No. 763,490. PATENTED JUNE 28, 1904.

A. J. JACKLEY.

FOLDING CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

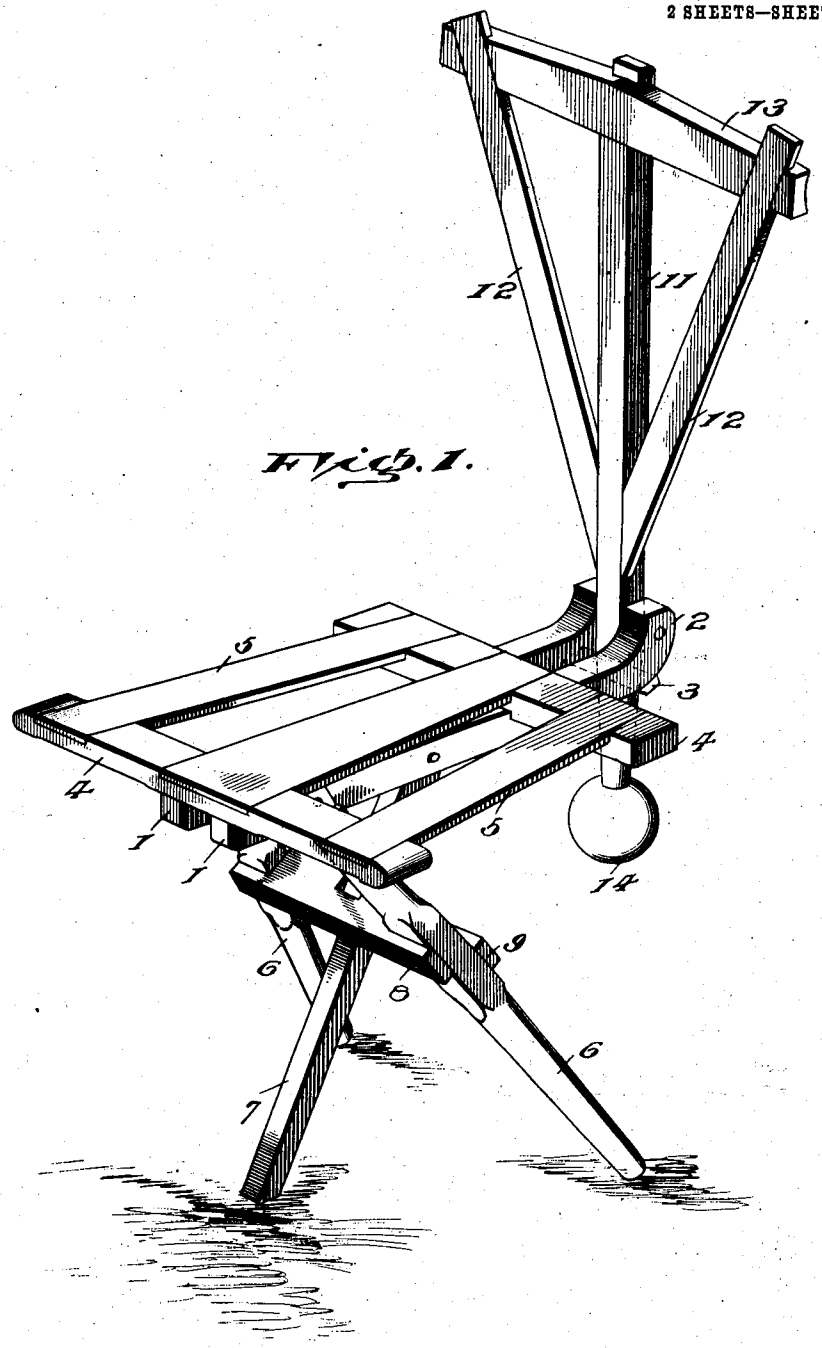


Fig. 1.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

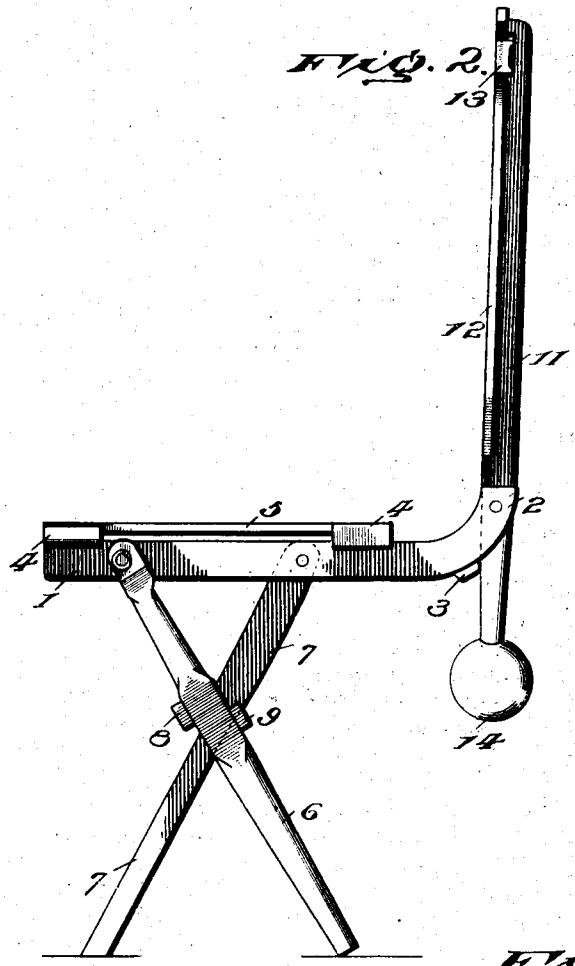


Fig. 3.

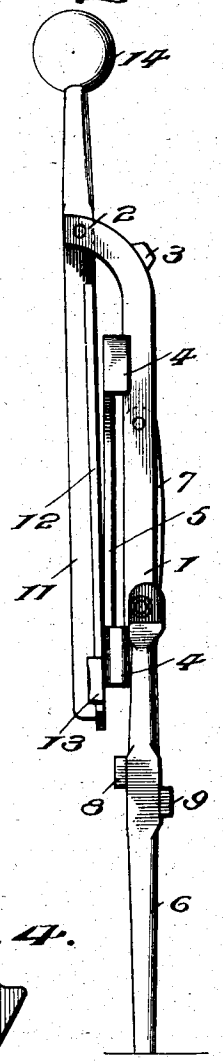
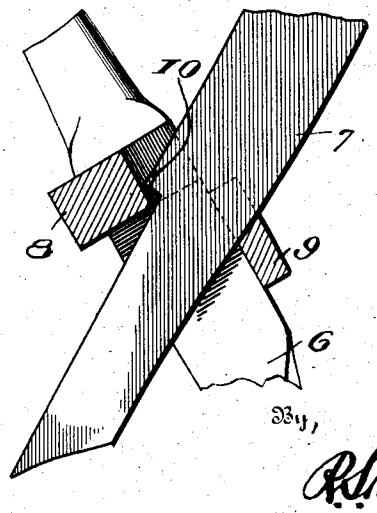


Fig. 4.



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No. 763,490. Patented June 28, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHER J. JACKLEY, OF CAMERON, WEST VIRGINIA.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,490, dated June 28, 1904.

Application filed November 3, 1903. Serial No. 179,740. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHER J. JACKLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cameron, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention belongs to the type of chairs which are portable and adapted to be folded into a convenient form so as to be easily handled and carried, thereby providing means of rest for tourists, sightseers, and persons indulging in long walks and requiring periods of rest. The chair is of such construction as to be readily carried by one hand and may be used as a support by the person when standing, the construction being such as to provide a prop when the chair is reduced to a folded position.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the chair as it appears when set up for use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the chair folded. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the joint formed between the leg-sections.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The base comprises companion bars 1, which preferably extend in parallel relation, although which is not essential, the rear ends being upturned, as shown at 2, and connected by a cross-piece 3. The chair-bottom is secured to the base and may be of any construction and, as illustrated, comprises transverse bars 4 and longitudinal slats 5.

The stand consists of pivoted leg-sections 6 and 7, jointed at their upper ends to the base, so as to swing freely. The section 7 consists of a single bar pivoted at its upper end between the bars 1. The section 6 consists of companion bars upwardly converged and pivoted at their upper ends to the bars 1 and connected intermediate of their ends by the cross-pieces 8 and 9. The section 7 passes between the bars of the leg-section 6 and between the cross-pieces 8 and 9 and is shouldered at 10 to form a stop for engagement with the cross-piece 8 to limit the opening of the leg-sections when the chair is set up for use. The cross-pieces 8 and 9 are arranged upon opposite sides of the leg-section 6 and in different planes and are notched in their opposing edges to receive the leg-section 7 and prevent lateral displacement or movement thereof.

The chair-back is pivoted between the rear extensions of the bars 1 and comprises the middle bar 11, side bars 12, and a cross-piece 13. It is to be understood that within the purview of the invention the back may be of any formation, so long as it embodies a portion pivoted between the rear extensions of the bars 1. When the back is turned to an upright position, an end portion of the bar 11 engages with the cross-piece 3 and limits the upward movement, said cross-piece serving as a stop and sustaining the strain incident to pressure upon the back. The bar 11 is extended at one end beyond its pivotal connection with the bars 1 and is provided with a knob 14 to form a convenient grip when the chair is carried and used as a support. If preferred, the knob 14 may consist of a weight for counterbalancing the back to hold the same in an upright position.

When the chair is reduced to a compact form, the back folds upon the seat and the leg-sections close and fold against the bottom side of the seat, the parts 6 and 7 occupying the same plane and the seat coming between the back and the folded link-sections, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3. By having the rear extensions of the bars 1 curved, as shown at 2, the back is enabled to lie close against the seat, thereby enabling the parts to fold upon one another into compact form, as indi-

cated most clearly in Fig. 3. When folded, the chair may be easily and conveniently carried by gripping the knob 14.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a folding chair, the combination of the seat-section and folding leg-sections pivoted at their upper ends to the seat-section and crossed intermediate of their ends, cross-pieces secured to opposite sides of one of the leg-sections and arranged in different planes and notched in their opposing edge portions for reception of the opposite leg-section to prevent lateral displacement thereof, the last-mentioned leg-section being provided with a stop to engage with one of the cross-pieces to limit the opening of the leg-sections, substantially as set forth.

2. A folding chair comprising a seat-section having rear curved extensions, a back pivoted to said rear extensions and adapted to fold upon the seat-section and having a projecting portion provided with a grip, folding leg-sections crossed intermediate of their ends and pivoted to the seat-section, one of said leg-sections having a stop, and notched cross-pieces applied to the other leg-section to receive the leg-section having the stop, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ARCHER J. JACKLEY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
PHIL J. WEIL,
WM. G. CHANTLER.