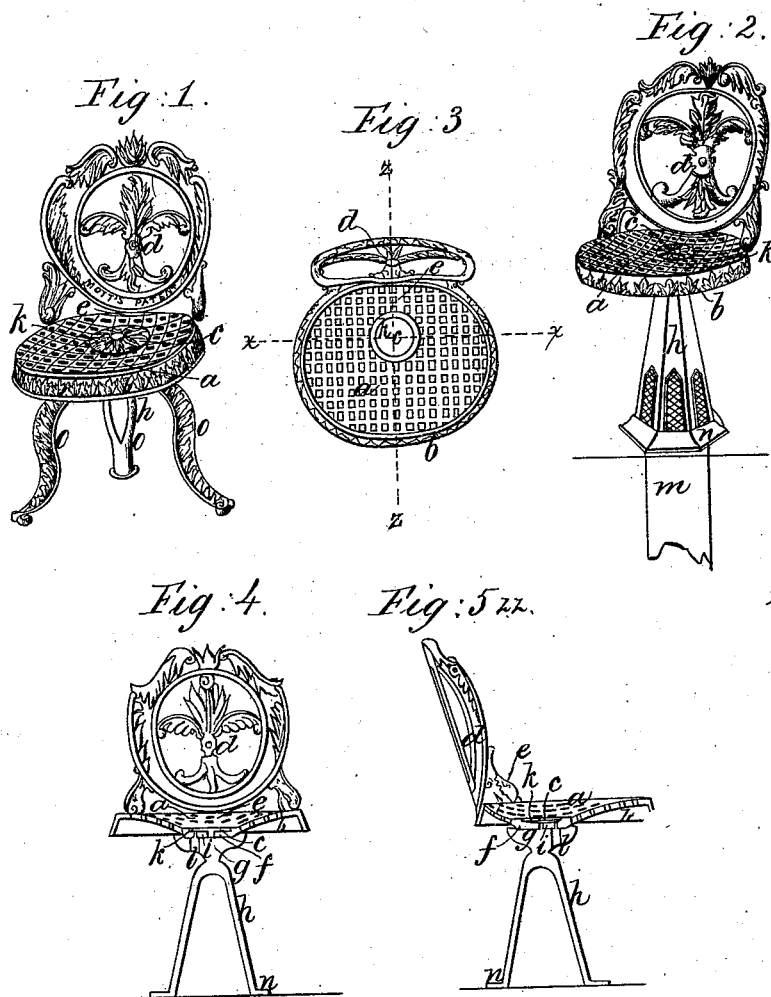


*J. L. Mott,
Opera Chair,*

No. 5,317,

Patented Oct. 2, 1847.



*Inventor;
J. L. Mott*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JORDAN L. MOTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAST-IRON CHAIR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,317, dated October 2, 1847.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JORDAN L. MOTT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cast-Iron Chairs, Stools, &c., and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character which distinguishes it from all other things before known and of the manner of making, constructing, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective representation of my improved chair supported on three legs; Fig. 2, a like representation of my improved chair on a hollow pedestal for gardens; Fig. 3 is a plan of the same; Fig. 4, a vertical section taken at the line (X X) of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 another vertical section of the same taken at the line (Z, Z) of Fig. 3.

The same letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

The first part of my invention consists in making the seat of a cast-iron chair concave or dished, so that from the point of greatest depression the lines radiating therefrom in all directions shall curve upward to the rim or outer edge of the seat to fit the parts of the body and expose a larger surface for the support of the body than by any other form heretofore given. And also in combining with this concave form making the seat with perforations for the discharge of water. The second part of my invention consists in casting a circular depression in the deepest part of the concave seat, and below the curved plane thereof to admit of securing the spindle of the pedestal on which the seat turns, which depression is covered with a plate that completes the curved part of the seat, when this is combined with apertures made through the upper plate or disk of the pedestal or stand through which the seat and covering plate are riveted together, and through which also the water that may leak through the joints of the seat and covering plate may discharge itself. And the third part of my invention consists in making the pedestal hollow and larger at the lower end and securing it to a pile or stake driven in the ground.

In the accompanying drawings (a) represents the seat of the chair with a rim (b) which is largest at the lower edge to admit

of molding, and made with the upper edge all on the same plane. The upper surface is concave or dished, the point of greatest depression being at (c) and nearer the back than the front edge that the person sitting on it may be so far back as to obtain a better support for the back against the back (d) of the chair, and to make the curve of the back part of the seat more sudden or abrupt than the front that it may be better adapted to the anatomy of the body, the abruptness of the curves being gradually less from the back to the front. At the back the seat runs in a single curve from the point of greatest depression to the rim, as at (e) Fig. 5, and at the front by a double curve, so that as it approaches the rim it shall gradually run into a plane level with the rim, and from the back to the front these curves gradually run and lose themselves in one another.

The seat is cast with holes through it to form a grating so that water falling on it may be discharged at once. The under surface is made with a circular top (f) just under the greatest depression of the seat, with its lower face flat to rest on the upper plate or disk (g) of the pedestal (h), which is cast with a rim all around to surround the top (f); and from the plate or disk (g) a spindle (i) projects up through a hole in the top and is riveted or otherwise secured above in a recess or depression cast in the seat and covered over by a plate (k), the upper surface of which is a continuation of the curved plane of the seat. This covering plate (k) is secured by rivets to the seat, and the disk of the pedestal is provided with holes (l) through which the riveting is effected, and through which also water that may pass through the joints of the covering plate will be discharged.

The pedestal is pyramidal with six or more sides and cast hollow, so that it can fit on to a stake (m) of corresponding form driven into the ground, so that the position may not be affected by frost. In this way the chair can be held steadily in place or may be removed at pleasure. The lower part of the pedestal is cast with a molding flange (n) as an ornament and at the same time to form a sufficiently broad base to stand on when not used in connection with a stake.

Instead of the pyramidal pedestal the chair may stand on legs (o, o, o) Fig. 1,

cast separate or with the plate or disk (g). The back of the seat is cast with a back curved inward to fit the back.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Making the seat of cast metal chairs or stools concave or dished in all directions from the rim toward a point midway or nearly so, between the sides and nearer the back than the front to fit the anatomy of the body, and to give more support thereto, substantially as described; and in combination therewith I also claim making the seat thus formed of open work for the discharge of water, as described.

2. I claim casting the seat with a depression in the deepest part of the concave and covering it with a cap plate, the upper surface of which is a continuation of the curved

plane of the seat, in combination with the plate or disk of the pedestal made with holes through which the cap-plate can be secured to the seat after the seat has been secured to the spindle on which it turns, and also for the escape of water that may leak through the joints of the cap-plate, substantially as described.

3. And finally, I claim making the pedestal a hollow in combination with a stake of corresponding form driven in the ground, substantially as described, so that it can be held permanently in place and not affected by frost or change of season.

JORDAN L. MOTT.

Witnesses:

LAWRENCE S. MOTT,
M. D. VAN DOREN.