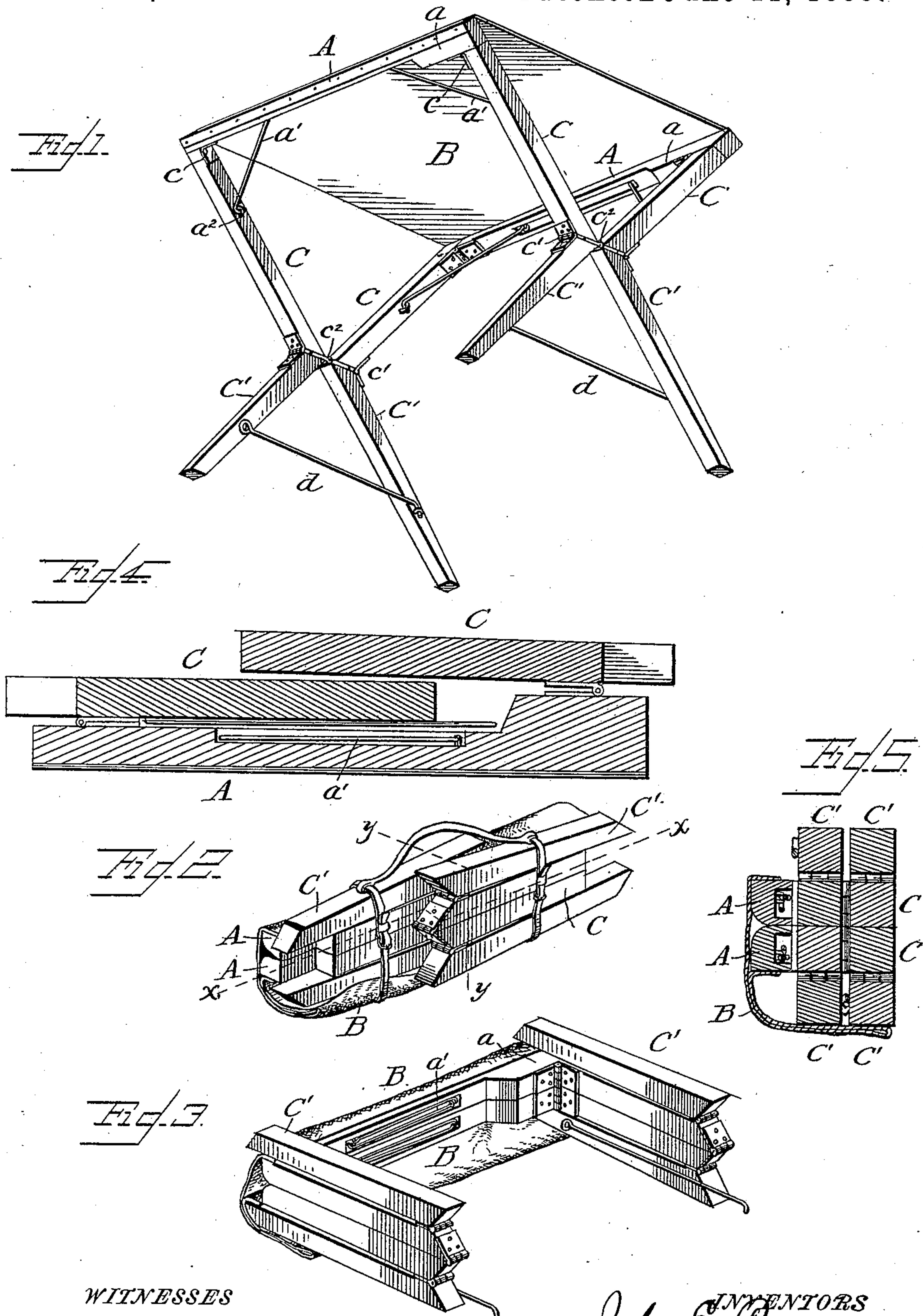


(No Model.)

J. E. PURDY & D. A. SADGWAR.
FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 405,117.

Patented June 11, 1889.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. PURDY AND DANIEL A. SADGWAR, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-HALF TO JAMES R. WILDER AND JOHN J. GOODE, OF SAME PLACE.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,117, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed August 27, 1888. Serial No. 283,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN E. PURDY and DANIEL A. SADGWAR, citizens of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in folding chairs, the object being to produce a cheap, strong, and durable chair which is capable of being folded into small compass, so as to be easily portable.

The invention consists in the peculiar manner of jointing or hinging the frame and in details of construction connected therewith, as will be fully hereinafter explained.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view from below of the chair extended in position for use as a seat. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same folded in position for carrying. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the chair, but only partly folded. Fig. 4 is a section on line xx , Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section on line yy , Fig. 2.

The chair is composed of a seat-frame and four legs jointed thereto, each leg being made in two sections hinged together. On the seat-frame is secured a flexible seat of any ordinary material—such as canvas or carpet.

The letters $A A$ represent the two longitudinal strips which form the seat-frame, and B is the flexible seat secured thereto in any suitable manner.

$C C'$ represents the two-part leg, which is hinged at c to the end of the strip A , it being understood that there are four of these legs of exactly similar construction. These legs are so hinged to the strip A as to fold down against the strip on its under side and in line with it, as is plainly evident in Fig. 4, and the strips A are provided at one end with a block a , to permit one of the legs to lap over the opposite one, as shown in the same figure. The legs are braced and kept extended

by rods a' , pivoted at one end and engaging with a staple or other catch a^2 , Fig. 1, and a groove is formed in the bottom of the strip A to receive these rods when the chair is folded. The construction of this brace, however, may be changed so far as its hinging and fastening devices are concerned.

As before stated, each of the legs is made in two parts $C C'$, which abut against each other by means of a beveled joint, producing an X -shaped support at each end of the chair. At the intersection is formed a double-hinge joint $c' c^2$. Each of the parts C' is hinged to its fellow member C by the hinge c' , which permits it to fold outwardly, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to shorten the leg by one-half, and the two intersecting or adjoining legs at each end of the chair are connected by a hinge c^2 , which allows the two leg-sections $C C'$ to be brought together, Fig. 3. The legs are extended by braces d , of any suitable construction, or like those heretofore described.

When folded, this chair makes a remarkably small and compact bundle. Its length is only that of the strips $A A$, which would ordinarily be about twelve inches, while its thickness would be only that of the same strip and of two of the overlapping legs. It is thus in very convenient form to be carried in a bag or shawl-strap, as shown in Fig. 2, making a most convenient article for artists, tourists, &c. Unlike the ordinary camp chair or stool, its size is reduced in both breadth and thickness, rendering it convenient for carrying as well as storage. At the same time it is exceedingly strong, since the strain comes directly upon the abutting surfaces of the legs and not upon the hinges.

Having described our invention, we claim—

1. A chair having a pair of bars forming a seat-frame and a flexible seat, a pair of legs hinged to the seat-frame at each end, so as to fold longitudinally up against it, each leg being jointed in the middle, so that the lower half may fold up against the upper half, and the legs being hinged together in the middle, substantially as described.

2. In a folding chair, the combination, with

the parallel bars forming a seat-frame and
with the flexible seat, of a pair of two-part
legs hinged to each end of the seat-frame, so
as to fold up against it, each pair of legs
5 forming an X-shaped support connected at the
intersection, and hinge-joints, substantially
as described, which permit the two parts of
each leg to fold together, and the upper parts
of the X-shaped supports to fold together in
10 one direction and up against the seat-frame

at right angles to said direction, substantially
as set forth.

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

JOHN E. PURDY.
DANIEL A. SADGWAR.

Witnesses:

H. B. ZEVELY,
L. W. SEELY.