W. T. DOREMUS.

Chair-Bases.

No. 163,054. Patented May 11, 1875.

Fig. 1

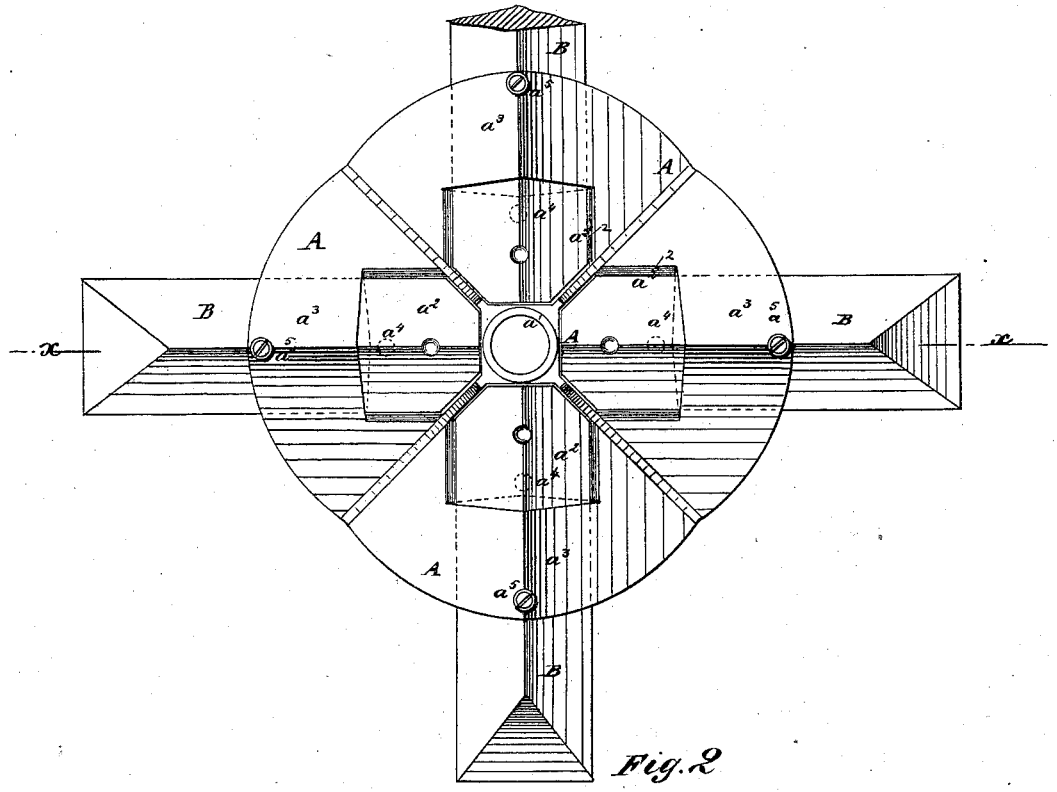


Fig. 2

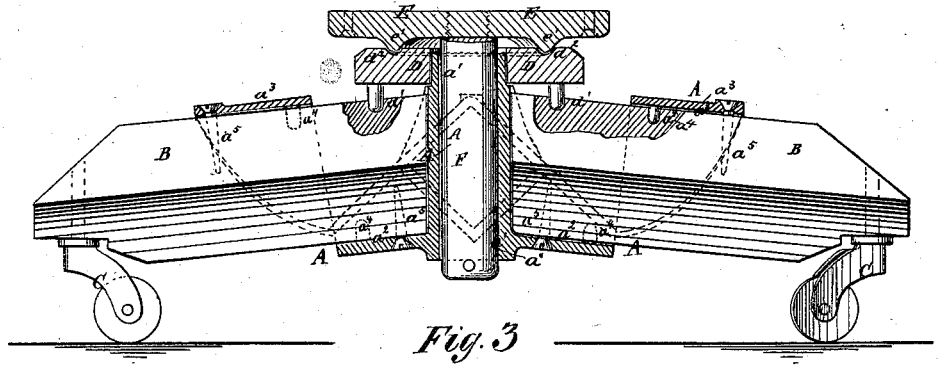
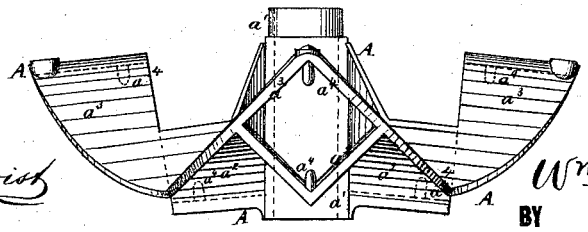


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

A. W. Almqvist

A. F. Terry

INVENTOR:

Wm. T. Doremus

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIR-BASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,054**, dated May 11, 1875; application filed March 1, 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. the pivot and top plate being removed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same taken through the line *x x*, Fig 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same, the feet being removed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved base for pivot and screw chairs, which shall be simple in construction and inexpensive in manufacture, and at the same time strong and durable.

The invention consists in the base-plate cast with the socket to receive the pivot or screw, and the sockets to receive the legs; in the combination of the top plate provided with a tapering central hole, and with pins or points with the tapering projecting upper end of the socket of the base-plate; and in the ring-groove formed in the top plate of the base, in connection with the ring-rib formed upon the pivot-plate, as hereinafter fully described.

A is the base-plate, in the center of which is formed a hole or socket, a^1, to receive the pivot or screw of the chair, and which is made long enough to give a firm bearing to said pivot or screw. The inner surface of the socket a^1, of the plate A, is made smooth when a pivot-chair is to be made, and has a screw-thread formed in it when a screw-chair is to be made.

Upon three or more sides of the socket a^1 are formed seats a^2 for the inner ends of the legs B, which legs project nearly horizontally, and have casters C pivoted to the lower side of their outer ends. The bottoms of the seats are made V-shaped, and the legs B are made square and are arranged diagonally, so as to fit into the seats a^2.

Upon the plate A and beyond the seats a^2 are formed angular or V-shaped arches a^3, which, in connection with the seats a^2, form sockets to receive the legs B.

If desired, the sockets a^2 a^3 may be arranged with a flat side upward, but I prefer the diagonal arrangement as being more easily cast, and requiring a less amount of metal. In the angles of the seats a^2 and arches a^3, either or both, are cast pins or points a^4, which enter holes in the legs B, and thus hold said legs from drawing out. The pins a^4 are placed near the outer edges of the seats a^2, and near the inner edges of the arches a^3. The legs B are further secured in place by screws a^5, which pass through holes in the arches a^3 near their outer edges, and through the seats a^2 near the socket a^1, and screw into the legs B. The inner screws a^5 strengthen the wood that the lower pins a^4 bear against, and thus render them less liable to tear out.

The upper end of the socket a^1 projects a little, is rounded off and slightly tapered, and upon it is placed the top plate D, the hole through the center of which is also slightly tapered, so that should there be any wear, or should the wood shrink the plate D may settle down a little, and thus keep everything tight.

Upon the lower side of the top plate D are cast pins or points d^1, which enter holes in the legs B, and thus farther strengthen the connection. Upon the upper side of the top plate D is formed a ring-groove, d^2, to receive a ring-rib, e^1, formed upon the under side of the plate E, formed upon or attached to the upper end of the pivot F. The rib e^1 and groove e^2 are thus made to regulate and steady the movement of the pivot-plate E on the plate D. The plate E is designed to be secured to the chair-seat.

This construction enables the plate A to be cast without using cores, so that it can be cast readily and with perfect accuracy.

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

1. The base-plate A, cast with the socket a^1 to receive the pivot or screw, and the sockets a^2 a^3 to receive the legs, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the top plate D, provided with a tapering central hole and pins or points d^1, with the tapering projecting upper end of the socket a and sockets a^2 a^3 of the base plate A, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The top plate D having the ring-groove d^2 formed therein, in combination with the ring-rib e^1 formed upon the pivot-plate, substantially as herein shown and described.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,

T. B. MOSHER.