June 26, 1945. C. L. KRUMREICH ET AL 2,379,089

BASE FOR TELEPHONE BOOTHS

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FIG. 1

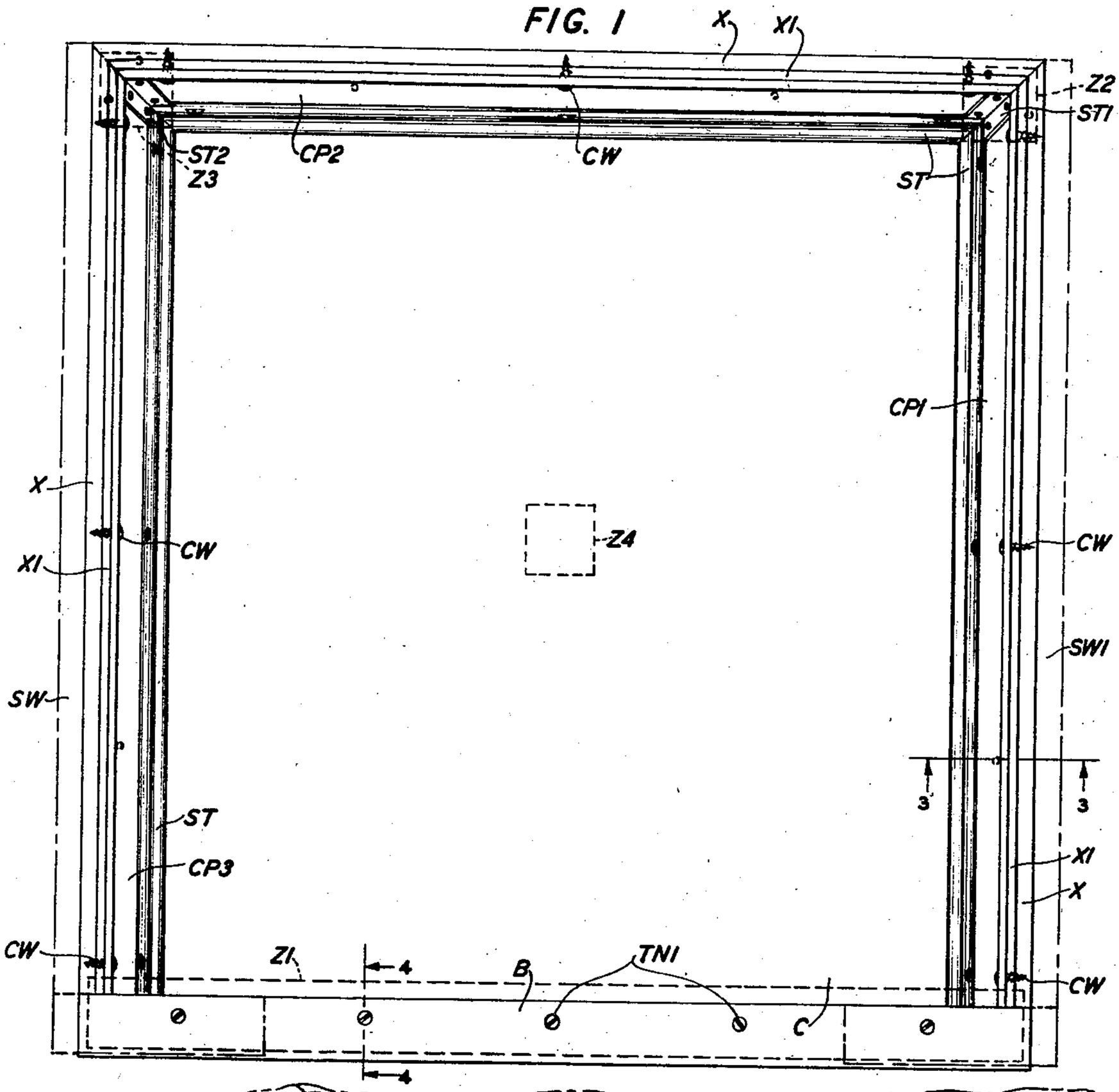

FIG. 2

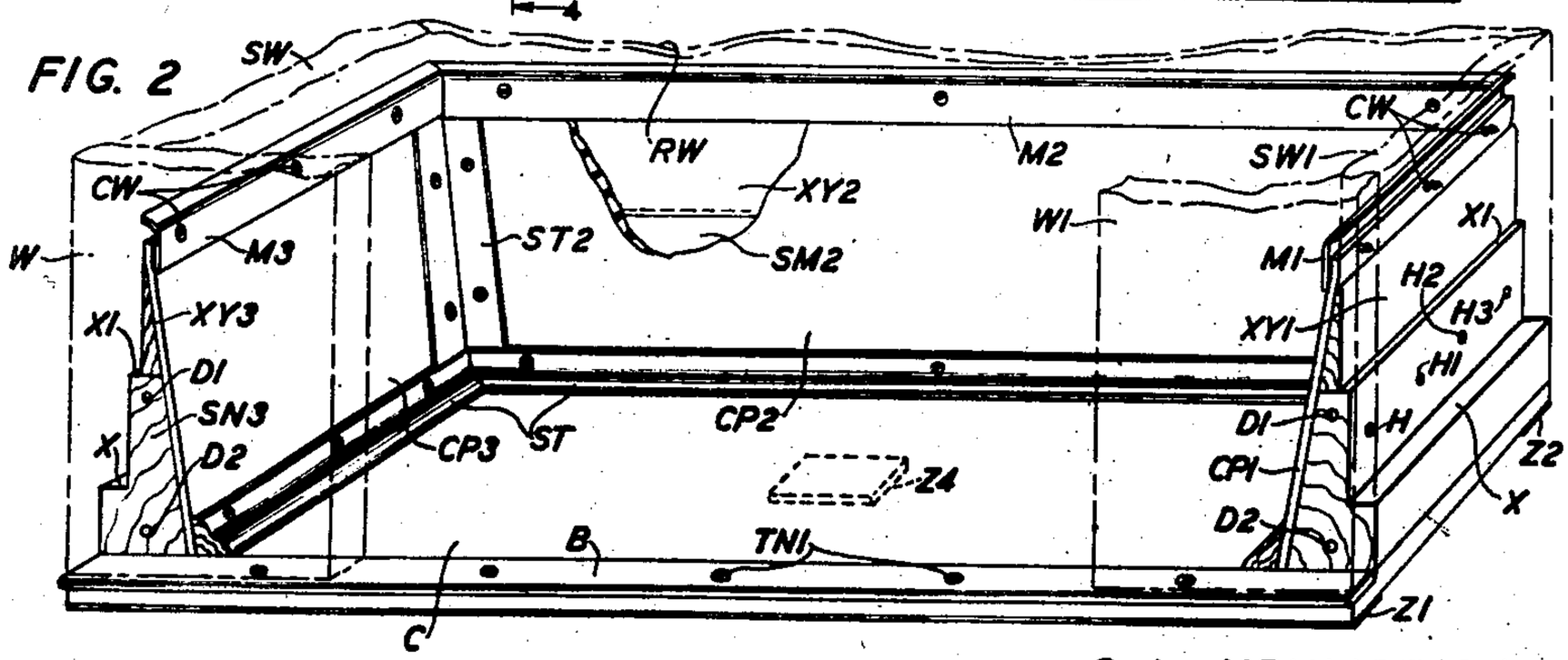

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FIG. 3

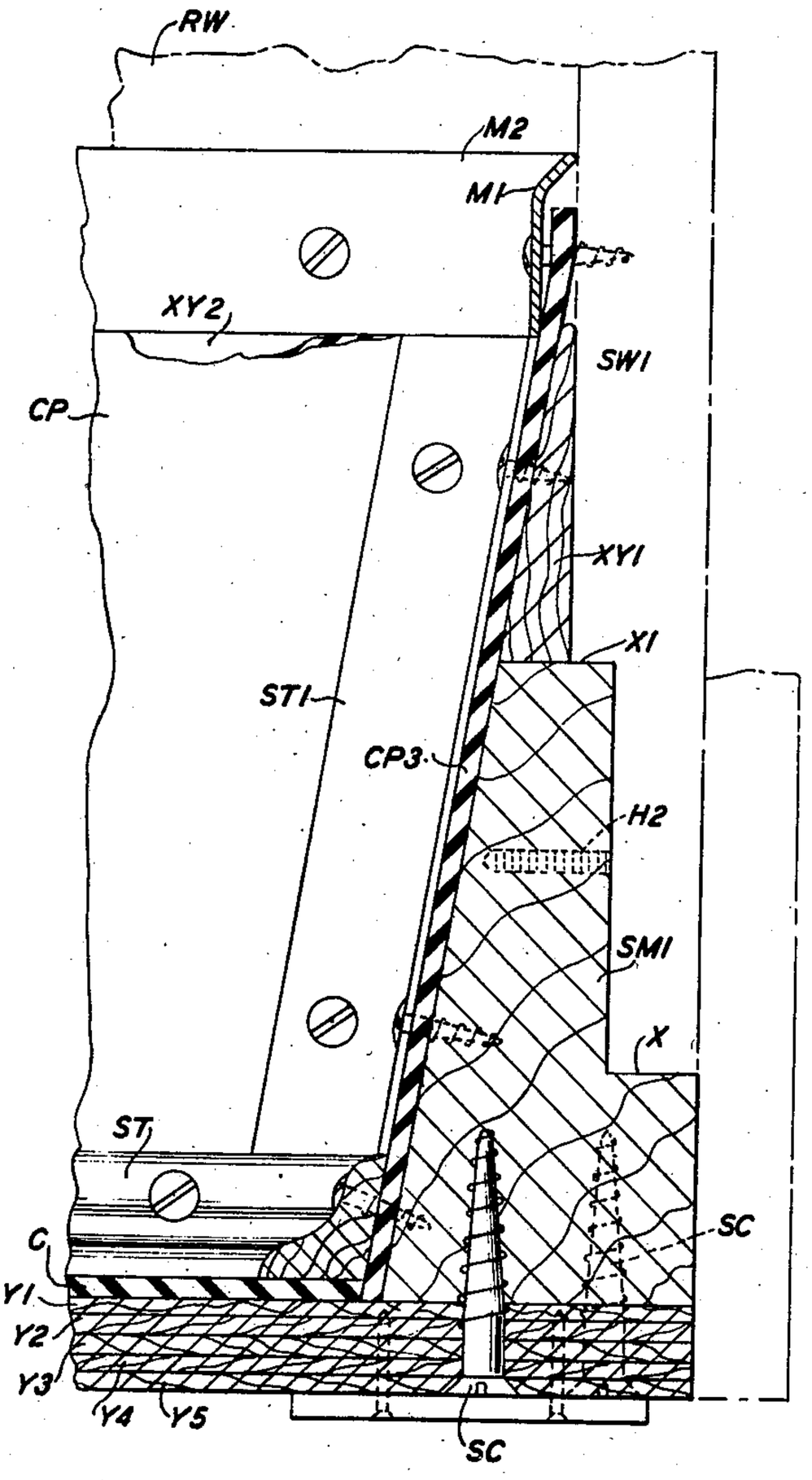


FIG. 4

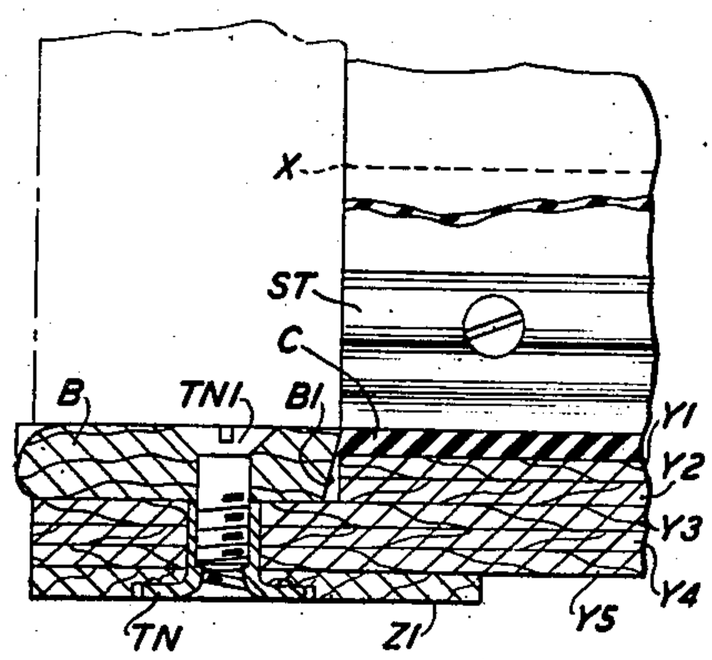
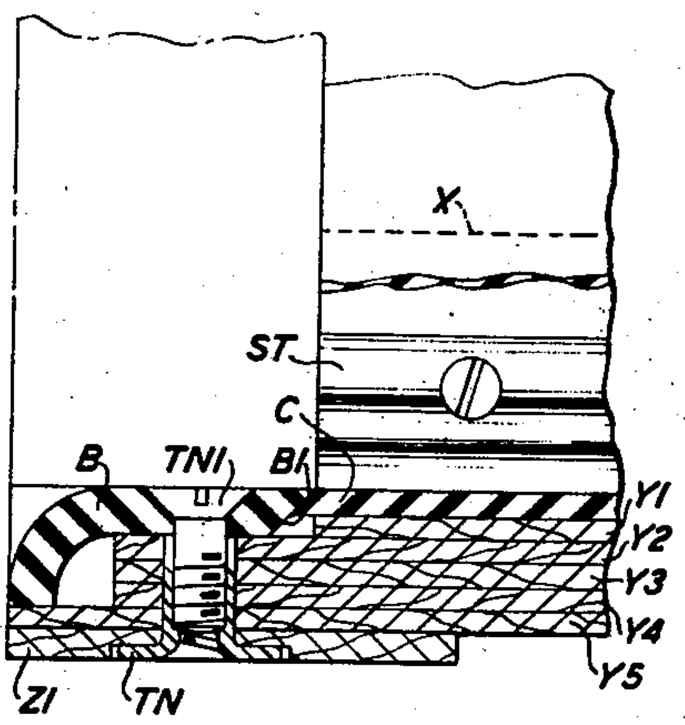


FIG. 5



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BASE FOR TELEPHONE BOOTHS

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Application December 3, 1942, Serial No. 467,750

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—3.5)

This invention relates to booths and more specifically to a base for use in telephone booths and the like.

The object of this invention is the provision of a base of the type above referred to which will be simple, sturdy in construction, cheap to manufacture and in which with the exception of screws and other securing parts, the use of metallic material is avoided.

According to the booth base of this invention, a floor representing, for example, a rectangular geometric-shaped figure is constructed of plywood to which are integrated by screws and gluing, wooden sleeper members in turn integrated to each other at their adjacent ends at the rear corners of the booth by gluing. The inner disposed surfaces of the sleeper members are inclined relative to the plane of the floor to provide backing surfaces for covering plates of fibrous material extending from the floor to a small distance beyond complemental supporting means coextensive of the sleeper members where these plates are secured at their top edges to the walls of the booth, while angle bars are provided for securing the adjacent ends of these plates to the complemental supporting means and to the sleeper members.

Means formed with the sleeper members registering with means formed with the walls of the booth serves as bearing points for these walls, while means is provided at the front disposed end of two of the sleeper members for securing wall elements at the entrance of the booth. A plurality of means disposed on the under-side of the plywood floor at the rear corners, the middle and front end portion thereof, form bearing points on which the booth assembly rests. Means in the form of a tread bar secured to the top surface of the floor is provided with means for securely holding the front edge of a covering to the plywood floor of the booth and means in the form of moldings secured by screws to the sleeper members is provided for collectively securing the other peripheral edges of the covering to the floor and the lower disposed ends of the covering plates to the inclined surfaces of the sleeper members, while means fitted in openings in the plywood floor serves for securing the tread bar to the front disposed edge of this floor and to serve as bearing points for the front wall elements of the booth.

Other novel features and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description and by the claim appended thereto, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a top view of the base shown with the floor covering and molding used for securing the covering to the floor and the covering plates to the sleeper members;

Fig. 2 is an assembly view shown in perspective;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 enlarged;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 is a view similar to that of Fig. 4 showing a modification of the tread bar shown in that figure.

The telephone booth base of this invention comprises a rectangularly shaped plywood floor consisting of plies Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y5 best seen in Figs. 3, 4 and 5 on which sleeper members *sm1*, *sm2* and *sm3* are mounted. These sleeper members are as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of a relatively large cross-section so as to provide a large base surface area for integration of these members to the plywood floor to one side thereof by similar screws SC shown in Fig. 3 and gluing, while the sleeper members are integrated to each other at their adjacent ends at the left and right corners of the booth by gluing. The sleeper members *sm1*, *sm2* and *sm3* are each provided with similar shoulder portions *x* and *x1* as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 registering with similarly shaped portions formed at the lower ends of the side walls *sw* and *sw1* and the lower end of the rear wall *rw* of the booth shown schematically by the dotted lines in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 to serve as bearing points for these walls, while a plurality of screws (not shown) engaging drilled holes *h*, *h1*, *h2* and *h3* secure the booth walls to the sleeper members.

The plywood floor consisting of plies Y1, Y2, etc. extends at the entrance of the booth a small distance beyond the ends of the right and left disposed sleeper members *sm1* and *sm3* to serve for mounting a wooden tread bar B of substantially rectangular cross section shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 which in turn serve as bearing points for the wall elements *w*, *w1* shown schematically in Figs. 1 and 2 forming the entrance of the booth, while drilled holes as *d1* and *d2* are engaged by screws (not shown) serving to secure the lower ends of the front wall elements *w* and *w1* to the sleeper members *sm1* and *sm3*, the tread bar being secured to the plywood floor by a plurality of screws *tn1* shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5 extending through openings in the tread bar in engaged relation with T-nuts *tn* fitted in openings in a wooden strip *z1* extending across the

booth and integrated to ply Y5 of the floor, while serving in cooperation with wooden spacer members z2, z3 at the rear corners of the booth and the spacer member z4 at the center of the floor to form bearing surfaces for the booth assembly.

On the top surface of the plywood floor is mounted a covering C which may be of linoleum or other fibrous material held securely thereon at the front side of the booth by a chamfered portion B1 of the tread bar B as shown in Fig. 4 and along its rear and side disposed edges by similar wooden molding strips ST, while other pieces of molding ST1, ST2 are provided for securing the adjacent ends of covering CP1, CP2 and CP3 to the inclined surfaces of sleeper members *sm*1, *sm*2 and *sm*3 and to the wooden strips *xy*1, *xy*2 and *xy*3 complemental to sleeper members *sm*1, *sm*2 and *sm*3 respectively. These plates which are of linoleum or other similar fibrous material are held at their top disposed edges by similar molding strips M1, M2 and M3 and screws *cw* directly engaging the rear wall and the side walls of the booth, while the lower disposed edges of plate covering CP1, CP2 and CP3 are held securely against the inclined surfaces of the sleeper members by the wooden molding strips ST securing the covering C to the plywood floor as above described.

In this construction the cross-sectional form of the sleeper members affords a large base surface area for integrating these members to the plywood floor and thereby obtaining maximum rigidity of the base and booth assembly, while the inclined surfaces of the sleeper members serve as backing elements for the linoleum covering plates CP1, CP2 and CP3 converging to the normal inner surfaces or inner peripheries of the walls SW, SW1 and RW at which points the covering plates are secured to the booth walls by the molding strips M1, M2 and M3 and screws CW as described.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, the front end of floor layer *y*1 on which the linoleum floor covering C rests extends substantially in vertical alignment relative to the edge of the chamfered portion B1 of the tread bar B while the layers *y*2, *y*3 and *y*4 extend beyond the front edge of layer *y*1 to provide a support for the flat portion of tread bar B, while the layer *y*5 and the spacer member *z*1 serve to form a bearing surface for the edge of the tread bar which is curved along the region of the booth door to facilitate the entrance to the booth.

Booth bases constructed according to the novel features of the invention provide a comparatively low step-up at the entrance of the booth, have been found to be cheap to manufacture, of sturdy construction, free from repairs and capable of long life in actual use while using a minimum amount of metallic material.

It is understood that minor changes may be made to the booth base of this invention without departing from the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A base for a telephone booth comprising a floor of non-metallic material, sleeper members of non-metallic material, each of said sleeper members having a base portion integrated with said floor and having a plurality of bearing portions for supporting a wall of the booth, and each sleeper member having an interiorly disposed backing surface inclined relative to the plane of said floor, and a complemental wooden strip resting on one of said bearing portions of each sleeper member and having a surface registering with a surface of one of said walls and another surface registering with the inclined backing surface of one of said sleeper members for supporting an upwardly extending fibrous covering.

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