March 25, 1930. G. H. MEW ET AL 1,752,102

CHAIR

Filed June 22, 1928

Fig. 1.

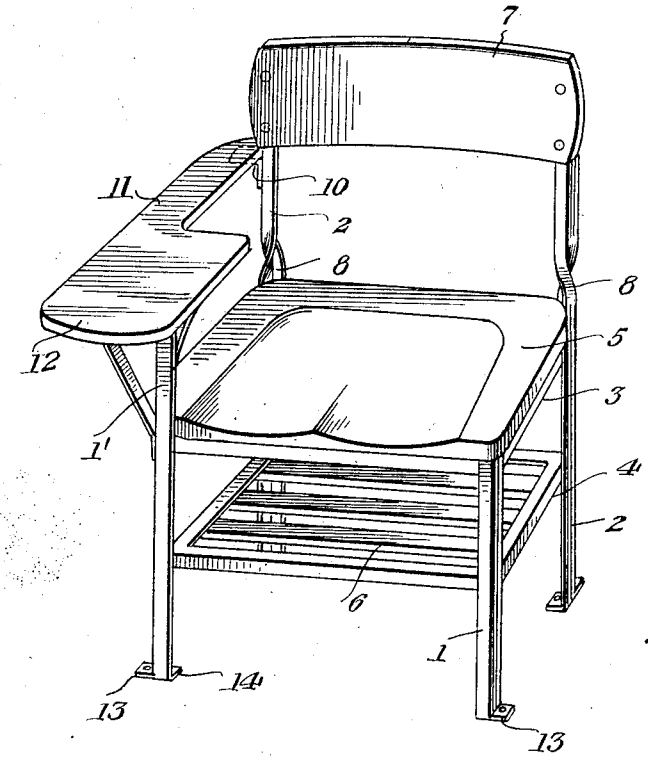


Fig. 3.

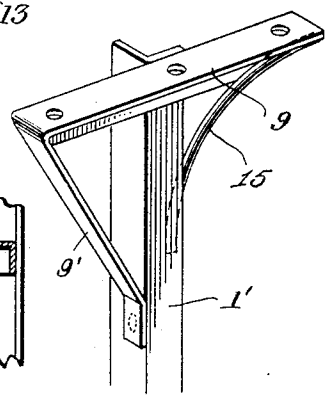
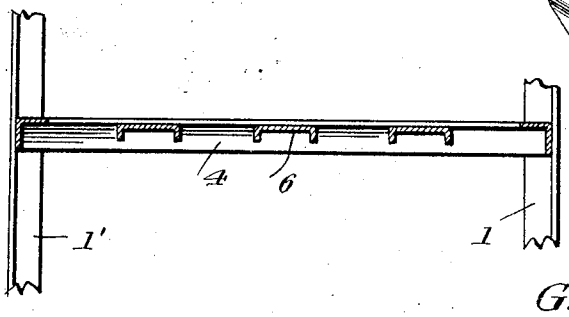


Fig. 2.



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CHAIR

Application filed June 22, 1928. Serial No. 287,477.

This invention relates to improvements in chairs, the general object of the invention being to form all parts of the chair of metal, except the seat, the back and the arm, with the metal parts connected together by spot welding, so that the chair will have great strength and rigidity as well as long life.

Another object of the invention is to make the arm with a broad outer part which may be used as a table or the like and to provide a frame under the seat which is also formed of metal and upon which objects may be placed.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing our invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved chair.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary sectional view showing the construction and arrangement of the frame under the seat.

Figure 3 is a view showing the supporting means for the arm.

As shown in these views, the front legs 1 and the rear legs 2, as well as the braces 3 and 4, are formed of angle iron, the braces 3 and 4 forming rectangular frames, the frame formed by the braces 3 supporting the wooden seat 5 which is fastened to said braces by screws or the like and the frame formed by the braces 4 being spaced from the bottom of the seat. The braces forming each frame have their ends connected together by spot welding and the corners of each frame are spot welded to the legs 1 and 2. Channel bars 6 have their ends spot welded to a pair of opposing braces 4, the bars being spaced apart, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, so that this spring 4 with its bars 6 forms a support for books or other objects placed thereon. Of course, a sheet of metal may be placed on the frame 4 and used with or without the bars 6.

The rear legs 2 are extended above the seat and a back board 7 is suitably fastened to the upper ends of these legs, as shown in Figure 1. These legs, adjacent the rear of the seat, are twisted a quarter turn, as shown at 8, so as to bring one flange of each leg forwardly to receive the fastening bolts or the like which connect the back board with the upper ends of the legs. One of the front legs is extended above the seat, as shown at 1′, and a cross piece 9, also of angle iron, has its central part spot welded to the upper end of this extension, as shown in Figure 3. An angle-shaped bracket 10 is spot welded to the leg 2 which is on the same side of the chair as the front leg which is provided with the extension 1′ and an arm 11 has its rear end fastened to this bracket. An intermediate portion of the arm is suitably fastened to the cross piece 9 and the front end of the arm is widened, as at 12, to form a table or rest at the front of the chair.

The lower end of each leg is split at its corner and one flange turned outwardly, as at 13, and the other inwardly, as at 14, so that the ends of the legs are widened and flattened to provide a considerable floor engaging part. The outwardly bent parts 13 may be provided with perforations to receive screws or the like for fastening the chair to a floor.

In order to strengthen the arm of the chair, the cross piece 9 is formed with an extension 9′ at its outer end which is bent downwardly at an angle and spot welded to the leg 1′ and a curved rod 15 has its ends spot welded to the inner end of the cross piece 9 and to an inner part of the leg 1′, as clearly shown in Figures 1 and 3. Thus these parts 9′ and 15 form braces for the cross piece 9 and act to strengthen the chair and the arm 11.

Thus we have provided a chair of great strength and rigidity and of long life, as by spot welding the metal parts together, there is no danger of the parts becoming loose as there is if the parts were bolted, riveted or otherwise fastened together. The wide arm enables the chair to be used in lunch rooms and the like so that the occupant of the chair can place his dishes on said arm and, of course, this wide arm will serve as a support

for other articles, such as the notebook of a stenographer sitting in the chair, and the frame 4 can also be used for supporting various articles under the seat of the chair.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of our invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that we may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What we claim is:—

A chair of the class described comprising front and rear legs and sets of upper and lower braces connecting the legs together, said legs and braces being formed of angle iron with contacting portions of the parts welded together, the rear legs having upwardly extending portions, each leg being twisted at a point above the upper braces so as to bring one of its flanges forwardly, a back piece fastened to the forward flanges of the extensions of the rear legs, one of the front legs being extended upwardly, an arm connected with the extension of one of the rear legs and with the upper end of the extension of said front leg, a seat supported by the upper braces, the lower end of each leg being split, with one flange bent outwardly and the other inwardly to form flattened enlarged parts at the lower end of each leg, the outwardly extending part having a hole therein whereby the leg can be fastened to a floor.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

GEORGE H. MEW.
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