

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. J. BUCKMAN.  
KNOCKDOWN RATTAN CHAIR.

No. 383,169.

Patented May 22, 1888.

Fig. 4.

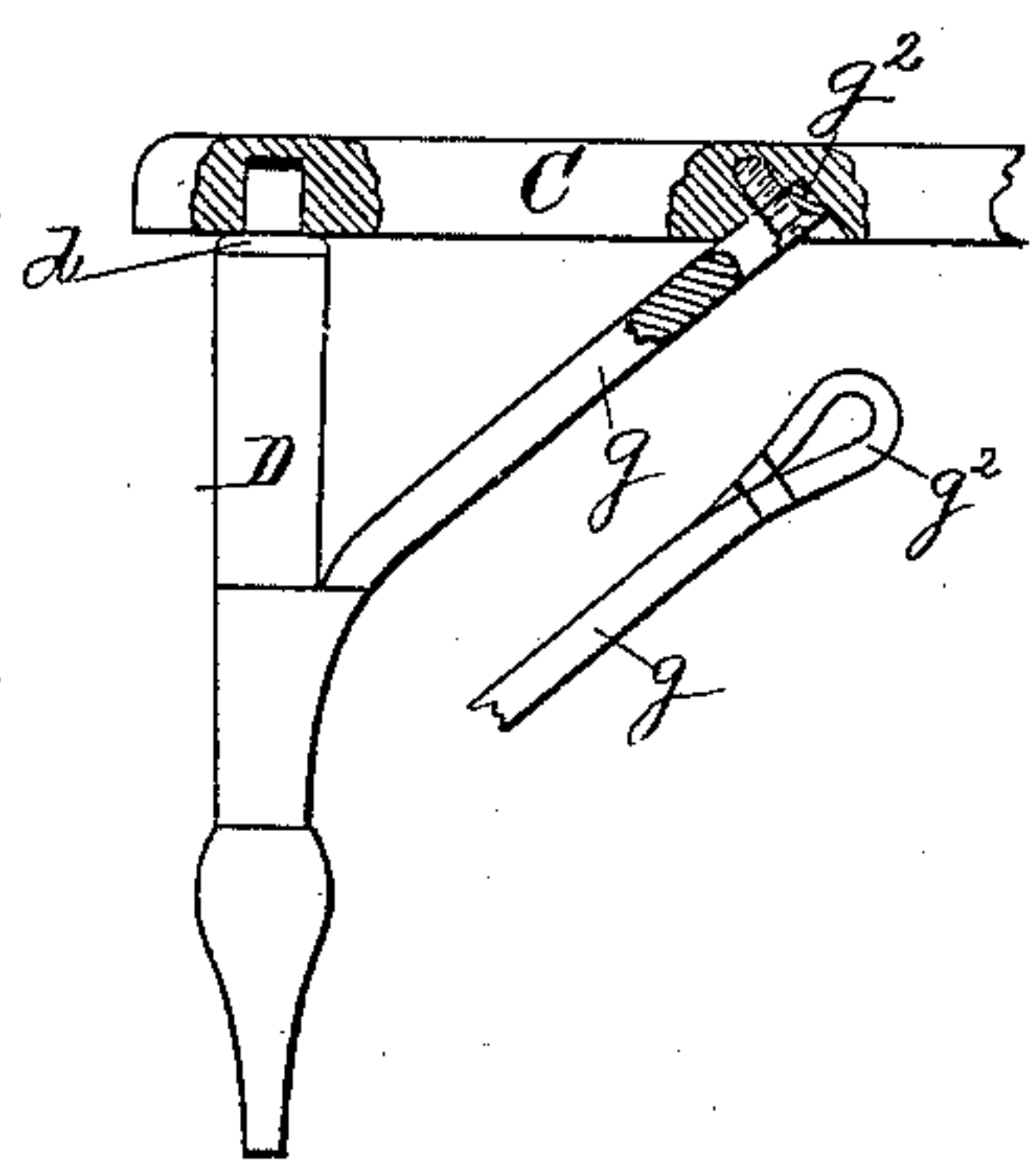


Fig. 5.

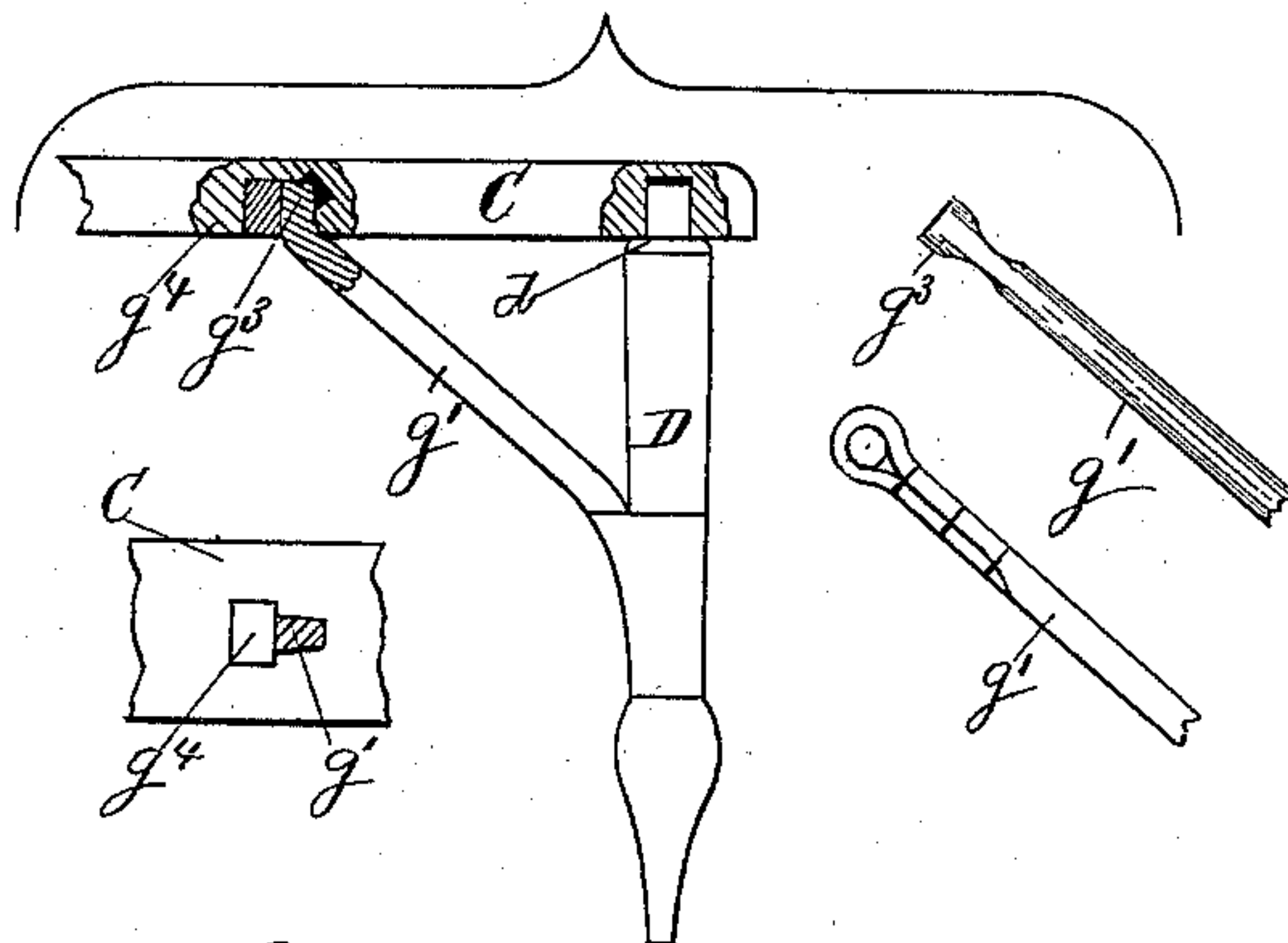


Fig. 6.

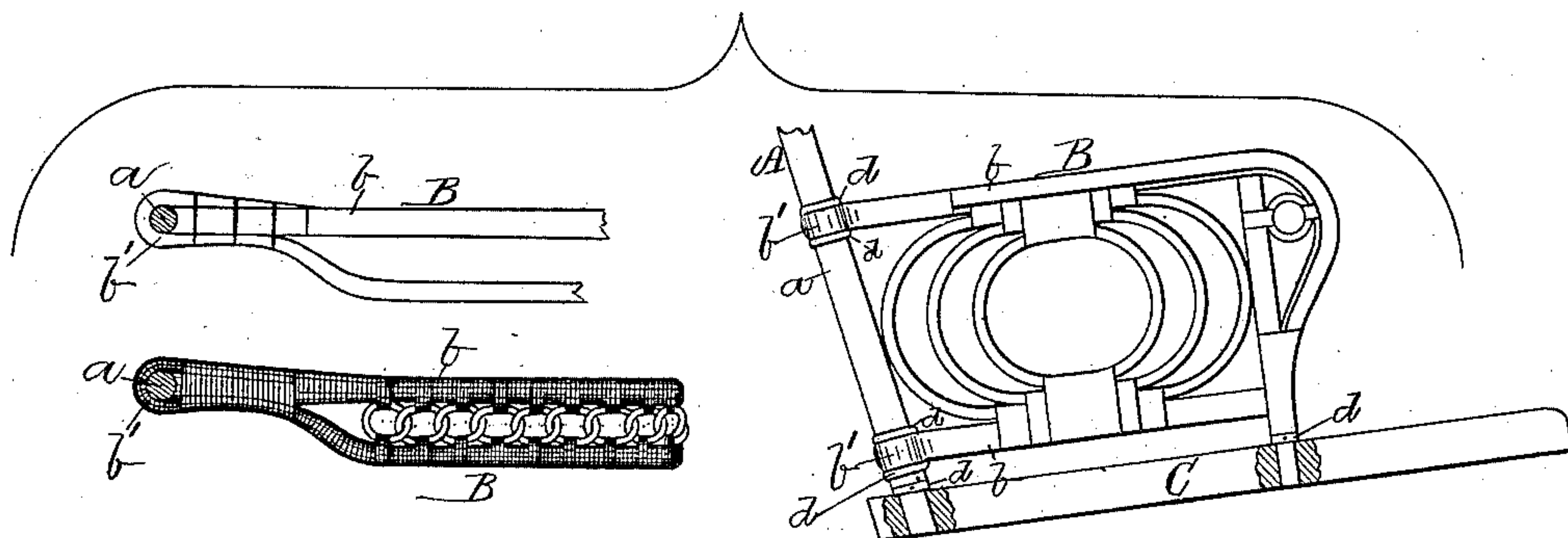
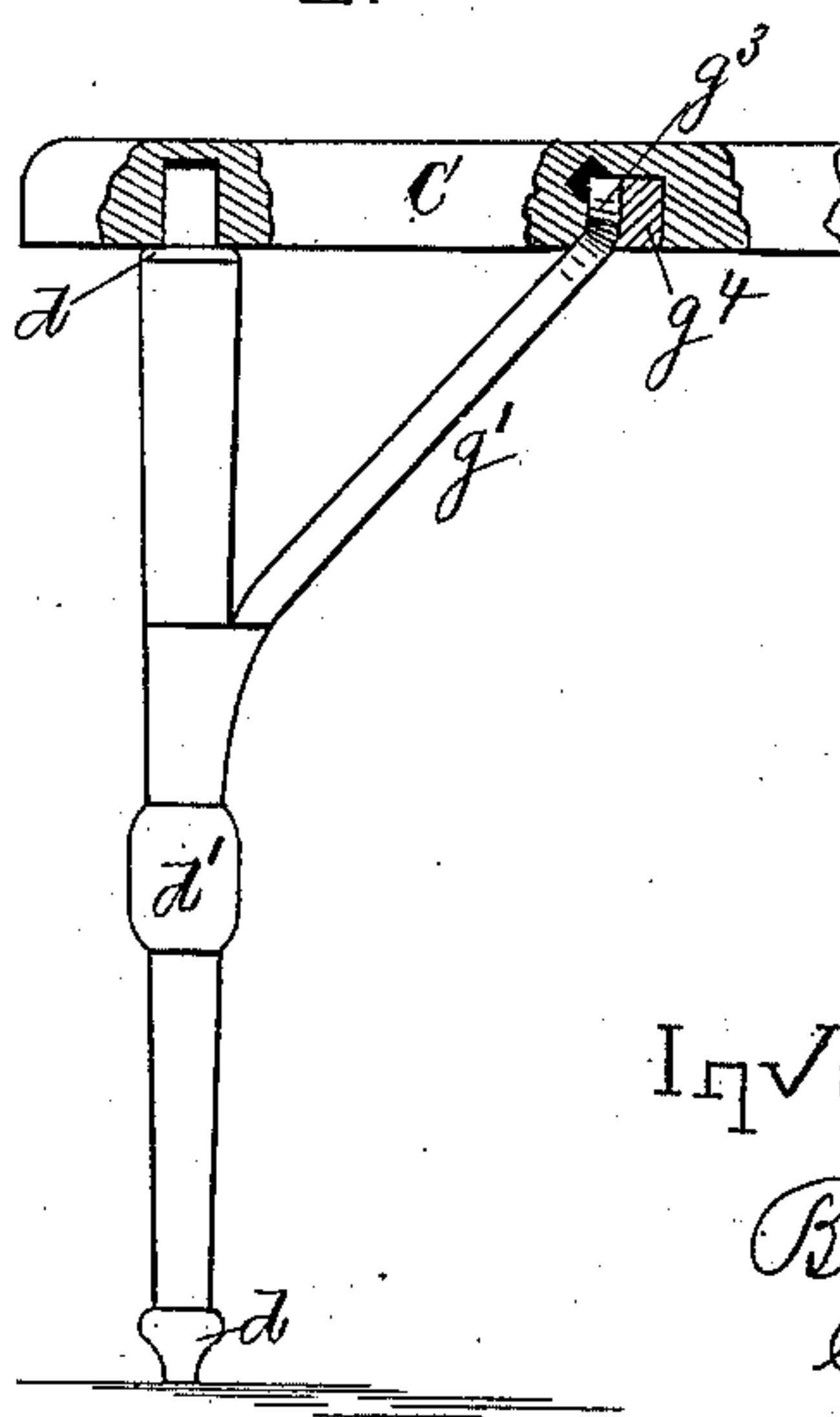


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

*Lauritz W. Möller.*  
*John R. Snow.*

Inventor.

*Benjamin J. Buckman.*  
*by his attorney,*  
*J. E. Magrader.*

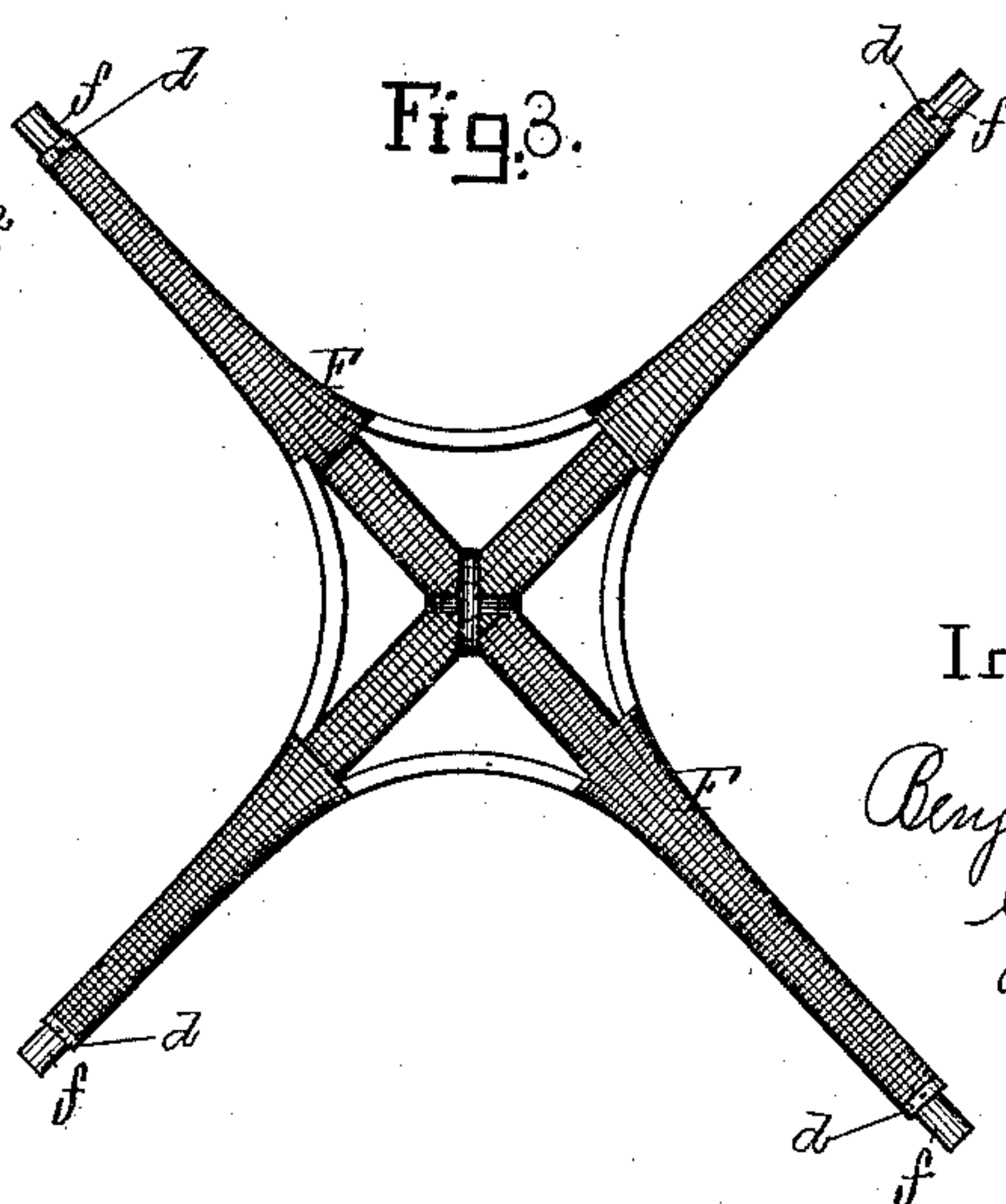
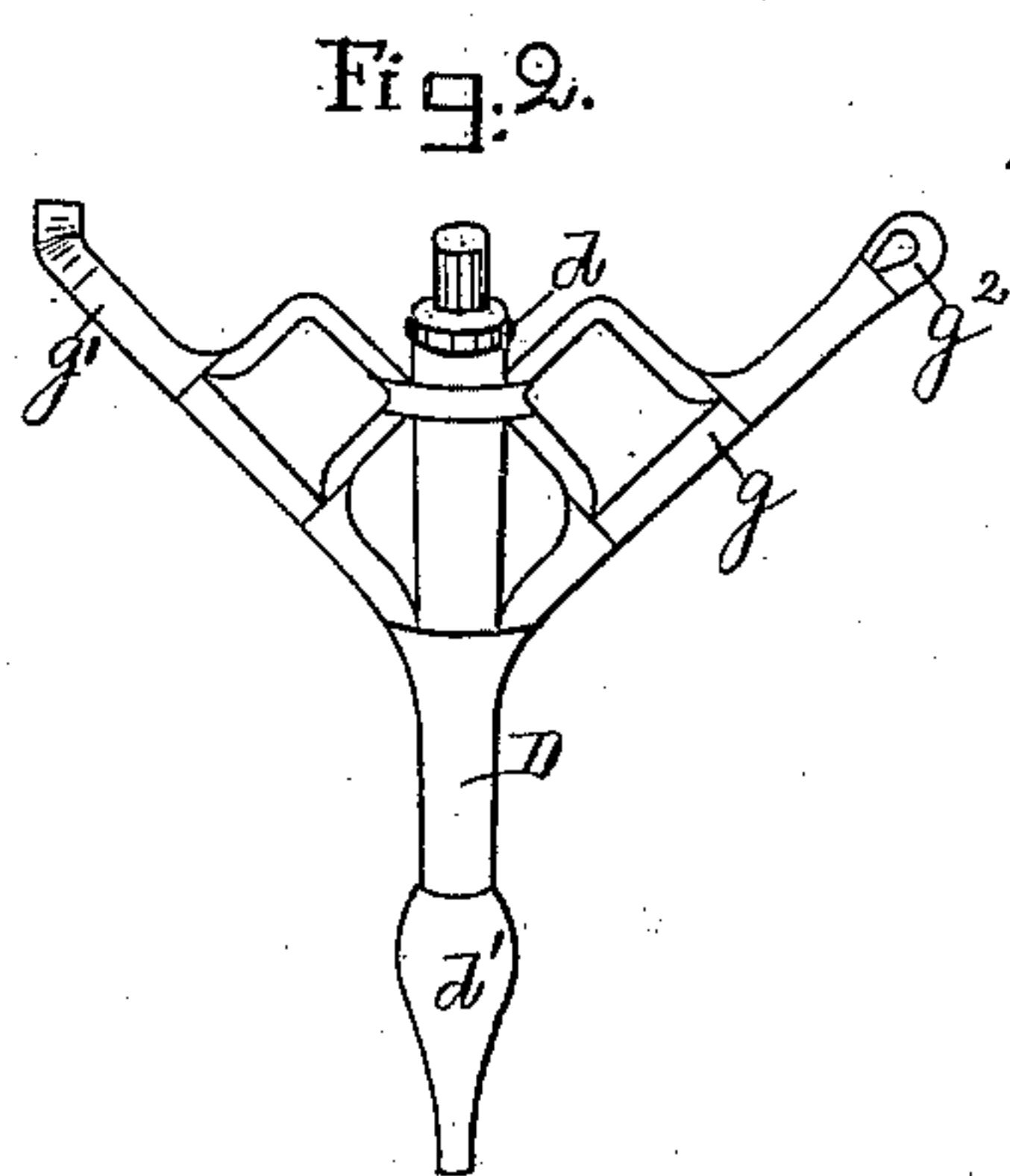
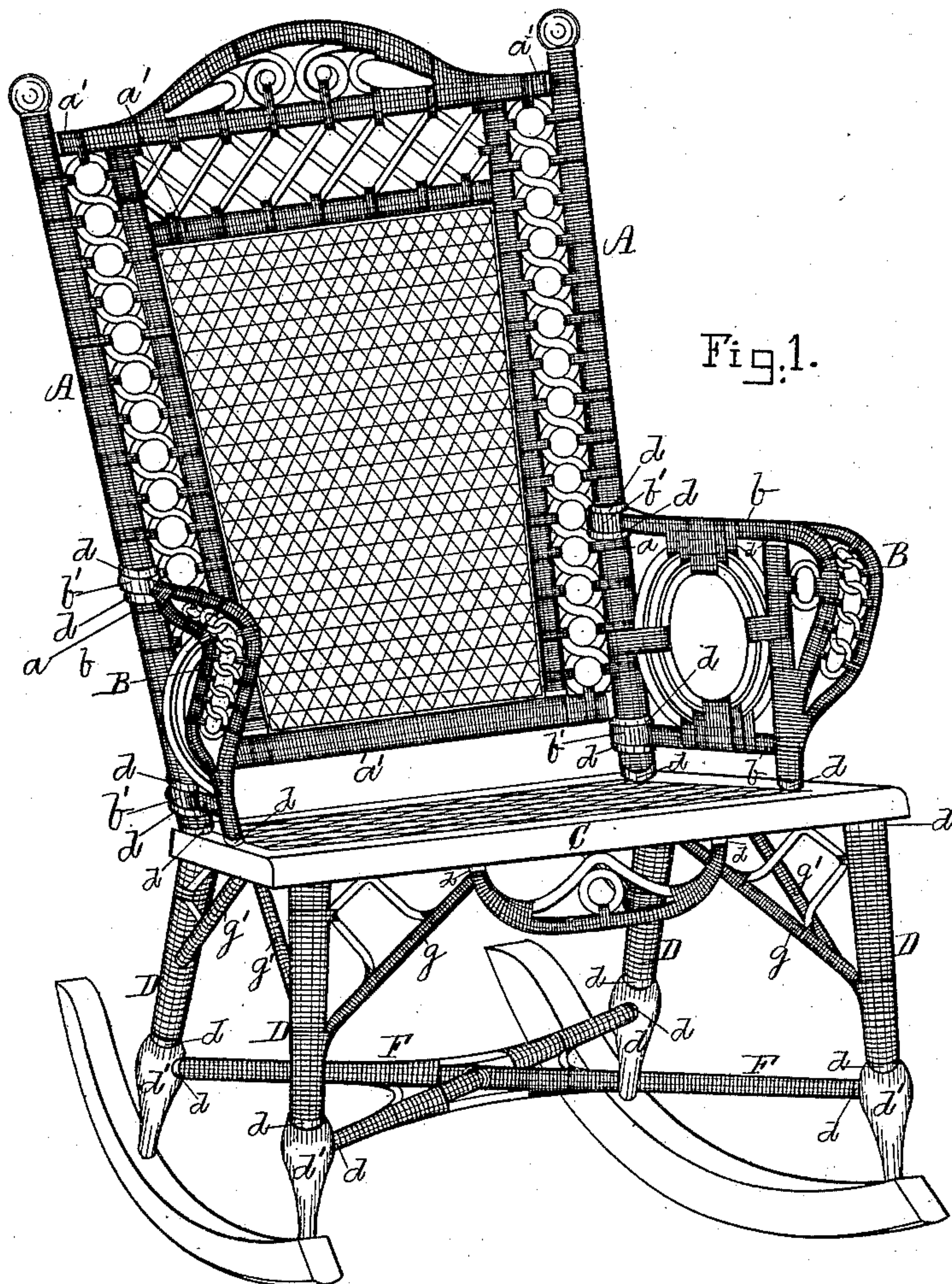
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KNOCKDOWN RATTAN CHAIR.

No. 383,169.

Patented May 22, 1888.



Witnesses.

*John R. Snow,*  
*Lawrence W. Möller.*

Inventor.

*Benjamin J. Buckman,*  
*by his attorney,*

*J. E. Magruder*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN J. BUCKMAN, OF GARDNER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO  
HEYWOOD BROTHERS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

## KNOCKDOWN RATTAN CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,169, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed August 11, 1884. Serial No. 140,294. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN J. BUCKMAN, of Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Rattan Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in rattan chairs made in separate parts adapted  
10 to be compactly arranged to occupy a small space for stowage or transportation and to be readily connected to form a finished chair.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of my improved  
15 chairs. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the legs detached. Fig. 3 is a plan of the cross-stretcher detached. Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate the manner of securing the front and side braces to the seat-frame. Fig. 6 illustrates one of the arm-pieces. Fig. 7 is a modification of the leg.

My chair, as shown in the drawings, consists of a back-frame, A, arm-pieces B, seat-frame C, legs D, and cross-stretcher F. The  
25 back-frame A is made in the usual way; but the arm-pieces B B are attached by means of eyes  $b'$ , through which the back-dowels  $a$  pass. This is one feature of my invention, and allows the back and arm-pieces to be packed  
30 more compactly than heretofore, for the arm-pieces can be brought nearly parallel with the back when detached from the seat.

The back-frame A is made of the usual upright and cross dowels,  $a$   $a'$ , wound with cane  
35 in the usual way. The main dowels  $b$   $b$  of the arm-pieces B have each a strip of rattan bent to form the eye  $b'$ , secured to them by wire nails and by winding with cane.

The shoulders  $d$  serve to protect the coils of  
40 cane near the ends of the rods of wood which are wound with cane, these rods being commonly called "dowels," and this combination of a dowel wound with cane with the shoulder  $d$  constitutes another feature of my preferred  
45 construction. Without this shoulder the coils of cane are apt to become loosened in transportation and handling.

The seat-frame C is of the usual construction. The legs D are turned and wound with  
50 cane between the enlarged part  $d'$  and the

shoulder  $d$ , (which may be of metal, as in the back and arm dowels, or may be integral with the wood, as in the legs,) but left free from winding at the bulb or enlarged part  $d'$ , in which a hole is bored to receive the end of one  
55 of the dowels  $f$  of the cross-stretcher F.

The cross stretcher F is made of two dowels,  $f$ , united by the usual braces and winding of cane, but is new in that its ends are tenons to fit the mortises in the enlarged parts  $d'$  of the  
60 legs D. It also has the shoulders  $d$  to protect the end coils of the winding cane.

The legs D have their ends made as tenons to fit mortises in the rocker, when rockers are used; but when rockers are not used I prefer  
65 to make them as shown in Fig. 7, where the leg-piece is wound not only between the upper shoulder  $d$  and the enlarged part  $d'$ , but also between the enlarged part  $d'$  and a lower shoulder  $d$ , and its lower end is formed to rest upon  
70 the floor. It will be obvious that the enlarged part  $d'$  performs the same office for the coils of winding cane near it as do the shoulders  $d$  for the coils near these shoulders. The coils are wound close up to the shoulders  $d$  and the  
75 enlarged part  $d'$ , and the end of the winding cane is fastened by a wire nail in the usual way.

The front braces,  $g$ , and side braces,  $g'$ , are secured to the legs in the usual way; but their  
80 outer ends must be adapted to be secured to the seat-frame C.

The front braces,  $g$ , are made with an eye,  $g^2$ , formed by thinning the outer end of the piece of rattan of which the brace is made and  
85 bending it back and securing it by nails and winding, and this eye is held to the seat-frame by a screw; but the converse of this is practical, and is shown in the side braces,  $g'$ , which are enlarged at their ends, so as to form a  
90 head,  $g^3$ , this head entering a socket in the seat-frame C, shaped to receive it, with a slot for the smaller portion or neck next the head, and a filling-plug,  $g^4$ , to retain the head  $g^3$  in the socket.

A serviceable head may be formed by compressing the rattan when in temper near its end to form a neck, or a filling-piece may be used in the eye, as in Fig. 5.

In some styles of my chair the back-frame 100

may be dispensed with, or the main dowels of the back-frame may be continuations of the rear legs.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 In a knockdown rattan chair, the back-frame A and seat C, in combination with the arm-pieces B, the arm-pieces having dowels with tenons to fit in mortises in the seat, and

other dowels provided with eyes *b'*, by which the arm-pieces are connected to the back-frame, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10

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Witnesses:

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