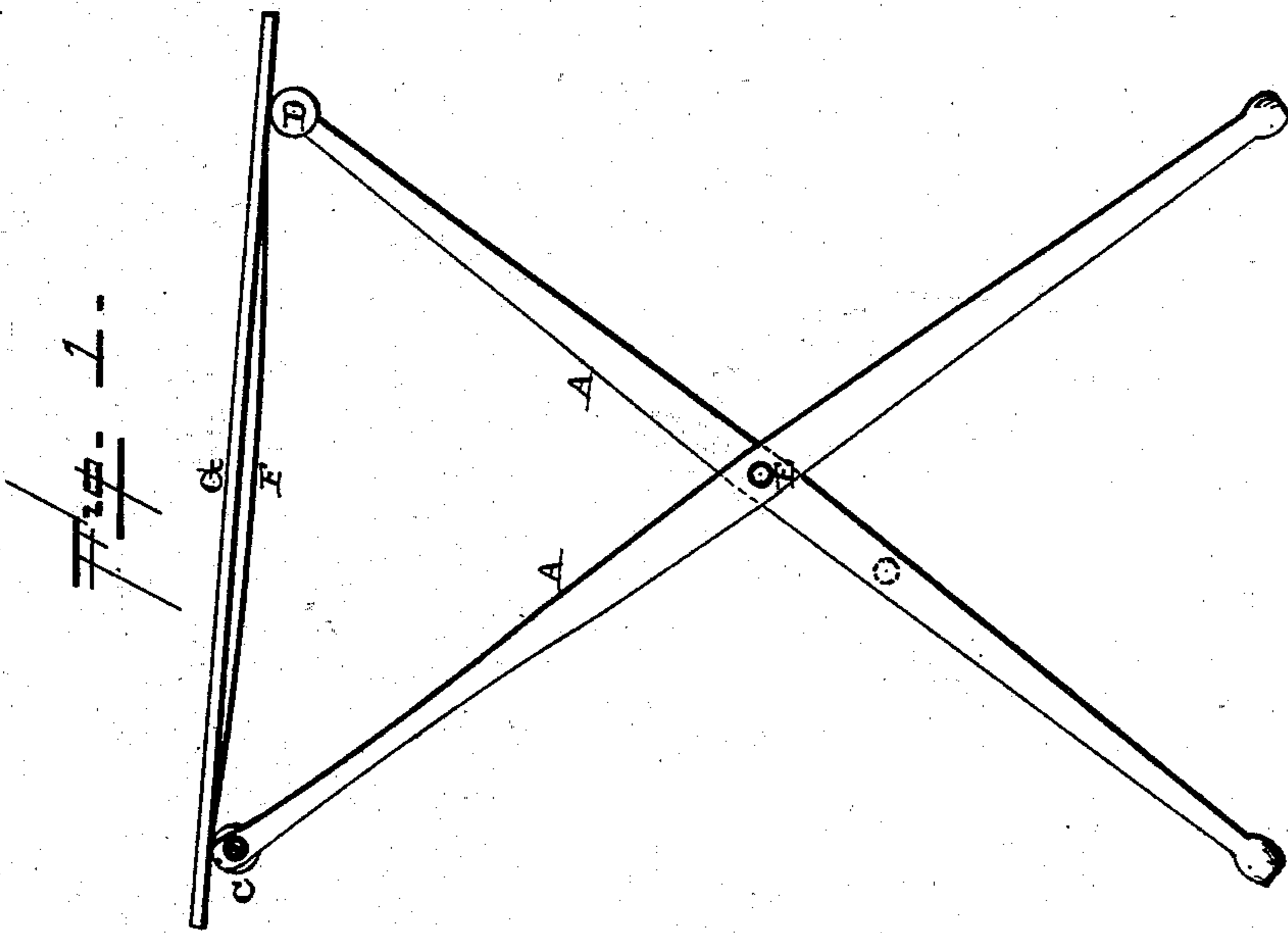
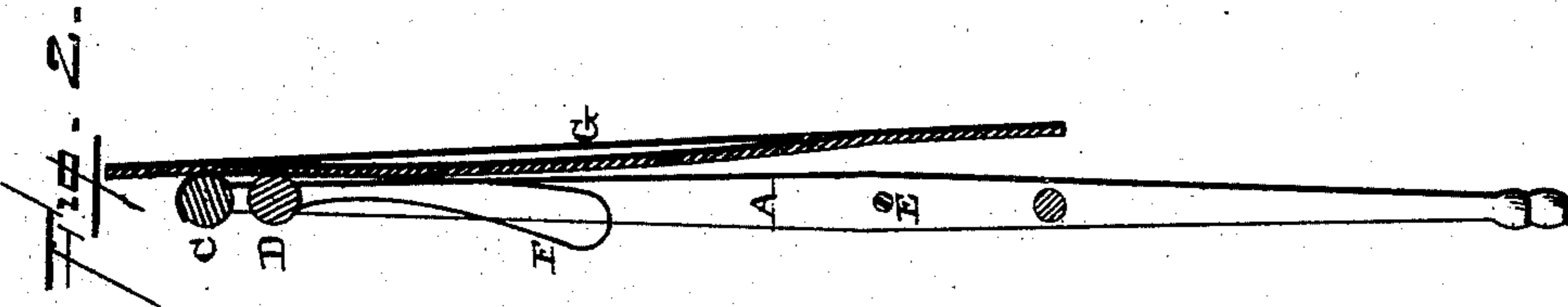


(Model.)

C. W. CHAMPLIN & J. BLAND.
FOLDING CHAIR, CAMP STOOL, AND SETTEE.

No. 273,954.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.



— Witnesses. —

Louis F. Gardner
E. D. York

— Inventors —

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per
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att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. CHAMPLIN AND JAMES BLAND, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FOLDING CHAIR, CAMP-STOOL, AND SETTEE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,954, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed November 20, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES W. CHAMPLIN and JAMES BLAND, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs, Camp-Stools, and Settees, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to an improvement in folding chairs, camp-stools, and settees; and it consists in the combination of the four legs, which are united together in pairs at their upper ends by means of cross-pieces, and which cross-pieces are united together by suitable straps, bands, or other equivalents, one of the cross-pieces being pivoted between the legs, so as to freely turn in its bearings, and having the seat rigidly secured thereto, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of our invention is to produce a chair, stool, or settee which can be folded up into the smallest possible space, and which, when extended, forms a strong and substantial seat.

Figure 1 represents a camp-stool embodying our invention, the stool being opened. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, showing the stool closed.

A represents the two sets of legs, which are united in pairs by means of the two cross-pieces C D at their upper ends, and pivoted together at E. These two cross-pieces are united together by two straps or bands, F, or any equivalent therefor, so as to limit the distance the legs shall open outward when the stool is brought into use.

The cross-piece C, instead of being secured rigidly to the upper ends of the legs, has a tenon formed on each end, so as to fit in a corresponding socket which is made in the one

side of the upper end of each leg. A suitable bolt or screw is then passed through from the outer side of the leg into the end of the tenon, so as to secure the parts together. This cross-piece can turn freely around in its bearings, being limited in its movement only by the seat G, which is fastened rigidly thereto, striking against the legs. This seat will be made of any suitable light material and of any desired shape. When the legs are extended this seat is supported entirely upon the two cross-pieces C D; or when the chair is closed, as is shown in Fig. 2, the seat can be turned down, so as to rest against the sides of the legs, as shown. As the seat closes against the sides of the legs, it will readily be seen that no more room is taken up by the chair than the mere thickness of the legs and the seat together.

This same construction may be used with chairs and settees.

The great advantage of the construction consists in the cheapness with which the chairs, stools, and settees can be produced, the great strength of the articles, and the small amount of space they take up when closed.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

The combination of the two pair of legs pivoted together, and the connecting-straps, fastened to cross-pieces at their upper ends, with the rigid seat G, the revolving cross-piece C, to which the seat is secured, and the stationary cross-piece D, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

C. W. CHAMPLIN.
JAMES BLAND.

Witnesses:

T. N. BIGLIN,
W. H. CASS.