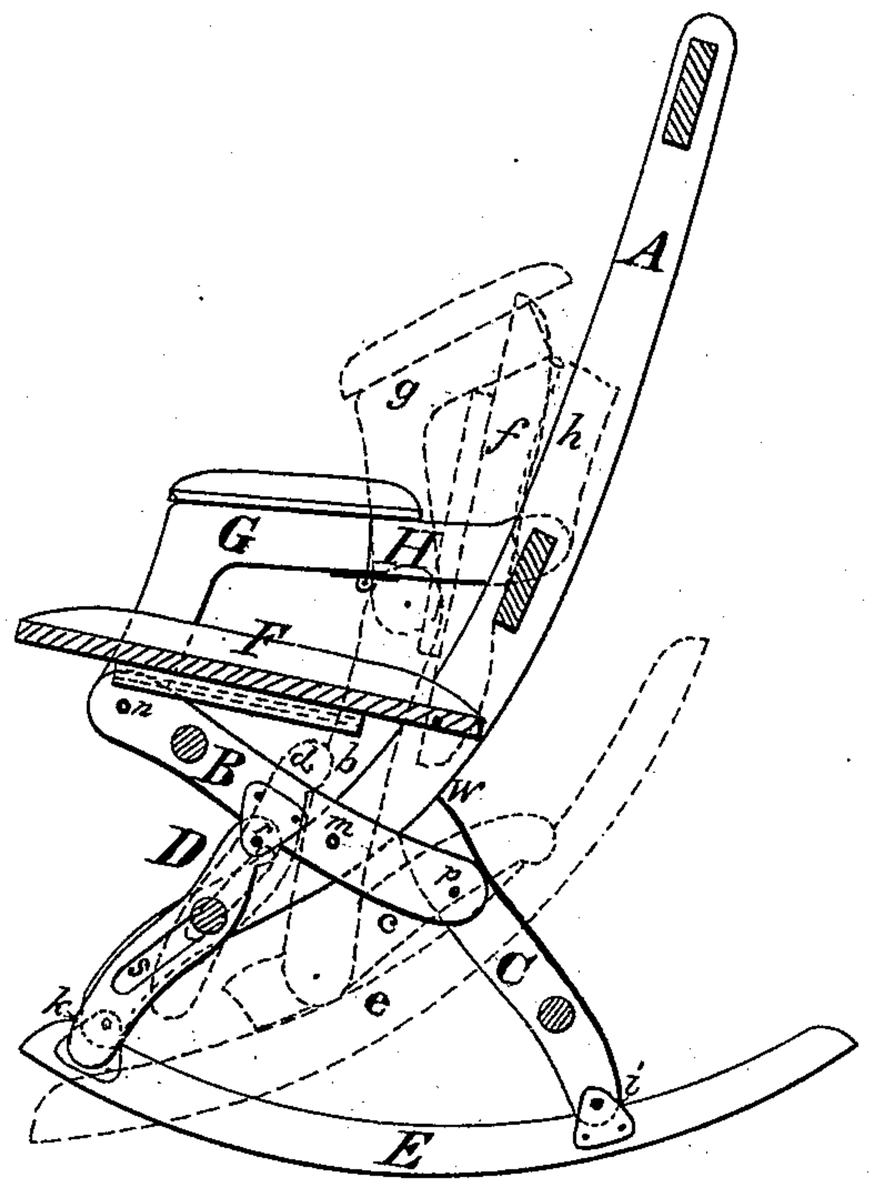
J. L. STYRON.

Folding-Chair.

No. 226,685. Patented April 20, 1880.



WITNESSES

Rhesa Griffin

Homer Weston.

INVENTOR

John L. Styron,
by his Attorneys,
Perkins & Weston.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. STYRON, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO G. T. LEWIS, OF SAME PLACE.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,685, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed November 3, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. STYRON, of the city of Syracuse, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Folding, Rocking, and other Chairs, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The drawing represents a side view of my improved chair, the full lines showing it in position for use and the dotted lines indicating its position when folded.

E is the rocker upon which the chair is mounted. A is the back rail, which extends forward underneath the seat, and is pivoted at its extremity to the forward end of the rocker E, as shown at *k*. To the rear part of the rocker is pivoted in a similar manner the rear leg, C, which has its upper end free, and a short distance from said end it is pivoted to a brace, B, which near its center is pivoted to the back rail, A, at *m*, and by its forward extremity supports the front of the seat.

The seat consists of a rigid frame pivoted to the back rails, A, having its side rail, F, pivoted and provided with a longitudinal slot or guide, in which moves a stud or pin projecting from the extremity of the brace B. The brace B is supported near its forward end by the brace D pendent therefrom, and having in its lower end a slot, through which passes the cross-spindle *s*, which connects and stays the lower end of the back rails, A, at opposite sides of the chair.

The arm of the chair is composed of two parts, G and H, with their abutting ends at right angles to the arm, so as to bring the jointed parts in line with each other, and thus brace the same when in use. The hinge is applied to the bottom of the arm, so as to allow the parts to fold upward, and to stiffen the arm by the application of weight on its top when in use. The free end of the part H is pivoted to the back rail, A, and the part G is pivoted to the forward end of seat-support B.

In order to bring the bearings of the chair directly upon the rockers E, and at the same time secure the said bearings properly in their position, and thus relieve their respective connections of strain, the extremities of the back rail, A, and back leg, C, are connected with the rocker E by a knuckle-joint formed by making segmental depressions in top surface of the rocker and fitting therein the extremities of the aforesaid back rail and back leg, as shown at *k* and *i*.

To the sides of the rocker are secured metal plates, which project upward and have a pintle passing through them and through the extremities of the aforesaid members, and thus form the pivoted connection at these points.

The depression in the rocker, being in the form of an arc described from the axis of the pivot, insures a perfect bearing for the back rail and back leg during their movements upon their respective pivots. A knuckle-joint of similar construction is provided for the connection of the pendent front brace, D, with the brace B, and thus the principal supports of the chair are properly secured.

The action of the described constituent members of my improved chair is as follows: By lifting the erected chair at the central joint of the arms G H the arms fold and draw the front of the seat up and over against the back of the chair. Simultaneously with this movement the brace B, by its sliding connection with the seat, is, at the forward end, carried in the same direction, and by its rear end folds the back leg downward, and at the same time draws the rear extremity of the rocker up toward the back of the frame, thereby folding the chair into a compact position, as illustrated by dotted lines in the drawing.

When unfolded and brought into the position for use the hind leg, C, bears against the back of the back rail, A, and the front brace, D, rests on the spindle *s*, thereby effectually supporting both the back and front of the chair.

By removing the rockers E, I have a complete folding camp-chair.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with the back rail, A, and back leg, C, hinged to the rocker, and the seat F, hinged to the back rail, as described, the brace B, pivoted to the back rail and back leg, and the front brace, D, pendent from the forward end of aforesaid brace, and having its

lower end slotted, and the spindle *s*, passing through the slot of the brace, substantially as described and shown.

2. The improved rocking-chair herein described, consisting of the back rail A, and back leg, C, pivoted to the rocker E at *k* and *i*, respectively, the brace B, pivoted to the back leg at *p* and to the back rail at *m*, and having at its forward end a stud engaged in guide or groove *n* on the side rail, F, of the seat-frame, the seat-frame hinged to the back rail, A, the front brace D, pendent from near the front part of brace B, and slotted at its free end, the spindle *s*, passing through the same, and the arm composed of the parts G and H, hinged together and pivoted to the brace B and to the back rail, A, respectively, all constructed and combined substantially in the manner described and shown.

JOHN L. STYRON.

In presence of—
H. D. DILLARGE,
WM. F. SHERLOCK.