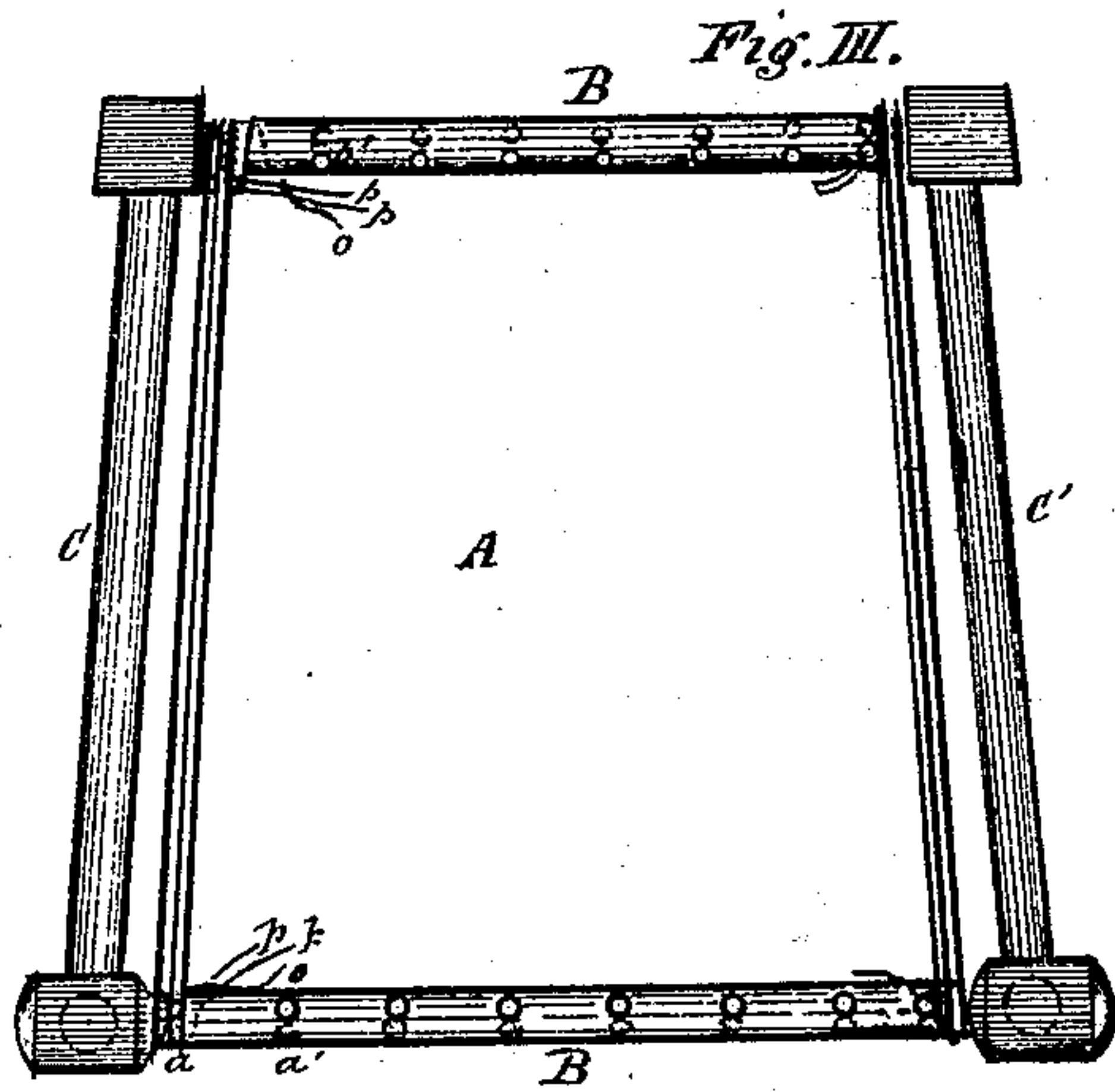
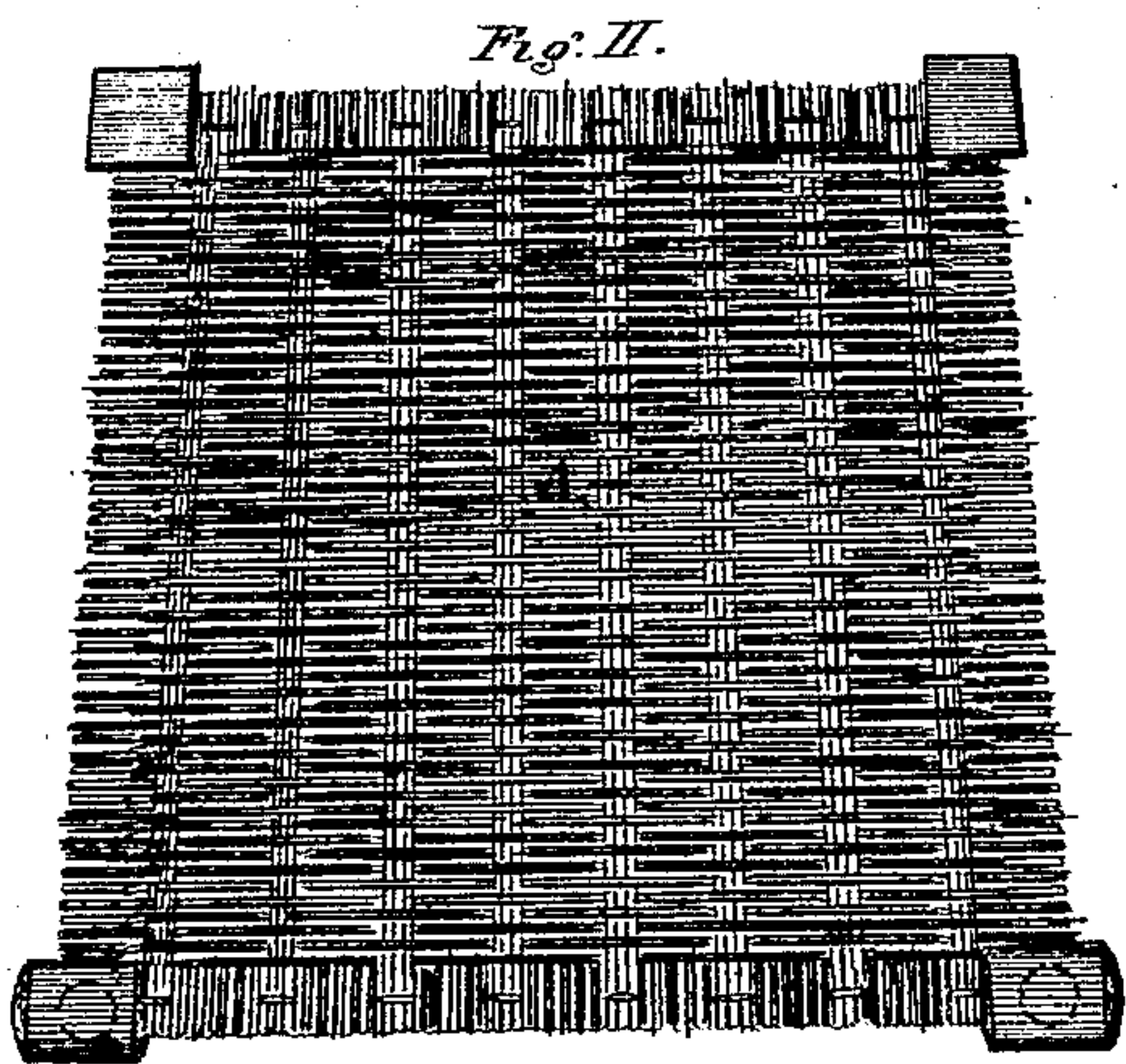
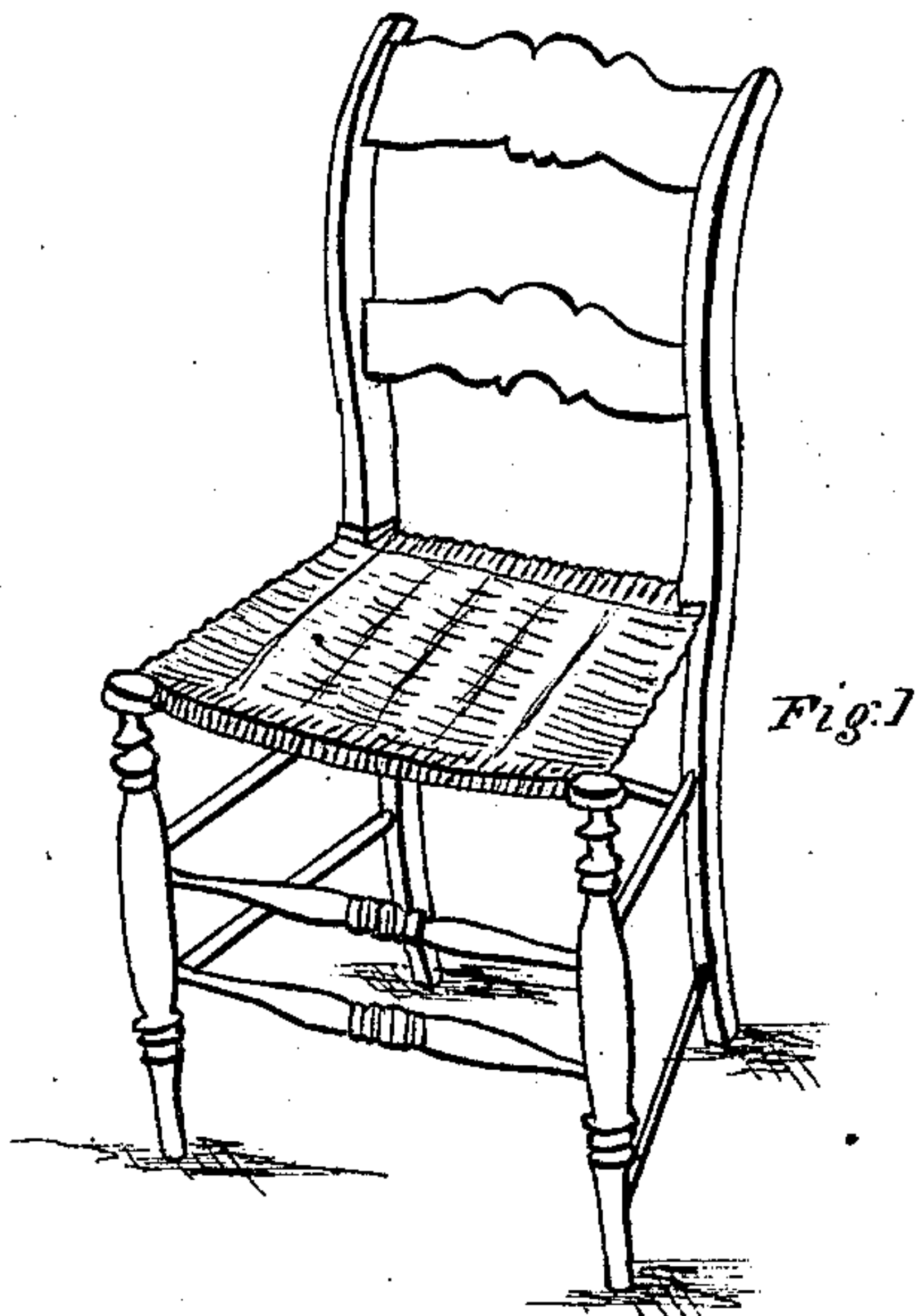


W. G. Bulgin,

Chair Seat.

No. 103973

Patented June 7. 1870.



Witnesses.

John S. Thomson

Joseph Coady

Inventor.

William G. Bulgin.

by his attorneys -

C. Rogers & Co.



# United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM G. BULGIN, OF VIENNA, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 103,973, dated June 7, 1870.

## IMPROVED CHAIR-SEAT.

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, WILLIAM G. BULGIN, of the town of Vienna, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of my invention is to construct a neat, cheap, and durable chair-bottom or seat, of the inner portion of rattan cane, by a novel and peculiar method of weaving the same, and in such a manner that the seat or bottom can be made as a "knock-down bottom" before the chair is put together, by which means they can be more easily packed for transportation, and at a great reduction in the cost of freight, while, at the same time, a seat thus constructed can be used for replacing an ordinary cane-seat when worn out.

The nature of this invention consists in making the seat or bottom of a chair from the inner portion of rattan cane, known to the trade as "split cane," which is very cheap, by a novel and peculiar method of weaving the same, as hereinafter described, so that the rounds or rims upon which it is used may be turned in an ordinary lathe, by which means a considerable saving is effected in the cost of manufacture.

It also consists in constructing the seat or bottom, detached or separate from the other parts of the chair, and before they are put together, by which means the chairs may be more easily packed for transportation, and a great saving in the cost of freight is effected.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

Figure I represents a perspective view of my improved chair.

Figure II is a plan view of the seat or bottom.

Figure III is a plan view of the seat or bottom, partially finished, to show the method of weaving the cane.

A may represent the seat or bottom of the chair.

B, B', C, and C' are the rounds or rims, which, in my invention, may be made by turning the same in an ordinary lathe, by which means a large saving is effected in the cost of manufacture.

The rounds or rims B B' are pierced, at suitable intervals, with holes or perforations, *a a'* and *b b'*, of convenient diameter, through which the strands of cane are passed in weaving the seat. These perforations are made at an angle or inclination of about forty-five degrees with the plane of the bottom, and are for the purpose of changing the direction of the strands.

To weave the seat, I first take one or more strands,

*o*, of the cane, the end of which I insert through the perforations *a*, from the uppermost side of the rim B, leaving an inch or more to project from the said perforation, and on the underside of the said rim.

I then pass the strand inside of and underneath the rim B, and over the top of the same, and carry it across to the rim B', and hold it there tightly. I then take one or more strands, *p*, the end of which I insert through the perforation *b*, from the under side of the rim B', leaving a portion of its end to project from the perforation and on the upper and inner side of the rim B', and pass the strand over the top of the said rim and across to the rim B alongside of and close to the strand *o*, after which I wind the said strand *p* several times around the rim B and over the projecting ends of the strand *o*, until the perforation *a'* is reached, through which I pass the strand *p*, thereby changing its direction, and then carry it over to the rim B' close to the perforation *b'*.

I then take the other strand, *o*, and wind it several times around the rim B', until the perforation *b'* is reached, through which I pass the said strand, and then carry it across to the rim B alongside of and close to the strand *p*, and wind it around the rim B until the next perforation is reached, through which it is passed, as before.

This operation is repeated with the strands *o* and *p*, alternately, until the side or rim C is reached. These strands, already mentioned, form the warp. The woof is formed by passing a strand transversely backward and forward between the rims C and C', and alternately over and underneath the strands which form the warp.

A chair-bottom constructed after the manner and of the material above mentioned is very neat, cheap, and durable, and it will be seen that round rims can be employed, which may be made by machinery at but little expense.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A knock-down chair-seat or bottom, when made of the inner portion of rattan cane, in the manner substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The round rims B B' and C C', the former provided with holes or perforations for receiving the strands, in combination with the seat A, made of the inner portion of rattan cane, by the method herein described, for the purposes set forth.

WM. G. BULGIN.

Witnesses:

JESSE HOWARD LORD,  
JOHN S. THORNTON.