March 11, 1958 M. SMILOW ET AL 2,826,243

SEATING FURNITURE OF MINIMUM PARTS

Filed Dec. 30, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

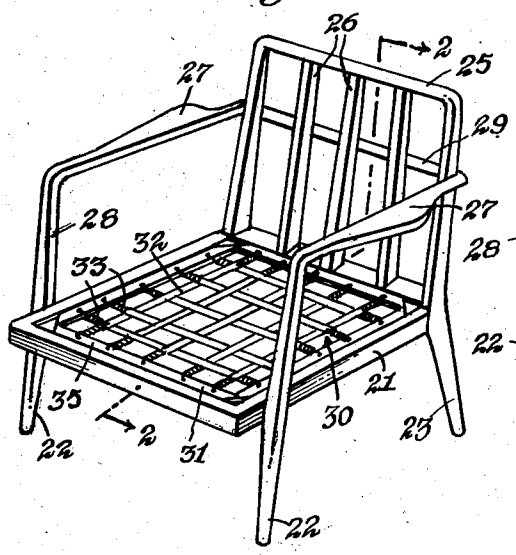


Fig. 3.

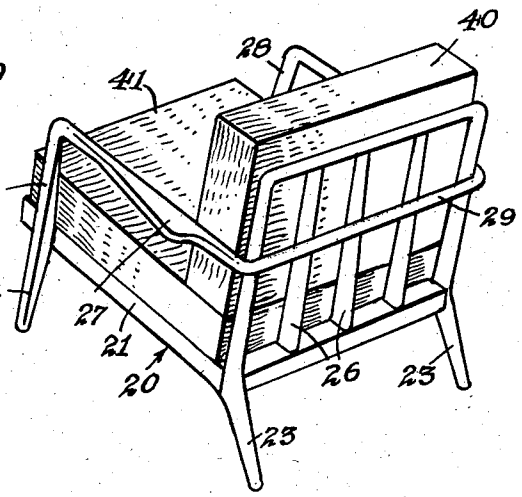
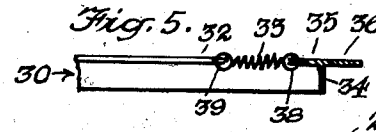


Fig. 5.



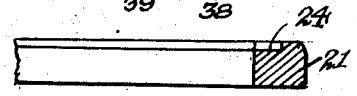


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

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March 11, 1958 M. SMILOW ET AL 2,826,243

SEATING FURNITURE OF MINIMUM PARTS

Filed Dec. 30, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

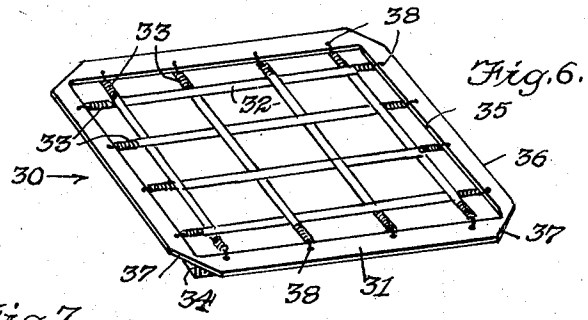
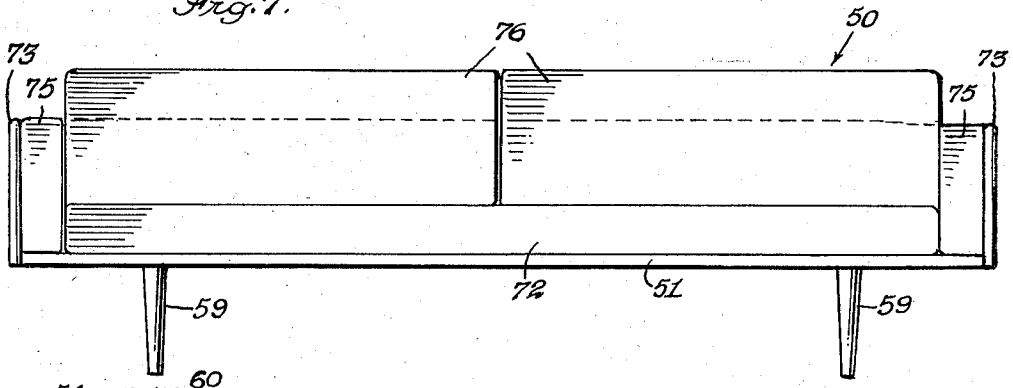


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



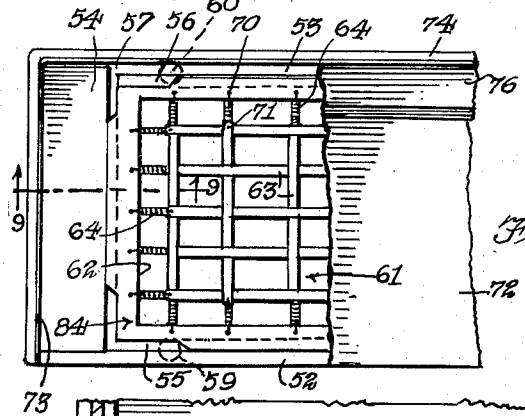


Fig. 8.

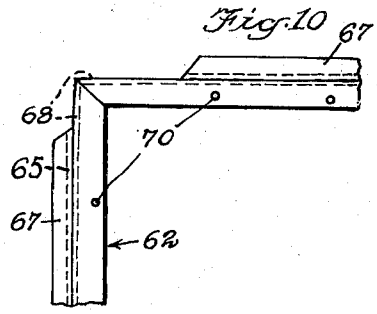


Fig. 10

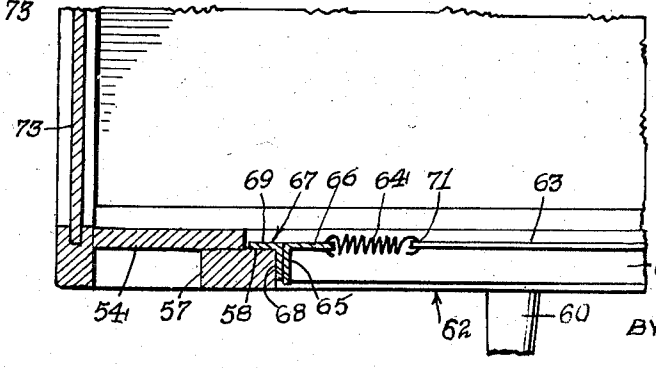


Fig. 9.

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2,826,243

SEATING FURNITURE OF MINIMUM PARTS

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Application December 30, 1953, Serial No. 401,164

14 Claims. (Cl. 155—179)

This invention relates to articles of seating furniture such as chairs, benches, settees, sofas, couches and lounges, all of which are intended by the generic expression "seating furniture" or an "article of seating furniture" or a "seating furniture article."

More particularly the invention involves seating furniture of simple construction from a small number of simple parts that are readily interchangeable from one such article to another of the same size, thereby providing significant ease of assembly as well as of replacement of parts if ever necessary. Viewed generally, the seating furniture article of the invention comprises an open-seated, outer or surrounding supporting frame with legs for supporting it above the floor, and a flat and resilient, cushion-supporting insert that fits removably snugly into the top opening encircled by the supporting frame, and a resilient seat cushion carried on the cushion-supporting insert. This insert itself constitutes an important sub-combination of the invention and is flush with the top of the surrounding supporting frame when inserted in it.

The outer or surrounding supporting frame can have any horizontal shape that is used in any seating article of furniture that has a seating cushion carried on a spring base. Legs depend from suitable positions on the supporting frame to hold it with its seating plane in a generally horizontal relationship spaced above a floor surface. The expression "generally horizontal relationship" embraces both the true horizontal position parallel to the floor as well as that where the seat has a downward incline from the front to the rear.

Advantageously, the inner portion of the top surface or face of the surrounding frame is depressed to provide a top inner annular shoulder to serve to receive in supporting yet removable engagement an annular flange extending horizontally outwardly along the top of the cushion-supporting insert. That shoulder is best depressed merely for such depth sufficient to hold the insert with its cushion-supporting surface flush with the non-depressed portion of the top face of the surrounding frame.

The resilient, cushion-supporting insert of the invention thus is constructed with its frame, conveniently called the "insert frame," of such peripheral contour that parallels or is the same as that of the top inner peripheral contour of the surrounding frame, and of a size to fit removably in snug contact with the inner contour of it and present a top flush surface with it as just above described. A strengthening rib or web depends from the under-side of the insert frame and is spaced inwardly from the outer peripheral edge of the flat top of the insert frame to provide the above mentioned horizontally outwardly extending annular flange.

A plurality of flexible flat bands, preferably of a metal that is not frangible on being flexed, are tautly stretched in parallel and horizontally spaced apart relationship between opposed positions in the top of the insert frame and each is anchored at each of its ends to the frame by

an interposed helical coil having one end inserted in an aperture in the flat band and the other in an aperture in the insert frame. The carrying strength and resilient flatness of the insert frame is greatly increased by a second plurality of such flexible flat bands similarly tautly stretched in parallel and spaced apart relationship but transverse to the first plurality of bands, and advantageously interwoven with them, and similarly anchored to the insert frame.

It is beneficially effective for the depending strengthening rib to be spaced inwardly also from the inner peripheral edge of the flat top of the insert frame to provide a horizontally inwardly extending annular flange and that there be located in it the apertures in the insert frame that serve as its anchoring points for the helical coils of the flexible flat bands. Accordingly, the insert frame advantageously is constructed with a T cross section.

As will be recognized more fully from the later description, various novel constructional features of the invention, such as the use and structure of the cushion-supporting insert with its outwardly extending annular flange carried on the surrounding frame, and the resulting efficient weight load distribution, especially enhanced by the depending strengthening web, permit the surrounding frame to be of substantially less strength than was heretofore required before the use of this insert. This then allows the use of relatively slender proportions in the outer surrounding frame to present not only a pleasing lightness in appearance but also significant savings in materials. These structural features, by also permitting the elimination of the earlier used vertical coil springs as part of the support for the seat-cushion, additionally contribute to the relatively slender proportions and lightness in material weight and appearance of the surrounding supporting frame.

Then too, the inclusion of the cushion-supporting insert allows a greater flexibility as to the locations at which the supporting legs need be affixed to the supporting frame. In general, the selection of such locations can be independent of structural support specifically for the supporting frame, other than to avoid toppling of the seating furniture article, and thus is related merely to the nature of the distribution of the seating load that will be placed on it. Thus, location of legs within strategic zones under the cushion-supporting insert takes advantage of the significant strengthening and reinforcement it contributes to the supporting frame and enables use of a minimum number of legs. Thus, even merely four legs, that is, a front pair and a rear pair, are sufficient even for a settee of possibly greater than usual width. Moreover, the legs in each pair may be spaced relatively far apart with a substantial length of span of directly unsupported surrounding frame in spite of its light construction. In addition, in either chair or settee or other type of seating furniture, the legs can be affixed to the supporting frame a reasonable distance inwardly from its corners, leaving an outwardly extending cantilever portion, so long as the latter is not so long as to permit upsetting of the furniture article when the cantilever portion is loaded.

A resilient seat cushion is supported on the cushion-supporting insert. Then also, certain forms of the seating furniture article of the invention have a back rest extending upwardly from a rear portion of the seat, and against which can be supported a back cushion. One chair form of the invention has arm rests, on opposite sides of and spaced above the seat frame, having their forward ends fixedly connected to the seat surrounding frame, for example, by being directly connected through upward extensions of the front legs. Then, the rear ends of the arm rests are joined by a connecting or back-sup-

porting member extending transversely across, and abutting against, the back of the back frame.

This particular construction diverts a significant portion of the load placed against the back frame to the back-supporting member, and from it to be divided and in turn transmitted through the arm rests and the upward extensions of the front legs to that forward portion of the seat surrounding frame. Such diversion of back frame load to elsewhere in the chair permits lighter construction in the back frame and corresponding material savings and greater latitude in styling.

The invention is explained in greater detail in relation to specific embodiments shown for illustration only, and not to be limited thereto, in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of a chair embraced by the invention, with the seat and back cushions removed to expose the cushion-supporting insert, the seat surrounding frame, and the back frame;

Fig. 2 is a vertical, sectional view taken substantially along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a rear perspective view showing the chair of Fig. 1 complete with its seat and back cushions;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary, enlarged, vertical sectional view showing the seat surrounding frame with the cushion-supporting insert removed;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary, enlarged, vertical sectional view showing the cushion-supporting insert removed from the seat surrounding frame;

Fig. 6 is a top perspective view of the cushion-supporting insert;

Fig. 7 is a front elevation of a settee embraced by the invention;

Fig. 8 is a partial, top plan view of the settee of Fig. 7, with parts broken away to show the seat surrounding frame construction, and the cushion-supporting insert carried on that frame;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary, vertical sectional view taken substantially along the line 9—9 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary, plan view of the cushion-supporting insert used with the settee.

In the drawings, the chair, generally designated 20, includes an outer surrounding supporting frame 21 which is preferably rectangular or may be of other polygonal or rounded configuration, and its pair of depending front legs 22 and pair of depending rear legs 23 to maintain the seat frame in a generally horizontal relationship to the floor. The outer frame 21 preferably has its upper surface depressed, as at 24 (Fig. 4) along its inner marginal portion to define a peripherally extending shoulder, for a purpose more fully described below. The front legs may be secured to opposite sides of the outer surrounding frame at points spaced backwardly from the front of it (Figs. 1, 2 and 3).

The back frame 25, extending upwardly from the rear of the surrounding frame 21, can also be substantially rectangular in configuration, and preferably includes vertical struts 26. Arm rests 27 are arranged on opposite sides of the surrounding frame 21 and spaced above it at a relatively horizontal level intermediate the upper and lower ends of back frame 25. The forward end of each arm rest 27 is fixedly connected with the forward portion of the surrounding frame 21 by a connecting member 28 which advantageously can be an upward extension of its respective front leg 22. The rear ends of the arm rests 27 beneficially are connected together by a connecting or back-supporting member 29 which is positioned in back of and in transversely abutting engagement with back frame 25 and its vertical struts 26, at a horizontal level intermediate their height, for reasons which are developed below.

The surrounding frame, back frame, arm rests, and legs, being exposed in the finished article of furniture, generally are fabricated of wood or other desired ornamental material. The frame parts have relatively low strength requirements and thereby can be made of light weight materials and are prone to versatility of styling.

The cushion-supporting insert 30 includes its frame 31 which is preferably rectangular or may be of other polygonal or rounded configuration so long as its outer peripheral contour is the same as the top inner peripheral contour of shoulder 24 of surrounding frame 21 and of a size to fit removably in snug contact with that shoulder and present a relatively flush surface with the top of frame 21. Thus, in the assembled chair, cushion-supporting insert 30 is carried removably disposed in frame 21.

Frame 31 of insert 30 is constructed advantageously of bar stock, T-shaped in section, and preferably of a single length of such material, preferably steel, equal to the frame circumference. This is done by cutting from the flange of the T-shaped bar stock, at each of three locations spaced apart from the ends and from one another respective individual distances corresponding to the respective length of each of the frame sides, a pair of opposed and wedge-shaped notches each extending inwardly from an opposite side of the flange and terminating adjacent to the depending wall or web; and then bending the stock inwardly at each pair of notches to form the rectangular configuration. It is beneficial to mitre the ends of the bar stock, and then weld the mitred ends and the meeting edges of the notches to provide a relatively rigid inner frame structure.

From Fig. 6, it is seen that the above mentioned cuts or notches serve to permit bending of the depending portion or web 34 without deformation of the inner and outer flange portions 35 and 36; and the notches in the outer flange portion define beveled corners, as at 37, after the bending, to afford convenience in removing the insert from the supporting frame 21 and safety in handling.

Spaced apart from one another along the inner flange portion 35 of insert frame 31 are a plurality of through apertures 38, each of which is adapted to receive one end of a coil spring 33. A plurality of flexible strips or bands 32, preferably of spring steel, are tautly stretched in parallel and spaced apart relationship between opposite sides of insert frame 31, and each such band is anchored at each of its ends to its respective side of frame 31 by an interposed helical or tension spring 33 having one of its ends inserted in an aperture 38 in flange portion 35 of frame 31 and the other in an aperture 39 in the end of the respective band 32. A second plurality of such flexible bands 32 is similarly tautly stretched between the other two opposite sides of insert frame 31 transversely to the first plurality of bands and interwoven with them and similarly anchored to insert frame 31.

As best seen in Fig. 2, and considering Figs. 5 and 4 as if in exploded view relationship to one another, the cushion-supporting insert 30 rests within the outer surrounding frame 21, with the outer flange portion 36 of insert frame 31 seated over the shoulder, or within the depressed portion, 24 of outer frame 21. Thus, as seen in Fig. 1, all sides of insert 30 are similarly supported in outer support frame 21. In addition, the depenling web or rib 34 of insert 30 extends into and advantageously engages with the inner periphery of outer frame 21, thereby serving positively to locate and maintain insert 30 in proper position with respect to outer support frame 21.

While it is preferred to provide outer support frame 21 with the shoulder or recessed marginal portion 24, so that the insert 30 can be substantially flush or level with the outer supporting frame smoothly to support the seat cushion 41, it is appreciated that the depressed portion may be omitted, and that then web 34 will function to maintain insert 30 and outer support frame 21 in their proper relation.

As the insert frame 31 extends along, and in engagement with, the outer support frame about the total circumference of the latter, and as the former preferably is fabricated of iron or other suitable metal, it is apparent

that insert frame 31 serves substantially to reinforce outer support frame 21 and permit reduction in thickness and strength of the sides of the latter. In particular, web 34 serves to reinforce and strengthen both flanges 35 and 36 of the T-shaped section insert frame 31 and also the outer surrounding support frame 21, and will itself support normal seat loads. In addition to resisting bending of insert frame 31 under seating loads, depending web 34 also prevents twisting of that frame. That is, although downward deflection of the flexible band members 32 under seating loads might tend to twist the inner flange portion 35 downwardly, web 34, by its continuity from side to side and also engagement with outer frame 21 serves effectively to resist any such twisting force.

With the cushion-supporting insert 30 resting in the outer surrounding support frame 21, and the seat cushion 41 positioned on the cushion-support insert and the surrounding frame, it is only necessary to place the back cushion 40 on the seat cushion and against back frame 25 to complete the chair, as shown in Fig. 3.

Seat cushion 41 can be of any suitable resilient material and should be thick enough to mask the sitter's being able to feel any part of the cushion-supporting structure through the cushion, while being seated on it. Advantageously, cushion 41 can be of rectangular prismatic form for it thus presents a suitably level base stably to support the back cushion 40. Thus, a substantially rectangular prismatic block of foam rubber is particularly advantageous as the seat cushion 41. Such a block of that material is also especially beneficial as the back cushion 40.

Obviously, the various above-described separable chair parts may be independently constructed, transported and stored, to provide considerable savings in manufacture and distribution. Then too, interchangeability of parts is economically available to facilitate any necessary replacement.

Figs. 7–10 show a settee, generally designated 50, which is constructed in accordance with, and contains the advantageous structural features of, the invention. The settee includes a laterally elongate, preferably rectangular outer surrounding support frame 51 having front and rear lengths 52 and 53 respectively, and relatively wide side members 54. The front and rear lengths 52 and 53 of support frame 51 are provided along their inner edges with longitudinally extending recesses or recess portions 55 and 56 and a shoulder-providing strip or member 57 is secured in underlying relation with respect to each side member 54 to define with it a recessed shoulder 58. A pair of front legs 59 depend from the front length 52 of outer frame 51 and a pair of rear legs 60 depend from its rear length 53. Each leg of each of the two pairs of legs is spaced apart from the other, and advantageously is disposed inwardly from the side members 54 and at a location along the front and rear lengths 52 and 53 under the insert frame 51 and even inwardly from its corners.

A cushion-supporting insert 61 is removably supported within outer support frame 51 and includes an insert frame 62 of generally rectangular configuration, similar to that of the outer frame, and a plurality of flexible strips or bands 63 tautly stretched between each pair of opposed sides across the insert frame and respectively interwoven and resiliently connected by their ends to their respective sides by helical tension springs 64, in the same manner as in the insert 30 of chair 20.

The cushion-supporting insert frame 62 can be constructed similarly to insert frame 31 of chair 20, but alternatively is advantageously of angle iron with its horizontal flange 66 extending into the interior of the rectangle and its vertical wall 65 depending from the outside edge of the horizontal flange. A single length of angle iron preferably is cut or notched at three locations on its horizontal flange and spaced apart from its ends and from one another by distances corresponding to the respective lengths of the frame sides. The angle iron then is bent at each of the cuts, and its meeting ends welded together, to form a rectangle.

Along the exterior of each side of the rectangle of angle iron is secured, by welding or other suitable securing means, an additional length of angle iron, which can be somewhat shorter than its respectively associated rectangle side, and arranged with the exterior of its vertical wall in face to face abutting engagement with the adjacent vertical wall of the respective rectangle side, and its outwardly extending horizontal flange substantially flush with the inwardly extending horizontal flange of the associated rectangle side.

Thus, as illustrated in Figs. 8–10, the angle iron 84, bent as above described to form a rectangle, includes its depending vertical wall 65 and inwardly extending horizontal flange 66. Extending exteriorly along each side of the rectangularly bent angle iron 84 is secured, intermediate and spaced from the ends of said sides, an angle iron 67 having its depending vertical wall 68 in facing engaging relation with the depending wall 65, and having its outwardly extending horizontal flange 69 substantially flush with flange 66. Hence, as best seen in Fig. 9, angle iron 84 (with its horizontal flange 66 and depending wall 65) and angle iron 67 combine jointly to provide a frame of T-shaped cross section, wherein the depending web of the T-shaped section is of greatly increased strength by being composed of both depending vertical walls 65 and 68.

The inner horizontal flange 66 of the cushion-supporting insert frame 62 is provided with a plurality of spaced apart through apertures 70, each of which is adapted to receive respectively one end of a coil spring 64. Each of the opposite ends of the strips or bands 63 is provided with an aperture 71 for each such end to receive the other end of a coil spring 64. Thus, the interwoven flexible bands or strips 63 serve to provide a firm but resiliently yieldable support for a seat cushion 72 of the same type as cushion 41 of chair 20, and in the same manner as described in relation to that chair as shown in Figs. 1–6.

When the cushion-supporting insert 61 is resting within the outer surrounding support frame 51, the outer flanges 69 are seated in the recesses 55 and 56, and on the shoulders 58; and the depending web (68 and 65 combined) of the insert frame 62 extends downwardly and engages with the inner faces of the front and rear lengths 52 and 53, respectively, of surrounding frame 51 and the inner face of each of the side strips 57. Hence, the rigidifying and strengthening coaction of cushion-supporting insert 61 and surrounding frame 51 relatively parallels that of the cushion-supporting insert 30 and supporting frame 21 in the chair 20. Then, since the reinforcing web of the cushion-supporting insert frame 62 is of increased strength, the span permissible between legs of each pair of legs is accordingly increased, a highly desirable feature in settee construction, especially with the legs positioned under the insert frame and inwards of its corners, as described above.

In addition to strengthening the web of the T-shaped section, the spring unit frame construction of Figs. 7–10 makes possible a significant savings in materials. That is, the lengths of the angle irons 67 may be less than that of their associated rectangle sides while still retaining the functional advantages of the T-shaped cross-sectional frame section.

As the spring unit frame 62 generally is of sufficient strength to carry the entire seating load, the side to side span length between legs (from left to right) is not critical, and even an overly wide settee may be adequately firmly supported by merely four legs, especially when located as above described. Moreover, as seen in Figs. 8 and 9, the settee can be constructed with its sides overhanging the legs, and the spring unit frame will support effectively a seating load on the overhanging portion in the manner of a cantilever beam.

The settee 50 may be completed by including arm rests 73 secured, for example, along the outer edges of the outer surrounding support frame side members 54, and a back rest 74 secured to the rear frame member 53 and connected between the arm rests. Arm or side cushions 75 can be disposed on the relatively wide side, support frame members 54, and one or more back cushions 76 can be supported on the seat cushion 72 and against the back rest or frame 74. These side cushions and back cushions can be of the same type as the cushions of chair 20. Each such cushion can be inclosed in a suitable fabric envelope, of conforming shape and sealed at each edge except one that would not be readily seen, which would serve as the mouth and be closable by suitable means such as a zipper closure.

Wide versatility in dimensions and design thereby is afforded by the construction of the present invention, it being necessary only to locate the loaded center of gravity to prevent toppling or upsetting of the article of seating furniture.

This application is a continuation-in-part of our copending application Serial No. D-25,024 filed May 15th, 1953, now U. S. Patent 2,177,072, granted March 6, 1956.

While the invention has been illustrated by detailed description of particular embodiments of it, it is understood that various modifications and substitutions can be made in it within the scope of the appended claims which are intended to cover also equivalents of the specifically described embodiments.

What is claimed is:

1. An article of seating furniture comprising an open-seated surrounding supporting frame with legs depending from its underside to support it above a floor surface, removably snugly fitted within the open seat of the support frame the insert frame of a cushion-support insert having web portions depending from inner edges of its under-side to maintain both frames in set relative position to one another, and flexible band members tautly extending across, and resiliently connected to, the insert frame for supporting a seat cushion.

2. A furniture article as claimed in claim 1, wherein the supporting frame has a marginal depressed portion along its inner periphery to provide a shoulder to receive the insert frame and support it at about the same level as the surrounding frame.

3. A furniture article as claimed in claim 1, wherein the insert frame is substantially T-shaped in cross-section and has its outer flange resting on the surrounding frame, and the flexible members are connected to the inner flange of the insert frame.

4. A furniture article as claimed in claim 3, wherein the outer surfaces of the depending web of the insert frame engage with the inner periphery of the surrounding frame to hold both frames in the set position to one another.

5. An article of seating furniture comprising an open-seated surrounding supporting frame carried by legs depending below its under-side to support it above a floor surface, removably snugly fitted within the open seat of the frame a four-sided flat and resilient cushion-supporting insert having its four sides joined together in sequence, a back rest extending upwardly from the rear of the surrounding frame for supporting a back cushion, a seat cushion of a block of resilient material merely resting on the supporting frame and the resilient insert and extending to the back-rest, a back custion resting against the back frame and having its lower end resting on the back end of the seat cushion.

6. An article of seating furniture comprising an open-sreated surrounding supporting frame, a flat and resilient cushion-supporting insert having an insert frame removably snugly fitted into the open-seat of the surrounding frame, legs depending from the under-side of the supporting frame to support it above a floor surface, and each such leg having its upper end affixed to the surrounding frame at such a location and in such manner as to impress an upwardly supporting force on the insert frame, and at least one part of the supporting frame extending in cantilever fashion outwardly from at least one line joining the junctions of the upper end of two of the legs to the surrounding frame.

7. A chair comprising an open-seated surrounding supporting frame with legs depending from its under-side to support it above a floor surface, removably snugly fitted within the open-seat of the supporting frame the insert frame of a cushion-support insert, a back-rest extending upwardly from the rear of the supporting frame, arm rests on opposite sides of and spaced above the supporting frame with each arm rest respectively having its forward end fixedly connected to the support frame near its front, and a back-supporting member in back of and in transversely abutting engagement with the back-rest at a horizontal level intermediate its height and joining the rear end of both of the arm rests, thereby enabling a significant portion of the rearwardly directed load on the back frame to be taken by the back-supporting member and permitting relatively lighter back-rest construction.

8. A chair as claimed in claim 7, wherein each arm rest is connected to the surrounding frame through a connecting member that is an upward extension, above the level of that frame, of a forward supporting leg on the respective side of the surrounding frame.

9. A readily removable, flat and resilient seat-support insert for an article of seating furniture, which insert comprises an encircling insert frame of substantially T-shape transverse section, the outer flange and depending web of the frame being adapted for snug fit within an appropriate receiving support of a chair to hold the insert frame in set position in such support, flexible members in two groups tautly extended transversely to, and interwoven with, one another, and in which each end of each such band is anchored to a hook at one end of a helical and the hook at the other end is anchored to the inner flange of the insert frame.

10. A settee comprising a quadrilateral, open-seated surrounding support frame having two of its opposed sides considerably longer than the other two and positioned respectively along the front and rear of the settee, a flat and resilient, cushion-supporting insert having a relatively similarly quadrilateral insert frame removably snugly fitted into the open seat of the surrounding frame, legs depending from the under-side of the surrounding frame to support it above a floor surface, one such leg near each corner of the insert frame, and each of such legs having its upper end affixed to the support frame at a location to impress a supporting force substantially directly upwardly on the insert frame, and flexible members tautly stretched across, and resiliently connected to, the insert frame for supporting a seat cushion.

11. A settee as claimed in claim 10, wherein the insert frame is of substantially T-shape transverse section with its outer flange portion resting on the surrounding frame and its depending web portion engaging the inner periphery of the surrounding frame to hold both frames in set position relative to one another and to reinforce the surrounding frame, and the flexible members are anchored to the inner flange of the insert frame.

12. A settee as claimed in claim 11, wherein the vertical web of the substantially T-shape transverse section insert frame is made up to two separate angle irons fixedly attached to one another with the outer faces of their respective depending walls touching one another and the outer faces of their respective horizontal flanges being in substantially the same plane.

13. A settee as claimed in claim 10, wherein the two longer opposed sides of the support frame have at each end thereof a cantilever portion that extends laterally outwardly beyond the shorter opposed sides of the insert frame and for a distance less than that at which the legs supporting the other end of the settee would be raised

from the floor when a person is seated at the opposite end of the settee.

14. A settee as claimed in claim 10, having a backrest extending upwardly from the rear of the surrounding frame and cantilever portions extending laterally outwardly beyond the shorter opposed sides of the insert frame, and side members, adapted to support upstanding side cushions, extending upwardly from the lateral ends of the centilever portions and secured to the back frame to reinforce it.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PATENT OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 2,826,243 Melvin Smilow et al. March 11, 1958

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction and that the said Letters Patent should read as corrected below.

Column 7, line 23, for "U. S. Patent 2,177,072" read -- Des. 177,072 --; line 65, for "custion" read -- cushion --; line 69, for "sreated" read -- seated --.

Signed and sealed this 10th day of June 1958.

(SEAL)

Attest:

KARL H. AXLINE
Attesting Officer

ROBERT C. WATSON
Commissioner of Patents