

Golightly & Twitchell,

Folding Chair,

N^o 37,864,

Patented Mar. 10, 1863.

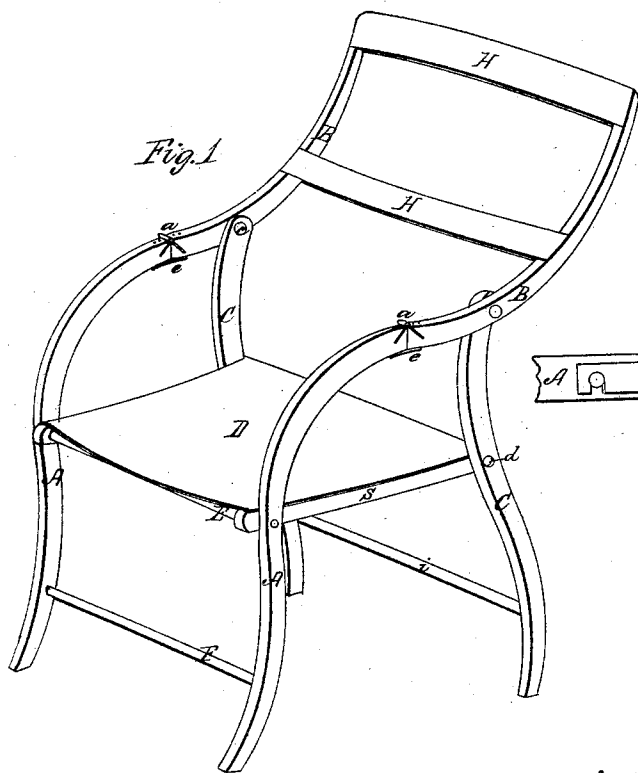


Fig. 1

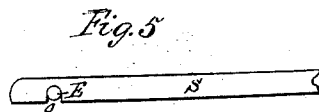


Fig. 5

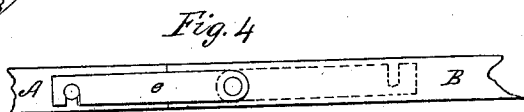


Fig. 4

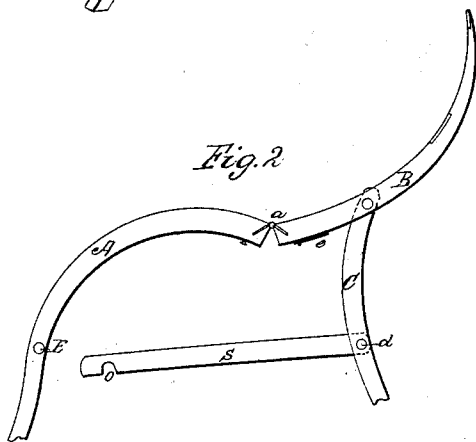


Fig. 2

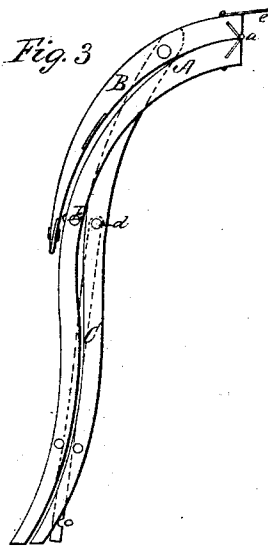


Fig. 3

Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SMITH GOLIGHTLY AND CHARLES S. TWITCHELL, OF NEW HAVEN,
CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVED FOLDING CHAIR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 37,864, dated March 10, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY SMITH GOLIGHTLY and CHARLES S. TWITCHELL, both of the city and county of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair set up or open for use. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same unlocked preparatory to folding. Fig. 3 is a side view of a chair folded. Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate the manner of locking the chair when set up.

Same letters refer to like parts.

Our invention consists in a constructive mechanism, whereby we are enabled to produce a folding chair, compact when folded, and when set up so firmly locked as to be movable without of itself unfolding—a great difficulty common in all folding chairs, and to overcome which is the object of our invention.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

We construct the curved parts of our chair from wood bent to the required curve, but it may be cut or other material used. Bending, however, is the strongest and wood the best.

A A are the two front legs, curved so as to form a part of and jointed to the arms B B by hinges *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and locked

together by the catch *e*, (see Fig. 4,) or may be by a latch. C C are the back legs, pivoted to the arms B at *c*. *i* is a rundle to sustain the legs C C in their proper position. D is the seat, pivoted by each side S to the legs C C at *d*, and by a notch, *o*, on each side, or its equivalent, lock onto a rundle, E. (See Fig. 5.) The rundle E, with a second rundle, F, holds the front legs, A A, in their proper position relatively to each other. H H are slats connecting the two arms B B, and form the back of the chair.

To fold the chair, turn the catches *e*, (see Fig. 4,) which lock the front legs to the arms from the locked position shown in black, Fig. 4, to as shown in red, same figure. This unlocks the joint of the arms and legs. Then raise the seat, as see Fig. 2, so as to relieve the rundle E from the notches *o* on the sides of the seat, which operation will release the several parts, when they may be folded, as shown in Fig. 3.

To set up the chair, reverse the several operations and lock, as before described.

We claim—

The combination and arrangement described of the legs A A, back or arms B B, legs C C, and seat-bars S, when the same operate to fold and lock in the manner substantially as herein specified.

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Witnesses:

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