Oct. 21, 1941. W. J. BARGEN 2,260,241

PEDESTAL BASE STRUCTURE

Original Filed April 27, 1937

Fig. 7.

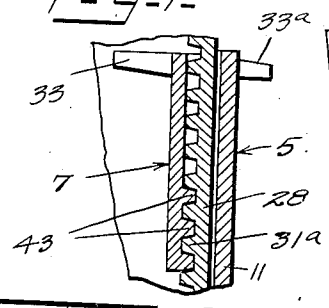


Fig. 1.

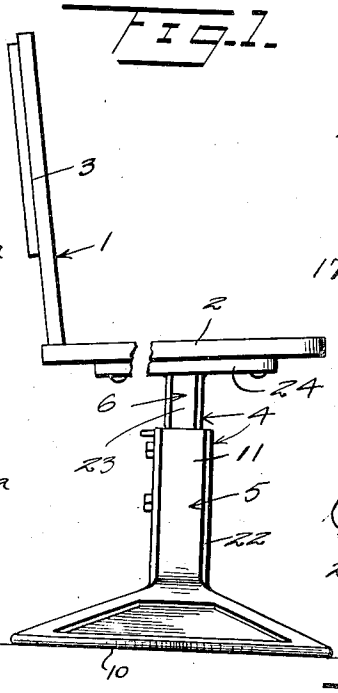


Fig. 6.

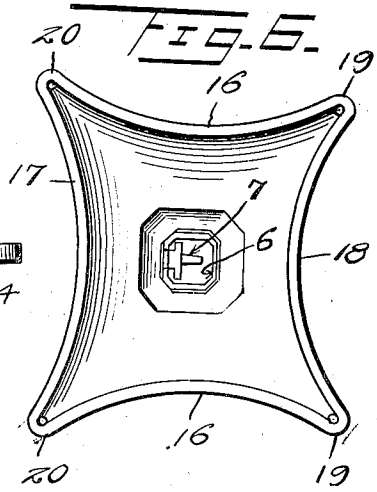


Fig. 2.

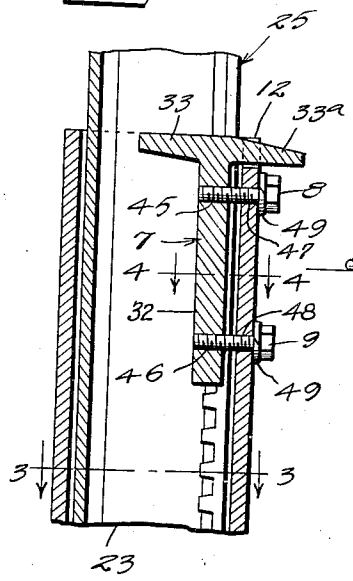


Fig. 4.

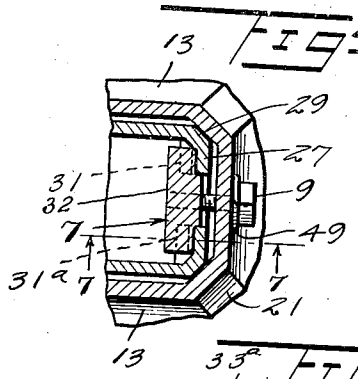


Fig. 3.

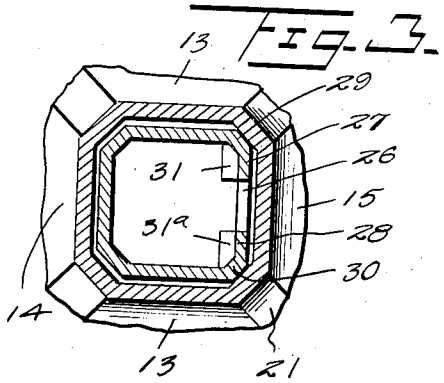
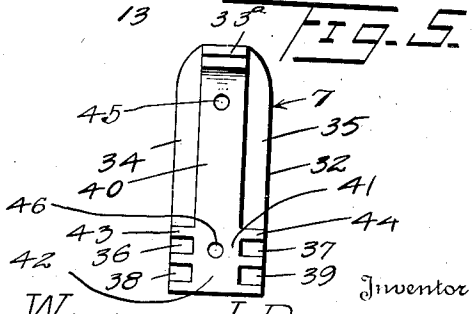


Fig. 5.



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PEDESTAL BASE STRUCTURE

William J. Bargen, Waukegan, Ill.

Original application April 27, 1937, Serial No. 139,316. Divided and this application January 4, 1939, Serial No. 249,317

5 Claims. (Cl. 155—94)

This invention relates to a pedestal base structure and is a division of my applications filed April 27, 1937, which eventuated into Letters Patent 2,150,903 and 2,165,125.

A pedestal base structure, in accordance with the invention preferably is for use in school and lecture rooms for supporting a chair or a chair and desk as is disclosed in my applications aforesaid, but it is to be understood that it may be employed in any connection for which it may be found applicable.

The invention has for its object to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a structure of the class referred to so constructed to stay put on a floor, whether anchored on or non-anchored to the floor, capable of being vertically adjusted to afford maximum amount of comfort with respect to the disposition of the user's arms, feet and legs, and balancing the superstructure i. e., chair or chair and desk which it is supporting.

A further object of the invention is to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a structure of the chair referred to comprising a stationary section and vertically adjustable section, said stationary section including a base merging into a hollow standard slightly off center with respect to the base, said adjustable section including a head for connection to the seat of a chair and a post disposed in telescopic relation with respect to the standard, and with said structure including means interengaging with the post and standard for locking the adjustable section in its adjusted position.

Further objects of the invention are to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, a structure of the class referred to which is comparatively simple in its construction and arrangement, strong, durable, compact, conveniently adjusted when desired, thoroughly efficient for the purpose intended thereby, readily assembled and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

To the above ends essentially 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 as illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein is shown an embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications may be resorted to which fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pedestal base structure showing, by way of example the adaptation thereof with respect to a chair,

Figure 2 is a fragmentary view in vertical section of said structure,

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3, Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4, Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a front elevation of the latching member for the vertically adjustable section of the structure,

Figure 6 is an inverted plan of the pedestal base structure, and

Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7, Figure 4.

With reference to the drawing, 1 generally indicates a chair formed of a seat 2 and a back 3.

The pedestal base structure is indicated generally at 4 and it includes a lower stationary section 5, an upper verticaly adjustable section 6, a latching member 7 and a pair of superposed clamping screws 8, 9.

The stationary section 5 includes an open top hollow base 10 and a tubular standard 11, open at each end and communicating at its lower end with base 10. The standard 11 is disposed slightly off center with respect to and is integral at its lower end with base 10. The standard 11 centrally of the top of its rear side is formed with a vertically disposed cutout 12 for a purpose to be referred to.

The base 10 is of frusto-pyramidal contour and is formed with concave sides 13, a concave front 14, a concave rear 15, concave side edges 16, a concave rear edge 17, a concave front edge 18, rounded lower front bottom corners 19, rounded lower rear bottom corners 20 as is shown by Figure 6, and flat peripheral facets 21 at the points of mergence of the side 13 with said front 15 and rear 15 as is shown by Figures 3 and 4. The front of base 10 at its bottom is of less width than the rear of the base at its bottom as is shown by Figure 6.

The standard 11 is of polygonal contour in cross section and has its corners 22 inclined and flat forming upstanding continuations of the facets 21 of the base 10.

The vertically adjustable upper section 6 includes a slotted tubular post 23 for telescopic extension into the standard 11. The cross sectional contour of post 23 corresponds to that of standard 11. The section 6 also includes a head 24 which is integral with the upper end of the post 23. The head 24 is to be anchored to the lower face of the seat 2 of the chair 1 and is so shown. The rear wall 25, centrally thereof of post 23 is slitted from end to end as at 26. The

slit 26 forms wall 25 with a pair of oppositely disposed spaced aligned parts 27, 28 which extend from and are integral with the rear corners 29, 30 respectively of the post. The inner faces of the parts 27, 28 are formed with vertically extending integral toothed racks 31, 31a respectively which sidewise align and are spaced from each other. The teeth of the racks 31, 31a are also integral with the inner faces of the corners 29, 30 of the post.

The latching member 7 is in the form of a manually shiftable block 32 provided at its upper end with a pair of oppositely disposed arms 33, 33a extending at right angles to the block. The arm 33a provides a handle and coacts with the cutout 12 to form a latch. The front face of block 32 is squared. The block 32 has its rear face, at the side marginal portions of the latter formed with a pair of oppositely disposed elongated rabbets 34, 35, a pair of oppositely disposed short rabbets 36, 37 spaced from the lower ends of the rabbets 34, 35 respectively, and a pair of oppositely disposed short rabbets 38, 39 arranged below and spaced from the rabbets 36, 37 respectively. The rabbets 38, 39 are spaced from the lower end of the block. The rabbets 34, 36, 38 align. The rabbets 35, 37, 39 align. The rabbets 34, 35; the rabbets 36, 37; and the rabbets 38, 39 provide the rear face of block 32 respectively with what may be termed an upper elongated rib 40, a short intermediate rib 41 and a short lower rib 42. The said ribs are arranged in spaced vertical alignment. The rabbets 34, 36, 38 form the rear face of block 32 with a set of teeth 43 for coaction with the rack 31a. The rabbets 35, 37, 39 form the rear face of block 32 with a set of teeth 44 for coaction with the rack 31. The teeth of the set 43 align with and are spaced from the teeth of the set 44. The engagement of the sets of teeth 43, 44 with selected teeth of the racks 31, 31a provides a floating joint for holding the post 23 in its desired adjusted position. The block 32 is prevented from turning relative to post 23 by the latch provided by the coaction of the arm 33a with the notch 12, and in this connection attention is directed to Figure 2. The block 32 is formed with a pair of spaced superposed aligned threaded openings 45, 46 intersected by the lengthwise median of the block. The opening 45 is arranged in the upper portion of rib 40. The opening 46 is arranged in the rib 41. The purpose of the openings 45, 46 will be presently referred to.

The standard 11, centrally of its rear side and below the cutout 12, is formed with a pair of spaced superposed aligned openings 47, 48. The clamping screws or bolts 8, 9 pass respectively through the openings 47, 48.

To prevent the shifting of latching member 7 relative to the standard 11 and post 23, and for releasably clamping member 7 in binding engagement with the racks 31, 31a and the parts 27, 28 of the post 23, the headed clamping screws or bolts 8, 9 after passing through openings 47, 48 threadedly engage with the walls of openings 45, 46 whereby latching member 7 will be brought in binding engagement with the post 23. Locking washers 49 are provided for the screws or bolts 8, 9.

The cross sectional area of the post 23 relative to the cross sectional area of the standard 11 is such as to not only permit the post 23 being bodily shiftable laterally within the standard 11 when the upper adjustable section 6 of the structure is shifted to and from clamping engagement with respect to the standard 11, but also to permit said section to be conveniently vertically adjusted.

The vertically adjustable section 6 constitutes what may be termed a combined support and coupler element, as it not only supports the object which is to be supported, but it also couples the object with the pedestal base structure.

It is to be understood that the construction herein described is of a character which provides for its interchangeability with parts of other constructions designed by me and as shown, for example in my Letters Patent 2,150,903, 2,165,125 and 2,184,173 granted to me. The object is to provide a school desk and chair in which a small initial constructional investment may be preserved through the addition and interchange of parts. It is to this end that my various constructions may be said to be of the coordinated type.

What I claim is:

1. In a pedestal base structure, a lower stationary section including a hollow base merging at its top into the lower end of a tubular standard, an upper vertically adjustable section including a tubular post merging at its upper end into a head, said post being telescopically arranged within said standard, said post being slitted lengthwise of its rear and provided on its inner face with toothed racks bordering said slit, a latching member arranged within the post and having means for slidable engagement with said racks for supporting the upper section in adjusted position and also having a part for extension in said slit, said standard and latching member having coacting engaging portions to prevent the turning of the post relative to the standard and for supporting said member relatively to the post and standard, and superposed means carried by the standard and engageable in the said part of the latching member for clamping the post against the standard and the latching member against said racks.

2. In a pedestal base structure, a lower stationary section including a hollow base merging at its top into the lower end of a tubular standard, an upper vertically adjustable section including a tubular post merging at its upper end into a head, said post being telescopically arranged within said standard and having its rear portion lengthwise slitted, the inner face of said portion being formed with toothed racks bordering the edges of said slit, a latching member arranged within said post and having its rear face formed with spaced sets of teeth for selective engagement with aligned portions of said racks for supporting the upper section in its adjusted position, said member having a part thereof arranged between said sets of teeth extending into said slit, said member and standard having their upper ends formed with coacting inherent engaging portions for arresting the turning of the post relative to the standard, and means carried by the rear of the standard and engageable in the said part for clamping the post against the standard and said member against said racks.

3. In a pedestal base structure, a lower stationary section including a hollow base merging at its top into the lower end of a tubular standard of polygonal contour in cross section provided with inclined forward and rear corners, an upper vertically adjustable section including a tubular post merging at its upper end into a head for connection to the object to be sup-

ported, said post in cross section corresponding to the cross sectional contour of said standard and being telescopically arranged in said standard, said post having a rear wall, said wall being slitted from end to end and having its inner face formed with toothed racks bordering the edges of said slit, a latching member arranged within said post and having its rear face formed with spaced sets of teeth for selective engagement with aligned portions of said racks for supporting said upper section in adjusted position, said member having a part thereof between said sets of teeth extending into said slit, said member and standard having their upper ends formed with coacting inherent engaging portions for arresting the turning of the post relative to the standard, and adjustable means carried by the standard at the rear thereof and engaging in said part for clamping the rear corners of the post and standard together and said member against said racks.

4. In a pedestal base structure, a telescopic upper vertically adjustable section consisting of a tubular post merging at its upper end into a head for connection to the object which is to be supported from the structure, said post being of polygonal contour in cross section and having a rear wall, a front wall, a pair of side walls, inclined forward flat corners connecting the front wall to said side walls, inclined rear flat corners connecting the rear wall to said side walls, said rear wall being slitted from end to end and having its inner face formed with toothed racks bordering the edges of said slit.

5. In a pedestal base structure, a pair of tubular elements, one being telescopically arranged within the other, said elements being of like form and of polygonal contour in cross section, each of said elements including a rear wall and a pair of inclined rear corners, the rear wall of the inner element being slitted lengthwise from end to end thereof and having its inner face formed with toothed racks bordering the edges of the slit, said outer element having the upper end of its rear wall formed with a notch, a latching member arranged in said inner element and having a lateral extension supported in said notch, said member being formed on its rear face with spaced sets of teeth selectively engaging with aligned portions of said racks for supporting the inner element in adjusted position, said member being formed between said sets of teeth with a part extended into said slit, and means carried by the rear wall of the outer element and engaging with said parts for binding the sets of teeth against said rack and for clamping the rear corners of said elements together.

WILLIAM J. BARGEN.