

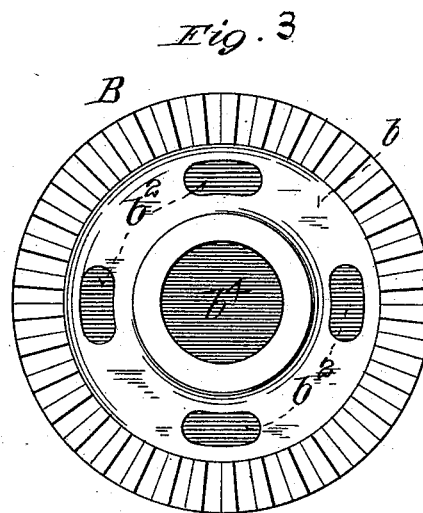
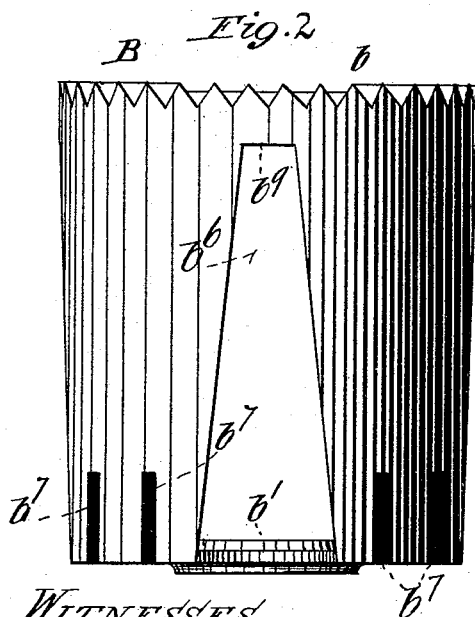
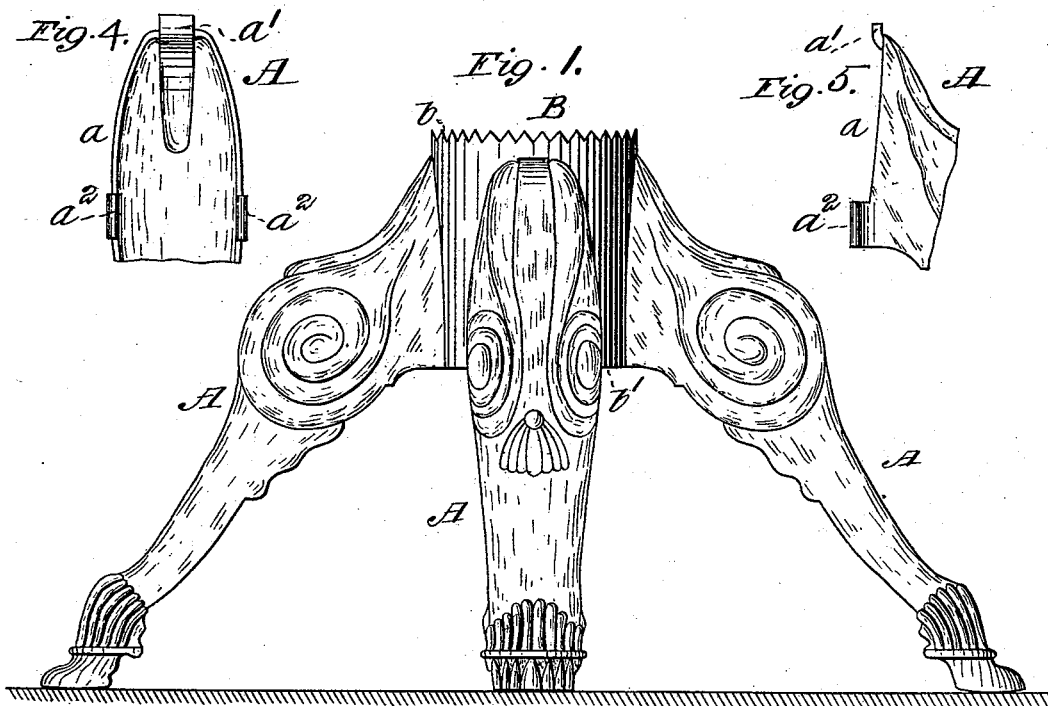
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. E. KOKEN.  
CHAIR BASE.

No. 492,554.

Patented Feb. 28, 1893.



WITNESSES  
Edward C. Farrell  
A. Bonville

INVENTOR  
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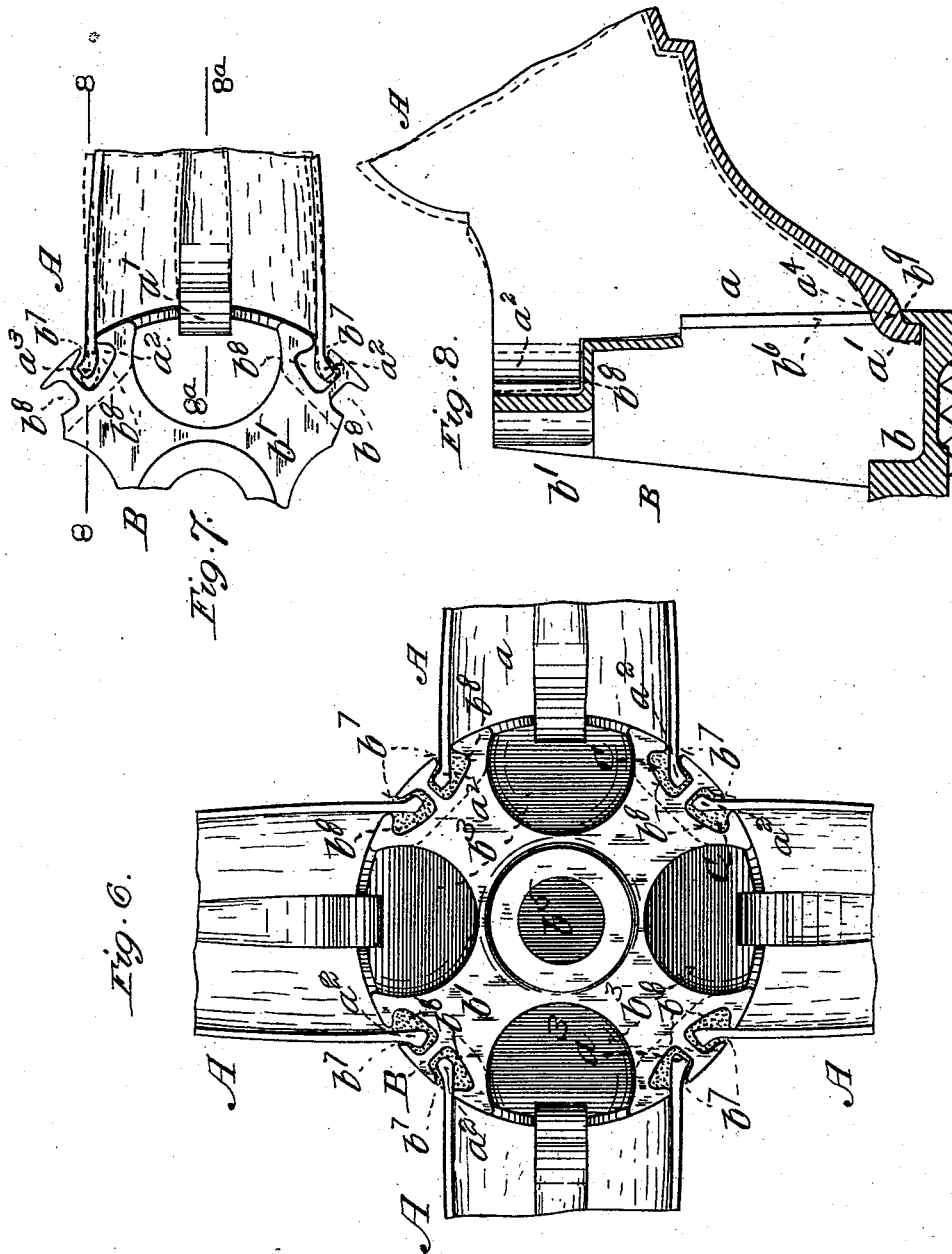
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST E. KOKEN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## CHAIR-BASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,554, dated February 28, 1893.

Application filed June 25, 1892. Serial No. 438,007. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ERNEST E. KOKEN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Chair-Bases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

A leading feature of the present improvement is the means whereby the chair-legs are readily, economically, and securely attached to the base-top.

Another feature is the special construction of the base-top whereby that part can be easily and strongly made, all substantially as is hereinafter set forth and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification and exhibiting the most desirable mode of carrying out the improvement, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a chair-base constructed according to the principle of my improvement: Fig. 2 a side elevation of the base-top: Fig. 3 a plan of the base-top: Fig. 4 an elevation of the upper portion of one of the legs, the view being toward that side of the leg which meets the base-top when the legs and top are put together: Fig. 5 a view of the same part of the leg, at right angles to that of Fig. 4: Fig. 6 a view, from beneath, of the central portion of the base; that is, of the chair-top and the adjoining portions of the legs, the parts being united as when the construction is completed: Fig. 7 a view similar to that of Fig. 6, but showing only one of the legs, and the adjoining portion of the top and the leg and top interlocked but not yet fastened: and Fig. 8 a vertical section on the line 8—8 and 8a—8a of Fig. 7.

The views are not all upon the same scale.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The improvement under consideration is adaptable to various forms of chairs and analogous structures, and especially to a style, such as a barber's chair, requiring or employing a strong, massive base, and which rests evenly upon its support. Such a base can be advantageously made of cast metal, but to enable the base to be both strong and light, and readily constructed, as well as desirably shaped, it needs to be of a composite nature, and in order that the parts of the base may be properly combined, and at the same time without

necessitating a costly fitting of the parts, is an aim of the present improvement.

A, A, A, represent the legs of a chair-base such as under consideration. They may be of any suitable design consistent with the nature of the improvement.

B represents the part to which the legs are united, and which in effect is the top of the base. In its general form it resembles a drum and it hereinafter will be so styled. It is essentially a hollow cylinder tapering slightly in a downward direction, its heads,  $b$ ,  $b'$ , perforated at  $b^2$ ,  $b^3$ , respectively for a purpose presently mentioned, and also perforated centrally, at  $b^4$ ,  $b^5$ , to receive the chair-spindle (not shown), and cut away in its side substantially as shown at  $b^6$ ,  $b^6$ ,  $b^6$ , where the legs are respectively attached, and also slit, at  $b^7$ ,  $b^7$ , at each side of each opening  $b^6$ , to provide for the attachment of the legs. The drum, opposite each slit  $b^7$ , is also shaped to form, or is provided with a recess,  $b^8$ . Access is had to the recess not only through the slit but also from the bottom of the drum, through the head,  $b'$ , as shown substantially in Figs. 6, 7, and 8.

Each leg, A, at its upper end,  $a$ , suitably fits the exterior of the drum, and as in the present instance the drum is circular the leg at its upper end is correspondingly curved to fit it. The leg at its upper end is also provided with three lugs, one,  $a'$ , at or toward its top extending outward and upward, and two others,  $a^2$ ,  $a^2$ , at or toward the bottom of the leg-portions  $a$ , extending outward and preferably enlarged at  $a^3$ , substantially as shown.

The parts of the chair base are united in the following manner: the drum is inverted and placed as represented in Figs. 6, 7, and 8; the legs are each then applied to the drum by entering the lug  $a'$ , through the opening  $b^6$ , and allowing the shoulder  $a^4$ , of the leg to come to a bearing upon the drum at the end  $b^9$  of the opening  $b^6$ , with the lug  $a'$ , upon the inner side of the shell of the drum as shown more distinctly in Fig. 8, and inserting the lugs,  $a^2$ ,  $a^2$ , in the recesses,  $b^8$ ,  $b^8$ , respectively. The recesses and lugs are of suitable relative size and shape to enable the leg, after the lugs  $a^2$ ,  $a^2$ , have entered the recesses, to be turned upon the bearing,  $b^9$ , to a limited ex-

tent, as indicated by the two positions of the leg shown in the full and broken lines in Fig. 8. The adjustment of the legs is then, in any suitable manner, completed by turning the legs in the manner described until their feet are in the same plane, and then locking the legs in their adjusted position, which is accomplished by pouring metal, of suitable nature, into the recesses,  $b^8$ , until the spaces around the leg-lugs are filled and rigidly interlocked in the recesses, substantially as is indicated in Fig. 6. In this manner it becomes unnecessary to file, cut, or otherwise nicely fit the legs and drum to each other, as the legs, even if somewhat irregularly cast, can in the manner described be turned upon the drum to bring them as a set into the proper relation to enable the chair-base, when changed into its upright position and placed upon the floor, to stand firm and level thereon. The means for effecting the interlocking are also of a comparatively inexpensive nature. When the chair-base is in position, as in Fig. 1, the drum, at the points  $b^3$ , bears upon the legs, the shell of the drum at the sides of the openings  $b^6$ , bears against the upper end of the leg, and, at the lower end of the drum, the bearing of the drum upon the leg is through the medium of the metal, C, which has been introduced into the recesses in the drum as described.

So far as the insertion of the lugs  $a'$  through the shell of the drum is concerned it is unnecessary that the openings,  $b^6$ , should extend to the bottom of the drum. But to enable the drum to be readily cast it is desirable for said openings to be thus extended, and also for the other perforations,  $b^2$ ,  $b^3$ , to be made in the heads of the drum as thereby the core

used in the casting of the drum, can be readily and properly supported in position, and in consequence the drum can be easily and economically constructed. The legs, as well as the drum, are preferably made hollow to lighten the structure.

I desire not to be restricted to a special number of recesses,  $b^8$ , in the drum and corresponding lugs,  $a^2$ , as in attaching a leg to the drum, one, two, or more can be employed. It is better, however, to adopt the number and arrangement shown.

I claim—

1. The combination in a chair-base of the drum and the legs, said drum has sets of openings,  $b^6$  and  $b^7 b^7$ , in its side, and recesses opposite the openings  $b^7 b^7$ , and the legs each having the lugs  $a'$  and  $a^2$ , whereby the legs can be adjusted by turning them in the openings  $b^6$ , and then fastened by filling the unoccupied portions of said recesses with cast metal, substantially as described.

2. The combination in a chair-base of the drum, the legs, and the filling, said drum having in its side sets of openings,  $b^6$ , and  $b^7$ , said legs having the lugs  $a'$  and  $a^2$ , which engage respectively in said drum-openings  $b^6$  and  $b^7 b^7$ , and said filling interlocking said leg-lugs  $a^2$ , substantially as described.

3. The herein described hollow chair-base drum having its heads perforated at  $b^2$ ,  $b^3$ , and its side cut away at  $b^6$ ,  $b^6$ , and slit at  $b^7$ ,  $b^7$ , and provided with the recesses  $b^8$ ,  $b^8$ , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 22d day of June, 1892.  
ERNEST E. KOKEN.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. SUTHERLAND,  
J. F. SCHARF.