F. W. MALLETT.

School and Hall Seat.

No. 215,642. Patented May 20, 1879.

Fig. 1.

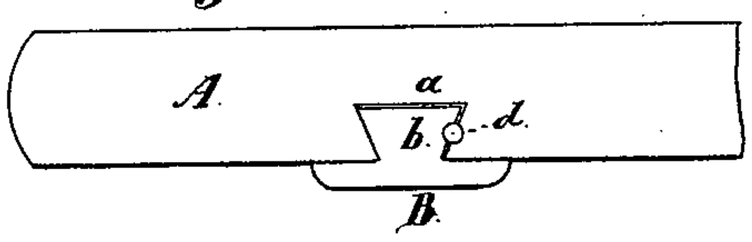
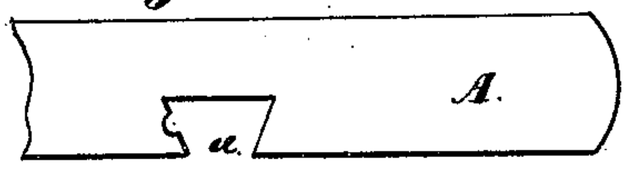


Fig. 2



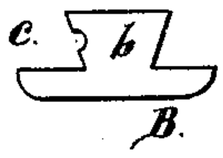


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

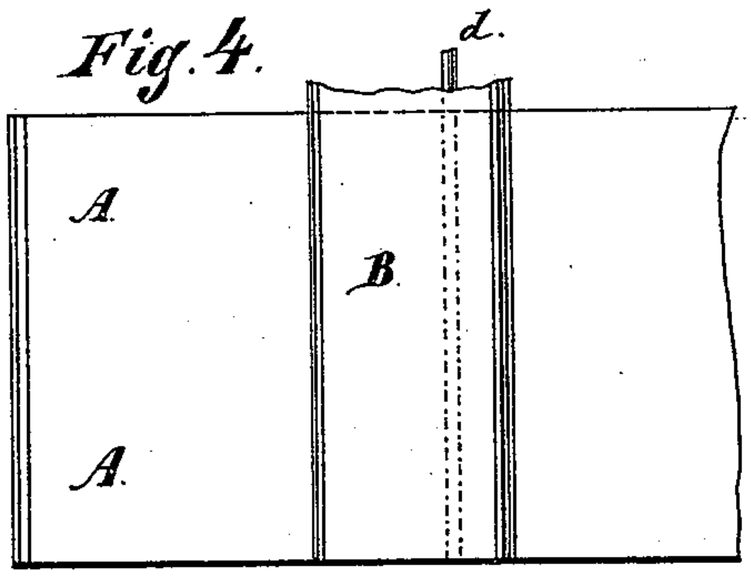


Fig. 5.

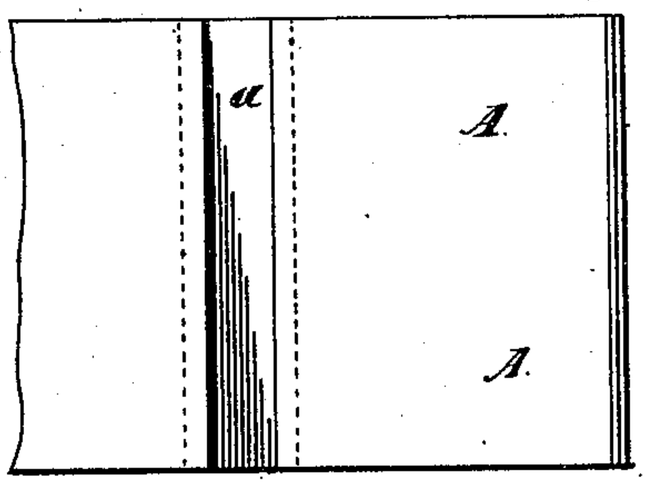


Fig. 6.

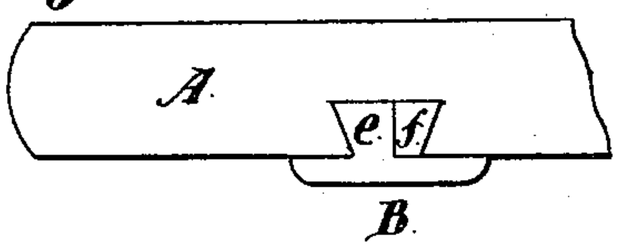


Fig. 7.

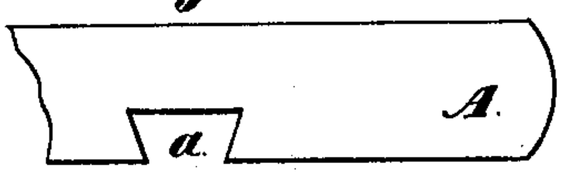


Fig. 9.

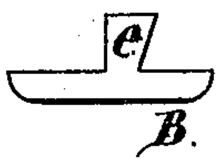


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

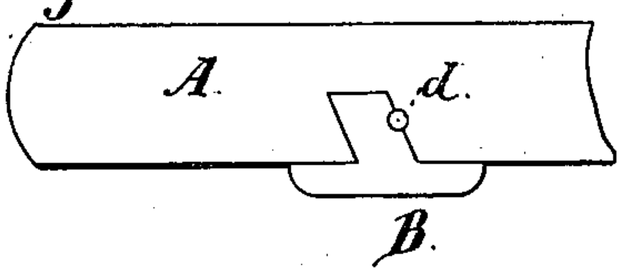
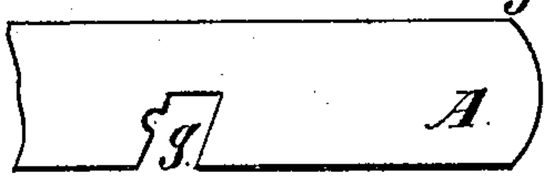


Fig. 11.



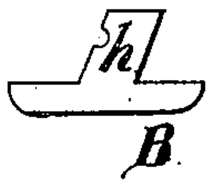


Fig. 12.

Witnesses:

E. A. Hill

O. W. Bond

Inventor:

Francis W. Mallett

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS W. MALLETT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ALFRED H. ANDREWS, HERBERT L. ANDREWS, AND THOMAS S. HAYDEN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL AND HALL SEATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **215,642**, dated May 20, 1879; application filed January 9, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS W. MALLETT, of the city of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in School and Hall Seats, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a slat secured to a standard, showing the edge of the slat. Figs. 2, 3 show the same parts separated. Fig. 4 is an under or back view of a slat and standard. Fig. 5 is a view of the slat with the standard removed. Fig. 6 represents a modification. Figs. 7, 8, 9 show the parts represented in Fig. 6 separated. Figs. 10, 11, and 12 show another modification.

This invention relates to seats for schools and other uses, having slats for the seat and back, in connection with iron standards and arms.

It has been common to secure the slats to the standards and arms by providing the slats with dovetail grooves, and shaping the iron standards so as to fit the grooves tightly; and it has been customary to drive the slats onto the standards and arms, relying on accuracy of fit for holding the slats firmly in place. Considerable labor is required to drive the slats on properly, and there is some danger of splitting them.

The object of my invention is to provide for the more easy application of the slats to the standards and arms, and at the same time secure the two parts together rigidly, which I accomplish in the first instance by making those parts which enter the grooves in the slats somewhat smaller than the grooves, and securing the slats to the standards and arms by means of pins.

I use some modifications, as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, A represents a slat made of wood, and adapted to form a part of the back or seat. Two slats are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. B represents a portion of either an iron arm or standard.

In Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 the slat has dovetail grooves *a*.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the tenon *b* on B is of the form heretofore used, except that it is provided with a semicircular groove, *c*; and this part *b* is not made so as to closely fit the groove, but is somewhat smaller than the groove, so that the slats can be easily slipped onto the tenon *b*, and do not have to be driven thereon.

The two parts are firmly held together by means of one or more pins, *d*, driven into the groove or recess *c* in *b*, and into the adjoining wall of *a*, and thus the two parts A and B will be held together as securely as though A were driven onto B, as heretofore. The labor and care required in driving A onto B are avoided, as well as the danger of splitting A.

In Fig. 2 one wall of *a* is provided with a recess corresponding with *c* in B; but in practice it will not be necessary to make this recess, as the pin will embed itself in the wood when driven.

In Figs. 6 and 7, I have shown one modification. In this form the grooves *a* in A are the same as before; but the tenon *e* on B is straight on one side, and the slats can be put on from the side instead of being slipped on from the end. In this case the two parts are held together by a wedge or key, *f*, which may be made either of wood or iron.

In Figs. 10 and 11 the grooves *g* in the slats have one side angular, like a dovetail groove, and the other side is parallel thereto, while the form of the tenon *h* on B corresponds to that of *g*. In this case, *h* has a recess like *c* in Fig. 2, and the slats are held in place on the standards and arms by means of a pin, as before described.

I use wire for the pins *d*, and a single pin may be long enough for all of the slats either in the seat or back; but this is not necessary.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

In a school or hall seat, the combination of slats A, provided with grooves, as described, with iron standards or arms, provided with projections or tenons adapted to fit loosely into the grooves in the slats, and holding and locking pins or keys, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

FRANCIS W. MALLETT.

Witnesses:

E. A. WEST,

O. W. BOND.