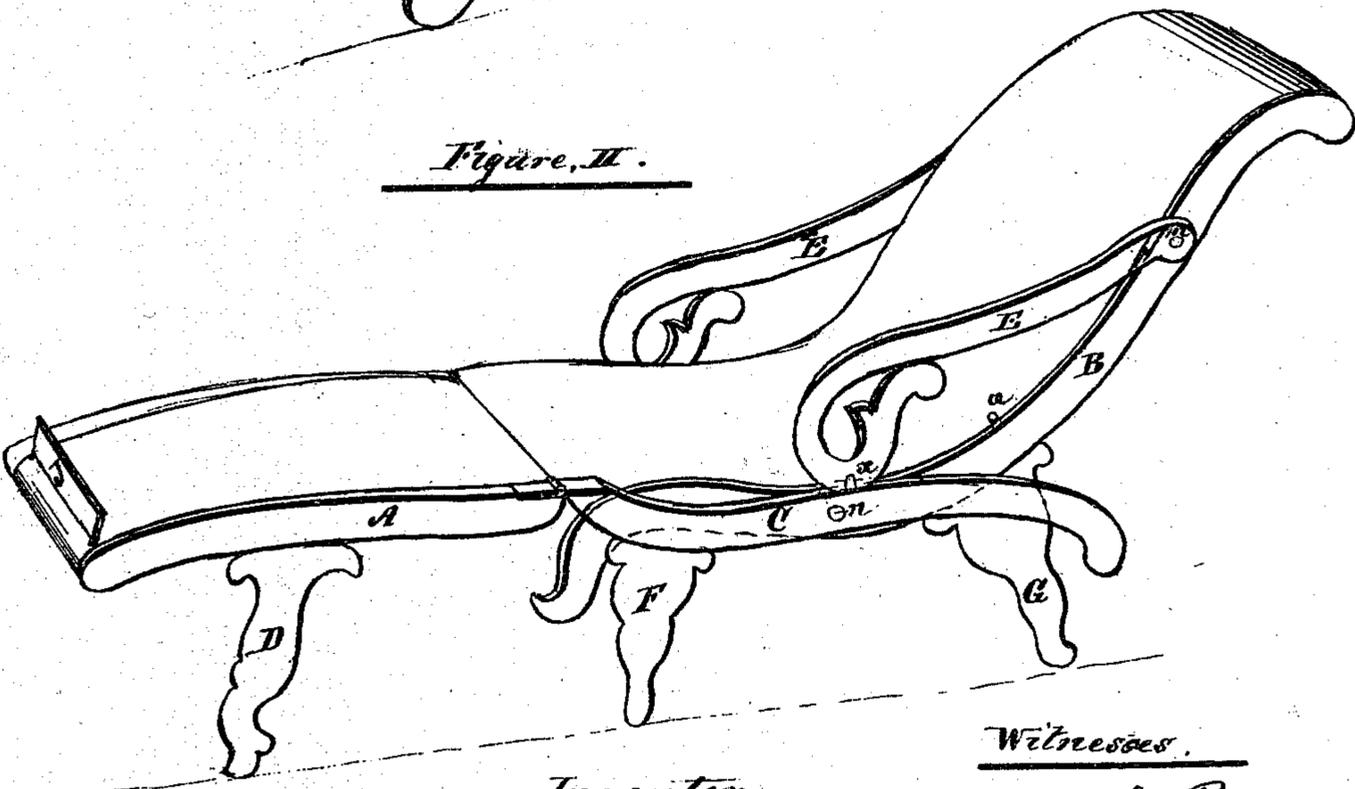
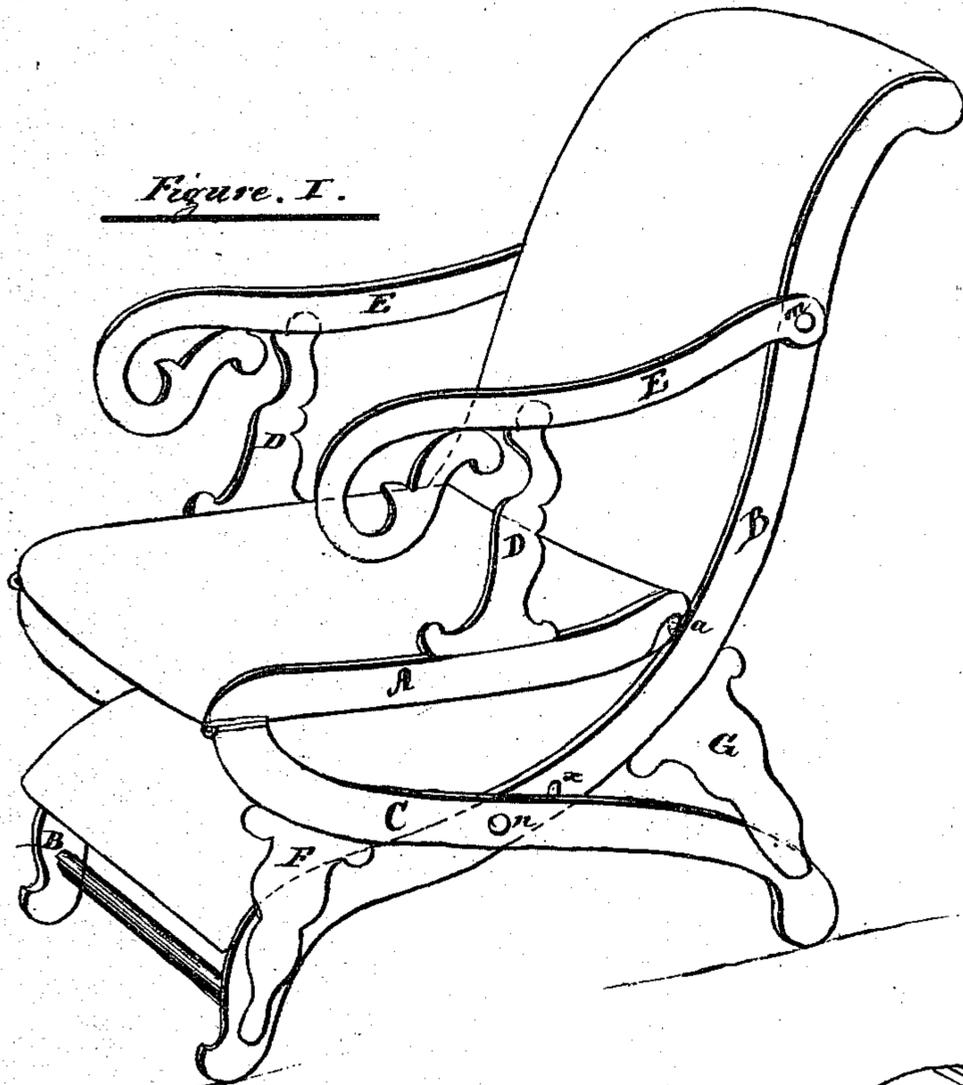


W. Morstatt,

Folding Chair.

No. 103358.

Patented May 24, 1870.



Inventor
William Morstatt.

Witnesses.
Henry C. Roeder
John Christ

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM MORSTATT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 103,358, dated May 24, 1870.

IMPROVED FOLDING CHAIR.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MORSTATT, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Folding Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in certain improvements in folding chairs for which Letters Patent of the United States have been granted, on the 29th day of June, 1869, to Charles A. Wiedemann, of New York, and relates to the arrangements of feet or legs in such a manner that the height of the chair, when used as a chair, may be considerably reduced, and when converted into a reclining-chair or sofa the same may be raised higher from the ground or floor, making thereby a more comfortable and convenient article of furniture.

Figure I represents a side view, in perspective, of a chair embodying my invention.

Figure II represents a similar view of the same, when converted into a reclining-chair.

Similar letters represent corresponding parts.

A is the seat of the chair, hinged at its front edge to the upper ends of the legs C C, so that it may be turned forward when desirable.

B and C are the main legs, crossing each other, and pivoted together where they cross by pivots *n n*. The legs B extend above the seat, with any desired inclination, to form the back of the chair.

The outer edges of the rear portion of the seat A are provided with hooks or notches for locking with or over studs *a a*, attached to the legs B.

The space between the legs and back-pieces B is filled with canvas, cloth, or any other material, or may be cushioned along its entire length or nearly so.

The seat A is covered or cushioned upon its upper and under side, as, by the inversion of the seat, the lower surface is brought into use while the chair is in its reclining position.

Near the upper part of the legs B, arms E E are pivoted, by pivots *m*, and to the upper part of the seat A, at the sides, projections or stands D are firmly attached, upon which the forward parts of the arms E rest when the chair is folded to form an easy-chair, as represented in Fig. I. These stands D enter suitable recesses in the arms E, and assist in holding the chair firm together.

To the under side, near the front of the legs C, projections or legs F are firmly attached, and similar projections or legs G are attached to the under side of the legs B, at about equal distance from the pivots *n*.

At the rear portion, on the under side of the seat A, a board, J, is hinged, extending nearly the whole width of the seat, capable of being laid flat against the under side of said seat, or of being raised to stand

upright to act as a foot-board, as will be hereafter explained.

When the chair is folded to form an easy-chair, the board J is turned to lie flat against the under side of the seat A, the outer edges of said seat A are locked over the studs *a*, the arms E moved over the stands D, so that the upper ends of the same enter the recesses in the said arms E, when the chair will be firmly fastened or locked together, and rest upon the ends of the legs B and C.

To convert this easy-chair into a reclining-chair, the studs *a* are disengaged from the hooks in the ends of the seat *a* by slightly elevating that portion of the seat, and the arms E are turned upward, clear of the stands D, when the legs B and C are allowed to turn upon their pivots *n*, causing the back of the chair to recline until the same rests upon the legs G and F. The seat A is then turned over on its hinges until it rests upon the stands D, forming now the legs for that part. The arms E are then moved downward until the ends of the same lock into projections or pins *x*, attached to the legs C, and the foot-board J turned upward, when the chair is converted into a reclining-chair or sofa, as represented in Fig. II.

By the arrangement of these legs, D, F, and G, the height of the reclining-chair may be made as much as may be desired, and found most convenient, while, when converted into an easy-chair, the same may be constructed of any height most comfortable, as the shape or form of the legs B and C does not regulate the height of the reclining-chair, as is the case in the invention patented by Charles A. Wiedemann. And by the arrangement of the hinged arms E, combined either with the stands D or with the pins *x*, I obtain an extra fastening and comfortable arms, either when used as an easy-chair or when converted into a reclining-chair.

I do not claim hinging the seat A to the legs C, capable of either a folding or extending motion, and provided with hooks or notches, in combination with the legs and back-pieces B and studs *a*, as described and patented by Charles A. Wiedemann in his Letters Patent No. 92,133; but

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

1. The combination of the legs B C and F G and arms E with the seat A, provided with the legs or stands D, when constructed and arranged as herein described and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the above, the foot-board J, as herein described.

Witnesses: WILLIAM MORSTATT.

HENRY E. ROEDER,
JOHN CHRIST.