

(No Model.)

D. McKINNON.
PEDESTAL FOR CHAIRS.

No. 283,131.

Patented Aug. 14, 1883.

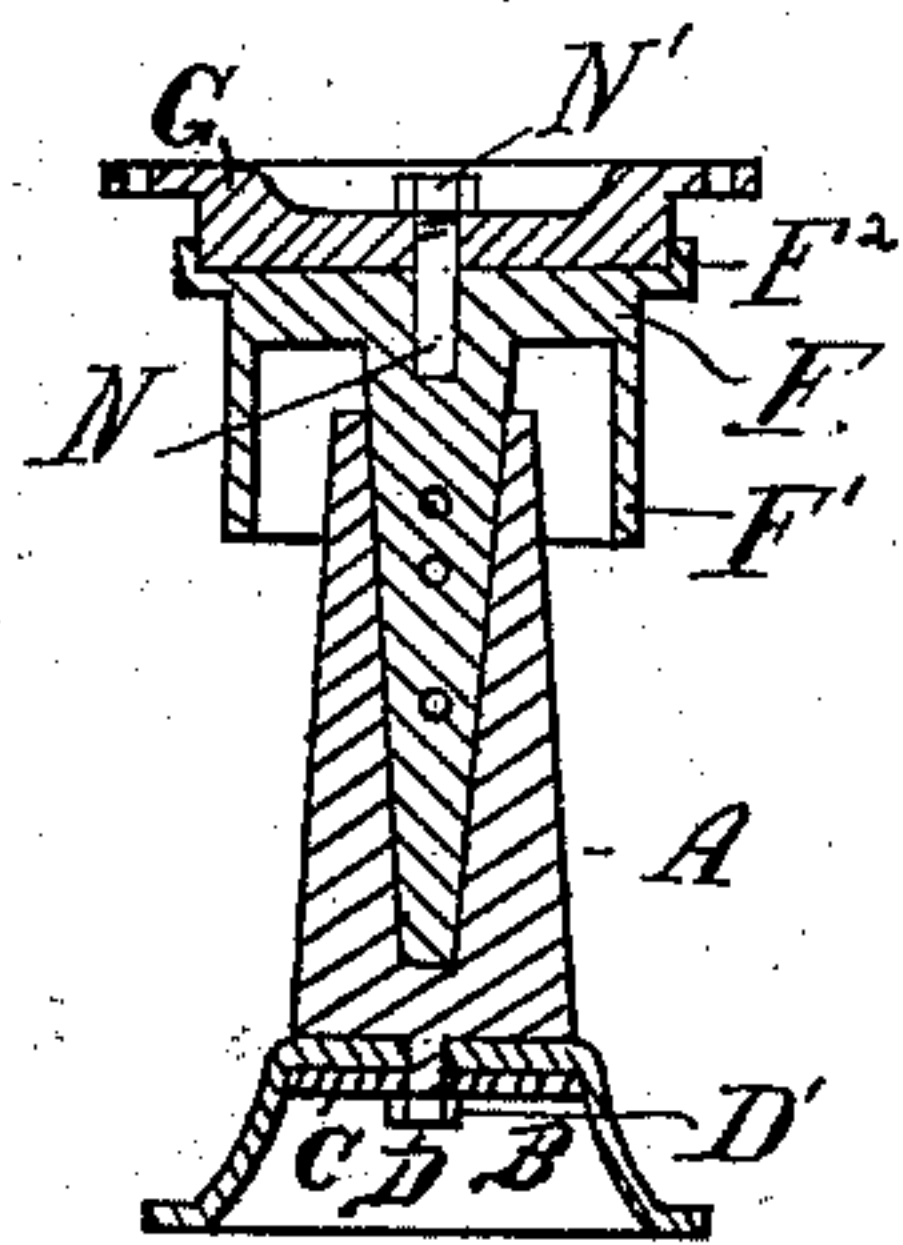


Fig 7

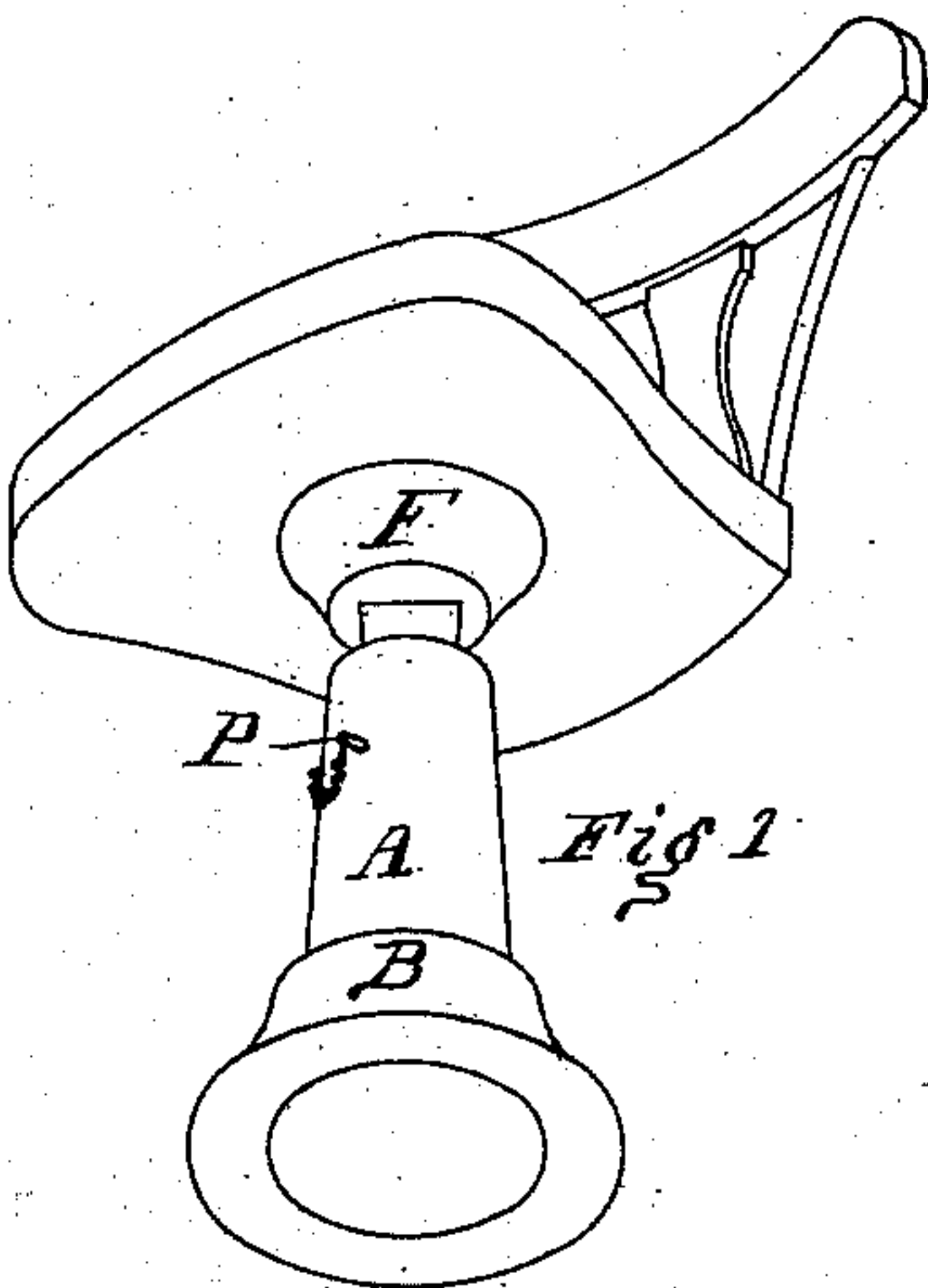


Fig 1

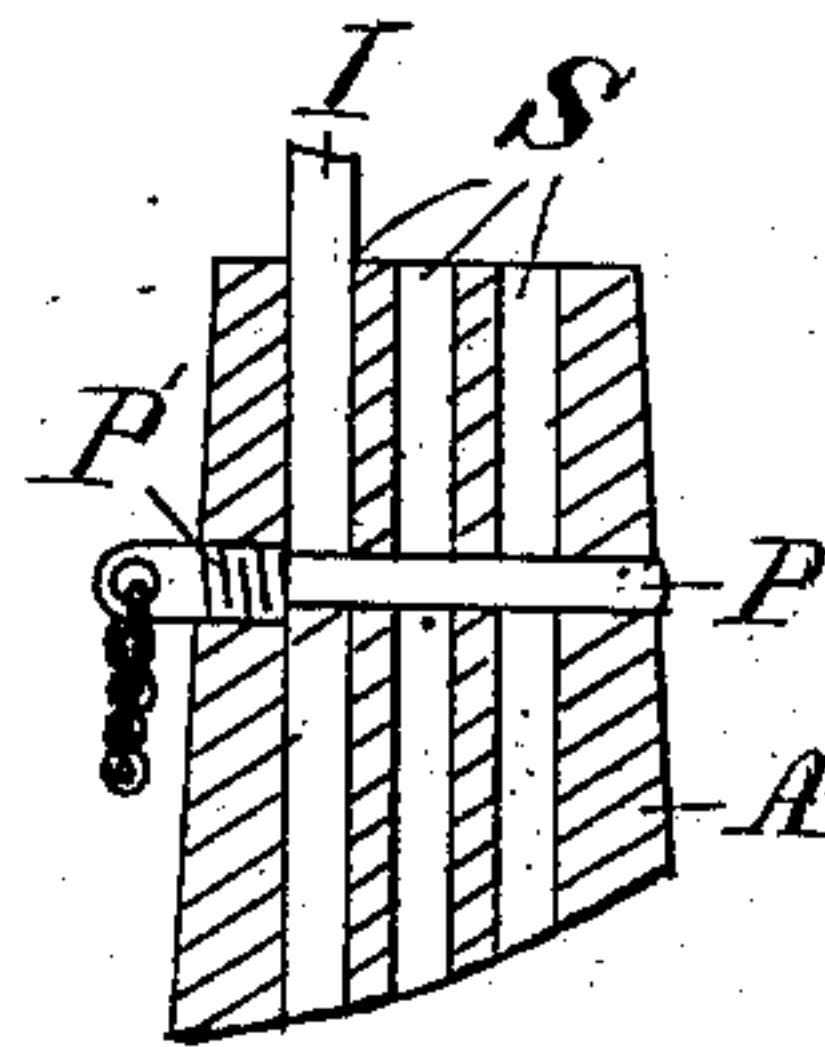


Fig 8

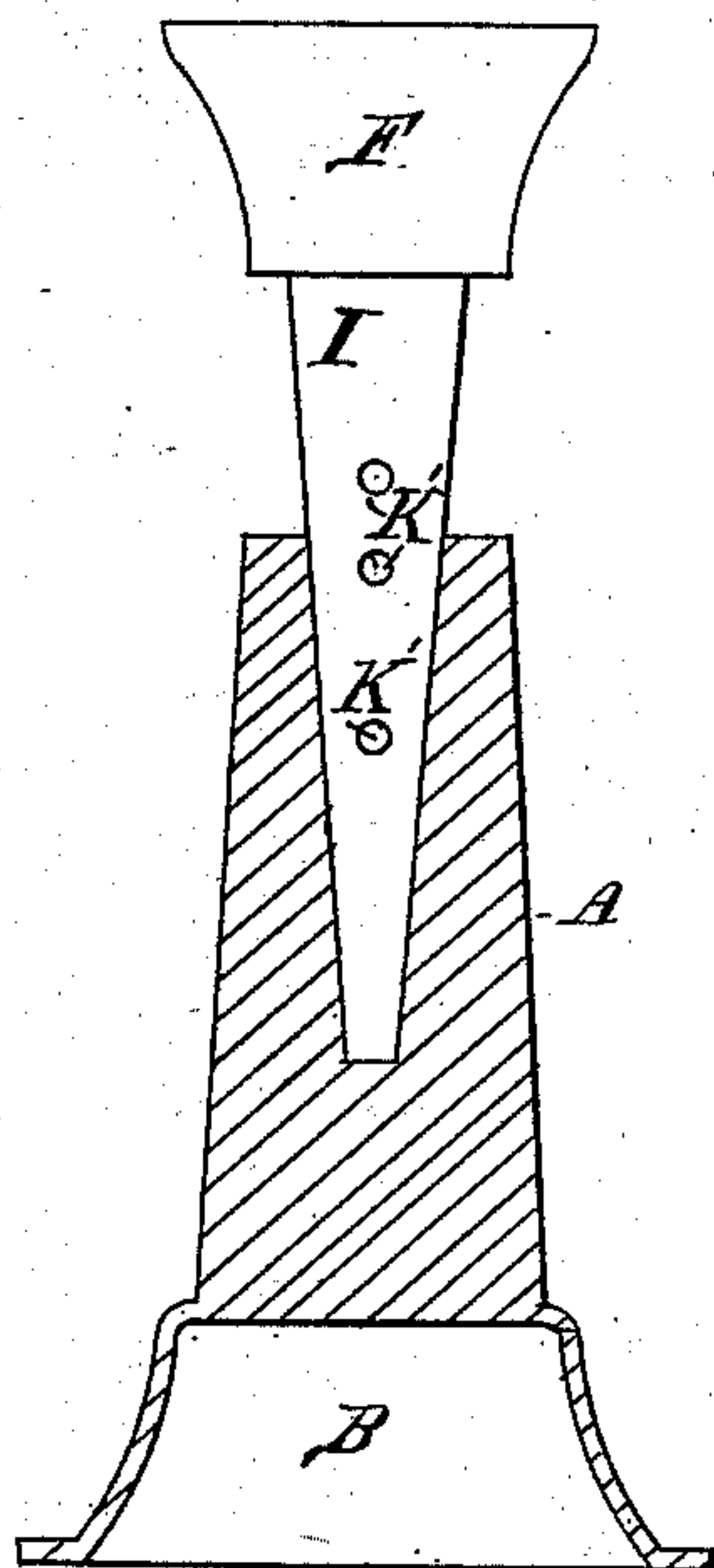


Fig 2

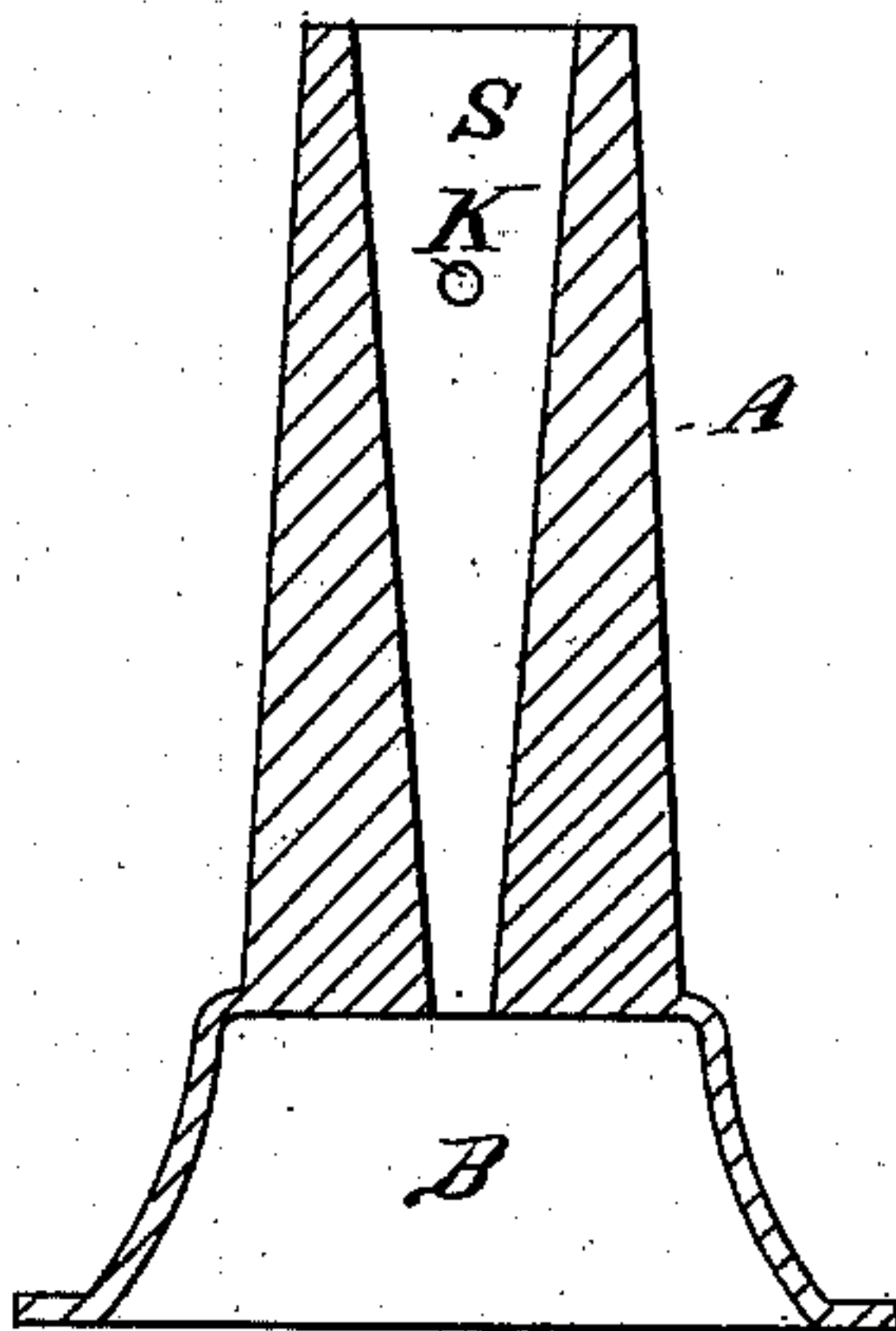


Fig 3

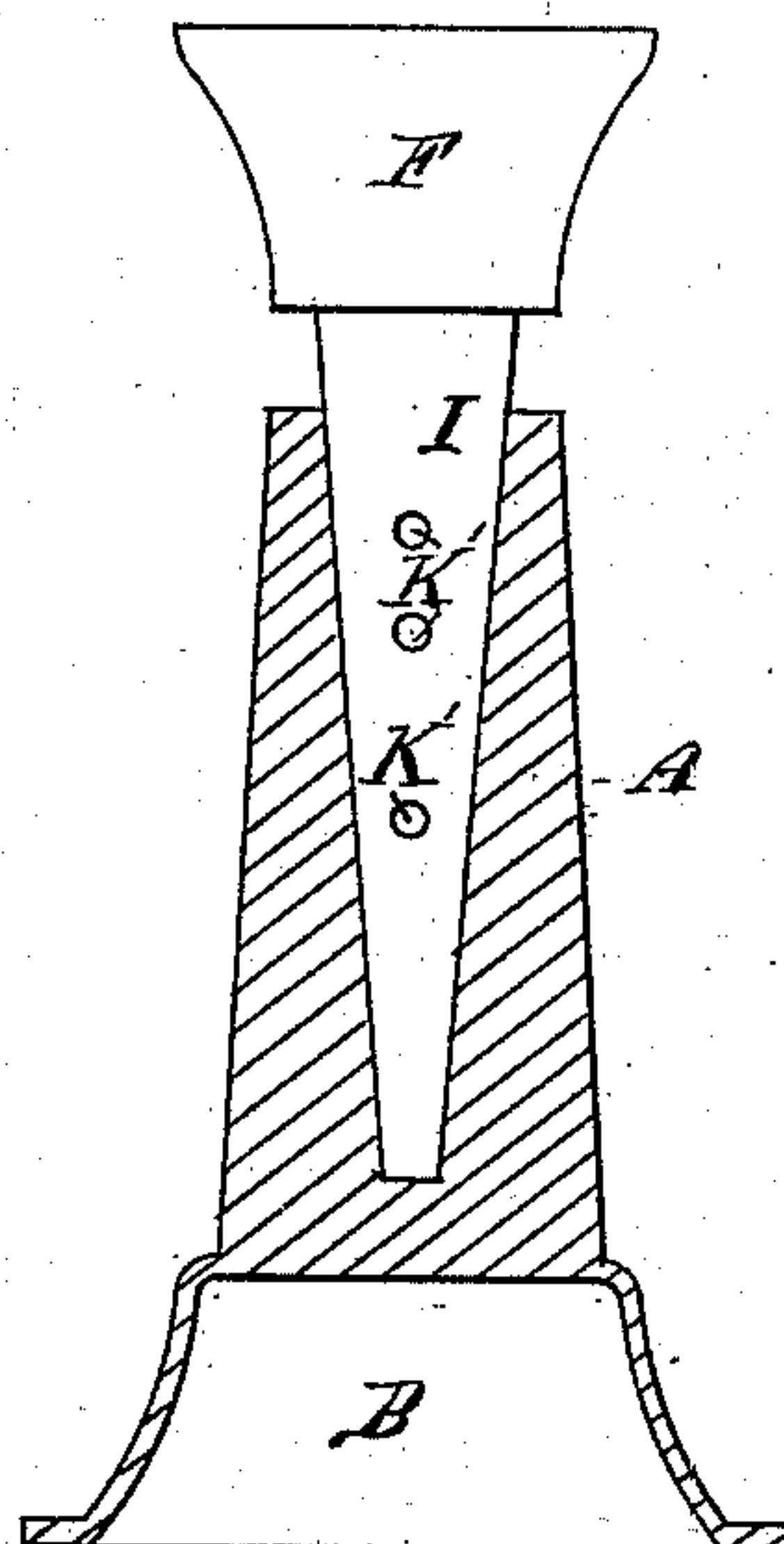


Fig 4

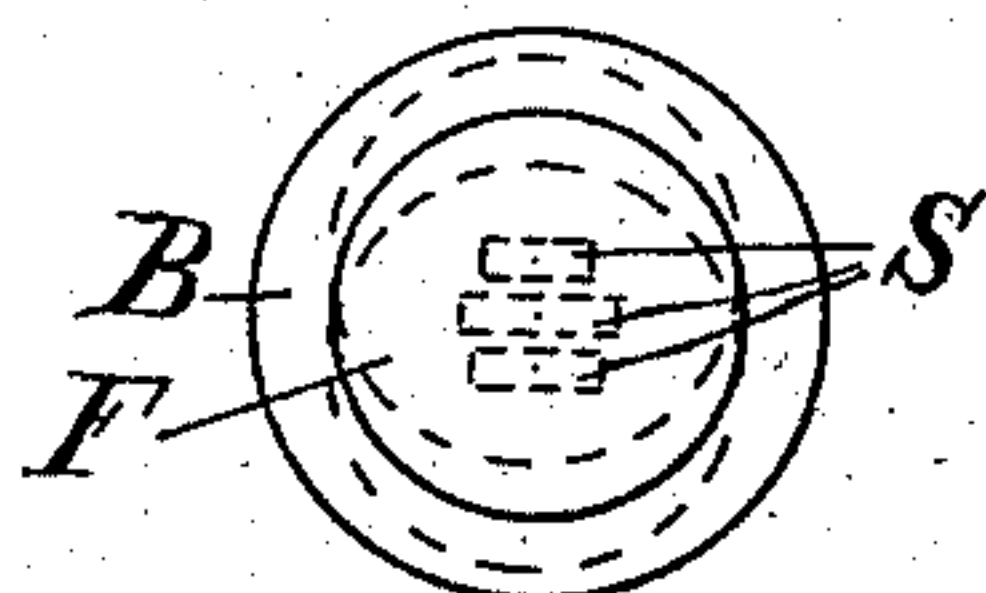


Fig 6

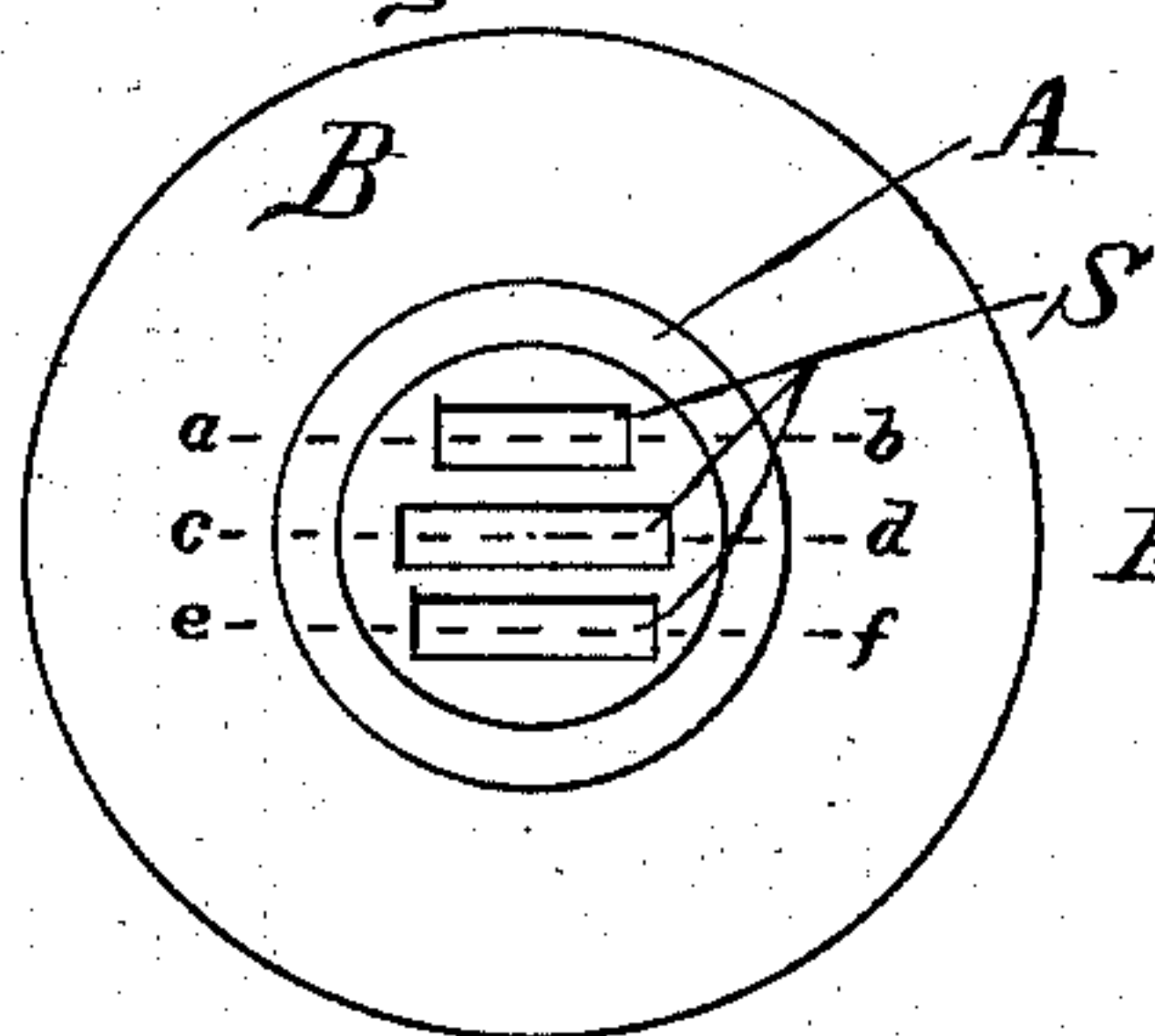


Fig 5

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL McKINNON, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

PEDESTAL FOR CHAIRS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,131, dated August 14, 1883.

Application filed November 6, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL McKINNON, a subject of Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pedestals for Chairs, Tables, and Similar Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means of adjusting the height of such pedestals and to means of holding the parts from being accidentally disconnected.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an oblique view of such a pedestal supporting a chair. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are vertical sections through the pedestals proper and the base, on the lines *a b*, *c d*, and *e f*, respectively, in Fig. 5, Fig. 5 being a plan of the pedestal proper. Fig. 6 is a plan of the pedestal and cap, the slots being indicated by dotted rectangles, and two dotted circles indicating different positions of the cap, caused by inserting the wedge-shaped stem of the cap in the outer slots. Fig. 7 is a vertical cross-section of the pedestal and other parts of my invention, showing the collar attached to the cap and two ways of swiveling a chair attached to the pedestal. Fig. 8 is a vertical central section taken at right angles to the slots.

A is the pedestal proper, and B the base, these parts being cast of metal, either in one piece, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, or in separate pieces, as shown in Fig. 7, which represents these parts swiveled together to allow the chair or other thing secured to the cap to be turned in different directions, the pedestal A being provided with a projection, D, which runs down through a hole in the top of the base B, through a washer, C, and into a nut, D', which prevents the pedestal from being lifted off the base, but allows the pedestal to turn on said base. The base, when of the form shown, is secured by screws to the floor; but the pedestal may be provided with legs in any well-known manner, instead of being secured to the floor. The pedestal is provided with two or more (three are shown in the drawings) vertical wedge-shaped slots, S. These slots S have each two opposite parallel sides, as shown

in Fig. 8, and no two of said slots enter the pedestal to the same depth. The inclined sides of each slot form the same angle with each other as the corresponding sides of any other slot S.

The cap F (to which the chair or other thing is secured by screws in the usual manner) has on its under side a wedge-shaped stem, I, which fits any one of the slots S, and, as the slots are of different depths, the chair may be held at different heights by changing the wedge or stem I from one slot to another, as is indicated in Figs. 2 and 4. The under side of the cap may be provided with a collar, F', deep enough to reach down below the top of the pedestal A at all times when the wedge I is in either of the slots, in order to prevent mischievous children from filling the empty slots with rubbish.

Holes K K' may be drilled through the pedestal A and wedge I—that is, one part has as many holes K' as there are slots S in the pedestal, and the other part (preferably the pedestal) has a single hole, K, so placed that a pin, P, may be run through a hole in each of these parts and tie them together, as shown in Fig. 8. This pin P may have two or three threads of a screw, P', cut on it, so that it can be turned into place with sufficient force to prevent its being easily removed by children in school. The pin P also enables a chair of this kind, when provided with legs not attached to the floor, to be wholly lifted by the back or arms of the chair.

If the chair is to be used as a school-chair, secured to the floor in the usual manner, no swivel would be required, and, if the chair is to be used as an office-chair, a better arrangement for swiveling than the one above described is shown in the upper part of Fig. 7. In this case the cap F is provided, at the top thereof, with an annular ridge, F², and a plate, G, has a cylindrical downward projection, which enters and fits loosely said ridge. This plate is adapted to be screwed to the bottom of the chair in the usual manner, and is held down by a stud, N, which is driven into the top of the cap F, and by a nut, N', which screws onto the top of said stud. The top of the plate G has a central depression, which allows the nut N' to lie below the top of said plate.

The advantages of the chair above described, especially in schools, are that the teacher may readily adapt the height of the chair to the requirements of the different pupils; that, if
5 desired, the chairs may be removed from the pedestals when it is desired to sweep or clean the school-room, while the chair will, if the pedestal be provided with legs, as above stated, fulfill all the requirements of an office-chair.

10 I claim as my invention—

1. A pedestal, A, provided with two or more wedge-shaped slots, S, of different sizes and depths, in combination with the cap F, pro-

vided with the wedge-shaped stem I, as and for the purpose specified. 15

2. The pedestal A, provided with the wedge-shaped slots S, of different sizes and depths, and the hole K, and the cap F, provided with the wedge-shaped stem I, having holes K', in combination with the pin P, as and for the 20 purpose specified.

DANIEL McKINNON.

Witnesses:

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JOSEPH A. CORAM.