W. T. DOREMUS.

Base for Revolving Chairs.

No. 168,383. Patented Oct. 5, 1875.

Fig. 1

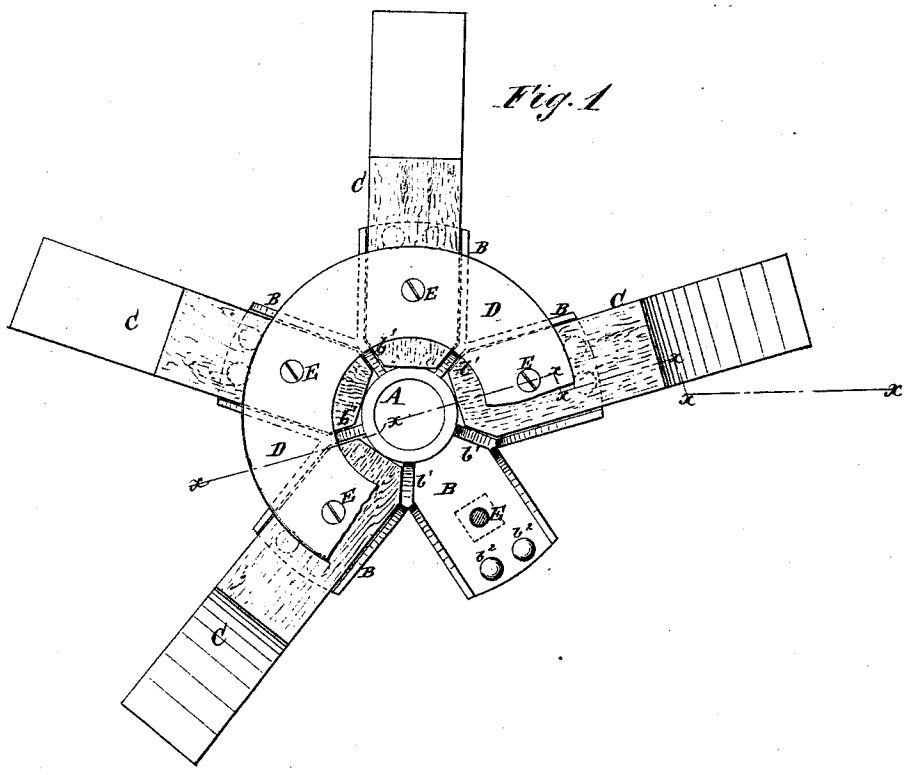
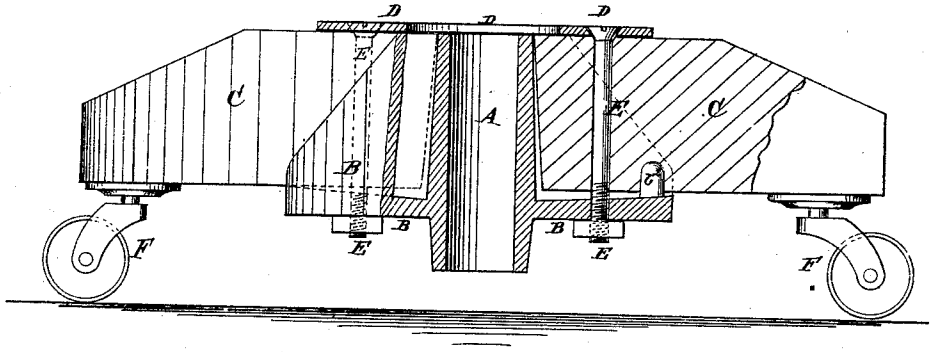


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BASES FOR REVOLVING CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **168,383**, dated October 5, 1875; application filed July 10, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. DOREMUS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chair-Base, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved chair-base, part being broken away to show the construction. Fig. 2 is a detail vertical section of the same taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved chair-base, simple in construction, strong, durable, not liable to break or get out of order, and easily put together and taken apart, so that it can be shipped in a knock-down state and readily put together by the retailer or user.

The invention consists in the combination of the pivot or screw-socket, the leg-sockets made with inclined bottom-plates, provided with projections or studs, and having their side plates connected with radial flanges formed upon the sides of the pivot or screw socket, the ring-plate, and the bolts, with each other, for securing the legs in place, as hereinafter fully described.

A is the socket to receive the pivot or screw according as the chair is to be a pivot or a screw chair. B are the sockets to receive the inner ends of the legs C. The upper side of the bottom plates of the leg-sockets B incline downward toward the pivot-socket A, and may extend to said socket A, or may terminate at a little distance from said socket, as may be desired.

The side plates of the leg-sockets B have their upper edges inclined, as shown in Fig. 2, and the inner edges of the side plates of each two adjacent sockets B, meet and are connected with each other and with radial flanges b' formed upon the sides of the pivot-socket A.

Upon the upper side of the outer ends of the bottom plates of the leg-sockets B are formed pins, studs, or projections b^2, which enter holes in the lower side of the legs C, and thus keep them from drawing out.

By making the inclination of the bottom plate of the leg-sockets B considerable, the outer edge of said bottom plate will form a ridge to enter a recess in the lower side of the legs C, and serve as an equivalent for the projections b^2.

The legs C are so formed that the upper part of their inner ends will rest against the pivot-socket A, and their lower sides will rest upon the outer part of the bottom plate of the leg-sockets B, so that the strain will come upon these two points. With this construction the legs C would remain in place and sustain any weight that might be placed upon the chair, but the chair could not be raised without the legs dropping out.

D is a ring-plate placed upon the upper side of the inner part of the legs C, and which is secured in place by bolts E, which pass through it, through the legs C, and through the bottom plates of the leg-sockets B. The bolts E need not pass through the legs C, but may pass through the ring-plate D, through the angle between the leg-sockets B, and through a flange formed in said angles. This arrangement is equally strong, and avoids the necessity of boring the legs C. The legs C may be provided with casters F, if desired.

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

The combination of the pivot or screw socket A, having flanged leg-sockets B, radial flanges b^1, and studs b^2, with the top plate D, fastening-bolts E, and legs C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS.

Witnesses:
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