(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. J. HARWOOD.

FOLDING CHAIR OR SETTEE.

No. 315,617. Patented Apr. 14, 1885.

Fig. 5.

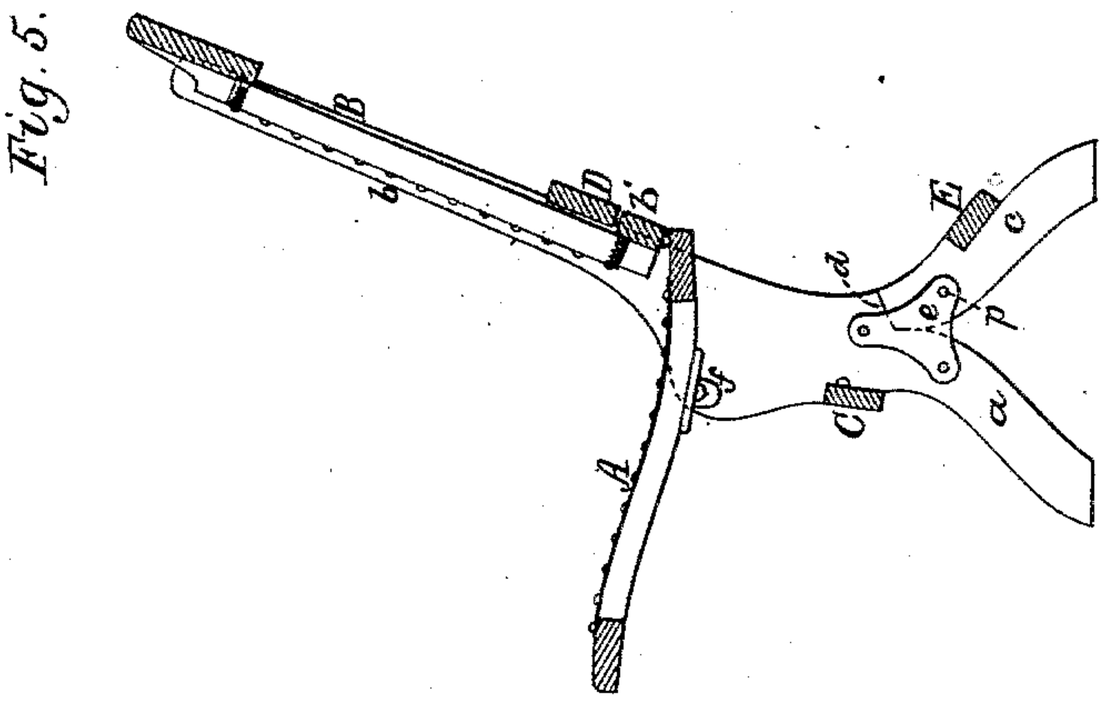


Fig. 4.

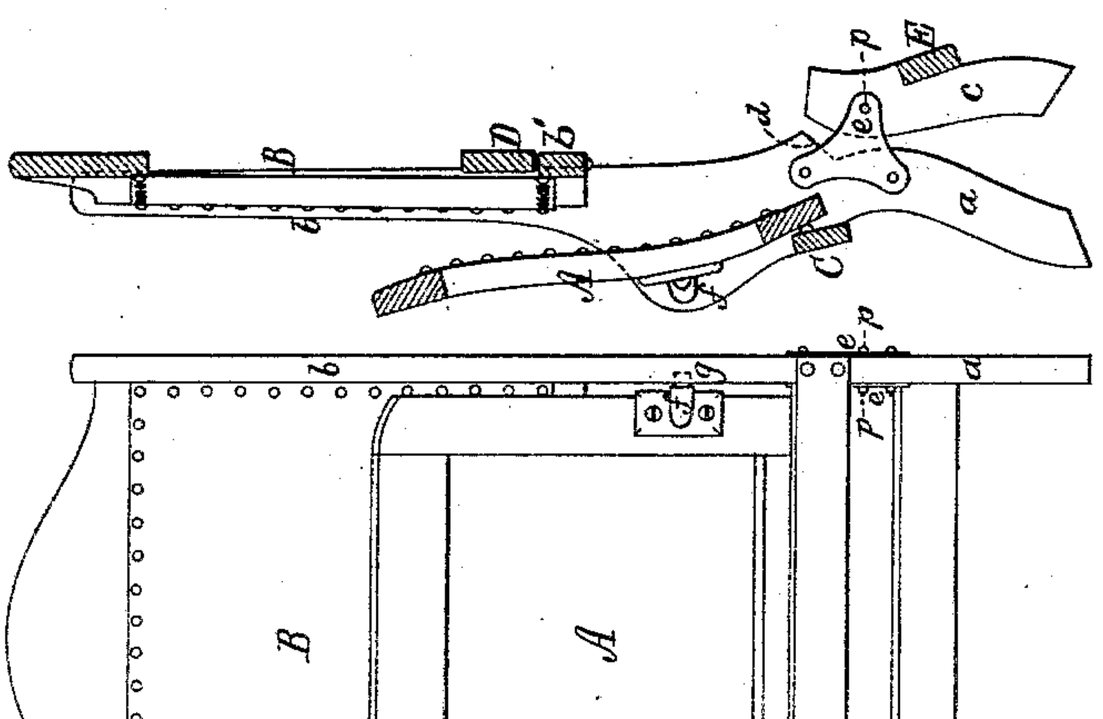
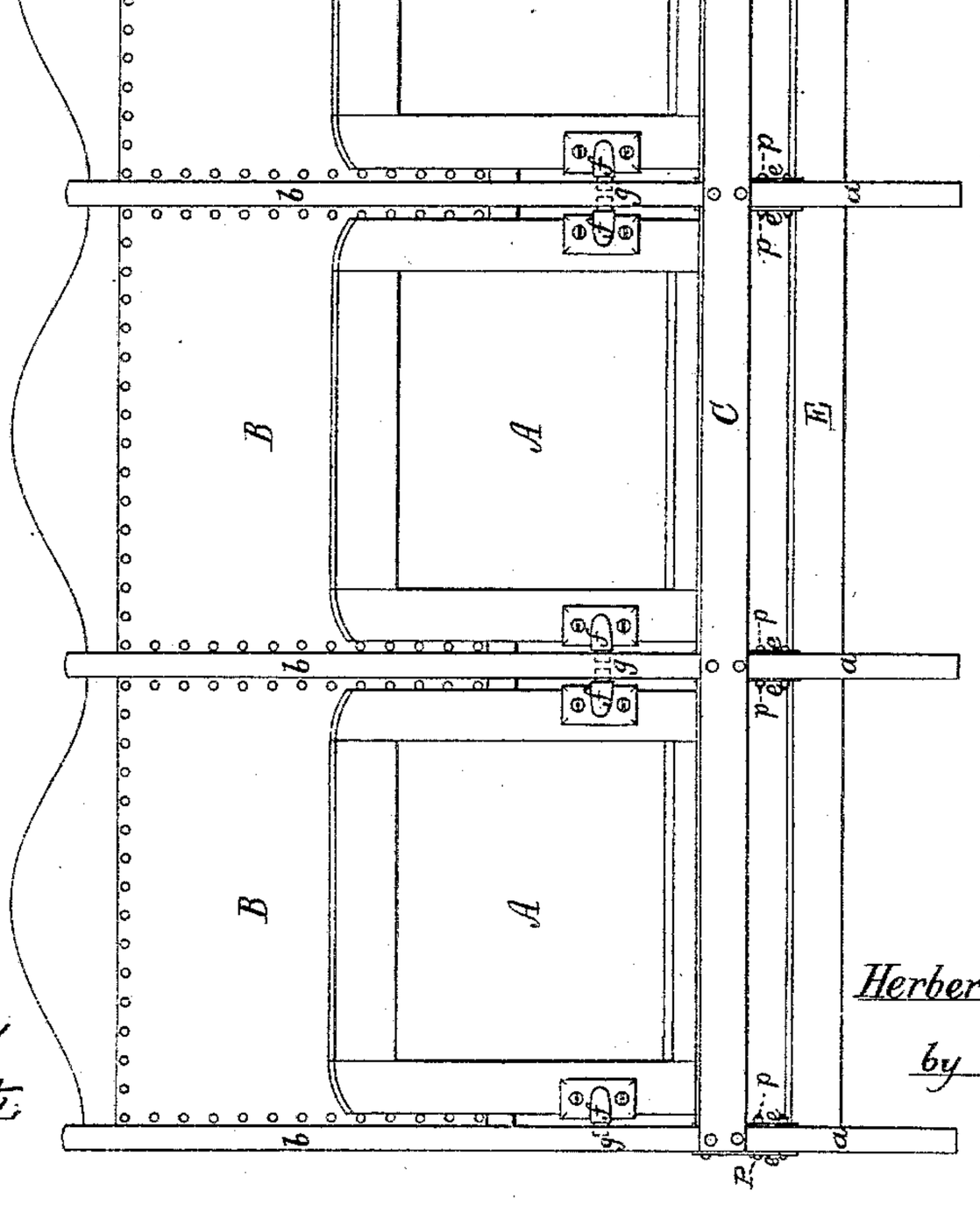


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
S. N. Pipes
E. B. Pratt.

Inventor.
Herbert Joseph Harwood
by R. K. Eddy atty.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. J. HARWOOD.

FOLDING CHAIR OR SETTEE.

No. 315,617. Patented Apr. 14, 1885.

Fig. 3.

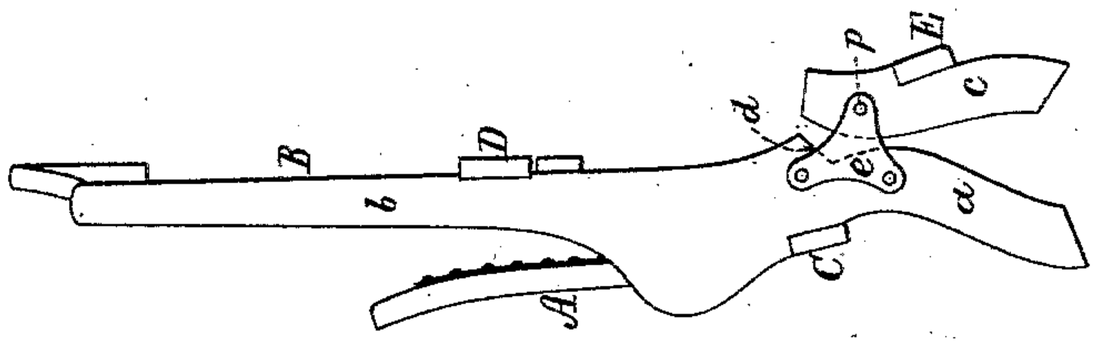
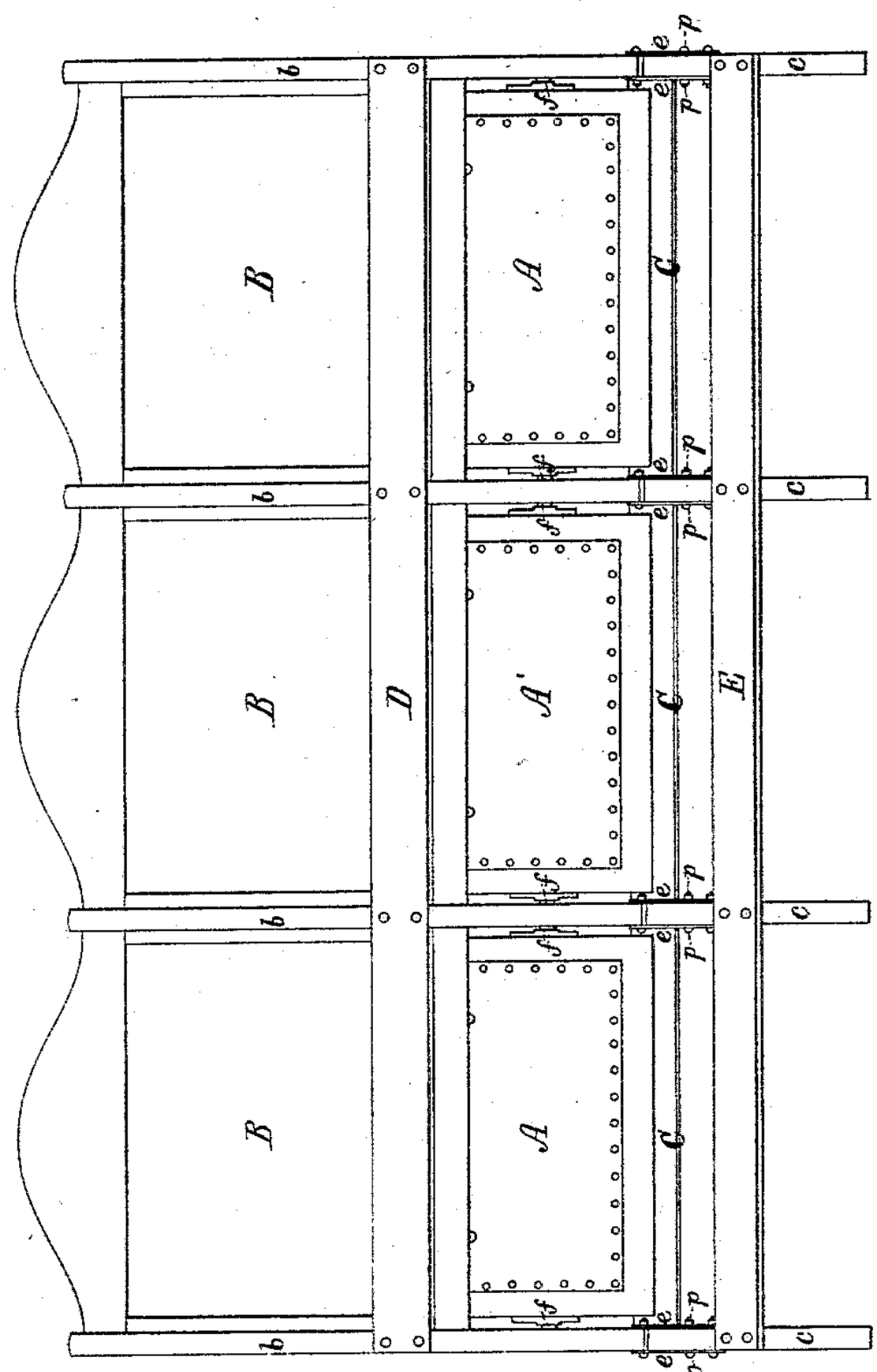


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
S. N. Pelton
E. B. Pratt.

Inventor.
Herbert Joseph Harwood.
by R. K. Eddy atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT JOSEPH HARWOOD, OF LITTLETON, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE HARWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

FOLDING CHAIR OR SETTEE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,617, dated April 14, 1885.

Application filed May 26, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT JOSEPH HARWOOD, of Littleton, in the county of Middlesex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Folding Chairs or Settees; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, Fig. 2 a rear elevation, Fig. 3 an end view, and Fig. 4 a transverse section, of a settee in a folded state and provided with my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter presented. Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken through one of the divisions or chairs of such settee when it is in an unfolded state or ready for use.

In this settee each seat A can be turned either upward or downward relatively to the back B, each front leg, *a*, and back part, *b*, being in one piece. Each seat is arranged between and pivoted to two of the connected back parts and front legs, and when up becomes stopped against a horizontal rail or bar, C, or elastic bunters projecting therefrom, such bar connecting all the front legs. When down for a person to sit upon it, the seat abuts against the lower edge of the back or elastic bunters projecting therefrom. The pivotal connections of each seat with the legs are shown at *f* and *g*, those marked *g* being the bearings for the pivots of the parts marked *f*.

The several back posts, *b*, are connected by a bar, D, going from one to the other of them in rear of the backs. The rear legs, *c*, are connected by a rail or bar, E, each of such rear legs being disposed directly in rear of one of the front legs, which at its rear has formed in it an angular notch, *d*, to receive the rear leg at its upper end, and serve as a stop to aid in holding it in its rearmost position. The said rear leg at its upper part is hinged to the front leg by being extended between and connected by a joint-pin, *p*, to two brackets or metallic plates, *e*, formed as represented, and applied and fastened to opposite sides of the front leg and projecting rearward therefrom, the whole being so as to enable the rear legs either to be turned simultaneously outwardly into angular positions relatively to the front legs, as shown in Fig. 5, and when so to bear against the lower edges of the notches thereof, or to be moved toward or folded into parallelism, or nearly so, with the front legs, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the place of notches, abutments or studs to answer the purpose thereof may be extended from the front legs.

From the above it will be seen that the seat, when down, is supported by its pivots and the back rail, *b'*, and not in the upper ends of the rear legs, and that such legs do not cross the front legs.

It will be obvious that a single chair may be made with each of its back posts and front legs in one piece of material, and the front legs be connected by a bar, the back legs being also joined by a bar, and that each back leg may be notched to receive the upper part of the front leg, and be connected to such front leg by a pivotal pin and two plates or brackets, as hereinbefore described.

Such a chair, when in a folded state, will have its legs, seat, and back in positions as shown in Fig. 4.

I am aware that school-desks have been constructed in which the front of one desk is the back of the seat of the desk in front, and that in such construction the seat is hinged so that when it is down its rear edge bears under the front of the desk behind.

My device is a distinct organization in itself, independent of any other device, and differs from the above.

What I claim is—

1. The back B, having back rail, *b'*, and its strengthening-rail D, just above such rail *b'*, and the front legs, *a*, and their back parts, *b*, in combination with the seats A, pivoted to such front legs in front of the rail *b'*, whereby when the seat is down its rear edge rests against the rail *b'* and the whole is braced by the rail D, as set forth.

2. The back B, the front legs, *a*, and their back parts, *b*, and the bar C, forming the sole connection of the legs *a*, in combination with the seat A, pivoted to the legs *a* above the bar C, and adapted to swing inward, whereby when the chair is folded the rear edge of the seat bears against the inner edge of the bar C, as set forth.

3. In a folding chair, the front legs having the rear notch, *d*, in combination with the rear legs, *c*, and the bar E, forming the sole connection of such rear legs, as set forth.

HERBERT JOSEPH HARWOOD.

Witnesses:
R. H. EDDY,
E. B. PRATT.