Sept. 22, 1936. I. STERN 2,054,915

COLLAPSIBLE FURNITURE

Filed Oct. 12, 1933 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

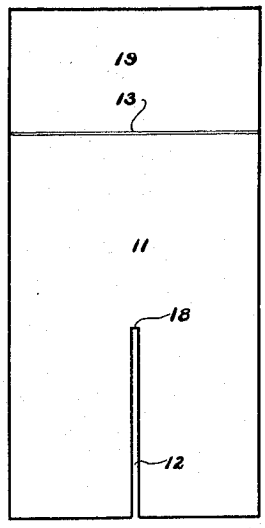


Fig. 2

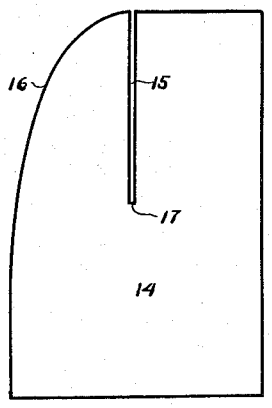


Fig. 3

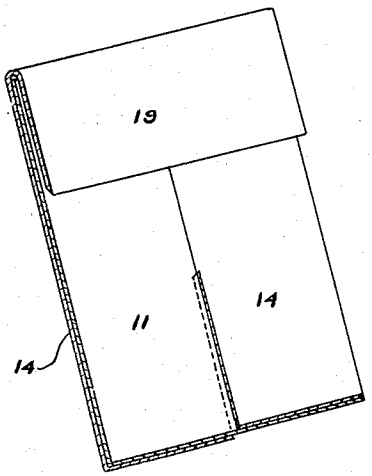
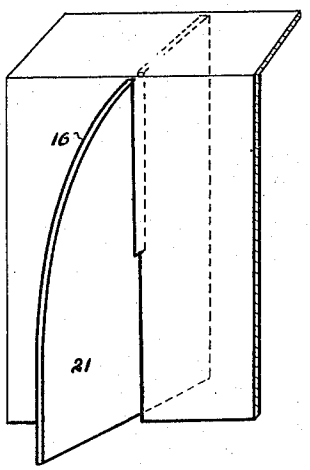


Fig. 4



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COLLAPSIBLE FURNITURE

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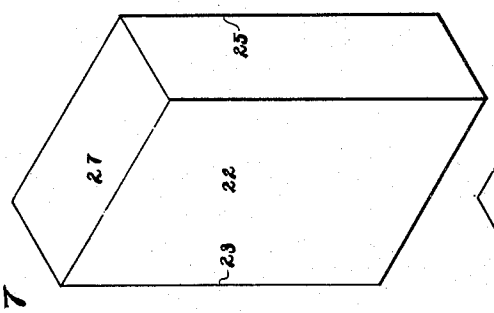


Fig. 7

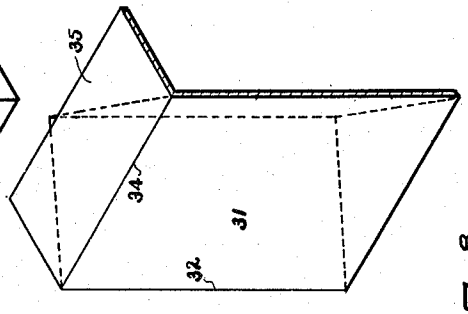


Fig. 8

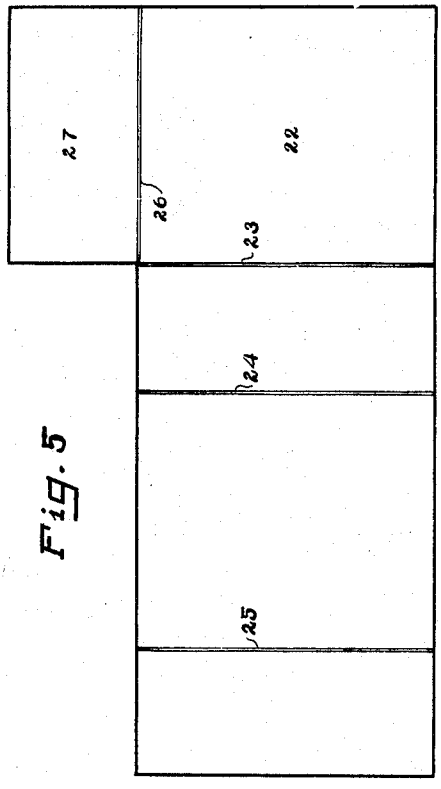


Fig. 5

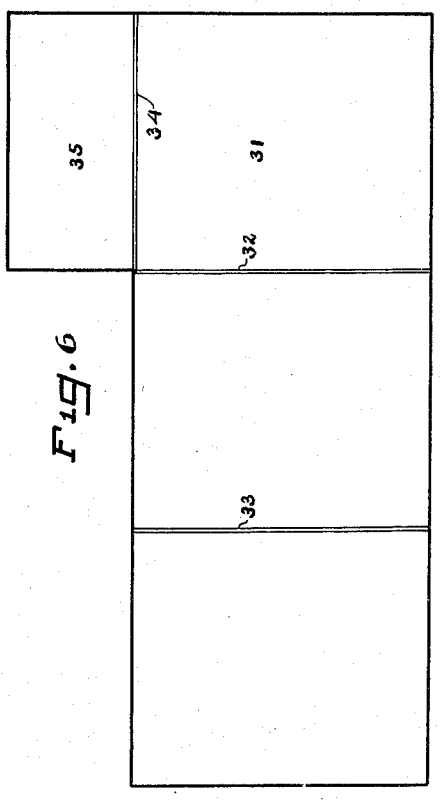


Fig. 6

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Patented Sept. 22, 1936 2,054,915

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,054,915

COLLAPSIBLE FURNITURE

Isaac Stern, New York, N. Y.

Application October 12, 1933, Serial No. 693,221

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—149)

My invention relates to collapsible furniture made of suitable sheet material and more particularly to collapsible chairs.

In places of public assembly it is often desirable to have readily available small chairs which can be easily conveyed to and from the point of assembly, and which are light, cheap and collapsible.

I have discovered that I can make a collapsible chair of sheet material such as cardboard, paper box board, corrugated paper, fiber board or any other suitable material adapted to be stamped or bent on scored or creased lines.

Accordingly, the main object of my invention is to provide a collapsible chair made of sheet material.

A further object is to provide a light, easily conveyed, collapsible chair.

There are other objects which together with the foregoing will appear in the detailed description of the drawings which is to follow, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of one unit used in one form of my invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a section used in cooperation with the section used in Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows the assembly of Figures 1 and 2 collapsed for conveyance.

Figure 4 shows the two units of Figures 1 and 2 in assembled form and ready for use.

Figure 5 is a developed view of a modified form of my invention in which a substantially rectangular seat is formed.

Figure 6 is a developed view of another modification of my invention in which a triangular shaped seat is formed.

Figure 7 illustrates the assembly of devices shown in Figure 5.

Figure 8 illustrates assembly of devices shown in Figure 6.

Referring now more particularly to Figures 1 to 4, my chair comprises a sheet of material 11 provided with an elongated cut or slot 12 extending from the lower edge upwardly approximately half way to a scored edge 13 extending across the sheet material. A second section 14 shown in Figure 2 is provided with a slot or cut 15 extending from the upward edge downwardly about half way as shown. The sheet material is cut in a substantially curved form as shown at 16 for the purpose to be described hereinafter. In assembly, the unit sheet 14 is slipped between the edges of the slot or cut 12, and the sheet 11 is slipped along the slot 15 until the upper edge 18 of slot 12 and lower edge 17 of slot 15 meet, as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Normally, when the unit is thus assembled, it may be collapsed, the surfaces of sections 11 and 14 lying in face to face relation as illustrated in Figure 4 and the upper portion 19 of sheet 11 being turned on the scored edge 13. In this condition it is readily portable and can be carried by the ultimate user to any destination. At that point, the unit is easily assembled by merely turning sheet 14 until it is in a plane at right angles to the plane of sheet 11 as shown in Figure 3. Section 19 is then turned on its scored edge 13 to form a horizontal seat as shown in Figure 4. By providing curved edge surface 16 on the section 21 of sheet 14 protruding outwardly, there is substantially no interference with the garments of the person sitting on the seat and, in fact, this curved surface may be cut in any desirable shape to that end as by making it concave, that is curved inwardly instead of convex as shown.

In the modification illustrated in Figure 5, I have provided sheet material 22 having transverse scores 23, 24, 25 and 26 permitting assembly of the unit into a rectangular structure as illustrated in Figure 7, with the section 27 of the blank turned on its scored edge 26 into a horizontal position as shown and providing a rigid and secure seat. In the collapsed condition a section of the blank is turned on the scoring into a compact, small, easily portable unit. In Figures 6 and 8, I have illustrated a rectangular shape seat in which blank 31 is provided with transverse scores 32, 33 and 34 on which a section of the blank is turned as illustrated in Figure 8 to form a rectangular shaped member. Section 35 is turned on its scored edge to form a horizontal seat section.

I have found that sheet materials of various types such as corrugated board have sufficient strength to carry the weight of the average individual and yet is light and compact and, as is obvious, can be easily constructed.

Although I have shown a few forms which my invention can take, it is obvious that it may take other forms and I may, if desired, use reinforcing members if necessary, and I do not intend to be limited except as set forth in the appended claim.

I claim:

A collapsible chair made of fibrous paper material comprising a plurality of blanks each slotted, the slots, when the chair is in assembled position, extending from the top edge of one blank and from the bottom edge of the other blank for permitting said blanks to be slipped into interlocking engagement, and a horizontal section extending from one blank and scored to move into horizontal position supported by a portion of another of said blanks, the top corner of the unsupporting portion of said supporting blank being cut away.

ISAAC STERN.