No. 678,376. Patented July 16, 1901.

C. A. CARLSON.

CHAIR.

(Application filed Oct. 25, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

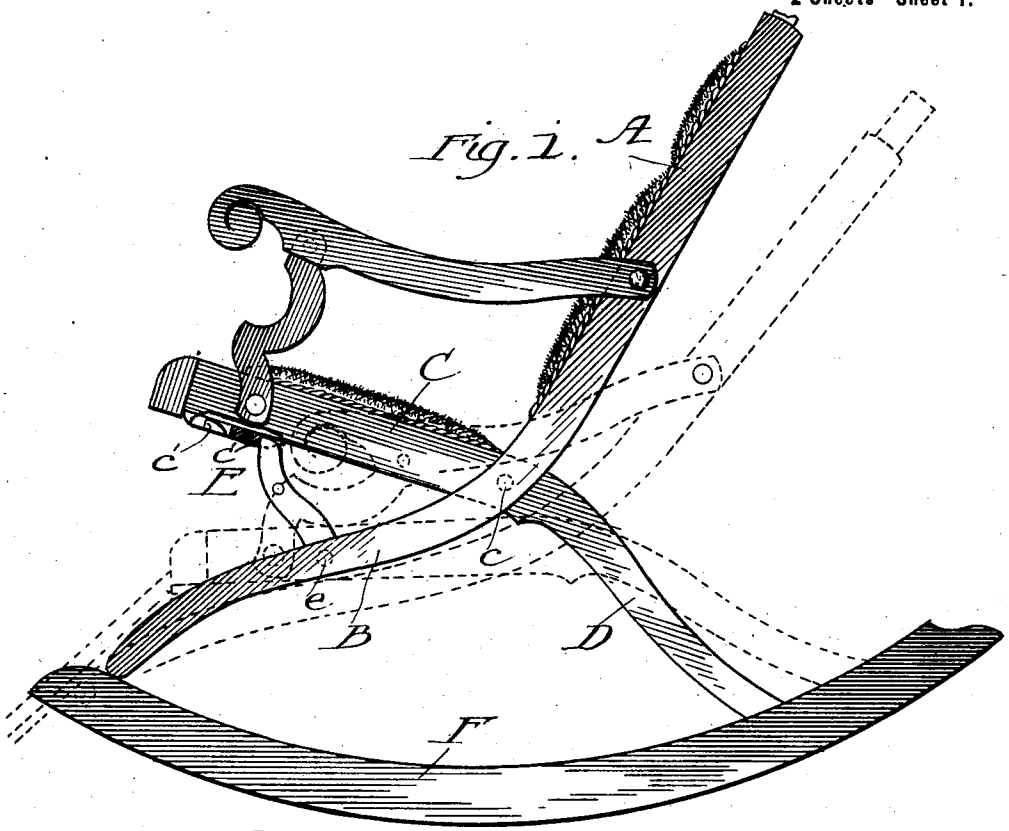
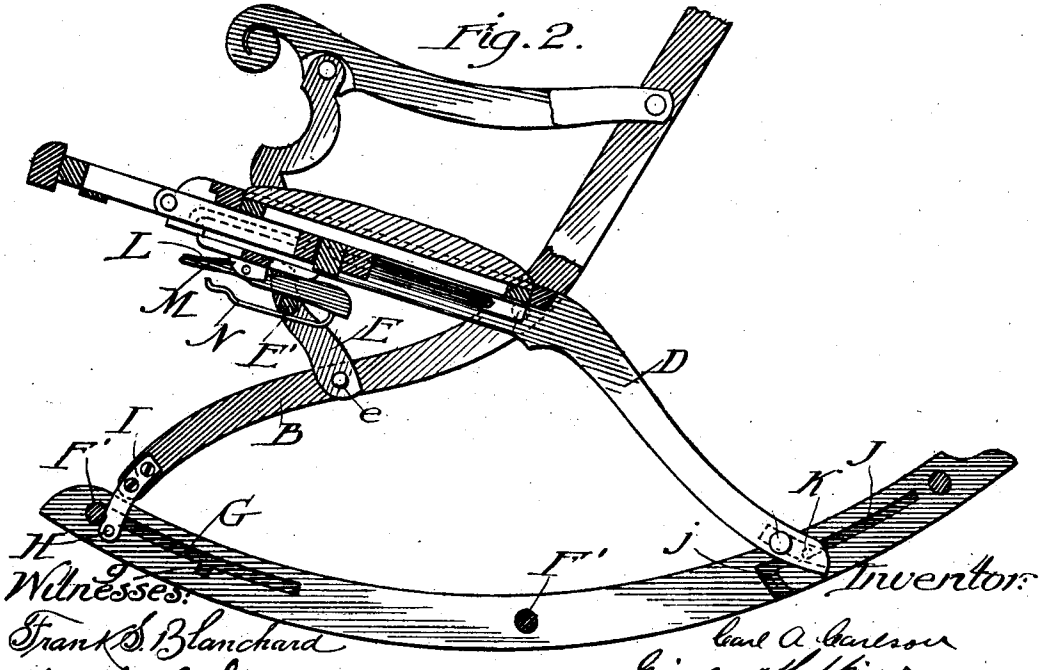


Fig. 2.



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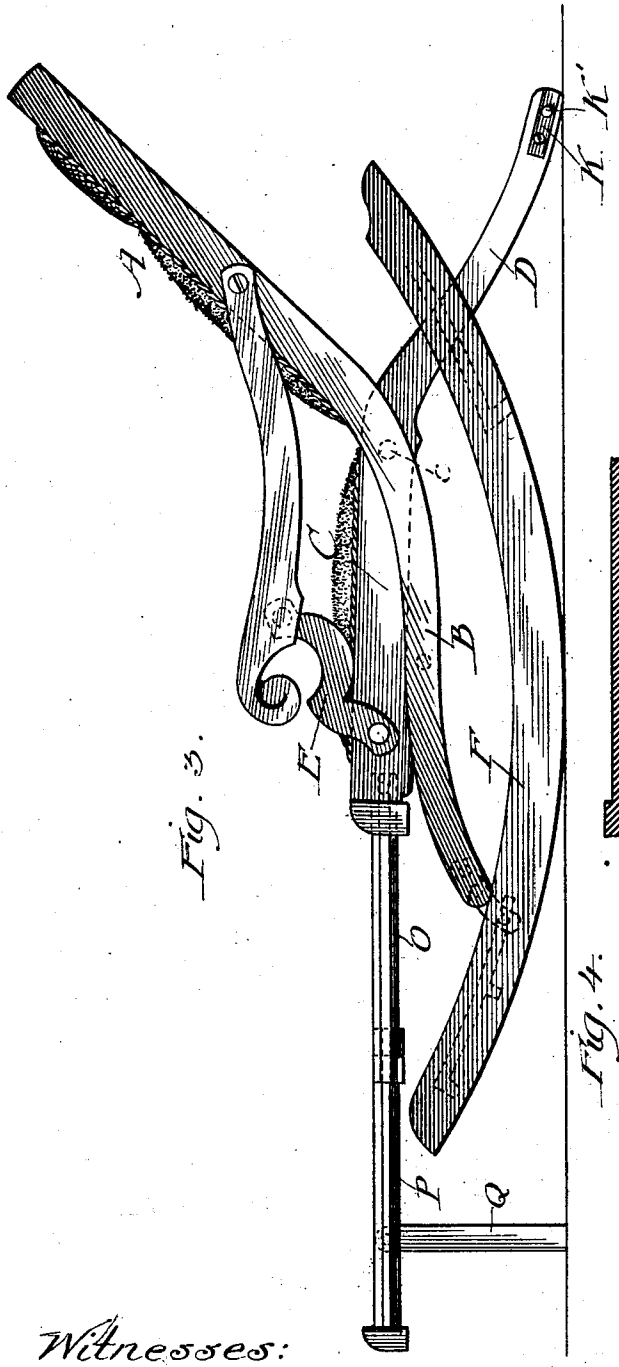


Fig. 3.

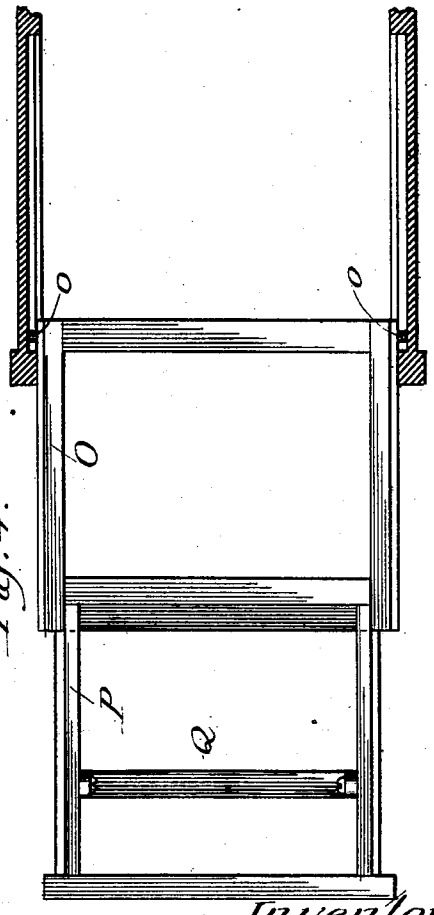


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL A. CARLSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,376, dated July 16, 1901.

Application filed October 25, 1899. Serial No. 734,749. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL A. CARLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved chair which is capable of adjustment to many different positions, ranging all the way from a position in which the back is inclined only slightly from a horizontal position to a position in which the back is substantially upright and which is at the same time capable, within this range of adjustability, of being used either as a rocker or as a chair incapable of rocking.

The invention consists in the features of novelty that are hereinafter fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a chair embodying the invention and showing the use of it as a rocker. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a side elevation thereof, showing the parts so adjusted that the chair is capable of rocking. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing in detail the construction of the side extension.

A represents the back of the chair, the side bars of which are continued downward and forward to form the front legs B.

C is the seat of the chair, the side bars of which are continued downward and rearward to form the rear legs D. At *c* the side bars of the back and seat are pivoted together so that they are capable of adjustment to different angular positions with respect to each other, any change in their relative positions producing a corresponding change in the relative positions of the front and rear legs.

E represents props pivoted at *e* to the front legs B, connected by a rod E′, whereby they are compelled to move together and bearing at their upper ends against the under side of the seat and in some adjustments of the parts against one or another of a series of shoulders *c′*, formed thereon.

F represents the rockers, connected at intervals by tie-rods F′. Near their forward ends they are provided on their inner faces with longitudinal slots G, provided at intervals with downward extensions *g*, which form bearings for pins H, projecting horizontally and outward from plates I, secured to the inner faces of the front legs B, the arrangement being such that the pins H may be brought to bear in one or another of the oppositely-disposed pairs of notches or bearings *g*. Near their rear ends the rockers are provided in their inner faces with longitudinal slots J, the forward ends of which open downward to the lower faces of the rockers, as shown at *j*. In these slots fit pins K, which project outward from plates K′, secured to the outer faces of the rear legs D.

The props E are held normally in engagement with the under side of the seat and with one or another of the shoulders *c′* by means of a spring L, which bears constantly upon one arm of a lever M, the other arm of which is loosely connected with the connecting-rod E′ by means of a metallic strap N, the lever proper bearing upon one side of the rod E′ and the strap N on the other, so that the rod is compelled to move with the lever whichever way the latter is moved, and at the same time it is permitted to slide upon the lever in the process of adjusting the chair.

In Fig. 1 the chair is shown by full lines adjusted for use as a rocker and with the seat and back in their extreme elevated positions. In the absence of the props E a weight put upon the seat would tend to depress it and move the parts to the positions indicated by dotted lines in this figure; but with the props E in place and in engagement with one or another of the shoulders *c′* this is prevented as an accidental occurrence. When, however, it is desired to lower the seat and bring the back to a more inclined position, pressure is exerted upward upon the forward end of the lever M, whereby its rear end is depressed, and with it the rod E′ is depressed, thus moving the upper ends of the props E out of engagement with the shoulders *c′*. The parts may then be lowered to the desired positions and the props again brought into engagement with the appropriate shoulder *c′*. In the extreme depressed position, which is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, the upper ends of the props E will have passed the last of the series of shoulders *c′*, and the seat will bear directly against

the upper sides of the props, the latter being supported by their pivots *e*. Thus as a rocking-chair the parts may be so adjusted as to place the seat and back in the desired positions with relation to each other.

When it is desired to dispense with the rocking feature, the seat and back are lifted in order to bring the studs K opposite the openings *j* of the slots J and permit said studs to pass out through said openings, thus allowing the rear legs D to come into direct contact with the floor. One adjustment of the chair in this condition is shown by full lines in Fig. 3 and a second adjustment by dotted lines. As shown by full lines, the studs H have been moved rearward to the last pair of the bearing-notches *g*, and the seat has been brought to its lowermost position (indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1)—that is, with the props E past and out of engagement with the last of the series of shoulders *c'*. In this adjustment of the parts the chair is incapable of being rocked by a weight upon the seat and in this adjustment is suitable for use as a lounge or bed. To this end the seat is provided with an adjustable extension comprising a frame O, having on its sides ribs fitting corresponding grooves in the side rails of the seat, so that said frame O may be slipped in or out, a second frame P, similarly mounted to slide in or out of the frame O, and a drop leg or rest Q, pivoted to the frame P. By this means the two frames O and P may be telescoped, as it were, and completely confined within the seat, as shown by full lines in Fig. 1, or they may be drawn out to their limit, as shown by full lines in Figs. 3 and 4, it being of course understood that these frames are suitably covered or upholstered, the covering or upholstering being omitted from the drawings for the sake of clearness, or instead of extending both frames to their limit, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the frame P may be left within the frame O and the latter withdrawn to its limit, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. In this position the frame O will act as an inclined foot-rest, being supported in this position by pins *o*, running in supplemental grooves in the inner faces of the side rails of the seat. In addition to this extreme reclining position shown by full lines in Fig. 3 the chair may be used without the rocking feature in a more elevated position.

Other adjustments of the chair are possible, but need not be here fully described, as they will readily suggest themselves to the user.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A chair having, in combination, a back and a seat, the side bars of which cross each other and are continued downward and forward and downward and rearward to form the front and rear legs respectively, means whereby said side bars may be adjusted and thereby adjust the back and seat relatively to each other, means for holding them to their adjusted positions, rockers having slots near their front and rear ends and pivot-pins carried by the legs and occupying said slots, one pair of slots being provided at intervals with downward extensions for receiving the corresponding pivot-pins of the legs whereby the four legs may be simultaneously adjusted either forward or backward on the rockers, substantially as set forth.

2. A chair having, in combination, a back and a seat, the side bars of which are continued downward and forward and downward and rearward to form the front and rear legs respectively, means whereby said side bars may be adjusted and thereby adjust the back and seat relatively to each other, means for holding them in their adjusted positions, rockers having slots near their front and rear ends, pivots carried by the front legs and adjustable forward and backward in the front slots, and pivots carried by the rear legs and occupying the rear slots, whereby the front and rear legs may be adjusted relatively to each other or the four legs simultaneously adjusted forward or backward on the rockers, the rear slots being open whereby the pivots of the rear legs may be lifted out and the legs allowed to rest upon the floor, substantially as set forth.

3. A chair having, in combination, a back and seat, the side bars of which are continued downward and forward and downward and rearward to form the front and rear legs respectively, adjustable props interposed between the front legs and seat, rockers, means for pivotally connecting the front legs and rockers, means for detachably connecting the rear legs and rockers whereby the rear legs may be supported by the rockers or detached therefrom and permitted to bear upon the floor, substantially as set forth.

4. A chair having, in combination, a back and seat, the side bars of which are continued downward and forward and downward and rearward to form the front and rear legs respectively, adjustable props interposed between the front legs and seat, rockers having near their forward ends longitudinal slots G having downward extensions *g*, pivot-pins carried by the front legs and occupying said slots, and pins carried by the rear legs, the rockers being provided near their rear ends with slots J in which said pins fit, said slots being open to permit the removal of said pins, substantially as set forth.

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