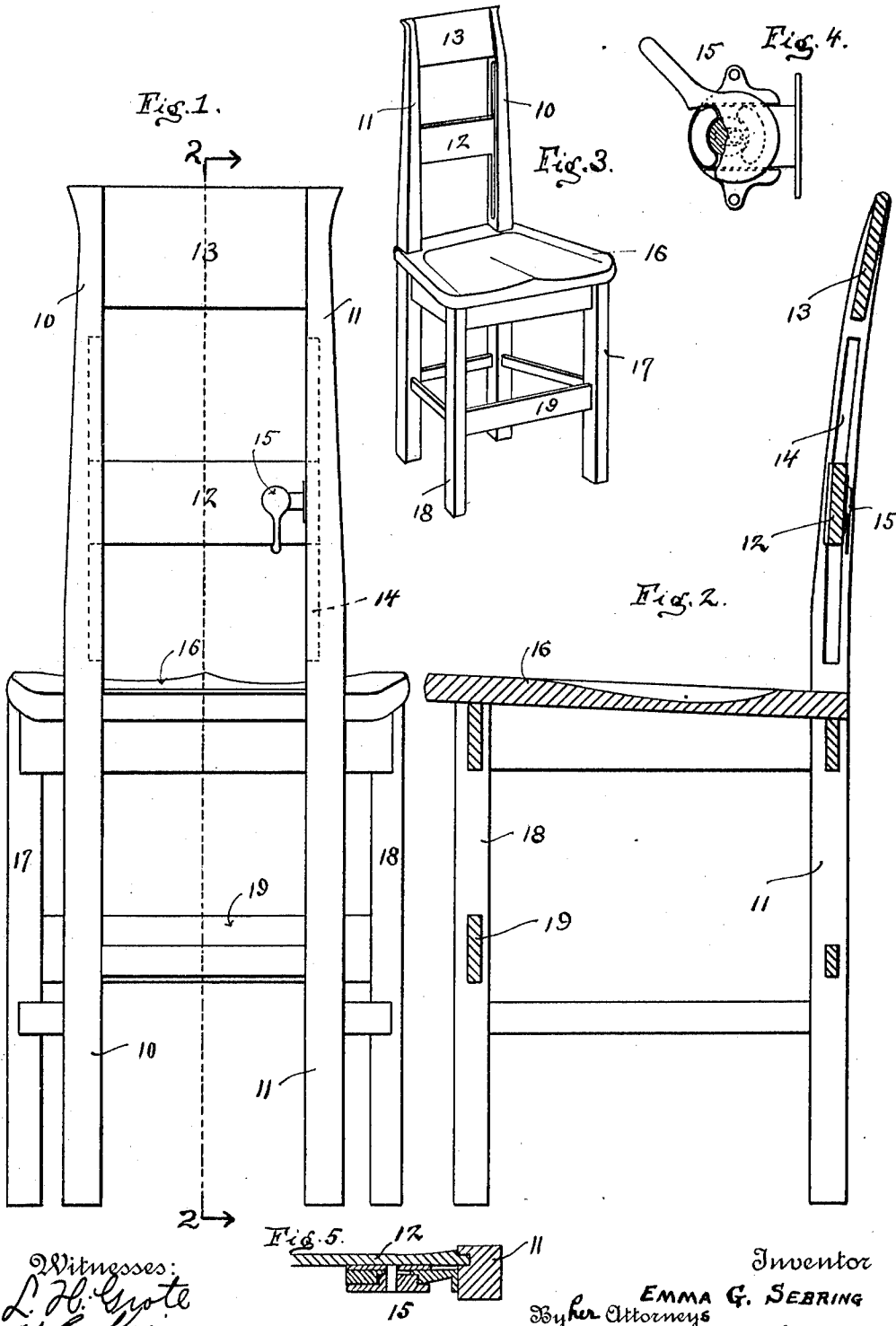


E. G. SEBRING.
CHAIR.

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1,001,312.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMA G. SEBRING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHAIR.

1,001,312.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMA G. SEBRING, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Chair, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to chairs and the particular object of my invention is to provide a hygienic and anatomically correct chair for school room or other use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a chair embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the chair; Fig. 4 is a side elevation partially broken away, of a suitable clamp; and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through one of the uprights showing the action of the clamp.

The usual school chair has a concaved shoulder panel of greater width than the shoulders of the child for whom it is designed and frequently reaching only to a point below the shoulder blades. This back is carried by a seat provided with a central threaded shaft which screws into a stationary pedestal fast to the floor. In such a chair it is practically impossible for a child to assume a hygienically correct sitting posture for the various occupations, *e. g.*, reading, writing, drawing, etc., which school room activities ordinarily necessitate.

Correct sitting posture involves the movement of the trunk backward, forward and sidewise on the hip joints; a straight spine supported just below the waist and at the shoulder blades, elsewhere free, and held very nearly at right angles with the thighs; square shoulders, erect chest and feet resting square on the floor.

The present chair has been devised and designed with the distinct purpose of inviting, if not compelling, a correct sitting posture. To this end the chair is so constructed that the only comfortable position when sitting therein is the correct sitting position, and when this position is taken the chair is perfectly comfortable.

As will be noted upon reference to the accompanying drawings, the uprights 10 and 11 are relatively close together and practically straight. The crosspieces in the form of slats 12 and 13 lie substantially in the same plane, the upper one being stationary and slightly inclined backward,

and the lower one being vertically adjustable. Any suitable device may be employed to secure the latter in its adjusted position. As shown, the uprights are channelled at 14 to receive the ends of the cross-piece 12 which carries a cam operated clamp 15 of well known construction.

The seat 16 is preferably shaped to the thighs as shown, and the forward uprights 17 and 18 are spaced apart farther than the rear uprights so as to provide a substantial base and prevent tipping. The broad front brace 19 is placed high enough to discourage hooking the foot over its upper edge, while the absence of a central pedestal prevents the common twining of the feet around such a support beneath the seat and the feet are therefore kept forward.

From the above it will be seen that the objects sought to be attained are accomplished. The back of the chair is straight and very nearly at right angles to the seat, thus holding the sitter's back erect. The back is open at the base, thus allowing the base of the spine to be pushed well back in the seat and giving it perfect freedom. The back of the chair has two points of support, a fixed upper slat at the level of the shoulder blade, and an adjustable lower slat which, by reason of its adjustability, may be made to support the sitter's back at the proper point. The back of the chair is both narrow and straight allowing the shoulders to be square and avoiding all rounding of the shoulders consequent upon the use of a concaved back. This ability to keep the shoulder square is greatly helped by the fact that in my chair the width of the chair back at the upper crosspiece is narrower than the normal width of the shoulders of any user for whom the chair is designed. Furthermore the chair as a whole is movable and may be placed at varying distance from the desk, thus allowing freedom of movement at the hips and permitting necessary adjustment of distance from the desk for various kinds of work and for people of different sizes.

Obviously the chair while designed particularly for school room use, may be employed where desired.

I claim as my invention:—

A chair, having an approximately vertical back, comprising uprights with a stationary upper crosspiece in substantially the same plane, forming a bearing for the

shoulders, narrower than the normal width
of the shoulders of a user for whom the
chair is designed, in combination with a
lower vertically adjustable crosspiece in ap-
5 proximately the same plane as the upper
crosspiece and means for securing this ad-
justable cross-piece in its adjusted position,
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification, in the presence 10
of two subscribing witnesses.

EMMA G. SEBRING.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. ROGERS,
ROBT. C. HARDING.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
