Sept. 23, 1941. O. S. BURMAN 2,256,892

ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTING LEG

Filed March 6, 1941

Fig. 1

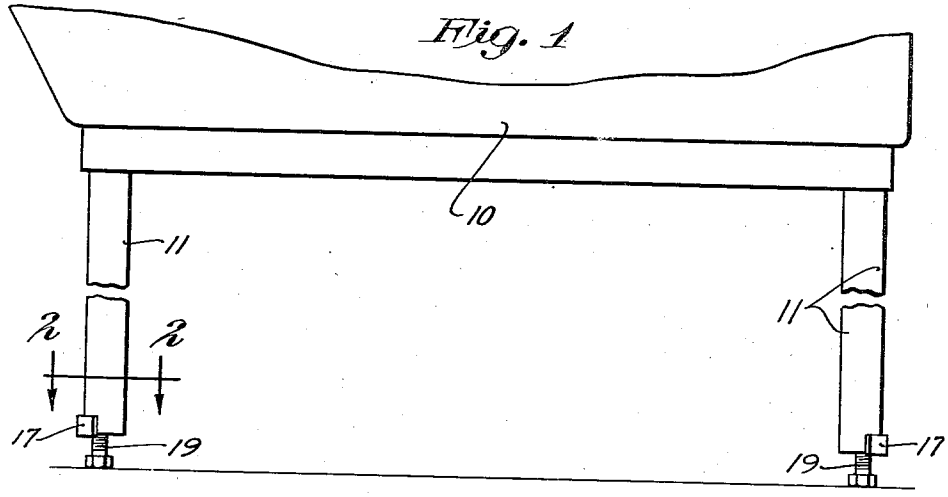


Fig. 2

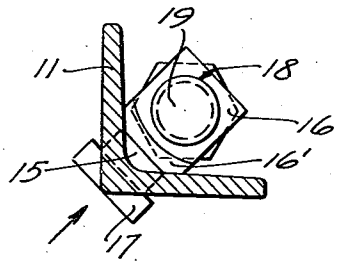


Fig. 3

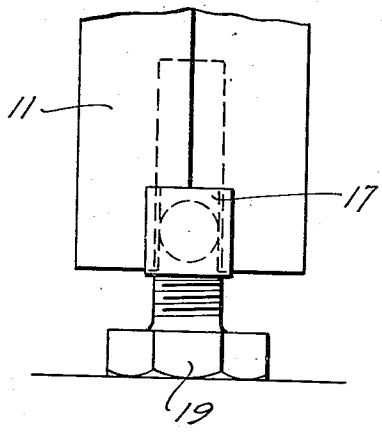


Fig. 4

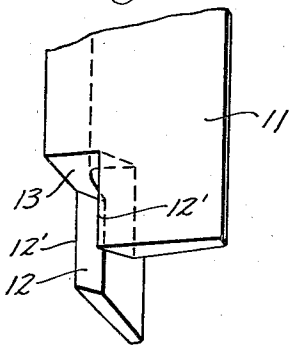
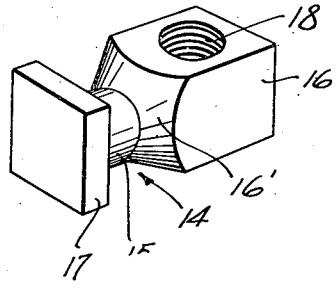


Fig. 5



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ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTING LEG

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Application March 6, 1941, Serial No. 381,971

4 Claims. (Cl. 45—139)

My invention provides an extremely simple and highly efficient means for applying adjustable feet or floor-engaging elements to the lower ends of angle iron legs. Angle iron legs are quite extensively used for supporting laundry tubs and various other devices such as used in laundries and the like. The invention consists not only in an improved product but an improved process of producing the same. Commercial rolled steel angle irons make strong and cheap legs, but so far as I know, satisfactory feet for such legs have not been provided. Such feet to be satisfactory must be adjustable to adapt the legs to uneven floors.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated my improved adjustable foot applied to an angle iron leg.

Both the process and the product are illustrated in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation with some parts broken away showing the invention applied to the lower ends of the angle iron legs of a laundry tub or the like;

Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 2 looking at the same in the direction of the arrow marked adjacent to said Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective showing the notched lower end of the leg before the foot-forming elements are applied thereto; and

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective showing the nut-forming element of the foot structure.

In Fig. 1, the numeral 10 indicates the body of a laundry tub or the like, the same having depending angle iron legs 11. In carrying out the process I cut a longitudinal notch 12 in the lower end of the leg. This notch is cut in the medial plane of the angle of the cross section of the leg through the apex of the angle and leaves an abrupt stop shoulder 13 standing above the sharp or bevelled edges 12' of the notch 12.

To form the body of the foot structure I preferably cut off a short section of a rectangular steel bar and turn or cut therein a deep notch 14 that forms a neck 15 that provides the block as a main body or nut-forming portion 16 and a rather thin head 17. The nut-forming block 16 is provided with a tapped or internally screw-threaded hole 18 to receive a foot-forming bolt 19 which is preferably in the form of a machine screw, the head of which is adapted to rest on the floor.

The block or element just noted and shown in Fig. 5 is then driven into the lower end of the notched leg with the nut block 16 within the angle thereof and with the head 17 riding on the sharp edges 12' of the notch. The neck 15 will closely fit the notch and the bevelled edges of the flanges of the angle iron will closely engage the neck 15 thereby very firmly uniting the nut block to the leg. The nut block should be driven back until the head 17 is stopped against the shoulder 13. This driven condition of the foot-forming element in well shown in Fig. 2. The nut-forming block 16 adjacent to the neck 15 is preferably bevelled at 16' so that it will cooperate with the head 17 to pinch or tightly engage the bevelled sides of the notch. In fact the sharp edges 12' will tend to cut into the head 17 and may be slightly upset by the driving action so that the frictional union between the leg and the block will be very secure and amply sufficient to prevent any accidental displacement of the block.

Very obviously the bolt or screw 19 gives a large range of easy adjustment of the legs to any kind of a floor regardless of the unevenness thereof.

The process is probably clear from the foregoing statements but may be summarized as follows:

(a) The notch is cut through the apex of the angle in the medial plane of the cross section of the angle and the stop shoulder 13 is formed, which latter projects materially above the sharp edges formed on the cut flanges of the angle iron by the notch;

(b) The block-forming element is formed from a rectangular piece of metal, such as that cut from a steel bar, by turning down and forming the neck with the nut-forming body and head;

(c) The nut-forming or main body portion of the block is bored through and internally tapped;

(d) The block thus formed is driven into the notch with the tapped nut portion within the angle of the leg and with the head of the block against the stop shoulder 13; and

(e) The foot-forming bolt, preferably in the form of a machine bolt, is applied to the nut.

The above order may be varied somewhat but must be performed in proper order to accomplish the making and assembling of the parts. If desired, of course, a lock nut might be applied to the threads of the bolt 19, but inasmuch as the head of the bolt will rest upon the floor, and there will be no movement of the tub or supported

object in respect to the floor, such lock bolt or nut will usually be unnecessary.

The structure such as illustrated in Fig. 5 is preferably made as described but in some cases might be a cast structure made for application to the notched legs in the manner described.

In actual practice it has been found that the adjustable leg structure described may be produced at very small cost and that it is highly practical and satisfactory in actual use.

What I claim is:

1. An angle iron leg provided in its end, in the medial plane that intersects the apex of the cross section of said leg, with a longitudinal notch, and a nut block having a reduced neck terminating in a head, said block in its body having an internally threaded passage, and an adjustable foot-forming bolt having threaded engagement therewith, said block being applied in the reentrant angle of said leg with its neck in said slot and with its head riding on the edges formed by said slot.

2. The structure defined in claim 1 in which said notch terminates against an abrupt shoulder formed by the projecting apex of the leg, and in which the head on said neck is forced against and stopped by said shoulder.

3. The structure defined in claim 1 in which said notch terminates against an abrupt shoulder formed by the projecting apex of the leg, and in which the head on said neck is forced against and stopped by said shoulder, the said slot being formed with parallel edge portions and sharp upper edges which latter tightly engage said head.

4. The structure defined in claim 1 in which there is a tight driving engagement of the neck, head and body of said block and the slotted end of said leg.

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