e$  fits when the head B is adjusted to a given position. (See Fig. 4.)

The relative position of pins E  $e$ , holes  $d$   $d$ , and laterally-extending peripheral grooves  $e'$   $e'$  is such that sufficient vertical movement may be obtained in head B to raise the head so that the pin  $e$  is not in engagement with any one of the laterally-extending grooves  $e'$   $e'$  (as is well shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings) when head B is being adjusted and to permit the pin  $e$  to be in engagement with laterally-extending grooves  $e'$   $e'$  when head B is in the lowest position permitted by pin E in holes  $d$   $d$ , as is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The periphery of the respective sides of the blank from which head B is obtained is concentric with holes  $d$   $d$ , respectively.

G is the base of the adjustable stand, and H (see Fig. 2) is the lower and turned end of the upright F, rotatably mounted in base G.

$h$  is a washer on the lower end of the upright F, and  $h'$  is a nut on such upright. Upright F is thus rotatably mounted in base G.

The operation of this adjustable stand is extremely simple and is as follows: When nut  $h'$  is not screwed onto the lower end of the upright F sufficiently to "set" washer  $h$  to the under side of base G, such upright F is rotatable in such base G, and as such upright is rotated the head B and mirror, table, or other article attached thereto and supported thereby is turned. To set the surface of the mirror, table, or other article A in a desired plane, such mirror, table, or other article is raised until pin  $e$  is out of engagement with laterally-extending peripheral grooves  $e'$   $e'$ , after which such head B and mirror, table, or other article A is tilted or turned around pin E until the upper surface of the mirror, table, or other article A is in



a desired plane, after which it, together with head B, is permitted to fall by gravity until pin *e* is in engagement with the suitable one of the laterally-extending peripheral grooves

- 5 *e' e'*, when, the operative parts being in substantially the position illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the mirror, table, or other article A will be maintained in its adjusted position by gravity and without the use of  
10 springs, friction-plates, set-screws, or other devices.

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

- 15 1. In an adjustable stand, an upright, projections on the sides of the upright forming upper and lower pins, one thereof on each side of the upright located adjacent to the upper end of such upright, in combination  
20 with a head consisting of a sheet-metal blank having ears cut out of the body thereof and sides bent substantially at right angles to the ears, such sides provided with holes, the axial lines whereof are substantially identical, the  
25 peripheral edges of the sides concentric with the holes and provided with laterally-extending grooves, the upper pins fitting loosely in such holes and the lower pins positioned in the upright, relative to the upper pins, so as  
30 to engage with the laterally-extending peripheral grooves when the upper pins are adja-

cent to the upper edges of the holes and to not engage with such grooves when the upper pins are adjacent to the lower edges of such holes; substantially as described. 35

2. In an adjustable stand, the combination of a base, an upright rotatably mounted in the base, pins at the upper end of the upright, and additional pins in such upright below the first-named pins, and a head consisting of a central part provided with ears and provided with sides substantially at right angles to the central body part, the sides provided with holes therethrough, the axial line of one of such holes being substantially a pro- 45 longation of the axial line of the other hole, and such sides provided with peripheral edges concentric to the holes, respectively, and such edges provided with laterally - extending grooves, the head and the upright related so 50 that the upper pins loosely fit in the holes in the sides and the lower pins positioned relative to the pins in the holes and to the laterally-extending peripheral grooves so that such lower pins are in one of the laterally-extending 55 grooves as such head is there maintained by gravity; substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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