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Patented July 24, 1900.

F. X. BRODEUR.

COMBINED FOLDING CAMP CHAIR AND STOOL.

(Application filed Mar. 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

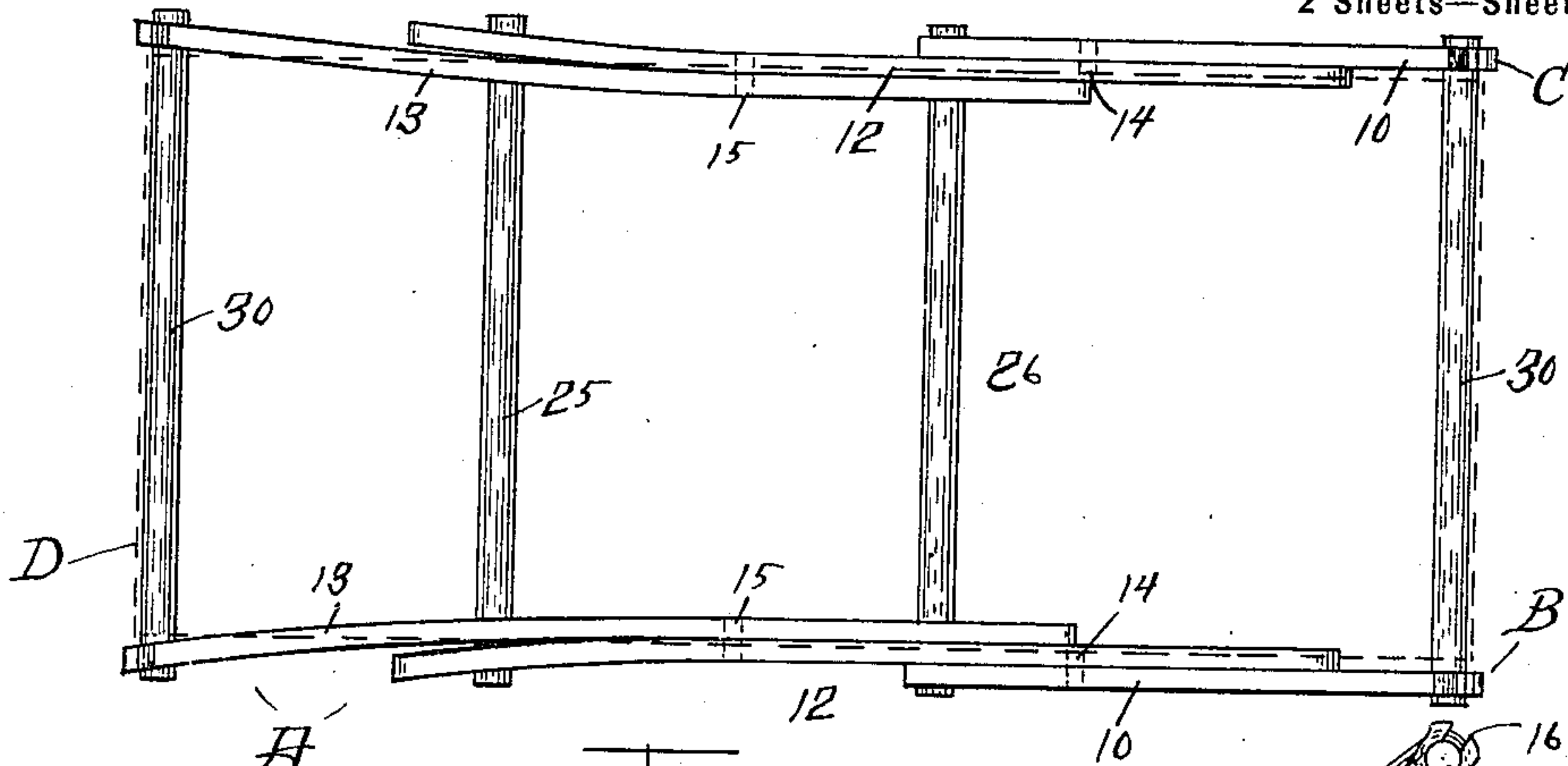


Fig. 1—

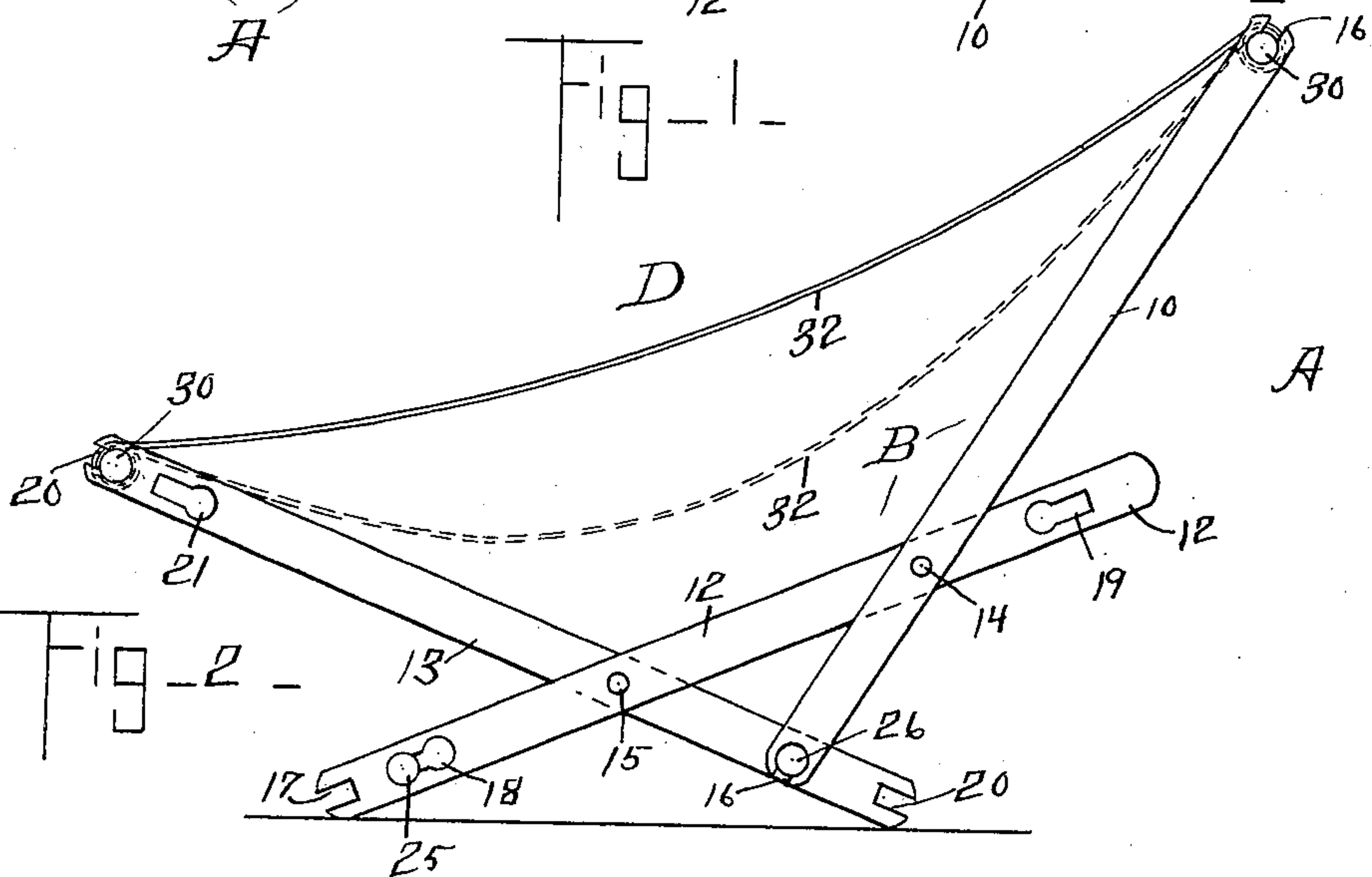


Fig. 2—

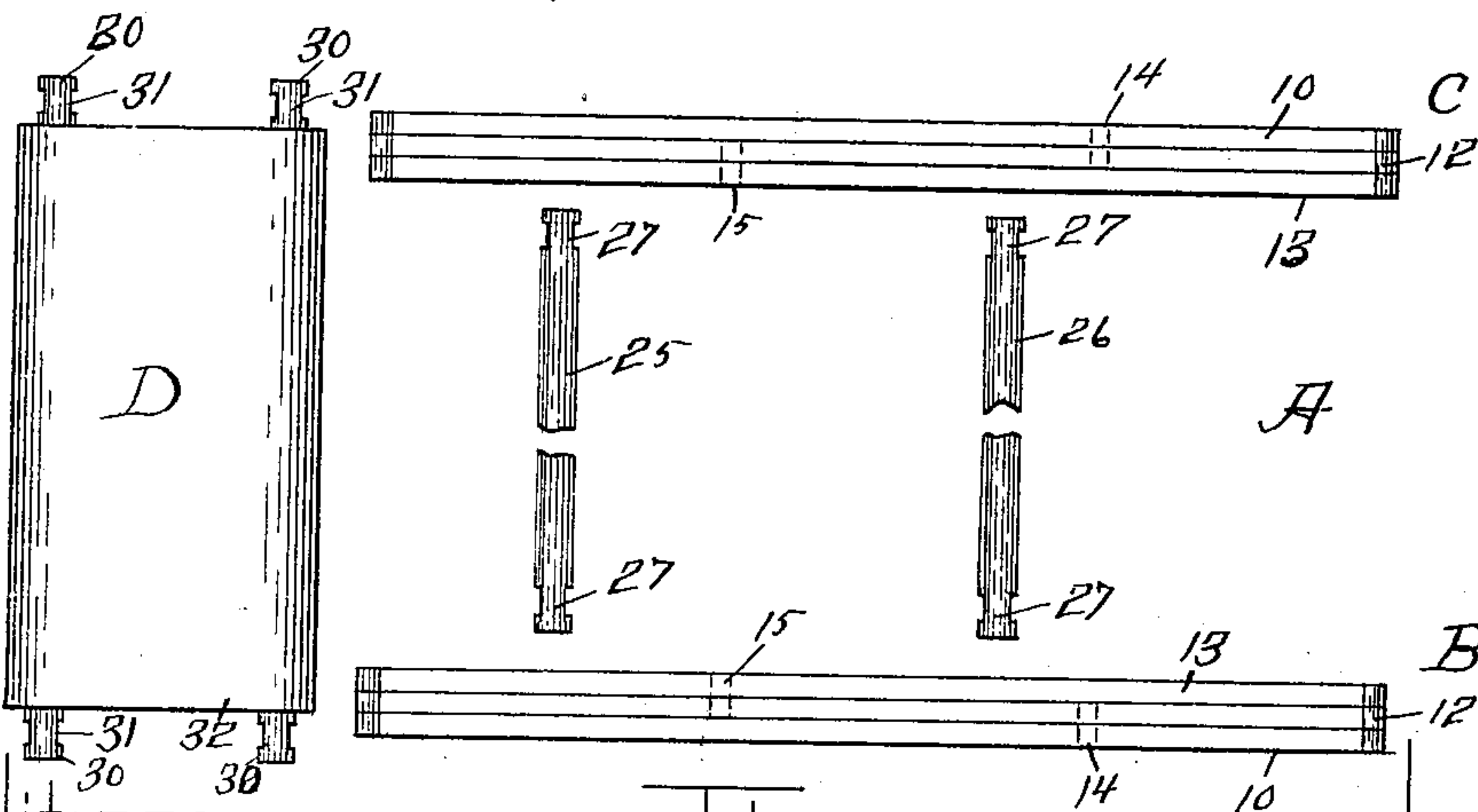


Fig. 3—

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COMBINED FOLDING CAMP CHAIR AND STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,221, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed March 19, 1900. Serial No. 9,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANÇOIS X. BRODEUR, of Lynn, county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, have made certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Folding Camp Chair and Stool, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved chair adjusted for use, the canvas seat proper being indicated by dotted lines; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a plan view showing the different parts knocked down and in position to be assembled for forming the chair or gathered into a roll for transportation. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the parts collected into such a roll, and Fig. 5 a side elevation showing the parts assembled to form a camp-stool.

Like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates especially to an improvement in adjustable chairs which may be employed for the purposes of a camp-bed, which may readily be knocked down and the parts easily assembled into a compact bundle easily for transportation by sportsmen, soldiers, &c., and which may also be adjusted to form a stool for use by artists and in similar occupations.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the frame of the chair considered as a whole. This frame consists, primarily, of two side sections B C. (See Fig. 3.) Each of these sections comprises three members 10, 12, and 13, the members 10 and 12 being pivoted together at 14 and the members 12 and 13 similarly connected at 15. Both ends of the members 10 are notched at 16, as best shown in Fig. 5. One end of each member 12 is notched at 17, and adjacent each end of each of said members 12 a longitudinal slot 18 19 is respectively

formed, said slots having a squared and a circular portion somewhat resembling a keyhole. The members 13 have both ends notched at 20, and a similar keyhole-slot 21 is formed adjacent one end. Adjacent the opposite end a circular opening 22 is cut, as best shown in Fig. 5.

Two detachable cylindrical rods 25 and 26 (see Fig. 3) are employed. These rods are kerfed adjacent each end at 27, forming a "squared" portion designed to enter the rectangular portions of the keyholes described and lock against rotation.

The seat proper, D, comprises two cylindrical rods 30, having the squared portions 31 to enter notches 16 or 20 in the side frame-sections and connected by a strip of canvas 32, which may be rolled thereon and wrapped around the sections B C, forming a bundle for transportation, as shown in Fig. 4.

To adjust the device to form a reclining-chair, the parts are disposed on the floor or ground substantially in the order shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, with the sections B C parallel. The operator now turns the long arms of the members 10 of each section B C upward from the left to right, as viewed, and in like manner turns the long arm of members 13 upward in the opposite direction, or from right to left, as viewed, thereby disposing said long arms on the opposite sides of their pivots 14 and 15 from what they are when folded. Now a rod 26 is passed through the circular openings in the short arms of the members 13, so that the squared portions 27 thereof project beyond said members. Over these squared portions the notch 16 in the ends of the short arms of members 10 are respectively passed. Then the second rod 25 is passed through the keyholes 18 in the short arms of the members 12 and dropped into the rectangular portions thereof. This arranges the parts in the position shown in Fig. 2, forming trusses of the members and locking them against rotation on the key-rods when weight is applied to the free or now upper ends of the members 10 and 13. The seat proper, D, is now adjusted by dropping its squared or key rods 30 into the end notches 16 and 20 of the long arms of the members 10 and 13. As indicated by dotted lines in Fig.

2, the pitch of this seat may readily be adjusted by unwinding the canvas 32 from said rolls or rods, different heights being desirable for different use.

5 To form the stool H shown in Fig. 5, the seat proper, D, is disconnected from the frame and the rod 26 removed, freeing member 10. Said frame is then inverted, so that the ends of the long arms of members 12 and 13 rest on
10 the ground. The rod 26 just removed from circular opening 22 is adjusted in the slots 21 of the long arms of members 13, and the long arms of members 10, which in this form are idle, are swung up and rest on ends of
15 said rod 26. Now the canvas 32 of seat proper, D, is rolled up to the proper length on its rods 30 and said rods are dropped into the notches 20 and 17 of the members 13 and 12, respectively. Then the key-rod 25 is removed from
20 the short-arm slots 18 of members 12 and dropped into the slots 19 of their long arms. This completes the stool, as shown in Fig. 5, the legs formed by long arms of members 12 and 13 being held from spreading by the
25 seat proper and the members 10 being idle. To knock down for bundling when in this form, it is only necessary to remove key-rods, then remove seat-rods, and the members 10, 12, and 13 will drop downward, and by re-
30 versing member 13 on its pivot will assume positions shown in Fig. 3.

It will be seen, as shown in Fig. 1, that the parts are so constructed as to necessitate

springing somewhat of members, as 13, which adds to the rigidity when used as a chair. 35

The advantages of cheapness, lightness of material necessary, and compactness when knocked down are obvious.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is— 40

A knockdown chair comprising two sections B, C, respectively composed of three members corresponding members in the two sections being arranged in parallelism the first and second of said members in each section 45 being pivotally connected a determined distance from corresponding ends and the second and third of said members being pivotally connected a determined distance from their opposite ends; registering keyholes in the 50 corresponding arms respectively of the second and third members of said sections; notches in the ends of said members; key-rods fitted to be inserted in said keyholes whereby corresponding arms of corresponding members 55 of said sections may be detachably connected; and a flexible seat provided with winding rods fitted to be entered and held against rotation in the notches of corresponding arms of corresponding members of said sections 60 whereby said sections may be detachably connected substantially as described.

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