

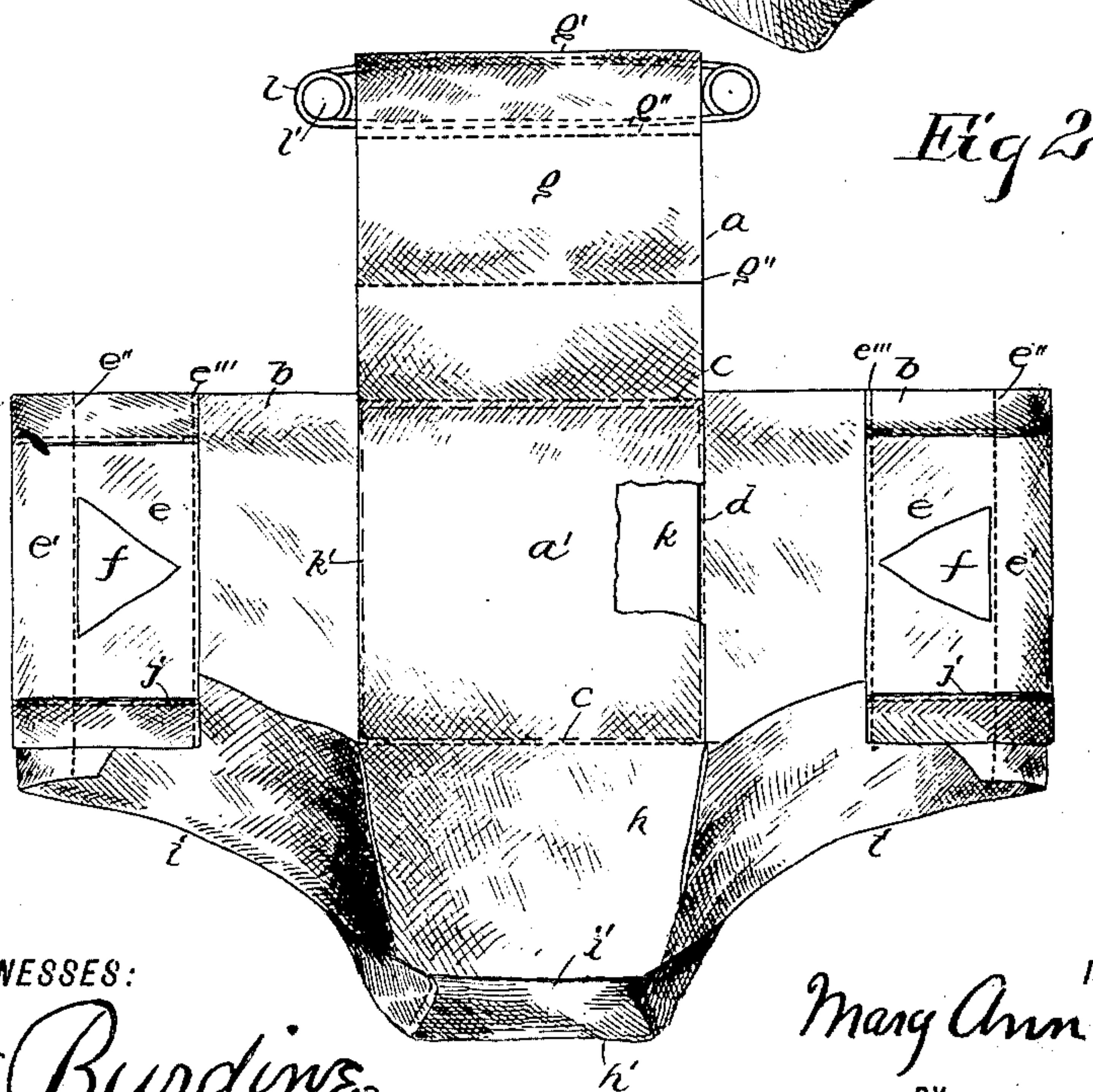
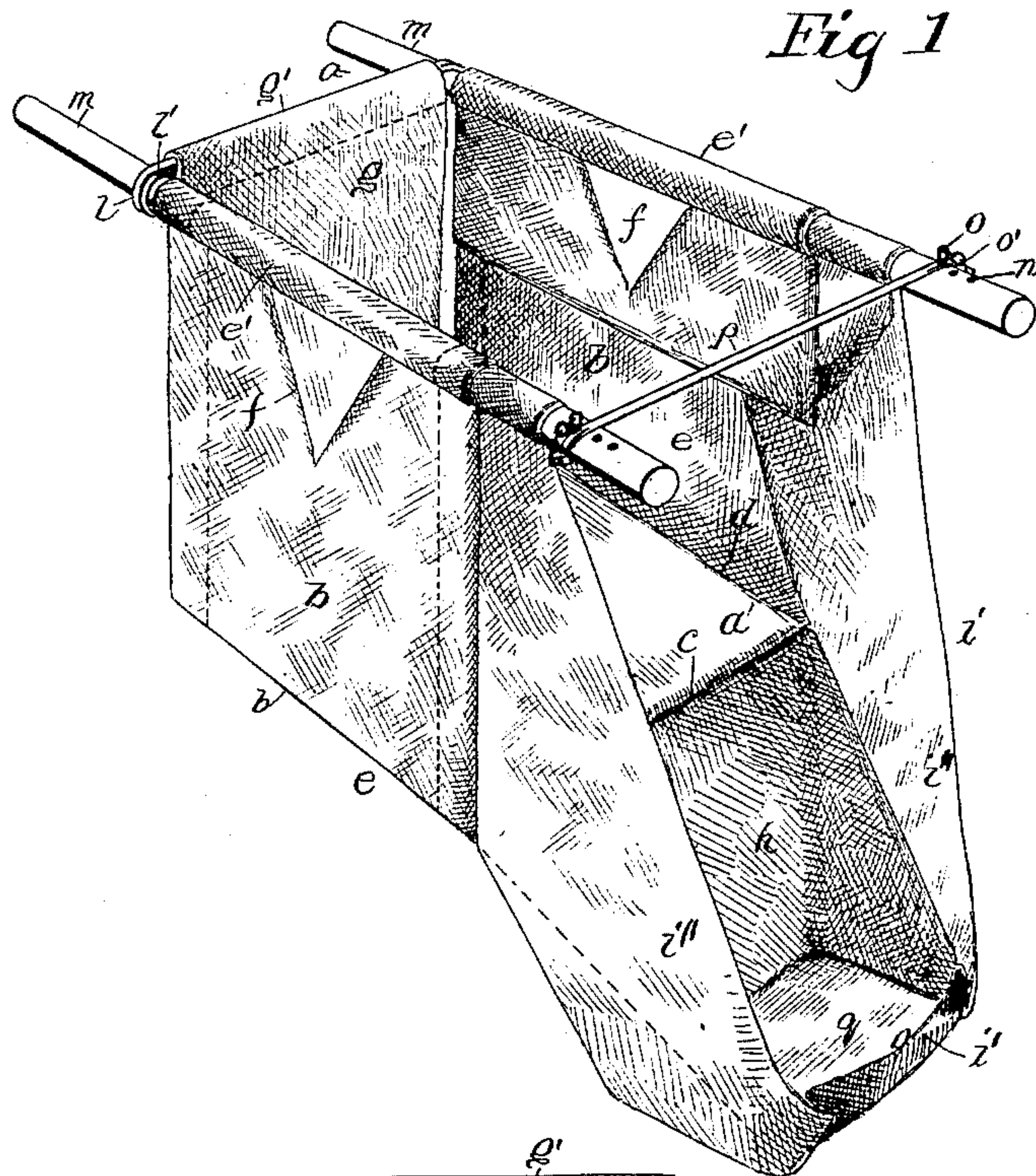
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. A. DARROW.  
INVALID CHAIR.

No. 450,835.

Patented Apr. 21, 1891.



WITNESSES:

*C. C. Burdine*  
*Geo. L. Wheelock*

INVENTOR

*Mary Ann Darrow*

BY

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(No Model.)

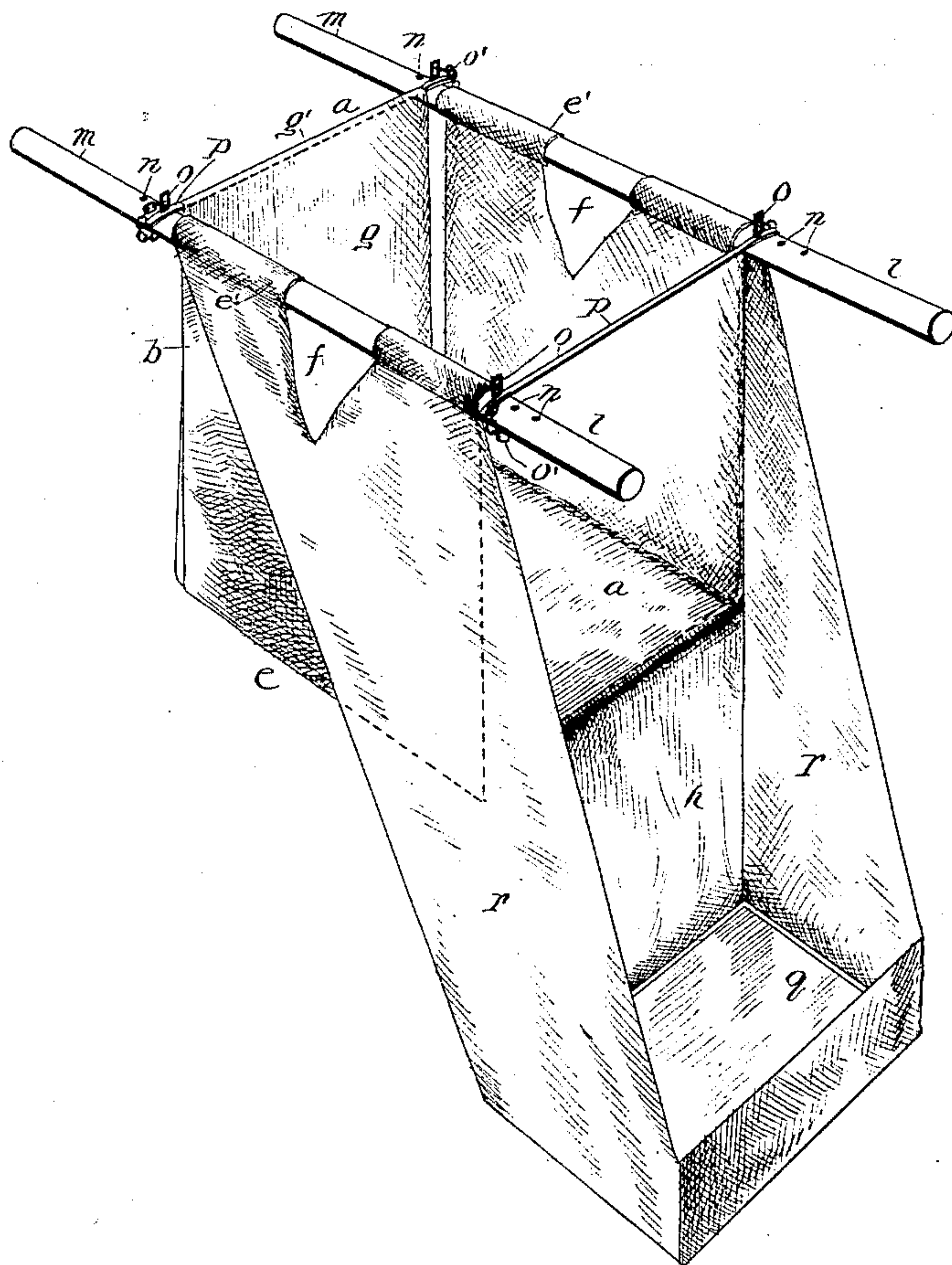
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Fig 3



**WITNESSES:**

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Geo. L. Wheelock.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY ANN DARROW, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## INVALID-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,835, dated April 21, 1891.

Application filed October 25, 1890. Serial No. 369,349. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARY ANN DARROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Invalid-Chairs; and I 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.

My invention relates to an invalid-transporting chair or a device for lifting and transporting invalids from the bed to a chair or from place to place; and it consists in certain features of novelty to be hereinafter described, and then particularized in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the device when used for carrying invalids. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the parts of the device unfolded and spread out, part being broken away. Fig. 3 is a view of a modified form.

This device is mostly made of flexible material, so that it may be folded within a small compass for storage or transportation, and so that the danger of injuries that may be inflicted upon the invalid will be reduced to a minimum by reason of the flexibility.

The flexible parts of the device are preferably constructed of soft material, such as flannel, and are composed of two wide crossed pieces *a* *b*, the piece *a* crossing over the piece *b* and being secured to its edges by lines of stitching *c*, so as to provide a pocket *d* between the middle portions *a'* and *b'* of said pieces. The ends or flaps *e* of the pieces *b* constitute the sides of the transporting-chair, and they are formed with loops *e'*, made by turning over their extremities and running parallel lines of stitching *e''* *e''* from side to side. Between the parallel lines of stitching *e''* *e'''* hand-openings *f* are made. The ends of flaps *g* and *h* of the pieces *a* constitute the back of the seat and back part of the foot-receptacle, respectively. The flap *g* is formed at its extremity with loop *g'*, made by running parallel lines of stitching *g''* from side to side.

The bottom and sides of the foot-receptacle are formed by a strip *i*, the middle portion *i'* of which constitutes, together with the out-turned portion *h'* of flap *h*, secured thereto,

the bottom of the foot-receptacle or foot-rest and the parts *i''* the sides thereof, the ends extending alongside the flaps *e* and being secured to them by the lines of stitching *j*, extending along the overturned edges of the piece *b*. The ends of the strip *i* are provided with continuations of the loops *e'* of the flaps *e*.

The flexible portions of the invalid-chair constitute the body, and being constructed as above described, the other parts are as follows: *k* is the seat-board, of stiff material sufficiently strong, which is slipped into the pocket *d* in the seat. The flaps being folded over onto the seat, the whole may be passed under an invalid in bed, with the back of the seat toward the head of the invalid, after which the flaps may be unfolded, as shown in Fig. 2. A back brace or support *l* is now passed through the loop *g'*. This brace may be constructed in any suitable manner—for instance, of a bent-up wire frame-work, as shown—and is provided with sockets or openings *l'* at its extremities. The invalid being now placed in a sitting position, the back flap *g* is brought up to position shown in Fig. 1, and the rear ends of rods or handles *m*, that are passed through the loops *e'* of the side flaps, are inserted in the sockets or openings *l'* of the back brace. A series of transverse perforations *n* are made in the front ends of rods or handles *l* to receive pins *o*, attached to chains *o'*, to prevent the slipping off of the side flaps. These pins *o* are also passed through openings in the ends of a front brace *p*. The back and front braces and the side rods or handles constitute a knockdown carrying-frame. A foot-board *q*, of stiff material, is placed in the bottom of the foot rest or receptacle to form a better rest for the feet.

To carry the invalid, a person on each side of the chair grasps one of the rods or handles *l*, the fingers passing through the openings *f*.

A device such as above described is very desirable in hospitals and in the sick-room when lifting of the invalid is involved.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the foot-rest is not suspended by narrow strips, but by wide side strips *r* of the same width as the side flaps *e*, and extending at an angle from the upper ends of said flaps; also, in the modification both the front and back braces are connected to the side rods or handles *l* by



means of pins *o*, suspended from chains *o'*. Otherwise the construction of the principal and modified forms are in practice substantially alike.

5 What I claim is—

1. The herein-described invalid-transporting chair, the same comprising a seat, back, and side flaps and a foot rest or receptacle, all of flexible material, a seat-stiffener, a foot-  
10 rest stiffener, and a three-sided carrying-frame, substantially as set forth.

2. In an invalid-transporting chair, the combination of the seat and the folding sides and back, with handles secured to the sides, and a  
15 brace secured to the back and provided with sockets to receive the ends of the handles, substantially as set forth.

3. In an invalid-transporting chair, the combination of the seat and the folding sides and

back provided with loops, all of flexible material, with handles passed through the side loops, and a back brace passed through the back loop and provided with sockets to receive the ends of the handles, as set forth.

4. In an invalid-transporting chair, the combination of a flexible body comprising crossed pieces of suitable material, providing back, front, and side flaps, and a flexible strip secured to the front flap and forming therewith a foot rest or receptacle, the ends of the strips being secured to the side flaps and a carrying-frame, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARY ANN DARROW.

Witnesses:

PAULINE O. SOOYSMITH,  
EDWARD J. OAKLEY.