

No. 844,881.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

J. S. LESTER.
CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

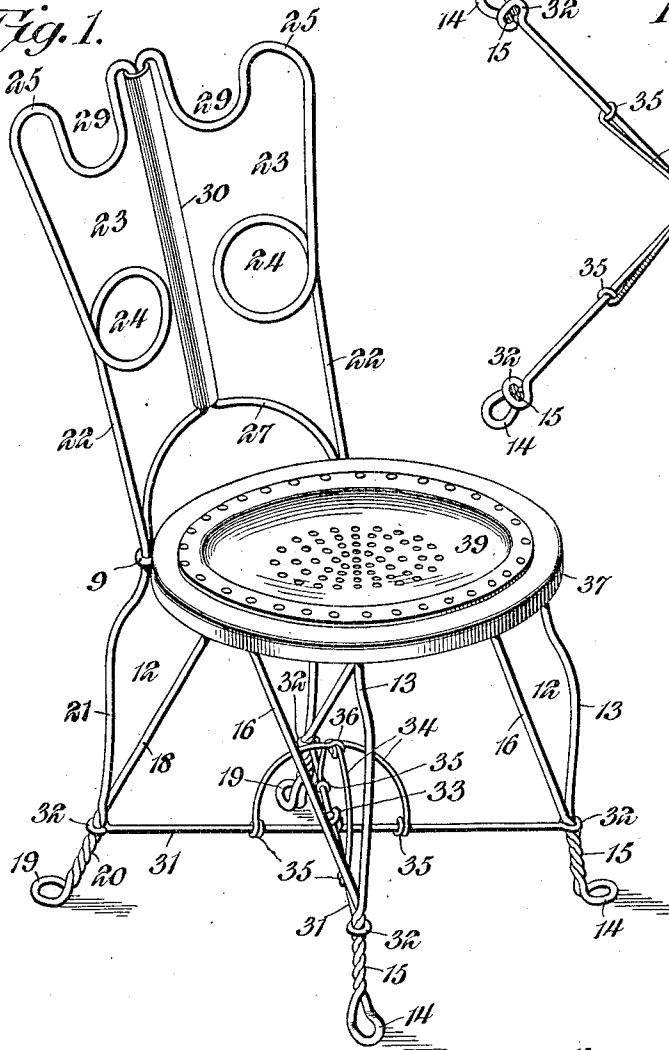


Fig. 2.

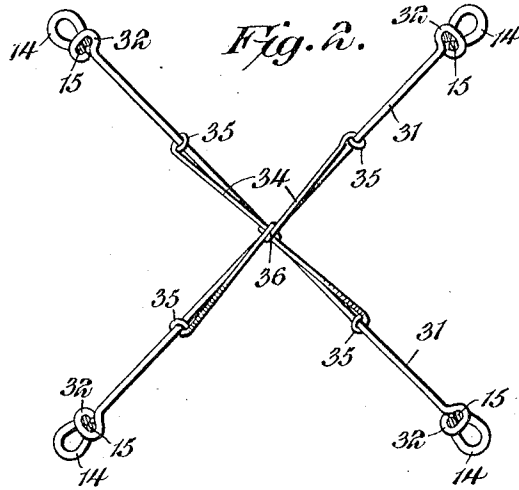


Fig. 6.

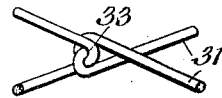
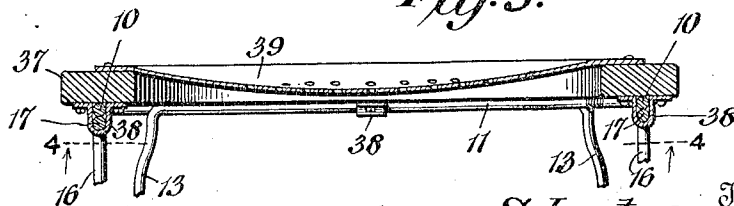


Fig. 3.



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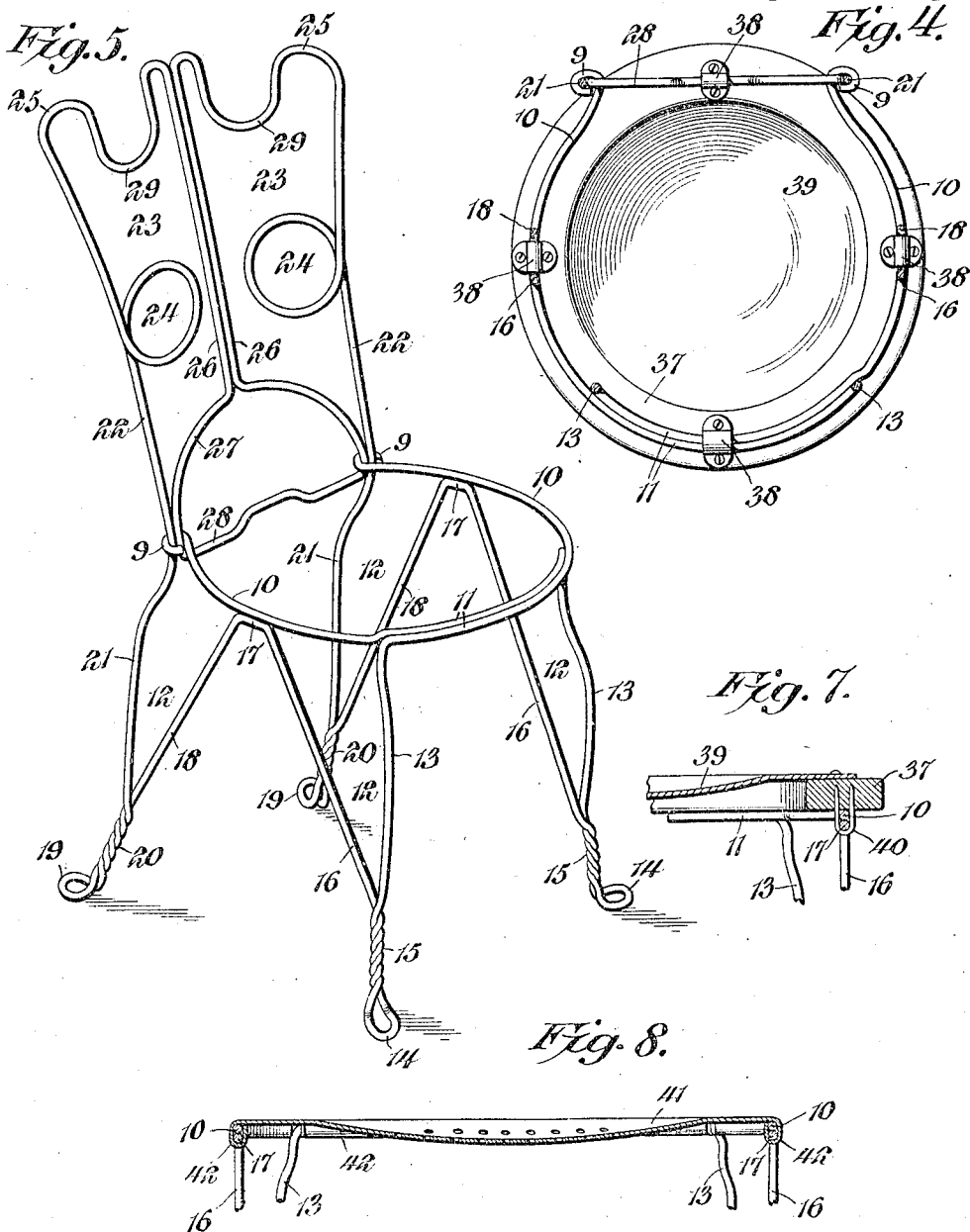
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. LESTER, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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No. 844,881.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed November 28, 1905. Serial No. 289,515.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. LESTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Chair, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention while relating particularly to chairs has certain features clearly and advantageously applicable to stools and tables.

One of the principal objects is to provide a novel and simple structure that is very strong and durable, can be cheaply manufactured, and is adapted for public and private as well as indoor and outdoor use.

A further object is to provide a novel article of furniture the skeleton frame of which can be made of a single continuous rod or wire, the formation thereof being such that said rod or wire can be conveniently bent to the desired shape.

A still further object is to provide a back that is of a novel nature and is provided with arm-receiving seats, particularly convenient for a person sitting sideways in the chair.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the preferred form of construction. Fig. 2 is a sectional horizontal view through the legs. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through the seat. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the skeleton frame of the chair, showing the single-piece formation thereof. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the connection between the transverse leg-braces. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view showing a slightly-modified means of fastening the leg-braces and rim-frame to the rim. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of another embodiment of the invention, illustrating a metallic seat and the manner of fastening the same to the frame.

Similar reference-numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the embodiment illustrated the entire frame is formed from a single rod or wire, and it is believed that the formation thereof can be clearly described by following said rod or wire from its terminals, reference being had particularly to Fig. 5. Beginning with the eyes 9 a rim-frame is employed comprising sections 10, that are in the form of part rings having portions 11 overlapped. Continued from these overlapped portions are

sets of legs 12. Downturned leg-standards 13, extending from the overlapped ends, have outturned loop portions 14 at their lower ends, forming feet. These loops are twisted together, as shown at 15, and from the twist the rod or wire extends upwardly at an inclination, forming braces 16, the upper ends of which are offset, as shown at 17, and lie alongside the rim-frame sections 10. Thence the rod or wire is again bent downwardly, forming other braces 18, that are looped and outturned, as shown at 19, to provide feet. These loops are twisted, as shown at 20, and from the twist other leg-standards 21 extend upwardly and pass through eyes formed by the terminals 9 of the rod or wire. The structure as thus far described constitutes the body-frame, and it will be observed that the same is constructed of one continuous piece of rod or wire. Each of the opposite sets of legs has a single brace member between them formed from the braces 16 and 18 and the intermediate portion 17, that lies alongside the rim-frame.

The leg-standards 21 are continued through the eyes 9 to form outer longitudinal bars 22 for the back, which back comprises sections 23. These bars 22 are provided with inwardly-extending intermediate loops 24 and at their upper ends are bent inwardly, as shown at 25, and form the top bars of the back. The top bars at their inner ends are continued downwardly, forming inner side bars 26, that are located alongside each other, the lower ends of said bars being in the form of a large loop 27, extending completely across the back, passing through the eyes 9, and forming a cross-bar 28, that completes the rim-frame. The top bars 25 of the back-sections 23 are provided on opposite sides of the inner bars 26 with depending open-topped stirrup portions 29, forming arm-receiving seats. The cross-bar 28 is the central portion of the wire, as will be apparent, and in the construction of the frame the first bend is made therefrom, the formation being then carried out through the other parts until the eyes 9 are reached, which are bent about the upwardly-extending portions 21 and the loop 27.

In order to fasten the back-sections 23 together, a keeper-sleeve 30 is placed around the inner side bars 26 and confines the same, thereby completing the back. The legs 12 are also braced by means of continuous intersecting cross-braces 31, the outer ends of

which are bent, as shown at 32, around the legs, said cross-bars having interlocked eyes 33 at their points of intersection. Intersecting bowed members 34 have their terminals 5 twisted about the cross-braces 31 on opposite sides of the interlocked eyes, said bowed members extending over the eyes and having interlocked eyes 36. These members act in the nature of strut-braces for the cross-braces 31 and also constitute a convenient hat-holder.

The seat in the embodiment shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4 consists of a rim 37, that is located upon the rim-frame and is secured thereto by clips 38. As will be seen by reference to Fig. 4, one of these clips embraces the overlapped portions 11 of the rim-frame, others embrace the intermediate portions 17 of the brace members and the portions 10 of the rim-frame, and still another extends about the intermediate portion of the cross-bar 28. On the rim 37 is mounted in any suitable manner the seat 39. Instead of the clips 38 (shown in Figs. 3 and 4) ordinary staples 40 may be employed. The structure as thus far described is particularly useful for indoor use, and for outdoor employment or in public places, where the article is liable to hard wear and rough usage, a metallic seat may be employed, as shown in Fig. 8. The frame is exactly the same, but the seat 41 is of sheet metal and suitably perforated, the marginal portions of said sheet-metal seat being bent downwardly around the rim-frame and associated parts, as shown at 42.

It will be observed that inasmuch as the frame is constructed of a single rod or wire rivets, bolts, and like fasteners are dispensed with. Moreover, the formation is such that the bends can be readily made. Any desirable form of seat can be readily attached to the frame, and the means for so attaching said seat serves to secure the parts of the frame rigidly together. The back structure in the form disclosed is an important feature. The loops 24 constitute yielding abutments or cushions, and these loops are so arranged that rearward pressure against the upper end of the back serves to close said loops tighter and not open them, thus avoiding any danger of the clothing becoming caught therein. The stirrups 29 are advantageous, for a person sitting sidewise in the seat can place his arm therein, and thus a convenient arm-rest is provided. The particular arrangement of the braces 16 and 18 and the leg-standards 13 and 21 is important. When the chair is resting on all four legs, the standards 13 and 21 support the weight; but if said chair is tipped backwardly on the hind legs it will be apparent that the braces 18 become the supports, while the standards 21 then serve as braces.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advan-

tages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an article of furniture of the class described, a continuous rim-frame, supporting-legs therefor, and a back, all formed from a single continuous rod or wire.
2. In an article of furniture of the class described, a continuous rim-frame, spaced leg-standards having their upper ends connected to spaced portions of the rim-frame, a brace member connected to the leg-standards and having an intermediate portion connected to the rim-frame, and a seat mounted on the rim-frame.
3. In an article of furniture of the class described, a continuous rim-frame, spaced leg-standards having their upper ends associated with the rim-frame, a brace member constituting a continuation of the leg-standards and having an intermediate portion located alongside the rim-frame between said leg-standards, clip means embracing said intermediate portion and the rim-frame, and a seat mounted on the rim-frame.
4. In an article of furniture of the class described, a continuous rim-frame, spaced legs formed from a single rod or wire, said legs comprising a brace member having an intermediate portion associated with the rim-frame, divergent terminal portions, upright leg-standards constituting an integral continuation of the said terminal portions and having their upper ends associated with the rim-frame, means for securing the intermediate portion of the brace member and the leg-standards to the rim-frame and a seat mounted on the rim-frame and extending over the upper portions of the leg-standards and brace member.
5. In an article of furniture of the class described, a rim-frame comprising sections having overlapped portions, and a leg connected to the overlapped end of each section and having an upwardly-inclined brace portion extending from the lower portion of the leg and having its upper end abutted against the other rim-section.
6. In an article of furniture of the class described, a rim-frame comprising sections having overlapped portions and formed from a rod or wire, and separate sets of legs constituting, respectively, integral continuations of each overlapped portion, said sets comprising spaced standards having upper ends associated with the other rim-section, and a brace member connecting the standards

and having an intermediate portion also associated with said other section.

7. In an article of furniture of the class described, a rim-frame comprising part-ring sections having portions overlapped, downturned leg-standards continued from the ends of the overlapped portions, upwardly - extending braces constituting continuations of said leg-standards and having their upper ends associated with the rim-frame, downwardly-extending braces forming continuations of said first-mentioned braces, upwardly-extending standards forming continuations of said latter downwardly - extending braces and having their upper ends associated with the rim-frame, and means for clipping the rim-frame sections and associated parts of the standards and braces together.

8. In an article of furniture of the class described, the combination with a chair-body, of a back carried thereby and comprising independent sections separately connected to the rear portion of the chair-body and having outer side bars and inner side bars, said inner side bars having portions located alongside each other, and having their lower ends extending outwardly to the outer side bars, and a sleeve surrounding and confining the portions of the inner side bars that are located alongside each other.

9. In an article of furniture of the class described, the combination with a chair-body, of a back carried thereby and comprising skeleton sections having inner and outer bars, the outer bars being provided between their ends with inwardly-extending loops, the inner bars being disposed alongside each other, and a sleeve surrounding and confining said inner bars.

10. In an article of furniture of the class described, the combination with a chair-body, of a back carried thereby and comprising sections having inner upright bars secured together, and outwardly-extending top bars provided with depending open-topped stirrup portions forming arm-receiving seats.

11. In an article of furniture of the class described, the combination with rim-frame sections having overlapped front portions, of depending sets of legs carried respectively

by the overlapped portions and comprising continuous standards and braces forming continuations of said rim-frame sections, a back comprising skeleton sections and forming continuations of the sets of legs and extending above the rim-frame, and means for securing the back-sections together, said back-sections having depending arm-receiving stirrups in their upper ends.

12. In an article of furniture of the class described, the combination with a rim-frame, of legs depending therefrom and having portions associated therewith, a rim located on the rim-frame, and clip members securing the said portions of the legs, the rim-frame and the rim together.

13. In an article of furniture of the class described, the combination with a rim-frame, of sets of legs depending therefrom and comprising standards having their upper ends associated with the frame, and braces connecting the standards of each set and having intermediate portions located alongside the rim-frame, a rim located on the rim-frame, and clips secured to the rim and embracing the rim-frame and said portions of the braces.

14. In an article of furniture of the class described, a body including supporting-legs, intersecting braces connecting the opposite legs, and bowed intersecting members mounted on the braces and extending over the points of intersection thereof.

15. In an article of furniture of the class described, a body including supporting-legs, intersecting continuous braces connecting the opposite legs and having interlocked eyes at their points of intersection, and bowed intersecting members having their terminals secured to the braces on opposite sides of the interlocked eyes, said members extending over the braces and having interlocked eyes at their point of intersection.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES S. LESTER.

Witnesses:

E. G. SIGGERS,
JOHN H. SIGGERS.