(No Model.)

A. F. JONES.

FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 457,780. Patented Aug. 18, 1891.

Fig. 1.

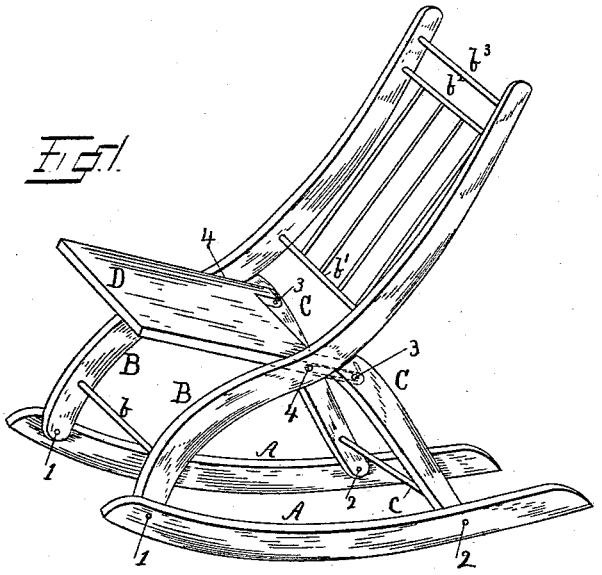


Fig. 2.

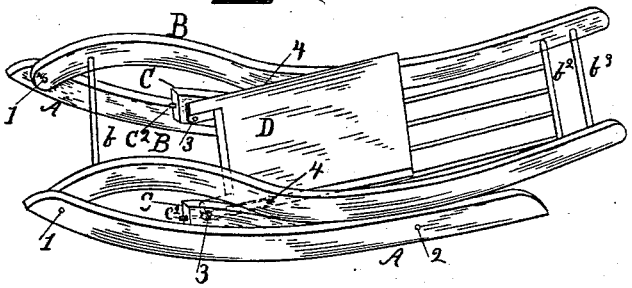
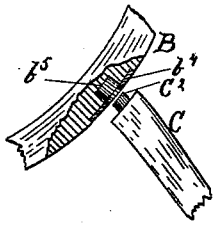


Fig. 3.



Witnesses-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AVERY F. JONES, OF NORTH EAST, PENNSYLVANIA.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,780, dated August 18, 1891.

Application filed April 7, 1891. Serial No. 387,909. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AVERY FRANK JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at North East, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to folding chairs; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction of the same, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the chair in position for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the chair folded up for storage or transportation. Fig. 3 shows a detail of construction.

The parts and the construction and operation are as follows:

A A are the rockers; B B, the side pieces forming the front legs and back; C, the back legs; D, the seat; b b', b^2 b^3, and c the cross-rungs; c^2, a dowel or catch pin on the upper ends of the back legs C; b^4, a catch-plate on the backs of the side pieces B at the point where the back legs meet the side pieces, and b^5 recess to receive the pins c^2. The side rails or pieces B are pivoted to the front ends of the rockers at 1, and the back legs are pivoted to the rear part of the rockers at 2. The seat D is pivoted to the side rails B at 4 and to the back legs at 3. When the chair is erect, as in Fig. 1, the pins c^2 on the upper ends of the back legs C are inserted through the catch-plates b^4 into the recesses b^5. Any weight that may be on the seat D will tend to hold the pins c^2 in place in the recesses, for such weight will be forward of the seat-pivot 4, which will become a fulcrum, and the pivots 3 will be at the short end of the lever, while the weight on the seat will be at the long end of the lever.

In order to fold the seat, it is necessary to lift up on the outer end of the seat. This will draw the back legs back away from the side rails and withdraw the pins c^2 from their recesses b^5, and then by continuing the movement until the seat is thrown up against the back the chair will be folded up, as seen in Fig. 2.

What I claim as new is—

In a folding chair, the combination, with the rockers A A, of the parts B B, forming the front legs and back, pivoted at their lower ends to the front ends of the rockers at 1 1, the back legs C C, pivoted at their lower ends to the rockers at 2 2 and engaging at their upper ends with the parts B B near their middle by catches, and the seat D, pivoted to the back legs near their upper ends at 3 3 and also pivoted to the parts B B near their middle at 4 4.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

A. F. JONES.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK.

WM. P. HAYES.