Dec. 21, 1926. 1,611,708

E. C. AMSDEN

PEDESTAL

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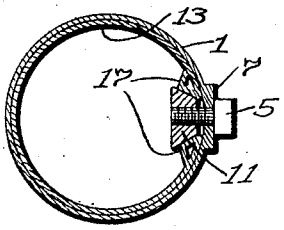


Fig. 2a

Fig. 1

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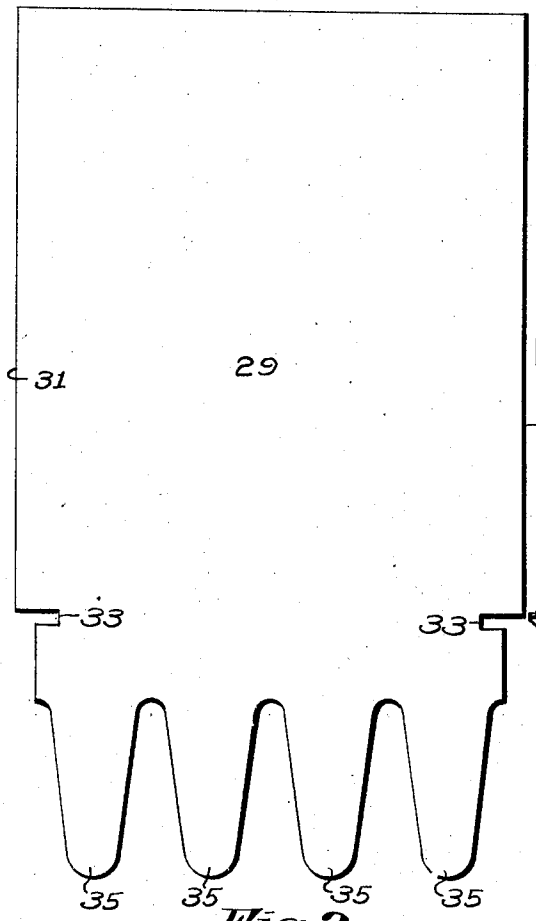


Fig. 2

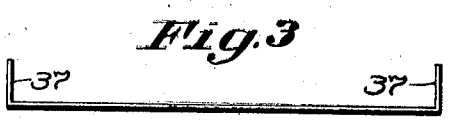


Fig. 3

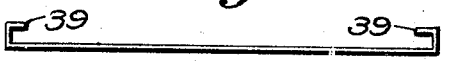


Fig. 4

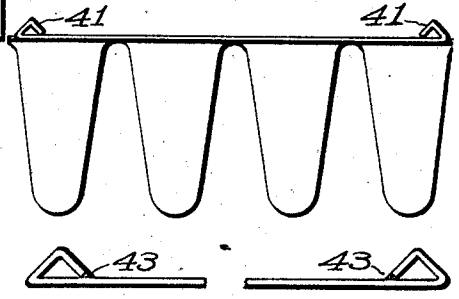


Fig. 6

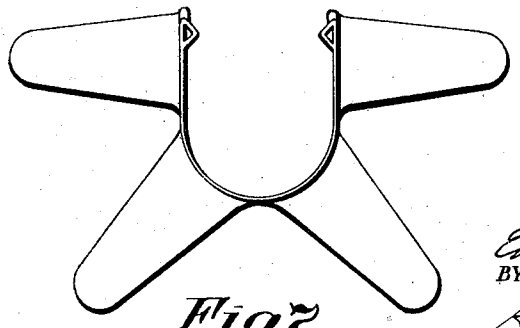


Fig. 7

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Fig.8

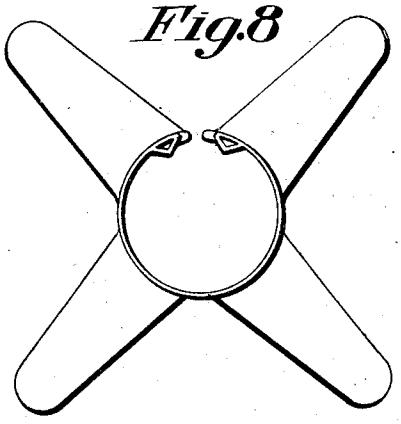


Fig.9

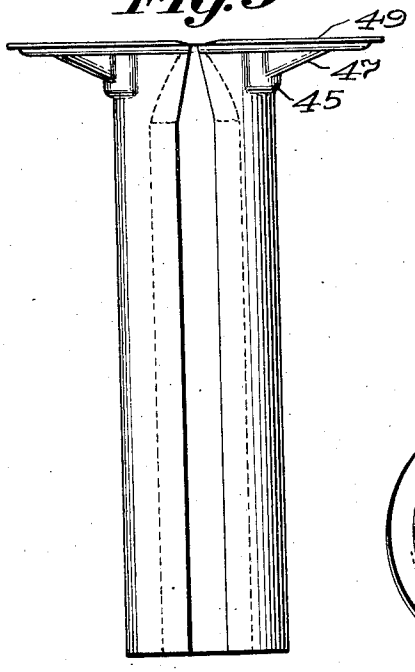
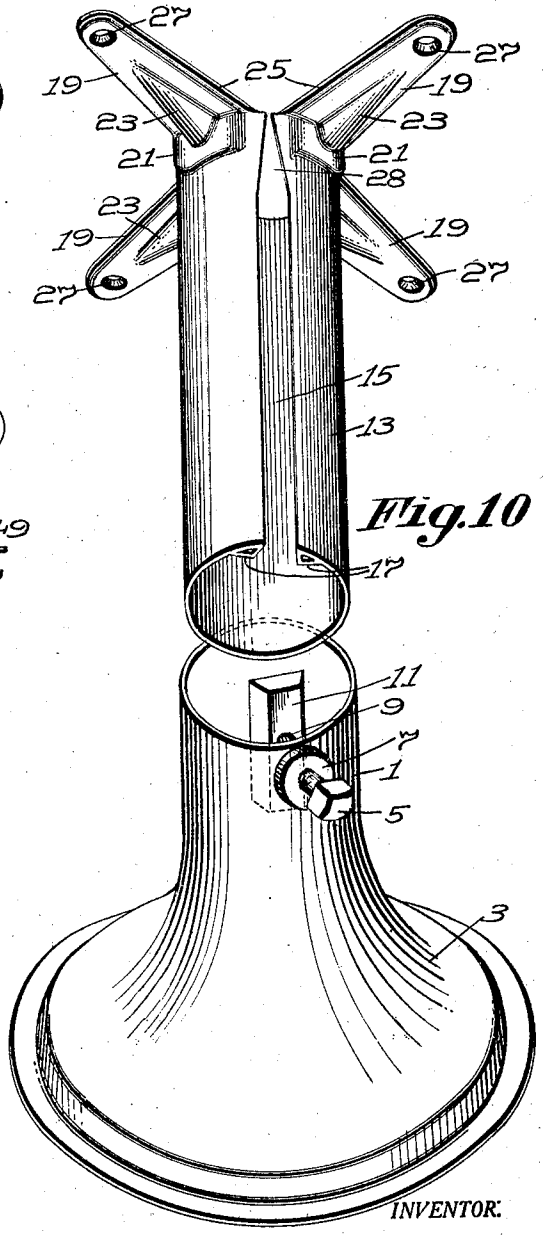


Fig.10



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PEDESTAL.

Application filed October 1, 1925. Serial No. 59,838.

The invention to be hereinafter described relates to pedestals for supporting seats, desks and the like.

In Letters Patent No. 1,545,115 granted in my name July 7, 1925, is disclosed a pedestal for the above purposes which comprises a sheet steel hollow post and a sleeve fitting into the hollow post. To secure the sleeve in different positions of vertical adjustment, it is provided with an elongated slot, and a bolt carried by the post cooperates with a wedge element and is adapted to draw the same into the slot transversely to the length of the sleeve, thereby to expand the sleeve into secure gripping engagement with the post. To support the seat or other article on the sleeve, a dished plate has a neck extruded therefrom which is fitted into and welded to the upper end of the sleeve.

The aim and purpose of the present invention is to provide a pedestal which is an improvement upon that disclosed in the above-mentioned Letters Patent, and which can be manufactured with greater economy of steel.

The character of the invention may be best understood by reference to the following description of one good form of pedestal embodying the invention and a method of making the same.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a pedestal embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan of a unit from which the sleeve and seat support arms are formed;

Fig. 2^a on an enlarged scale is a horizontal section taken on line 2^a—2^a of Fig. 1;

Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are views illustrating the steps in forming the reinforcing jaws at the edges of the sleeve slot;

Fig. 7 is a view looking toward the upper end of the unit showing the same bent into U-form;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 7 showing the unit bent into circular or sleeve form;

Fig. 9 is a side elevation showing the formation of the reinforcing shoulders at the juncture of the arms with the sleeve; and

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the pedestal showing the parts thereof unassembled.

Referring to the drawings, the pedestal shown therein as one good form of the invention, comprises a hollow post 1 having an outwardly flaring base 3. A screw bolt 5 is entered through a boss 7 in the post, and is adapted for threaded engagement with a hole 9 in a wedge element 11. A sleeve 13 is adapted to enter the hollow post in telescopic relation therewith. This sleeve has an elongated slot 15 extending through the greater portion of the length of the sleeve, and the edges of the slot are strengthened by reversely bent margins presenting strong jaws 17. The edges of said jaws may engage the inner surface of the sleeve and be welded thereto.

At the upper end of the sleeve are arms 19, in the present instance, four in number, which are formed integral with the sleeve. To add to the strength of the construction, the sleeve may have shoulders 21 and the arms may have tapering ribs 23 extruded therefrom. To further contribute to the strength of the arms, they may be formed with flanges 25 at the edges thereof. Countersunk holes 27 are pierced in the arms adjacent the outer ends thereof. The sleeve has a slit 28 extending from the upper end of the slot to a point at the juncture of a pair of the arms and margins at the slit are reversely bent to strengthen the construction. A school desk seat or other article may be placed upon and be supported by the arms, and screws may be entered through the holes 27, thereby securely to connect the seat or other article to the arms.

In assembling the parts the sleeve is inserted into the hollow post and adjusted to the desired elevation. Thereupon the wedge 11 is presented to the sleeve slot 15, the screw bolt 5 is entered into the threaded hole 9 of the wedge, and then the screw bolt is tightened, thereby causing the wedge to be adjusted outward, and in so doing the beveled edges of the wedge will engage the slot jaws 17 and spread the same, thereby expanding the sleeve into secure gripping engagement with the post.

Having described the pedestal, next will be described the method of making the sleeve and arms from a single unit. The first step of the method consists in cutting or dieing out of sheet metal strip stock, a unit 29 (Fig. 2). The unit has parallel edges 31, notches 33, and in the present instance, four arms 35. Next the marginal portions at the edges 31 are pressed from the plane of the unit to provide flanges 37 (Fig. 3). Then the edge portions of said flanges are pressed inward as indicated at

39 in Fig. 4. Next the flanges with the inturned edge portions are bent along the lines of juncture of the flanges with the body of the unit back to the body, and present angle-shaped jaws 41 (Fig. 5). In this stage of the method the arms 35 may be bent into a plane perpendicular to that of the body of the unit. Next the edges of the jaws 41 are welded to the body of the unit as indicated at 43 in Fig. 6.

Then the body of the unit is bent to assume the U-shaped form shown in Fig. 7. In thus bending the body of the unit, the arms are spread apart a greater distance than in their previous relation. In Fig. 8, the body is further bent so as to assume a circular or sleeve form, and in the course of this operation the arms are spread still further apart.

Next the shoulders 45 and ribs 47 are formed on the sleeve and arms respectively, and the flanges 49 are bent up from the edges of the arms as shown in Fig. 9. In forming the shoulders and ribs the arms are distorted somewhat so that it is desirable to trim the outstanding portions of the flanges 49. The last step is the puncturing of the countersunk holes in the arms for receiving the screws which secure the desk seat or other article to the arms.

It will be understood that the successive steps for forming the sleeve and seat supporting arms from the unit are performed by suitably shaped dies. Units such as the unit 29 may be died from a long strip of sheet metal stock with very little waste material.

The formation of the sleeve and seat supporting arms from one integral piece as described, provides a strong, efficient construction. There is also a desirable saving in the amount of sheet steel required. This is an important consideration, especially when it is understood that these pedestals are sold in large quantities.

The formation of the shoulders at the upper end of the sleeve, and the ribs in the arms, gives the construction sufficient strength and stiffness to prevent the seat from tilting when mounted on the upper end of the sleeve and arms.

It will be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiment shown, and that various deviations may be made therefrom without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

In a pedestal of the character described, a post adapted to rest upon the floor, a sleeve on said post formed of sheet metal and having arms formed intergal with the sleeve and all bent outward from and transversely to the sleeve at the upper end thereof, said arms being in the same plane, in spaced relation and adapted to support a seat, each of said arms having a strengthening rib pressed down from the plane thereof, and substantial shoulders pressed outward from the sleeve and meeting the ribs of the arms and extending transversely to and cooperating with said ribs to resist downward bending of the arms relatively to the sleeve.

EUGENE C. AMSDEN.