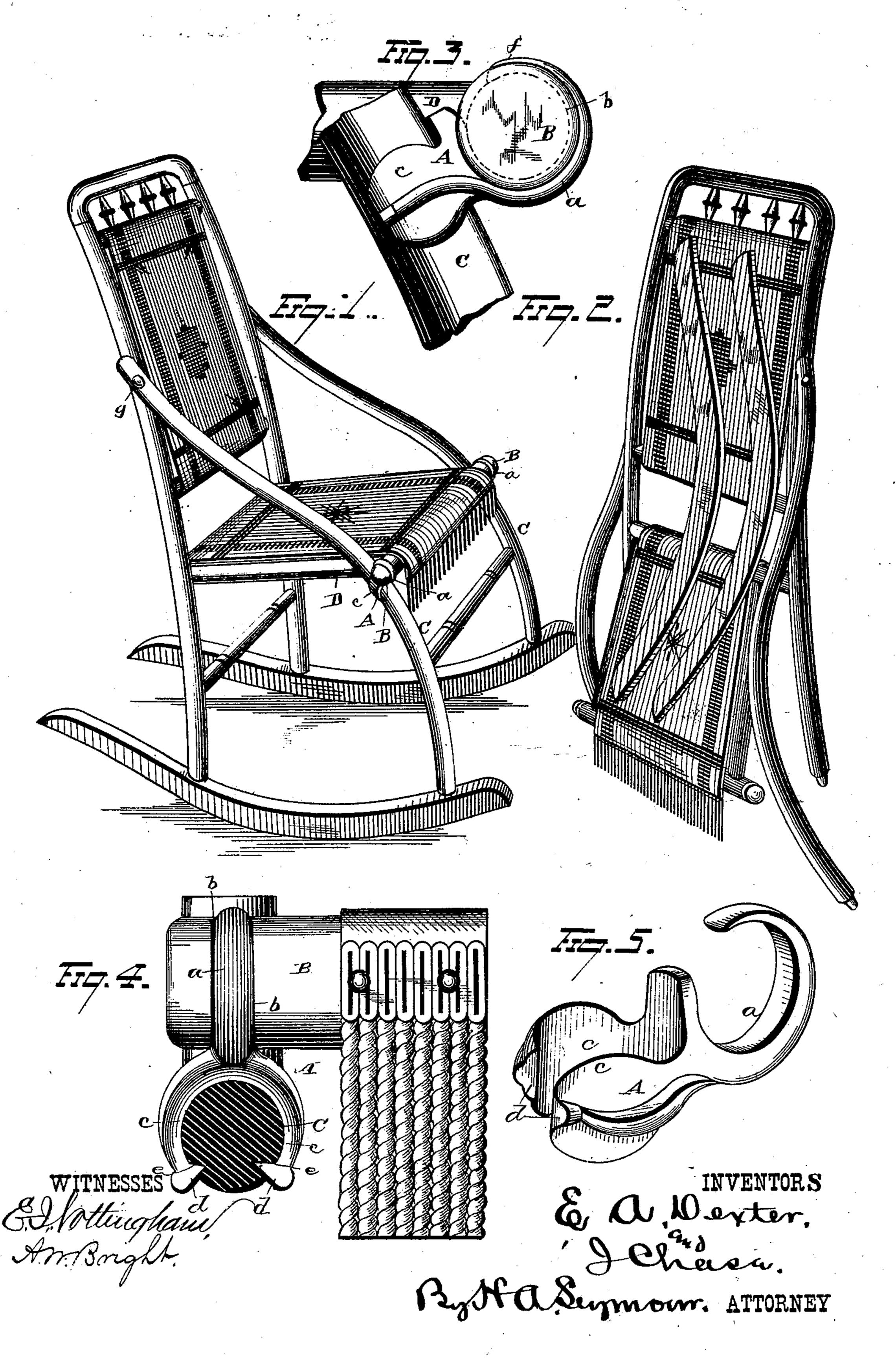
E. A. DEXTER & J. CHASE. Chair.

No. 227,619.

Patented May 18, 1880.



United States Patent Office.

EVERETT A. DEXTER, OF BLACK RIVER, AND JAMES CHASE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,619, dated May 18, 1880. Application filed January 19, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EVERETT A. DEXTER, of Black River, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, and JAMES CHASE, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs, which have not been patented to ourselves or to others. with our consent or knowledge, in any foreign to country; and we do hereby 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accom-15 panying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in chairs, the object being to provide a device for firmly securing the front cross-round of 20 the seat to the combined arm and leg of a chair; and to this end our invention consists, first, in a double clamping device for chairs, consisting of a hook or open ring, constituting one end of the clamping device, and two 25 curved arms or jaws formed on its opposite end and located at right angles to the hook or open ring, said arms provided at their free ends with spurs or prongs adapted to be embedded in the chair to retain the clamping

30 device against displacement.

Our invention further consists in the combination, with a combined chair arm and leg and a seat-round, of a clamping device consisting of a hook or open ring, which is se-35 cured to the seat-round, and two curved arms located at right angles to the hook or open ring, said arms provided at their free ends with spurs or prongs, which are embedded in the opposite sides of the combined chair arm 40 and leg.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view, in perspective, of a rocking-chair provided with our improvement. Fig. 2 illustrates the chair in its knockdown condition. 45 Fig. 3 is a detail view, in side elevation, of the clamping device. Fig. 4 is a detail view, in front elevation, of the clamping device, illustrating the combined chair arm and leg in section, to show the manner in which the 50 curved arms or jaws are secured in place; and

Fig. 5 is a view, in perspective, of the double

clamping device.

A represents the double clamp, consisting of the hook or open ring a on one end of the clamp, and with the two curved arms or jaws 55 cc on its opposite end, said jaws being provided on their free ends with the spurs d d. The open ring or hook a fits into a groove, b. formed near the end of the seat-round B, and is bent around so as to be snugly seated with- 60 in said groove, thereby preventing the longitudinal displacement of the seat-round. The curved arms or jaws cc are applied to the opposite sides of the combined chair arm and leg, and, being pressed toward each other or 65 against the legs, the spurs d d are embedded in the wood, and thus the clamp is secured in place.

The spurs may be formed at any desired point or points on the curved arms or jaws. 70 This double clamp serves to fasten and hold the front round of the seat to the combined arm and leg of the chair in a secure and durable manner, and obviates the employment of bolts, screws, and analogous fastening devices, 75 which necessarily weaken the parts through

which they are inserted.

Instead of forming the clamping device so that the open ring or hook may be bent around and fastened to the seat-round, it may be con-80 structed to have the open ring or hook fastened to the side round, D. Again, instead of pivoting the upper end of the combined leg and arm of the chair to the back, as at g, such parts may be fastened together by the double 85 clamping device.

While the drawings represent a rockingchair merely by way of example to illustrate our improvement, we do not confine ourselves to the employment of our clamping device to 90 any particular style or type of chair, as it may be used on chairs of different forms.

It will be observed that one valuable feature of our improvement consists in the readiness with which the clamping device may be 95 applied to different parts of a chair, as it is simply necessary to bend the open ring or hook around one portion of the chair and the curved jaws or arms around another portion of the chair.

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Another advantage resulting from the employment of our improved clamping device is, that the parts secured are held against displacement, as the open ring or hook being 5 bent around snugly within a groove in the cross-round of the seat, the latter is retained against any longitudinal displacement.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

10 ters Patent, is—

1. A clamping device for chairs, consisting of a hook or open ring, constituting one end | of January, 1880. of the device, and two curved arms or jaws formed on its opposite end, said arms or jaws 15 being located at right angles to the open ring or hook, and provided at their free ends with prongs or spurs adapted to be embedded in the chair and retain the clamping device against displacement, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a combined chair

arm and leg and a seat-round, of a clamping device consisting of a hook or open ring, which is secured to the seat-round, and two curved arms or jaws located at right angles to the open ring or hook, said arms provided 25 at their free ends with spurs or prongs, which are embedded in the opposite sides of the combined chair arm and leg, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing 30 we have hereunto set our hands this 10th day

> EVERETT A. DEXTER. JAMES CHASE.

Witnesses:

J. T. DAVENPORT,

P. V. Poor,

G. W. STEITZ,

F. B. CAMPBELL.