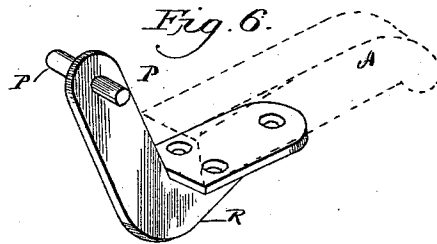
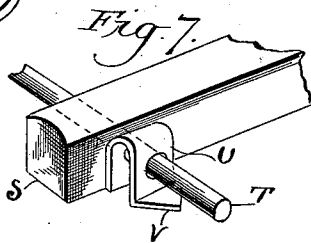
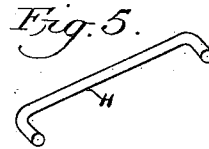
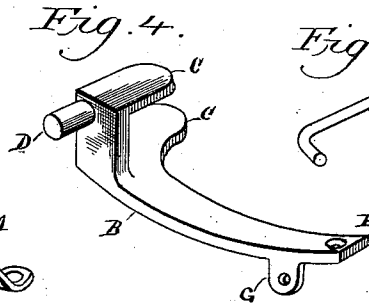
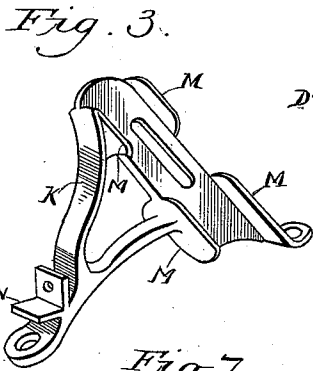
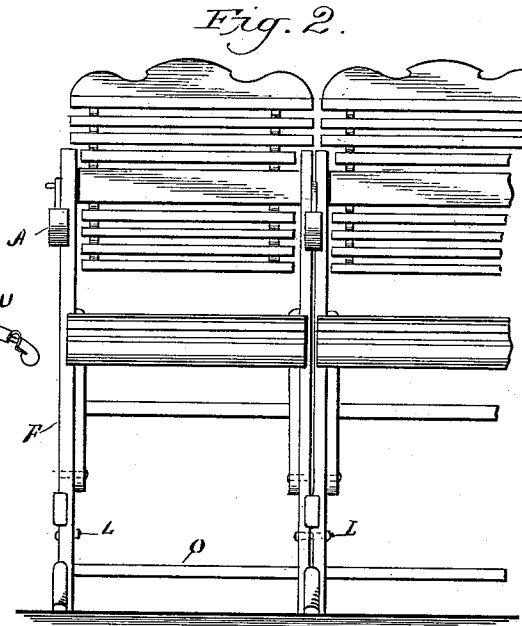
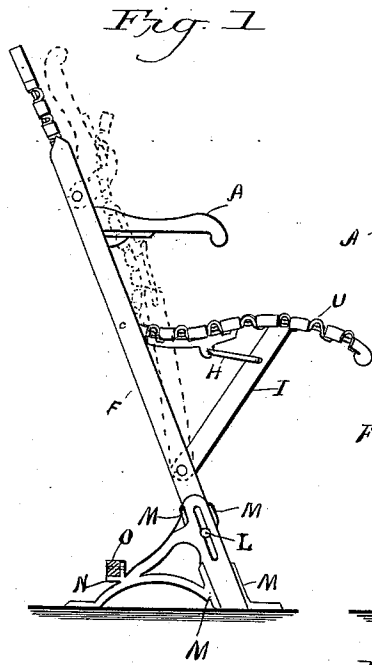


(No Model.)

E. J. SMITH.  
CHAIR.

No. 540,699.

Patented June 11, 1895.



Witnesses

*L. O. Reynolds*

Inventor

*Edridge J. Smith*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELDRIDGE J. SMITH, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,699, dated June 11, 1895.

Application filed May 8, 1894. Serial No. 610,523. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELDRIDGE J. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in chairs or settees so constructed that they may be used singly, in pairs, or, any desired number of seats can be fastened together by a simple method, and the chairs so interlocked in seating a hall or opera house can easily be placed in a circle at whatever radius that may be desired.

The construction of the fabric forming the seat and back of my improved chair is, in some respects, similar to what is claimed in the several patents for chairs that have already been allowed me, but there are some important improvements that are novel and important in the construction of my improved chair as will appear in the following drawings and specification.

An important and valuable factor of my invention is the cheapness and ease with which the chair can be constructed, at the same time combining graceful and attractive appearance and stability. It will be observed that the framework and the standards or legs of the chair are all straight lines, thereby lessening the liability of breakage from cross grain woods and saving in lumber and milling.

In Figure 1 of the drawings a side elevation of the chair is represented. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a metallic base forming the feet of a chair. Fig. 4 is a metallic casting designed to aid in forming a hinge for the chair-seat. Fig. 5 is a connecting-wire securing the seat and legs of the chair. Fig. 6 is a metallic arm attachment, with the dotted lines showing the arms of the chair secured thereto. Fig. 7 is a section of a seat-slat and a portion of a securing-wire and showing the position of the metallic U-shaped clip, the function of which is to separate the slats forming the seat and back of a chair.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 represents

a side view of a chair with the arms A of the chair in a normal position while the dotted lines represent the position of the chair, seat, 55 and arms when tilted upward.

Fig. 4 represents a metallic casting provided with parallel lugs C and lugs or pintles D. Each end of the rear slat of the chair seat is secured between the parallel lugs C. The 60 front end of the metallic piece B is secured to the chair seat by a screw at E. The pintle D fits into the standard F thus providing a very easy and strong device to support the seat of the chair, and so arranged that it can 65 be easily tilted upward.

G is an ear on the under side of the metallic hinge plate B with a perforation to receive one end of the connecting wire H, shown in Fig. 5, and the other end of the said wire is 70 secured to the brace I.

The metallic base of the chair is plainly shown in Fig. 3.

The standard F or legs of the chair are secured to the base in the following manner, 75 namely: A bolt at L, in Fig. 2, passes through the slot in the base and draws the standard closely between the lips M of the metallic base, shown in Fig. 3, and at the same time interlocks the chairs together. These lips M are 80 inclined to correspond with the position of the standards F or legs of the chair so that the pressure from the bolts L hold the legs or standards firmly between them as can be readily seen. On the rear side of the metallic base are 85 the brackets N to which the rail O is attached. This rail is useful as a foot rest as well as an additional brace for the metallic base of the chairs. The metallic bases K can be made with a sufficient spread so as to render it un- 90 necessary to fasten them to the floor; or if made narrow, perforations can be made in their feet so as to use screws to fasten to the floor.

In Fig. 6 the lugs or pintles P project from 95 the top of an L-shaped metallic piece R to which the arm A is secured and are made to fit into sockets bored in the sides of the standards F and are so held securely. The arm can be tilted upward easily and when in its normal position is held in place by the shoulders 100 of the arm resting upon the standard.

Fig. 7 represents a section of a chair slat and supporting wire T with metallic clip U,

the function of which is to keep the slats forming the chair seat and back separated at equal distances one from the other. The walls of the metallic clip are perforated to admit the seat wire T to be passed through it and the slat S. On the lower side of the clip, a lip V extends outwardly at right angles so as to fit snugly to the under side of the slat S, thus keeping it in place and preventing it from turning.

It will be noted that the metallic castings employed in constructing chairs according to my invention, are each made, preferably, so as to be used in duplicate, that is, one casting being employed and serving as a support for two chair standards, as in the case of the metallic base bracket, as shown in detail in Fig. 3, and in use in Fig. 2, where it is placed between the two standards F of two separate chairs. It will be seen that in constructing the base in this manner, it is provided upon each side with laterally projecting lips M that slightly inclose the standards.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A metallic base or support for chair standards, consisting of an inclined bracket provided at its lower portion, with apertured flanges whereby said base may be secured to a floor or the like, flanges projecting laterally from each side of the body-portion of the bracket and adapted to partially inclose a chair standard on each side thereof, an elongated slot formed in the body-portion of the bracket, a right-angled foot-rail bracket

formed integral with the rear portion of said base and an aperture in one wall of said angular bracket, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a chair or settee, the combination with the metallic base brackets provided with laterally projecting flanges on each side thereof, a standard secured to each side of said brackets and partially inclosed by the flanges, a seat pivotally connected to the standards by means of brackets B, provided with parallel lips C adapted to support the rear portion of the seat, a downwardly extending lug G, on each bracket, a brace I, pivoted to the chair standard and adapted to support the forward portion of the seat, a rod H, connecting said lug and standard, an arm bracket loosely journaled between each pair of standards, and an arm rest secured to said arm brackets, substantially as described.

3. In a chair seat, the combination with the slats S, having perforations passing transversely therethrough—a wire T passing through said perforations, and spring-clips U located between each of said slats and held in place by the wire, the ends of said clips being bent laterally and located upon the under sides of the slats, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

ELDRIDGE J. SMITH.

Witnesses:

CHAS. W. BLACKWOOD,  
UPTON B. EDMONSTON.