K. GEISLER.

Folding-Chairs.

No. 141,784. Patented August 12, 1873.

Fig. 1.

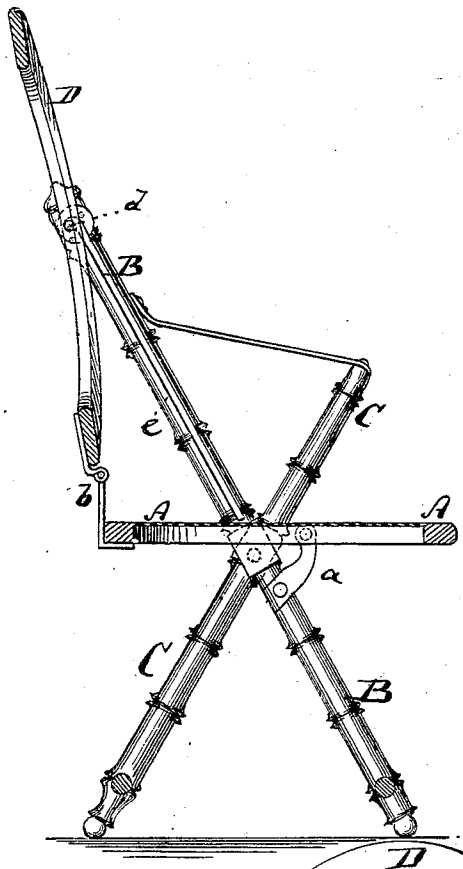


Fig. 2.

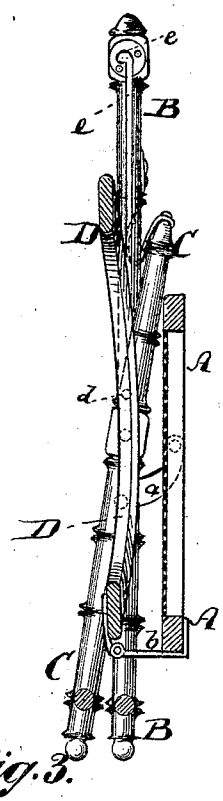
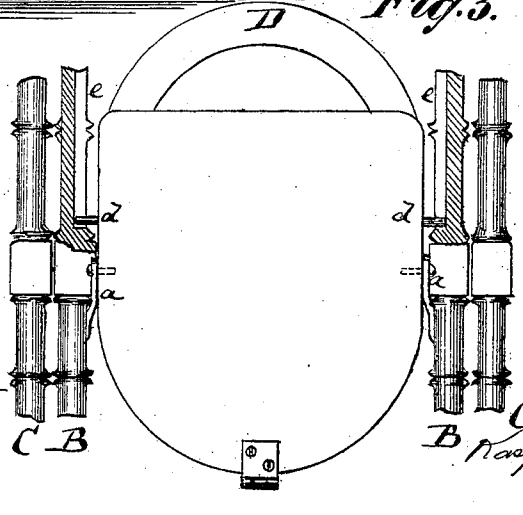


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
John Becher
Fred Haynes

Kaspar Geisler
by his attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KASPAR GEISLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JOHN LERTORA, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOLDING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,784**, dated August 12, 1873; application filed July 14, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KASPAR GEISLER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Folding-Chair, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my improved folding-chair, showing the same in position for use. Fig. 2 is a central section of the same, showing it folded together. Fig. 3 is a front view, partly in section, of the same folded so together.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to a new construction of folding-chair, whose back is so connected with the seat that when the chair is to be folded together into a small space for the purpose of transportation, or otherwise, the seat, when swung between the main side bars or supports to be brought in line with them, will carry the back into position parallel with it, so that both back and seat will occupy the space between the said side bars, and cause the entire chair to be of a size not materially thicker than the combined thickness of seat and back. This operation is performed by connecting the lower end of the back with the back part of the seat by means of a hinge, and by forming on the back projecting trunnions or pins that enter grooves in the aforementioned side bars, the grooves being formed with a bend at their upper ends. When the seat is in a horizontal position the aforementioned pins of the back will reach the uppermost ends of the grooves, and there be locked in the bent parts of the same, while, when the seat is turned up between the side bars, its then lower end will carry the lower end of the back down with it, while the pins will slide down in the grooves until they are about in line with the pivot-pins of the seat; the back will then be about parallel with the seat and the chair folded into the smallest possible space.

In the accompanying drawing, the letter A represents the seat of my improved chair. This seat is made of suitable material and size, and is at its sides pivoted directly between the side bars B B, or between lugs *a* projecting from them. These main supports or side bars B B, of which there are two, one on each side of the seat, are, when the chair is unfolded for occupation, in the position shown in Fig. 1—that is to say, with their lower ends forward and with their upper ends backward of the seat-pivots. C C are braces, which are pivoted to the side bars B to constitute, when the chair is unfolded, the hind legs thereof, in the manner clearly shown in Fig. 1. D is the back of the chair. Its lower end is connected to the back part of the seat by means of a hinge, *b*, and from its sides project pins *d d* into grooves *e* that are formed in the inner sides of the side bars B. The upper ends of these grooves are slightly bent backward, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. When the chair is in the position shown in Fig. 1 the pins *d* reach the upper ends of the grooves *e*, and are, by pressure applied to the back, crowded into the bent parts of said grooves, thus locking all the parts in the position shown.

When the chair is to be folded together it is only necessary to slightly move the upper part of the back forward, so as to carry the pins *d* out of the upper bends of the grooves, and then to fold or swing the seat A with its back end down, which will, by its connection with the back D, carry the lower end of the same also down into line with the lower end of the seat, the pins *d*, during such motion, sliding down in the grooves *e* until the back D will be about parallel with the seat A, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

By this arrangement of parts a substantial folding-chair of very simple construction is produced.

What I claim as my invention is—

A folding-chair having a pivoted seat, A, connected by a hinge, *b*, with the back D, from which pins *d d* project into the grooves *e* of the side supports B, substantially as herein shown and described.

KASPAR GEISLER.

Witnesses:
MICHAEL RYAN,
FRED. HAYNES.