June 16, 1953 C. C. LAMB 2,642,118

FURNITURE MADE OF STAMPED OR MOLDED MATERIAL AND ADAPTED FOR NESTING

Filed Nov. 29, 1949

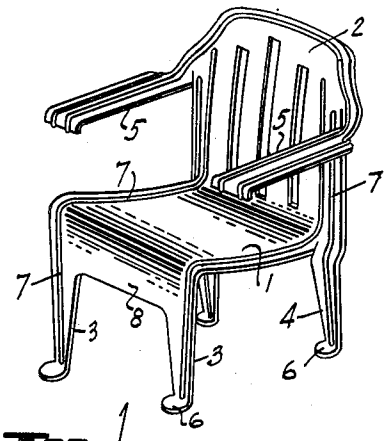


Fig. 1

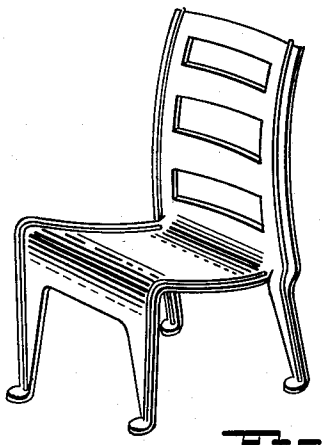


Fig. 2

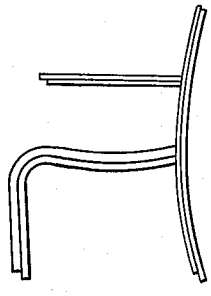


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.
CLYDE CHESTER LAMB

BY James L. Giveran
ATT'Y

Patented June 16, 1953 2,642,118

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,642,118

FURNITURE MADE OF STAMPED OR MOLDED MATERIAL AND ADAPTED FOR NESTING

Clyde Chester Lamb, Milwaukie, Oreg.

Application November 29, 1949, Serial No. 129,966
In Great Britain February 23, 1949

2 Claims. (Cl. 155—2)

1

This invention has reference to furniture, and more particularly to chairs, settees, chaise longues, and similar articles.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a construction wherein a plurality of like articles may be nested or stacked together very compactly and when so stacked, occupying little floor space in excess of that occupied by a single article.

A salient feature of this invention is that the various articles may be formed complete of a single sheet of suitable material such as metal, plastics, or moulded plywood in one operation in a stamping or forming press or mould, or they may be constructed of a number of preformed parts of a single thickness of material, suitably joined together into a single sheet of material of one thickness.

Other novel features of this invention such as legs set at an angle with respect to the seat and back; feet formed on the lower ends of the legs of thin section metal chairs; an apron or strengthening part between the front legs to increase strength, and beadings, flutings, channels, or other configurations impressed into the material during the forming operation to increase strength, will be apparent as the description proceeds.

In the present invention there is provided a chair or similar article of furniture, which is formed by moulding, pressing or like operation, from a single sheet of material, and which comprises a body supporting portion or frame, a back portion or frame, and front and rear legs; the rear legs being formed from marginal portions of the seat supporting part or frame, said rear legs constituting extensions of the back, one at each side, the front end of the seat being bent downwardly and bifurcated to form the front legs, one at each side, with the overall width across the front legs being less than the width between the rear legs.

These and other objects will appear as my invention is more fully hereinafter described in the following specification, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and finally pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of chair made in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a modified form of chair.

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the manner in which the chairs may be stacked or nested, one upon the other.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings:

2

In Figure 1, reference numeral 1 indicates the seat portion, 2 the back rest, 3 and 4 the front and rear legs respectively, and 5 the arm rests. The entire chair is formed of a single sheet of material such as sheet metal or the like by a single operation.

The bottom ends of the leg portions 3 and 4 are turned at right angles to themselves as at 6 to provide relatively large bearing surfaces for the chair to prevent injury to rugs, floors, lawns, and the like. To provide stiffness around the marginal edges of the various elements of the chair, a beading 7 is impressed into the material during the forming operation. The seat portion 1 is extended and turned downwardly along with the front legs 3 to form a strengthening web or apron 8 to reinforce the legs 3 against accidental distortion and also to provide protection for the legs of the user of the chair against the thin or sharp edges of the front edge of the seat portion if it were not provided with said apron.

The chair illustrated in Figure 2 is also made and formed in a manner similar to the chair shown in Figure 1 except that the armrests are eliminated.

In both forms of the invention it will be noted that the distance between the rear legs is greater than the distance across the front legs and this feature permits of conveniently stacking or nesting the chairs, one upon the other in compact form and in a minimum amount of space as illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 3.

While I have shown two forms of embodiment of my invention, I am aware that many minor changes therein will readily suggest themselves to others skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

I claim:

1. An article of furniture comprising a seat portion, a back rest and front and rear legs, all formed integral with each other from a single sheet of material, said rear legs being formed from marginal portions of said seat portion and bent at substantially right angles thereto, the front end of the seat portion being bifurcated and bent downwardly to form the front legs, one at each side, and the overall width across the front legs being less than the width between said rear legs, whereby a plurality of identical articles so constructed can be nested or stacked.

2. An article of furniture comprising a seat portion, a back rest, arms, and front and rear legs, said arms being formed from marginal portion of said back rest so as to reside each in a

horizontal plane, said rear legs being formed from marginal portions of said seat portion and bent at substantially right angles thereto, the front end of the seat portion being turned downwardly and bifurcated to form the front legs, one at each side, and the overall width across the front legs being less than the width between said rear legs.

CLYDE CHESTER LAMB.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
D. 84,201	Oliva	May 19, 1931
2,439,690	Lippenberger	Apr. 13, 1948

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
478,138	Great Britain	Jan. 10, 1938
479,529	Great Britain	Feb. 8, 1938

OTHER REFERENCES

Publication: "Plastics," August, 1944, page 58. (Copy in Designs Division—U. S. Patent Office.)