July 29, 1941. W. H. BAUMKER 2,250,790

CHAIR STRUCTURE

Filed May 1, 1939

FIG.1.

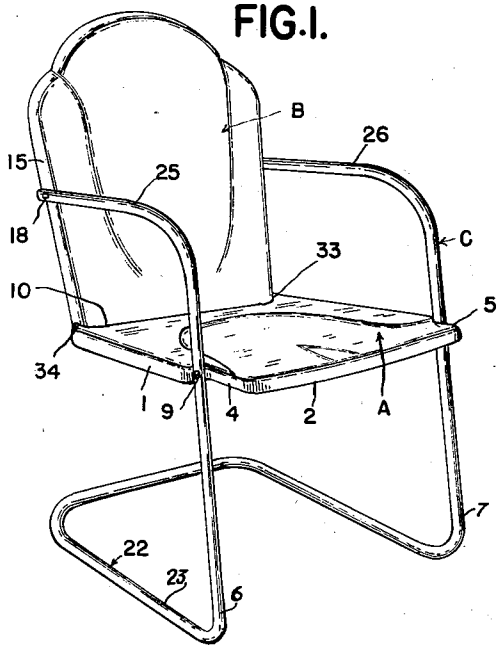


FIG.2.

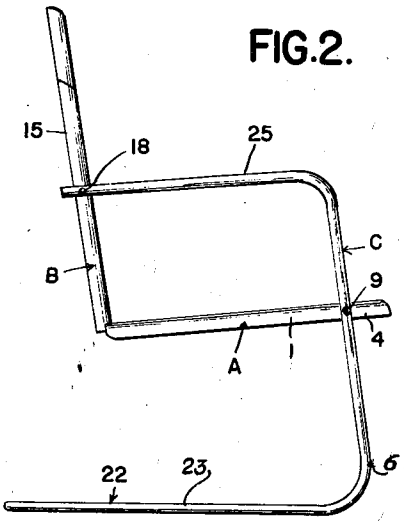


FIG.3.

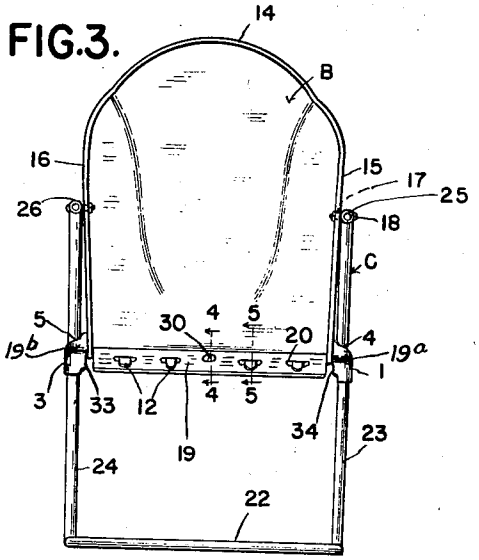
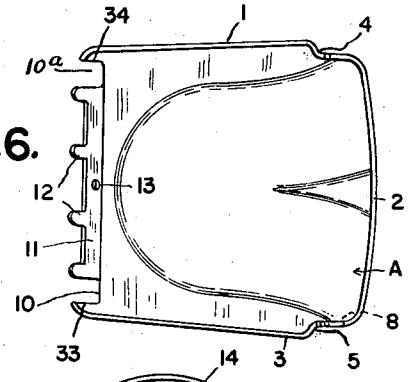


FIG.6.



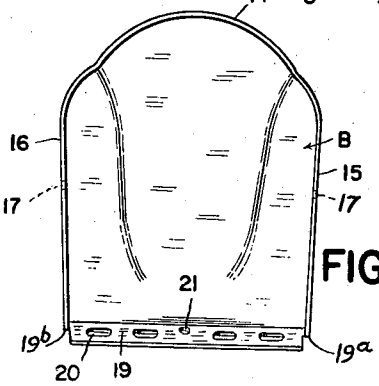


FIG.7.

FIG.4.

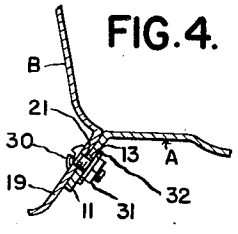
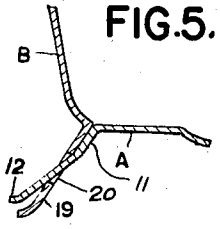


FIG.5.



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CHAIR STRUCTURE

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Application May 1, 1939, Serial No. 271,148

2 Claims. (Cl. 155—194)

This invention relates generally to chair constructions and refers more particularly to an improved all metal structure.

One of the essential objects of the invention is to provide a structure of this type wherein the seat and back of the chair are assembled in such a way that only one fastening means, such as a bolt and nut or the like, instead of a plurality of bolts and nuts or other more complicated means, is required to hold the parts together.

Another object is to provide a connection of the type described that permits the seat and back to be packed and shipped separately at the factory and readily and quickly assembled by unskilled labor at the proper place or destination.

Another object is to provide a connection wherein the back and seat are so constructed as to insure proper assembly between the parts and to relieve the single fastening means of strain, torque, or the like, while the chair is in use.

Another object is to provide a connection wherein the seat is preferably provided with means for piloting or locating back properly relative thereto when the said back is applied to the seat for assembly purposes.

Another object is to provide a structure that is simple in construction, strong and durable, pleasing in appearance, and capable of being economically and accurately manufactured.

Other objects, advantages and novel details of construction of this invention will be made more apparent as this description proceeds, especially when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair embodying my invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof;

Figure 3 is a rear elevation thereof;

Figures 4 and 5 are sectional views taken substantially on lines 4—4 and 5—5 of Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a bottom plan view of the seat;

Figure 7 is an elevation of the back.

Referring now to the drawing, A is the seat, B is the back and C is the supporting frame of a chair structure embodying my invention.

As shown, the seat A is a metal stamping provided at its forward and side edges with depending flanges 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Preferably the seat A and side flanges 1 and 3 are pressed inwardly to provide recesses 4 and 5 for the upright portions 6 and 7 respectively of the supporting frame C. The inner sides of the recesses 4 and 5 have circular holes 8 for receiving bolts 9 used to connect the seat to said frame. At its rear edge the seat A is cut away or recessed as at 10 and 10a and is provided between said recesses 10 and 10a with a downwardly and rearwardly inclined flange 11 provided at spaced points longitudinally of its lower edge with four depending tongues or tabs 12. At the center of the flange 11 is a circular hole 13.

The back B is also a metal stamping and is provided at its top and side edges with rearward flanges 14, 15 and 16 respectively. Preferably the side flanges 15 and 16 are provided substantially midway the upper and lower ends thereof with holes 17 for receiving bolts 18 used to connect the back to the frame C. Between the lower corners 19a and 19b of the back is a downwardly and rearwardly inclined flange 19 substantially corresponding in inclination to the inclined flange 11 of the seat and provided at spaced points longitudinally thereof with elongated slots 20. At the center of this flange 19 is a hole 21 corresponding to the hole 13 in the inclined flange 11.

The supporting frame C is preferably formed of metal tubing bent to the shape shown. As illustrated, the base 22 of this frame is substantially U-shape in plan. The uprights 6 and 7 extend upwardly from the legs 23 and 24 of the U at their forward ends and connect into the forward ends of the rearwardly extending substantially horizontal arms 25 and 26.

When assembled, the uprights 6 and 7 of the frame are secured by the bolts 9 to the seat, and the arms 25 and 26 are secured by the bolts 18 to the back B. The tongues or tabs 12 of the seat are received in the slots 20 in the back B, and the holes 13 and 21 respectively in the seat and back are in registration and receive a bolt 30. A suitable nut 31 and lock washer 32 are applied in the usual way to the bolt mentioned so that the parts will be held tightly together.

In the process of construction, the seat A, back B and frame C are formed separately and preferably packed and shipped separately. Thus, the respective parts may be shipped in nested relation instead of in bulky condition. When the parts reach their destination they may be readily and quickly assembled by unskilled labor by first bolting the seat A to the uprights 6 and 7 of the frame, then inserting the tongues or tabs 12 of the seat A into the slots 20 in the back B, then bolting the back B to the arms 25 and 26 of the frame, and finally bolting together the inclined flanges 11 and 19 of the seat A and back B. In this connection it will be noted that the recesses 10 and 10a in the seat A receive the lower corners 19a and 19b of the back B, and that the

outer sides **33** and **34** respectively of such recesses are engaged by the side flanges **16** and **15** of the back B.

Thus, due to the interlocking connection between the back B and seat A it is only necessary to use one bolt and nut to hold the seat A and back B together. Furthermore, this interlocking construction is such that the single bolt **30** and nut thereon will be relieved of strain and torque, while the chair is in use. As a result, a very practical and efficient construction is obtained.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a chair, a substantially horizontal seat and an upright back, the seat being a stamping provided in its rear end between opposite sides thereof with recesses, one adjacent each side of the stamping, and provided between said recesses with a downwardly inclined flange having spaced tongues at its lower edge, the back being a stamping having corners at opposite sides of its lower end and provided between said corners with a downwardly inclined flange having spaced slots therein, said corners being received in the recesses in said seat stamping, the inclined flanges of the back and seat being disposed in face to face relation and having registering holes therein, the spaced tongues extending through the spaced slots aforesaid, a bolt extending through said registering holes, and a nut mounted on the free end of said bolt.

2. In a chair, a substantially horizontal seat and an upright back, the seat being a stamping provided in its rear end between opposite sides thereof with recesses, one adjacent each side of the stamping, and provided between said recesses with a downwardly inclined flange, the back being a stamping having corners at opposite sides of its lower end and provided between said corners with a downwardly inclined flange, said corners being received in the recesses in said seat stamping, and the inclined flanges of the back and seat being disposed in face to face relation and having registering holes therein, a bolt extending through said registering holes, a nut mounted on the free end of the bolt, and means relieving the bolt of strain and torque including a plurality of spaced tongues projecting from the inclined flange of the seat and extending through the inclined flange of the back.

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