

938,915.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

FIG. 1.

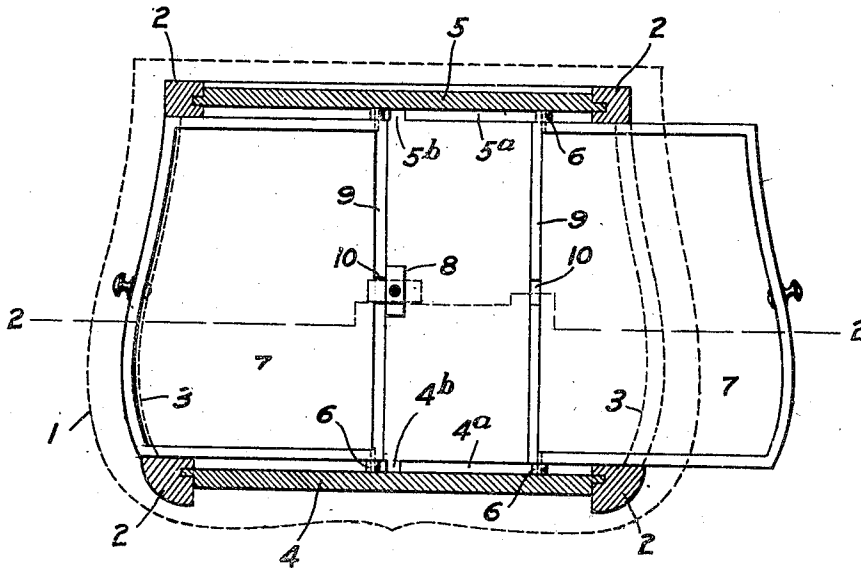


FIG. 2.

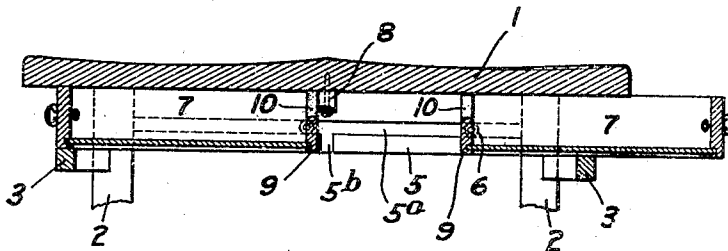
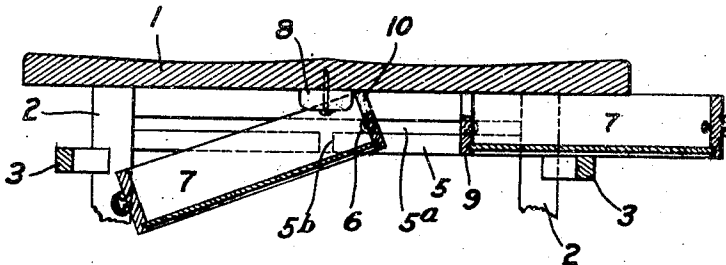


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

Clarence W. Carroll
L. Thon

INVENTOR:

Martin Thum
by Osmond Davis
his attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN THUM, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

CHAIR.

938,915

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

Application filed June 23, 1909. Serial No. 503,848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN THUM, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in chairs, and has for its object to provide, as part of the chairs, and within reach of the person using it, a place where sewing materials and other articles can be kept.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a cross-section of a chair on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2, just below the seat; and Figs. 2 and 3 are both sections on the irregular line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing the parts in different positions.

The upper part of the chair above the seat is not shown in the drawings, since unimportant to the improvements in question. The seat 1, legs 2 and side braces 3, 3 for the legs are of the usual construction. The front and rear cross-rail supports 4, 5, for the seat 1, have oppositely-placed grooves 4^a and 5^a in them which serve as guides for roller-bearings 6, 6 on the rear ends, respectively, of drawers 7, 7, that are adapted to slide in and out beneath the seat, one at each side, and which are, respectively, supported at their outer ends by the side braces 3, 3. At a point between said drawers, one or more stops 8, shown in the form of buttons, are attached to the under side of the seat, which in one position prevent the drawers from being thrust back beneath the seat too far for them to be accessible. The back pieces 9, 9 of the drawers are recessed at 10, 10, respectively, so that when the narrower sides of the buttons are presented to them, the drawers can be shoved back beyond them till their front ends drop off from the cross-rails 3, 3, respectively. In order that the drawers may be entirely withdrawn from the chair, the channels or grooves 4^a, 5^a have grooves 4^b, 5^b leading out from them

to the bottom of the front and rear rails 4 and 5, respectively, at points about opposite the buttons.

To remove the drawer from the chair, it is accordingly necessary to first shove it inwardly till the end of the roller passes in beyond the transverse supporting rail 3, in which case the supporting rollers 6 on the inner end of the drawer will pass in beyond the grooves 4^b, 5^b, as shown in Fig. 3, and then, after dropping down the front end of the drawer, as is also shown in Fig. 3, pulling it forward till the rollers reach and pass through the said grooves 4^b, 5^b.

It is obvious that this same construction is available and useful in connection with tables, as well as chairs, and also with other articles of furniture that have a fixed flat top or supporting surface. This produces a chair that is convenient in many ways, and which makes a particularly desirable lady's sewing chair.

What I claim is:—

In an article of furniture, the combination with a fixed horizontal part, of a drawer immediately beneath the same, having on each side at its rear end an outwardly projecting bearing; a transverse supporting rail for the outer end of the drawer; longitudinal guides for said rollers, having transverse ways leading down through and out from them, respectively, for the passage of said bearings, that are located between the locations of the bearings when the drawer is in its normally closed position and when it is pushed in beyond the said transverse support for its forward end; and a stop adapted in one position to prevent the drawer from passing inwardly beyond its said transverse support; substantially as shown and described.

MARTIN THUM.

Witnesses:

D. GURNEE,
L. THON.