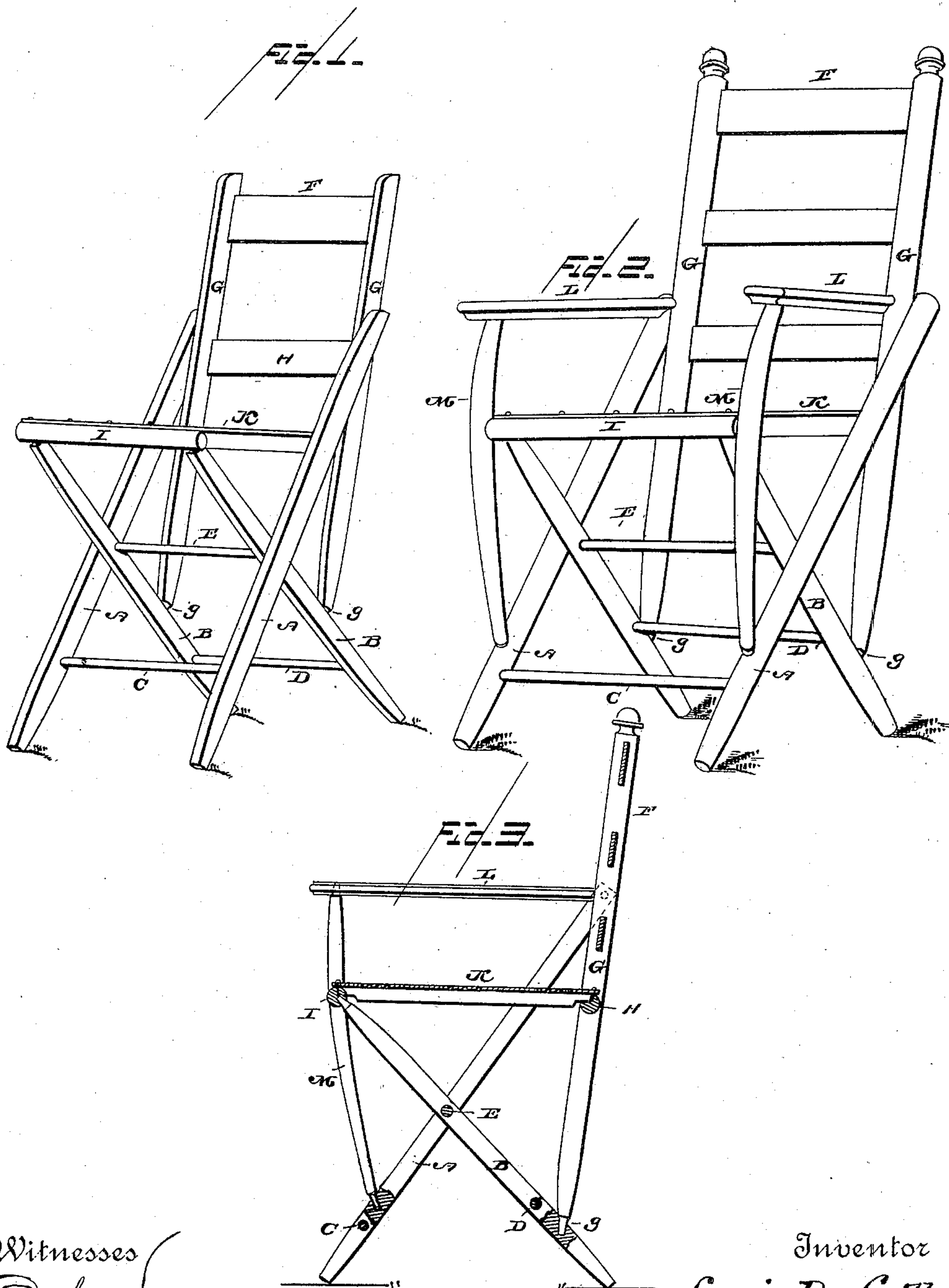


(No Model.)

L. DE LILL.
CHAIR.

No. 368,520.

Patented Aug. 16, 1887.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS DE LILL, OF PARISH, NEW YORK.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,520, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed January 14, 1886. Serial No. 18,557. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS DE LILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Parish, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in chairs; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of chairs embodying my improvements. Fig. 3 is a sectional view.

A B represent crossed supporting-legs. A rung, C, connects the legs A together near their lower ends, and a rung, D, connects the legs B near their lower ends.

E represents a rung the ends of which pass through the legs A and B at their intersection and secures the two pairs of legs together, as shown.

F represents the back of the chair, the standards G of which are secured at their lower ends to the legs B, near the lower ends of the latter, as shown at *g*, and the said standards are also secured to the upper extended ends of the rearwardly-inclined legs A. A cross-bar, H, connects the standards G, and a similar cross-bar, I, connects the upper ends of the legs B. A bottom, K, is secured on the cross-bars H and I in any suitable manner.

By securing the lower ends of the standards of the back to the lower ends of the legs B, and by securing the upper extended ends of the rearwardly-inclined legs A to the said standards, a chair of very great strength is produced. The strain exerted upon the chair, either by leaning back therein or tilting the chair rearwardly against the wall, is distributed over the legs and the back, which thus mutually brace and support each other, rendering it almost impossible for the joints to get loose or any part of the chair to become broken.

Fig. 2 shows the same form of chair provided with arms L, the rear ends of which are secured to the standards of the back. Standards M are secured on the ends of the front cross-bar, I, and have their lower ends secured

to the legs A, near the lower ends of the latter, and on the upper ends of the said standards are secured the front ends of the arms. This construction adds to the strength and security of the chair, as will be very readily understood, and hence I prefer this construction. The chair is evenly balanced and the strain on the parts is distributed so that the device will withstand constant use for a long time.

It will be understood that by having the standards M and the back extended below the seat and connected to the legs A B, respectively, on opposite sides of the point where the legs cross and are connected, the pressure on the legs is equally distributed, and they are both caused to bear firmly and evenly on the floor. Furthermore, the upper extensions of the legs A, connecting with the back, form braces for the latter, which braces would otherwise have to be provided by supplemental means, if the legs did not extend above the seat.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a folding chair with an extended back to be received in the lower ends of the legs; also, that it is old to extend one pair of the legs to connect with the back; but in these constructions the seat was not secured to the back. In my construction I provide three points of connection for the back—*i. e.*, the extended upper ends of the legs A, the seat, and the lower ends of legs B—and thus the strain on the parts is equally distributed and the connections made secure in every respect; also, that it is old in nursery-chairs to provide extensions from the seat at the front and rear to connect with the legs; but I lay no broad claim to this idea, limiting myself to the rigid connection of the standard M and back to the cross-legs on opposite sides and below the point where the legs cross. This enables the chair to be balanced evenly and the pressure on the seat distributed so as to avoid all possibility of tipping. The chair seats itself firmly on the floor, the connections are made secure in every part, and strain is relieved from known weak parts of the common chair.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The back, in combination with the seat secured at the rear end to the back and the crossed legs A B, the legs B having their up-

per ends secured to the seat and the legs A extended some distance above the seat and secured to the back, and thus serve as braces therefor, the back being projected below the seat and secured rigidly to the legs B, as set forth.

2. The seat, in combination with the crossed legs A B, secured together at the point where they cross, the legs B having their upper ends secured to the seat and the legs A being extended some distance above the seat, and the back secured to upper ends of legs A and also to the seat, and having its lower end projected some distance below the seat and firmly fixed in the legs B, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the crossed legs A B and the seat, of the back projected below the seat and rigidly fixed in the legs B on one side of and below the point where the legs cross, and the standards M, depending below the seat and having their lower ends rigidly fitted in the

legs A on the opposite side and also below the crossing-point, as set forth.

4. The combination, in a chair, of the crossed legs A and B, the seat secured to the front legs, B, and to the lower part of the back, the back secured to the legs B, near the lower ends of the latter, and to the extended upper ends of the rearwardly-inclined legs A, the standards M, secured at their lower ends to the lower front ends of the legs A, and the arms having their rear ends secured to the back and their front ends secured to the upper ends of the standards M, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS DE LILL.

Witnesses:

W. GEO. BAXTER,
H. E. BLOUNT.