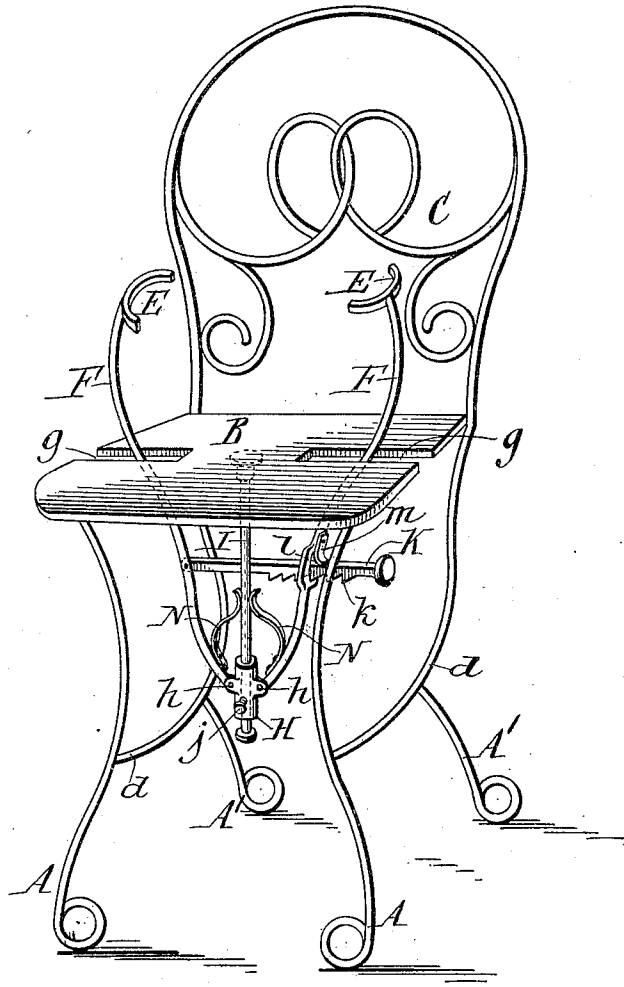


No. 806,713.

PATENTED DEC. 5, 1905.

F. W. C. POHLE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC POSING CHAIR.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1905.



Witnesses:-
Matthias A. Strauss.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. C. POHLE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MATHIAS A. STRAUSS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHIC POSING-CHAIR.

No. 806,713.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 5, 1905.

Application filed March 9, 1905. Serial No. 249,217.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. C. POHLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Photographic Posing-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the chairs used in photograph-galleries for supporting and steadying subjects while photographing them.

The object of my invention is the construction of a chair of this kind which is especially adapted to infants and in which the holding or steadying members can be readily adjusted to properly pose the child.

The accompanying drawing is a perspective view of the improved chair.

The body of the chair may be of any suitable construction. That shown in the drawing has ornamental legs A A', which support the seat B, and an ornamental back C, the side bars of which are provided with downward and forward extensions d, secured to the front legs A and carrying the rear legs A'.

E E indicate curved jaws, rests, or holders, arranged above the seat B at or near opposite sides thereof and adapted to rest against the body of the infant or other subject under the armpits. In the preferred construction shown in the drawing these holders are mounted at the upper ends of laterally-swinging arms F, extending downwardly through transverse slots or openings g, formed in the seat and pivoted at their lower ends to a bracket H by horizontal pins h. This bracket is preferably capable of vertical adjustment on a fixed vertical guide-rod I, depending centrally from the under side of the seat B, so that the arms and holders carried thereby can be raised or lowered on the chair to accommodate different infants. The bracket H may be held at the desired elevation on the guide-rod I by a set-screw j or other suitable means.

In the construction shown in the drawing the jaw-arms F are held against the body of the person by a horizontal locking-bar K, pivoted to one of the arms between the bracket H and the seat B and passing through a loop l on the other arm. This bar is provided at its lower edge with ratchet-teeth k, which interlock with the contiguous lower cross-bar of the loop, the bar being yieldingly

held in engagement with the loop by a suitable spring m, secured to the corresponding arm and bearing upon the upper edge of the bar. The backs of the locking-teeth k are beveled in the proper direction to ride over the bottom of the loop l upon swinging the roller-arms F toward each other, thereby permitting the holders E to be freely moved in that direction and automatically locking them against outward movement.

N indicates springs for automatically opening the holders upon unlocking the same. In the preferred construction shown in the drawing curved flat springs are employed which are secured at their lower ends to the holder-arms and bear at their free ends against opposite sides of the guide-rod I. These springs also aid in preventing vertical displacement of the holder-arms.

In the use of the chair the set-screw j is loosened and the locking-bar K is lifted out of engagement with the looped holder-arm, whereupon the springs N will automatically swing both holder-arms outwardly. The infant is then placed on the seat between the holders, and the latter are closed against the body of the subject and raised or lowered to rest under the armpits, after which the set-screw is tightened. As before described, the holders are automatically locked in their inner or closed position by the toothed bar K, which slides freely through the loop l in closing the holder-arms F, but prevents their outward movement until released by lifting the bar against the resistance of its depressing-spring m. As the locking-bar K forms a connection between the holder-arms and as the springs N are connected with the arms and bear against opposite sides of the guide-rod I, this construction resists rocking of the arms toward either side of the chair, thus steadying as well as supporting the child.

Aside from being convenient in use my improved chair is simple in construction and can be produced at small cost.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat having slots or openings, laterally-movable holding-arms extending through said slots and above the seat, and means for retaining said arms in position, substantially as set forth.

2. In a posing-chair, the combination of a

seat having slots or openings, holding-arms extending through said slots and movable both laterally and vertically therein, means for holding said arms from vertical displacement, and means for retaining the arms in their closed position, substantially as set forth.

3. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat having openings, a vertically-adjustable bracket supported below the seat, and holding-arms attached to said bracket and extending upwardly through said openings and above the seat, substantially as set forth.

4. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat having transverse slots, a support arranged below the seat, laterally-swinging holding-arms pivoted to said support and extending upwardly through said slots, and means for retaining said arms in position, substantially as set forth.

5. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat, a vertically-adjustable bracket supported below the seat, laterally-swinging arms pivoted to said bracket and extending upwardly above the seat, and means for retaining said arms in position, substantially as set forth.

6. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat, a bracket supported below the same, laterally-swinging holding-arms pivoted to said bracket and extending above the seat, means for adjustably connecting said arms above their pivots, and opening-springs acting on said arms, substantially as set forth.

7. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat, a bracket supported below the same, laterally-swinging holding-arms pivoted to said bracket and extending above the seat, and a toothed locking-bar attached to one of

said arms and interlocking with the other arm, substantially as set forth.

8. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat, a vertical guide-rod arranged on the under side thereof, a bracket adjustably mounted on said rod, holding-arms pivoted to said bracket and extending above the seat, and means for holding said arms in their closed position, substantially as set forth.

9. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat having transverse slots, a guide-rod depending from the underside thereof, a bracket adjustably mounted on said rod, laterally-swinging holding-arms pivoted to said bracket and passing upwardly through said slots, a locking-bar pivoted to one of said arms and interlocking with the other arm, and springs interposed between said arms and said guide-rod, substantially as set forth.

10. In a posing-chair, the combination of a seat having transverse slots, a guide-rod depending from the under side thereof, a bracket adjustably mounted on said rod, laterally-swinging holding-arms pivoted to said bracket and passing upwardly through said slots, one of said arms having a loop, a toothed yielding locking-bar passing through the loop of the last-named arm and pivoted to the other arm, and springs secured to said arms below the locking-bar and bearing against opposite sides of said guide-rod, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 7th day of March, 1905.

FREDERICK W. C. POHLE.

Witnesses:

MATHIAS A. STRAUSS,
THEO. L. POPP.