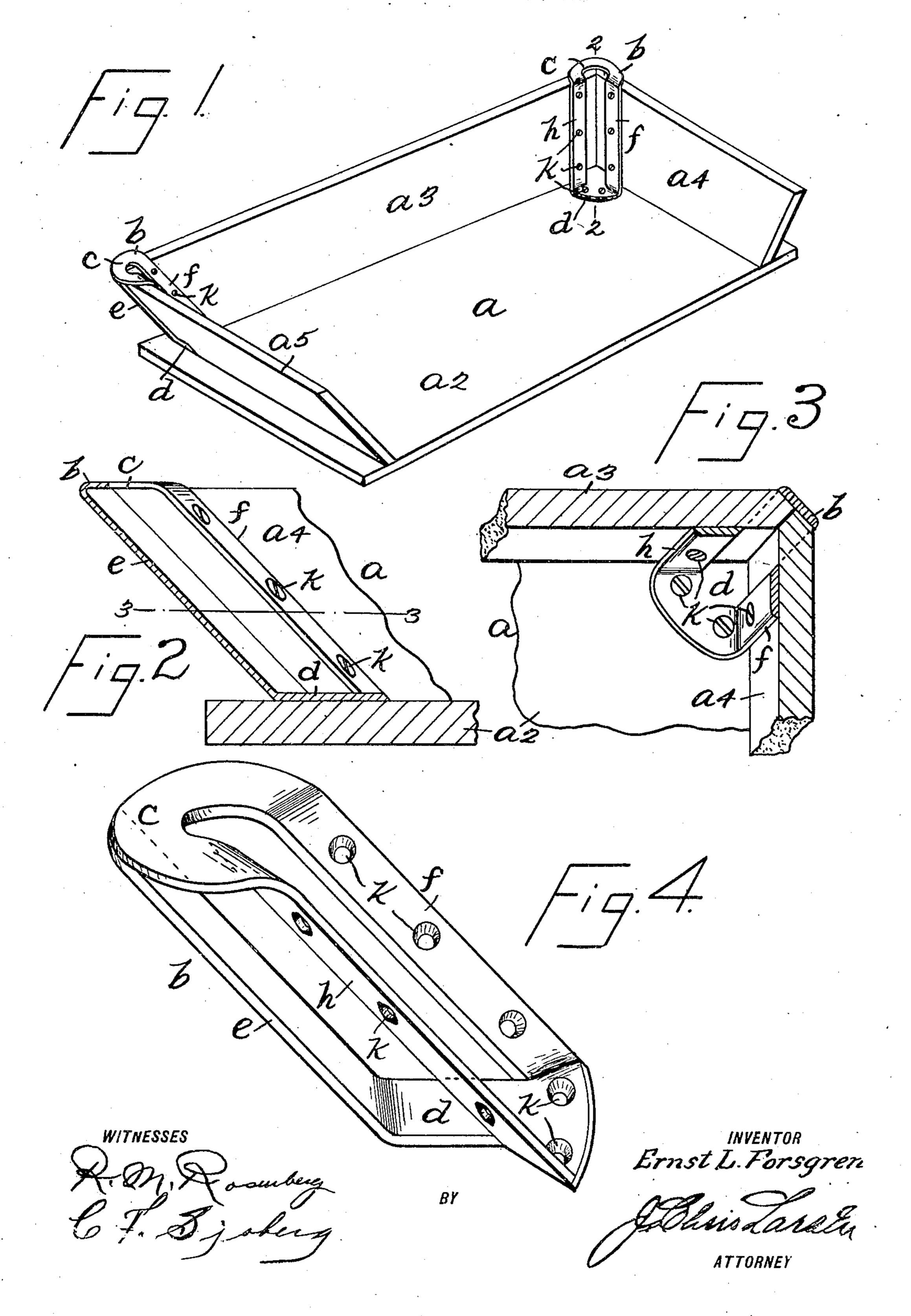
E. L. FORSGREN.

SEAT CORNER.

APPLICATION FILED 00T. 2, 1906.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST L. FORSGREN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SEAT-CORNER.

No. 844,586.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed October 2, 1906. Serial No. 337,100.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Ernst L. Forsgren, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York, in the county of New 5 York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seat-Corners, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and 10 use the same.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved corner-iron for vehicle and other seats and which when in position forms a casing for the ends of the back and sides of 15 said seats, a further object being to provide such a corner-iron which obviates the necessity for a form in the assembling of said seats, as has heretofore been necessary, and a still further object being to provide a seat-corner 20 which is lighter and stronger than those at present employed, which is simple in construction and well adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and which is comparatively inexpensive.

My invention is fully described in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which suitable reference characters are employed to designate the several parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a vehicleseat provided with my improved cornerirons. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one 35 of my seat-corners ready for use, but de-

tached from the seat.

In the drawings forming a part of this application, I have shown a vehicle-seat a, composed of a bottom member  $a^2$ , a back mem-40 ber  $a^3$ , and two side members  $a^4$  and  $a^5$ , the said back and side members being secured to the bottom member at an angle thereto and flaring outwardly, as clearly shown in the drawings, and the side and back members 45 are held together, at the ends thereof, by means of my seat-corners b.

The seat-corner b consists of a single metal casting and comprises three substantially upright plates arranged at an angle to each 50 other and joined at their tops and bottoms by integral plates c and d, respectively, the upright plates being designated by the reference characters e, f, and h, the plates f and hbeing arranged at an angle of forty-five de-55 grees to a line drawn through the center of |

the casting and the plate e being arranged at an angle of ninety degrees to the said central

line.

The plates f and h when taken in connection with the top plate c have the appear- 60 ance of a continuous ribbon of metal sweeping in a curve to form the top and joined at the ends by the bottom plate d, which also extends backwardly and joins the back plate e, or rather continues upwardly to form 65 this plate, and is then joined to the top plate c, all of which is clearly shown in Fig. 4, and the side plates f and h, as well as the bottom plate d, are provided with countersunk screw-holes k.

In practice the back and side members  $a^3$ ,  $a^4$ , and  $a^5$  of the seat a are cut in a miter-box provided for the purpose to the desired length and at the desired angle, after which one of the seat-corners b is placed in position 75 at each end of the back member  $a^3$  by passing the said ends into the castings, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and screws are then passed through the holes of the corresponding plates f and h, and the irons are secured to 80 the said back member.

The side members  $a^4$  and  $a^5$  are then placed in position in a similar manner and also secured to the castings b, at which time the rail of the seat a is complete and without the ne- 85 cessity for using a form in order to secure the correct positions and angles of the members of said rail, and the said rail may be then secured to the seat-bottom  $a^2$  at any time by passing screws through the bottom plate d of 90 the casting b and into the bottom member  $a^2$ and after which the members  $a^3$ ,  $a^4$ , and  $a^5$ may be screwed to the member  $a^2$  in the usual manner, and the seat is complete.

The castings b (shown in the drawings) are 95 arranged at an angle of forty-five degrees to the seat-bottom; but it will be understood that they may be made for any angle, of any material, and of any size, and various other changes in and modifications of the form of 100 construction shown and described may be made without departing from the spirit thereof or sacrificing its advantages.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let- 105

ters Patent, is—

1. A corner-iron for seats, comprising a casting consisting of two substantially upright plates arranged at an angle of ninety degrees to each other, a supplemental paral- 110

lel plate arranged at an angle of forty-five degrees to said first-named plates, a top plate and a bottom plate integral with said upright plates and arranged at an angle thereto.

metal bent centrally thereof to form a segment and the ends directed downwardly with the faces thereof arranged at an angle to each other, a plate integral with the ends of said netal strip and said plate being continued

upwardly and parallel to said ends and joined to said segment.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 15 first day of October, 1906.

ERNST L. FORSGREN.

Witnesses:

R. M. ROSENBERG, C. F. SJOBERG.