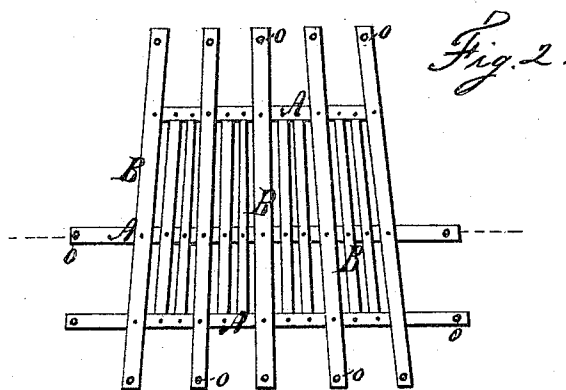
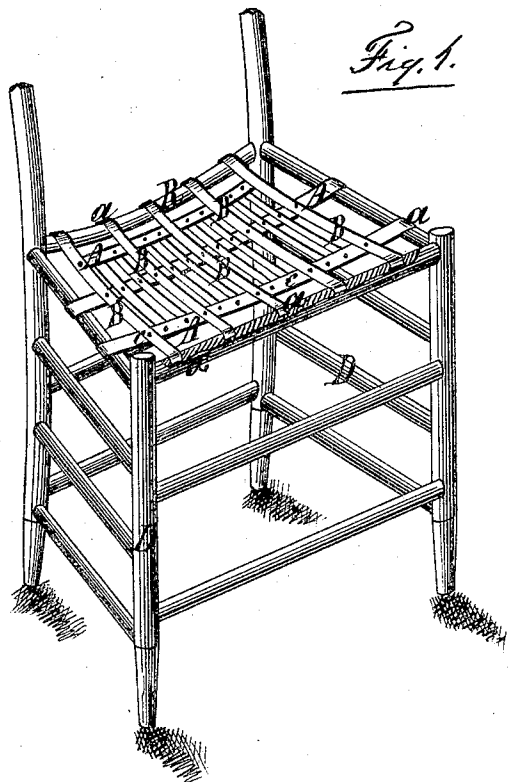


E. P. RUSSELL.

CHAIR-BOTTOM.

No. 172,585.

Patented Jan. 25, 1876.



Witnesses:

Christian C. Moritz
John Fahrer

Fig. 3.



E. P. Russell,

by attys.

Clayton Bros.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN P. RUSSELL, OF ELBRIDGE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIR-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,585**, dated January 25, 1876; application filed October 28, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN P. RUSSELL, of Elbridge, Onondaga county, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing my improved chair-seat applied to a common chair. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the seat. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the metal slats and countersunk rivets.

My invention consists in making a chair-seat out of thin strips of sheet-metal, crossing each other at, or about, right angles, and riveted at their intersections, the ends of a suitable number of the strips being secured to the frame of the chair.

A A represent the slats which are parallel with the front of the chair; B B, the slats which are nearly at right angles with slats A A. *cc* are the rivets which secure the slats together at their points of intersection. D is the frame of the chair, to the upper rounds of which the ends of several of the slats A and B are secured at *aa* by rivets, letting in, or otherwise, or pins through holes *oo*. These slats should be of thin strap metal, which may be polished, japanned, electroplated with silver, nickel, or gold, or otherwise finished. The holes for the rivets should be drilled

through at equal (or varying) distances, and the rivets should be headed with a punch, or countersunk, so as to leave a flush finish. There are several of the slats made considerably longer than the others, so that their ends (as at *a a*) may be secured to the frame of the chair. One good way of securing the seat is to bend the long ends of the slats over and under the frame-pieces, and drive pins through holes *oo* into the under side of the frame-pieces or rails; or the ends of the slats may be tacked to the outer edges of the rails, and be covered over with a molding, as shown at *x*, Fig. 1. The slats may have the same or different widths. Chair-seats may be made in this way at small cost and with great strength, and readily yield to the form or movement of the user.

It will be noticed that the back rail R of the chair is bent downward in the center to give a better shape to the seat.

What I claim as my invention is—

A chair-seat constructed with the long straps B, transverse straps A, and short intermediate straps supported by the straps A, substantially as shown.

In testimony that I claim the above improvements in chairs I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of September, 1875.

EDWIN P. RUSSELL.

Witnesses:

J. D. MCGOWAN,
C. BULLOCK.