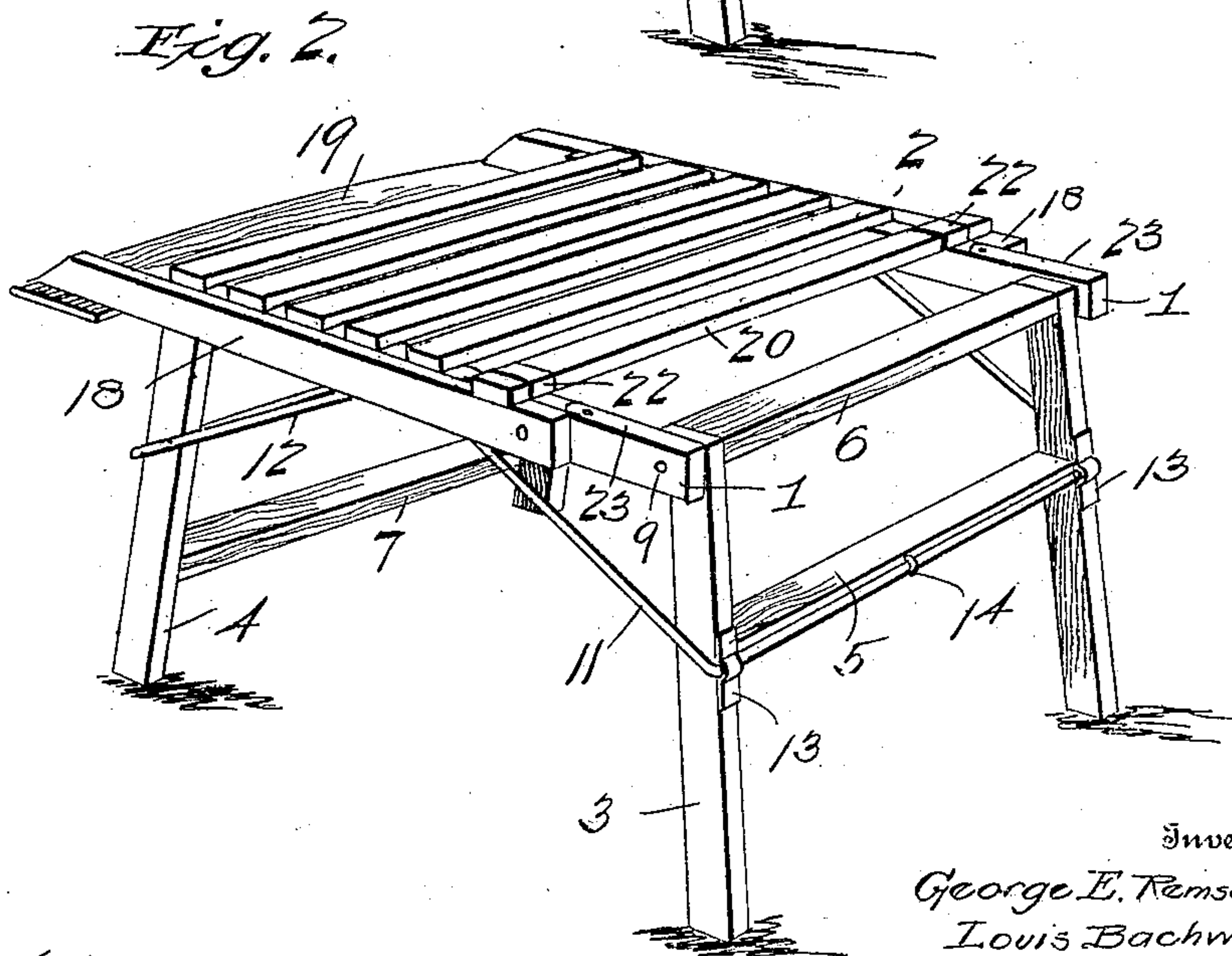
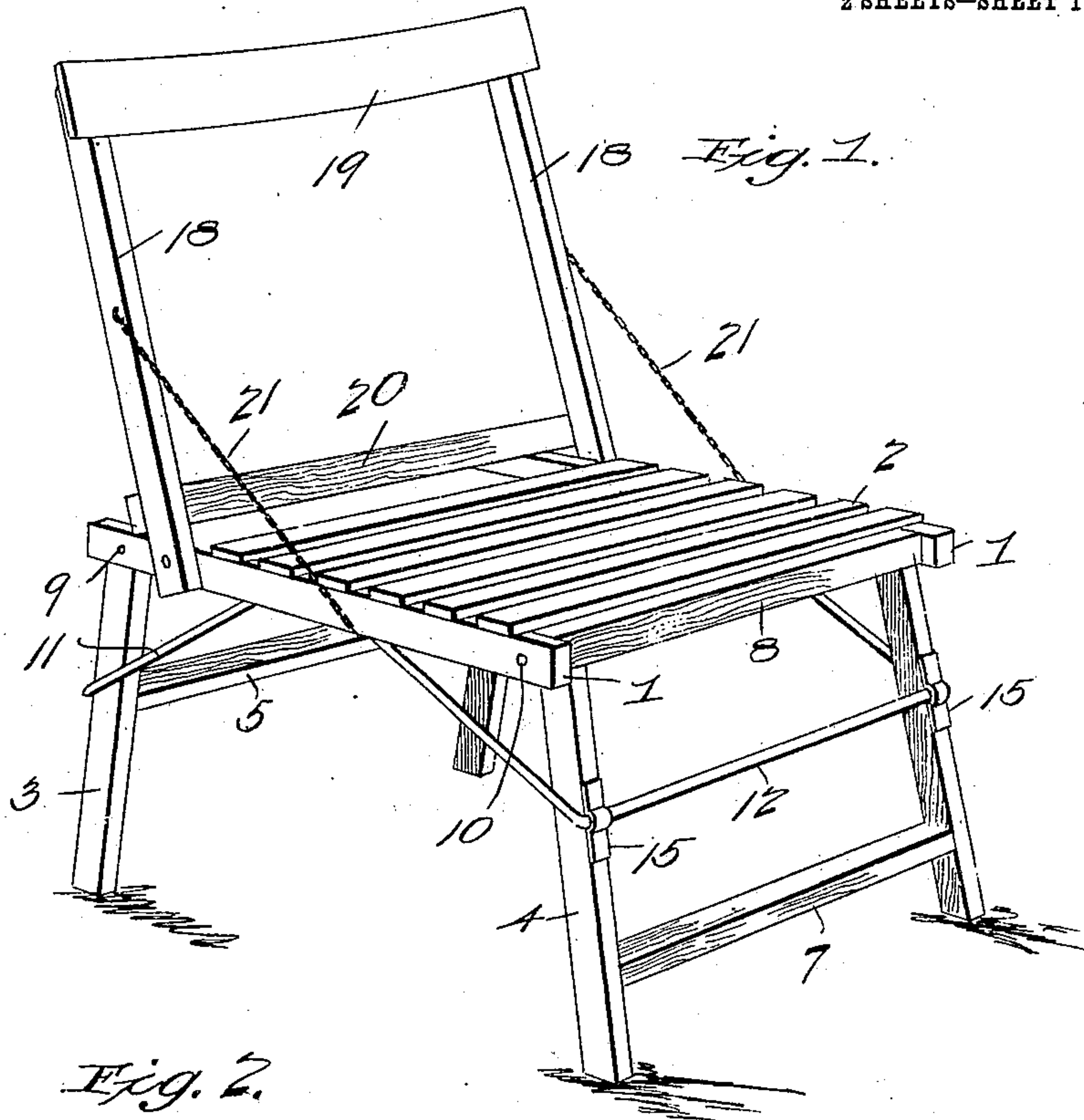


G. E. REMSEN & L. BACHWITZ.  
M. BACHWITZ, ADMINISTRATRIX OF L. BACHWITZ, DEC'D.  
FOLDING CHAIR OR SEAT.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1907.

920,650.

Patented May 4, 1909.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.

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Fig. 3.

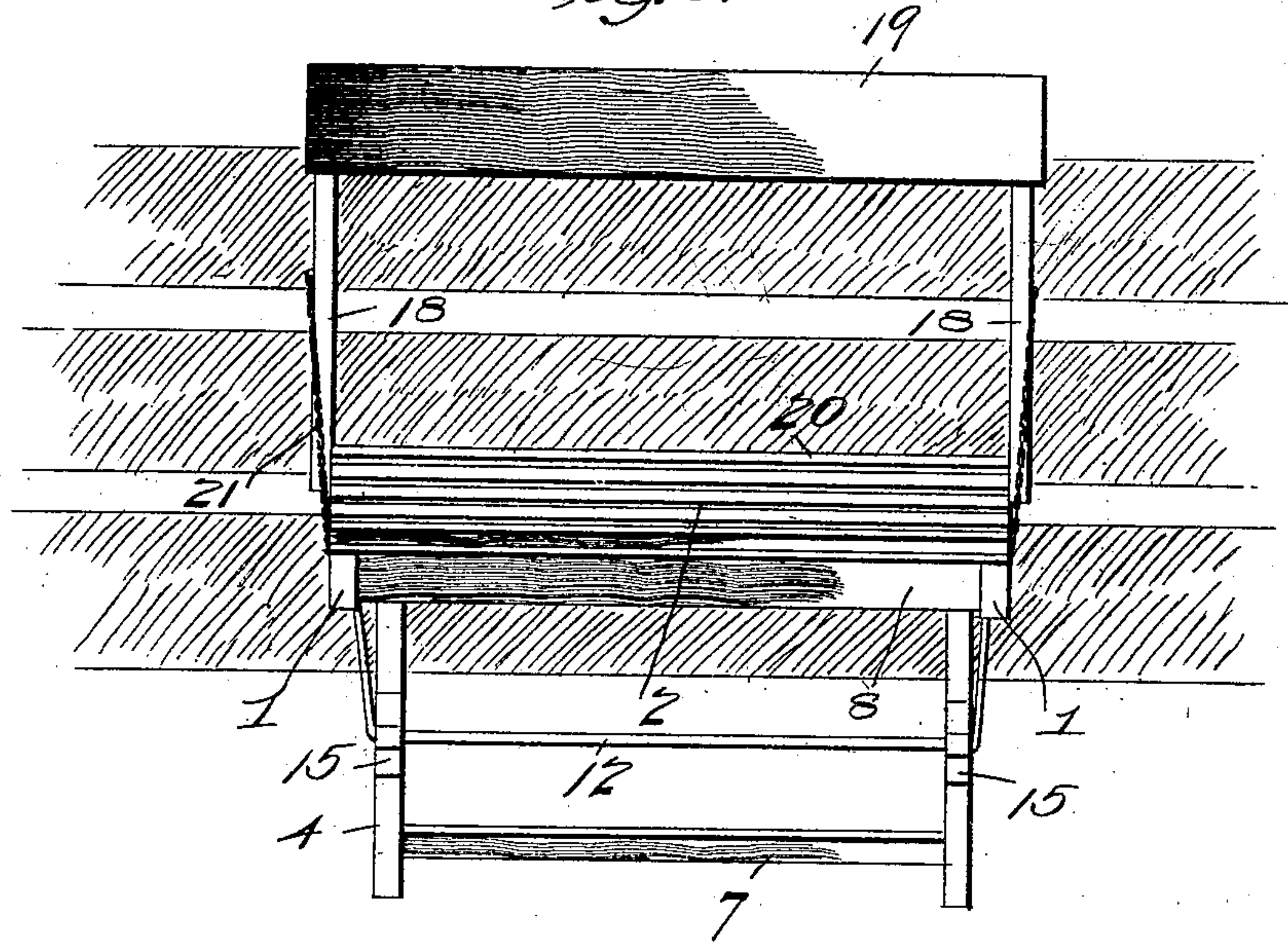
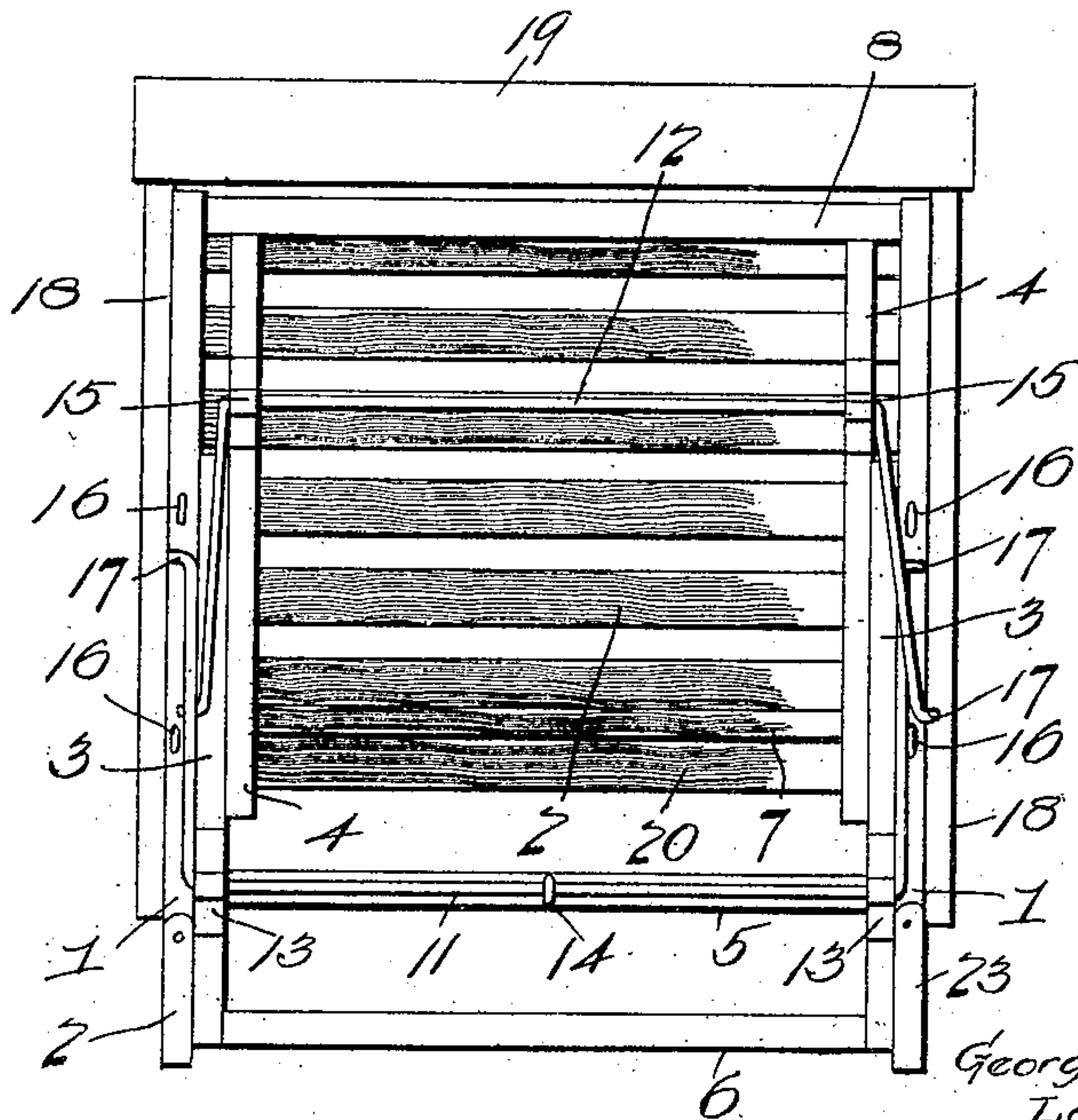


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FOLDING CHAIR OR SEAT.

No. 920,650.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 4, 1909.

Application filed July 26, 1907. Serial No. 385,606.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE E. REMSEN and LOUIS BACHWITZ, citizens of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs or Seats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to folding chairs or seats.

The object of the invention is to provide an article of this character which shall combine in a simple and practical manner the functions of a stoop seat, a porch seat, a lunch table, an ordinary chair or a small bench upon which may be placed flower vases or the like.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a folding chair or seat that will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the article as it appears when used as an ordinary chair or seat. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the article as it appears when employed as a bench, either for use as a lunch table, or as a support for flower vases or the like. Fig. 3 is a view exhibiting the manner in which the parts of the article are arranged when used as a stoop seat. Fig. 4 is a view in elevation displaying the article as it appears when folded for purposes of transportation.

As will be obvious, in an article of this character, it is essential that it should be made of comparatively light material in order that it may permit of its being readily handled and adjusted to present different articles, and further that its parts shall be so braced as to resist liability of breakage or loosening in use. To accomplish these ends those parts which are subjected to greatest wear are reinforced or shielded by metallic facings and the legs are braced in a manner that will positively preclude their yielding to strains under use to which the article will be placed.

The seat portion of the chair comprises the two side rails 1 that are connected and rendered rigid by slats 2 that constitute the

seat of the article. These slats may be combined with the side rails either by nails, screws or rivets as may be preferred. The seat is normally supported by two pairs of legs 3 and 4. The rear legs 3 are connected and braced by cross bars 5 and 6, the cross bar 5 being disposed at any preferred intermediate point of the length of the legs 3, and the cross bar 6 at their upper terminals.

The front legs 4 are connected and braced by cross bars 7 and 8, the cross bars 7 being disposed at any preferred intermediate point in the length of the legs and the cross bar 8 at their upper terminals.

The cross bars 6 and 8 are pivotally connected with the terminals of the side rails by bolts or screws 9 and 10, whereby the two pairs of legs are adapted for pivotal movements relatively to the seat, thus to permit of the article being adjusted to assume the different shapes shown in the respective figures.

In order to brace the two sets of legs against spreading or collapsing in use two bail-shaped braces 11 and 12 are employed, the brace 11 being secured to the rear side of the cross bar 5 by cleats or keepers 13 and 14, the keepers 13, which are in the nature of plates, being provided with recesses to receive the braces and are secured to the legs 3, and the cleat 14, which is in the nature of an eye being secured to the intermediate portion of the cross bar 5.

The brace 12 is pivotally connected with the legs 4 by cleats or keepers 15, that are in the nature of plates secured to the outer edges of the legs and are provided with recesses to receive the braces.

As will be noted by reference to Fig. 1 both of the braces are disposed on the outer sides of the two pairs of legs, the object of this arrangement being to present abutments that will in an effective manner prevent any yielding of the legs when subjected to strain, such as from twisting movements due to the occupant.

In order to assemble the braces with the seat, the rails 1 are provided on their under sides with eyes 16 that are engaged by out-turned terminals 17 of the braces, it being observed that the terminals enter the eyes from the inside thereof, so that all strains to which the braces are subjected will be transferred to these eyes and they will effectively resist any tendency of allowing the brace terminals to become detached therefrom.



The back comprises two arms 18 that are pivotally connected at their lower ends to the outer sides of the rails 1. These arms are connected by two cross bars 19 and 20 of which the former constitutes the back proper and is secured to the front edges of the arms, and the latter a chock or stop that is secured to the rear edges of the arms and by contact with the upper faces of the side rails serves to limit the rearward movement of the back. To remove strains from the chock, chains 21 may be employed that are secured to the arms 18 and to the under faces of the side rails.

Naturally, in use, the contact between the cross bar 20 and the upper edges of the side rails would tend to bruise and mar the latter, and further the strains to which these parts will be subjected in use will have a tendency to split them due to the leverage to which they are subjected at their points of pivotal connection. To obviate the first objection, a metallic guard 22 is disposed at each end of the cross bar 20 where it contacts with the side rails, and to obviate the last mentioned defect, metallic strips 23, constituting reinforces, are secured around both ends of both of the side rails, and around the lower ends of the two arms 18. From this arrangement it will be seen that the side rails and arms 18 may be made of comparatively light material and yet successfully resist any tendency to split when the article is in use.

As shown in Fig. 1, the article is set up for use as an ordinary chair, such as a porch chair or the like, while when the back is folded over to the position shown in Fig. 2, the article may be used as a lunch table or a flower stand.

When it is desired to use the article as a stoop seat, the terminals of the brace 11 are freed from engagement with the eyes on the rails 1 and are folded under, as clearly shown

in Fig. 3, so that a person may sit upon a stoop and still have a support for his back.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that although the means herein defined are simple in character that they cooperate in the production of a thoroughly efficient and durable article of furniture and one that may be readily adjusted to present different pieces of furniture or be folded up to occupy a small space when being transported, and furthermore, the base of the stoop can be extended to nearly twice the size.

What we claim is:

A folding chair comprising side rails, legs with cross bars secured thereto one above the other, the upper cross bars and the upper ends of the legs being pivoted to opposite ends of the side rails, a back having an upper and a lower cross bar, the lower one having on opposite ends metallic reinforces, the rear ends of the side rails also having metallic reinforces which are adapted to contact with those on the lower cross bar of the back, flexible means secured to the arms of the back and to the side rails, said side rails also having eyes secured thereto, rods bent in bail form to provide transverse and rearwardly extended braces, the transverse ones of which extend across the lower cross bars of the legs and pivoted thereto and also pivoted to said legs, the rearwardly extended braces having hooks on their terminals to engage said eyes on the side rails to hold said legs in an extended position and also to prevent the same from spreading outwardly, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE E. REMSEN.  
LOUIS BACHWITZ.

Witnesses:

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JOSEPH GOLUTS.