

(No Model.)

A. O. HÖGBERG.

IRON CHAIR.

No. 365,999.

Patented July 5, 1887.

Fig. I.

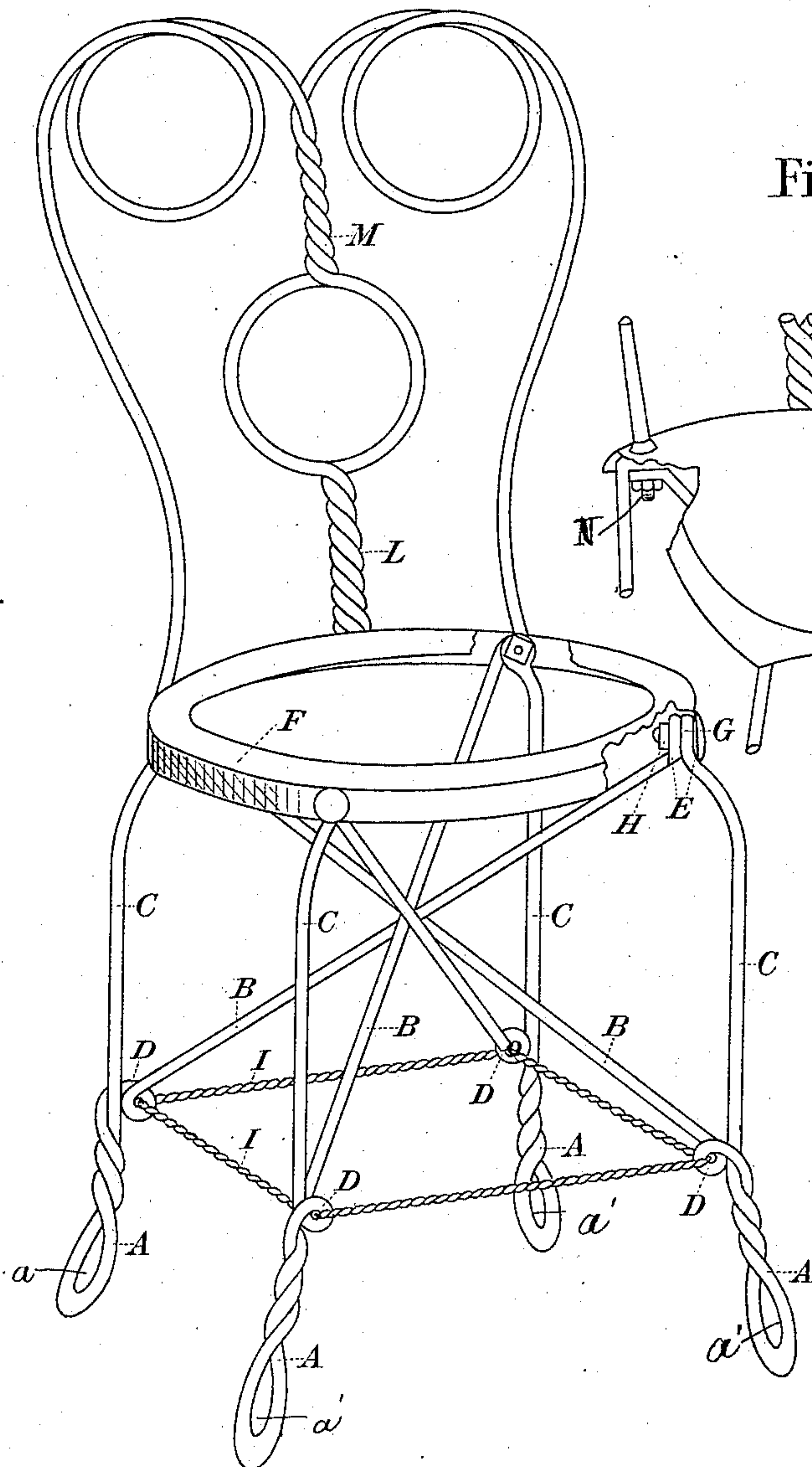
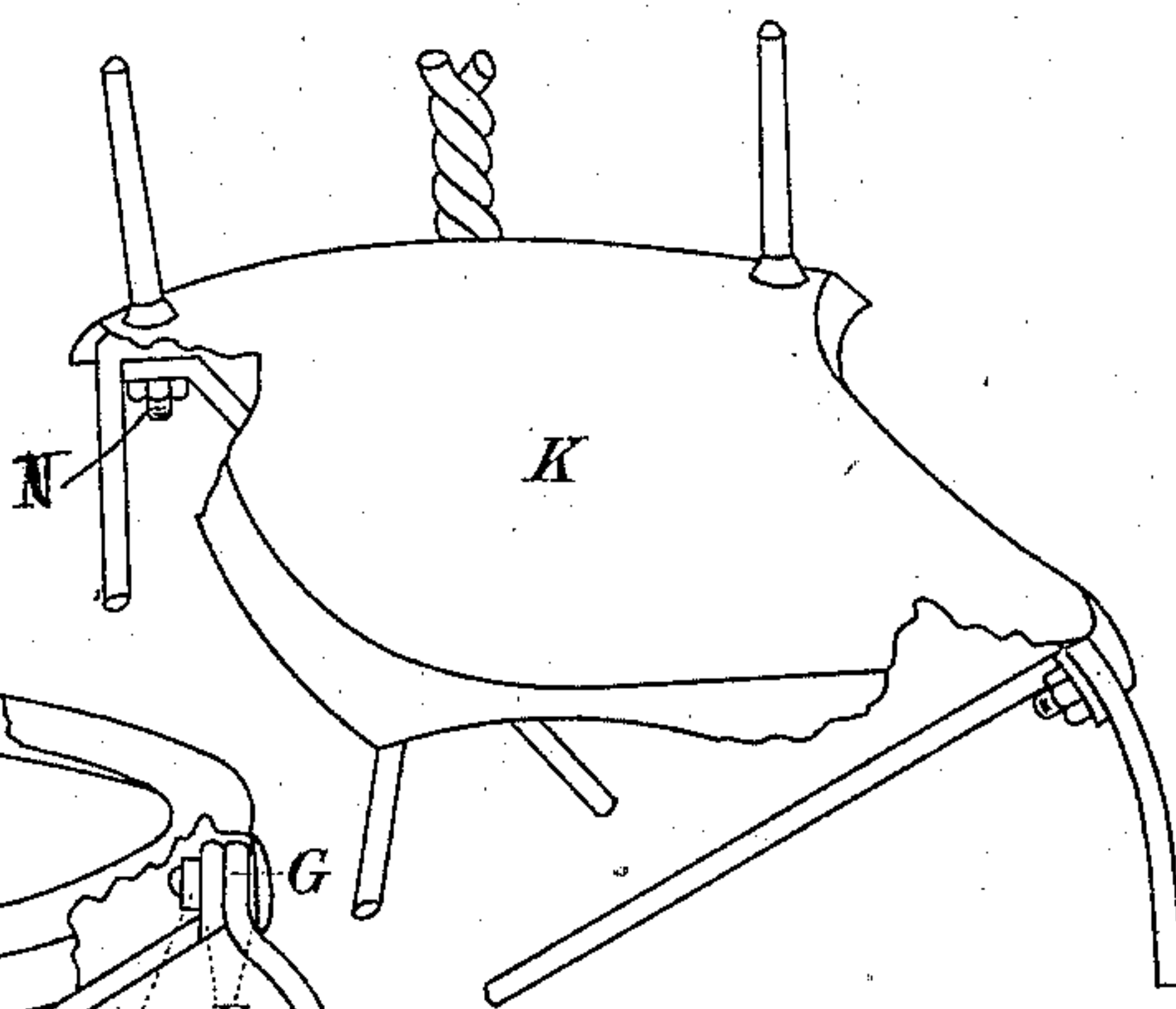


Fig. II.



Witnesses:

W. E. Norton.

W. E. Norton.

Inventor:

Anders Oscar Högborg.

by John J. Hausted & Son
his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDERS OSCAR HÖGBERG, OF RANSÄTER, WERMLAND, SWEDEN.

IRON CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,999, dated July 5, 1887.

Application filed February 9, 1887. Serial No. 227,046. (No model.) Patented in Sweden May 27, 1886, No. 503.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDERS OSCAR HÖGBERG, a subject of the King of Sweden, and a resident of Ransäter, county of Wermland, Sweden, have invented certain Improvements in Iron Chairs, (for which I have obtained a Swedish patent, No. 503, dated May 27, 1886,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention refers to chairs made principally of round iron, iron wire, or steel. In using this material, and owing to the mode of manufacture, it is possible to produce a chair of iron which at the same time that it is very strong will also be light and present a slender and nice appearance.

On the annexed drawings, Figure I represents such a chair with the seat removed, and Fig. II the seat of such a chair pressed out of a single plate.

The legs of the chair and its back, if any, are made of round iron, iron wire, or steel, while the seat is made, as stated above, either of a plate, or of a frame, or of a hoop made of angle-iron bent into a circle, upon which the seat proper (a wooden board, an upholstered cushion, wire-gauze, or such like) may be attached. Each leg of the chair, which may be provided with three or four legs, is made of iron wire or of a rod of round iron, being bent together near the middle. Both parts are then twisted together a little, so that a twined part, A, is obtained. Where the wire is first bent, it is caused to form a greater or smaller eye, *a'*. The longer part or arm, B, of the arms B and C is then bent around to form an eye, D, immediately at the end of the twined part, and at the end of each of these parts B and C there is also formed an eye, E. If a seat of wood, wire-gauze, or an upholstered cushion is to be used, the legs of the chair, made in the said manner, are attached to a ring or hoop, F, bent together, of angle-iron, in such a manner that the eye of the shorter part, C, of each leg, which part extends upward in about the same line as the twined part A, is passed upon the screw-bolt G, traversing a hole in the hoop F, while the longer part, B, forming an angle to the part C, is passed with its eye upon the same screw-bolt that secures the shorter part of the diametrically-opposite leg of the chair. This de-

scription presupposes that the chair is provided with four legs. By means of a nut, H, on the inner end of the screw and outside of the eyes, the legs are firmly attached to the ring or hoop F. The longer part, B, serves then as a stay to the shorter part or the leg proper, C. In order to keep the legs together, an iron wire or a wire rope, I, is passed through the eyes D and strained, and then its ends are spliced together. If the chair has only three legs, then the longer parts or the stays, B, are attached by a screw or a rivet to the hoop F at a point situated diametrically opposite that where the shorter part or the leg, C, is fastened. The seat may also be made of a pressed plate, K, into which, at the same time that it is being pressed for forming the seat, a number of small holes also may be punched out. The legs are attached to this seat in the same way as described above.

It is evident that this construction of chair-legs may also be employed for foot-stools, writing-chairs, piano-stools, and such like. If the chair is to have a back, the latter is made of a single wire, preferably of steel, with a yield of carbon adapted to afford or give it some elasticity. The material, cut to a suitable length, is folded in the middle and twisted together a little way, as at L, and then the parts are bent to a circle and twisted together once more at M, and from there the parts are bent toward their respective sides, and after their having been respectively each bent to a circle they may descend almost parallel to those parts of the wire partly twisted together. The back formed thus is then attached to the seat of the chair by means of the same screws which secure both hind legs, or the wire ends may themselves constitute these screws, as shown in Fig. II at N. This mode of fastening the legs is employed not only for chairs with four legs, but is also serviceable for chairs with three legs, and then one leg should be secured in front under the seat and the other ones about in the same position as the hind legs of a chair with four legs. By the above-described construction of the back it may be made a little elastic, which is felt to be rather agreeable when using the chair.

A chair of this construction will be about as

light as a common wooden chair; but it has the advantage of being much stronger and more durable.

When transported, the chair may be all taken
5 apart or dismounted and its sundry parts easily packed or tied together, so that the whole chair requires only a minimum of space.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and
10 in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A chair having removable wire legs B C twisted, formed, and applied at their upper
15 ends to opposite sides of the seat, as set forth, and having also therein the eye D above the

twist, adapted for and combined with a binding-wire, I, all as set forth.

2. In combination, the angle-iron hoop or ring F, the wire legs C D B, of which the part C is connected to one side of such ring and 20 the part B braced to its opposite side by bolts or connections G, and the wire rope I, holding the legs together, all as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two 25 subscribing witnesses.

ANDERS OSCAR HÖGBERG.

Witnesses:

I. JON. HOLMER,

H. A. BÄCKSTRÖM.