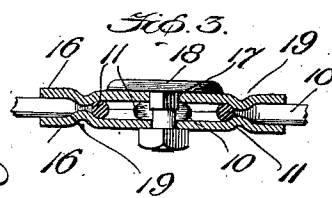
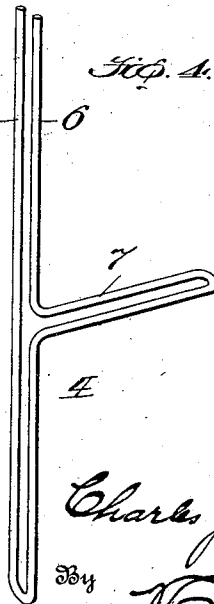
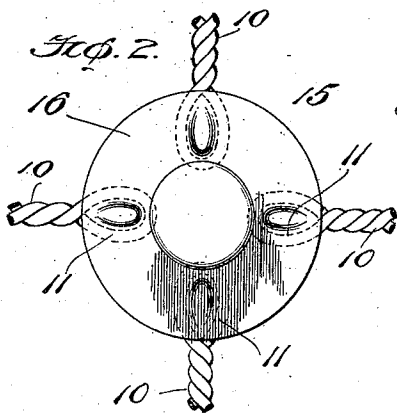
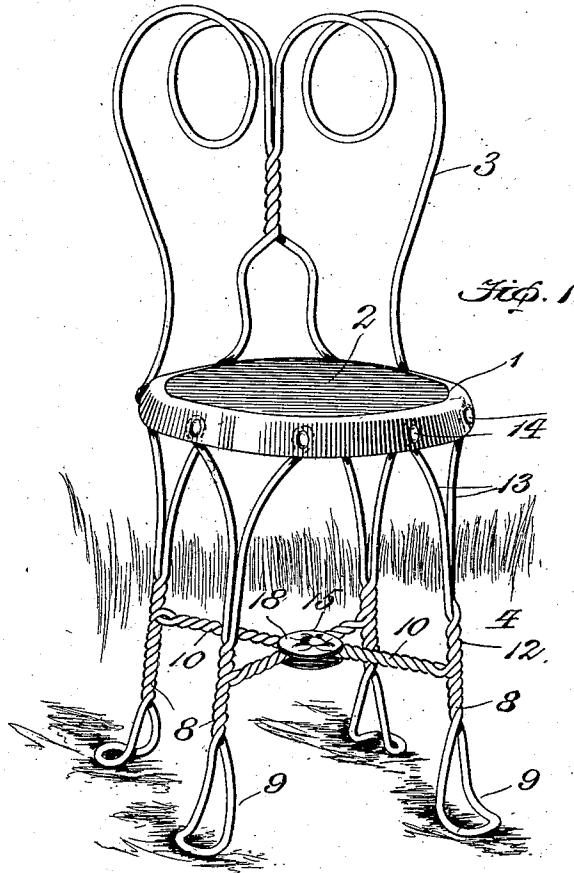


C. J. TRAVERS.
CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1910.

1,065,908.

Patented June 24, 1913.



Witnesses
[Signature]
C. F. Claudy

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. TRAVERS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHAIR.

1,065,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed September 14, 1910. Serial No. 582,088.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. TRAVERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Chair, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in wire-chairs or in other words, to that class of chair in which the seat-frame is formed of metal and the back and legs of coiled or twisted wire.

As will hereinafter appear, the invention relates particularly to the novel construction of supporting-legs and their means of connection, and, therefore, the improvements will be found applicable to chairs, stools, and other articles of furniture.

The objects of the invention are to produce a chair, or, it may be a table, the legs of which are readily disconnected, whereby the article may be shipped knock-down, or, as it is usually termed in the trade, "K. D."; is readily and accurately assembled when desired; that when so assembled these parts will be firmly bound in proper relation; wherein the wire-stock of each leg is so twisted and disposed as to lend to the leg a maximum of strength and rigidity; and, finally, to produce an inexpensive yet efficient coupling-clamp for the meeting-ends of the radial braces whereby the latter become securely clamped and connected against movement and separation.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawing—Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention applied to a conventional type of wire-chair; Fig. 2 is a plan view in enlarged detail of the clamping-coupling employed for connecting the ends of the braces; Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken radially through the same; and, Fig. 4 is a view of the wire-stock blank after partial bending but before twisting.

Similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts in all the figures of the drawing.

In the conventional type of chair shown, 1 designates the seat-frame; 2 the seat proper; and 3, the wire back; such parts being varied in design and construction by the different makers; or, as before intimated, a table-top

may take the place of the seat-frame and seat.

Each of the four legs or supports 4, is formed from a wire-stock blank best shown in Fig. 4. This blank is of suitable length and consists of two terminals 5 and 6, the blank being bent at one side of its longitudinal middle to form these terminals. One of the terminals—the inner, 6,—is longer than its companion, and at a point between its ends is laterally disposed at a right-angle to its main portion and doubled upon itself to form a radial brace 7. The two terminals 5 and 6 between the lower end of the blank and the brace 7, are twisted together, for a portion of the distance between these two points, as at 8, but leaving the loop 9, to form the foot, the latter being bent outwardly as is usual. The terminals of the brace 7 are similarly twisted together, as at 10, but leaving at the inner end a loop 11 (best shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2). From the brace upward, the terminals 5 and 6 are twisted together for a distance, as at 12, forming two divergent ends 13, the extremities of which, in the present instance, form attaching eyes for the accommodation of the bolts 14, as is usual, but which, of course, may be otherwise formed if desired.

The coupling-clamp 15, employed for connecting the meeting loop-ends of the several braces 7, comprises two clamping disks 16, preferably stamped from sheet-metal. Each disk 16 has a central hole 17 designed to receive the vertical clamping-bolt 18, whereby the two disks are held together, and at equidistant points, loop-shaped counter-sunk channels 19, the latter receiving the loop-ends 11 of the braces 7.

This construction enables the maker to ship the structure "K. D." or knock-down, thus effecting a saving in freight; also renders the assembling of the parts easy and simple, it being impossible to get them together wrong. The twisting of the terminals of the wires of which the legs are composed, both above and below the braces, and the braces themselves, insures a very rigid leg and brace. The coupling-clamp may be readily and cheaply stamped up out of sheet metal and at a very slight cost, and yet, at the same time, the connection is most secure when the nut on the bolt 18 is tightened in position. The looped-ends of the braces readily find their places between the mem-

bers of the coupling-clamp and when once in position cannot move.

Having described my invention, what I claim, is:

- 5 1. In an article of the class described, the combination, of wire legs for the same, each comprising a length of wire doubled upon itself at one side of its center and thereby
10 longer terminal being bent upon itself to produce a brace having a loop at its outer end.
- 15 2. In an article of the class described, the combination, of wire legs for the same, each comprising a blank of wire doubled upon

itself at one side of its center and thereby producing a long and a short terminal and the intermediate portion of the longer terminal bent upon itself to form a brace, the wires of the leg being twisted together above 20 and below the brace and the wires of the brace likewise twisted together to near the outer end of said brace, leaving a loop.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 25 two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES J. TRAVERS.

Witnesses:

S. E. HARNES,
W. J. CALHOUN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."