No. 753,778. PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

J. C. WOLF.

SEATING BENCH.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1902.

NO MODEL.

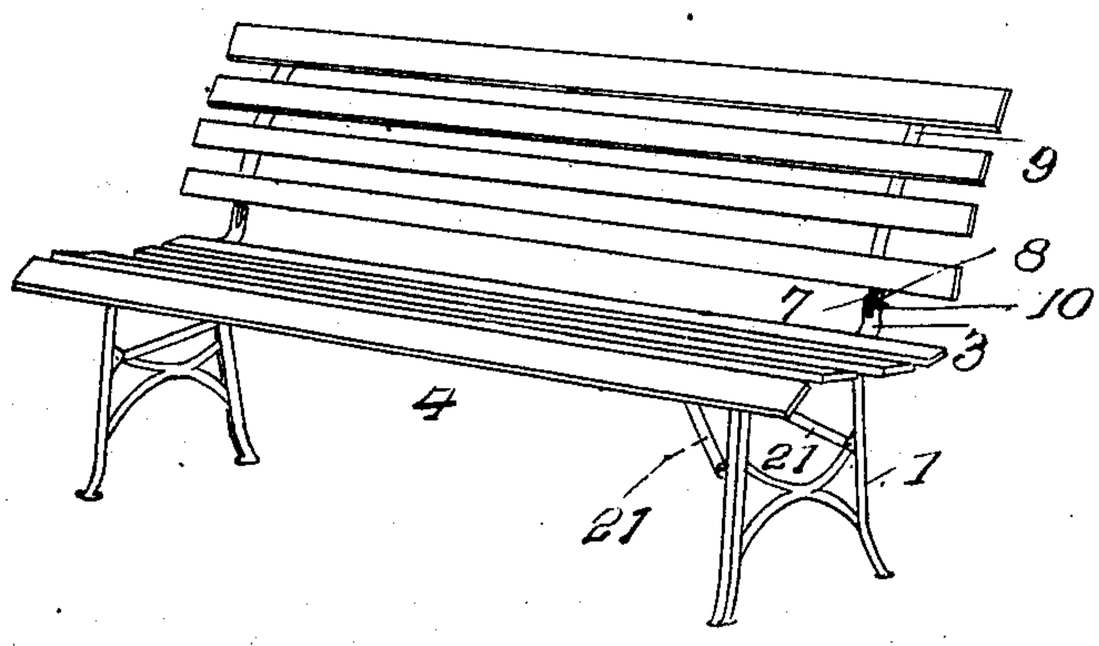

Fig. 1.

Fig 2

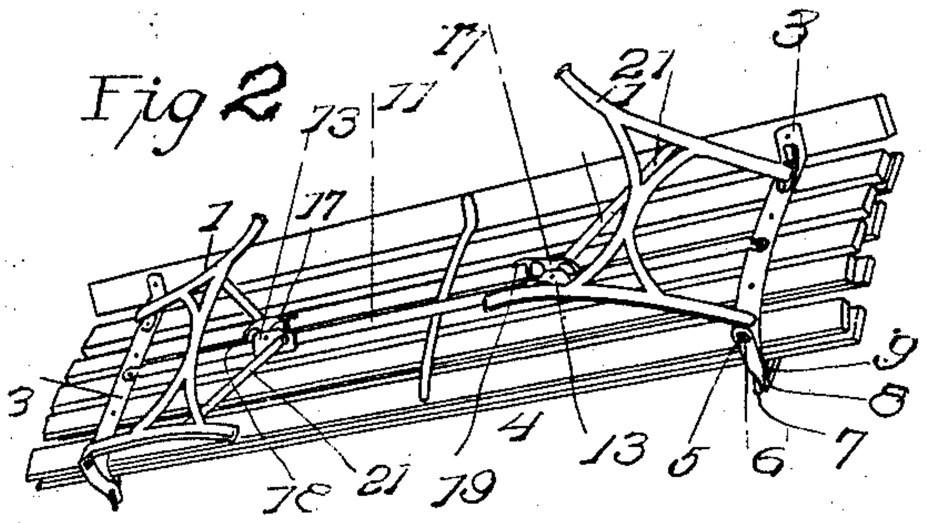

Fig. 3.

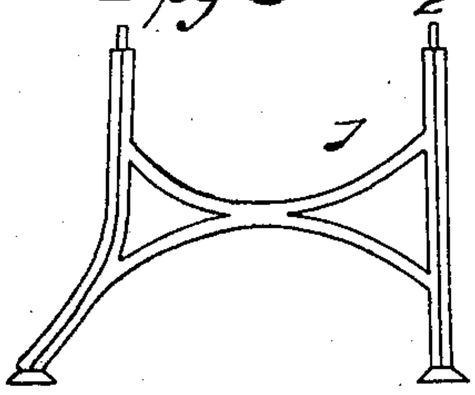

Fig. 4.

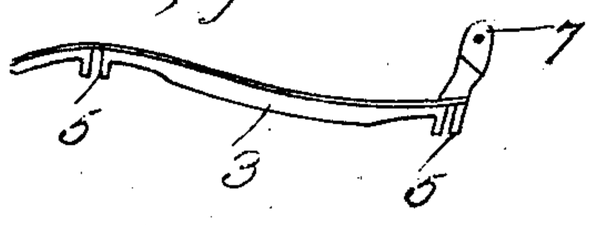

Fig. 5.

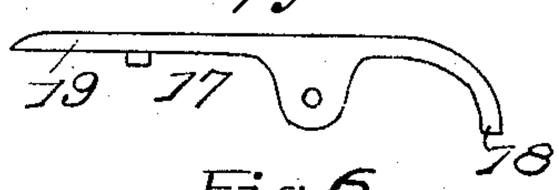

Fig. 6.

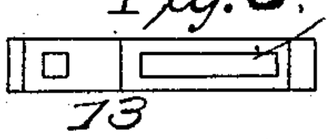

Fig. 10

Fig. 9.

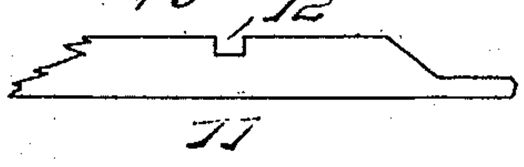

Fig. 7.

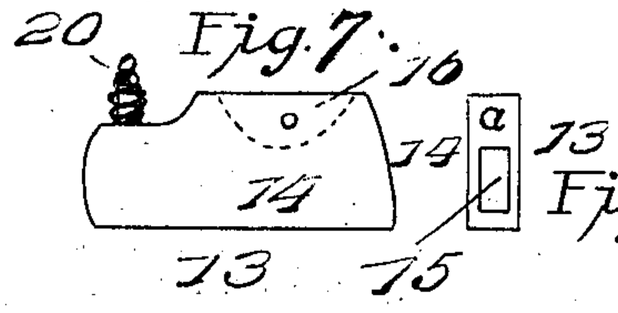

Fig. 8

Witnesses.
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per
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No. 753,778. Patented March 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULEUS CHARLS WOLF, OF LANSING, MICHIGAN.

SEATING-BENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,778, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed May 29, 1902. Serial No. 109,438. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULEUS CHARLS WOLF, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Lansing, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Seating-Bench, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in benches of the type which are adapted to be folded when not in use.

The prime object of the invention is to provide in a bench a pair of hinged supporting-legs which are braced and connected by a fixed rod, the braces and rod being connected to each other by a spring-actuated locking device.

With this as a general object of my invention I will proceed to point out the details of construction and several of the pertinent advantages gained over the prior art, the novel elements being particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bench ready for use. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but illustrating the parts folded. Fig. 3 is an end view of the supporting-legs. Fig. 4 is a similar view of a seat-casting. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a locking-lever. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of a slide which carries the locking-lever. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 8 is an end view thereof. Fig. 9 is a detail end view of the bar on which the locking device is supported. Fig. 10 is a face view of a brace forming a part of the back of the seat.

The same numerals refer to like parts in all the figures.

1 represents the supporting-legs, which are provided with perforated ears 2 2 at their upper ends.

3 3 represent seat-supports on which the slats forming the seat 4 are fastened. Depending from each brace are two pairs of ears 5 5, designed to receive the ears 2 of the legs 1, pins 6 connecting the two elements together. Projecting upwardly from the castings or supports 3 are ears 7, which fit between ears 8 of braces 9, to which the slats forming the back of the seat are attached, pins 10 connecting the ears together. A rod or bar 11 rigidly connects the castings 3 3, and it is provided near its ends with notches 12. Mounted on the bar 11 are two slides 13 13, each of which consists of a block 14, having a longitudinal slot 15 and a bearing 16. Pivotally mounted in the bearing 16 is a latch-lever 17, which has formed at one end a tooth 18 to engage the notch 12 of the bar 11, and the lever is further provided at its opposite end with a finger-grip 19. Interposed between the lever 17 and its slide is a spring 20, which normally forces the tooth 18 toward the bar 11. Links 21 are pivotally fastened to the sides of the slides and the legs 1 in such manner that movement of the slides reflects its movement to the legs.

A bench thus constructed and arranged the operation and advantages should be obvious.

When it is desired to open up the seat for use, the legs 1 1 are spread apart, which draws the slides, hence the latch-levers, along the rod 11 until the teeth 18 engage the notches 12, the springs 20 forcing them therein, at which time the legs are in approximately a vertical position. The back of the seat is now elevated through the medium of its pivotal connection, and as the shoulders at the bases of the ears form stops the back readily remains erect without additional supports. To fold the seat, the finger ends 19 are forced against the springs 20, which removes the teeth 18 from the notches 12, and the slides are free to be slid on the bar 11, and the legs are arranged in a compact form.

What I claim as new is—

1. A bench comprising a seat and a back, legs hinged to the seat, a bar between the legs having a notch near each end, two slides on the bar, a spring-actuated latch carried by the slides, a tooth on each latch to engage the notches in the bar, braces between the slides and the legs adjacent thereto, pivots connecting the braces, pivots connecting the braces and the hinged legs, substantially as described.

2. A bench comprising a seat, leg-castings rigidly fastened to the seat, two sets of perforated ears formed on the castings, the rear end of each casting extending out beyond the seat and formed with a perforation, a back provided with castings in alinement with the

leg-castings, the end of the back-castings extending out from the back and being perforated, means pivotally connecting the leg-casting extensions and the back extensions, legs pivotally secured to the ears of the leg-castings, and slidable mechanism connected to the legs to permit of their being folded against the under side of the seat, substantially as described.

3. A bench comprising a seat, a hinged back, castings fastened to the seat, legs hinged to the castings, a bar fastened between the castings, notches formed in the bar, two boxes entirely surrounding the bar to form slides, spring-actuated levers pivoted in the slides, teeth on the levers to engage the notches, and braces between the legs and the slides, pivots connecting the slides and the braces, and pivots connecting the braces and the legs, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to the specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULEUS CHARLS WOLF.

Witnesses:
ANNA J. TUBBS,
JOHN J. ZIMMER.