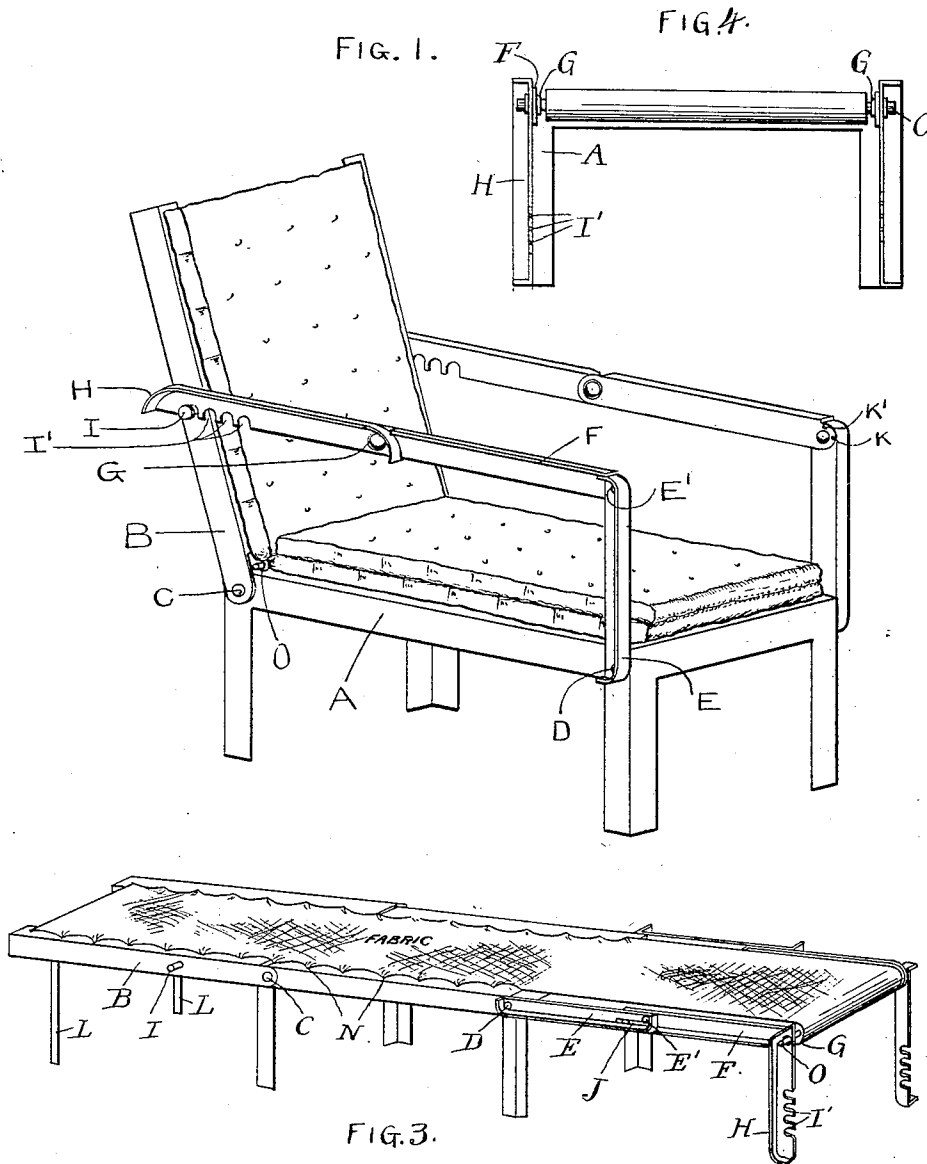


D. CINALLI.
COMBINATION CHAIR AND COUCH.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1912.

1,041,961.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
Mollie Silver
Thomas E. Logan

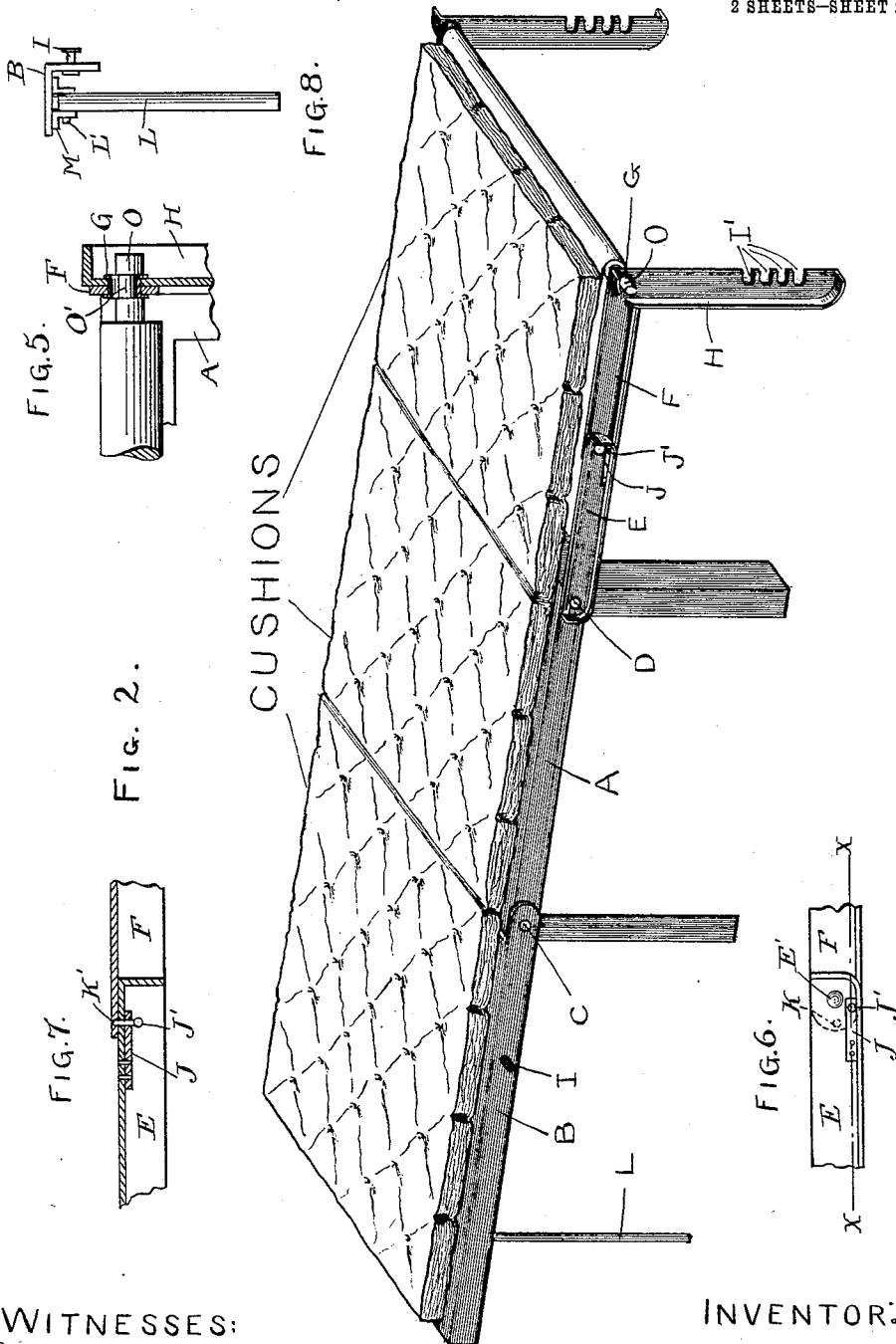
INVENTOR.
Domenich Cinalli
By Henry John Norton
ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DOMENICK CINALLI, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINATION CHAIR AND COUCH.

1,041,961.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Application filed June 3, 1912. Serial No. 701,374.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, DOMENICK CINALLI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combination Chair and Couch, of which the following is a specification.

My invention pertains to a combination chair and couch, and has for its object to provide practical changes in the construction of a Morris chair whereby this article of furniture may easily and quickly be converted into a couch. And in order to comprehend the invention, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1, is a perspective of a Morris chair made according to my invention. Fig. 2, a perspective of the couch effected after moving and arranging certain parts of the chair. Fig. 3, a perspective of the couch illustrating the fabric upon which the cushions rest. Fig. 4, an end view of Figs. 2 or 3, illustrating the manner of supporting one end of the fabric. Fig. 5, an enlarged partial cross section of one side of Fig. 4, illustrating how the support for the fabric is secured to the frame of the chair. Fig. 6, an enlarged side elevation of a joint in each arm of the chair and illustrating the manner of locking said joint. Fig. 7, a cross section on the line X X of Fig. 6, illustrating the manner of locking the members of the joint. Fig. 8, an end view of one side of the back frame of the chair, and illustrating the construction for holding the support of the back frame.

In my invention I have a frame A supporting a back frame B by means of the pin C, as in Fig. 1. At the forward end of A, pin D secures an arm E, and E' engages F', which is a continuation of E, and tubular rivet G, flared upon both ends, secures F' to H, as in Figs. 1 to 7, thereby providing a side construction for the chair to be used as an arm or free to be turned upon its joints away from the frame A and alined with the upper part of said frame. The back frame B is provided with a headed pin I, and the under side of H is serrated at I' in order to engage pin I, as in Figs. 1 and 8. The serrations allow the back to be adjusted to different angles. Arm E has secured thereto, by rivets, a spring J provided with a pin J', which enters apertures K and K'

in E and F, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7. The support L, of the back frame B is secured by a pin L' between two knees, M, M' attached to the frame, as shown in Fig. 8. And it is my purpose to construct this detail so as to have the knees exert a constant side pressure upon L, in order to keep it from swinging when B is elevated and L is forced into the rectangular recess of the frame. The fabric upon which the cushions rest is secured by rivets or other suitable means as at N, N', etc., to frames A and B, as in Fig. 3. The loose end of the fabric is attached to a rod O, Fig. 2, and this rod O has near both ends annular grooves O', for engaging tubular rivet G, as in Fig. 5. The rod, when not in use, with its attached fabric, is folded back to rest under the cushion B' as shown in Fig. 1.

To convert the chair into a couch, the arms upon both sides of frame B are raised to disengage serrations from headed pins I. The frame B falls back and down upon the supports L. The arms are moved over and forward, and by pulling pin J' from aperture K, allows the arms to be extended and finally locked when K' is engaged by pin J' forced in by spring J, Figs. 2 and 3. The serrated member H is moved down, as in Figs. 2 and 3, thereby completing the extension and providing forward supports for holding the fabric rod upon which the cushions rest. The flat cushions are lifted and the fabric with its attached rod O, are brought forward, the ends of the rod being then entered into the tubular rivets G, and securely held therein by reason of the shoulders, formed by the annular grooves O', engaging the flared faces of the tubular rivets G, G, Fig. 4, and in Fig. 5. The top cushion of the two flat cushions is then moved over and forward, thereby completing the couch.

To convert the couch into a chair, it is only necessary to reverse the above operation.

I have illustrated my invention as being made of rectangular pieces of metal, nevertheless, it is possible to have the same detail in wood or tubular metal, and I therefore do not wish to be limited to the exact construction or design.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,

In convertible furniture, a frame resting

upon supports, a frame movably secured to
said supported frame, movable supports in
the second frame, pins upon the sides of said
frame, arms movably secured to the first
5 frame, said arms jointed to another member,
said members by tubular rivets jointed to
final members, the final members serrated to
engage the pins upon the sides of the second
frame, a latch between the arms and first
10 members to lock the same, in combination

with a fabric secured to said frames and to
a rod to enter and engage the tubular rivets,
substantially as and for the purpose de-
scribed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 15
in presence of two witnesses.

DOMENICK CINALLI.

Witnesses:

HARRY BECKMAN,
MOLLIE SILVER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
