May 23, 1944. L. J. SIMJIAN 2,349,766

REVOLVING CHAIR

Filed Oct. 14, 1940

Fig. 1.

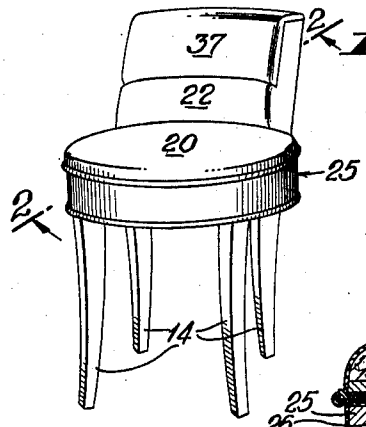


Fig. 2.

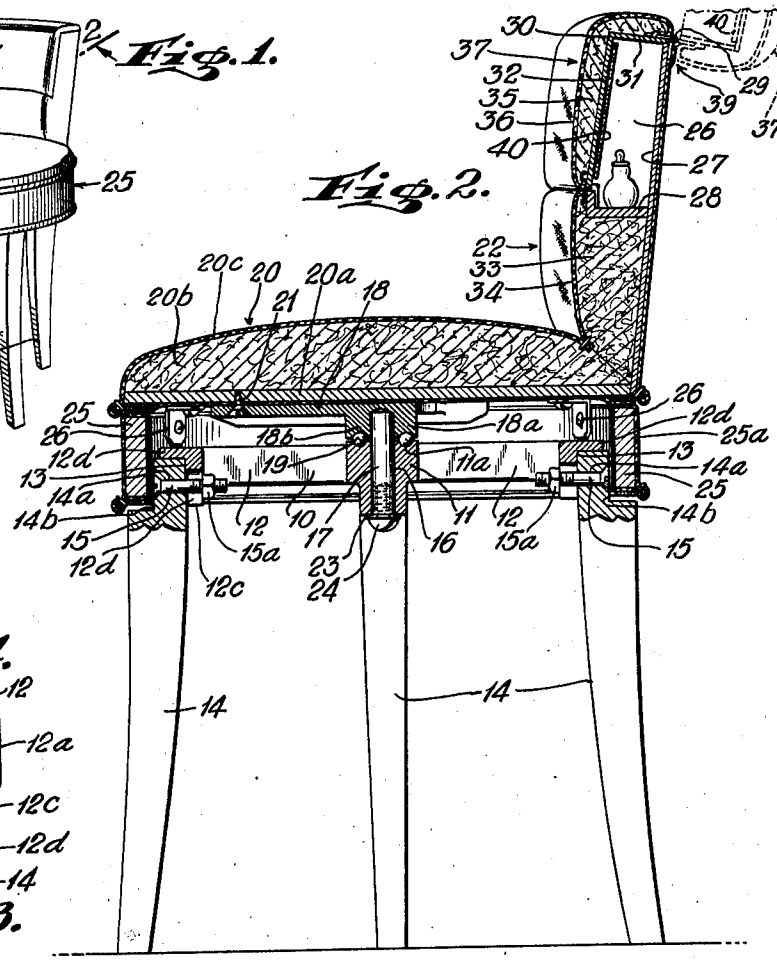


Fig. 4.

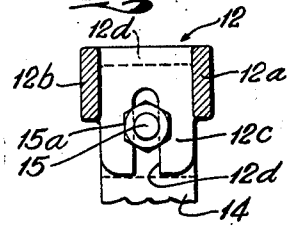


Fig. 3.

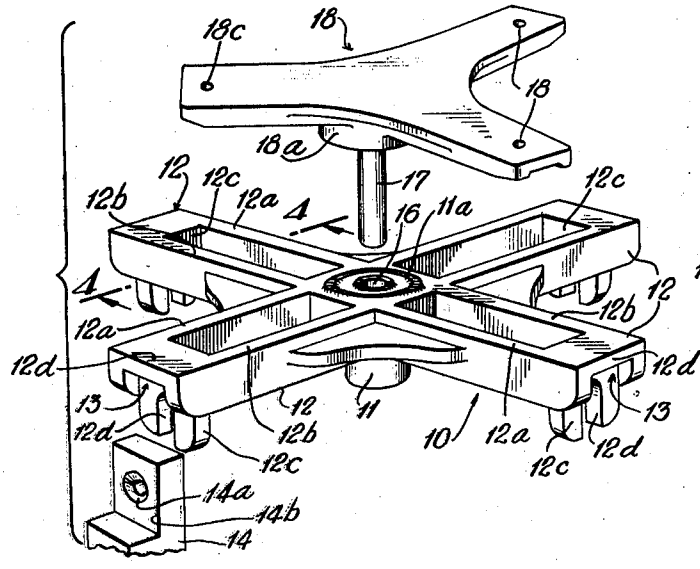
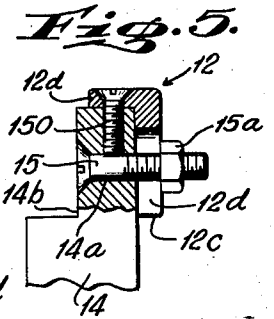


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR

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REVOLVING CHAIR

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Application October 14, 1940, Serial No. 361,016

3 Claims. (Cl. 155—95)

This invention relates to improvement in revolving chairs for use in boudoirs or living-rooms and more particularly to that type of revolving chair which may be adapted to be used for more than one purpose.

The revolving chair of the present invention is adapted for use in a wide variety of situations, such as in boudoirs, living-rooms, small apartments where space is limited, etc.

One of the main objects of the present invention is to provide a superior revolving chair so constructed and arranged that the required parts thereof may be adjusted to enable the user to observe her person while sitting in it by merely lifiting a portion of the back of the chair and thus bring a concealed make-up mirror to a usable position.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a superior revolving chair, so constructed and arranged that the required parts thereof may be adjusted to enable the user to observe herself in a favored lighting condition by merely revolving the chair, thus bringing the make-up mirror part of my improved revolving chair to the direction of the light source of the room.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a superior revolving chair which includes a rotating seat together with a concealed vanity compartment as part of the back construction of the chair and adapted to be within the reach of the sitter when used as a make-up device by bringing the concealed mirror to the useful position.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a superior revolving chair mechanism or device to which a set of chair legs can be bolted without the use of glue or nails thus making it possible for a sturdy and smoothly running revolving chair.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a better method of concealing the usual gap, between the revolving seat and the stationary legs, which is part of the old type of revolving chair construction, so that a better looking and more practical revolving chair can be made.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent from the specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein one embodiment of the invention is illustrated.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of my revolving chair combined with a vanity for boudoir or living-room use;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the revolving mechanism;

Fig. 4 is a partial vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 on Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a modified method of attaching a chair leg to the base member.

Referring now to the said drawing, it will be seen that the embodiment of the invention illustrated consists of a main support member 10 having a central hub portion 11 from which radially extend substantially in one plane a plurality of arms 12, there being four such arms shown.

As shown, each arm 12 is formed by two parallel flanges 12*a* and 12*b* and spaced inwardly from its outer extremity is a depending web 12*c*. In this manner I have provided each arm 12 with a recess 13 to receive the ends of the legs 14. To obtain a more compact method of shipping and also ease of assembly, I provide the webs 12*c* with open slots 12*d* to receive the shanks of flat-head screws 15 inserted through holes 14*a* adjacent the upper ends of the legs 14 and thus retain the legs in these recesses by fastening means, such as the nuts 15*a*. The fact that the upper ends of the legs 14 are so supported in a recess bearing on three sides thereof and having a top abutment wall 12*d* spanning the two parallel flanges 12*a* and 12*b* provides a large factor of rigidity.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated a modification of the means for securing the leg in its recess or socket. Due to atmospheric conditions in certain sections, the bolt and nut clamping arrangement of the form previously described may become loosened and thus allow the leg to drop free of the recess if the chair is lifted from the floor before retightening the bolt. To prevent this I provide an additional screw 150 which passes through a hole in the top wall 12*d* and is threadedly engaged in the leg as is clearly shown in Fig. 5.

Centrally located in the hub portion 11 of the support member 10 I provide a bore 16 to receive the shaft 17 fixedly mounted in a central hub portion 18*a* of a spider 18 having three radial arms integral therewith. The lower face of the spider arm hub 18*a* is provided with a circular groove 18*b* and in conjunction with a similar circular groove 11*a* in the upper face of the hub 11, forms a raceway for the antifriction bearing members 19.

The seat member 20 comprising the plate-like part 20*a*, which may be of wood padded with material 20*b* and covered with fabric 20*c*, is

fastened to the spider 18 by means such as the screws 21 passing through holes 18c adjacent to the outer ends of the spider arms. Fixedly attached to the seat is a back rest member 22 and the complete assembly of the seat and back is thus mounted for swivel action by means of the shaft 17 and anti-friction bearing 19 on the main support member 10, and is retained from displacement one from the other by means of the washer 23 bearing on the under side of the hub portion 11 and the screw 23 threadedly engaged in the lower end of the shaft 17.

I have provided the revolving seat member 20 with a downwardly projecting annular flange 25 for the dual purpose of preventing any entanglement of garments or the like with the swivel mechanism, and also to enhance the beauty of the complete chair.

This flange 25 is fastened to the seat member 20a by means of the angle clips 26 and in order to maintain the outside diameter of this flange 25 relatively the same as the diametric distance between the outer faces of the legs 14, I have cut back the upper ends of the legs as shown at 14b an amount approximating the thickness of the flange 25. Upholstery fabric 25a may be applied as shown.

The back rest 22 I have made further functionally useful by providing therein a compartment 26 in the following manner: the rigid back member 27 is fastened to the seat member 20a by angle clips (not shown), or any manner well known in the art, and supports approximately midway its heighth a shelf or platform 28 which forms the base of the compartment 26; at the top edge of the back panel 27 I hingedly attach at 29 an angular member 30 which forms the top 31 and the front 32 of the compartment 26. Padding material 33 with upholstery fabric 34 finishes the lower portion of the back rest, while padding material 35 and upholstery material 36 applied to the angular member 30 completes the finishes appearance and results in symmetry of the completed article.

The compartment cover indicated as a unit by the numeral 37 rests in its closed position, as shown by full lines in Fig. 2, by gravity and when swung to its open position, indicated by dotted lines also in Fig. 2, is retained in upright position by the abutting surfaces indicated at 39.

Mounted on the inner surface of the members 32 I provide a mirror 40 which, when in the open or dotted line position of Fig. 2, becomes accessible for reflective use.

Thus when the compartment 26 is closed by the cover 37, the whole chair will appear as a regular comfortable side chair to be used in any living-room or boudoir. However, when the user wishes to make herself up, or should he wish to shave, the cover may be swung open exposing the compartment and its contents and bringing the concealed mirror 40 into eye level and, in the meantime, swiveling the chair so that the direction of the light on his or her face would come from the proper angle, thus making it possible to have a device which will at all times, regardless of from which window the greatest light source is coming, or regardless of where the light bulbs of the room are located, afford the best illumination on the user's face while he or she is sitting on the chair and going through the process of makeup or shaving.

The construction of the revolving mechanical unit and chair as shown in my application is also unique in that it not only provides a foolproof mechanism, but it also introduces a sturdy base which is important when the upper portion of the chair is permitted to revolve. The bolting of the legs plays an important part in keeping the chair continually sturdy for no gluing or nailing is a part of this construction. Furthermore, this type of construction not only makes a better looking revolving chair, but it also eliminates the rubbing and wear of the user's clothes against the stationary railing of the old type of chair for in my invention the flange, which replaces the old stationary railing, rotates with the seat.

My improved revolving mechanism or device, as explained in this specification, is not only adapted for revolving chairs, but also can be used for revolving table bases and other rotating articles where substantial, smooth-running construction is essential.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A revolving chair, comprising: a main support member, four arms radially extending from the approximate center of said main support member substantially on one plane; each arm having in its outer extremity a recess defined by three side walls and a top abutment wall, an open slot in one of said side walls for the purpose of receiving a bolt; a chair leg for each one of said recesses, said chair leg having in its upper extreme end an L-shaped cut, a transverse hole through said leg, and passing through a surface formed by said L-shaped cut, a bolt inserted into said hole of said leg, means for tightening said bolt and said leg into said recess through said open slot in said recess; a second support rotatably mounted on said first support in an axis passing centrally of said first support; a seat member mounted on said second support; a continuous flange-like rim mounted from the underside of said seat member and extending downwardly, said continuous flange-like rim having an inside diameter larger than the diameter of said first support so that when said seat with said continuous flange-like rim is revolved around said first support it will be free from touching the recesses of the said main support.

2. A revolving chair comprising a plurality of chair legs, each leg having an upper end cut away to leave the said end defined partially by an L-shaped surface and with a hole formed transversely through said end and directed through the vertical arm of said L-shaped surface, a main base support having a plurality of arms integral therewith and each formed with a recess at its end for the entry of the end of one of said legs, each recess having three vertical surfaces and an end horizontal abutment wall against which the end of a leg abuts, one of said vertical surfaces having an opening for the passage of a bolt therethrough and through the hole in said leg for securing said leg against said one of said vertical surfaces while the other two vertical surfaces of said recess lies against other surfaces of the end of the leg to stabilize the said leg, a seat support rotatably mounted on said main base support, and a seat on said seat support having a downwardly projecting flange secured thereto

and covering said main base support and said leg securing means.

3. A revolving chair comprising a plurality of chair legs, each leg having an upper end defined by at least three vertical plane surfaces and with a hole formed transversely through said end and directed perpendicularly through one of said surfaces, a main base support having a plurality of arms integral therewith, and each formed with a recess at its end for the entry of the end of one of said legs, each recess having three vertical surfaces and an end horizontal abutment wall against which the end of the leg abuts, one of said vertical surfaces having an opening for the passage of a bolt therethrough and through the hole in said leg for securing said leg against said one vertical surface while the other two vertical surfaces act against the other vertical plane surfaces of the end of the leg to stabilize the said leg, a seat support rotatably mounted on said main base support, and a seat on said seat support having a downwardly projecting flange secured thereto and covering said main base support and said leg securing means.

LUTHER G. SIMJIAN.