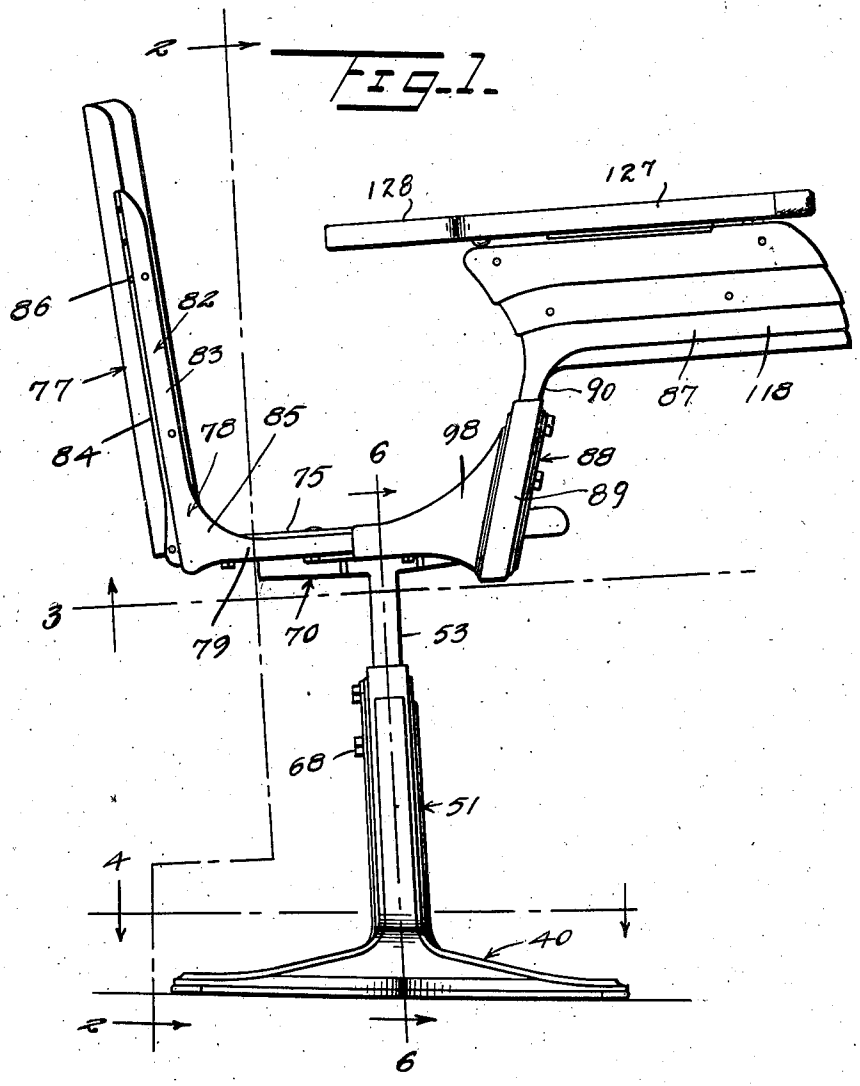
Jan. 12, 1943. W. J. BARGEN 2,308,349

OFFSET PEDESTAL CHAIR

Filed July 26, 1939 5 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



Inventor

William J. Bargen

By Kimmel & Crowell

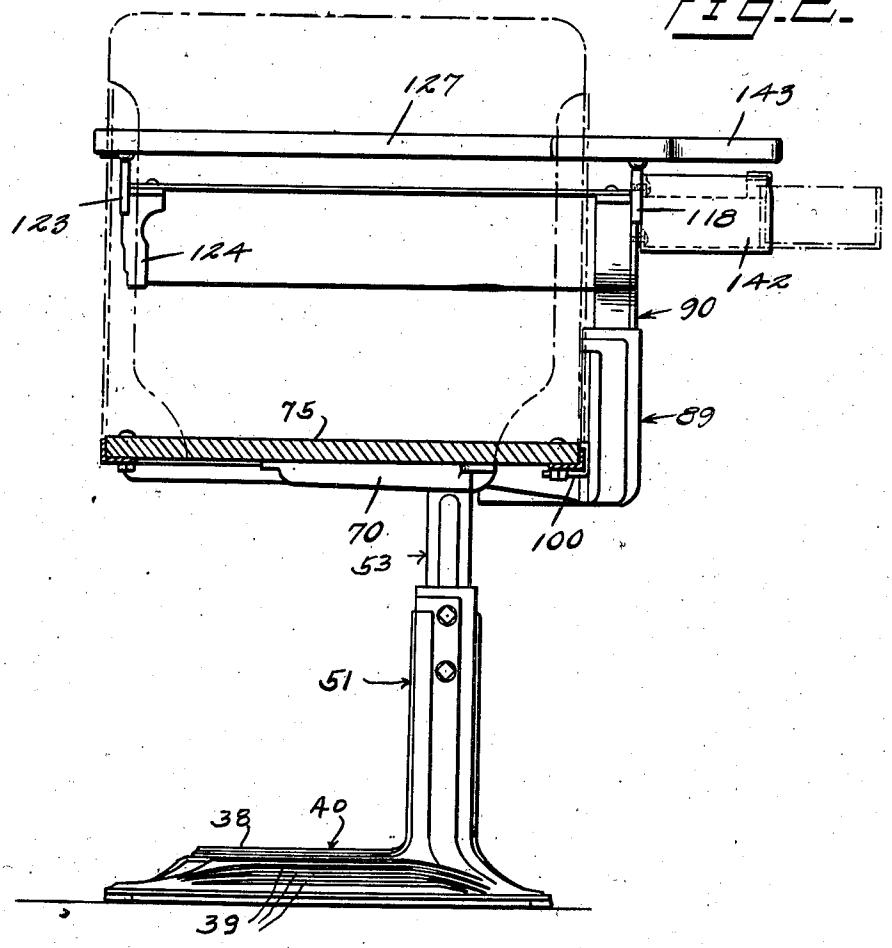
Attorneys

Jan. 12, 1943. W. J. BARGEN 2,308,349

OFFSET PEDESTAL CHAIR

Filed July 26, 1939 5 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.



Inventor

William J. Bargen

By Kimmel & Crowell

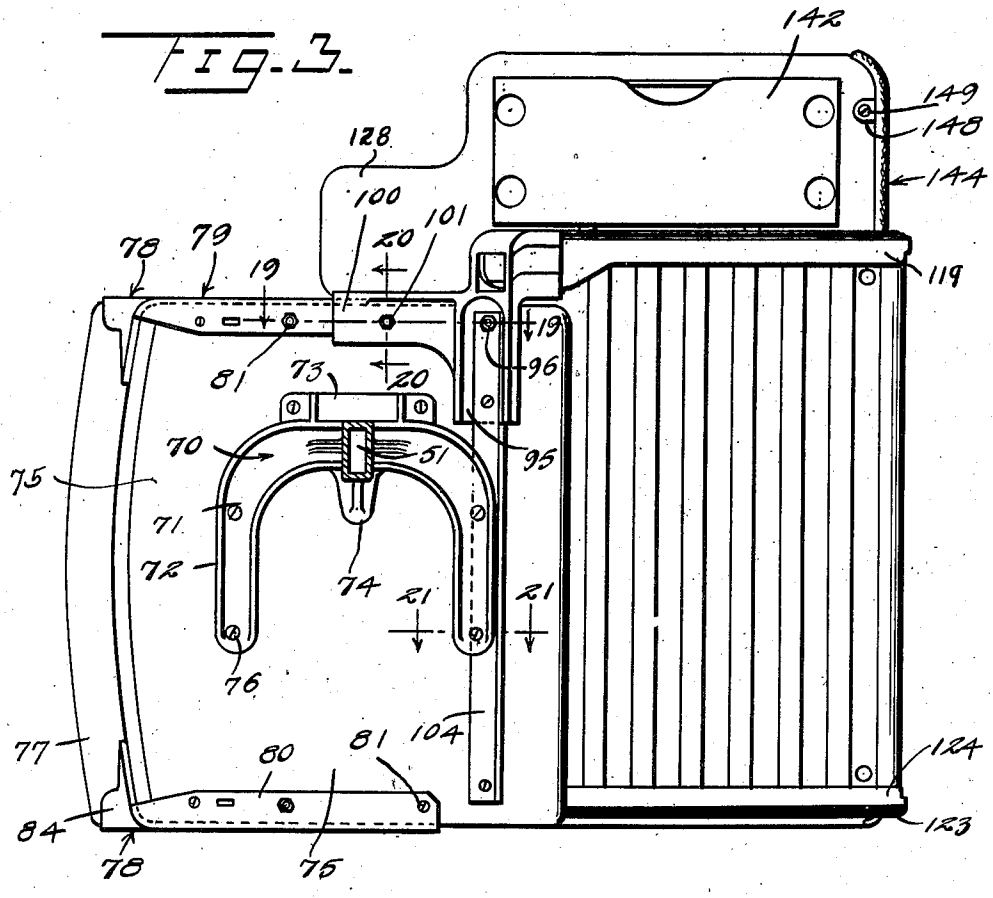
Attorneys

Jan. 12, 1943. W. J. BARGEN 2,308,349

OFFSET PEDESTAL CHAIR

Filed July 26, 1939 5 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3.



Inventor

William J. Bargen

By Kimmel & Crowell

Attorneys

Jan. 12, 1943. W. J. BARGEN 2,308,349

OFFSET PEDESTAL CHAIR

Filed July 26, 1939 5 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 4.

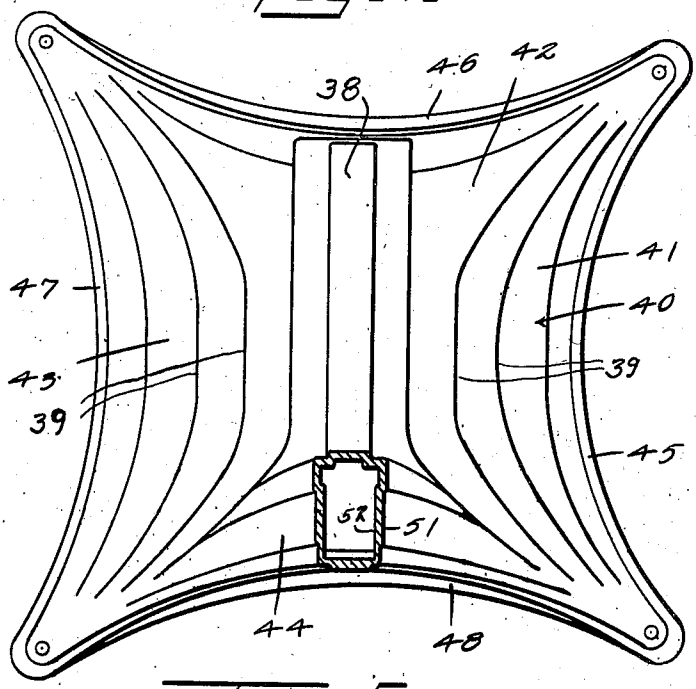
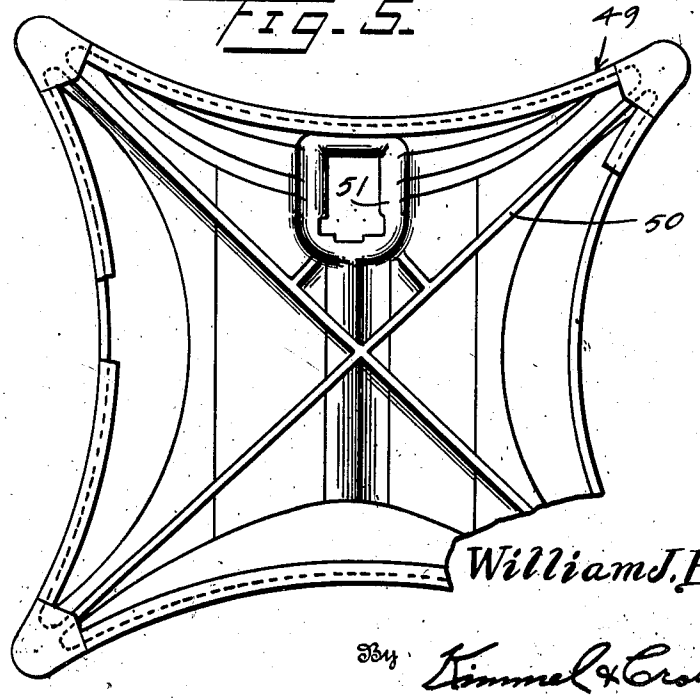


Fig. 5.



Inventor
William J. Bargen

By Kimmel & Crowell
Attorneys

Jan. 12, 1943. W. J. BARGEN 2,308,349

OFFSET PEDESTAL CHAIR

Filed July 26, 1939 5 Sheets-Sheet 5

Fig. 8.

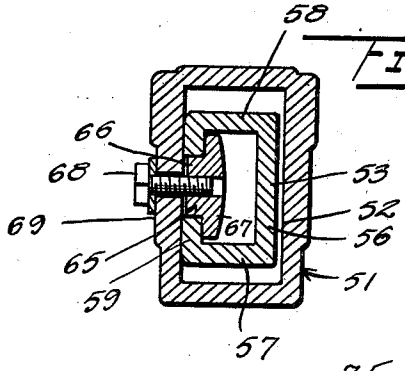


Fig. 6.

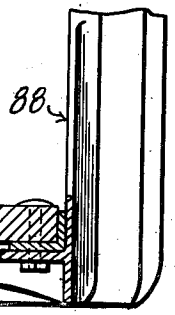


Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

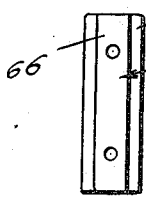


Fig. 10.

Inventor

William J. Bargen

By Kimmel & Crowell

Attorneys

Patented Jan. 12, 1943 2,308,349

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,308,349

OFFSET PEDESTAL CHAIR

William J. Bargen, Waukegan, Ill.

Application July 26, 1939, Serial No. 286,699

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—94)

This invention relates to a chair and desk combination and more particularly to schoolroom chair and desk for use by students.

An object of this invention is to provide a combination of this type which is so constructed that only two sizes will be necessary so that it may be used by the same student throughout his school period, the chair and desk combination being of such construction that the height of the seat and the relationship of the top to the seat may be adjusted to accommodate the physical characteristics of the students.

In the arrangement of desks at present available, there is an objectionable feature present in the lack of leg room due to the position of the seat and top supporting mechanism and other elements used as connecting means. It is therefore, another object of this invention to provide a desk wherein the elements below the top have been removed and those below the seat have been so arranged as to remove all leg obstructions, thereby permitting the positioning of the desks more closely together.

A further object of this invention is to provide a desk wherein the seat or top supporting standard is positioned at one side of the base, seat or top and is vertically adjustable through the medium of adjustable interengaging or locking elements which are automatically locked together in their adjusted position by the offset weight of the elements positioned above the pedestal or connections at the floor.

A still further object of this invention is to provide an adjustable seat supporting pedestal which is adapted to be vertically adjusted by a step by step or progressive movement of the seat so that when the adjusting means has been loosened to permit adjustment thereof the person making the adjustment will not have to support or lift the seat and desk elements while the pedestal is being locked in adjusted position.

Another object of this invention is to provide a vertically adjustable desk wherein the adjusting means will support the seat and desk in adjusted position irrespective of the condition of the locking or holding means for the adjusting means.

A further object of this invention aims to provide means whereby the level of the desk element may be readily adjusted to overcome irregularities in the floor.

Another object of this invention is to provide a desk and adjustable supporting means therefor which is so arranged relative to the seat that vertical adjustment of the desk will simultaneously adjust the rear edge of the desk forward or backward relative to the seat. In this manner raising of the desk to accommodate a larger student will also shift the desk forwardly to give more body room between the desk and the seat, and lowering of the desk for a smaller person will simultaneously reduce the body room or space.

A further object of this invention aims to provide an adjusting means for the desk relative to the seat wherein the adjusting means is at one side of the desk and seat so as to permit free entrance to the seat from one side thereof.

A further object of this invention is to provide a combined desk supporting and adjusting structure which is so arranged and constructed that the desk may be adjusted by a step by step movement similar to the adjustment of the seat relative to the pedestal wherein the adjusting means is automatically locked in adjusted position by the offset weight of the desk.

A further object of this invention is to provide a desk having readily removable supporting devices which if broken, may be easily replaced without making it necessary to replace the entire desk and seat structure.

A further object of this invention is to provide a desk wherein the student may make his own adjustment of the seat and the top, and wherein the seat and top by reason of the offset weight thereof, will remain in adjusted position irrespective of whether the clamping devices are loose or tight.

A further object of this invention aims at the provision of a desk base with which is incorporated a foot rest upon which a student may comfortably rest his feet and which is so constructed as to prevent slipping.

A further object is to provide a desk having offset seat and top supporting devices permitting a certain amount of resiliency in the desk which is not possible in a center pedestal, and which permits a greater degree of comfort for the student and efficiency in the placement of the article holder than is possible with a center pedestal desk.

A further object is to provide a desk wherein the seat and top are properly balanced on the pedestal and base so that it is not necessary to fasten the base to the floor.

To the above objects and to others which may hereinafter appear, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more specifically referred to and illustrated in the accompanying drawings,

wherein are illustrated embodiments of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, modifications and variations may be resorted to which fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a detail side elevation of a chair and desk constructed according to an embodiment of this invention,

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1,

Figure 5 is a bottom plan partly broken away of the base,

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 1,

Figure 7 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6,

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7,

Figure 9 is a fragmentary rear elevation of a portion of the pedestal or standard structure, and

Figure 10 is a side elevation of the pedestal clamping means.

Referring to the drawings and first to Figures 4 and 5, the numeral 40 designates generally a base structure which comprises a body having upwardly inclined walls 41, 42, 43 and 44. The outer lower end of the wall 41 is formed on a concave as at 45 and the lower end of the wall 42 is also formed concave as at 46. The wall 43 which is the rear wall is formed concave as at 47 and the wall 44 which is a side wall is formed concave as at 48. A cushioned shoe structure generally designated as 49 is secured to the under side of the base 40. The details of the shoe structure 49 are embodied in my copending application Serial No. 272,486, filed May 8, 1939, which has issued as Patent No. 2,228,382 of January 14, 1941.

The base 40 on the underside thereof is provided with angularly disposed bracing ribs 50 which are disposed at a substantially right angle to each other and intersect each other in the center of the base 40. The base 40 on the upper side thereof is provided with a transversely extending ridge or raised part 38 forming a foot rest and ridges 39 are formed in the walls 41 and 43 to coact with the ridge or rest 38 in holding a foot against slipping. The base 40 on the upper side thereof is provided with a hollow pedestal or standard 51 which is formed integral with the base 40 and is disposed at one side of the center of the base 40 as shown in Figures 4 to 6 inclusive. In Figure 4, there is shown in full lines and in section the lower pedestal member 51 which is in the center of the base 40 with respect to the front and rear edges of the base 40. The pedestal member 51 is cast integral with the base 40 and it will, therefore, be understood that where the position of the pedestal 51 relative to the base 40 is to be changed, the pedestal 51 is cast with the base 40 in such changed position.

The pedestal 51 is made hollow with a vertically disposed channel 52 disposed therein and an upper pedestal member 53 is engageable in the channel 52 and is vertically adjustable relative to the lower or fixed pedestal member 51. The lower member 51 is provided in a side wall 54 thereof with a plurality of teeth 55 forming a ratchet rack which is cast integral with the pedestal member 51. The movable pedestal member 53 comprises a front wall 56, side walls 57 and 58 and a rear wall 59. The rear wall 59 is provided with an elongated slot 60 therein which opens through the lower end of the rear wall 59 and the side wall 57 is formed with an inset part provided at the lower end thereof with teeth 61 which are adapted to selectively engage the teeth 55 so as to hold the movable pedestal member 53 in vertically adjusted position. The inner face of the front wall 56 is provided with a plurality of bracing ribs 62 more clearly shown in Figure 6 so as to brace the movable member 53. The upper end 63 of the lower member 51 is provided with a threaded set screw 64 which is adapted to engage the side wall 58 of the upper member 53 so that the upper member may be locked in its vertically adjusted position relative to the lower member 51. The set screw 64 also provides a means whereby in case of serious schoolroom abuse in excess of normal in which there is a noticeable deflection of the seat, the relative position of the stem or pedestal member 53 under the seat and the pedestal 51 can be readily corrected.

The upper member 53 is adapted to be clamped in its adjusted position by means of a clamping block 65 which as shown in Figure 8 is substantially T-shaped in transverse section, the stem portion 66 thereof engaging in the slot 60 and the head or flanged portion 67 engaging interiorly of the upper member 53. A plurality of bolts 68 engage through the rear wall 69 of the lower member 51 and are threaded into the clamping block 65. The lower member 51 is provided with the channel 52 thereof which is substantially wider than the widest width of the upper member 53 as shown in Figure 8 so that the set screw 64 may be used in order to adjust the inclination of the upper member 53 relative to the lower member 51. In other words, the upper member 53 may be tilted out of the vertical for the distance permitted by the difference between the width of the channel 52 and the width of the upper member 53, the set screw 64 being adjusted in or out so as to vary the inclination of the upper member 53 to the desired degree and thus correct any schoolroom abuse which affects the position of the seat relative to the floor.

The movable member 53 at its upper end is provided with a horizontally disposed substantially yoke or U-shaped seat supporting member 70. This seat supporting member 70 is formed integral with the movable pedestal member 53 and comprises an upper plate 71 provided with depending bracing flanges 72 about the marginal edges thereof. A laterally and horizontally disposed flange 73 extends from the bight of the seat supporting member 70 on the outer side of the bight, and an inwardly projecting flange or plate 74 extends inwardly of the bight of the plate 71. The seat supporting member 70 is adapted to be secured to a seat member 75 by means of fastening members 76 which engage through the supporting member 70 and through the flange 73.

In the use and operation of the desk structure shown in Figures 1 to 10 inclusive, the seat 75 may be adjusted vertically by loosening the clamping member 65 and then moving the upper pedestal part 53 upwardly or downwardly and at the same time rocking this member so as to alternately release and engage the teeth 61 with selected teeth 55 in the pedestal member 51.

After the height of the seat **75** has been determined, the clamping member **65** may be tightened and the inclination of the seat **75** may be adjusted by means of the set screw **64**.

What I claim is:

A pedestal structure for a combined seat and desk, comprising a base formed of sloping front and rear walls and opposite side walls, a lower upstanding rearwardly inclined standard integral with one of said sides and disposed closely adjacent the outer edge of said one side, said lower standard being positioned medially between the front and rear edges of said front and rear walls, said lower standard being tubular and formed of front and rear walls, and inner and outer side walls, teeth carried by the inner side of said outer side wall, an upper tubular standard telescoping into said lower standard, said upper standard being formed of front and rear walls and inner and outer side walls, teeth carried by the lower portion of said upper standard outer side wall for selective engagement with said first-named teeth to maintain said upper standard in vertical adjustment, the rear wall of said upper standard having an elongated slot lengthwise thereof and opening through the lower end thereof, a T-shaped clamping member having the stem thereof extending outwardly through said slot and the flanged portion thereof bearing against the inner face of said upper standard rear wall, a bolt extending through said lower standard side wall and threaded into the stem of said clamping member, and a seat supporting member secured to said upper standard and overlying said base.

WILLIAM J. BARGEN.