April 21, 1953 W. MICHALOWSKI 2,635,926

WELDER'S CHAIR

Filed Nov. 19, 1949

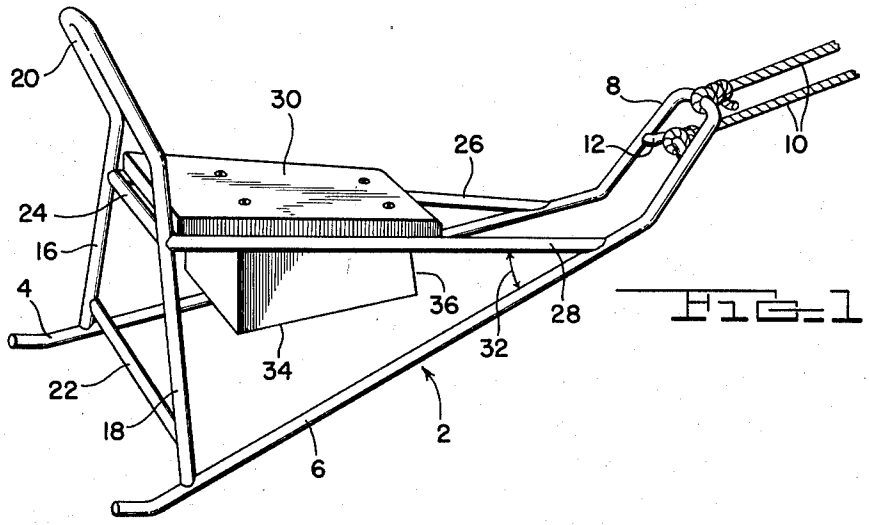


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

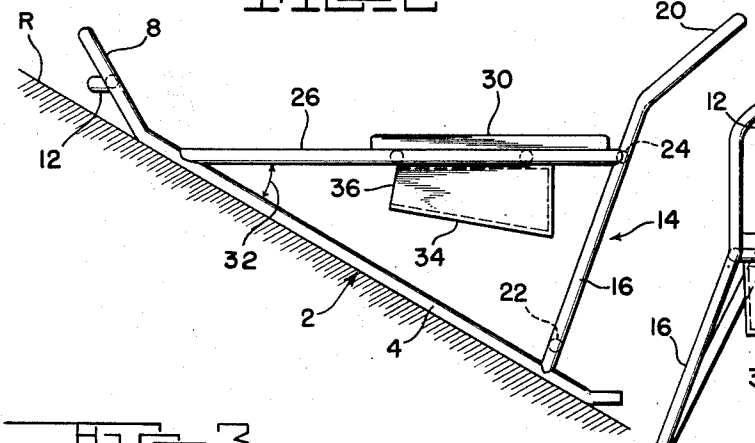


FIG. 3

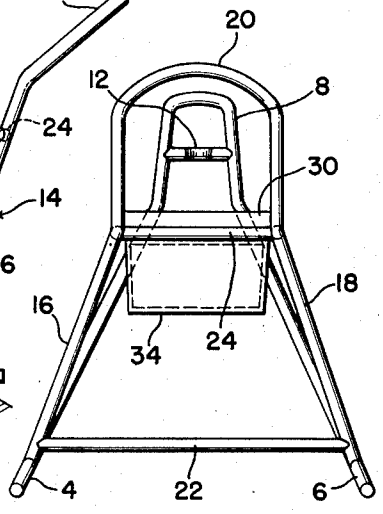
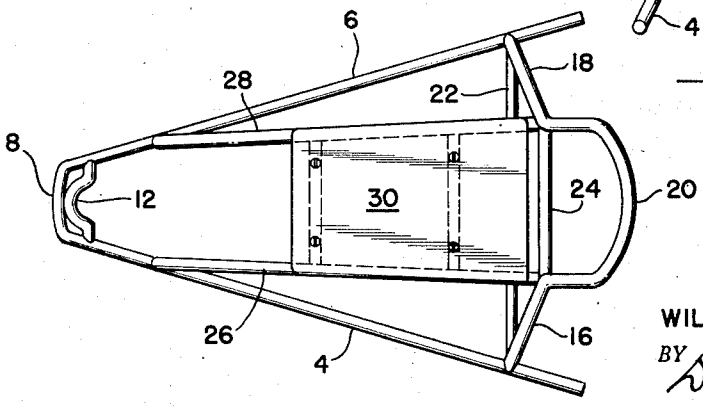


FIG. 4



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WELDER'S CHAIR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 304—20)

1

My invention relates to a chair, particularly to a safety chair for use on an inclined surface as in roofing operations and the like.

In construction and repair of sloped roofs, it has been the practice heretofore to work from a ladder resting on the roof decking and secured over the ridge of the roof or from some convenient point on the structure of the building. In such practice, the workman must work in a recumbent position on the ladder which is both awkward and uncomfortable, and limits the quality and quantity of his work. A ladder is difficult to maneuver and its use has proved particularly undesirable and hazardous for welding operations as are required in applying mill-type roofs wherein seams between adjacent roof sheets must be welded.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a chair adapted to support the workman in a more natural position whereby the work can be more comfortably and more safely performed.

Another object is to provide such a chair which is readily positioned, thus decreasing the effort necessary in rigging the working platform.

These and other objects will be made apparent from the following description when read in conjunction with the attached drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the chair of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same in working position;

Figure 3 is a top view; and

Figure 4 is an end view.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the reference numeral 2 indicates the base of the chair. The base is preferably made of a single length of pipe bent to provide two rearwardly diverging runners 4 and 6 connected at their forward end. The forward end of the base is preferably bent upwardly at 8 so that a supporting rope 10 can be attached thereto without scuffing or wedging the rope against the roof R. A tubular brace 12 extends between and is welded to the runners 4 and 6 at a point about midway of the upwardly bent forward ends thereof. The return strand of supporting rope is attached to the brace 12. The chair is provided with a tubular back portion 14 formed of a single length of pipe bent to provide two downwardly diverging legs 16 and 18. The lower ends of the legs 16 and 18 are welded to the rearward ends of runners 4 and 6, respectively. The top portion of the legs may be bent rearwardly and connected by means of the arcuate portion 20.

A tubular cross member 22 is welded to and extends between the legs 16 and 18 adjacent the lower ends thereof. A tubular cross member 24 is welded to and extends between the legs 16 and 18, intermediate the height thereof. A pair of tubular members 26 and 28 is provided for supporting a seat 30. The tubular members 26 and

2

28 extend from the legs 16 and 18, respectively, to the legs 4 and 6, respectively. The forward ends of the tubular members 26 and 28 are welded to the runners 4 and 6 adjacent the front ends thereof and the rearward ends of members 26 and 28 are welded to the legs 16 and 18 substantially at the height of the cross member 24. It will be noted that the base 2 is considerably wider at its rearward end than the seat 30 so that the center of gravity of the chair is low. Therefore, the chair is stable and will not tend to tilt. The angle 32 between the seat and the base is preferably about 30°, this angle being convenient for working on most roofs.

A sheet metal box 34 is fastened to the tubes 26 and 28 beneath the seat 30. The forward end 36 of the box 34 is left open so that the operator can reach welding rod or hand tools resting in said box.

In using the chair of the present invention, the supporting rope attached to the brace 12 at the forward end of the chair may be passed around a sheave, not shown, fastened at the ridge of the roof; and the other end of the rope can then be snubbed around and tied to the upwardly bent connecting portion 8 at the front end of runners 4 and 6. By manipulating this end of the rope the welder can raise or lower the chair as his work requires.

While I have shown and described a specific embodiment of my invention, I do not wish to be limited exactly thereto except as defined in the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

A chair comprising a pair of runners joined at their forward ends and diverging rearwardly, legs welded to and extending upwardly from the rearward end of each of said runners, said legs converging toward and being joined at their top ends to form a back portion of the chair, a cross member welded to and extending between the legs at a point intermediate the height thereof, a seat-supporting member welded to and extending from each leg of the back portion substantially at the height of said cross member to the adjacent runner and welded thereto adjacent the forward end thereof, and a seat fastened to said last mentioned members, said seat extending from the back portion to a point intermediate the length of the seat supporting members to form an unobstructed work-area ahead of said seat and between said runners.

WILLIAM MICHALOWSKI.

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