

W. T. DOREMUS.

Chair Bases.

Patented July 20, 1875.

No. 165,717.

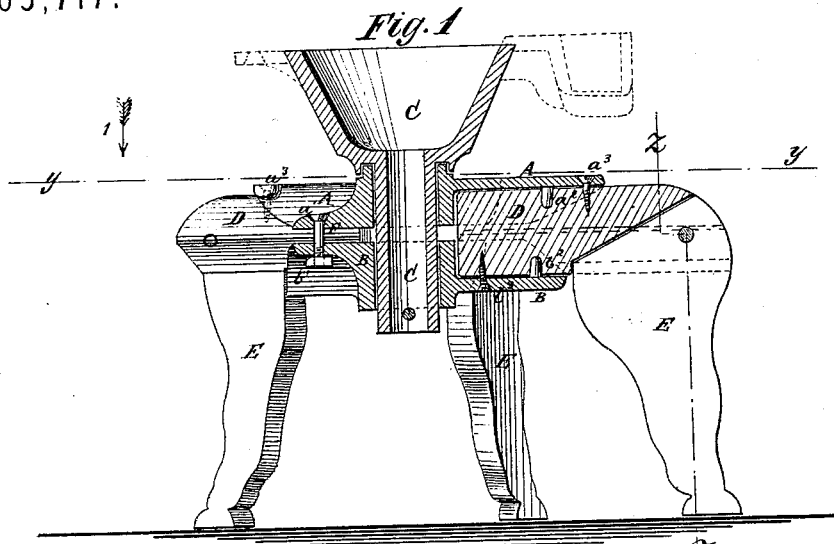


Fig. 3

Fig. 2

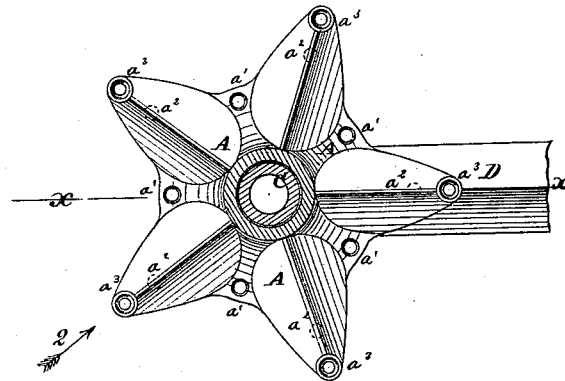
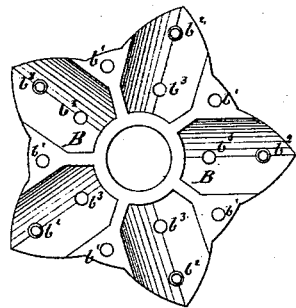


Fig. 4

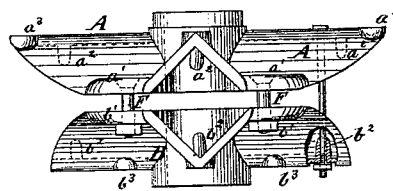
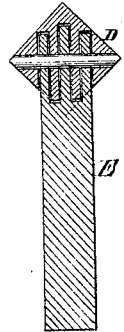


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIR-BASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 165,717, dated July 20, 1875; application filed March 13, 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 vertical cross-section of my improved chair-base, taken through the line $x x$, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, partly in horizontal section, through the line $y y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail top view of the lower plate. Fig. 4 is a side view of the two plates, looking in the direction of arrow 2, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail section of one of the legs, taken through the line $z z$, Fig. 1.

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, inexpensive in manufacture, easily put together and taken apart, and strong and durable.

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

A and B are two plates, which are made with a socket through their centers to receive the pivot or screw. The plates A B are made with angular half-sockets in their adjacent sides, which, when the said plates are bolted together, form square sockets, arranged diagonally, as shown in Fig. 4. The plates A B are made exactly alike, except that the half-sockets of the upper plate project somewhat farther than the half-socket of the lower plate, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In the flat parts of the plates, between the sockets, are formed holes $a^1 b^1$ to receive the bolts F, by which the said plates are bolted together. The bolts F may, however, be passed through the angular half-sockets, and through the upper part D of the legs D E. In this case the bolt-holes should be made through one or both the pins $a^2 b^2$ to avoid weakening the casting. This construction allows the parts of the plates A B between the half-sockets to be made lighter than when the bolt-holes $a^1 b^1$ are formed through them.

The sockets are made radial, and may be horizontal or inclined at a greater or less angle, as may be desired.

C is the pivot, which is made tubular, and the upper part of which is expanded or flared into funnel shape, as shown in Fig. 1. The upper end of the pivot C is designed to have

lugs or spring-rests cast upon its upper end, to enable the chair-seat to be attached to or connected with it. D E are the legs, which are made in two parts, jointed to each other by two or three tongues and grooves, which are made deep at their outer ends, and taper to nothing at their inner ends, as shown in Fig. 5.

The joint is put together with glue, and is further secured by a pin or screw, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. This construction leaves the upper parts D of the legs strong, and makes them less liable to break than if the grooves and tongues were made deep at their inner ends. This construction also renders the legs much less liable to be broken by side strain, side pressure, or an accidental blow.

In the socket-angles of the plates A B are cast pins $a^2 b^2$, which enter the upper and lower corner of the upper part D of the legs, and thus prevent said legs from drawing out. In the outer part of the socket-angles of the upper plate and in the inner part of the socket-angles of the lower plate are formed holes $a^3 b^3$, to receive screws for still further securing the upper parts D of the legs D E in their sockets.

When a screw-chair is required, a screw-thread is cut on the outer surface of the hollow pivot C, and in the inner surface of the central socket.

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

1. The plates A B, made with a central socket to receive the pivot or screw, and with angular half-sockets to receive the legs, and provided with pins and screw-holes for securing said legs in place, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The legs D E, made in two parts, jointed to each other by two or more tapering tongues and grooves, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The hollow pins $a^2 b^2$, cast in the angles of the half-sockets of the plates A B, to adapt them to receive bolts for securing the legs in said sockets, and clamping the plates to each other and to the legs, substantially as herein shown and described.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS.

Witnesses:

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