W. M. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.

STAND FOR MEMORANDUM PADS AND CALENDARS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1910.

992,850. Patented May 23, 1911.

Fig. 1.

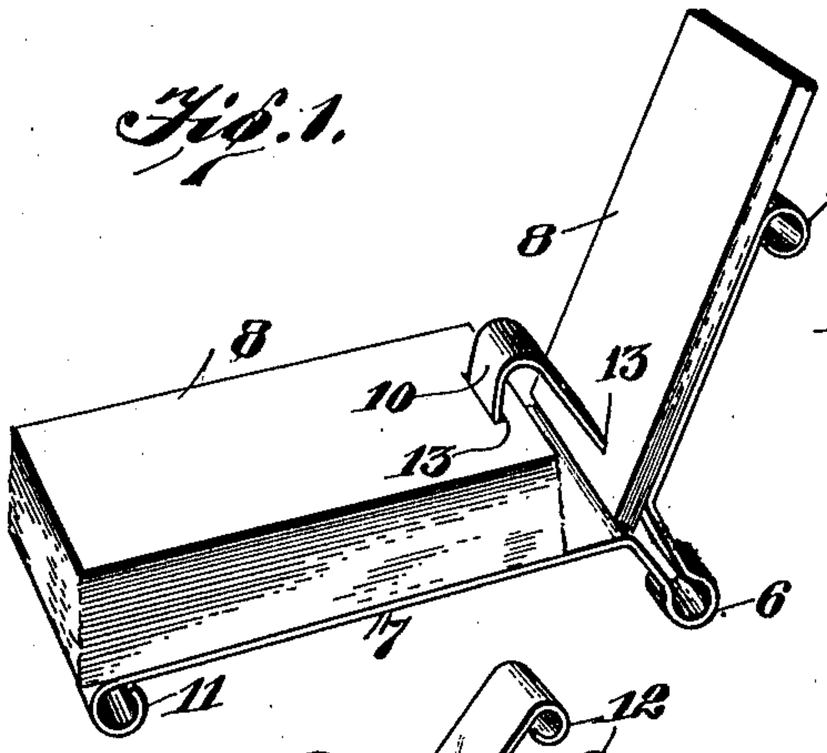


Fig. 3.

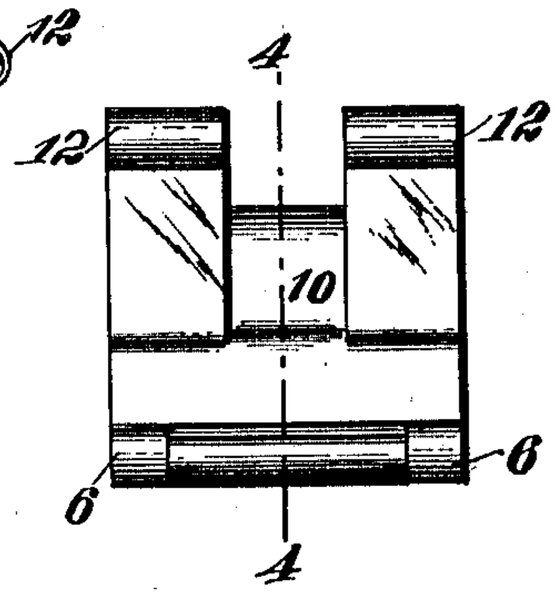


Fig. 2.

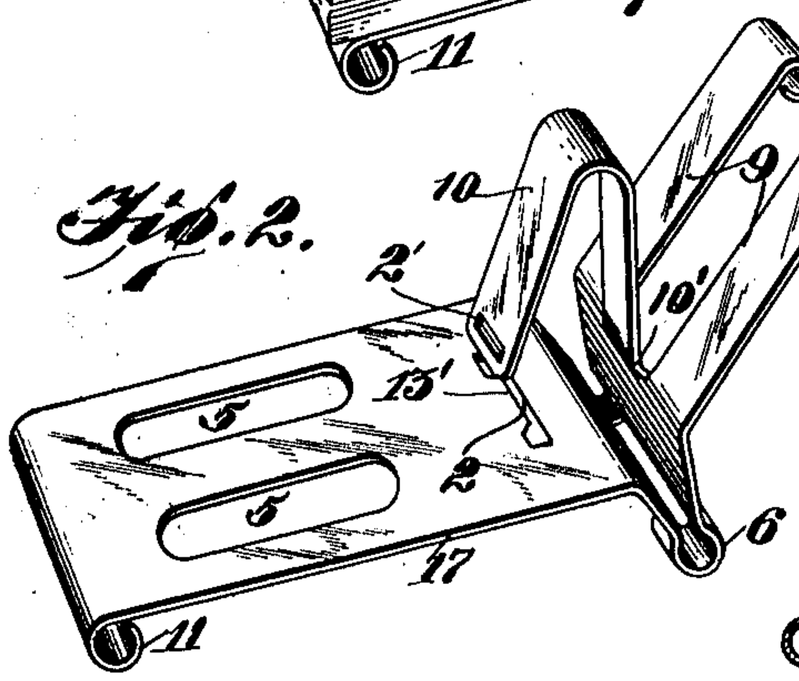


Fig. 4.

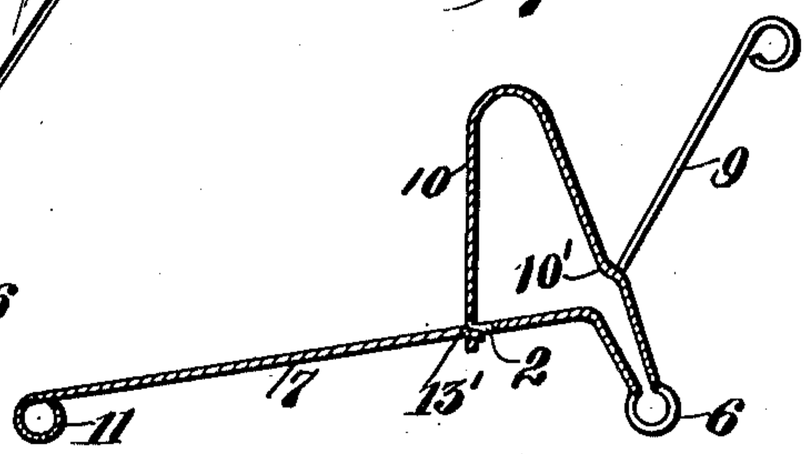


Fig. 5.

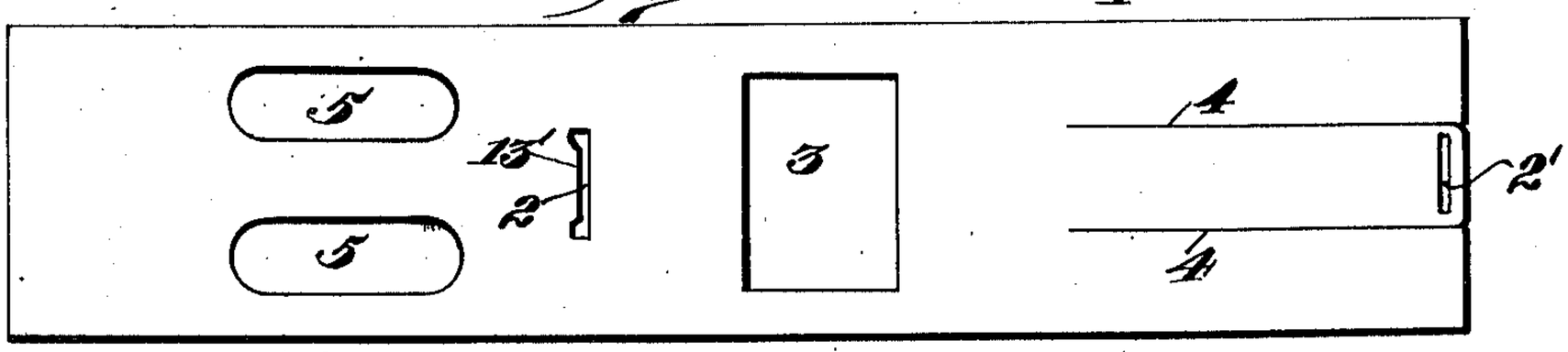
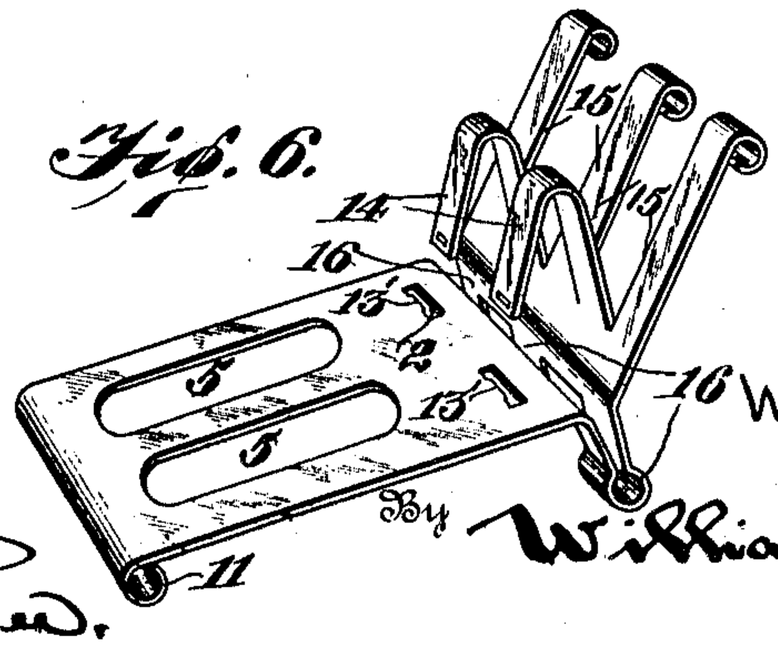


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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STAND FOR MEMORANDUM PADS AND CALENDARS.

992,850. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 23, 1911.

Application filed February 10, 1910. Serial No. 543,162.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. CHAMBERLIN, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stands for Memorandum Pads and Calendars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in stands for memorandum pads and calendars.

The object of the invention is to improve the construction of the stand illustrated and described in my Patent No. 926,853 by providing means for more quickly and expeditiously attaching and detaching the pad to the stand; by devising an arrangement of its component parts that will permit of a greater facility in the operation of shifting the leaves of the pad from the base to the support; and affording a back with increased superficial area, and consequently, a superior bearing surface for the leaves.

To the accomplishment of the recited object and others coördinate therewith, the preferred embodiment of the invention resides in that construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claims.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a view, in perspective, of the complete memorandum calendar and stand. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the stand with the calendar removed. Fig. 3 is a rear end elevation of the stand. Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal section of the stand. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank from which the stand is formed, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modification.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Referring more particularly to the drawings for a detail description of my invention, the numeral 1 designates a blank of sheet-metal having a slot 2 and an opening 3 extending transversely adjacent the center thereof, and a pair of kerfs or slits 4 disposed longitudinally and projecting inwardly to points removed from said opening 3, the opposite proximal end being suitably stamped out, as at 5, for the purpose of lightening the device. Another slot 2′ is located at the terminal of the blank intermediate the kerfs. In this form the blank is bent transversely of the opening 3 in such manner that the metal on opposite sides of said opening lying in the direction of the length of the blank assumes a circular contour, as at 6, the latter constituting the rear legs of the stand. From this point the metal diverges upwardly for a short distance, and one side is deflected rearwardly and upwardly, while the other side is flexed forwardly and downwardly, so that the two portions present a substantial obtuse angle. The front half of the blank provides a base 7 for the pad 8. The rear half of the device serves the dual function of a back or support and as sustaining and guiding means for the leaves of the pad. The back is formed by the rearwardly inclined parallel members 9, and the sustaining and guiding means comprises the tongue or central member 10 which is bent in the shape of an inverted V and is slightly off-set at 10′ to afford more space for the shifted leaves. It will also be observed that the base and supports are curled at their respective front and upper terminals, as at 11 and 12.

Normally, the tongue 10 occupies the position exhibited in Fig. 2, ready to receive the pad 8. When it is desired to attach the pad to the stand, the rear half of the latter is contracted toward the base and the tongue is passed through the transverse opening 13 in the pad, and the terminal thereof is inserted in slot 2, whereupon pressure is released and the slot 2′ of the said tongue enters the downwardly deflected lip 13′ formed on the front wall of the slot 2, and thus becomes locked. The leaves of the pad are then free to be shifted from the base of the stand to the back, and owing particularly to the central disposition and graceful curve of the tongue, this operation is effected without the slightest difficulty. In this connection, it will also be noted that by reason of the circular contour of the rear legs 6 provision is made for maximum or permanent flexion.

Owing to the daily use of the calendar and shifting of its sheets from the base to the back there is necessitated the provision of a stiffened stand, since the results of usage must be borne by the stand and not by the thin memorandum sheets. Where the stand is intended for permanent use (annual memorandum or calendar pads being successively placed thereon in position), the additional manipulation required in substituting one pad for another is such

as to quickly render the stand unfit for use, where the latter is made of light material such as sheet metal, unless the same be specially formed to meet these conditions, among which is the requirement that the parts after being shaped as by bending no change in shape on the line of bend be required. In the construction herein described, the relative movement of the parts for the purpose of substitution of pads is provided by the resilient connection 6 of the base and the back, said parts being movable, when the tongue is disengaged, without affecting any of the bends formed in either part; neither do these movements affect the connection *per se*. While this freedom of movement is provided, the engagement of the tongue and base eliminates this freedom, a spreading or opening out of the base and back being prevented by the engagement of the lip 13′ and the walls of slot 2′, and the movement in the opposite direction being precluded by the front face of the tongue abutting against the front wall of slot 2, so that the engagement of tongue and base secures these parts against relative movement, thereby making the stand substantially rigid and permitting it to be formed of relatively light sheet metal. Furthermore, this construction permits of the formation of a preformed stand, necessitating no bending or similar manipulation of component parts subsequent to the placing in position of the pad, the slight springing of the tongue 10 in inserting it, not affecting its shape in any manner. This ability to produce a preformed structure is due to the fact that the tongue is carried by the back instead of by the base, permitting the pad to be inserted without the necessity of carrying it around a bend of the tongue before it is seated on the base.

In Fig. 6 I have illustrated a slight modification, wherein two tongues 14, and three supports 15, and three legs 16 are employed with the corresponding locking means. Obviously, this construction involves the same principle hereinbefore described.

What is claimed, is:

1. In a device of the character described, a piece of sheet metal bent upon itself in the form of a return bend to form a base and back, said bend constituting a resilient connection between the base and back, and substantially-rigid leaf-guiding means carried by the back and adapted to detachably engage the base.

2. A device of the character described, comprising a blank formed to provide a base and back resiliently connected, and substantially-rigid leaf-guiding means carried by one of said parts and engageable with the other of said parts to provide a substantially rigid structure, said means being movable to release the parts to permit the back and base to move relatively on the resilient connection, said movement positioning the means to permit of the insertion of a leaf thereon.

3. A device of the character described comprising a base and a back resiliently connected together, and leaf-guiding means carried by the back and adapted to engage the base.

4. A device of the character described comprising a base, a back, portions of said base and back being deflected downwardly to form legs, which latter constitute resilient connections between said base and back, and a tongue carried by the back and adapted to detachably engage the base.

5. A device of the character described comprising a base having a slot and a lip projecting therein, a back resiliently connected to the base, and a tongue carried by the back and having a slot adapted to receive said lip to engage the tongue and base and support the back and base against relative movement.

6. A device of the character described comprising a base having a slot and a lip projecting therein, said lip being downturned, a back resiliently connected to the base, and a tongue carried by the back and having a slot adapted to receive said lip to engage the tongue and base and support the back and base against relative movement.

7. A device of the character described comprising a blank formed to present a base and a back, and having adjacent ends of these parts connected resiliently to permit a variable spacing between the ends, said resilient connection being of circular form and positioned at a point spaced from said point of plane intersection, and having a separate connection with each of said ends, and substantially-rigid leaf-guiding means engageable to connect said parts and retain them substantially rigid, the disengagement of said means permitting the variable spacing, the variations in spacing positioning the means to provide leaf access to the means.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM M. CHAMBERLIN, JR.

Witnesses:
H. E. SPANGLER,
D. H. SMITH.