March 7, 1950 A. L. HORD 2,499,956

CHAIR BOTTOM RETAINER

Filed Oct. 14, 1947

Fig. 1.

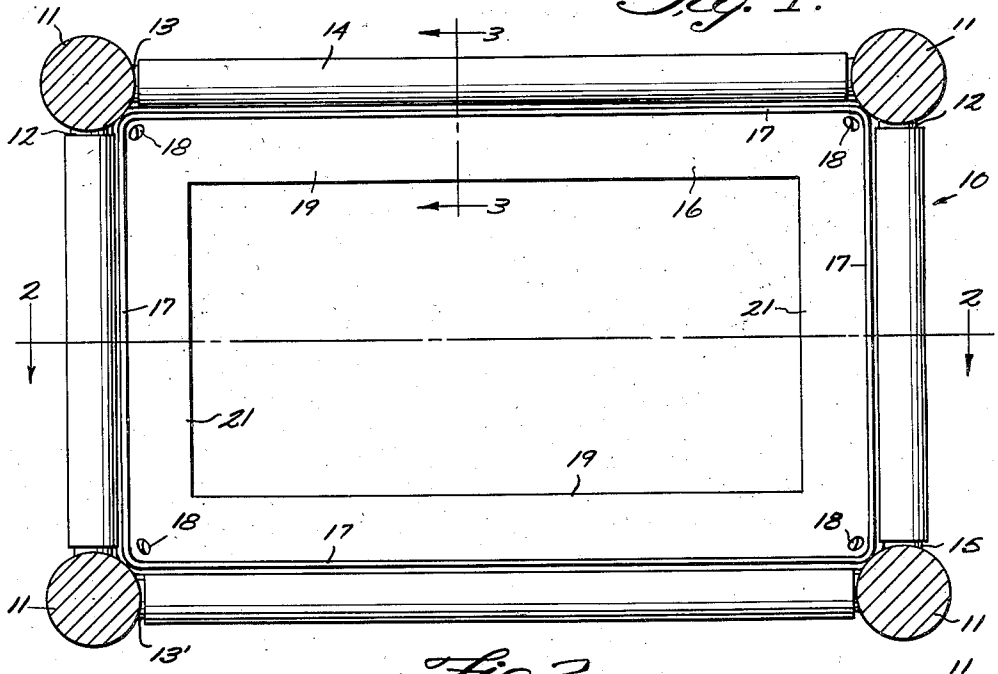


Fig. 2.

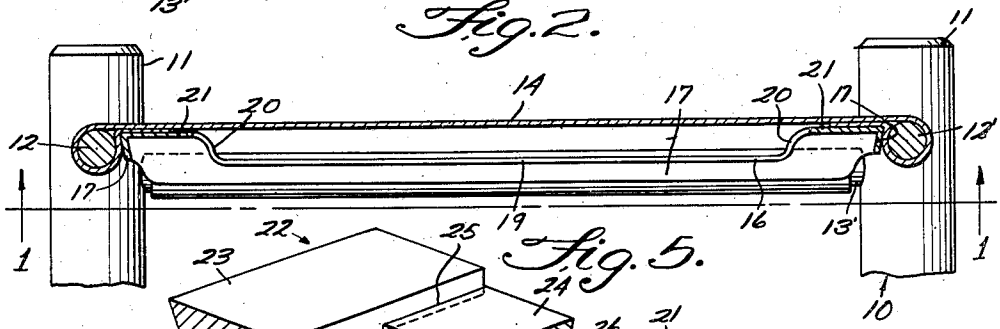


Fig. 5.

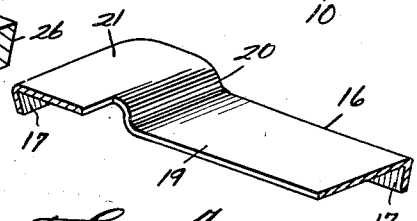


Fig. 4.

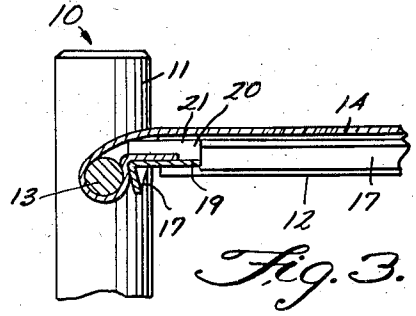


Fig. 3.

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CHAIR BOTTOM RETAINER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 155—178)

1

This invention relates to a chair bottom retainer that is especially designed to be used with chair bottoms that are constructed by weaving strips of suitable material or a single piece of material.

At the present time, chair bottoms that are woven from strips of material are woven so that there is an upper and a lower layer of the material. This requires more material than is usually required to provide the sealing surface and, therefore, provides a more expensive chair bottom.

An object of the invention, therefore, is to provide a bottom retainer that will securely retain a chair bottom on the chair and wherein the bottom is only made of one layer of woven material or a single layer of material.

The device thus produces a chair that is less expensive to manufacture, will save time and material in the manufacture thereof, and once completed, will provide a bottom that is substantially stronger than the bottoms that are constructed or woven at the present time.

With the above and other objects and advantages in view, the invention consists of the novel details of construction, arrangement and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of an embodiment of the invention in place to retain a chair bottom, the legs of the chair being shown in section on the line 1—1 of Figure 2;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a detailed sectional perspective view of a corner of the bottom retaining means;

Figure 5 is a detailed sectional perspective view of a modified bottom retaining means.

Referring more in detail to the drawing, the reference numeral 10 is used to designate a chair comprising four legs which, being of similar design, will be designated by the numeral 11. In the usual construction of chairs of this nature, the legs are formed by cross rods or rungs, and these rungs are grouped in pairs in the same horizontal plane through two sides with one group lying in a plane lower than the other group. In the drawing, the group lying in the upper horizontal plane will be designated by the numerals 12 and 12', while the group lying in the lower horizontal plane will be designated by the numerals 13 and 13' respectively.

2

This construction is conventional, but must be fully explained to show the conformation of the device embodying the invention to these groups lying in their respective planes.

The chair bottom 14 is applied to the cross rods or rungs by turning the ends of the chair back upon themselves over the cross rods and rungs.

The bottom will, of necessity, have to have the cutouts 15 in the four corners thereof, pass over the tops of the legs 11.

The bottom retaining means embodying the invention comprises a metal frame 16 having an inwardly inclined marginal edge depending flange 17 which, engaged by screws 18 that enter the legs 11, retain the frame in bottom retaining position, as shown in Figure 1. Since the cross rods or rungs lie in different horizontal planes, the sides of the frame must be positioned in different planes to retain the bottom in position. To provide this structure, the sides 19 of the frame 16 are curved upwardly at their ends at 20 to place the sides 21 of the frame 16 in a higher horizontal plane than the plane in which lie the sides 19. Thus when the frame is positioned as in Figure 1, the different planes of the sides of the frame will cause the sides to bind the bottom 14 on the cross rods or rungs, and firmly retain the bottom in place.

In Figure 5, there is shown a modified form of the invention, which comprises a wooden frame 22 of substantially the same overall size as the frame 16, but, constructed of strips of wood. The frame 22 will have sides 23 and 24 respectively, which are mortised at their ends as at 25 to place the sides 24 in a lower horizontal plane than are the sides 23. The edges of the sides are inwardly bevelled as at 26 to conform to the cover as do the inwardly inclined flanges of the frame 16. The mortise 25 provides the means for positioning the sides in different planes, as does the curve 20 of the frame 16.

It is believed that the manner in which the frames are used and their construction will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and it is to be understood that changes in the minor details of construction, arrangement and combination of parts may be resorted to, provided they fall within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

A chair bottom retaining means of the character described, comprising a frame having two sides thereof lying in a different horizontal plane

from the opposite sides thereof, means at the ends of the sides for placing the sides in the different planes, and said frame is made of a single piece of strip metal, the sides having inwardly inclined marginal edges and the means for placing the sides in different planes, comprising an upwardly inclined curve formed at the ends of the sides lying in the lower plane.

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