(No Model.)

C. H. LAMBKIN.

FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 370,265. Patented Sept. 20, 1887.

Fig. 5.

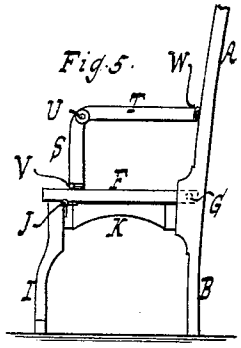


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

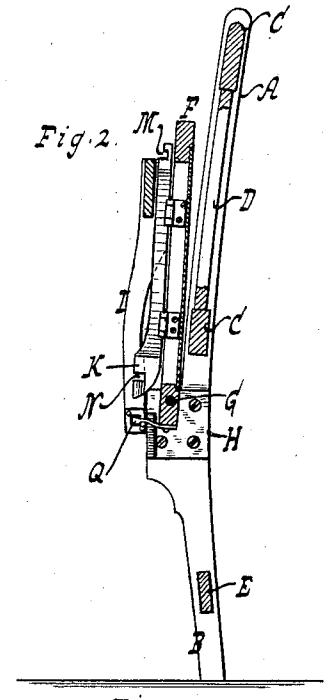


Fig. 4.

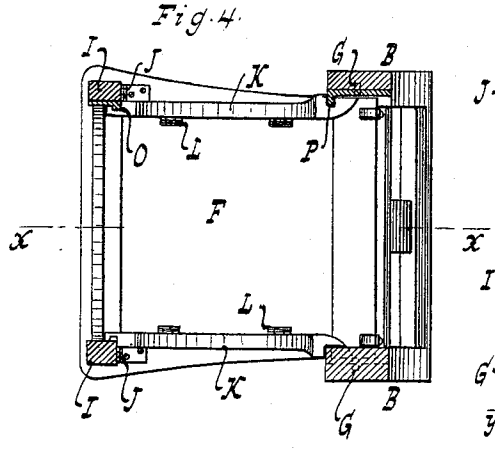
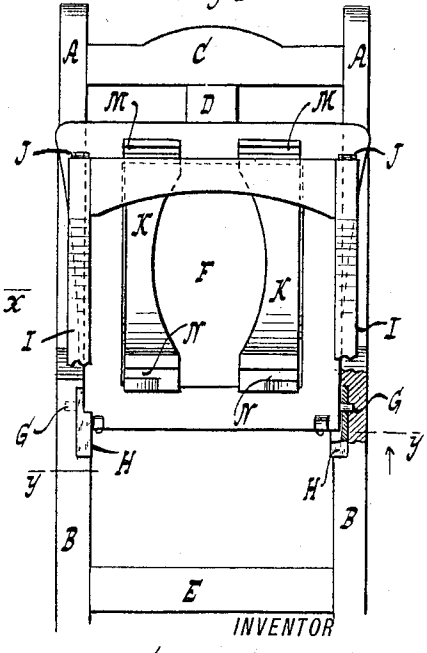


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
A. Faber du Faur Jr.

INVENTOR

Charles H. Lambkin

BY

Van Santvoord & Hauff

ATTORNEYS

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. LAMBKIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,265, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed February 3, 1887. Serial No. 226,435. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. LAMBKIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to folding chairs having a stationary upright back, and has for its object to provide a novel construction and arrangement whereby the seat can be folded upward against the back and the front legs can hang downward against the under side of the seat, and the whole be locked in this folded condition.

To such ends the invention consists in the features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 4, the chair being unfolded. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, the chair being folded. Fig. 3 is a front view, partly in section, the chair being folded. Fig. 4 is a section in the plane *y y*, Fig. 3, the chair being unfolded. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modification.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The back-frame of the chair consists of the bars A A. These bars A A may be formed continuously with or in one piece with the back legs, B B. The back-frame A A is provided with a filling or with braces C D, to form the back of the chair.

The back legs, B, may be steadied by a brace, E.

To the back-frame A A, or to the hind legs, B, is connected the seat F by suitable joints or pivots, G. The joints G allow the seat F to swing or fold toward the back-frame, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, or to swing or fold away from the back-frame, as seen in Figs. 1, 4, and 5. In case the back-frame A A is made of wood or soft material the bearings for the pivots G may be formed in metal or other durable supports, H. The supports H are screwed or otherwise firmly secured to the back-frame.

The front legs, I, are pivoted or jointed to the seat F. Said legs I can be swung away from the seat F, as seen in Fig. 1, or toward the seat F, as seen in Fig. 2. In the drawings hinges J are shown as connecting the seat F and front legs, I. It will thus be seen that the seat can be folded upward against the upright back of the chair, while the front legs can hang downward against the under side of the seat, so that the chair is thereby folded into a comparatively small compass.

To the seat F are hinged or jointed braces or locking-bars K. In the drawings hinges L are shown as connecting the locking-bars K and the side edges of the seat F. The locking devices K are adapted to engage the legs B I. In the drawings the locking-bars K are shown as having recesses or depressions M N, Figs. 2 and 3. When said recesses M N engage the legs I B, the seat F and legs I are locked in their open position. Suitable tongues, shoulders, or projections, O P, are provided on the front legs, I, and on the back-frame or on the back legs. These shoulders, tongues, or projections O P are adapted to engage the locking bars K, as seen in Fig. 4, by which engagement the chair is locked in its open position.

If desired, the chair may be provided with an arm or arms, consisting of sections S T, Fig. 5, jointed at U to one another and jointed at V W to the seat and to the back.

To the back-frame A A or seat F are secured one or more spring arms or detents, Q, Fig. 2, adapted to catch into or engage recesses R, Fig. 1, in the front legs, I, when the front legs are closed or folded against the seat F. The chair is thus locked in its closed position, as shown in Fig. 2.

I am aware that tables have been provided with hinged folding legs and locking-bars for holding the legs in their open or unfolded position, and I am also aware that a chair having a back-frame has been provided with a hinged seat and with front legs hinged to the seat, so that the legs can fold against the under side of the seat and the latter be then swung downward toward the rear legs, suitable bars being hinged to the latter for engaging the front-leg frame to hold the parts in their open or unfolded position. Such constructions I therefore disclaim.

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

1. A chair consisting of the stationary rear

legs, an upright back, a seat hinged to the rear legs to swing upward against the back, the front legs hinged to the seat to fold downward against the under side of the seat, and locking-bars hinged to the opposite side edges of said seat, to fold downward thereupon and to swing outward between the front and rear legs to lock the parts in position, substantially as described.

2. A chair consisting of the stationary rear legs, an upright back, a seat hinged to the rear legs to swing upward against the back, the front legs hinged to the seat to fold downward against the under side thereof, and provided at their lower ends with recesses R, the locking-bars K, hinged to the opposite side edges of the seat, and spring-arms Q, engaging said recesses of the front legs when the latter are folded against the seat, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. LAMBKIN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
W. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.