

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. KELSEY.
FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 257,341.

Patented May 2, 1882.

FIG. 1.

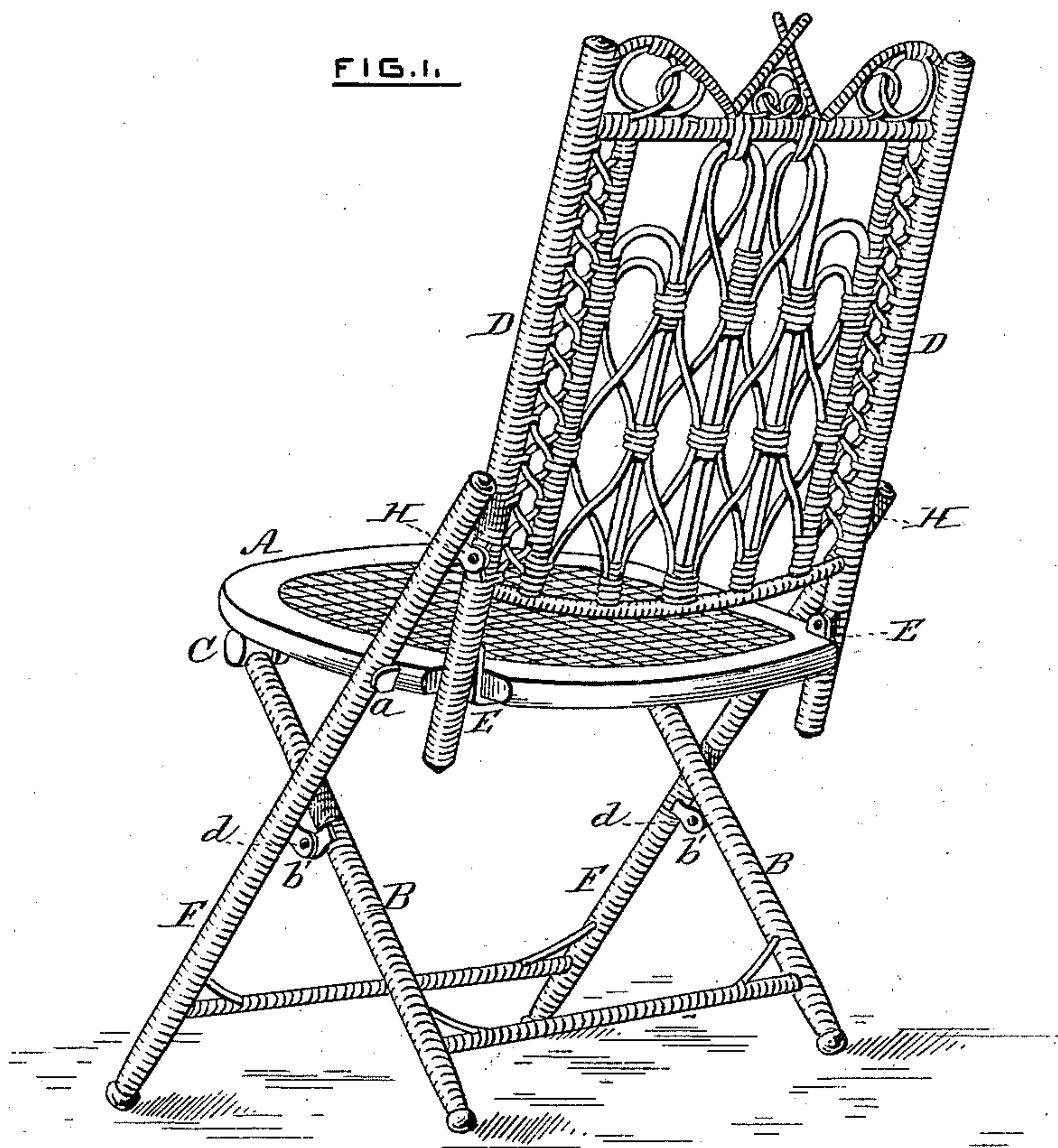
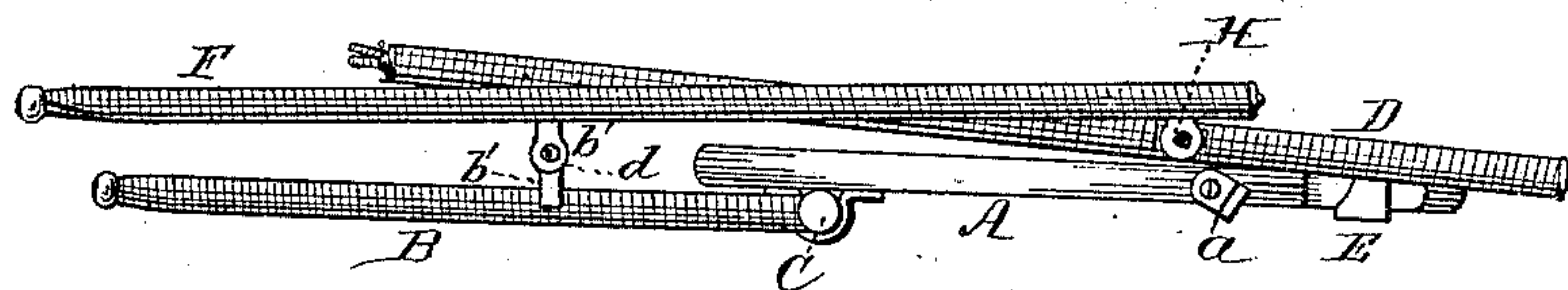


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

Amos Brodway
Howell Bartle.

INVENTOR:

Edwin Kelsey,
by Johnson and Johnson
Attys.

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FIG. 3.

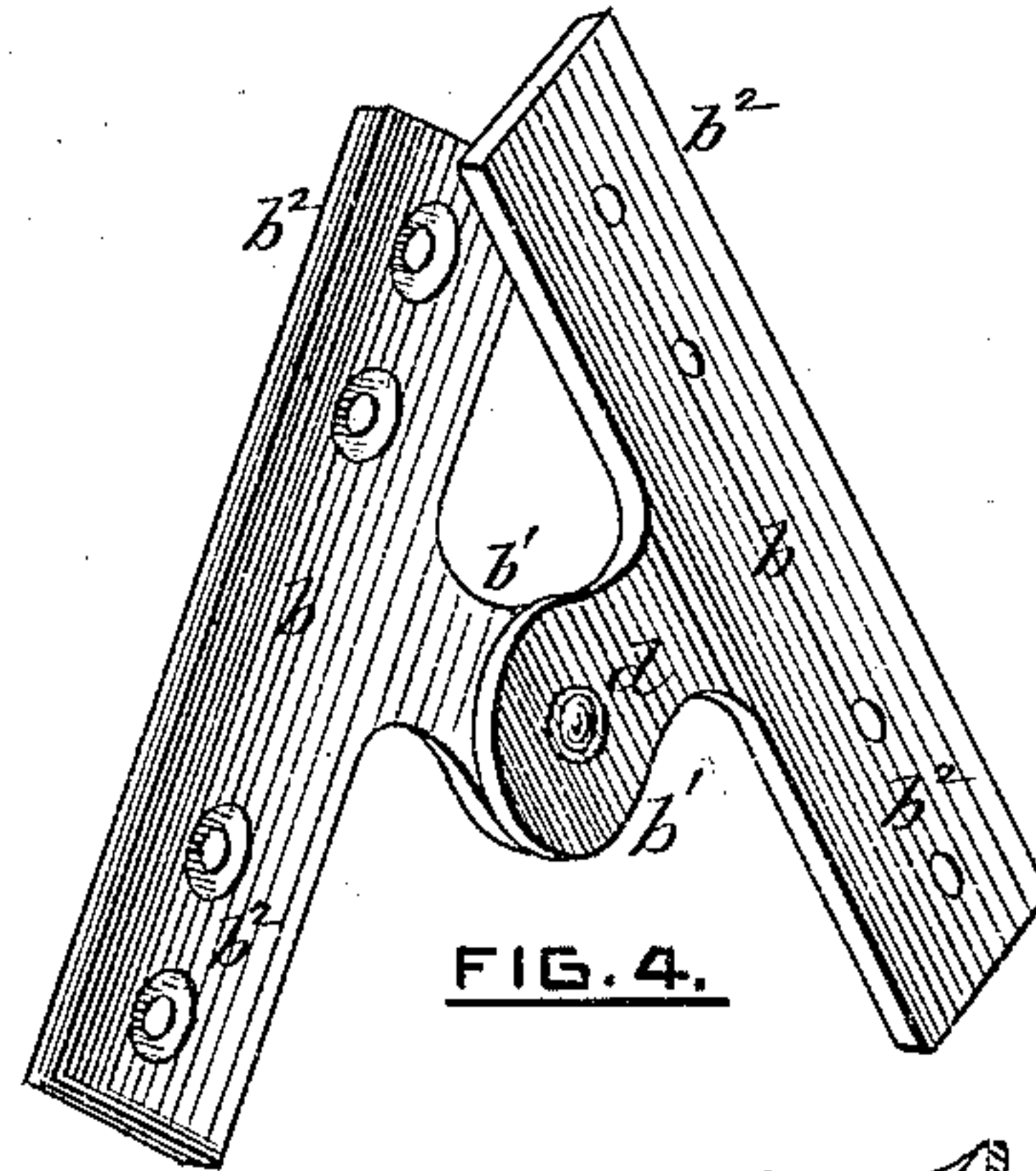
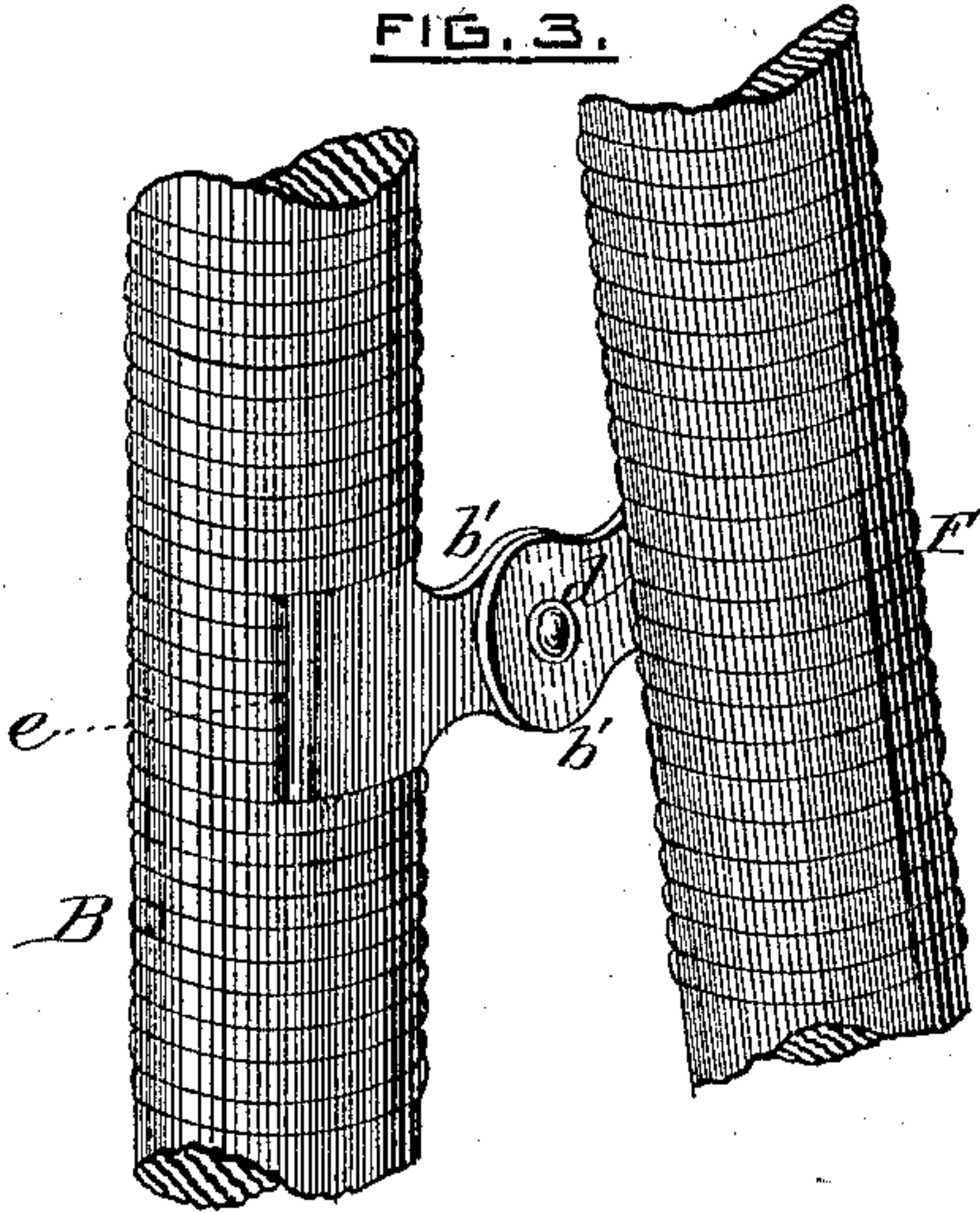


FIG. 4.

FIG. 7.

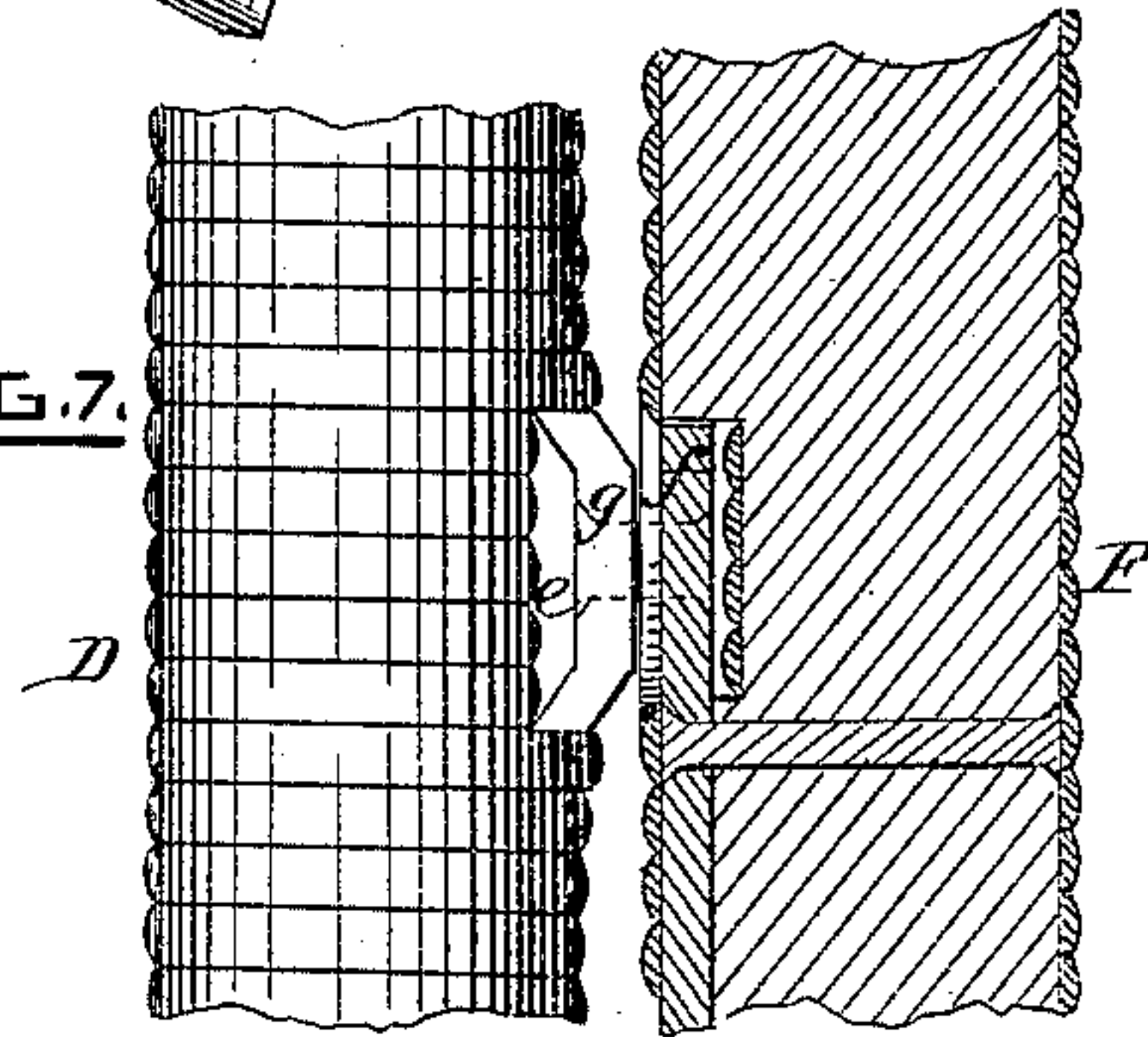


FIG. 5.

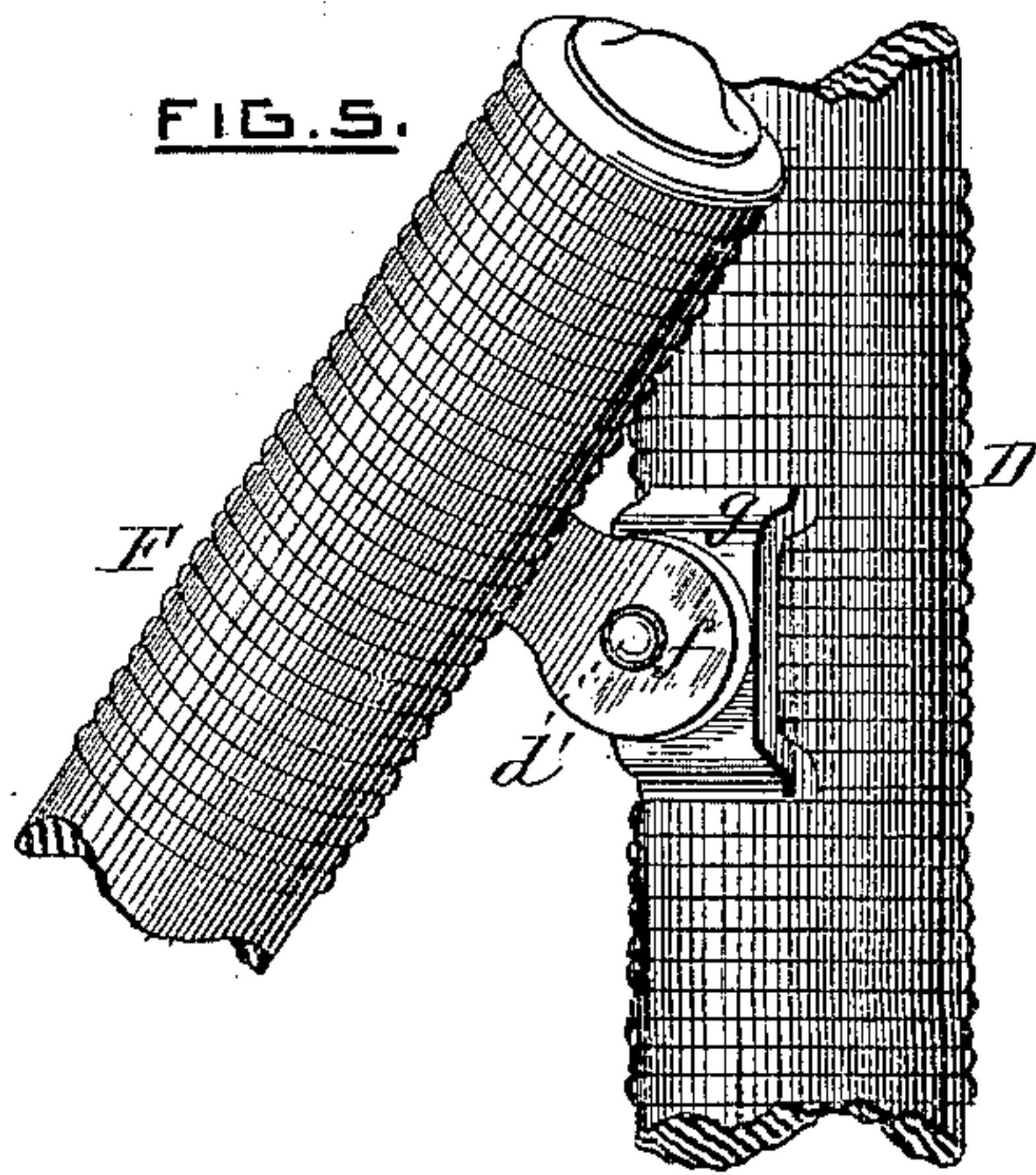


FIG. 6.

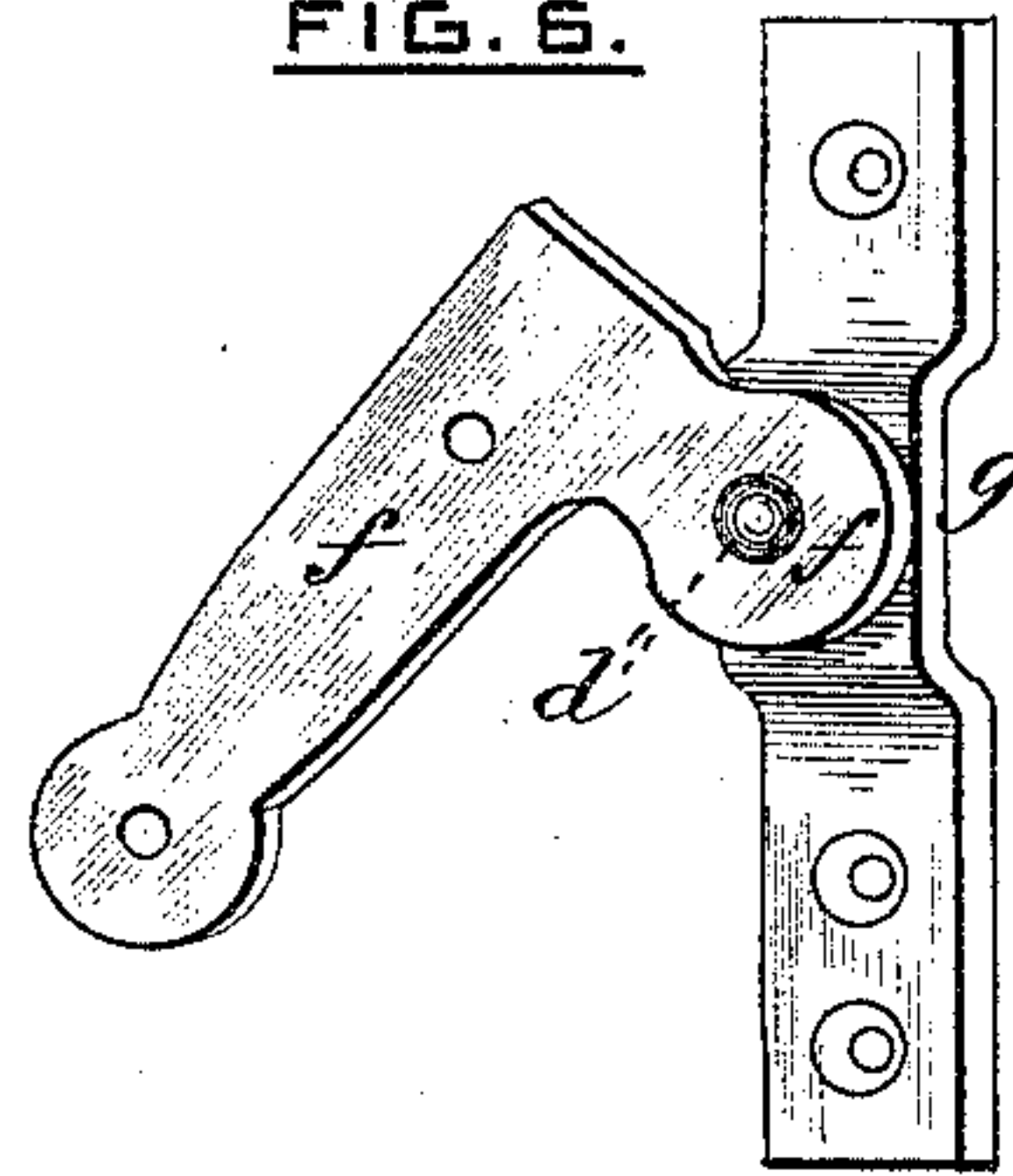
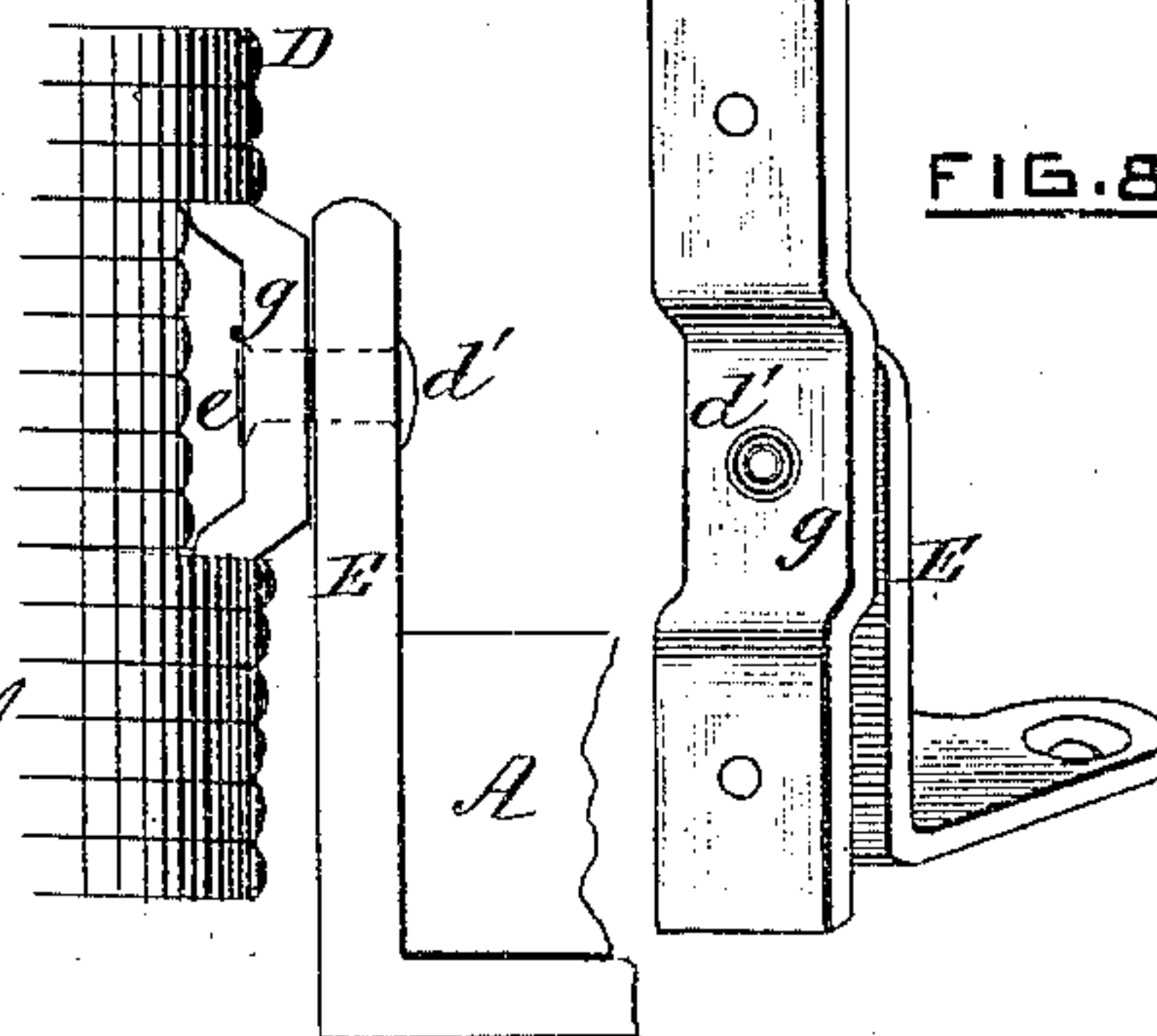


FIG. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN KELSEY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,341, dated May 2, 1882.

Application filed August 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN KELSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

The structure of chair which I have improved is that patented to I. N. Dann, October 29, 1867, in which an inflexible seat-frame is used with crossed legs and adapted for being folded therewith and with the back.

The objects of my improvements are to adapt such a chair for being more compactly folded, and especially to convert said structure into a rattan-bound folding chair, with provision for preventing the wearing and cutting of the rattan binding at the joint-connections of the several parts.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of a chair embracing my improvements; Fig. 2, a side view of the chair as folded; Fig. 3, a detail of the eyed irons by which the legs are pivot-joined; Fig. 4, a detail of the same as uncovered by the rattan; Fig. 5, the pivot-joint irons, shown as connecting the back-frame and front legs and as covered by the rattan; Fig. 6, a detail of the same as uncovered by the rattan; Fig. 7, a partial sectional detail of the connected pivot-joint irons as covered by the rattan, and Fig. 8 details of the pivot-joint irons which connect the back-frame and seat.

The chair-frame is a light wooden structure, of turned parts, rendered strong by the rattan binding, special provision being made by which the chair is adapted for such binding in its folding capacity.

An inflexible or rigid seat-frame, A, is pivoted by hangers E to the back D, and connected by metal loops to a round, C, which connects the upper ends of the rear legs, B, while the front legs, F, are pivoted to the rear cross-legs, and also to the back above the seat at the point H. These several pivoted connections have such relation to each other as to allow the back and the seat to be folded forward upon each other and with the legs. Stops *a* project from the opposite edges of the seat in advance of a vertical line drawn through the pivot-connections H and E when the chair is unfolded, and

the upper portions of the front legs, resting against these stops, support the chair for use, as shown in Fig. 1.

The legs are adapted to be folded in compact parallel relation to each other, or substantially so, by means of wrought-iron pivot-plates *b*, Fig. 4, one for each leg, secured in a recess in line with and to the contiguous sides thereof, and having each a right-angled eyed part, *b'*, extending inward between the legs below their crossing, and lapped and connected pivotally by a wrought-iron rivet, *d*, so as to form the joint-connections and the means by which to separate the rattan-covered surface of the legs. These irons may be T-shaped or L-shaped, and the recessed or set-in part or parts *b²* are covered by the rattan up to the eyed part *b'*, the continuous wrapping of the rattan being then carried beneath the plate through an open recess, *e*, Fig. 3, in the wood, the surface of which is thus covered. The pivot-joined parts stand in lapped relation to one side of the covered surface, so that there can be no joint abrading or wearing action upon the rattan. Moreover, by this construction the pivot-joint does not pass through the legs, and the latter are thereby rendered stronger. No rivet-heads or washers appear on the outside of rattan binding of the front legs, and the relation of the eyed parts of the pivot-irons to the legs causes them to assume compact parallel positions in being folded. For this purpose these eyed pivot-irons may be used with the unbound chair. Similar side projecting eyed irons, *f*, are used with bowed or offset pivot-irons *g*, for the connection of the front legs with the chair-back, the bowed pivot-iron being set in a recess in the surface, which is continuously covered by wrapping the rattan over and under the said iron, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. I have described this bowed pivot-joint iron in another application in connection with a solid bearing-surface of imitation rattan strands. Its present use is in combination with a side projecting eyed iron, *f*, and rattan-bound surfaces of the connected parts, so that the bowed and the eyed bearing parts stand away from the rattan covering, and thereby preserve it from being abraded and cut under the flexing action of the joint and avoid piercing the leg by the rivet. The same re-

sult in isolating the rattan-bound surface from the abrading and wearing action of the seat-hanging irons E is obtained by combining the latter with bowed pivot-irons *g*, secured to the back-frame, as shown in Fig. 8. The construction of these joint-connections not only allows the entire turned surface of the chair-frame to be bound with rattan, but carries the bearing-surfaces away from the rattan covering.

10 The eyed irons are flat plates, and the wood is recessed under that part from which the eyed part projects, so as to allow the rattan to be continuously wound over the wood surface. In the bowed iron the rattan is wound continuously over the wood and iron surface and through the opening *e*, formed by or under the bowed part, and the rivets *d'* are fixed to and project from these bowed parts and are riveted from the outside.

20 The castings are of malleable iron, and used as described they render the chair stronger and more durable than merely rivet-joined parts; but their primary object is to protect the rattan binding in a folding chair.

25 I have described a rattan-bound chair having the pivot-joined parts provided with iron bearings adapted to receive beneath and over them on each side of or free of the pivoting-connection in continuous wrapping the rattan covering of the turned parts; but such invention forms the subject of specific claim in an application filed of even date herewith, and does not form the subject-matter of distinct claim herein.

I claim—

1. In a folding rattan-bound chair, the combination of the back and of the front legs with the bowed or offset irons *g*, fastened to the back, having the rivet-pivots and the irons *f*, fastened to the legs and pivoted to said bowed irons, whereby to separate the rattan-bound surfaces from the abrading and wearing action, substantially as described.
2. The combination of the seat provided with hangers E with the back covered with rattan, and having bowed irons pivoted to the said hangers, whereby to separate the rattan-bound surfaces of the back from the seat-hangers, as set forth.
3. In combination, the legs B F, their pivot-joined right-angled plates *b b'*, the rigid seat-frame A, its hangers E E, and its pivoted connection C, with the rear legs, the back D, its inside and outside bowed irons, *g g*, and the bearing-plates *f* of the front legs, the said bearing-plates of the pivoting-connections being partially covered by the rattan wrapping, and the several parts constructed and arranged for use in a folding rattan-bound chair, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN KELSEY.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS F. PREUDHOMME,
JOHN B. KENNEDY.