May 13, 1941. A. C. HOVEN ET AL 2,241,909

CHAIR SEAT

Filed Nov. 29, 1937

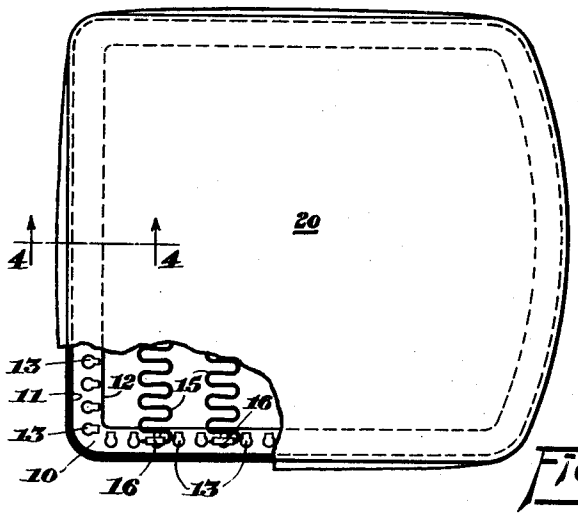


Fig. 1

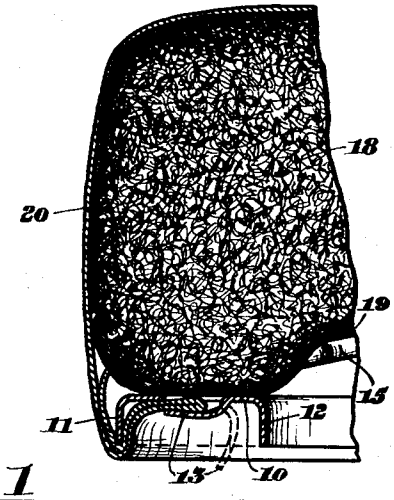


Fig. 4

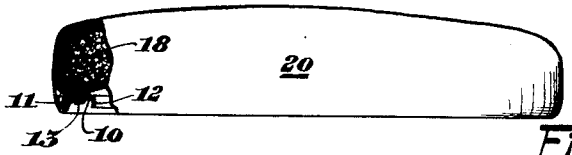


Fig. 2

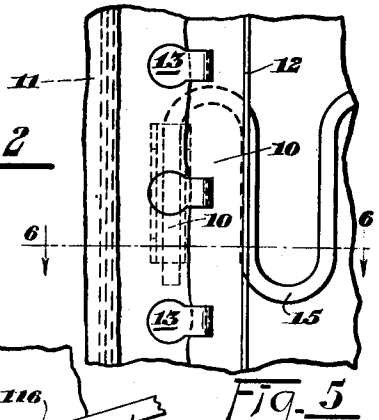


Fig. 5

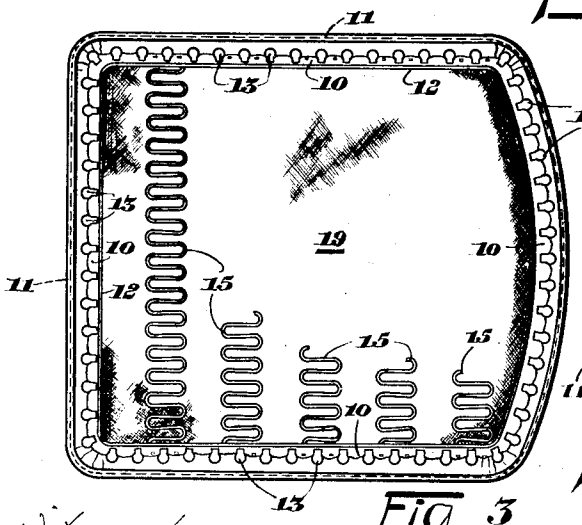


Fig. 3

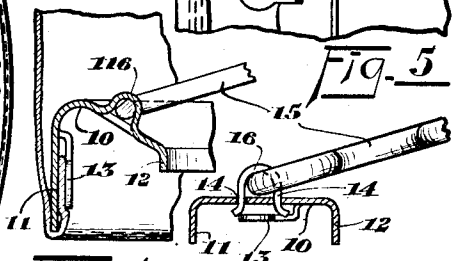


Fig. 7

Fig. 6

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CHAIR SEAT

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2 Claims. (Cl. 155—179)

The present invention relates to chair seats and more particularly to seats for chairs of the opera type.

The primary objects of the instant invention are to provide an upholstered seat for a chair of the opera type whose fabric covering is secured thereover and under the seat in a novel manner; to provide such a chair seat having a sheet metal bottom rim provided with a plurality of stamped spaced fingers adjacent its circuitous length adapted to be pressed into clamping engagement with the peripheral length of the upholstered fabric for securing the fabric covering over the seat in a taut position; and, to provide such a chair seat which is simple in construction, utilitarian in use and economical in manufacture.

Illustrative embodiments of the invention are shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the chair seat, a portion of its seat covering and padding being broken away;

Figure 2 is a side elevational view thereof, a portion of one corner of the seat covering being broken away;

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the chair seat, certain of the seat supporting springs being only partially shown;

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the chair seat on line 4—4 of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a portion of the sheet metal seat bottom rim and fabric covering for the seat showing the manner in which the covering and a seat supporting spring are secured;

Figure 6 is a sectional view thereof on line 6—6 of Figure 5; and

Figure 7 is a sectional view of a modified construction, differing from the construction shown in Figure 6.

Referring then to the drawing and firstly to Figures 1 to 6 inclusive wherein like parts of the construction shown are designated by the same numerals in the several views, the chair seat comprises a sheet metal seat supporting rim 10, here shown as channel in form, whose circuitous length between its oppositely flanged portions 11, 12 is provided with a plurality of spaced downwardly struck-out portions forming fingers 13.

The rim 10 is further provided with a plurality of pairs of oppositely disposed apertures 14 along both of its opposite sides (Figure 6) and as shown, springs 15 of the sinuous type are secured at each of their opposite ends in spanning relation between opposite sides of the rim 10 by means of looped clips 16 whose opposite ends 17 are projected through the apertures 14 of each pair and thence curled outwardly, all as best shown in Figure 6.

Padding 18 of hair or other suitable material is disposed over a sheet 19 placed upon the parallelly disposed springs 15 and a covering material 20 is disposed over the top of the seat, its opposite sides and ends being secured in taut or stretched position by the clamping engagement of the fingers 13 pressed from the position as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 4 to the position as indicated in full lines in the same view and against the marginal lengths and widths of the covering material 20 which is preferably folded back upon itself as shown in Figure 4.

In the modified construction shown in Figure 7, the channel sheet metal seat supporting rim 10 is provided with a plurality of spaced upwardly struck-out looped portions 116 between its oppositely flanged portions 11, 12 and along its opposite sides whereas the circuitous length of the outer flanged portion 11 of the rim 10 is provided with a plurality of spaced inwardly struckout portions forming fingers 13.

Here again springs 15 of the same type are secured at each of their opposite ends in spanning relation between opposite sides of the rim 10 by means of the looped struck-out portions 116 through which loops the opposite ends of each spring is passed. Similarly the covering material 20 is secured over the top of the seat, its opposite sides and opposite ends in stretched or taut position by the clamping engagement of the several fingers 13 pressed into position against the marginal lengths and widths of the covering material folded back against itself.

It will thus be seen that the covering material is secured over the top of the seat and over its opposite sides and opposite ends by novel means and that the chair seat of the instant invention is therefore simple in construction, utilitarian in use and economical in construction.

While but several embodiments of the invention have been herein shown and described, it will be understood that certain details of the constructions shown may be altered or omitted without departing from the spirit of this invention as the same is defined by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A channel sheet metal supporting rim for a chair seat whose opposite sides between its

flanged portions are provided with a plurality of spaced upwardly struck-out looped portions, each adapted to retain an end of a seat supporting spring in spanning relation between the opposite sides of the rim and whose outer flanged portion is provided with a plurality of spaced struck-out portions forming fingers adapted to be pressed into clamping engagement with the edges of said rim adjacent the openings therein formed by the striking out of said finger portions, said edges and said fingers when so pressed to clamping engagement being adapted to frictionally retain therebetween the marginal lengths and widths of a covering material stretched over the top, opposite sides and opposite ends of a chair seat supported upon said rim.

2. A chair seat having a sheet metal rim provided with a plurality of spaced upwardly looped portions and having a plurality of spaced struck-out portions forming fingers, a plurality of springs in spanning relation between the opposite ends of the rim whose opposite ends are each retained within one of said looped portions, and a covering material stretched over the springs and over opposite sides and opposite ends of the rim whose marginal edges are frictionally retained between the struck-out fingers and the openings formed thereby by the pressed clamping engagement of the fingers against the marginal edges of said covering material.

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