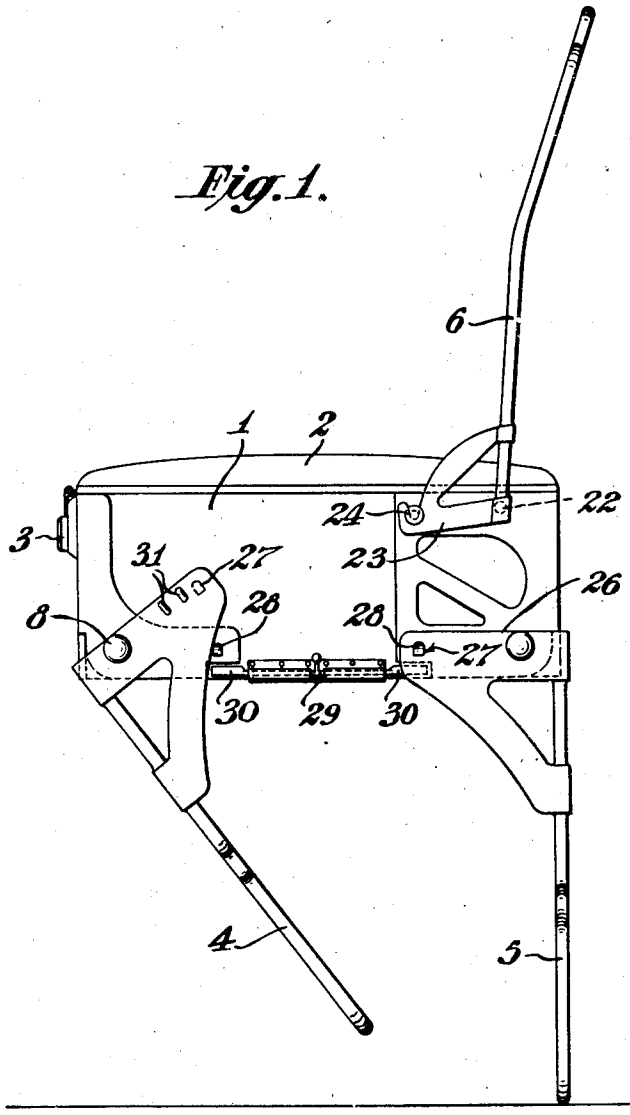
March 7, 1933. W. E. SIDAY 1,900,847

COLLAPSIBLE SEAT, STOOL, OR CHAIR WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOLDING ARTICLES

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Fig. 1.



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COLLAPSIBLE SEAT, STOOL, OR CHAIR WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOLDING ARTICLES

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Fig. 2.

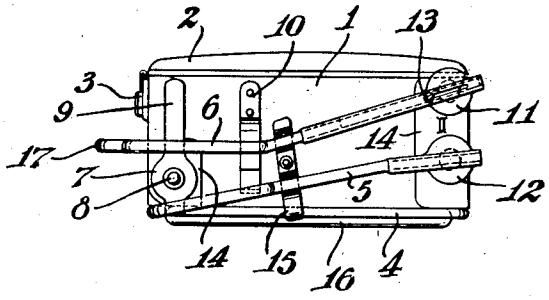


Fig. 4.

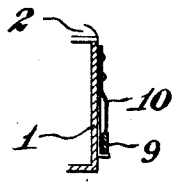
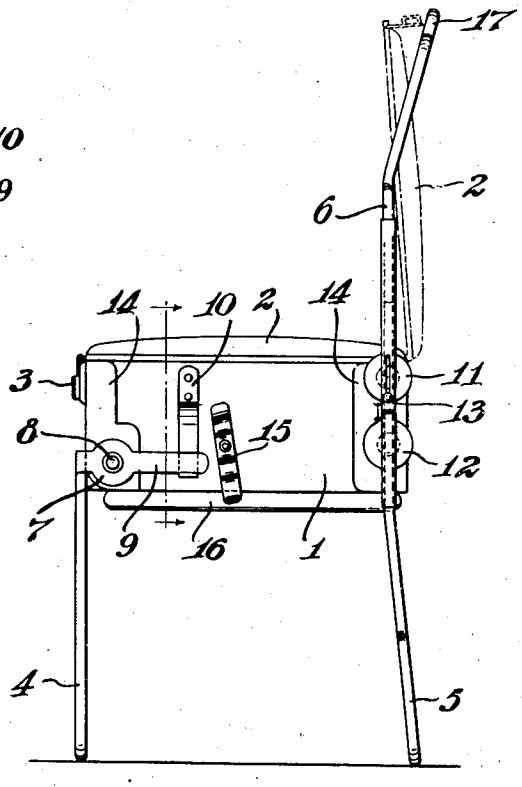


Fig. 3.



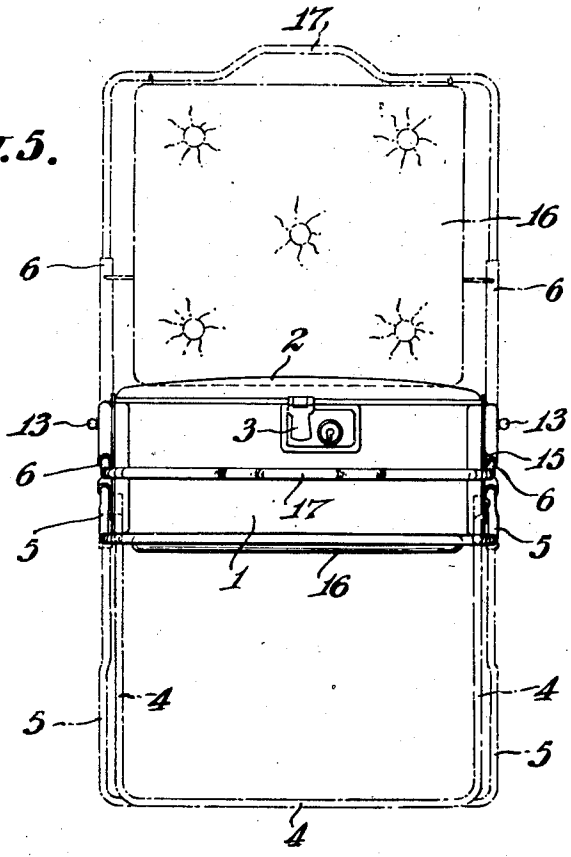
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COLLAPSIBLE SEAT, STOOL, OR CHAIR WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOLDING ARTICLES

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Fig. 5.



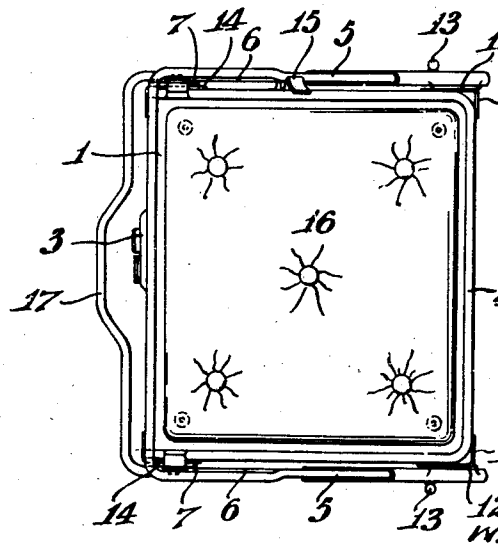


Fig. 6.

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COLLAPSIBLE SEAT, STOOL, OR CHAIR WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOLDING ARTICLE.

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Fig. 7.

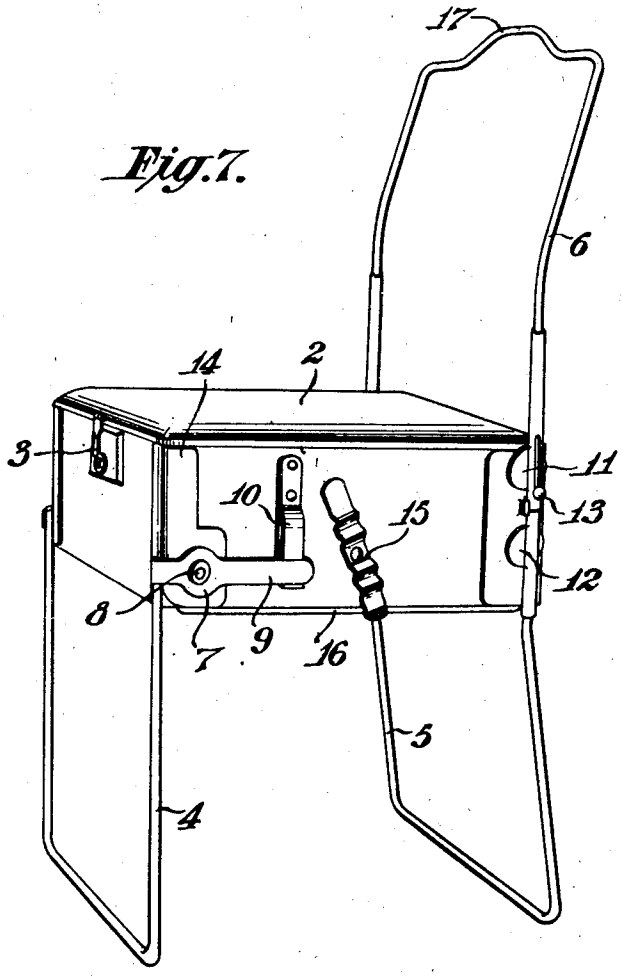
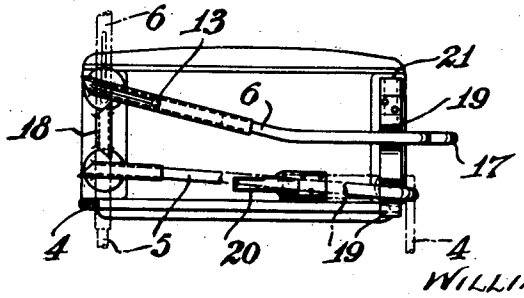


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COLLAPSIBLE SEAT, STOOL, OR CHAIR WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOLDING ARTICLES

Application filed November 18, 1930, Serial No. 496,479, and in Great Britain November 19, 1929.

The invention relates to collapsible chairs of the type wherein the seat portion is a box which can be used as a receptable for carrying various articles. In this respect stool-like or backless structures are known wherein flaps or open frames constituting legs are hinged to the base so as to fold up into a space or recess formed under a false bottom. Further, constructions adopting detachable peg-like legs and hinged backs are known.

The present invention has for its objects to provide an article of the type mentioned wherein the hollow seat is entirely available for articles other than collapsed members (such as legs) of the chair, and, moreover, to construct such an article in a simple manner whereby it may be speedily and easily converted from one position to another, and forms a sturdy and rigid device when in the chair position, without liability to accidental collapse.

In its essence, the said invention comprises a box seat portion adapted to contain articles, and front and rear leg members, preferably in the form of bent metal U-shape frames, pivoted to the exterior of the box sides by means of elements, such as discs or angular extensions on the leg members, lying against the said box sides, there being means co-acting with the said elements to lock the leg members positively in the opened position. A hinged back, pivoted in a similar manner, is also preferably employed, and the latter, when closed, may constitute a handle for carrying the box.

Various embodiments will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side view of a combined box and seat, with one leg partly collapsed, according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a side view in its closed position of a modification.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 but in the open position.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary view showing part of Figure 3 in side elevation.

Figure 5 is a front view according to Figure 2, and (dot-and-dash lines) according to Figure 3.

Figure 6 is an inverted plan view according to Figure 2.

Figure 7 shows a perspective view of the article illustrated by Figures 2–6.

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 2, but of a further modification.

Like numerals of reference indicate the same or corresponding parts in the several views.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, the seat body consists of a box 1 having a hinged lid 2 padded to constitute a seating surface. The reference numeral 3 denotes a catch and lock for the lid. The legs of the seat are four in number and comprise a front pair 4 and a rear pair 5, each pair being formed from a bent metal rod or tube of approximately U-shape, the limbs of the U's being pivoted to the respective sides of the box 1. A pivoted back 6 of similar U-formation is employed. The respective extremities of the limbs of the front leg frame 4 each have a flattened cranked element 9^1 which is pivoted to the box side somewhere intermediate of its length at 8 to leave a free end or tail.

The other two frames 5 and 6 also have cranked ends somewhat similar to the construction of frame 4 and its cranks 9. The back frame 6 is pivoted at 22 at each side of the box 1 and has a flat metal crank arm 23 which is hooked to engage a stud 24 when open, as illustrated. The crank arms 9 and 26 respectively of the frames 4 and 5 have holes 27 to snap over chamfered or other studs 28 (by virtue of the springiness of the said arms 9 and 26). The front frame 4 is shown partly collapsed so that the action shall be more clearly depicted. To release the holes 27 from engagement with their studs 28, a bolt 29 is provided and this may be given a partial rotation to force up the springy ends of the said cranks by means of flattened extremities or equivalents 30 on the bolt ends. When the frame 4 is in the folded-up position, a recess (formed between the two pressed-out projections 31) constitutes a retaining device in which the frame 6 can snap when closed.

In Figures 2–7, the tail of the crank 7 of

the front frame 4 is adapted to lock under a springy clip 10 when in the opened-out position. The frame 6 constituting the back is pivoted at 11 adjacent the pivotal points 12 of the U-frame of the rear legs 5, so that when in the opened-out position depicted in Figure 3, the respective limbs of the two frames are aligned on each side of the box 1. The ends of the limbs are made hollow to accommodate a sliding locking pin 13, one on each side, which can be moved to form a common rigid jointing element between each pair of aligned limbs.

It is to be understood that the U-shape of the three frames may be varied, for instance, the bottom bar connecting the two limbs could be located intermediate of the limbs making something like an H-shape, or said bar could be bent making a W-shape. Again, all the legs could be separate and independent if found suitable for any particular purpose.

It will be seen that all pivotal points in the Figures 2–7 construction (e. g. 8, 11, 12) are preferably flat discs mounted on metal bearing plates, such as 14.

When the three U-frame members 4, 5, and 6 are collapsed to lie flat against the sides of the box 1, they are retained by a spring clip 15, the frame 6 clipping into a top depression, the frame 5 clipping into a bottom depression whilst the frame 4 clips underneath the extremity of said spring.

A detachable seat pad 16 may be secured to the box in any suitable manner (such as by press-studs) and this can be detached for use separately on the ground or could be attached by suitable clips or cords to the back frame 6, as may be desired.

The cross-bar 17 of the back frame 6 is shaped to constitute a carrying handle, when collapsed.

The method of clipping and locking the three pivoted members 4, 5 and 6 is capable of a large range of variations. For example, in Figure 8 whilst the alignment of the limbs of the frames 5 and 6, and the common locking bolt 13 is adhered to, they are not made actually to abut as in the previous form. An intermediate tubular socket 18 is secured to the box 1, and the extremities of the said limbs fit on to this with a scarfed joint, the bolt 13 extending through the same. Also, the equivalent of the spring clip 15, viz:—clip 19, is mounted on a cranked arm 9 of the frame 4. The clip 10 (of the various constructions) is replaced by a depressible catch 20, over which the channel-shape end 21 of the clip 19 seats, when the frame is opened out.

I claim:—

1. In a collapsible chair, a seat, a leg carrying member pivoted to the side of the seat whereby the leg is adapted to be swung between folded and extended positions relative to the seat, said leg carrying member being laterally flexible at a point spaced from its pivot, a fixed formation at the side of the seat, a formation carried by the leg carrying member at said point engageable with and disengageable from the seat carried formation by lateral flexure of the leg carrying member and effective when engaged with said seat carried formation to lock the leg carrying member and leg in one of their aforementioned positions, and cam means carried by the seat for cooperation with said leg carrying member to effect lateral flexure of said member thus to effect disengagement of said locking formations.

2. In a collapsible chair, a seat, a leg carrying member pivoted to the side of the seat whereby the leg is adapted to be swung between folded and extended positions relative to the seat, said leg carrying member being laterally flexible at a point spaced from its pivot, a fixed tongue at the side of the seat, the leg carrying member at a point spaced from its pivot having an opening formed therein and being laterally flexible whereby the tongue is adapted to be engaged in said opening to lock the member and the leg in one of their aforementioned positions, and a cam rotatably mounted on the seat and underlying a portion of the leg carrying member adjacent to the opening therein when said tongue is engaged in said opening, whereby rotation of said cam is effective to laterally flex said leg carrying member thus to effect disengagement of the same from said tongue.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature hereto this 6th day of November, 1930.

WILLIAM ERNEST SIDAY.