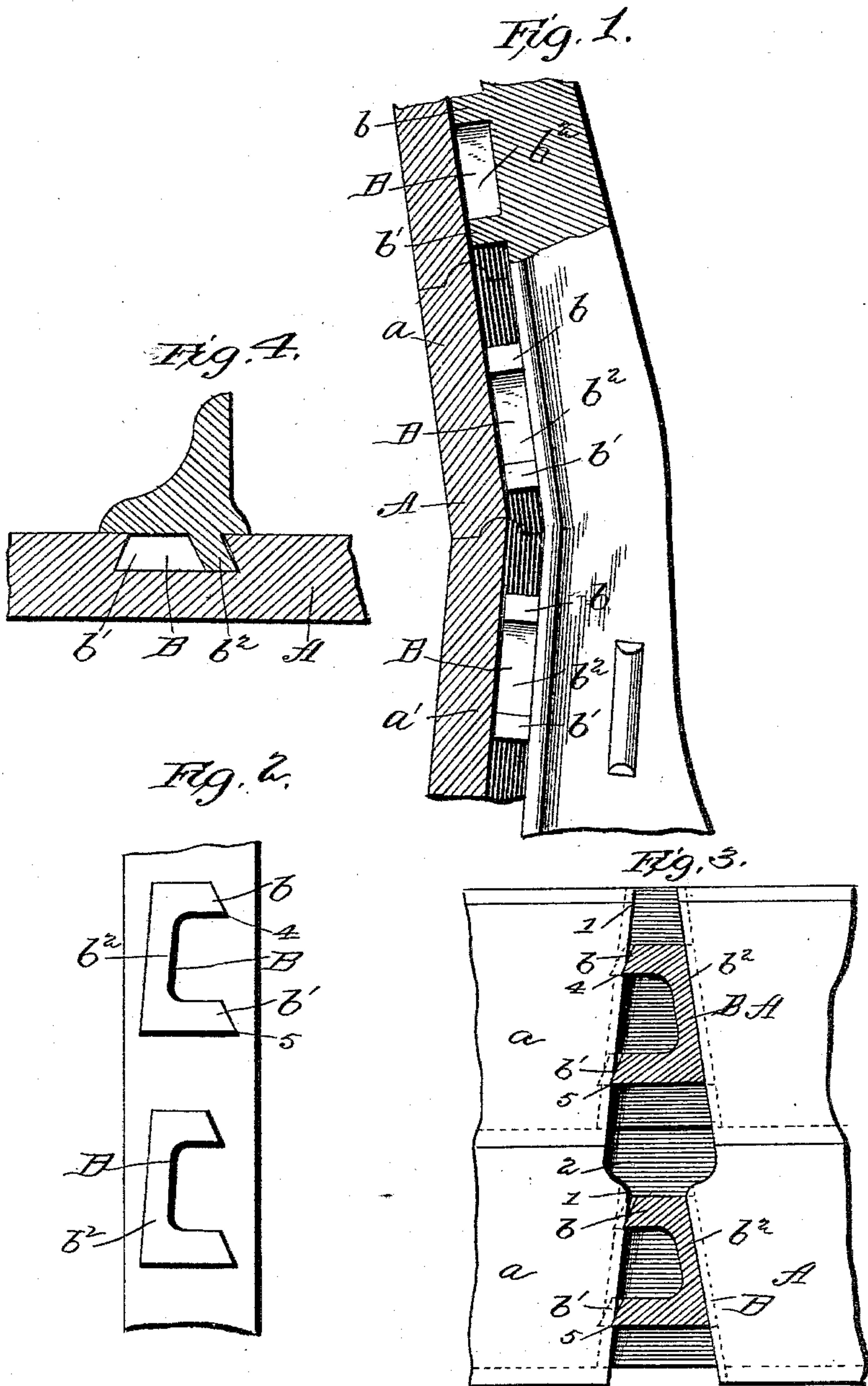


(No Model.)

S. W. PEREGRINE.
FASTENING FOR SLATTED FURNITURE.

No. 414,573.

Patented Nov. 5, 1889.



Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SEYMOUR W. PEREGRINE, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

FASTENING FOR SLATTED FURNITURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,573, dated November 5, 1889.

Application filed March 13, 1889. Serial No. 303,098. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SEYMOUR W. PEREGRINE, of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Slatted Furniture; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improved fastening device to be used on the standards of school-seats for securing said seats or the backs thereof to said standards; and it relates particularly to that class of said devices which consists of lugs or dovetailed projections secured to or cast
15 with the standard and adapted to dovetailed grooves or sockets in the slats of school seats or backs.

My objects are to provide a firm fastening and one which will adapt itself to any inequalities or imperfection in the socket made to receive it or in the standard or fastening itself, thus reducing the liability of splitting the wood when the parts are forced into place.

Another object is to reduce the weight of
25 these fastening devices, and to provide one which will require but little finishing after leaving the mold.

My invention consists, broadly, of a lug on the standard, having bearing-points for
30 engaging the wood, and also of a lug in the form of a rib, having transverse portions which form said bearing-points and an intermediate connecting portion between these two.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a school seat or back and its support, the section being taken through the dovetail grooves. Fig. 2 shows an elevation of the standard shown in Fig. 1, detached.
40 Fig. 3 is an elevation of a portion of the seat or back, with the fastening devices in place and in section. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the standard and lug.

In these drawings the seat or back A is
45 made up of any number of slats $a a'$, which may be connected by tongues and grooves in the ordinary manner. Each slat has a dovetailed and wedge-shaped groove or socket extending laterally across it from edge to edge,
50 and when the slats are properly positioned in relation to each other the said grooves regis-

ter with each other and form a continuous groove all the way across the back or seat, the sides of which are close together at points 1 and farther apart at points 2.

The fastening devices consist of a series of lugs B B, (there being one for each slat,) each adapted in size and general shape to the corresponding groove in the slat; but instead of forming the lug solid and with continuous
60 edges on both sides I make it of skeleton form, with only one side continuous and the other side open and entirely free from metal. This forms practically a rib made up of the larger and smaller transverse sections $b b'$
65 and the inclined connecting side b^2 . The side b^2 conforms in inclination to the inclined side of the groove or socket, and the relative lengths of the transverse sections $b b'$ of the said fastening-rib are such that a line drawn
70 between them would conform to the other inclined side of the socket in the slat. The side b^2 and also the ends of the transverse sections $b b'$ are also beveled to correspond with the dovetailed grooves.

In placing the seat or back and the standard together the larger parts 2 of the sockets are made to register with the ribs or lugs, which enter therein freely. Force is then applied, so that the rib will move toward the
80 narrow part of the socket, thus binding against and gripping the wood firmly and causing the points 4 5 of the rib to be embedded in the wood along the edge of the socket, and to better secure this result the
85 said points are beveled to an edge, from which it will be seen that any tendency which the parts may have to separate will be resisted by the said points engaging with the wood. As there are only two bearing-points
90 on one side, there is less frictional resistance to the movement of the lug in the groove, and for this reason the lug may be forced farther toward the narrow end of the socket than if both sides were continuous, and consequently the grip of the lug will be so much
95 stronger, without having any tendency to split the wood, as the points under great pressure merely embed themselves therein; also, by reason of this construction, the lug
100 will pass by or adapt itself to any imperfections in the socket or any irregularities in its

own construction, for the reason that the points will embed themselves in the wood more or less according to said imperfections; but there will be no liability of the wood being split on account of excessive reacting pressure from the lug. It will also be noticed that the fastening-lug is made light, and this is a material advantage in handling and shipping a large number of seats on account of the reduction in freight charges, besides of course requiring less metal and less machine-work and skilled labor in finishing. The portion b^2 of the lug serves to bind together the transverse portions $b b'$ and brace them. The lug may have points on each side and a central rib, as at B' .

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with slatted furniture provided with wedge-shaped and dovetailed grooves or sockets, a series of fastening-lugs of wedge shape, with one side of the lug con-

tinuous and the other side broken away to provide holding-points at the opposite ends of the lug, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a school seat or back having slats with a series of dovetailed or wedge-shaped sockets, the standard, and a series of retaining-lugs, each being of wedge form, with one side of the lug continuous and the opposite side provided with holding-points at opposite ends of the lugs, said lugs consisting of the transverse ribs $b b'$ and the connecting-rib b^2 between the two, substantially as described.

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

SEYMOUR W. PEREGRINE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. RENWICK,
CHAS. M. ROOP.