

(No Model.)

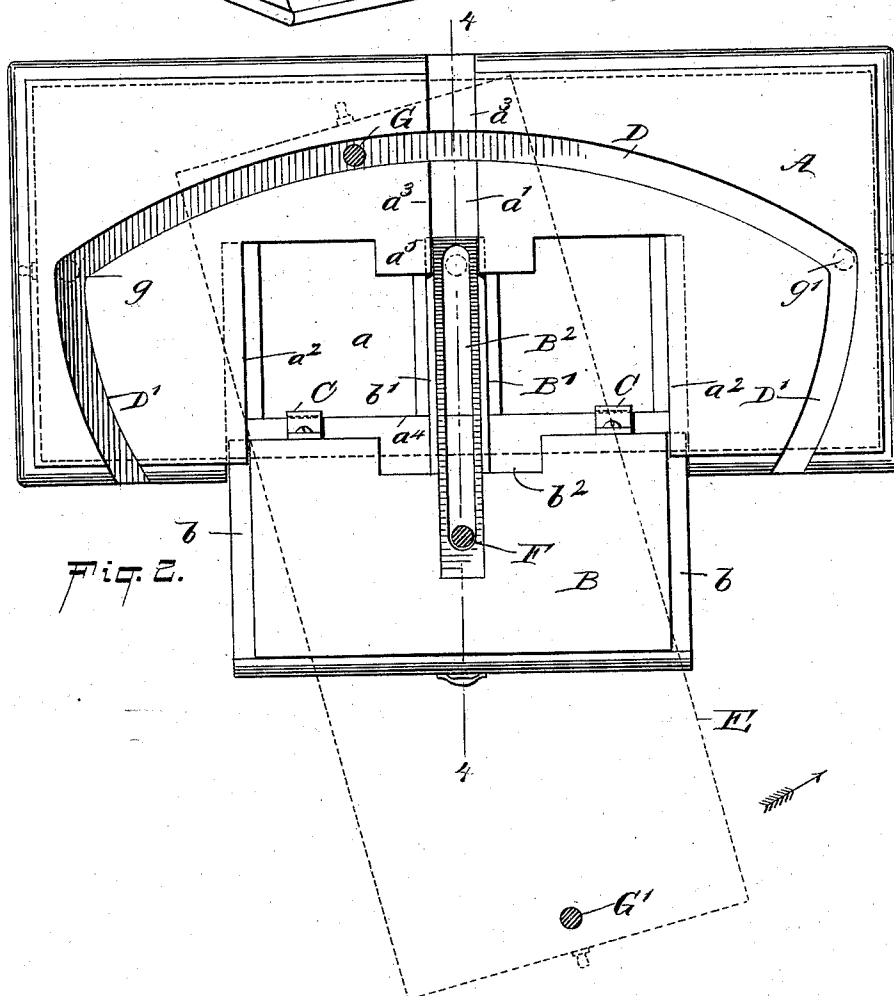
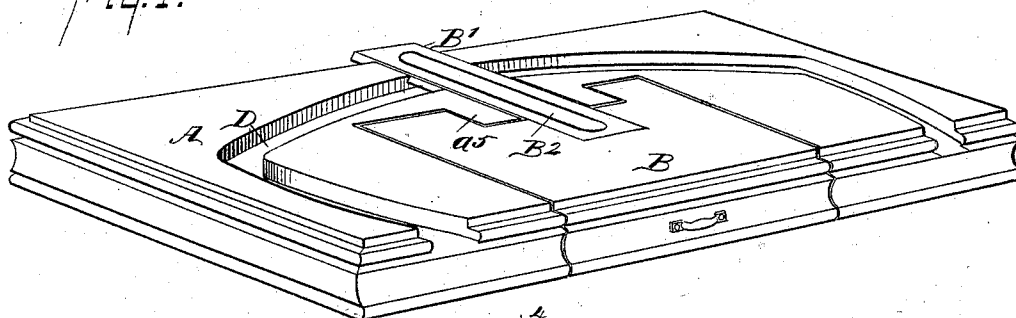
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. L. STAIR.
FURNITURE BASE.

No. 558,854.

Patented Apr. 21, 1896.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

William Gaebel
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

J. L. Stair
BY Kunn & Co.
ATTORNEYS.

J. L. STAIR.
FURNITURE BASE.

No. 558,854.

Patented Apr. 21, 1896.

Fig. 3.

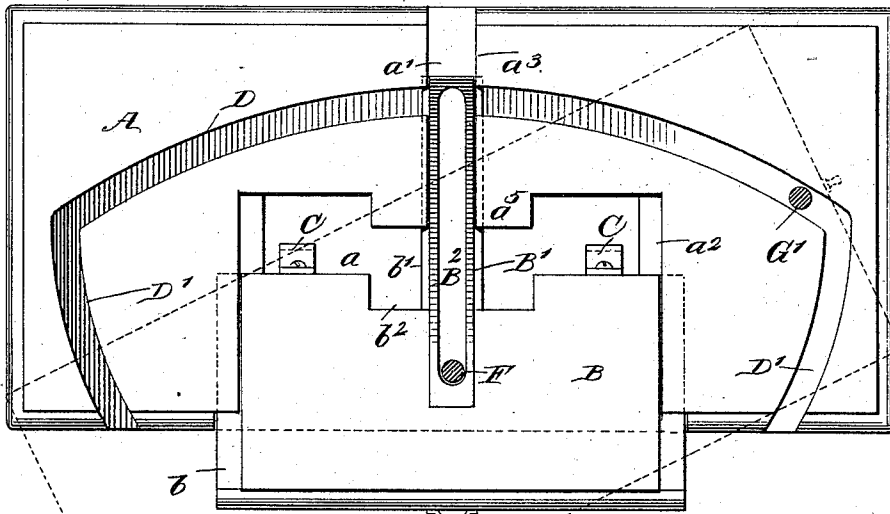


Fig. 4.

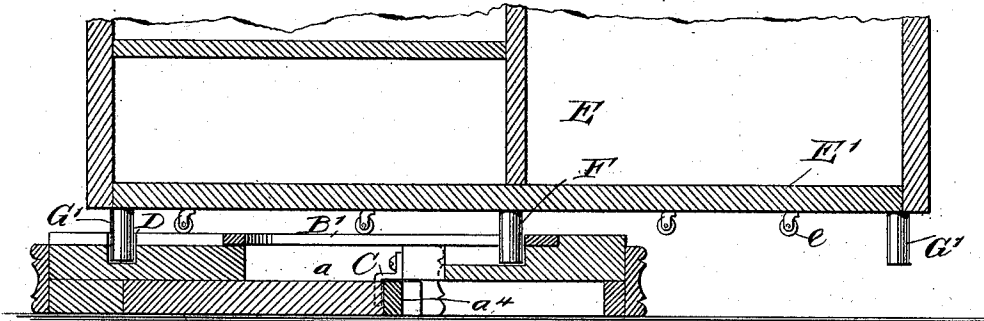
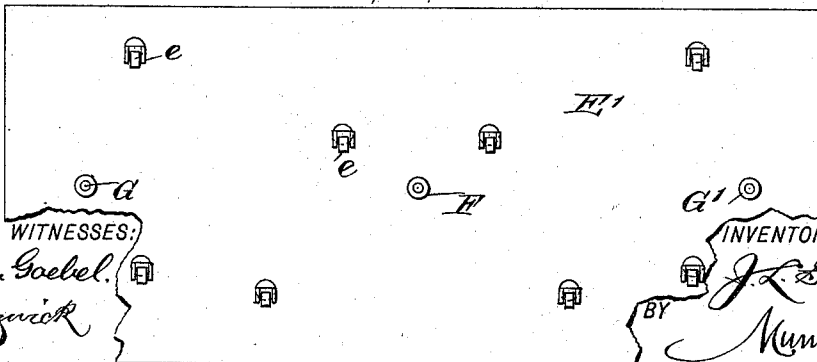


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
William Goebel.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR
J. L. Stair
BY
Kunn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB L. STAIR, OF ALTAMONT, ILLINOIS.

FURNITURE-BASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,854, dated April 21, 1896.

Application filed December 28, 1893. Serial No. 494,952. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB L. STAIR, of Altamont, in the county of Effingham and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Furniture-Base, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to articles of furniture, such as folding beds, bookcases, or combined articles, such as a bookcase and bed or bookcase and wardrobe or the like, in which the supported article is so mounted on its base as to permit of the swinging of the article, when placed near a wall, without contacting with the wall; and the object of the invention is to improve furniture-bases of this character in various particulars, as hereinafter pointed out.

The invention is hereinafter described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a base embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the base, the article of furniture being indicated in dotted lines and the pivots of such article being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a different position of the parts. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section through the base and the lower end of a supported piece of furniture, and Fig. 5 is a broken inverted plan view of the bottom of such supported article.

In constructing a base in accordance with my invention the fixed part A is recessed in its upper surface, as at a , which recess extends to the front of the base and inward to about the center, and from the recess extends rearwardly a groove a' . In the recess thus formed the sliding part or section B is fitted and provided with a tongue B', which is longitudinally slotted, as at B², for a purpose presently to be explained, and extends from the rear edge of the slide B at the center and fits in the groove a' , the side walls $a^2 a^3$ of the recess a and groove a' being undercut to receive and guide the reduced side edges $b b'$ of the slide or movable part B, the arrangement permitting a movement of the slide transversely of the fixed base A.

Stops C in the form of angle-irons are secured to the back edge of the slide B and con-

tact with the front rail a^4 of the base A, thus limiting the outward movement of the part B, and the latter is formed at the front to correspond with the finish of the base A.

In order to afford support for the tongue B' when drawn outward, the base A is formed with a forward extension a^5 at the rear wall of the recess a , such projection being normally accommodated in the recess b^2 , formed in the inner edge of the slide B.

In the base A a cam-guide groove D is formed and ranges in a sweeping curve longitudinally of the base A, and this cam-groove is sufficient in itself to permit a partial rotation of the supported article of furniture E; but it is preferably formed, in accordance with the present invention, continuous, with forwardly-extending branch grooves D', that curve toward each other and are continued to and through the front edge of the base A. In the base thus constructed I mount the piece of furniture E, which has a central pivot F and end pins or guides G G', of which the central pivot engages the slotted tongue B' and the end guides normally enter the cam-groove D, as indicated at $g g'$, Fig. 2. With this construction it will be seen that with the piece of furniture E in the normal position the slide or movable part B may be drawn outward to the position shown in Fig. 2 and the said piece of furniture may be partially or wholly rotated.

In the rotation of the supported piece of furniture its central pivot will travel outward freely in the slot B², while either one of its end guides G or G', according to the direction in which the article E is moved, traverses the guide-groove D, the other pin or guide G or G' being free to escape from the branch groove D' it occupied, and the branch grooves will permit a complete revolution of the supported article when desired to completely reverse its position.

By providing for the sliding of the part B independently of the supported article the friction is greatly reduced. Thus it will be seen that were the outward movement of the slide effected only by the swinging of the supported article the side thrust would produce considerable friction between the side walls of the recess a and groove a' and the slide B and tongue B'. From Fig. 3, for instance, it

will be seen that the supported article in its swinging movement will engage by its central pivot the outer end wall of the slot B², and thereby move the slide outward; but the friction caused by side thrust on the part B' is considerable. This may be avoided by first drawing out the slide, as above described.

The bottom E' of the supported article may be provided with a suitable number of casters to facilitate its movements. In some instances the article E may have only one end pin or guide G, in which case the branch grooves D' may be omitted. This arrangement would permit a movement of the article through an arc of one hundred and eighty degrees to bring either of its sides to the front; but it would be necessary to turn the article in a predetermined direction in order to effect this change of position, and the complete rotation in either direction, therefore, is a decided improvement over such partial rotation, as will readily be understood.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a base having an outwardly-movable section and a longitudinal guideway, of a supported article thereon, pivotally engaging the base at its movable

section, and engaging the guideway of the fixed section, said guideway having branches extending through the front of the base, whereby a complete revolution of the supported article is permitted, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a base having an outwardly-movable section, and a longitudinal guideway which has end branches extending through the front of the base, of a supported article of furniture pivotally engaging at its center with the base, at the movable section of such base, and engaging near each end with the guideway, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a base provided with a transversely-sliding section, and having a guideway extending longitudinally of the base, the said guideway having end branches that curve toward each other and extend through the front of the base, of a supported article of furniture pivotally engaging the sliding section of the base, the said article having engagement also with the guideway of the base, substantially as described.

JACOB L. STAIR.

Witnesses:

S. H. WIERMAN,
M. L. ANDERS.