

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FOLDING SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,492, dated February 5, 1901.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ATWATER E. BROCKETT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Folding Seats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding seats or stools adapted for use in shops and lunch-counters, but more especially for those places where the seat is to be attached to the wall. It will be understood by the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a seat embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, the seat being thrown up into its folded position; and Fig. 3, a front view of the seat in that position.

A is the seat proper, which is hinged at *a* to a bracket B, projecting somewhat from the wall C or other support to which it is bolted. D is a second bracket below the bracket B, to which is hinged the short toggle-arm E. The free end of this toggle-arm E is connected by a long toggle-link F with an eye *f*, located near the front edge of the seat, so as to form a hinged connection therewith. The bracket D projects a less distance from the wall C than the bracket B, so that the pivot *d* is nearer the wall than the pivot *a*. The length of these toggles is such that when the seat is in its horizontal position ready for use the toggle E will hang down and form a firm support for the lower end of the link F, which acts as a brace for the front edge of the seat, and when the seat is in its vertical position the combined length of the toggles will be about equal to the distance from the pivotal connection *d* to the pivotal connection *f*. When the seat is thus thrown up out of use, if the bracket B is slightly longer than the bracket D the seat will swing over its center *a*, and when the combined length of the toggles is equal to the distance from *d* to *f*, as shown in Fig. 2, the toggles will yield slightly at their joints and spring past the center *a* and so tend to hold the seat in its raised position.

In order to limit the upward and inward motion of the toggle E, I prefer to provide the bracket D with a stop *d'*, which coacts

with the toggle E and limits its motion, as shown in Fig. 2.

An advantage of this seat is not only its simplicity of construction, but also the fact that when the seat proper is in its horizontal position ready for use the toggle F acts with the toggle D and bracket B as a brace, so that the seat is firmly supported and there is no possible danger of its giving way, nor is there any sliding part which may yield while the seat is being put into use or at any other time. Moreover, when folded up it lies in small compass, the structure projecting from the support only the length of the upper bracket, and it is prevented from falling back into a horizontal position by its construction and does not need any bolt or catch to hold it up. Moreover, it is attached directly to the wall and does not require that any openings should be cut in the wall to allow it to operate.

I prefer that that portion of the hinge *a* which is attached to the seat and the eye *f*, which receives the upper end of the link F, shall form part of the same casting G, which may be firmly attached to the under side of the seat A and serves to strengthen it. As the bracket B projects somewhat from the wall or support, ample room is left for the user to sit with his face toward the support, so that this seat is adapted for use as a lunch-counter as well as against a wall, as it would not be if the seat were attached to the wall by an ordinary hinge.

The seat itself may be round or of any other desired form and is preferably made of wood.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a folding seat structure in combination, a seat, a bracket pivotally connected to its rear under side and a toggle-arm pivotally connected to its front, the lower end of said toggle-arm being connected to a shorter toggle-arm supported by a shorter bracket, whereby said seat when in use, is located in a horizontal plane above the plane of its pivotal connection with its bracket, and when turned in a vertical position is adapted to lie between said pivotal connection and the supporting-wall, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a folding seat structure, in combination, a seat, a bracket suitably supported and

hinged to the under side of said seat, a pair
of toggle-arms, one of which is hinged to said
seat near its front edge, the other of which
is hinged to a shorter bracket and also suit-
ably supported, said seat being adapted, when
turned through an angle of ninety degrees,
to lie between its bracket and the wall, and
the combined length of said toggle-arms be-
ing slightly greater than the distance from
their point of connection with the shorter
bracket to their point of connection with the
seat when in its raised position, whereby said
arms will spring slightly over the axis of the
seat as it is turned up, and will lie in a ver-
tical plane between said axis and the bracket-
support, as set forth.

3. In a folding seat structure in combina-
tion with a seat, a pair of toggle-arms, two
brackets, one longer than the other, the longer
bracket being hinged to said seat and adapted
to support its rear end, and the shorter bracket
being hinged to one of said toggle-arms and
carrying a stop to limit the upward swing of
said toggle-arm in relation thereto, the other
toggle-arm being hinged to said seat near its
front portion, as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my name this 22d day of August, 1899.

ATWATER E. BROCKETT.

Witnesses:

GEORGE O. G. COALE,

K. T. BUTLER.