

J. KOHN.
CHAIR.

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1,054,125.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.

Fig. 1.

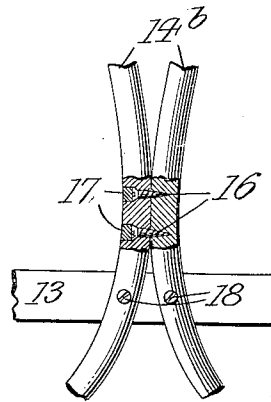
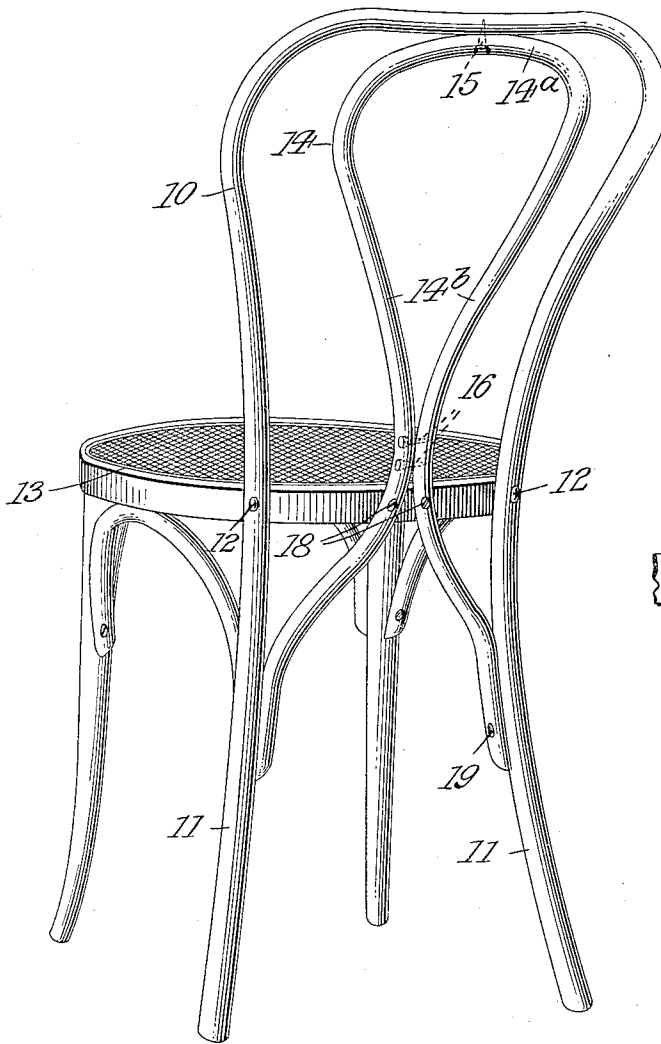


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS KOHN, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CHAIR.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS KOHN, a citizen of Austria-Hungary, residing at Elisabethstrasse No. 24, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, have invented a new and Improved Chair, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a chair of novel construction and more particularly to efficient means for reinforcing and bracing the chair at its back, so that its rigidity is greatly augmented.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a detail of part of the brace.

The bent or open back 10 of the chair is shown to be integral with the rear legs 11, and connected at 12 to the seat 13 as usual. Within the opening of back 10, there is accommodated an insert or brace 14 which is so bent as to form an upper bow 14^a and a pair of downwardly converging shanks 14^b. As shown brace 14 is continuous and made substantially loop shaped with its shanks contacting tangentially with each other for some distance at a point located somewhat above seat 13. Bow 14^a is connected to the top of back 10 by screws 15, while along their contacting line, shanks 14^b are connected to each other by screws 16. These screws are countersunk within one of the shanks and are covered by wooden plugs 17, so that the screws are rendered invisible. From their contact line, shanks 14^b again diverge downwardly and are extended beneath the seat 13, so as to contact with rear legs 11. These lower diverging shank sections are separately connected to the seat by screws or other fasteners 18, while they are connected to the respective rear legs 11 by screws 19. In this way there is formed a triangular structure centrally above the seat which is fixed at its angles by the fastening means 16, 18, 18, and a pair of laterally arranged triangular structures below the seat, which are fixed at their angles by the fastening means 12, 18 and 19.

It will be seen by the construction described, the brace is not only connected to

the back, the seat and the rear legs, but that the two members of the brace are also directly connected with each other above the seat. By this construction, one section of the brace will check a lateral deflection of the other section, so that in this way a positive centering of the brace under strain is insured. The brace being thus rendered self-sustaining will constitute efficient means for preventing a yielding at the joints between brace and seat and also between brace and rear legs, so that the rigidity of the entire chair body is greatly increased.

I claim:

1. A chair provided with an open back, a seat, a pair of rear legs, a brace within the back and having a pair of converging shanks that contact tangentially at a point above the seat and thence diverge across the back of the seat toward the rear legs, means for fastening said shanks to each other at their tangential contact point, means for fastening the shanks to the seat, and means for fastening the shanks to the rear legs whereby the first named fastening means lock the lower leg-reinforcing brace sections against turning on their seat-connections, and thus preventing a lateral deflection of the rear legs.

2. A chair provided with an open back, a seat, a pair of rear legs, a brace within the back and having a pair of converging shanks that contact tangentially at a point above the seat and thence diverge across the back of the seat toward the rear legs, countersunk screws connecting said shanks at said tangential contact point, countersunk wooden plugs covering the screw-heads, means for fastening the shanks to the seat, and means for fastening the shanks to the rear legs whereby the first named fastening means lock the lower leg-reinforcing brace sections against turning on their seat-connections, and thus preventing a lateral deflection of the rear legs.

JULIUS KOHN.

Witnesses:

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