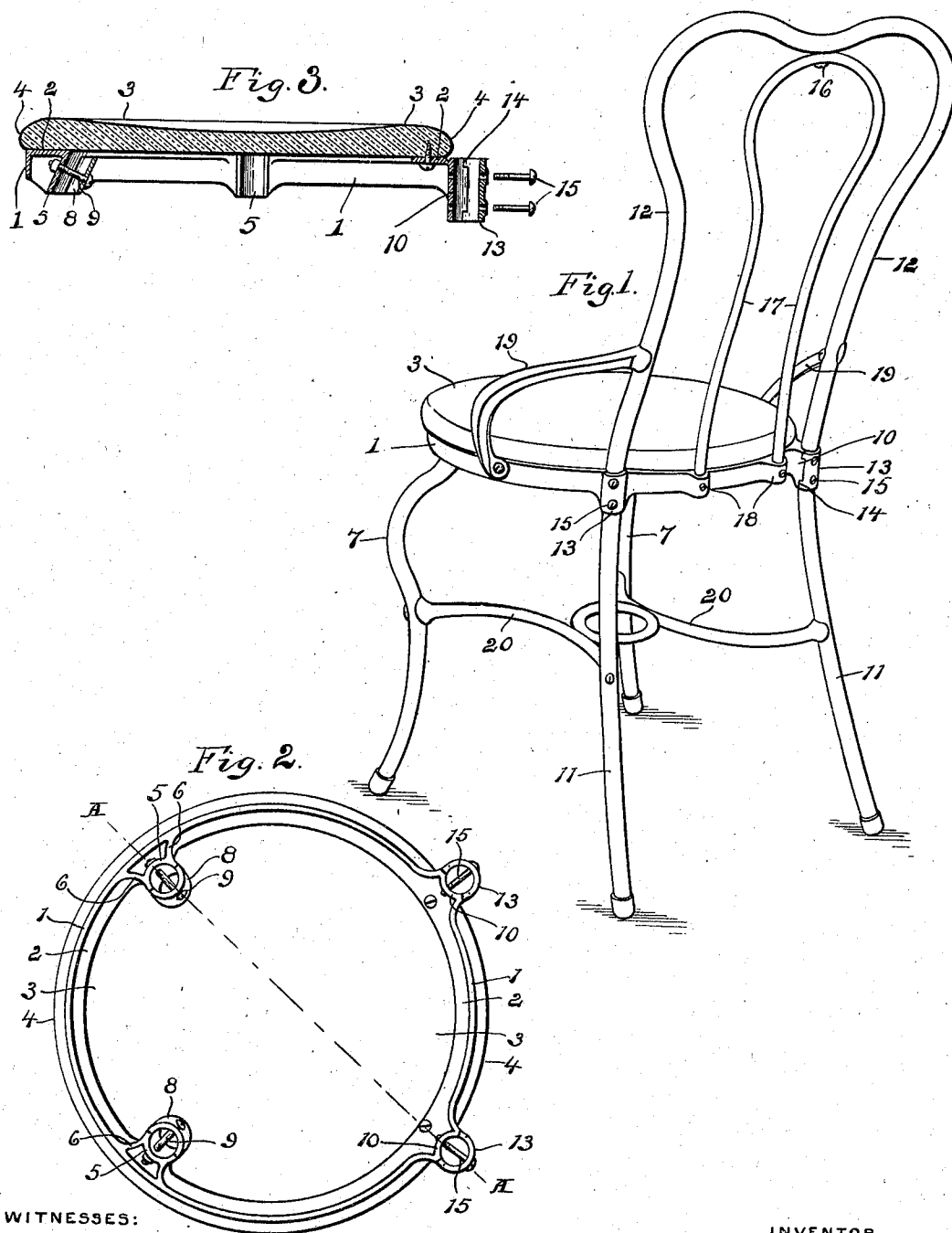


No. 873,265.

PATENTED DEC. 10, 1907.

J. H. PETROSKEY.
METALLIC CHAIR.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 11, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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METALLIC CHAIR.

No. 873,265.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 10, 1907.

Application filed July 11, 1907. Serial No. 383,162.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. PETROSKEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to metal furniture and especially to chairs whose principal supporting members are tubular, and are secured to each other and the chair body by certain forms of fastenings which insure ease and cheapness of construction and assembly.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a chair embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the under side of a seat-ring. Fig. 3 is a view in section of the seat ring taken on or about line A—A of Fig. 2.

The chair, as shown in the drawings, has a seat-ring 1 of cast metal, substantially circular or oval in contour, although obviously it may be of any preferred and suitable form. The ring has an interior annular flange 2 to receive a seat body 3 whose smoothly rounded margin 4 projects beyond the ring. A pair of outwardly inclined half-sockets 5 inset from the front of the ring body are integrally secured thereon by divergent ribs 6, and receive a pair of tubular front legs 7 which are secured by U-shaped clips 8 completing the sockets and screws 9 passing therethrough. The peculiar divergent positions of these sockets permit the front legs to be curved outwardly below the seat to give rigidity and to add to the appearance of the chair without interfering with the person using the chair.

A pair of half sockets 10 are integrally formed on the back of the seat ring in proper position to clear the margin of the seat body, for the rear legs 11 and back 12 which are formed of a single piece of tubing bent into proper shape to add to the appearance and symmetry of the chair.

The legs are secured in the sockets by U-clips 13 whose margins are notched or gained to interlock with tenons 14 on the socket edges, and are clamped therein by screws 15

passing through the tubes and engaging the socket walls. The back of the chair is completed by a single piece of tubing bent between its ends to correspond to the upper portion of the back, to which it is centrally secured by a screw 16, the dependent arms 17 being substantially parallel to the adjacent rods of the back and being seated in solid sockets 18 integrally formed on the seat ring below and outside of the seat-body margin. Corner braces 19 whose upper ends abut against the back and whose lower ends are secured to the ring below the seat margin and a suitable cross-brace 20 of appropriate design between the legs complete the chair.

One of the features of the construction is the shielding of the joints between the back, supports and seat ring by the seat body, so that lodgment of food or the like is not possible, and so that the chair is especially adapted for use in restaurants and cafés, the flush seat and overhanging margin being readily wiped off and the back presenting smooth surface to which dirt and the like does not cling.

Another feature is the rigid construction of the back, the legs and back being integral, and the back rods acting as a brace between the top of the back and the extreme margin of the ring.

Another and very important factor in holding the chair rigidly, is the interlocking of the rear leg or back clips with the sockets, so that the transverse strain on the outer ends of the screws is transmitted to the seat-ring, and the screw cannot spring and does not tend to shear off.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A chair having tubular metal supports and back, a seat ring, inset oblique half-sockets integral with the ring, clips therefor adapted to engage the front supports, projecting half-sockets integral with the ring adapted to receive the rear supports and backs, clips securing the rear supports and back whose margins are interlocked with the margins of the said rear sockets against longitudinal displacement, a seat body in the ring whose margin projects beyond the ring, and corner and cross-braces secured to the chair supports and ring.

2. A chair having tubular metal supports and back, an inwardly flanged seat ring, inset oblique half-sockets integral with the ring, clips therefor adapted to engage the

front supports, projecting half-sockets integral with the ring adapted to receive the rear supports and backs, clips securing the rear supports and back, gains on the margins of the clips engaging tenons on the margins of the rear sockets, a seat body in the ring flange whose margins project beyond the ring, and corner and cross-braces secured to the chain supports and ring.

- 10 3. A chair comprising an inwardly flanged seat-ring of metal, oblique half-sockets formed integrally with the ring-inset into the ring aperture, tubular front legs whose upper ends lie in said sockets, U-clips mating the
- 15 sockets securing the front legs therein, screws passing through the clips and tubing engaging the ring sockets, dependent outwardly extending half-sockets formed integrally on lugs projecting from the ring opposite the
- 20 inset sockets whose vertical margins are tenoned, tubular rear legs and back lying in said sockets, U-clips mating with the sockets whose margins are gained to interlock with the tenons of the socket margin, screws pass-
- 25 ing through the clips and rear legs entering the seat ring, projecting full sockets formed integrally on the ring between the back-sockets, back tubing whose ends are secured in said sockets, a seat on the ring whose margin
- 30 extends beyond the ring, and corner and cross-braces engaging the tubular members and seat ring.

4. A chair comprising an inwardly flanged seat ring of metal, oblique half-sockets

formed integrally with the ring inset into the 35 ring aperture, tubular front legs whose upper ends lie in said sockets, U-clips mating the sockets securing the front legs therein, screws passing through the clips and tubing engaging the ring sockets, dependent out- 40 wardly extending half-sockets formed integrally on lugs projecting from the ring opposite the inset sockets whose vertical margins are tenoned, a back and rear legs formed of a single piece of tubing bent to appropriate 45 shape lying in said sockets, U-clips mating with the sockets whose margins are gained to interlock with the tenons of the socket margin, screws passing through the clips and rear legs entering the seat ring, projecting full 50 sockets formed integrally on the ring between the back sockets, back tubing bent between its ends to lie between and correspond to the upper portion of the back to which it is tangentially secured at its center 55 point by a screw whose ends are secured in said sockets, a seat on the ring whose margin extends beyond the ring, and corner and cross-braces engaging the tubular member and seat-ring, and screws securing the ends 60 of the back tubing in the full sockets.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. PETROSKEY.

Witnesses:

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OTTO F. BARTHEL.