

Nov. 18, 1924.

G. R. SMALL

1,515,760

SEAT

Filed June 15, 1923

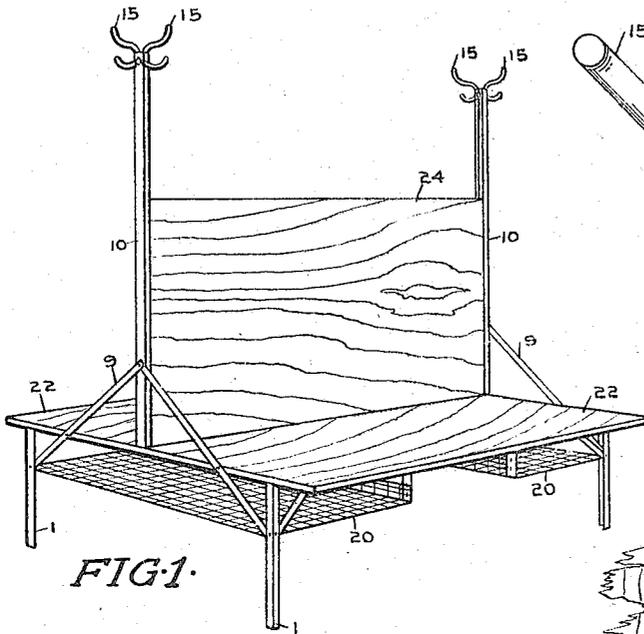


FIG. 1.

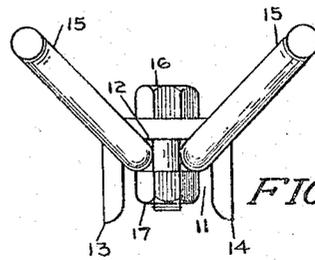


FIG. 3.

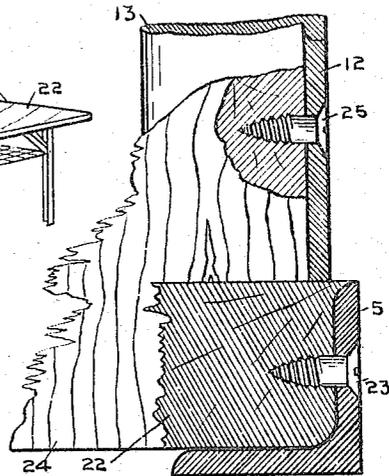


FIG. 4.

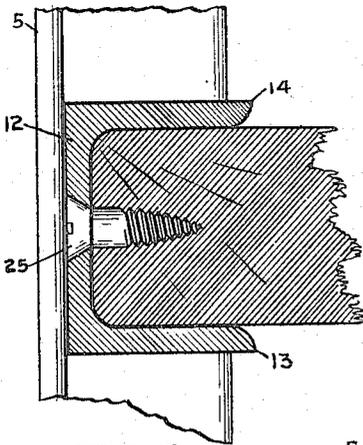


FIG. 5.

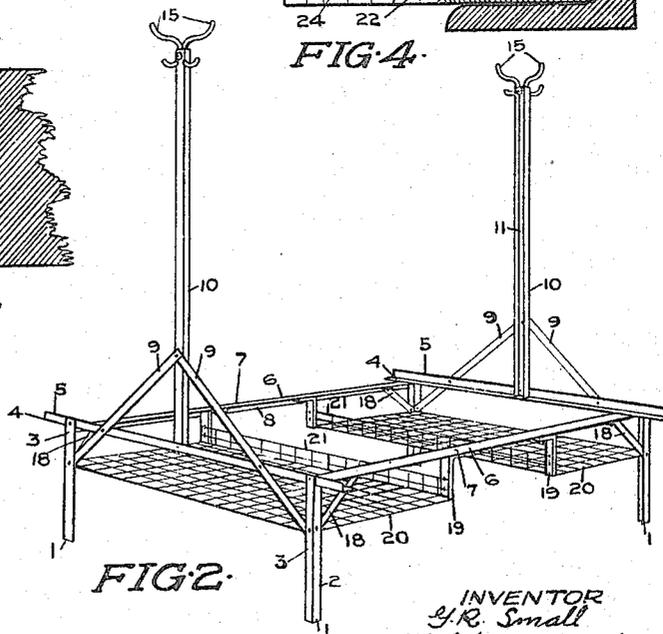


FIG. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ROBERT SMALL, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

SEAT.

Application filed June 15, 1923. Serial No. 645,634.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ROBERT SMALL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and residing at the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Seat, of which the following is the specification.

The invention relates to a seat as described in the present specification and shown in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially of the novel features pointed out broadly and specifically in the claim for novelty following a description containing an explanation in detail of an acceptable form of the invention.

The objects of the invention are to reduce the cost of equipping cafeterias, public dining or waiting rooms and any other room, pavilion or veranda where it is desirable to have a well finished seat at a very reasonable price; to facilitate the transportation of the parts and the assemblage thereof; to effect replacements of parts at a minimum expense and thus reduce the cost of maintenance; to furnish conveniences particularly suitable to the modern systems in eating places; and generally to provide a seat of comparatively few parts and having maximum accommodation and great advantages and durability.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the seat complete.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the frame.

Figure 3 is an enlarged detail showing the hat hook fastening.

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional detail showing the back support and fastening, and seat.

Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional detail showing a back support and fastening.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawings, the four legs indicated by the numeral 1 form the support for the seat and are formed of angle bars with the back of the angle outermost, in order that when finished by japanning or

enamelling the seat will present a handsome appearance.

The sections 2 of the legs 1 are cut away at the upper ends and the sections 3 extend upwardly beyond the sections 2 which receive the end bars 4 also of angle form.

The end bars 4 are also of angle shape and rest on the shortened sections 2, the top of the vertical sections 5 of the end bars being flush with the top of the sections 3 of the legs 1.

The longitudinal angle bars 6 extend from end bar to end bar and leg to leg and are riveted through the sections 7 to said end bars 4, the other sections 8 projecting downwardly, thus giving great stability to the frame.

The legs are riveted through the sections 3 to the end bars 4 and as aforesaid the latter project beyond the legs at each end and therefore beyond the longitudinal bars 6.

The braces 9 made of strips of stiff metal are riveted to the inner sides of the sections 3 of the legs 1 and extend upwardly in an inclined direction and meet at each end at the posts 10 to which they are riveted. These braces are also riveted to the end bars 4 intermediate of their length.

The posts 10 are of channel iron and are riveted to the end bars 4 in the center thereof and the channels 11 face one another so that the backs 12 face outwardly and the channel sides 13 and 14 extend inwardly.

The posts 10 at the upper end portion have the hook holes through which the S-hooks 15 are inserted and held by the bolts 16 inserted therebetween through the backs 12 and the nuts 17 engaging said hooks, which have previously been set at the desired angle.

The tie bars 18 are riveted to the sections 2 of the legs 1 and to the sections 8 of the angle bars 6 thereby completing with comparatively few parts a very rigid frame.

The angle brackets 19 are riveted to the sections 7 of the bars 6 and project downwardly and carry the inner ends of the wire mesh racks 20 which are upwardly turned at their inner ends 21 and extend inwardly

from the legs 1, to which they are secured. These racks 20 are intended in cafeterias as receptacles for food trays while the diner is consuming one course of the meal, but it is obvious that they may be used for hats or wearing apparel and be made in different form.

The seats 22 are preferably of wood and rest on the horizontal sections of the end bars 4 and are secured to the vertical sections 5 by the screws 23, these seats also being supported longitudinally by the bars 6.

The back 24 slides down the channels 11 between the seats 22 and is secured to the channel bars 10 through the backs 12 by the screws 25.

It may be mentioned that where these seats are likely to be moved about or where their setting up will be facilitated by bolt and nut or cap screw fastenings this may be done in place of riveting, but the latter

has been mentioned as being cheaper and of a more permanent character in construction.

What I claim is:—

In a seat, a frame formed of end bars, cross bars and legs securely riveted together and having the end bars projecting beyond said cross bars and legs, channel bars rigidly secured to said end bars midway of the distance between the legs and facing one another, braces secured to said legs, end bars and channel bars and supporting the latter, hooks removably secured to the upper ends of said channel bars, a board back introduced into said channel bars and suitably secured therein and seats secured to said end bars on either side of said back and extending outwardly therefrom to the extremities of said end bars.

Signed at Montreal, Canada, this 30th day of May, 1923.

GEORGE ROBERT SMALL.