April 23, 1957 P. S. VOSBIKIAN ET AL 2,789,631

ARTICLE OF FURNITURE

Filed Oct. 8, 1952

Fig. 1.

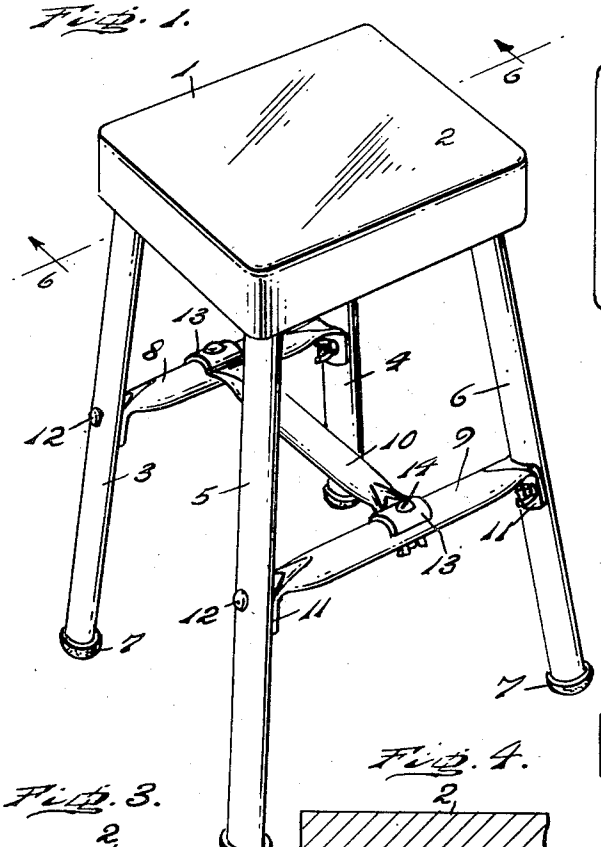


Fig. 2.

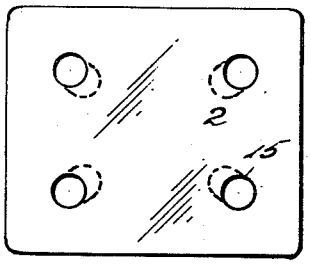


Fig. 5.

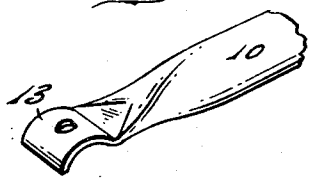


Fig. 6.

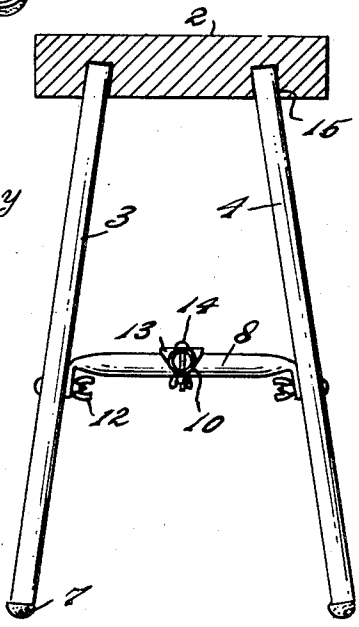


Fig. 4.

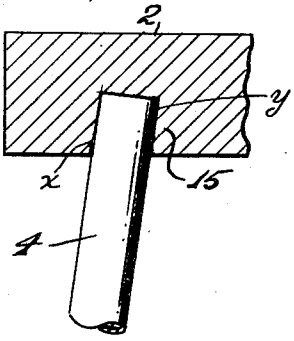
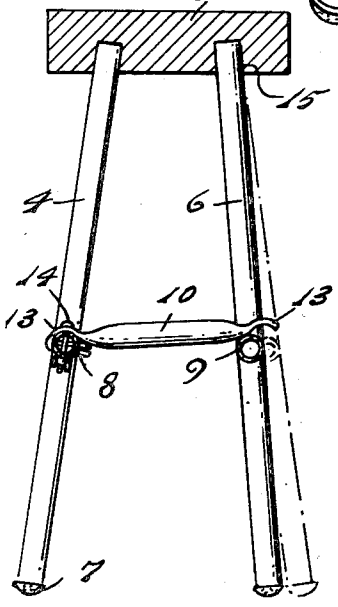


Fig. 3.



INVENTORS

Peter S. Vosbikian

Thomas S. Vosbikian

BY

Herbert S. Fairbanks

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,789,631 Patented Apr. 23, 1957

2,789,631

ARTICLE OF FURNITURE

Peter S. Vosbikian and Thomas S. Vosbikian, Melrose, Pa.

Application October 8, 1952, Serial No. 313,704

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—196)

The object of this invention is to devise an article of furniture which may be in the form of a stool, chair, table or bench and relates more particularly to a novel manner of securing the legs to a top by forming angle holes in the top and stretcher cross bars maintaining the legs in expanded or stretched condition without the use of additional parts such as nails or wedges, or by gluing.

By such construction, the parts can readily be assembled and taken apart by unskilled labor and the component parts can be shipped in a knockdown condition to be assembled by the ultimate purchaser with a saving in manufacture and shipping costs.

With the foregoing and other objects in view as will hereinafter clearly appear, our invention comprehends a novel article of furniture having a top and legs, the top being provided with angle holes to receive the legs, and the legs being maintained in a stretched or expanded condition in two directions by stretcher cross bars.

For the purpose of illustrating the invention, we have shown in the accompanying drawings a preferred embodiment of it which we have found in practice to give satisfactory and reliable results. It is, however, to be understood that the exact arrangement and organization of the instrumentalities can be varied within the scope of the appended claim.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an article of furniture embodying our invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of a top or seat for the article of furniture.

Figure 3 is a transverse section through the top and stretcher cross bars.

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional detail showing an angle hole and leg.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a portion of a stretcher cross bar.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings:

For purpose of illustration, the article of furniture has been shown in the form of a stool 1, having a top or seat 2 and two pair of legs 3, 4, 5 and 6. These legs are preferably of metal such as aluminum or its alloys in tubular form and are closed at the bottom by ground contacting cushioning members such as the cups 7 shown.

One pair of legs 3 and 4 are connected by a stretcher cross bar 8, and the other pair of legs 5 and 6 are connected by a stretcher cross bar 9. The cross bars 8 and 9 are connected by a stretcher cross bar 10. Since the cross bars 8 and 9 are of the same construction, a description of one will suffice for both. Each cross bar 8 or 9 is flattened at opposite ends at an angle and shaped to form curved bearing portions 11 to engage the rounded legs, and such bearing portions and the legs are apertured to receive fastening devices 12 such as the

bolts and thumb nuts illustrated. The cross bar 10 is flattened at its ends to form curved bearing portions 13 and such bearing portions and the cross bars 8 and 9 are apertured to receive the fastening devices 14 such as the bolts and nuts shown.

Angle holes 15 open through the bottom face of the top and incline inwardly and upwardly towards the center portion of the top, see Figures 2 and 4.

The legs have a working or loose fit in the holes 15. The distance between the end apertures of the cross bars 8 and 9 is greater than the normal distance between the legs of their pairs, and the distance between the end apertures of the cross bar 10 is greater than the normal distance between the cross bars 8 and 9, thus the legs are expanded or stretched in two directions at right angle to a horizontal plane through the holes. When a pair of legs have been inserted into their holes and a stretcher cross bar secured to them which is of greater length than the distance between the legs, the legs of such pair are expanded or stretched apart thus causing opposite sides of the leg portions within the holes to be tightly pressed against juxtaposed portions of the walls of the holes. When the cross bar 10 is assembled, the legs of the pairs are expanded in a direction at right angles to the direction of expansion of the individual legs of a pair.

It will thus be clear that the legs cannot become loose or removed from the top when maintained in the above manner in a stretched or expanded condition without breaking away the portions of the top at the holes which are at the inner sides of the leg portions within the holes.

When the component parts are assembled and the legs are maintained in an expanded position, the legs are pressed tightly against the wall of an angle hole at x and y as shown in Figure 4.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

An article of furniture, comprising a seat having angle holes opening through its bottom and extending inwardly and upwardly towards the center of the seat, tubular legs arranged in pairs with their upper ends having a loose fit in the angle holes, a stretcher bar for each pair of legs, and a cross stretcher bar connecting the pairs of stretcher bars and stretching the legs in a direction at right angles to their first stretch and causing inner top edge walls of the legs and the outer walls of the legs where the holes open through the bottom of the seat to indent into and compress the side walls of the holes at such locations to lock the legs with the seat, the inner wall of a leg between its top portion indented into the seat and the bottom of the seat being out of contact with the juxtaposed wall of the angle hole, and the outer wall of a leg between the portion indented into the seat at the bottom portion of the angle hole and the top of the leg being out of contact with the juxtaposed wall of such angle hole.

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