

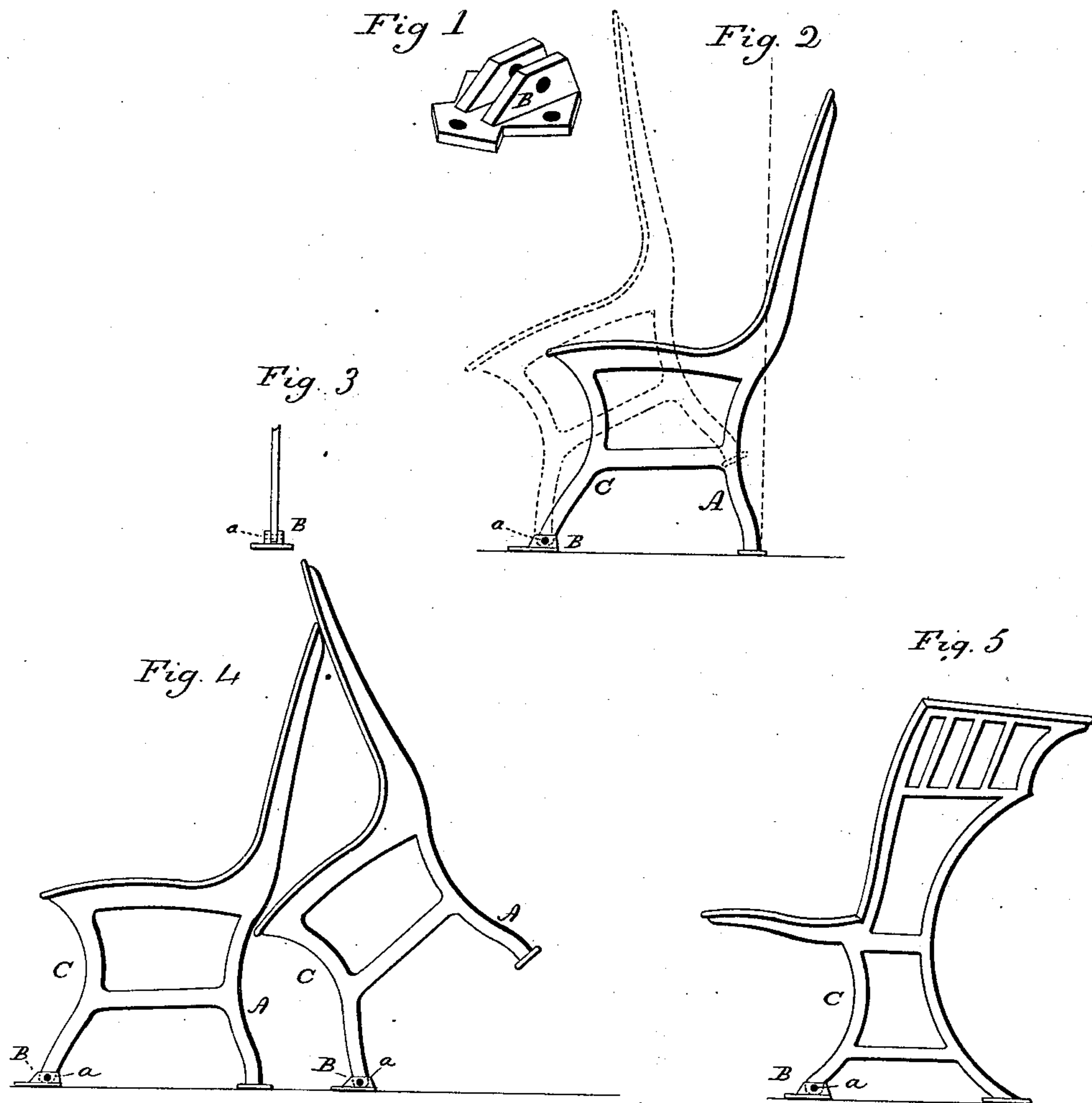
(No Model.)

J. M. BROWN.

DEVICE FOR SECURING FURNITURE STANDARDS TO THE FLOOR.

No. 316,328.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.



Witnesses.
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DEVICE FOR SECURING FURNITURE-STANDARDS TO THE FLOOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,328, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed March 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BROWN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a
5 new Improvement in Devices for Securing Furniture-Standards to the Floor; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon,
10 to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the socket; Fig. 2, a side view of a seat-standard with
15 the socket attached; Fig. 3, a front view of the same; Fig. 4, two seats as arranged one in rear of the other to illustrate the object and advantages of the invention; Fig. 5, the invention as applied to the standard of a school-
20 desk.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for securing standards of settees, chairs, desks, &c., to the floor, particularly to that class in which the frames are made
25 from cast-iron, and two or more frames used for the support of each article, each of said frames having a front and rear leg, and such as used for school and hall furniture, and which are required to retain a permanent po-
30 sition. The feet of these standards are usually constructed with flanges provided with screw-holes, and through which screws are introduced to permanently fix the standard to the floor. The seats or desks, being perma-
35 nently fixed, interfere materially with sweeping the floor. Again, the back of a seat inclines considerably from the rear foot, so as to overhang the space between it and the next seat in rear, thus contracting the space be-
40 tween two settees, and the same contracting of space occurs in school-desks.

The object of my invention is to provide an attachment for the standard to the floor, whereby the seat, chair, settee, desk, or what-
45 ever it may be, while permanently fixed to the floor, may be tipped forward so as to expose the floor beneath it for convenient sweeping, or may be tipped forward so far as to make it convenient and comfortable to pass

between two such seats; and the invention 50 consists in a socket, combined with and hinged to one of the two legs of the standard, as more fully hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

In describing my invention I illustrate it as 55 a settee-standard of common shape and design, the rear leg, A, constructed to rest upon the floor in the usual manner.

B is a socket constructed substantially as seen in Fig. 1. The socket consists of a base 60 or plate through which screw-holes are formed for the introduction of screws to firmly secure it to the floor. From the base ears extend up, between which the forward leg, C, of the standard is set, and a pintle, *a*, passed through 65 the ears and through the lower end of the forward leg, so as to form a hinge.

The standard is set upon the floor in the usual manner, the socket only being secured, and so that the standard will stand in the 70 usual position. In this position the back projects a considerable distance in rear of the foot of the rear leg, as indicated by the broken line, Fig. 2, and so that a person passing be-
75 tween such seats is inconvenienced by the contracting of the space to the extent of inclination of the back; but because of the hinge of the front legs to the floor the seat may be turned forward, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, until the back comes into a vertical 80 line over the foot, and thus broaden the space through which he will pass to substantially that extent, less only the forward movement of the seat itself, which, as seen in Fig. 2, is considerably less than the increase produced 85 by turning the seat forward. Again, in sweeping, the seat may be turned forward or back, according to which of the legs are hinged, until it rests against the next seat, as seen in Fig. 4, thus exposing the floor beneath the seat 90 and making it convenient for the sweeper.

The hinging-socket applied to school-desk standards accomplishes substantially the same advantages, as seen in Fig. 5.

In the manufacture of these standards the 95 socket is easily applied and with substantially no increase in the cost of manufacture.

The seat is permanently secured in its posi-

tion upon the floor, yet permitted to be turned into a position which exposes the floor below it substantially as if the seat were removed.

I do not claim, broadly, hinging a seat to the floor so that it may be turned thereon to different angles, as such I am aware is not new; but

What I do claim is—

A cast-iron standard for seats, desks, &c.,

having two legs forming rigid parts of said standard, the one in rear of the other, combined with a socket hinged to the foot or lower end of one of the legs, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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