No. 736,180. PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

T. W. WASHBURN.

FOLDING CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

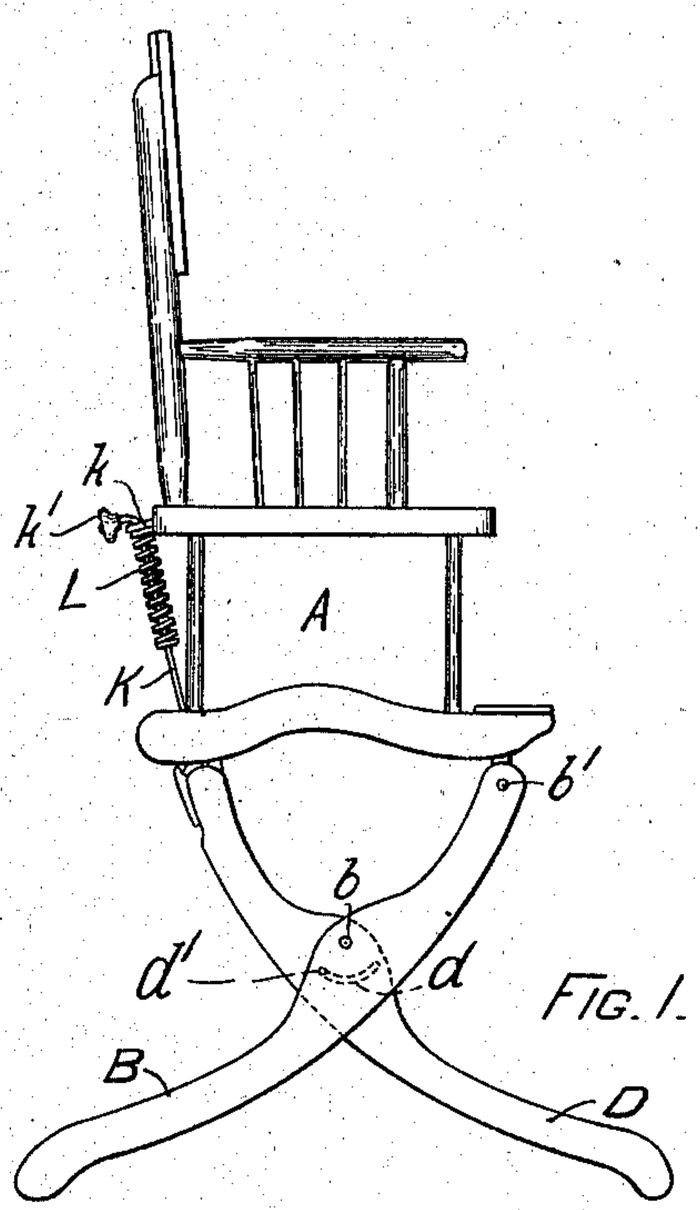

FIG. 1.

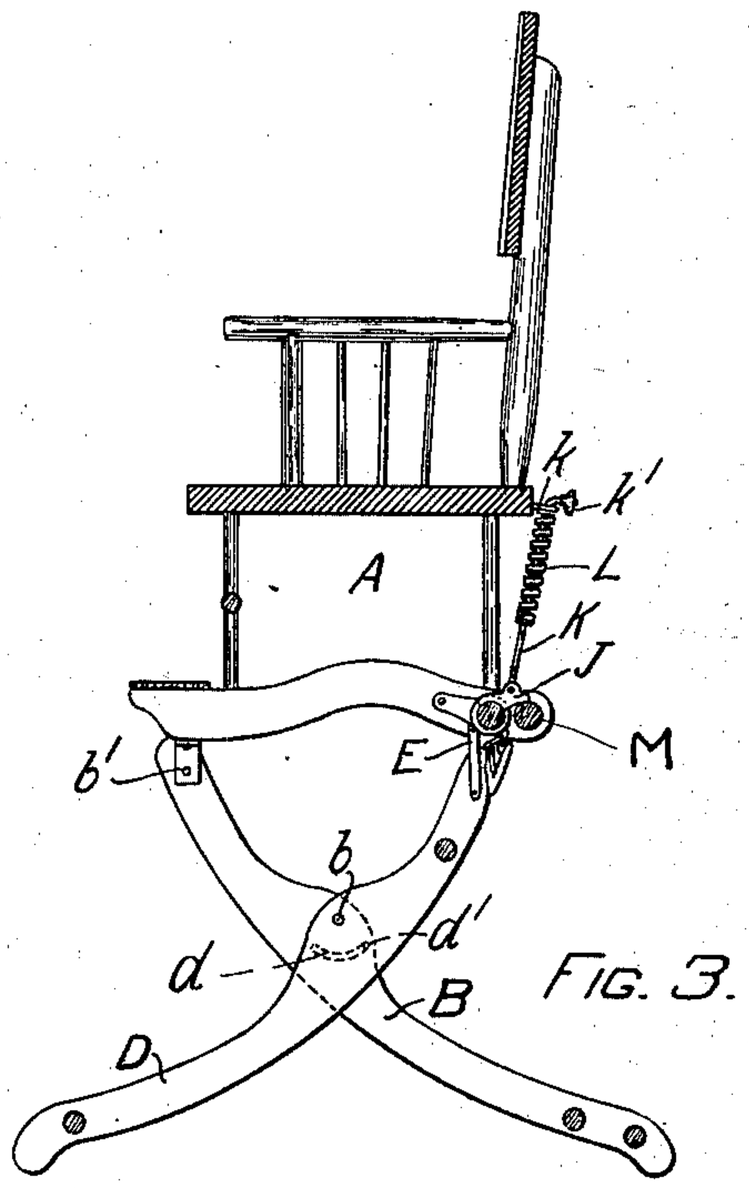

FIG. 3.

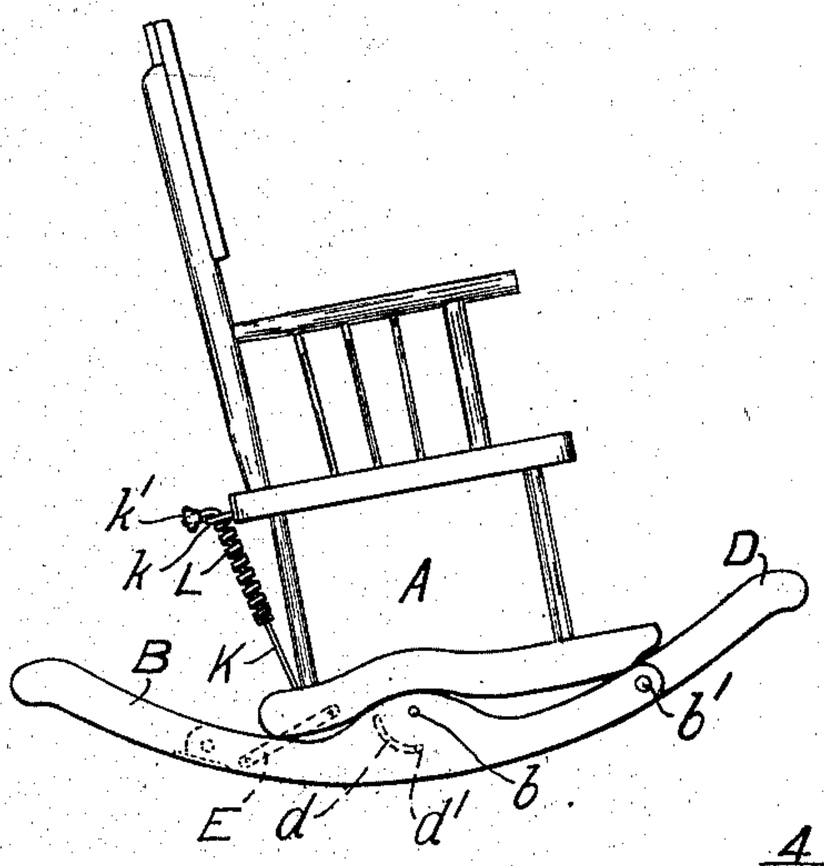

FIG. 2.

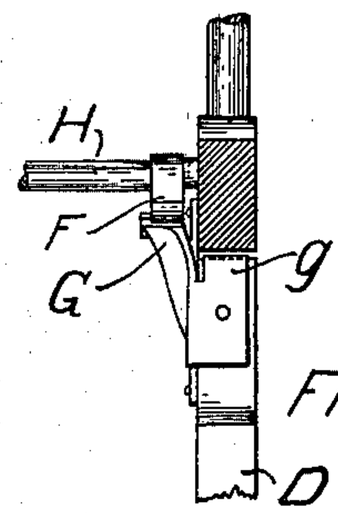

FIG. 4.

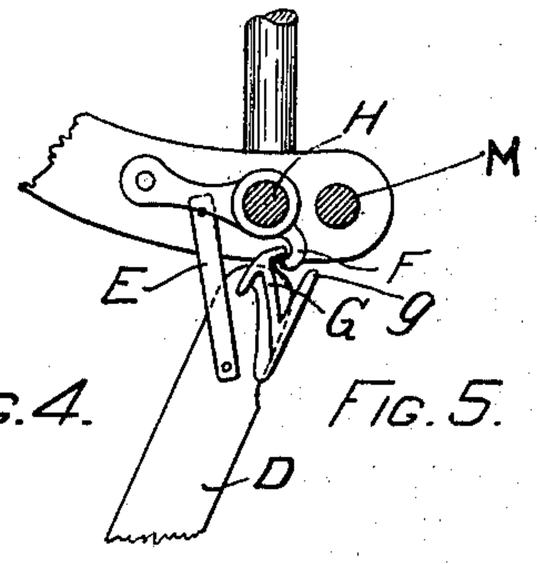

FIG. 5.

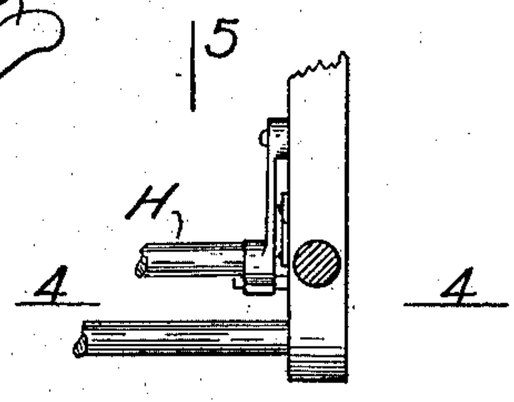

FIG. 6.

WITNESSES.
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No. 736,180. Patented August 11, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE W. WASHBURN, OF BALDWINVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO GILMAN WAITE, OF BALDWINVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,180, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed January 9, 1902. Serial No. 88,994. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE W. WASHBURN, of Baldwinville, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Folding Chair, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding chairs; and it consists in improved mechanism for locking one pair of crossed legs to the chair-frame.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my chair in its upper position. Fig. 2 is a side view in its lower position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are details described below.

The back, arms, seat, supporting-posts, and cross-pieces constitute the base A of my chair and are as usual in this class of chairs. The crossed legs B and D, pivoted at *b*, are as usual in this class of chairs, the legs B being pivotally connected to the cross-pieces of the base A at *b'*, and the legs D with those cross-pieces by the links E, as usual. The pivot-and-link connections allow the chair to occupy a lower position as a rocker and also a higher position as a high chair; but when used as a high chair the upper end of the legs D must be locked to the cross-piece of the base A. A slot *d* on leg D and a pin *d'* on leg B act to limit the upward movement of the parts when the legs B and D are at the proper angle for the high chair.

Pivoted to each cross-piece is a hook F, which engages a catch G on the upper end of leg D. Catch G may be prolonged to form a shoulder *g*, which will serve as a stop when the legs B and D are brought to the proper angle for a high chair, serving the same function as the slot *d* and the pin *d'*.

Connecting the hooks F is a round H, carrying a stop J, to which is pivotally connected a rod K, which passes through an eye *k* and is surmounted by a knob *k'*. The spring L tends to keep the chair locked by keeping the hooks F in contact with the catches G; but the round H and consequently the hooks F are prevented from descending too far by the stop J, which is attached to the round H and which bears upon the round M.

It will be clear that when the chair is raised from the lower to the upper position the pin *d'* and slot *d* or the shoulder *g* of catch G will limit the angular motion of legs B and D and the hooks F will engage the catches G and lock legs D to the cross-pieces. To lower the chair, the hooks F are disengaged from the catches G by a slight pull on knob *k'*, and the chair is then lowered into its rocker form, Fig. 2.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a folding chair the combination of base A; links E; crossed legs B and D pivoted together, legs B being pivotally connected with base A and legs D being connected with base A by links E; the hooks F pivotally connected to the chair-base; round H connecting the hooks; round M; stop J connected with round H and adapted to rest on round M; rod K for raising round H; catches G carried by legs D, and spring L for depressing round H, the hooks F engaging catches G and locking base A to legs D when round H is depressed by spring L and the chair is in its elevated position.

THEODORE W. WASHBURN.

Witnesses:
J. F. WINCH,
E. C. WHEELER.