C. J. TRAVERS.

BASE FOR REVOLVING CHAIRS, &c.

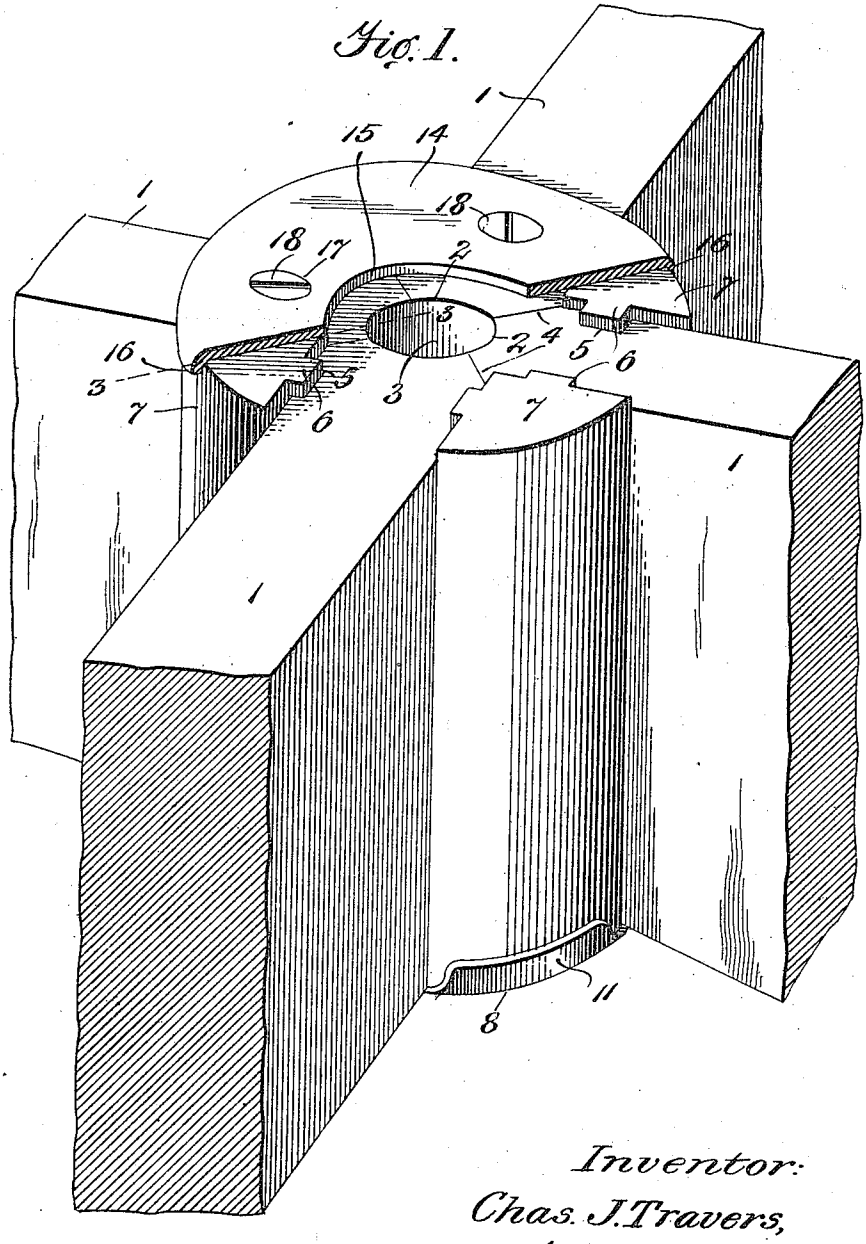
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 4, 1917.

1,263,160.

Patented Apr. 16, 1918.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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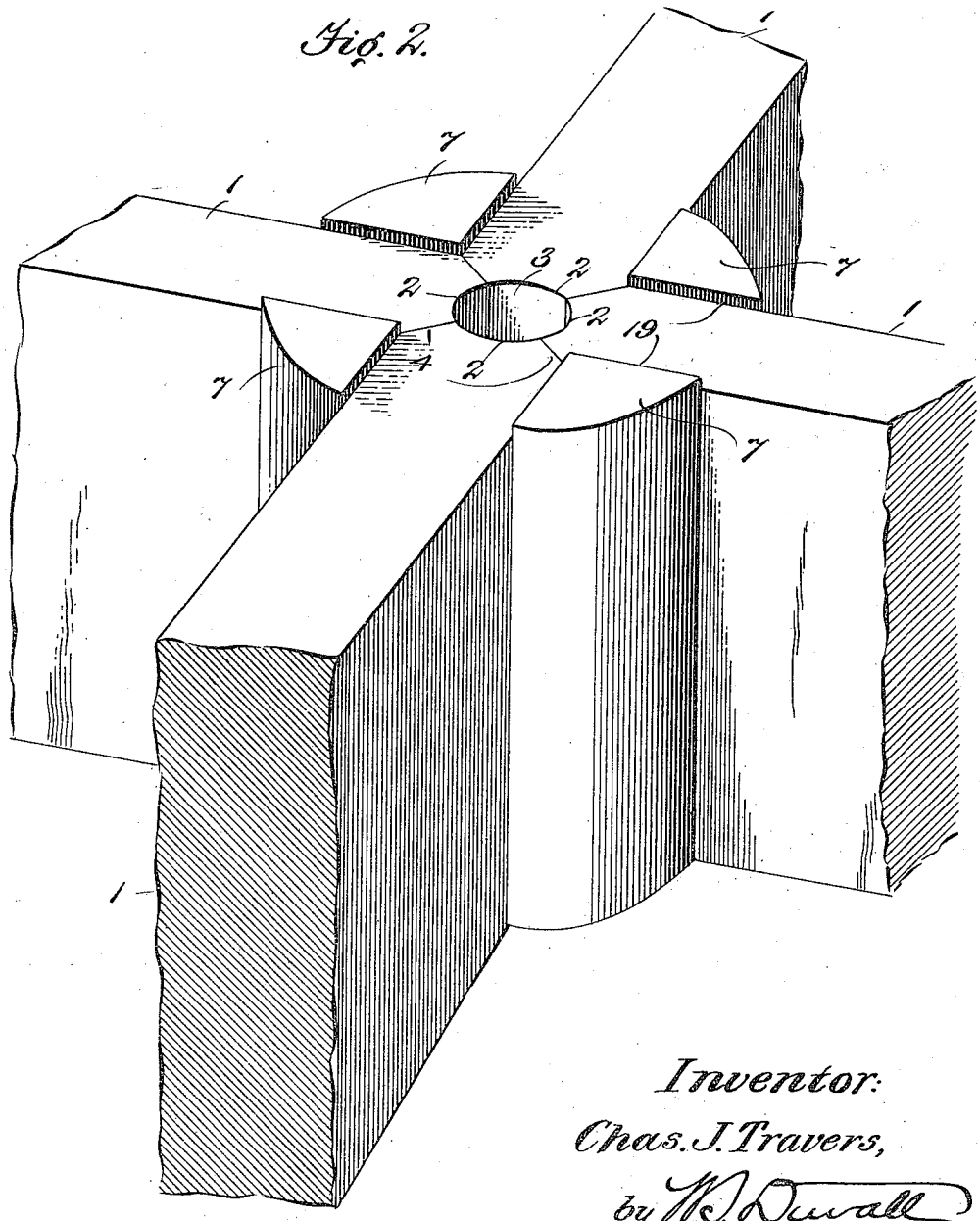
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

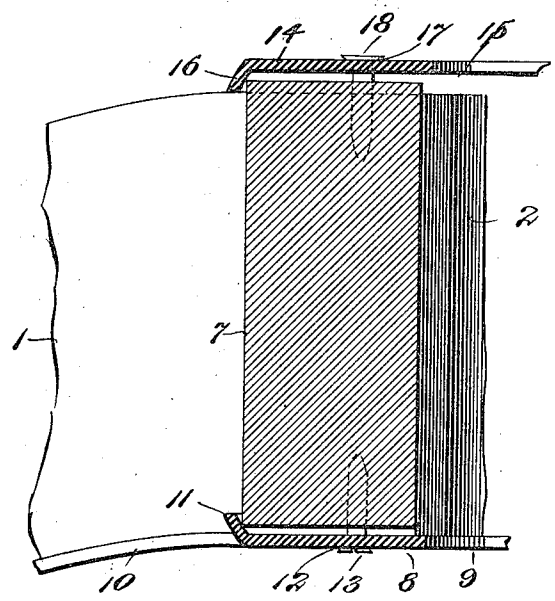


Fig. 3.

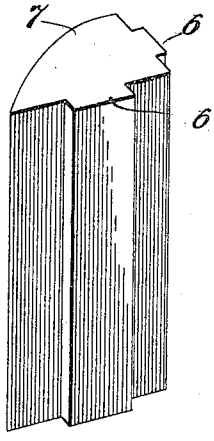


Fig. 4

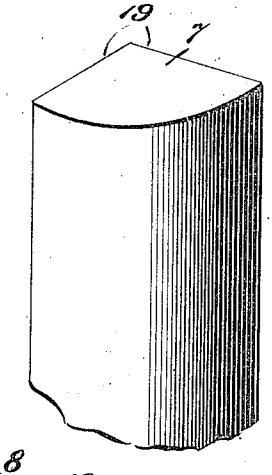


Fig. 5.

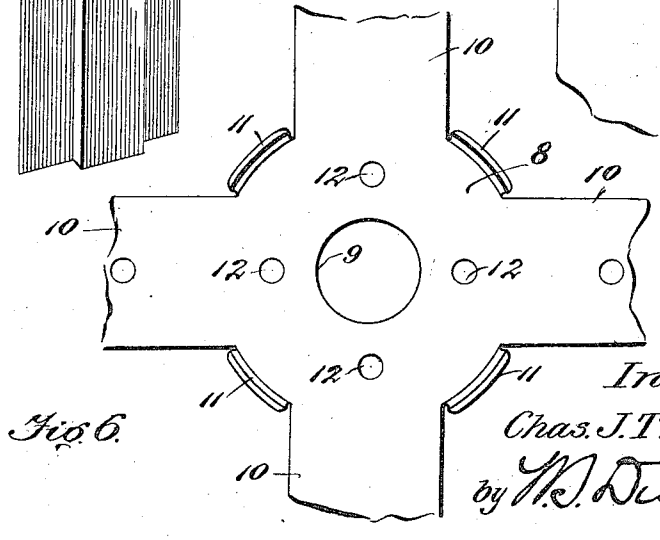


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BASE FOR REVOLVING CHAIRS, &c.

1,263,160. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 16, 1918.

Application filed September 4, 1917. Serial No. 189,518.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. TRAVERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Washington, in the county of Ozaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bases for Revolving Chairs, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a novel construction of bases intended more particularly for use in connection with revolving chairs, though, as will hereinafter appear, the invention has other applications, and, in fact, is capable of advantageous use in any position and structure wherein a base is employed for supporting either a rotatable or stationary adjusting-standard.

The principal objects of the invention are to cheapen the structure and its manufacture by the omission of metal parts now usually employed; to provide a convenient as well as efficient means for taking up wear, when used in connection with a revolving chair standard, or for efficiently clamping the adjusting-standard in the base when the standard is stationary; and, with all, to produce a base having the desired rigidity and strength and amply capable of withstanding the strains incident to use without danger of its parts working loose.

Various objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair-base embodying my invention, the legs being broken away for the purpose of conserving space, and the upper plate shown in section to expose to view the parts covered thereby;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but illustrating a somewhat different construction, both upper and lower plates being omitted;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a detail in perspective of one of the interlocking corner-blocks employed in the construction of base illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a similar view of the corner-block employed in the construction of base illustrated in Fig. 2; and

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the lower clamping-plate, the leg-supporting arms thereof being broken away to conserve space.

Similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts throughout the drawings.

As is usual in the construction of bases for these purposes, the same comprises the wooden legs 1—four in number being general—provided at their inner ends with segmental recesses 2, which, when the legs are assembled so as to radiate, as shown, combine to produce a vertical bore 3, designed and adapted to receive, in this instance, the adjusting-standard (not shown). At each side of its inner end each leg is beveled, as at 4, the same being on lines radiating from the center of the bore 3, so that, when the legs are assembled, they abut each other and combine to produce the bore 3 heretofore mentioned.

In a base thus constructed, it is usual to mount therein a bored hub or sleeve, the same being permanently secured in position and serving as an abutment for the inner ends of the legs as well as a support for the standard carrying the chair-iron. I, however, omit the hub or sleeve mentioned, and propose to mount the standard directly in the bore 3, clamping the same in position by means of the inner abutting ends of the legs, if the standard is to be stationary, or loosely embracing the same if it is intended to revolve, the inner ends of the legs serving as the bearing therefor in the latter instance, and, therefore, being lubricated with oil or graphite or a combination of both.

Various means may be employed for retaining the legs in their relative position and for adjusting them inward so as to tightly clamp a stationary standard or conform to or take up wear in a revolving standard, and I do not wish to be understood as limiting the invention to the details for this purpose hereinafter described.

As best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4, I provide each of the legs 1, immediately back of its inner abutting end and beveled portion, with an angular vertical mortise or groove 5, the same being engaged by corresponding tenons 6, formed at the opposite sides of quadrant-shaped corner-blocks, one of the latter being located in each of the angles formed by the radiating legs.

The legs and the corner-blocks 7, assembled as shown, are mounted upon a bottom spider-plate 8, (see Fig. 6), the same comprising an annular central portion having a central opening 9, radial leg-supporting

plates, 10, and between the same segmental upturned and slightly inclined flanges 11. The legs rest upon the plate 8, each being supported along its underside by one of the plates 10, the latter being provided with apertures at proper points for the reception of screws that pass upwardly into the undersides of the legs, or, other means may be substituted for the screws, as preferred. The plate 8 is further provided with apertures 12, under each of the legs, such apertures being for the reception of clamping-screws 13, (see dotted lines, Fig. 3). By reason of the upwardly disposed inclined flanges 11, the corner-blocks are prevented from resting upon the spider-plate 8, the outer edges of the blocks resting upon the inner inclined surfaces of the flanges 11. The upper ends of the blocks will, therefore, be slightly higher than those of the legs, all as shown.

The parts as thus assembled, are surmounted by an upper plate 14, the same having a central opening 15, corresponding with the opening 9 in the bottom or spider-plate, and having its perimeter provided with a downwardly disposed slightly inclined flange 16, the edge of which rests upon the upper sides of the legs, the inner inclined surface of the flange resting against the outer edges of the blocks 7. The upper plate, coincident with each of the legs, is provided with an aperture 17, to receive a downwardly disposed clamping-screw 18, entering the legs.

It will be apparent that by operating the screws 13 and 18, the plates 8 and 14 will be drawn toward each other, thus forcing the corner-blocks downwardly and inwardly, and as they travel in the latter direction, by reason of their engagement with the legs, the latter will be forced inwardly to a similar degree and thus be made to clamp tightly upon an adjusting-standard within the bore 3 or adjusted so as to compensate for any wear of the bore which may have been caused by the rotations of such standard. This drawing action of the upper and lower plates is caused, it will be apparent, by the inclined flanges of the plates approaching each other, said flanges acting against the upper and lower outer edges of the blocks and forcing the latter inwardly, which, in turn, carry the legs with them.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 2, the legs 1 are simply provided with the opposite beveled faces 4, and at their inner ends with the quadrant-shaped or segmentally curved surfaces 2. The corner-blocks 7, are provided with oppositely converging plain surfaces 19 (see Fig. 5) and these correspond to the adjacent surfaces of the legs. The operation of the corner-blocks in this instance is practically the same as that heretofore described, the inclined flanges of the upper and lower plates forcing the corner-blocks inward and the latter in turn forcing the legs inward to a corresponding degree.

In practice I have found that by the means described, I am able to clamp the inner ends of the legs so tightly upon the adjusting-standard that the latter is perfectly rigid; also that the inner ends of the hardwood legs produce an admirable bearing for the adjusting-standard that is rotatable, particularly so, when said inner ends are oil or grease soaked and treated to a coating of graphite. I have also found that the wear in the latter instance is practically *nil*, and besides the advantage resulting from the omission of the usually employed metal hub or sleeve, the turning of the standard within the bore 3 of the base is perfectly noiseless.

Other means may be substituted for those shown and described for securing the legs in relative position to produce the bored base, and also for securing adjustability, and I do not wish to be understood as limiting the invention to the means shown for securing these results.

Having described my invention, what I claim, is:

1. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to produce a standard-receiving approximating bore, and means for adjusting said legs inwardly and securing them in relative position with a standard.

2. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to produce a standard-receiving approximating bore, corner-blocks located between the legs and engaging the same, and means for adjusting the blocks toward each other and with relation to the standard.

3. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to form a bore for the reception of and approximating an adjusting-standard, corner-blocks located between and interlocking with the legs, and means for adjusting the corner-blocks inwardly to fit the standard.

4. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to form a bore for the reception of an adjusting-standard, corner-blocks located between and engaging the legs, upper and lower plates having opposing inclined surfaces engaging the outer corners of the corner-blocks, and means for drawing said plates together.

5. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating

legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to form a standard-receiving approximating bore and at opposite sides provided with vertical mortises, corner-blocks located between the legs and provided with tenons engaging the mortises thereof, and means for adjusting the blocks inwardly to cause the legs to fit the standard and for securing the blocks.

6. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to form a standard-receiving bore, triangular-shaped corner-blocks located between the legs and engaging the same, upper and lower plates having inclined marginal flanges engaging the corners of the corner-blocks, and screws passed through the plates and into the legs.

7. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a series of radiating legs having their inner ends segmentally recessed and combining to form a standard-receiving bore, triangular corner-blocks engaging the legs and located between the same, a lower spider-plate having arms supporting the legs and between the arms having upwardly disposed outwardly inclined flanges engaging the corner blocks, an upper plate surmounting the legs and blocks and having a marginal flange engaging the upper corners of the blocks and inclined similarly to the flanges of the spider-plate, and clamping-screws passed through the two plates and into the legs.

8. A base for an adjusting-standard, the same comprising a plurality of radiating legs, the inner ends of which combine to produce a standard receiving approximating bore, and means for securing the legs together and for adjusting them inwardly to decrease the size of said bore with relation to the standard.

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Witnesses:
T. A. BOERNER,
H. W. BOLENS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."