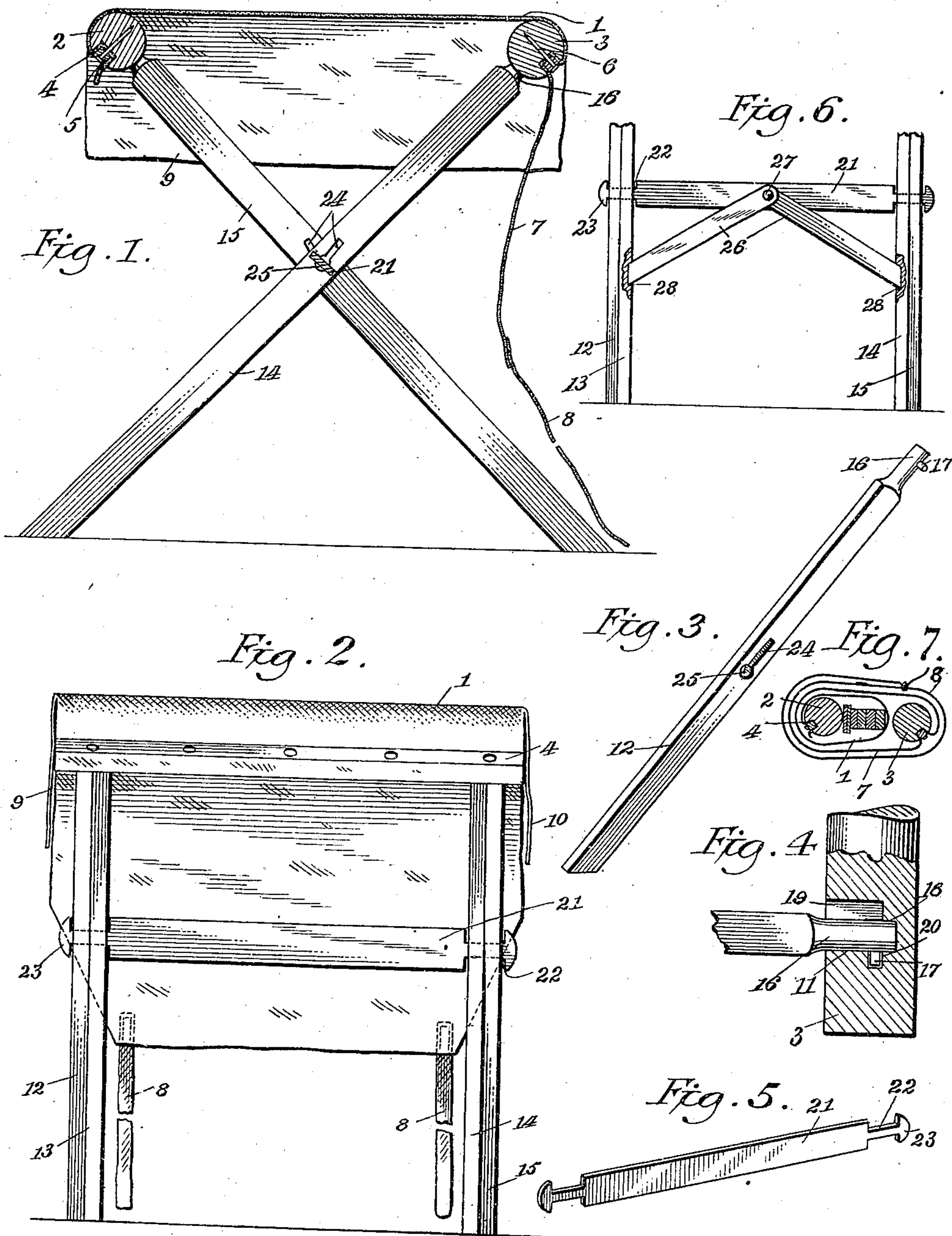


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COLLAPSIBLE CHAIR.
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COLLAPSIBLE CHAIR.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB ROSENBERG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The object of my invention is to devise a chair comprising disjointable sections, to make it easily portable and to take up the least possible space when not in use.

My invention is further directed to simplicity of construction, so that a chair may be manufactured comparatively inexpensive, yet strong and durable, the parts of which being easily jointed together and as easily detachable, to be laid lengthwise, side by side and be bundled up by use of the cloth comprising the seat, to the end that the chair may be sold at a price to make it practical to use it for a single occasion, such for instance as at a parade, to see a field game, or a picnic, etc.

On account of its compactness, when bundled up, it is admirably adapted for use by those who let out chairs for hire as an occupation as many can be transported in but little space. In fact, on account of its cheapness, simplicity and durability, and above all the little space it requires when not used, my invention will have a wide and varied field of usefulness.

Referring to the drawings forming a part of this specification in which similar reference numerals represent corresponding parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of the chair. Fig. 2 is a view at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the legs detached. Fig. 4 is a fragmental sectional view showing the manner of forming the joint. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the rod for securing the legs. Fig. 6 is a fragmental view partly sectional of the legs and tie rod, with locking bars attached, and Fig. 7 is a sectional view showing the manner of bundling the parts together.

My preferred type of chair is somewhat similar in general appearance to an ordinary camp stool. It comprises the seat 1, which is formed of any suitable material of the required strength, as for instance canvas. The seat is secured along the edges to two preferably cylindrical rungs 2, 3. The securing of the seat to the rungs may be accomplished

in any convenient manner. A preferred way is to form longitudinal grooves 4 in the rungs. The fabric of the seat is forced in these grooves by means of strips 5 and the strips are permanently secured by nails 6. Where cheapness is first to be considered the cover may be nailed directly to the rung. One end of the seat is preferably extended beyond the fastenings and left hanging, forming a flap 7 which is useful in bundling the parts together. To the end of this flap are attached tie strings 8—8, which secure the parts together when rolled up. The front and back of the seat are also left hanging out, forming flaps 9, 10. These are useful when the bundle is made. They may be folded over at the ends of the bundle prior to rolling it up and thus keep the parts from falling out of either end. The rungs are further provided with receptacles 11 for receiving the ends of the legs.

There are four legs 12, 13, 14 and 15. These are preferably rectangular in cross-section, and have upper ends 16, made rounding or cylindrical for engagement with the receptacles in the rungs. The receptacles may be simply cylindrical sockets into which may be placed the ends of the legs. But in my invention I have provided the end of the legs with locking pegs 17. The receptacle in each rung is comprised of a cylindrical socket 18 for receiving the end of the leg. At one side of this socket is a pin way 19 for admitting the pin and from this pin way for a suitable way around the socket is formed a recess 20 for receiving the pin when the leg is turned in the socket. This makes a joint similar to the so called bayonet joint. The pin way is so positioned that the leg after entering the socket must be turned to bring it into position for use, which turning will also effect a locking of the leg within the socket. Legs projecting from each rung and oppositely disposed, are intended to cross each other as shown in Fig. 1, forming two pairs of legs. The legs 12, 13 constitute one pair and the legs 14, 15 constitute the other pair. The legs are hinged together at their points of crossing so they may be opened and closed similar to an ordinary camp chair.

I prefer to use the following novel means for hinging the parts together. Between the pairs of legs I provide a tie rod 21. This is preferably a strip of band metal. It is reduced near its ends forming shanks 22—22,

and is provided on its ends with the heads 23—23. Each of the legs is provided at the point of their crossing with a slot 24, wide and long enough to permit the head 23 and rod 21 to pass therethrough. The slots are made wide enough and the shanks sufficiently contracted so that they may turn in the slots. Or to give the legs and the shanks on the tie rod more strength, the shanks may be wider than the slots and the slots may be enlarged at some convenient point as by the enlargements 25. The shanks are made long enough to snugly embrace a pair of legs. It will be observed that the two legs 12 and 15 that are jointed to the rung 2 are on the outside of the other two legs. The heads 23 turned as shown in Fig. 1 are safe against passing through the slots by accident. And from the fact that the heads must exactly register with the slots for disengagements of the parts there is little danger of this happening, except when purposely manipulated with that end in view. To insure the safety of the hinging of the legs however, I provide the locking means shown in Fig. 6. To the tie rod are pinned the spring locking bars 26, 26 by means of pin 27. In the legs 13 and 14 are formed sockets 28, 28, in which are sprung the ends of the bars 26. This materially strengthens the parts besides securing the rod against any turning motion relative to the inner legs. I have a collapsible chair practically as securely jointed as an ordinary camp stool.

As the putting together of the parts is substantially the reverse of disjoining them, the latter will only be considered. When my chair is together and in condition for use, if it is desired to disjoint it and bundle the parts up, it is accomplished as follows:—The locking bars 26 are snapped out of engagement with their sockets 28. The legs are brought together until the slots 24 register. To make the slots exactly register they would be formed a little out of true on the legs or else the legs when folded would have to coincide and in that position the rung on the inner legs would have to set between the outer legs and below the other rung. In Fig. 1 the slots are shown a little out of true. The tie rod when locked runs in the direction of the inner legs, and there-

fore while locked will never register with the slots. The tie rod is next turned until it is in position to be drawn through the slots. For instance suppose it be drawn to the right as shown in Fig. 6. The left hand legs will first be freed. The rod can then be sprung a little to one side and then drawn to the left, thus freeing the right hand legs. The locking bars 26 are then turned on their pin to take the direction of the rod preparing it for packing. Each leg is then turned until the pin therein is brought to the pin way in the bayonet joint socket. The leg is then withdrawn from the socket. The seat is then turned over and the legs and tie rod laid along side of one of the rungs. The side flaps are then turned in to cover the ends of the legs and tie rod and the whole rolled together as seen in Fig. 7 and the tie strings made secure upon themselves.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A collapsible chair comprising a seat part of fabric, side rungs for securing the seat to, legs secured to one rung, legs secured to the other rung arranged to cross the first legs on the inside thereof forming pairs, bayonet joint couplings for detachably securing the legs to the rungs in locked positions when in positions for crossing, slots in the legs at the points of crossing having elongated parts and enlarged parts, a removable bar for fixedly securing the legs to the rungs and for pivotally securing the crossed legs together and for spacing the respective pairs of cross legs, said bar having head parts for passing through the said slots and shank parts for engaging with the said enlargements for pivotally securing the said legs, and a pair of bars for locking the said first bar in fixed position relative the inner legs and in position relative the outer legs to prevent said legs slipping off the said heads in their swinging movement said bars being pivoted to said first bar and having free ends adapted to be sprung into notches formed in the said inner legs.

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