A. H. BRICK.

Chair.

No. 168,828. Patented Oct. 19, 1875.

Fig. 1.

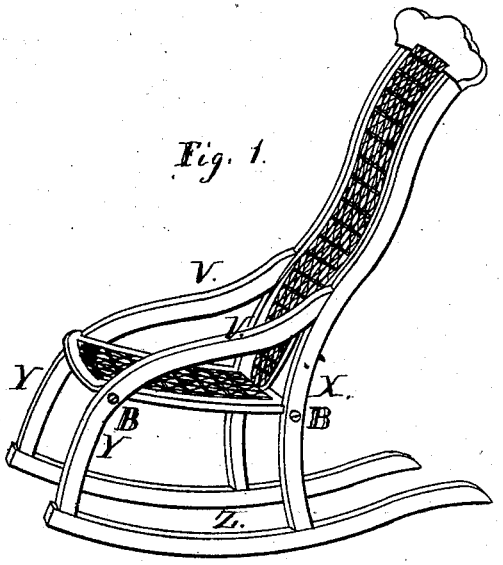


Fig. 2.

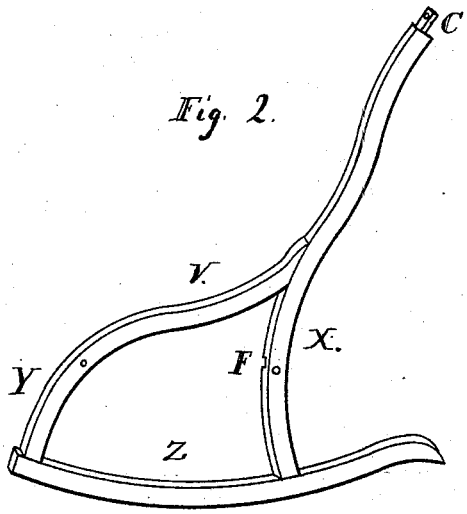


Fig. 3.

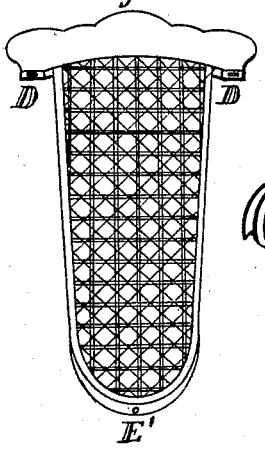


Fig. 7.

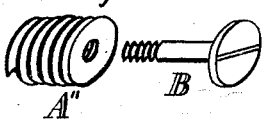
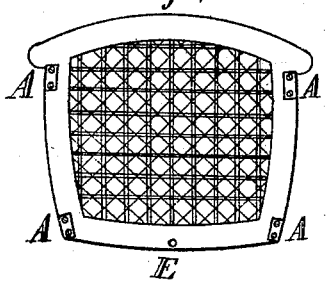


Fig. 4.



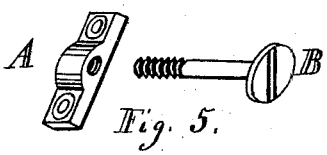
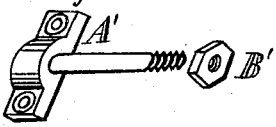


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

F. F. Kingsbury

S. H. Brackett

INVENTOR:

Alfred H. Brick

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED H. BRICK, OF WINCHENDON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO FRANCIS BRICK, OF KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **168,828**, dated October 19, 1875; application filed November 3, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. H. BRICK, of Winchendon, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Chairs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the construction of chairs and connecting mechanism, and is designed to allow the chairs, after they are finished, to be partly taken apart and packed in a much smaller place, while they can be readily put together again for use without glue or any need of marring the finish of the chair, applying to all kinds of chairs, and to upholstered work with special advantages.

The drawing represents a chair constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 1 is a view of a chair complete. Fig. 2 is one side of the chair as removed for packing and shipping; Fig. 3, the back. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of the seat, to show connecting device. Figs. 5, 6, 7 are different forms of connecting device drawn on a larger scale than the rest of the drawing.

In chairs which are to be partly taken to pieces for packing and transshipment, it is customary to frame permanently together the whole back of the chair, including the main posts or tall standards of the chair. The side rounds or cross-pieces are to be put in when the chair is finally set up, and the chair is likely to give way on the side.

My improved method is to frame permanently the whole side of the chair, as in Fig. 2, thus including one front and one back post in the side portion. This forms a flat portion, and it packs in smaller compass than the usual back. X is the high back post and leg, supporting the back by its upper part, and Y is the front leg. These I connect firmly together, as by the arm V and rocker Z. In the style of chair shown the front leg Y is continued up and inclined to meet the back post X, and forms the arm V, and the rocker Z, uniting the lower parts of the legs Y and X, performs the office of a bar or round. The inner part of the back is framed with the upper back cross-piece, which latter may be above the side pieces, as seen in the drawing, or it may as well be made to go between them, as in the common chair. The seat is framed in the usual manner.

A chair made in this way may be upholstered in any manner, as well as caned, and still be taken down and packed for transportation as readily and conveniently as a cane or wood bottom, and chairs made in this way have the advantage of stiff permanent sides, on which the main strain of the use comes, thus making a much more durable chair.

The method of connecting the parts is as follows: On the under side of the seat, Fig. 4, at each of the corners, is a piece of metal, A, fastened by screws or otherwise, in which is a hole, to which is fitted screw B. This construction is seen in Fig. 5. The screw B passes through the side of the chair, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and the side and seat are securely joined.

The same device may be applied to the upper part of the chair of the common construction.

In the rocking-chair, or in any chair where the top extends beyond the sides, a piece of metal, C, Fig. 2, may be inserted in the side piece, which piece of metal enters a mortise, D, Fig. 3, in the upper part of the back of the chair, and a screw (not seen in the drawing) is passed through the hole in C. Through the seat of the chair at E a screw passes upward into the lower part of the back at E′.

The metallic device may also be made as seen in A′, Fig. 6, with a projecting bolt, to which a nut, B′, is screwed on the outside.

Another form of the device is represented in Fig. 7, in which A″ is a large screw with coarse thread, to be inserted in the side of the seat, and the screw B is put into the small hole in the center of A″.

The piece of metal A, instead of being made thicker for the hole to receive the screw, may be merely a thin piece of metal bent over the edge, and the hole be made in the bent portion; or the piece A may be fastened directly to the edge, and the screw B be inserted through A, instead of into the edge, as in the drawing. Either form of the device may be used at E, or to fasten any other cross-piece of the chair, if such are used.

A slight notch may be made in the side

piece, as at F, Fig. 2, to admit the edge of the seat and secure additional firmness.

I claim—

A knock-down chair composed of side frames, each consisting of a high back post, X, front post Y, and connecting-bars V and Z, firmly united, a seat, and a back, said side frames being detachably connected with the seat by screws B and nuts A, the back being supported by the high posts X, substantially as and for the purposes described.

ALFRED H. BRICK.

Witnesses:
F. H. KINGSBURY,
S. H. BRACKETT.