Nov. 2, 1954 L. E. HOLLAND 2,693,227

BOUDOIR CHAIR

Filed May 22, 1953

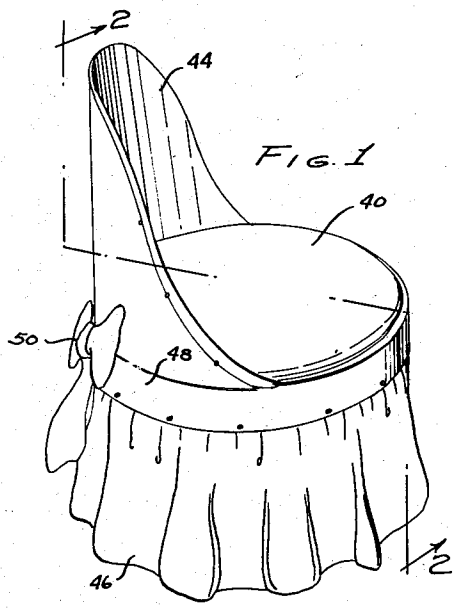


FIG. 1

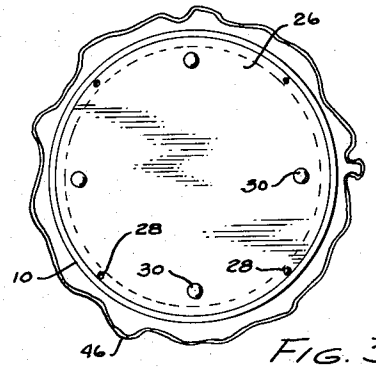


FIG. 3

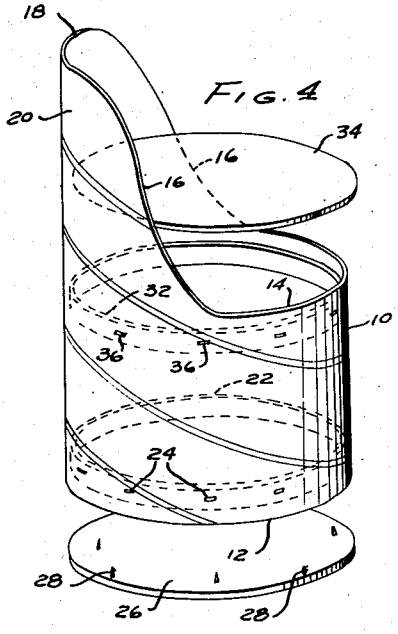


FIG. 4

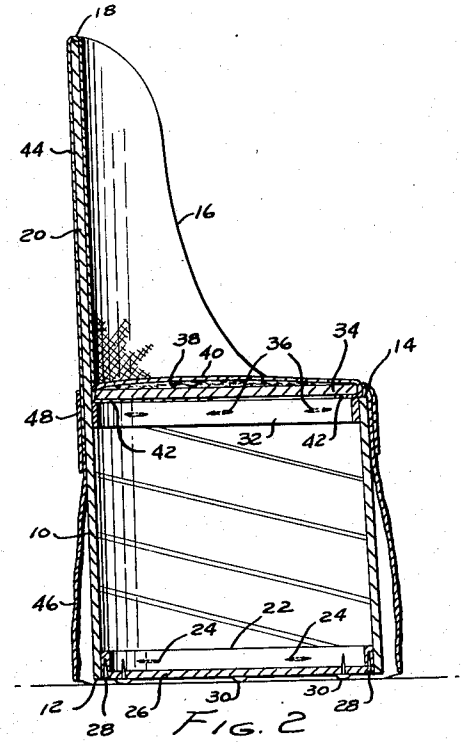


FIG. 2

INVENTOR.

LAWRENCE E. HOLLAND

BY

McMorrow, Berman & Davidson

ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office

2,693,227

Patented Nov. 2, 1954

2,693,227

BOUDOIR CHAIR

Lawrence E. Holland, Hartsville, S. C.

Application May 22, 1953, Serial No. 356,801

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—191)

This invention relates to chair construction. More particularly, the invention has reference to the construction of a low cost, easily assembled chair suitable as a boudoir chair or occasional chair.

An important object of the present invention is to provide a chair characterized by its being constructed with a base formed from a section of a paper board tube, this particular construction being especially adapted to facilitate manufacture of the chair in a simple manufacturing operation and at a minimum of cost.

Another object of importance is to provide a chair as described wherein the paper board tube used in forming the chair will be so cut as to be retained in a rigid state as long as the chair is in use, thus to provide a strong chair despite the use of paper board material as a base therefor.

Another object of importance is to provide a chair as described wherein the tube will be longitudinally cut away at its upper end to define a chair back, with said chair back constituting an extension of the tube wall, the lower end portion of the tube being of cylindrical formation and having a circular cross section, the seat of the chair being removably engaged in the upper end of said lower end portion to rigidify the same transversely.

Another object of importance is to provide a chair as described in which the paper board tube used as a base therefor will be so cut as to facilitate covering of the chair with a suitable material.

Other objects will appear from the following description, the claim appended thereto, and from the annexed drawing, in which like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair formed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view; and

Figure 4 is an exploded perspective view of the chair base.

The chair constituting the present invention is provided with a base which is formed from a single piece of tubular material, such as a paper board tube of either convolute or spirally wound formation. In the illustrated example of the invention the tube used in forming the base is spiral wound, and as shown in Figure 4, the tube is so cut as to be provided with a lower end portion which is of cylindrical formation and which has a circular cross section. The bottom edge of said lower end portion has been designated by the reference numeral 12 and can be cut in a plane normal to the longitudinal center line of the tube. Or, if preferred, the bottom edge can, as shown in Figure 2, be cut so as to be disposed in a plane inclined out of perpendicularity to the axis or longitudinal center line of the tube, thus to incline the entire chair slightly from the vertical. It will be appreciated that the particular plane in which the bottom edge 12 lies will be matter of design, and will of course depend upon the particular use to which the chair is to be put.

The top edge 14 of the lower end portion of the chair may be normal to the axis of the tube, or slightly inclined out of normality to said axis, as desired. In cutting the top edge, said top edge 14 is cut through approximately one hundred-eighty degrees of the tube circumference, more or less, the opposite ends of the edge 14 merging into longitudinally extending cuts 16 which, at their upper ends, merge into a cross cut 18. The lines 16, 18 along which the tube is cut cooperate to define a chair back

20, said chair back constituting an extension of the tube wall.

In the lower end of the cylindrical lower end portion of the base, a ring 22 is mounted, said ring also being of paper board material, or the like and being stapled in place as at 24. A lower end wall 26 is of disc-like formation, and is secured to the bottom edge of the ring 22 by equidistantly spaced screws 28 or the like. Screws 28 are employed to permit removal of the lower end wall, whenever said removal is desired. As will be noted from Figure 2, the lower end wall 26 is recessed in the lower end of the tube, the ring 22 being spaced a short distance above the bottom edge 12, thus to cause said lower end wall to be flush with the bottom edge 12 of the tube.

The lower end wall 26 is provided, preferably, with spaced gliders 30 or the like, that facilitate movement of the chair from place to place.

In the upper end of the lower end portion of the chair, an upper ring 32 is secured by staples 36, said upper ring 32 being disposed a slight distance below the top edge 14. A seat 34 is of disc-like formation, and is supported upon the top edge of the ring. The seat 34 is not fixedly connected to the ring 32, or to the wall of the tube, since it is desired that the seat be readily removed. Removal of the seat is easily accomplished by removing, first, the lower end wall 26, after which the seat 34 can be pushed upwardly so as to be disengaged from its associated ring 32.

In completing the chair, the seat 34 would be provided with padding 38, in a preferred embodiment of the invention, and said padding would then be covered as at 40, the edge portion 42 of the covering being turned under the edge of the seat 34 and secured in place in any suitable manner.

The back would also be covered with fabric 44 or the like, the lower edge of said fabric being overlapped by a band 48 extending circumferentially of the chair immediately below the seat 34. Band 48 would also overlap the upper edge of a flounce 46 extending through the full circumeference of the chair.

It will be understood that suitable ornamentation could be applied to the chair, and a bow 50 could, for example, be tacked or otherwise secured in place upon the band 48.

By reason of the construction illustrated and described, an attractive boudoir or occasional chair results, which chair can be constructed at a minimum of cost, from conventional, tubular, paper board stock. A paper board tube used in forming the chair need simply be cut in the manner indicated, and it will be understood that the cuts 16, 18, when made, would not only provide a chair back for one chair, but also a chair back for another chair to be cut from a part of the tube immediately adjacent that part that is initially used. Successive sections of the paper board tube could be similarly cut, to provide a number of chair bases formed in accordance with the present invention.

The chair base, though decidedly inexpensive and easily manufactured, is nevertheless possessed of considerable strength and rigidity. This is due to the fact that the chair base is of tubular formation throughout, and is rigidified transversely thereof by the lower end wall 26, as well as by the seat base 34. Despite the low cost of the chair, considerable strength is thus assured, and in addition, the design is such as to promote ease in upholstering or recovering.

It is believed apparent that the invention is not necessarily confined to the specific use or uses thereof described above, since it may be utilized for any purpose to which it may be suited. Nor is the invention to be necessarily limited to the specific construction illustrated and described, since such construction is only intended to be illustrative of the principles of operation and the means presently devised to carry out said principles, it being considered that the invention comprehends any minor change in construction that may be permitted within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A chair base comprising a rigid, generally vertical tube formed of a spirally wound length of material the convolutions of which are wholly closed, said tube having a cylindrical lower end portion of circular cross section,

said lower end portion being formed open at its opposite ends, said tube further being formed integrally with an upstanding chair back constituting an extension of the wall of said tube; a pair of rings secured to the inner surface of said lower end portion at opposite ends of the lower end portion; a disc-shaped lower end wall filling the open lower end of said lower end portion and attached at circumferentially spaced locations to the lower of said rings; and a disc-shaped seat filling the upper end of said lower end portion and supported upon the upper of said rings, said seat and end wall being disposed in planes normal to the axis of the tube so as to be disposed in oblique relation to the spirally pitched convolutions of the tube, for disposition of the peripheries of the lower end wall and seat in engagement with a plurality of said convolutions to rigidify the tube.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,509,525	Reichhelm	May 30, 1950
2,552,693	Smith	May 15, 1951

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
553,861	Great Britain	June 8, 1943

OTHER REFERENCES

"Building a Barrel Chair" (Article), Popular Science Magazine, October 1938 (pages 180 and 181).