M. E. STOCKWELL.

FURNITURE CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1907. RENEWED DEC. 6, 1909.

950,194. Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Fig. 5.

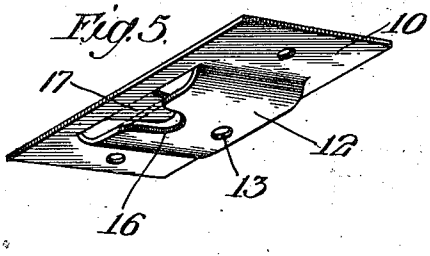


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

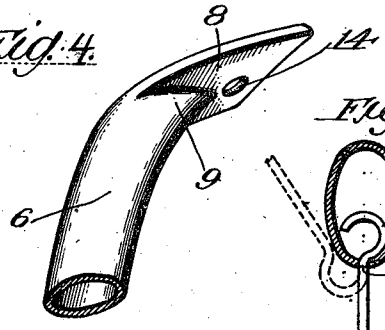


Fig. 3.

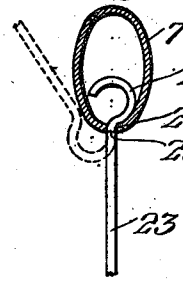
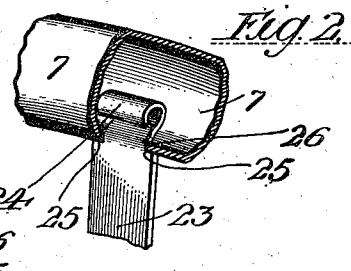


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILLARD E. STOCKWELL, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO MURRAY SHOW CASE AND FIXTURE COMPANY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

FURNITURE CONSTRUCTION.

950,194. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Application filed June 17, 1907, Serial No. 379,307. Renewed December 6, 1909. Serial No. 531,692.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILLARD E. STOCKWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Furniture Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in metallic furniture, as chairs, tables, stools, and it more particularly relates to improvements in a construction which is illustrated and described in my patent entitled "furniture" #749,709 issued January 12, 1904, and an object thereof is to provide a furniture construction especially adapted to the class of furniture herein noted which may be readily set up and taken apart.

A further object is to provide novel forms of leg and slat construction whereby a great strength and solidity is obtained.

I accomplish these objects by means of the device described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1:—is a side elevation of my improved construction as embodied in a chair. Fig. 2:—is a detail prospective view of the upper end of the back slat of the chair showing its connection to the back frame. Fig. 3:—is a vertical cross section of the back frame of the chair showing the method of inserting the back slats into the back frame. Fig. 4:—is a detail prospective view of the upper end of one of the legs. Fig. 5:—is a prospective view of a bearing plate for the legs and back frame.

Referring to the drawings in which I have illustrated my invention as embodied in a chair construction, Fig. 1 designates a chair seat of usual construction to which are attached legs 6 and back frame 7 as will be hereafter described. Legs 6 are flattened at their upper end 8 as is shown more clearly in Fig. 4, the body part of the legs being formed of oval tubing and having a strengthening rib 9 projecting upon the flattened end 8 and thereby forming a brace which prevents the flattened end from being broken away from the leg. Bearing plates 10 are provided for legs 6 which are adapted to be secured to the under side of chair seat 5 by screws 11 and which hold the upper ends of the legs detachably secured thereto. Bearing plates 10 are stamped preferably out of sheet metal with a raised portion 12 under which flattened end 8 of a leg is adapted to fit. A hole 13 is provided in raised portion 12 and a corresponding hole 14 in flattened end 8 through which screw 15 is adapted to pass into the under face of seat 5 and thus hold the leg securely in place in the bearing plate. A recess 16 is cut into raised portion 12 in which rib 9 is adapted to snugly fit and thus hold the leg from any lateral movement. The portion 17 which is stamped out of recess 16 is left on the body portion of the bearing plate and forms a bearing for the upper face of flattened end 8.

It will be observed that it is only necessary to remove screws 15 in order to take the leg off the chair seat as these screws are the only ones which hold the legs in engagement with the seat. It will further be noted that the legs are substantially secured to the chair seat in a manner which prevents their being misplaced in any way. Horizontal braces 18 are provided to hold the lower ends of the legs in a rigid position and feet 19 are also provided to prevent the metallic tubing of the legs from coming in contact with the surface upon which the chair rests.

Back frame 7 is provided with bearing plates 20 by means of which it is secured to the under side of chair seat 5 and which are similar to bearing plates 10 with the exception that no recess is formed and that consequently there is no bearing as in bearing plate 10. The construction of bearing plate 20 is indicated in dotted lines on Fig. 5. Screws 21 are provided placed similarly to screws 15 and which hold back frame 7 securely in position in bearing plate 20, the lower end of back frame 7 being flattened as at 22 to pass into the bearing plate. Back slats 23 are rigidly secured to the under face of seat 5 by screws 24, the slats being turned at right angles to pass under the seat. The upper end of the slats are provided with curved portions 24 which are adapted to fit into the oval tubing of back frame 7. I have illustrated and described a similar construction in my former patent herein before referred to in which curved portion 24 fits against the upper side of back frame 7, means being provided to keep the slat from slipping outwardly. The present invention embodies an improvement over that construction in that the curved portion 24 is adapted to fit against the lower part of the

tubing of which back frame 7 is formed, means being provided to prevent the slat from slipping inwardly. This means comprises shoulders 25 on the slats in conjunction with a hole 26 just large enough to allow the inward passage of the reduced upper end of the slat which forms curved portion 24. In dotted lines in Fig. 3 I have indicated the mode of insertion and removal of slat 23 to and from back frame 7. In order to accomplish the indicated operation it is only necessary to remove screws 24 which hold the lower end of slat 23 to seat 5 when the slats may be turned upwardly as indicated and removed from the back frame.

It will be observed that I have provided a furniture construction particularly adapted to chairs, stools and the like, and which provides ready means for the dismemberment of the same without in any way injuring the solidity of the furniture by being repeatedly taken apart and set up again. It will be further noted that this construction provides for great solidity and strength in addition to its adaptability to be quickly taken apart and set up. Further I have provided a leg construction and a bearing plate therefor which is extremely strong and rigid and precludes all possibility of the legs being detached from the chair seat in any manner.

I do not limit myself to the particular adaptation of my invention as illustrated in the accompanying drawings as the construction illustrated and explained is equally adaptable to stools, tables, benches and the like without any departure from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. In a furniture construction the combination of a leg formed of metallic tubing and provided with an upper flattened end, said metallic tubing projecting outwardly onto said flattened end so as to form a bracing rib thereon, a bearing plate adapted to be secured to the furniture frame, said bearing plate being stamped out of sheet metal with a raised portion under which said flattened end of the leg is adapted to fit, said raised portion being provided with a recess for the reception of the bracing rib on said leg, and means to hold said leg in engagement with said bearing plate.

2. In a chair construction a seat member, a back frame secured to said seat member, a back slat secured to said seat member at its lower end and provided on its upper end with a curved portion adapted to fit into the upper portion of said back frame, and a shoulder on said slat adapted to contact with said back frame to prevent the further entrance of said curved portion into said back frame.

3. In a chair construction, a back frame constructed of oval tubing and having apertures therein, back slats having curved upper ends adapted to enter the apertures in said tubing, said upper ends being reduced in cross section to present shoulders on said back slats adapted to contact with the back frame adjacent said apertures.

4. In a furniture construction, a leg formed of tubing of oval cross-section; the end of said tubing being flattened at an angle to the longitudinal axis of the tubing, said flattened portion extending from the tubing in a direction parallel to the major axis of the cross-section oval of the tubing, and the portion of the tubing at one of the ends of the major axis extending over and onto the flattened portion.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 6th day of June, 1907.

MILLARD E. STOCKWELL.

Witnesses:

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