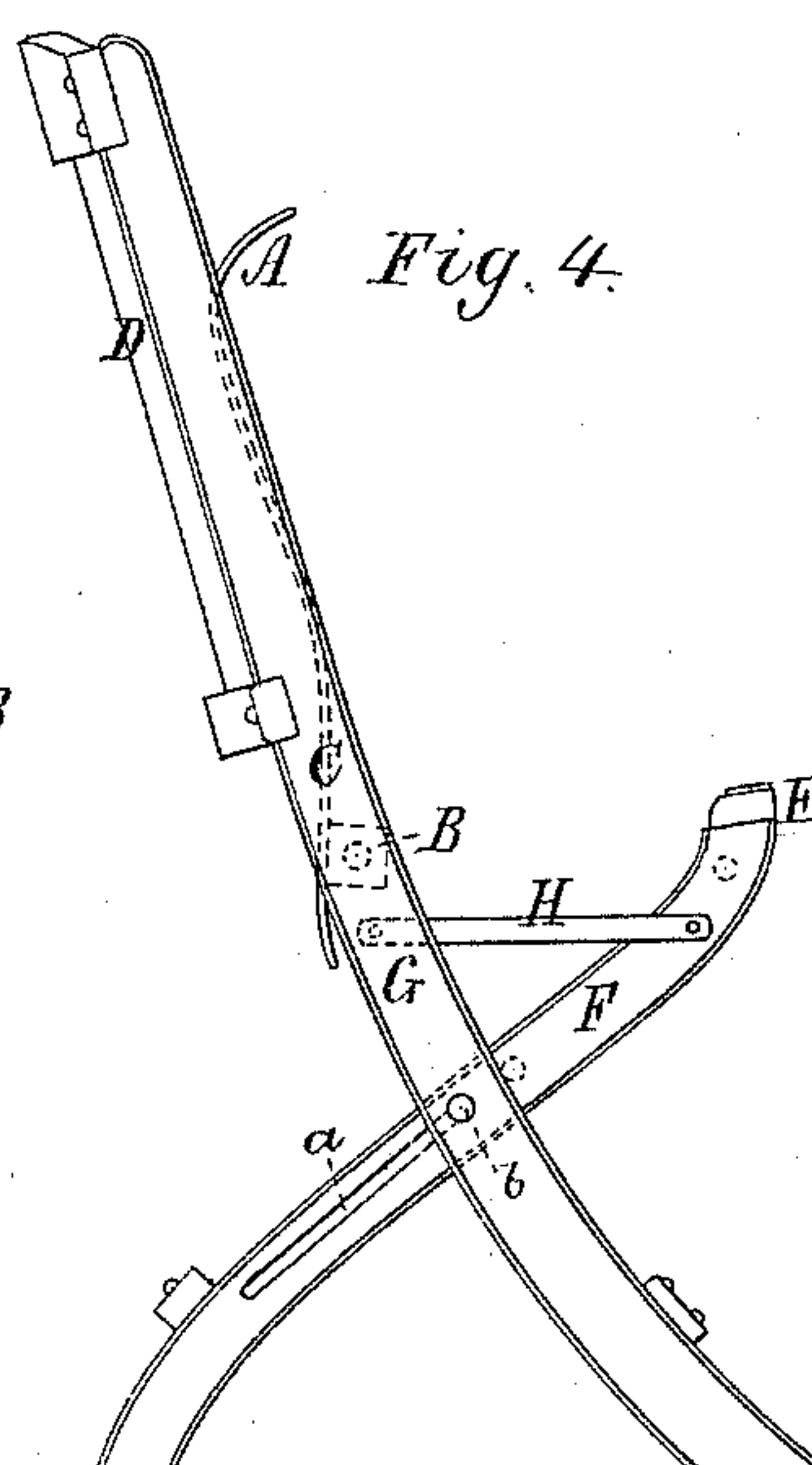
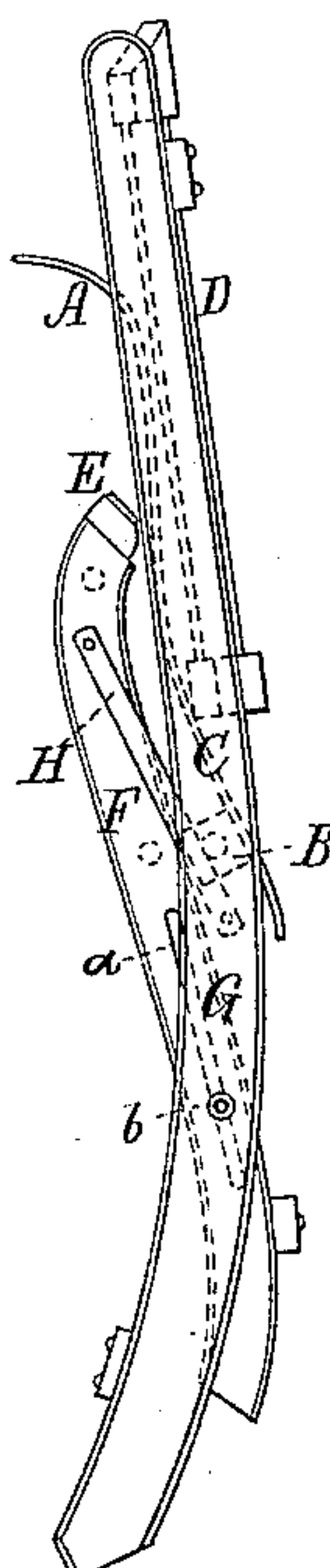
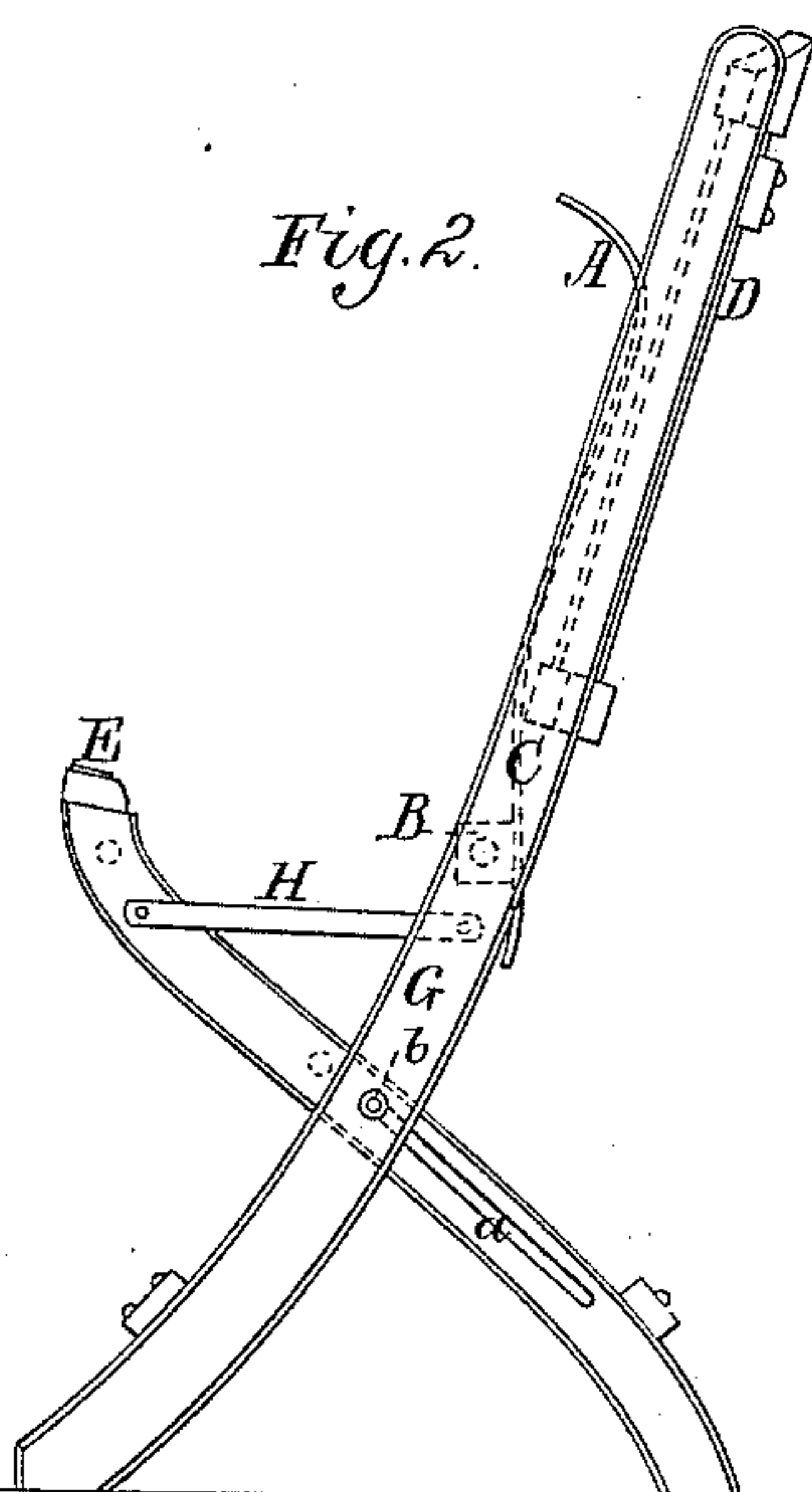
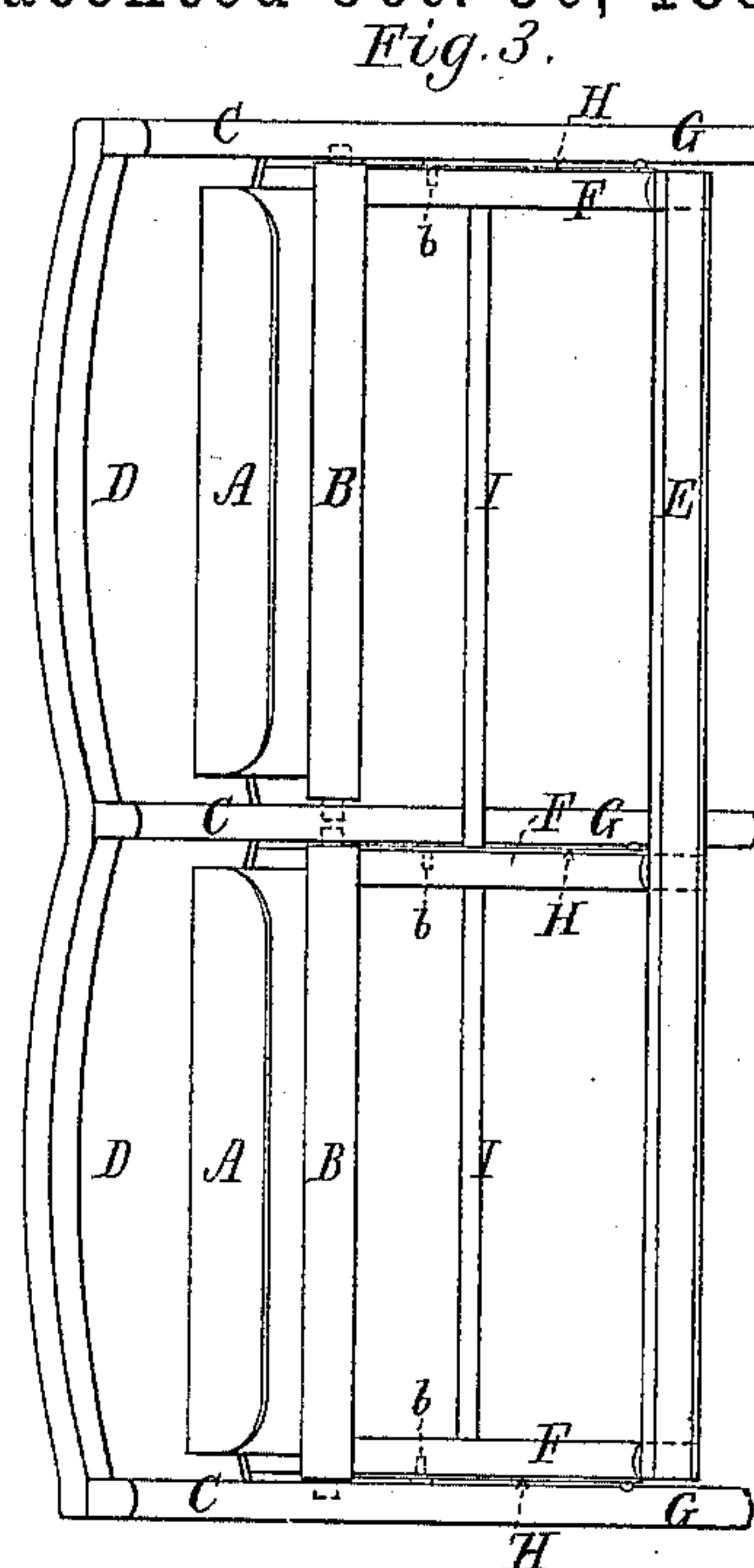
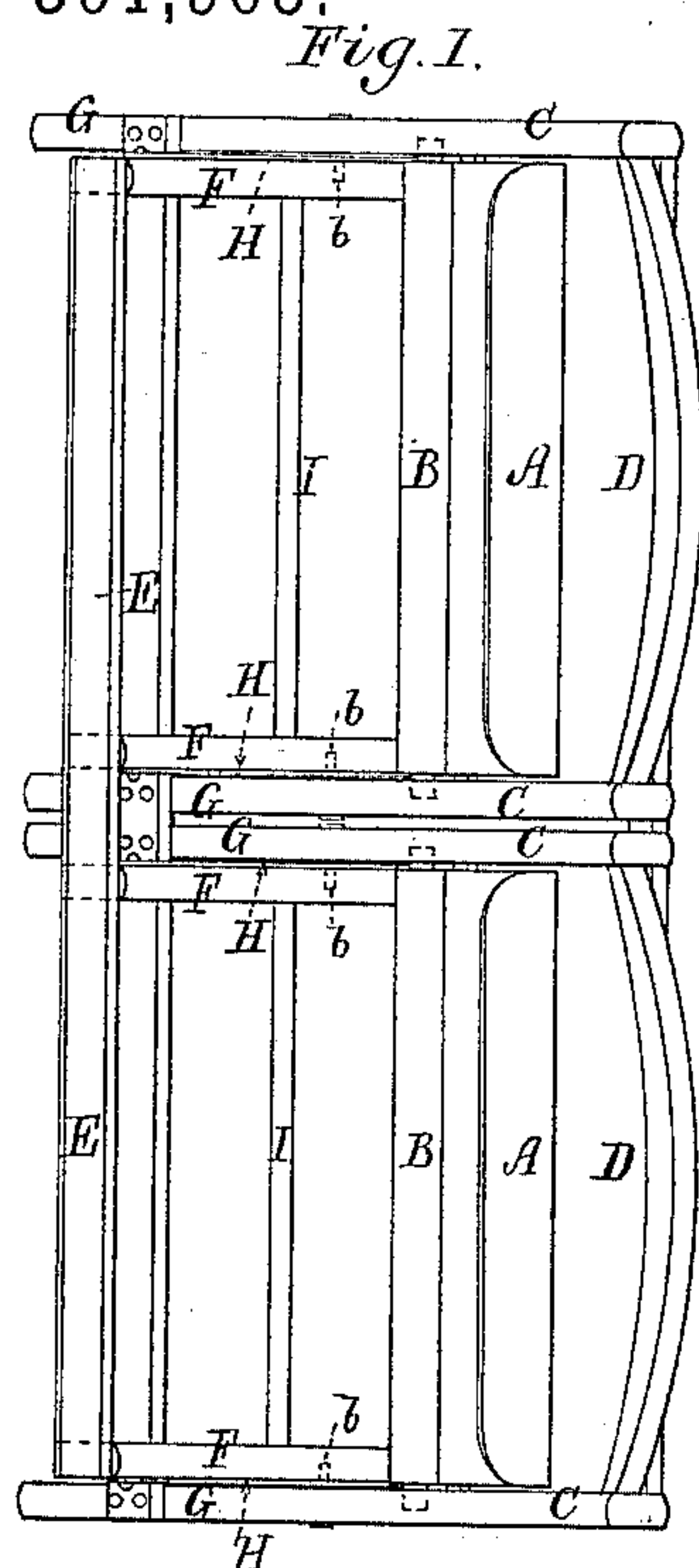


(No Model.)

H. J. HARWOOD.
FOLDING CHAIR OR SETTEE.

No. 391,965.

Patented Oct. 30, 1888.



Witnesses.

S. N. Piper.
R. B. Torrey.

Inventor.

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by R. H. Eddy, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT JOSEPH HARWOOD, OF LITTLETON, ASSIGNOR TO THE HARWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FOLDING CHAIR OR SETTEE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,965, dated October 30, 1888.

Application filed May 10, 1887. Serial No. 237,725. (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
5 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—

10 Figure 1 is a top view, and Fig. 2 an end elevation, of a folding settee composed of two chairs provided with my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claim hereinafter presented, the seat of each chair being shown
15 as turned up against the back of such chair. Fig. 3 is a top view, and Fig. 4 an end elevation, of a folding settee of a somewhat different construction having such invention, its seats being represented as turned upward against
20 their backs. Fig. 5 is an end view of the chair or settee as folded.

The chair and settee have one common principle of construction to admit of each being folded, each seat A being fastened upon a
25 shaft, B, having journals projecting from its ends into bearings in the two next adjacent posts C of the back D. When turned down, the seat rests upon a cushioned bar, E, connecting the upper ends of the two lever or
30 front legs, F F, such legs at their upper parts being joined with the back legs, G G, by arms H, arranged as represented and pivoted to the said lever-legs and the back legs. The two lever-legs F, further connected by a bar, I, are
35 arranged between and cross the back legs. Each of such lever-legs F is grooved lengthwise, as shown at a, to receive a stud, b, which goes through the back leg and extends into the said groove. By means of the said grooves

and studs and the arms H the lever-legs may be 40 folded or turned from their positions, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, upward to the seat, when the latter is turned up to the back. When so folded, each lever-leg will take a position as to the seat and next contiguous back 45 leg, as is shown in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 3 the double chair or settee is represented as having but three back posts, whereas in Fig. 1 it is shown as having four of such posts, such being common in the manufacture 50 of settees.

I am aware of a folding chair which has slots in its longer legs, in which slots are pins projecting from the shorter legs. This chair folds by slipping the shorter legs downwardly, thus 55 increasing the length of the chair. In my device, the slots being in the shorter legs, they slip upwardly. Thus the folded chair is no longer than the length of the back and longer legs—i. e., the length of the chair is not in- 60 creased by folding. This is an important point in packing these chairs away when not in use or for transportation.

What I claim is—

The combination of the shorter or front legs, 65 F F, having the slots a a, the longer or back legs, G G, having the pins b b in said slots, the arms H, hinged to both front and back legs, with the back D, having posts C C above the legs G G, and the seat A, hinged to the said 70 posts, whereby when the chair is folded the shorter legs slip upwardly, as and for the purpose set forth.

HERBERT JOSEPH HARWOOD.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
R. B. TORREY.