

No. 809,061.

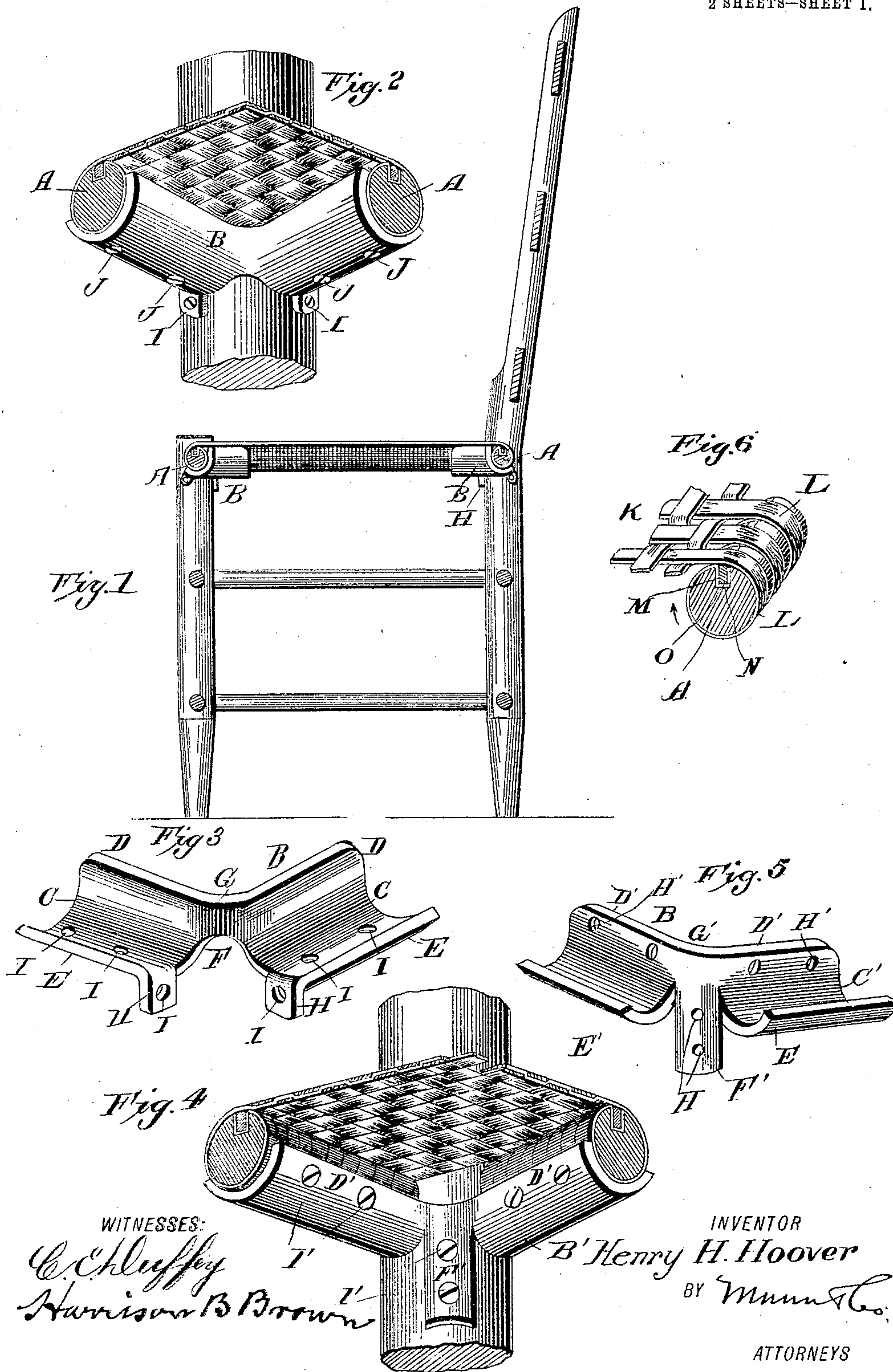
PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

H. H. HOOVER.

CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



No. 809,061.

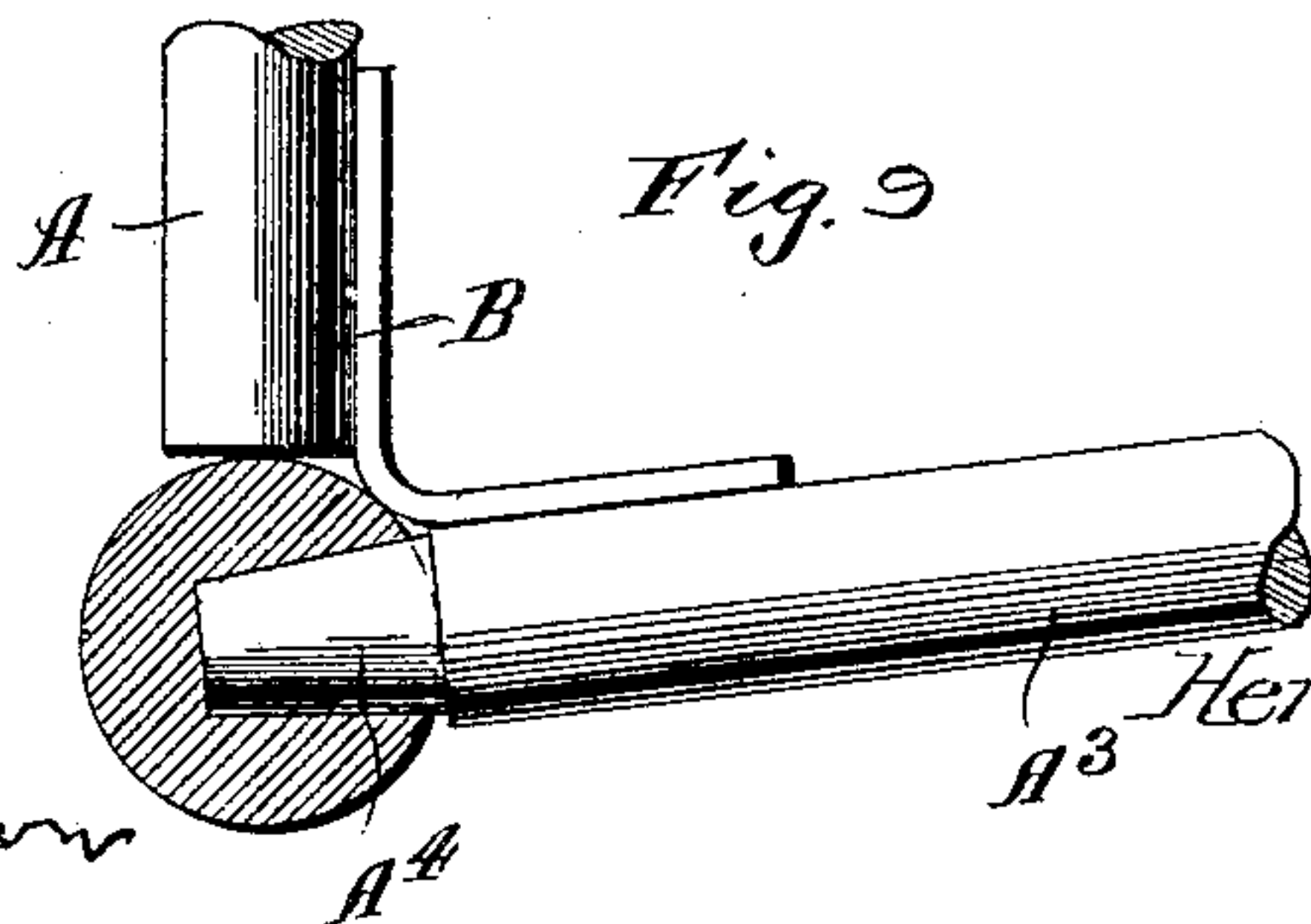
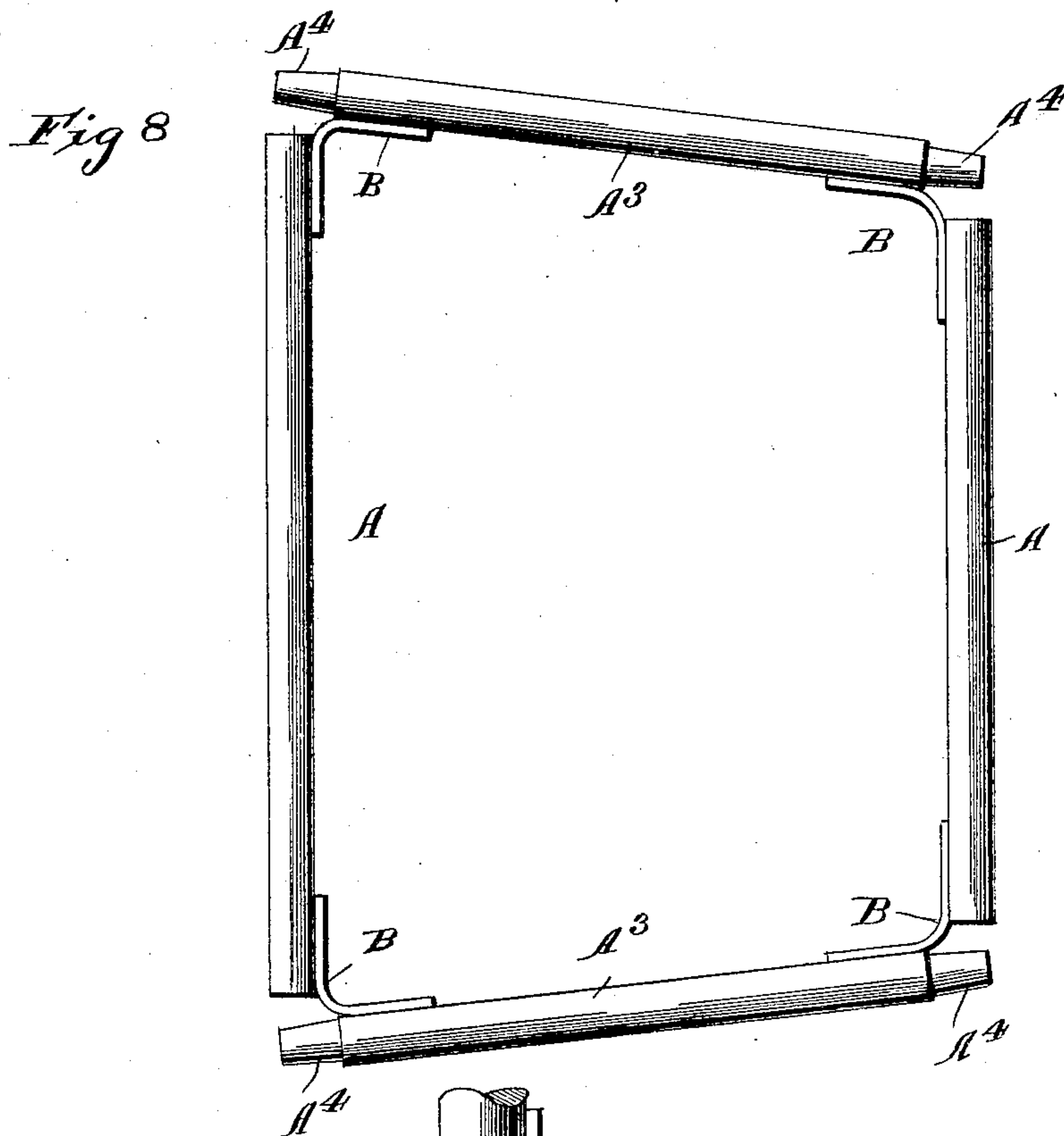
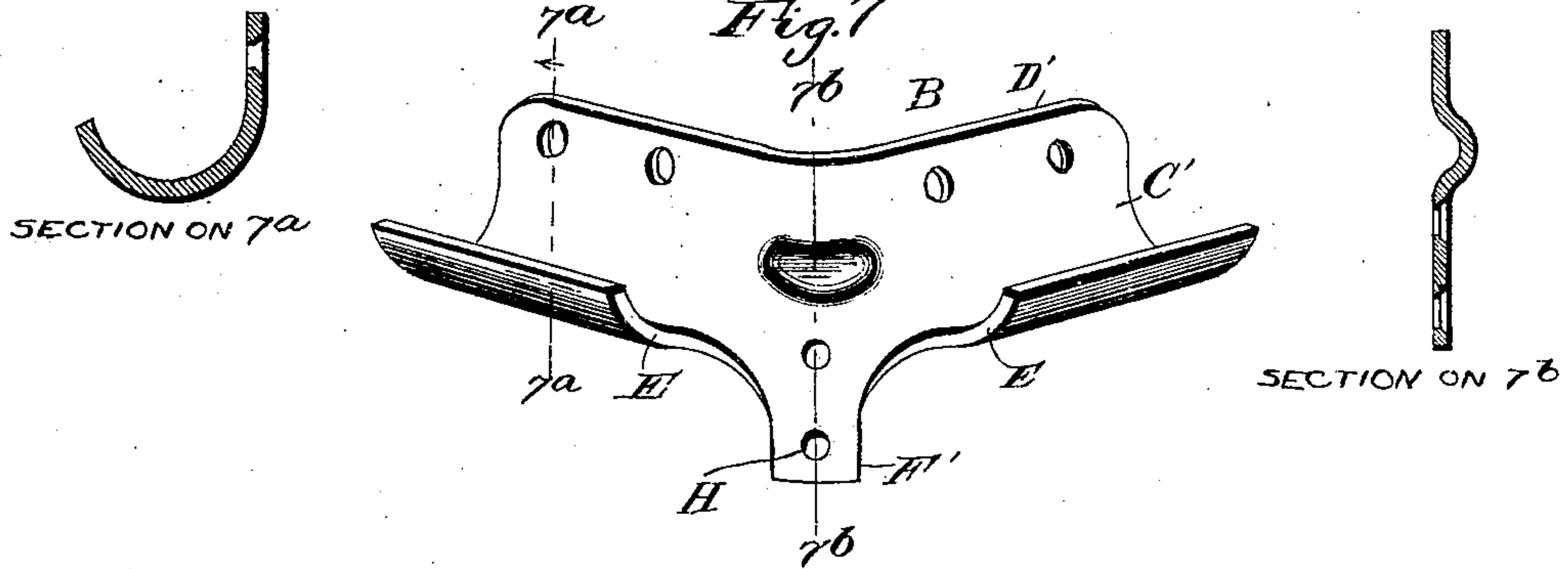
PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

H. H. HOOVER.

CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:  
*C. E. Huffy*  
*Harrison B. Brown*

INVENTOR  
*Henry H. Hoover*  
BY *Munn & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HOWE HOOVER, OF FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

## CHAIR.

No. 809,061.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed February 4, 1905. Serial No. 244,159.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY HOWE HOOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, have invented a new and Improved Chair, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, more specifically stated, to that class or type of chair known as "knockdown"—that is, a chair in which all the parts thereof are completely finished and in condition for assembling, the parts being adapted to be readily secured together by means obvious to those skilled in the art.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved chair of the character stated which shall not only be simple in construction, more rigid, and of greater strength than any similar chair known to me, but be adapted in conformation of parts for quick and secure assembling thereof.

A further object had in view is to provide a knockdown chair having improved strength and rigidity with novel supporting and securing means substantially removed from sight on the finished article.

To the end above stated the invention consists of the special construction, arrangement, and combination of parts shown by the accompanying drawings, and which will hereinafter be fully described, the novel features being pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my improved chair, the section being taken from front to rear and substantially through the center thereof. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail perspective view looking at the under side of the chair-bottom. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one corner or securing iron. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating another form of the corner or securing iron. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the corner-iron illustrated in Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a detail sectional perspective view illustrating the means employed for securing the cane ends of the chair-bottom to its supporting-rounds. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but showing the preferred form of angle-iron. The view includes two transverse sections taken on lines 7<sup>a</sup> and 7<sup>b</sup>. Fig. 8 is a detail plan view showing the relative position of seat-supporting rounds and attached corner-irons. The side rounds A<sup>3</sup> are shown extended at A<sup>4</sup>, adapted for entering suitable

openings in the chair-posts; and Fig. 9 is a detail view showing the extension A<sup>4</sup> of one side round A<sup>3</sup> entered into a post of the chair.

In the practice of my invention I may employ chair posts, slats, and rounds of any suitable form. The common form of such parts employed in the make-up of knockdown chairs, to which my invention chiefly relates, is illustrated in the several figures of my drawings. In the following detail description of my invention reference to all the common features in a chair of this character are deemed unnecessary, and therefore the description will be confined chiefly to the features of novelty, consisting of an improved corner-iron for securing and supporting the chair-rounds, means in connection therewith whereby the bottom canes are effectively secured to the rounds, and to the improved knockdown chair as a whole.

Upon reference to Figs. 1 and 2 it will be noticed that the ends of the upper rounds A are seated in supports or corner-irons B, the preferred form of which is best illustrated in Figs. 3 and 7. The iron B is constructed of sheet-steel and stamped or otherwise fashioned with an upper concave surface C. The rear or inner edge D of the iron is made higher than its front or outer edge E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The center portion of the iron may be recessed or cut away, as indicated at F, Fig. 3, or formed as shown by Figs. 5 and 7. In all the forms the iron is bent at about the point G, (see Fig. 3,) forming it angular shape, adapted for receiving the adjacent ends of the rounds A in its curved surface C. Bent-down lips H are provided at the cut-away or recessed portion F of the iron B, the same preferably being in one piece with the iron's lower edge E, and the latter, as also said lower edge of the iron, is suitably perforated, as indicated at I. It will be understood upon reference to Figs. 1 and 2 that the lips H provide, with suitable nails or screws entered through their perforations I, means for securing the iron B to the chair-posts, and it will be understood that by reason of the low front edge E and the upwardly-extending rear edge D arrangement in place of the rounds A is not only facilitated, but that improved support is provided for the rounds more rigid than in any similar chair known to me. The adjacent ends of the rounds A are secured by suitable screws or



nails entered through the perforations I in the lower edge E, as indicated at J' in Fig. 2.

Another form of my invention is illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, the same being characterized by a steel plate stamped or otherwise fashioned into a corner-iron B', having its upper side made concave, C', or trough shape, according to the form of the chair-round. In this form of the corner-iron the rear edge D' thereof is made higher than its forward edge E'. The plate is slitted transversely about half-way between its ends, forming a downwardly-turned tongue F', and bent at G', with its ends disposed at an angle one to the other, as shown by Fig. 5. The tongue F' and the rear edge of the plate are provided with a series of perforations H'. Through the former screws or nails are entered into the chair-posts, and similar devices are entered through the latter into the rounds, as indicated at I' in Fig. 4.

In a knockdown chair my peculiar corner-iron in addition to providing improved support and rigidity has conjoint action with the means employed for securing the ends of the seat-canes K to the four rounds. Upon references to Fig. 6 it will be understood that in securing the canes L the extreme ends M thereof are arranged and fastened in a longitudinal groove N in the rounds A by a suitable metal or other strip O, whereby upon suitably turning the round the cane ends may be coiled around to position overlying the strip O, (see Fig. 6,) and thereby clamp it to securing position of the cane ends. Upon securing the cane ends to the several holding-rounds, as A, and the round ends being inserted in the chair-posts, as usual, nails or screws are driven into the rounds entered

through the perforations O or H', according to form of corner-iron used.

My improved corner-iron has advantage in being adapted to be stamped from sheet-steel, the peculiar form thereof facilitating assembling of the parts, forming a brace of improved degree, and conjoint action in securing the cane ends of the chair-seat in a knocked-down or other form of chair to which the corner-iron is adapted.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A corner-iron stamped from sheet metal and fashioned into angular shape, the iron being provided with an upper receiving-surface, having one side edge made extended, and a fastening-tongue on the other side edge of the receiving-surface, with the same located at the bend in the iron, substantially as described.

2. A corner-iron having an upper receiving-surface and bent into shape at a reduced portion with its ends disposed at an angle, one to the other, and projecting tongues at the reduced portion, the iron being provided with perforations, substantially as described.

3. An angular iron formed with round receiving-troughs on its upper side, one side edge of the iron being made the higher, a reduced portion in the iron, tongues at the reduced portion, and means adapting the angular iron for attachment, substantially as described.

HENRY HOWE HOOVER.

Witnesses:

B. S. MALEDON,  
W. M. WESTPHAL.