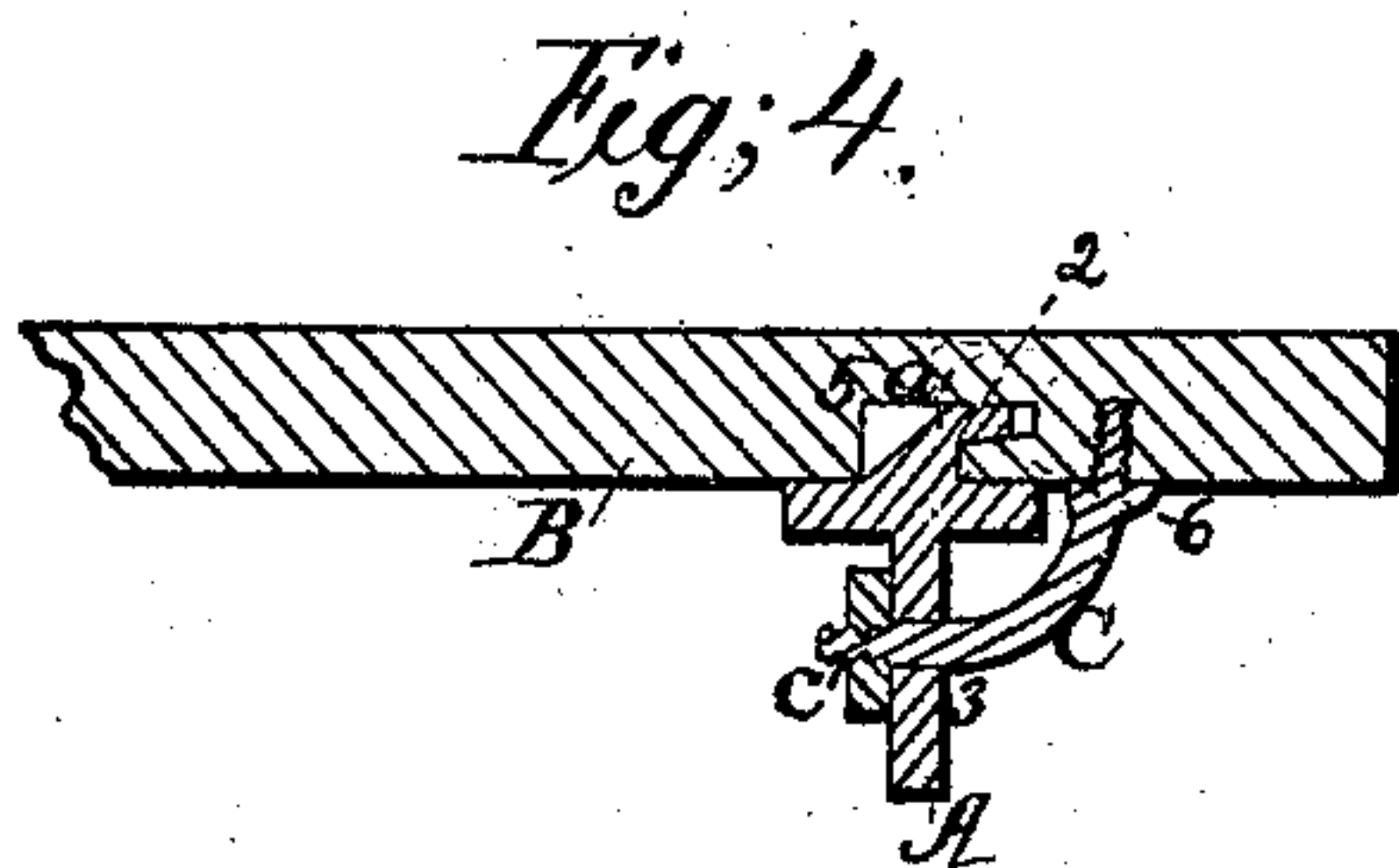
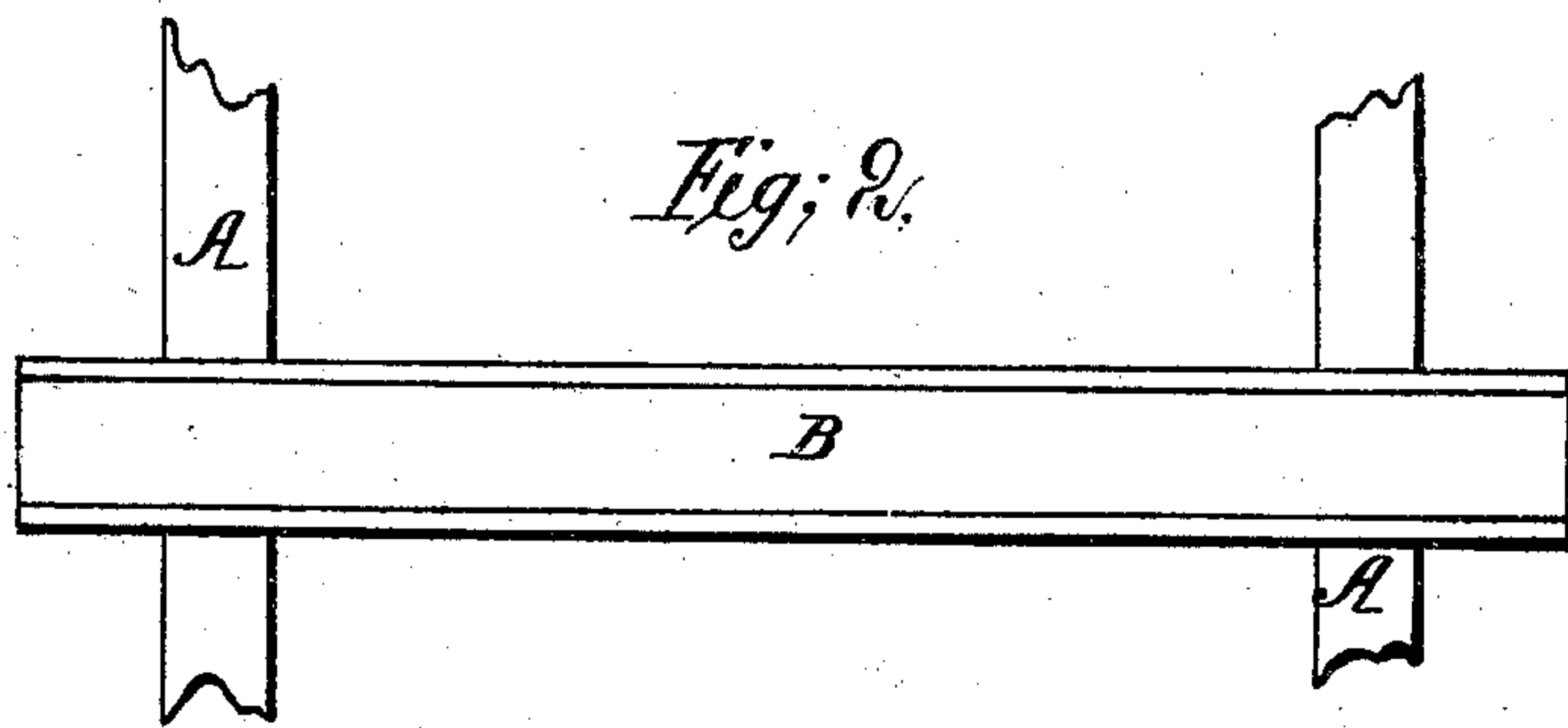
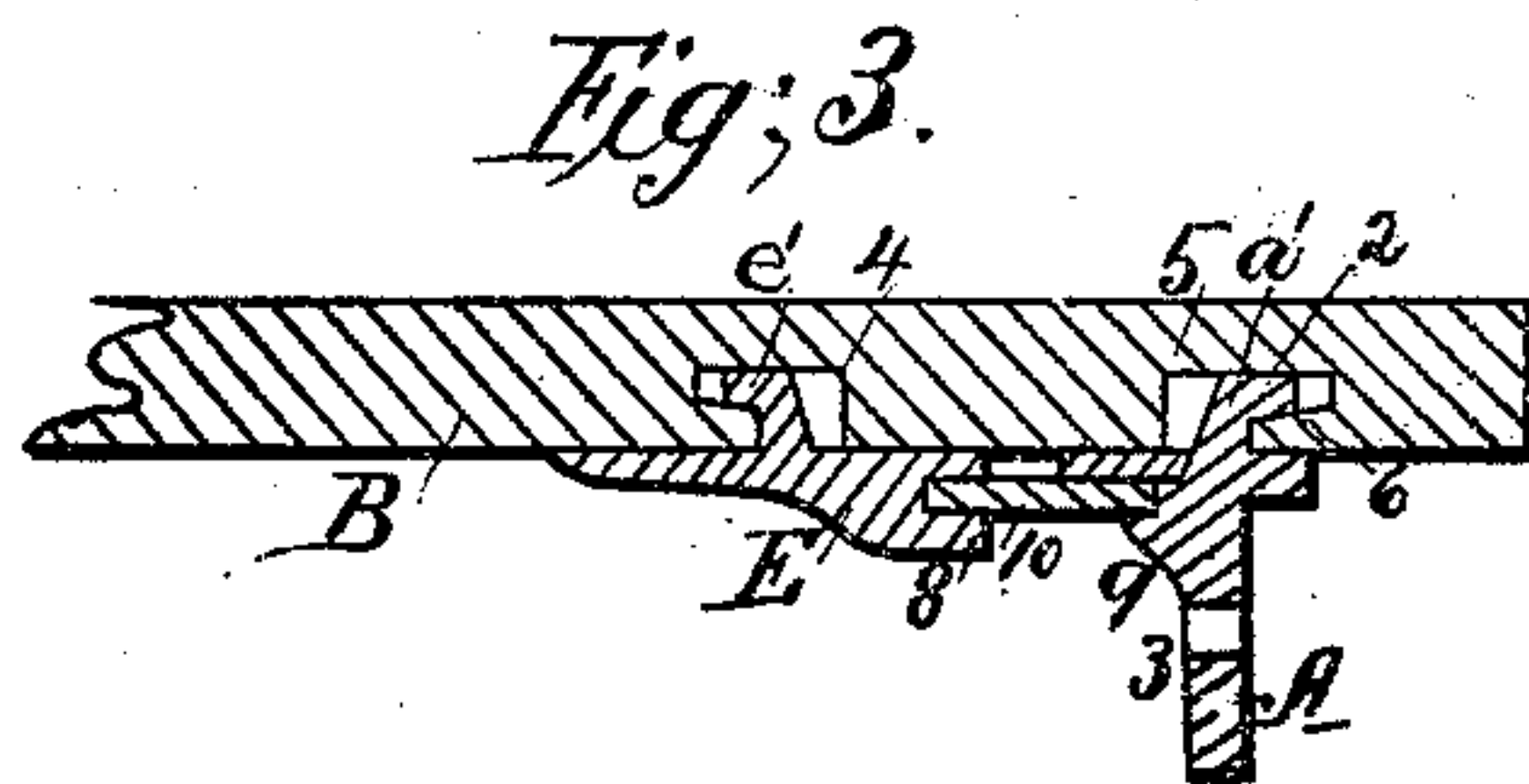
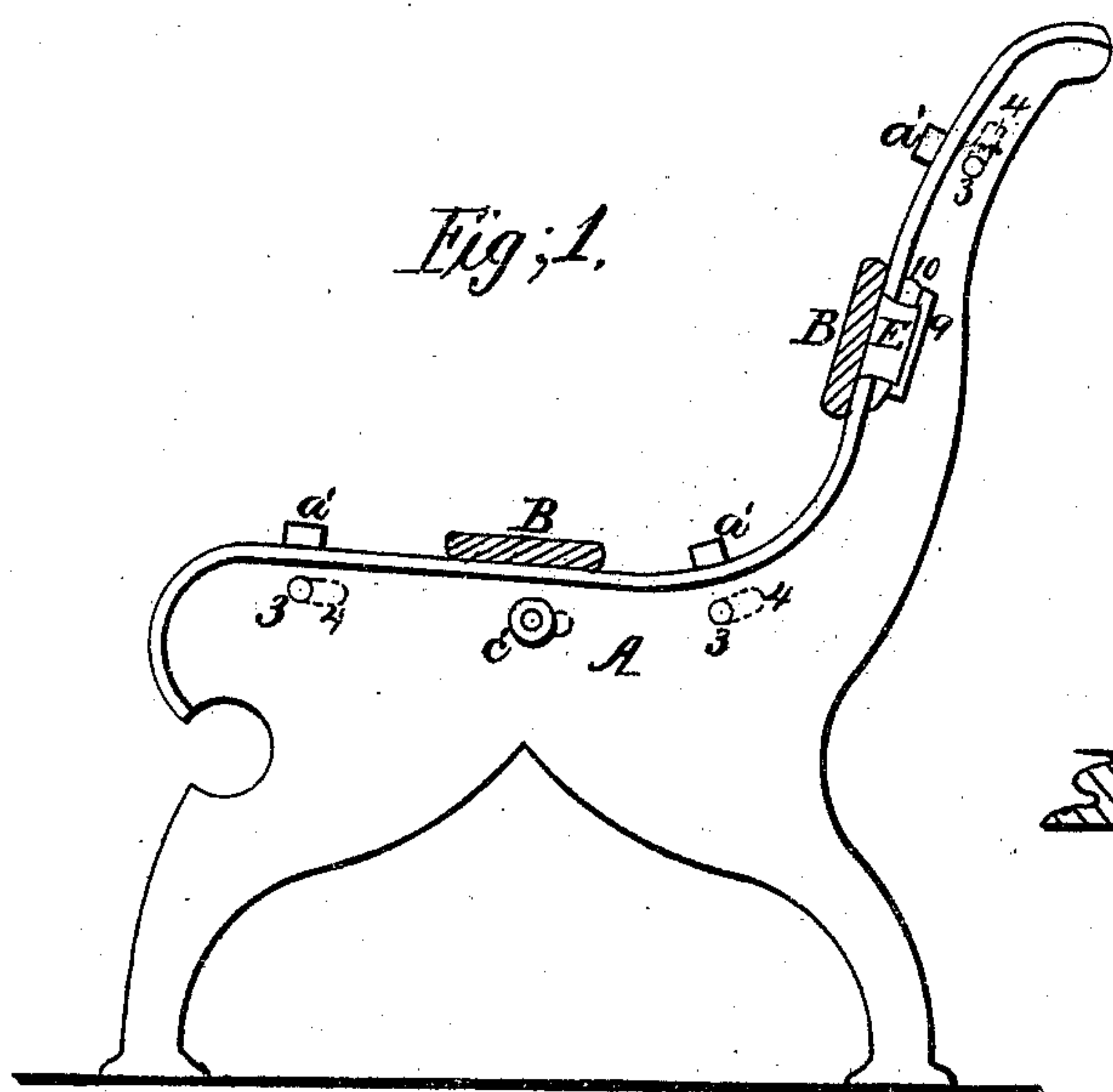


T. J. Glase,

Settee Frame.

No. 86,644.

Patented Feb. 9. 1869.



Witnesses;  
Benjamin  
Ab. H. Morison

Inventor;  
Thos. J. Close



# United States Patent Office.

THOMAS J. CLOSE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 86,644, dated February 9, 1869.

## IMPROVED SETTEE-FRAME.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. CLOSE, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Settees; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Letters Patent, No. 80,528, dated the 28th day of July, 1868, were granted to me for an "improved settee," consisting of "slats," secured in a certain peculiar manner to the "frame."

The object of my present invention is not only to avoid the "expense of screws, drilling, and counter-sinking," mentioned in the specification of said patent, but to still further facilitate the construction, and increase the strength, stability, and durability of the connections between the slats and the frame.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my present invention, I will proceed to describe its construction, referring to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an inside elevation of one of the two end frames of a settee, showing also two of the usual slats applied thereto;

Figure 2, a plan view of a slat, with a section of each of the two end frames to which the slat is applied; and

Figures 3 and 4, vertical sections, showing the manner of securing the slats to the frames.

Like letters and numbers of reference indicate the same parts when in the different figures.

The parts which constitute the two end frames, A A, of the settee, are of cast-iron, and have the portions upon which the wooden slats, B, are secured, cast in the well-known ribbed, or T-form, in their transverse sections, but instead of making "dovetail oblique mortises" in the upper or face side, leaving a "lug" between each, and "an oval boss" in their respective centres, as in my said former invention, I make the said upper or face side of each of the two frames A flat, or even, with the exception only of a central series of perpendicular projections, *a'*, each of which is nearly semi-circular in its transverse section, of about two-thirds of the thickness of the slats B in height or length, and with a flanged projection, 2, around the curved side of its upper end, the said projection 2 being sloped on its under side, toward its outer edge, or the outer side of the end frame A, as represented in figs. 3 and 4.

Directly beneath the said projections *a'*, a hole, 3, is made through the back-strengthening rib of the frame A, and also a recess or groove, (see dotted lines,) 4, leading along into said hole. (See fig. 1.)

Near each end of the slats B, there is a capacious hole, 5, bored in the under side, of sufficient diameter and depth to readily receive within it the projection *a'* on the frame A, when the said slat is laid over it, upon the said frame, and to allow, also, about half an

inch, or more, longitudinal motion in the said slat so applied.

This hole 5 has its bottom end under-cut toward its end of the slat, so as to produce an inclined bearing, 6, for the sloping under side of the projecting flange 2 to bear upon, (see fig. 4,) and thus draw the slat B down firmly upon the frame A, when the said slat is moved longitudinally for the purpose, as will be described.

Near the undercut side of the hole 5, a curved metallic stay or tie-bolt, C, is screwed into the under side of B, so that its free end can be turned round and entered into its opposite hole 3 in the back rib of the frame A, and then a screw-nut, *c'*, applied and screwed up, so as to press the flange 2 into the undercut of the hole 5, and thus keep the slat firmly down upon the frame A. (See figs. 1 and 4.)

The projections *a'* and holes 3 of the frame A, are paired together, and the pairs made at such distances apart, along the respective frames, as the distances apart or the intended widths of any of the slats B may require.

Each of those slats which are to be applied in putting the different parts of the settee together, is laid with its undercut hole 5 over its respective projection *a'*, and then slipped longitudinally, so as to cause the flanges 2 to enter upon the planes 6, the tie C being turned at the same time, so as to cause it to enter into the hole 3, and, finally, the nut *c'* applied to the tie, and screwed up against the frame, so as to tighten the slat and frame together, as represented in fig. 4.

For the purpose of preventing any diagonal movements in the settee in use, and avoiding the necessity heretofore of applying the usual diagonal tie-rods or bracing-bars for the purpose, I make another like undercut hole 7, near the hole 5, in each end of two or more of the slats B, but with its undercut in the opposite side of the said hole, and apply a small plate, E, of iron, cast with a groove, 8, in its inner end, and a flanged projection, *e'*, on its upper side, like the flanged projection *a'* on the frame A, before described.

I also cast a cleat or stud, 9, on the inner side of the frame A, so as to produce a groove, which will correspond with the groove 8 in the plate E, when the latter is applied, and drive a key-wedge, 10, into the two grooves, (see fig. 3,) and thus force the flange of the projection *e'* into the undercut of hole 7, and so cause the wedge 10 to serve as an extended shoulder, between the slat B and the frame A, which effectually prevents any diagonal motion in the settee, and dispenses with the stay C and nut *c'* for said slat.

In fig. 1, the bracing-plate, key, and cleat, are applied to a slat on the back of the settee, but it is intended that not less than two should be applied, one at the back, and one on the seat.

By means of my herein-described improvement in



settees, the article is rendered much more strong, stiff, and substantial, while it costs less in original construction than either of the old modes of construction, and is, moreover, not so liable to get out of order, or rickety in use.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is confined to the following, viz:

1. The flanged projection *a'* on the flat even surface of the frame A, as described, in combination with the undercut hole 5 in the slat B, the hole 3, and the stay or tie-bolt C, with its screw-nut *c'*, the said devices being constructed and arranged to operate substan-

tially as described and set forth, for the purpose specified.

2. The plate E, with its flanged projection *e'* thereon, in combination with the undercut hole 7 in the slat B, the cleat 9 on the frame A, and the key-wedge 10, the said devices being constructed and arranged to operate together, substantially as set forth and described, for the purpose specified.

THOS. J. CLOSE.

Witnesses:

BENJ. MORISON,  
WM. H. MORISON.