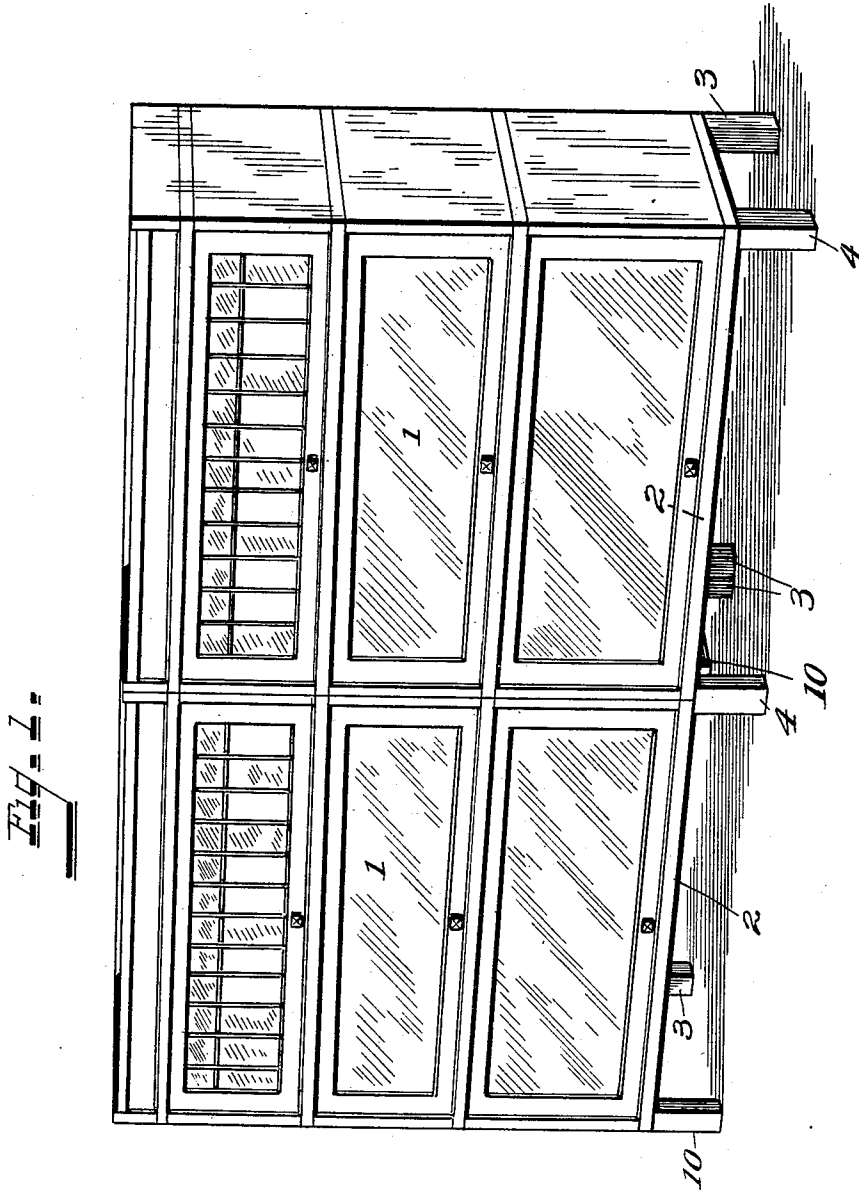


L. SENGE.
LEG BASE FOR SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1910.

1,008,082.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.
W. H. Beck
C. W. Dick

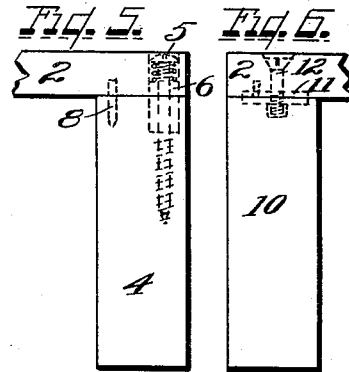
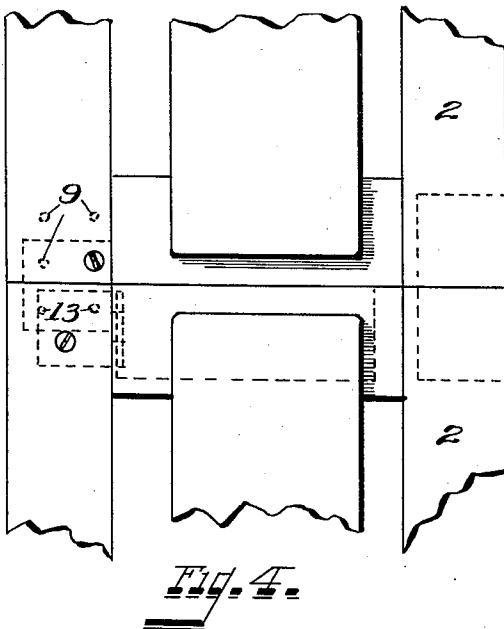
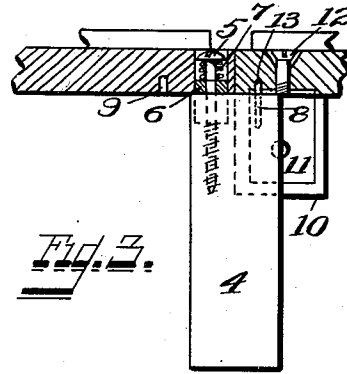
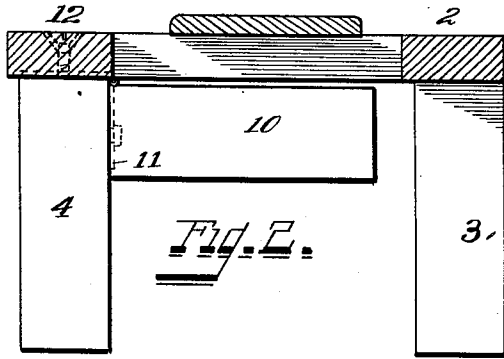
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Liborius Senge
by *Edward Beck*
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L. SENGE.
LEG BASE FOR SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1910.

1,008,082.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses.
W. J. Peck
E. W. Wahl.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LIBORIUS SENGE, OF CRESCENT SPRINGS, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR TO THE GLOBE-WERNICKE COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LEG-BASE FOR SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.

1,008,082.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1911.

Application filed May 6, 1910. Serial No. 559,762.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LIBORIUS SENGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Crescent Springs, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leg-Bases for Sectional Bookcases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in leg bases for sectional bookcases, provided with means whereby, when two or more stacks of such cases are placed end to end, the front legs may be so adjusted that a single leg will be partially beneath the ends of each section and when a single section alone is used the legs may be adjusted entirely beneath the single base, all as will be herein-after more fully described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of two stacks of sectional bookcase units built upon leg bases embodying my invention. Fig. 2, Sheet 2, is a sectional end elevation of two leg bases showing the front leg at one end of one base swung back on its hinge and the front leg at the adjacent end of the other base in the position occupied by this leg when two bases are connected together. Fig. 3, Sheet 2, is a detail sectional view of the adjacent ends of two leg bases, the front legs occupying the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and in the dotted lines of Fig. 4. Fig. 4, Sheet 2, is a plan view of the adjacent ends of two leg bases showing the front leg of one base thrown back out of the way, and the front leg of the other base so adjusted as to be partially beneath the adjacent ends of both the bases. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is a detail view of one end of the base showing the means whereby this leg may be so adjusted as to partially support the adjacent end of another base. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a detail view of the opposite end of the base showing in dotted lines the means whereby the leg may be released and swung back on its hinge to permit the leg on the adjacent end of a second base to be adjusted partially under both bases.

The same numerals of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

In Fig. 1 I have shown two stacks of sec-

tional bookcase units 1, 1, arranged end to end, each upon its own leg base 2, 2. Each of these leg bases is provided with four legs, the rear ones being of solid construction and permanently fixed to the base. The front leg 4, is secured to the base by means of a screw 5 passing through a dowel-bushing 6 which is fast in the base and loose in the leg, the screw 5 compressing a spring 7 surrounding the same and between the head thereof and the bushing 6, as shown in Fig. 3, the screw 5 being arranged in one corner of the leg 4, as shown in Fig. 4. Three dowel pins 8 projecting but a short distance above the top of the leg 4 are arranged, one in each of the three remaining corners of the leg 4, and engage, when the leg 4 is in the position shown in Fig. 5, with the openings 9, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, thus preventing the accidental turning of the leg 4 from the position shown in Fig. 5, while at the same time not interfering with the turning of the leg 4 on its pivot screw 5, should the leg be pulled slightly away from the base, thus compressing the spring 7 and releasing the dowels 8, as will be readily understood.

The front leg 10, at the opposite end of the base from the leg 4, is secured thereto by any suitable hinge 11 in such manner that the leg may be swung backward and upward, as shown in Fig. 2, and to prevent the accidental displacement of the leg 10 when the base is used under a single stack of units, a countersunk head screw 12 is passed through the base and engages the hinge 11, as shown in Fig. 6.

When it is desired to arrange the bases and their separate stacks of units adjacent to each other as shown in Fig. 1, the stacks of units are removed from their respective bases, the leg 4 is pulled away from the base as before described and swung around on its pivot screw 5 until it has completed one quarter of a turn when upon being released the spring 7 returns it to the base and one of the dowels 8 engaging one of the dowel openings 9 prevents further turning, the dowels 8 and openings 9 being spaced equidistant from the screw 5. The screw 12 upon being turned backward releases the leg 10 which leg may then be swung backward and upward as shown in Fig. 2, uncovering dowel openings 13 adapted to receive the exposed dowels 8 on the leg 4

when the adjacent ends of the two bases are brought to the proper position. Upon swinging back the leg 10, as before described, and bringing the base in proper position
 5 with relation to the leg 4 of the adjacent base, the dowels 8 may be engaged with the openings 13 thus alining the two bases and preventing the accidental disturbance of this alinement, after which any number of
 10 units may be placed upon these bases, the two stacks then presenting the appearance shown in Fig. 1, wherein it will be observed that but a single leg is seen at the point of the two stacks and also that the joint oc-
 15 curs directly above the center of this leg.

By a repetition of the process above described, any number of bases may be thus joined together, it being remembered that each base has one pivoted front leg and one
 20 hinged front leg. To separate the bases it is only necessary to reverse the process above described, namely, removing the superimposed units, lifting the bases apart to disengage the dowels 8 from their openings
 25 13, pull the leg 4 away from the base return it to its former position and engage the dowels 8 with the openings 9, swing the leg

10 downward and forward to its proper position and reengage the screw 12 with the hinge 11, whereupon the bases may be used
 30 singly as will be readily understood.

Having thus fully described my invention I claim—

In a horizontal series of sectional book-cases, each base section having rigidly at-
 35 tached legs at its rear corners, two legs one attached to each of the adjacent front corners of two adjacent base sections, one of said two legs being hingedly attached so as
 40 to fold by swinging upwardly and rearwardly in a vertical plane, the other being attached by a vertical pivot so as to swing in a horizontal plane, said two legs being
 45 so located that when the vertically swinging leg is folded the horizontally swinging leg may swing partially out from under the base section to which it is attached and swing partially in under the adjacent base section and partially occupy the unfolded position of the vertically swinging leg.

LIBORIUS SENGE.

Witnesses:

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 C. O. DIEHL.