(No Model.)

M. A. HANSON.

CHAIR IRON AND LEG.

No. 575,713. Patented Jan. 26, 1897.

Fig. 1.

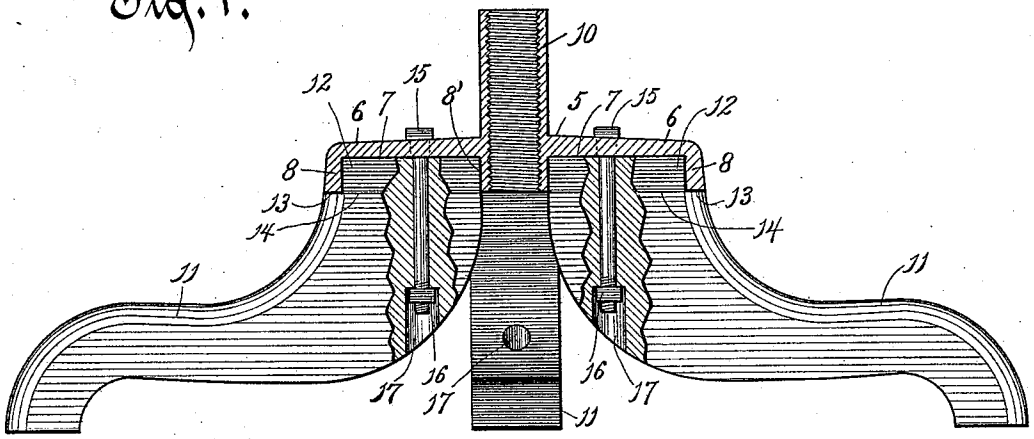


Fig. 2.

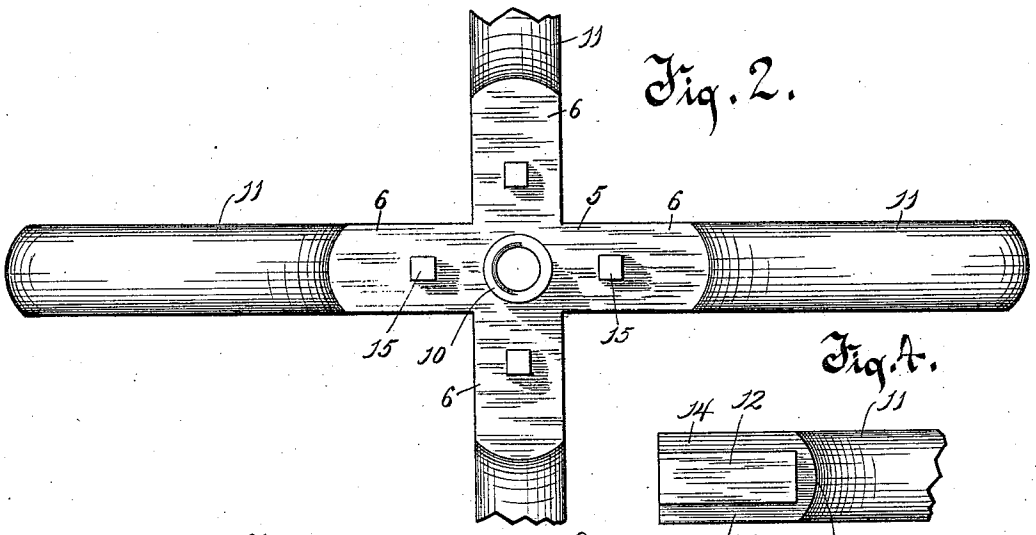


Fig. 4.

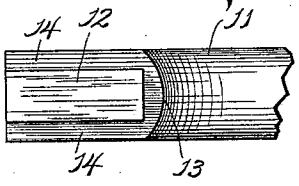
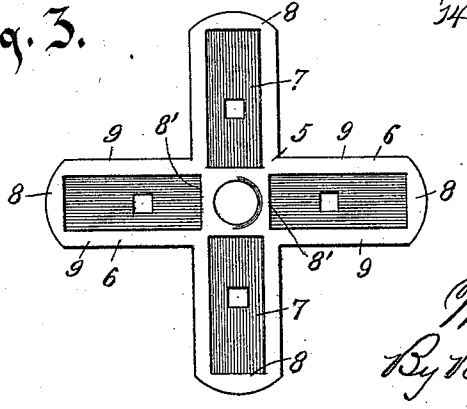


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILES A. HANSON, OF PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN.

CHAIR IRON AND LEG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,713, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed March 6, 1896. Serial No. 582,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILES A. HANSON, of Port Washington, in the county of Ozaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chair Irons and Legs, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in chair irons and legs.

Chair-irons as now manufactured for the trade generally consist of what is termed a "hub," said hub having an inner tubular bore usually threaded to adapt a threaded spindle to turn therein, the outer surface of the hub being provided with sockets for the reception of the inner edges of the chair-legs. The trade at the present time demands, in order to provide a salable chair and one suitable for the market, that the chair-legs and the hub or iron shall be a certain distance vertically from the floor, in order that the chair-seat, when adjusted to its lowest position, will be a predetermined distance above the floor. Now in this form of chair-iron the tubular bore of the hub merely extends throughout the length of the hub. It has not been found practicable in the present form of hub to provide the same with an upwardly-extending tube, owing to the fact that the chair-seat would thereby necessarily be raised too high to permit said chair-seat, when in its lowest adjustment, to be the proper distance above the floor as required by the trade. While this might be overcome by lowering the hub to within but a short distance of the floor, yet this would be open to objection, owing to the fact that it would necessitate the use of chair-legs extending out for a considerable distance on almost a horizontal plane. The disadvantage of such a construction of chair-legs is obvious. In the first place it would greatly mar the general appearance of the chair, and in the second place the legs would be thereby so spread out as to take up too much floor-space. That a chair-iron provided with an upwardly-extending tube to receive the spindle of the chair, said tube not being designed to have the chair-legs secured directly thereto, is an advantageous construction will be readily appreciated by reference to my application for patent filed August 29, 1895, Serial No. 560,857, for improvements in revolving chairs, in which application the vertical adjustment of the chair-spindle is accomplished by certain mechanism engaging the upwardly-extending tube and engaging the spindle within the tube.

It is the primary object, therefore, of my invention to provide a construction in which an upwardly-extending tube is employed in connection with an improved form of chair-iron base, which, when the chair-seat is in its lowest adjustment, will not raise said chair-seat too high above the floor, and at the same time a graceful and ornamental form of chair-legs is preserved, which chair-legs do not spread out unduly, so as to consume too much floor-space. The particular form of chair-legs adopted by me not only subserve beauty, but, furthermore, possess a distinct advantage, which will be hereinafter more fully pointed out.

The invention incidentally comprehends simplicity, strength, cheapness, and readiness with which the parts may be assembled and disassembled.

With the above primary objects in view the invention consists of the devices and parts or their equivalents, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the invention, the base and hollow post projecting therefrom being in section and the legs partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the complete device. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan of the base of the chair-iron, and Fig. 4 is a view of a fragment of one of the legs.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 indicates the base of the chair-iron, which is provided with a series of lateral horizontal wings 6. These wings are provided upon their under sides with recesses 7, preferably rectangular in shape, and having opposite end walls 8 8′ and side walls 9 9. The base is apertured centrally, and advisably extending upwardly from this aperture is a post 10, preferably tubular, for the accommodation of the chair-spindle. (Not shown.) The post also extends for a short distance below the base and is square in cross-section to form the end walls 8′.

The numerals 11 indicate the chair-legs, which are preferably, although not necessarily, of the form shown. Their upper ends extend approximately in a vertical plane, and are provided with a series of upwardly-projecting tongues 12, which are adapted to fit the recesses 7 of the base. Each tongue is so formed as to provide an outer end shoulder 13 and two side shoulders 14 14. The shoulders 13 are adapted to support the outer end walls of the recesses 7 and the shoulders 14 the side walls 9 of said recess.

It will be noticed that the legs 11 are longitudinally of a sigmoidal form or shape, the lower curve being upward and the upper curve downward, said upper curve merging into a straight vertically-extending extremity, the edge of said vertically-extending extremity provided with the tongues 12. This particular form of chair-legs wherein the upper curve is downward possesses a distinct advantage over the ordinary form of chair-legs, inasmuch as the downward curve will allow the legs of a person sitting in the chair to clear the chair-legs and not strike the same when the chair-seat is revolved, as is the case with the ordinary form of chair-legs, and their formation also permits them to be used with a horizontal base of the description described, raised but a short distance above the floor.

The base is held firmly to the upper ends of the legs by means of bolts 15, which pass through the wings and through the legs and receive upon their lower ends nuts 16, said nuts disposed in suitable recesses 17 therefor in the under edges of the legs.

It will be seen that my improved form of chair-iron and supporting-legs is such that the legs may be readily secured in place to the base, and that the liability of the parts becoming loose or detached is reduced to the minimum.

By my improved construction I am enabled to provide a chair-base which need not be raised too high above the floor, thus bringing the upper end of the upwardly-extending post low enough to allow for the required down adjustment of the chair-seat, and at the same time chair-legs of sufficient length may be employed to afford a firm base-support, avoiding the necessity of shortening the length of the chair-legs to such an extent as to cause danger of the chair tipping over.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a horizontal flat chair-base provided upon its under side with a series of lateral independent recesses, each recess having opposite end walls and opposite side walls, and said base also provided with a post extending upwardly for a desired distance above the base and for a slight distance below said base, the portion extending below the base forming the inner end walls of the lateral recesses, of chair-legs having vertical tongues at their upper ends, said tongues fitting in the recesses and being so formed as to provide at their bases opposite side shoulders and outer shoulders, the side shoulders of each tongue supporting the lower edges of the side walls of the recesses, and the outer shoulders the end walls of the recesses.

2. The combination, with a horizontal flat chair-base provided with a series of independent lateral wings formed with recesses upon their under sides, each recess having opposite end walls and opposite side walls, and said base also provided with a post extending upwardly for a desired distance above the base, and for a slight distance below said base, the portion extending below the base forming the inner end walls of the lateral recesses, of chair-legs having vertical tongues at their upper ends, said tongues fitting in the recesses and being so formed as to provide at their bases opposite side shoulders and outer shoulders, the side shoulders of each tongue supporting the lower edges of the side walls of the recesses and the outer shoulders the end walls of the recesses.

3. The combination with a horizontal flat chair-base provided upon its under side with a series of lateral independent recesses, each recess having opposite end walls and opposite side walls, and said base also provided with a post extending upwardly for a desired distance above the base, and for a slight distance below said base, the portion extending below the base forming the inner end walls of the lateral recesses, of chair-legs each of a sigmoidal form longitudinally, the lower curve being upward and the upper curve downward, said upper curve merging into a straight vertically-extending extremity, the edge of said vertically-extending extremity provided with a tongue, the tongues of the several legs fitting in the recesses, and being so formed as to provide at their bases opposite side shoulders and an outer shoulder, the side shoulders of each tongue supporting the lower edges of the side walls of the recesses, and the outer shoulders the end walls of the recesses.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MILES A. HANSON.

Witnesses:
A. L. MORSELL,
ANNA V. FAUST.