June 13, 1944. C. MUSKIN ET AL 2,351,222

COMBINED RECLINING CHAIR AND COUCH

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Fig. 1.

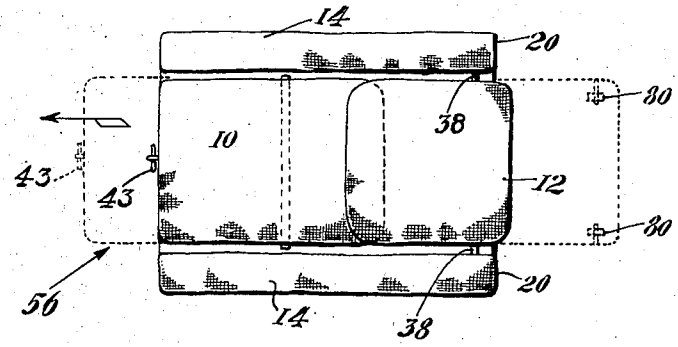
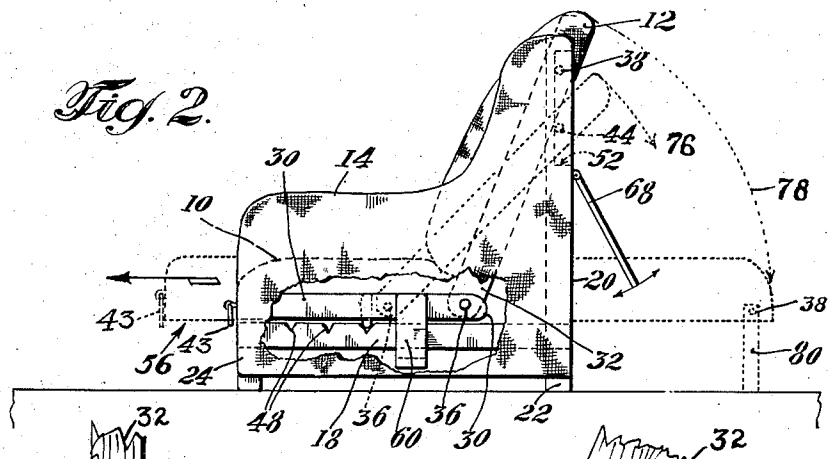


Fig. 2.



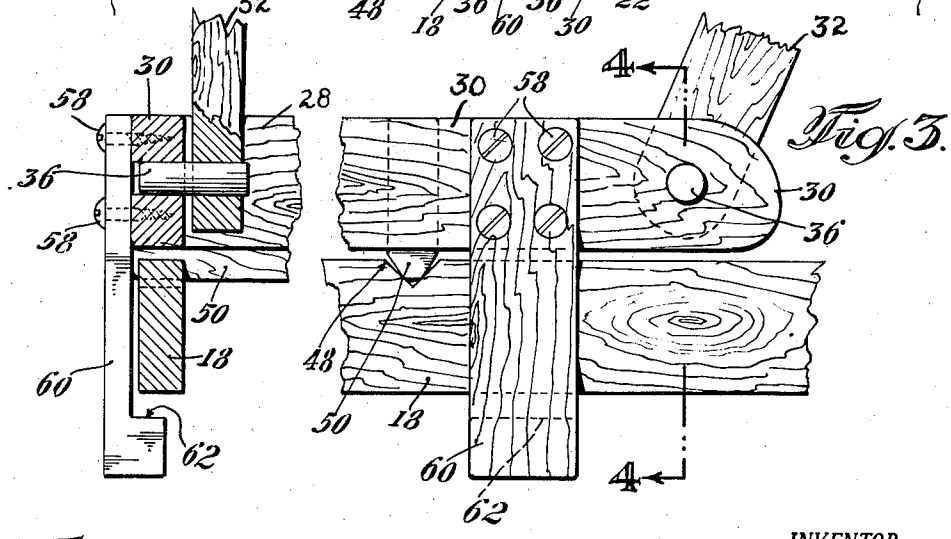


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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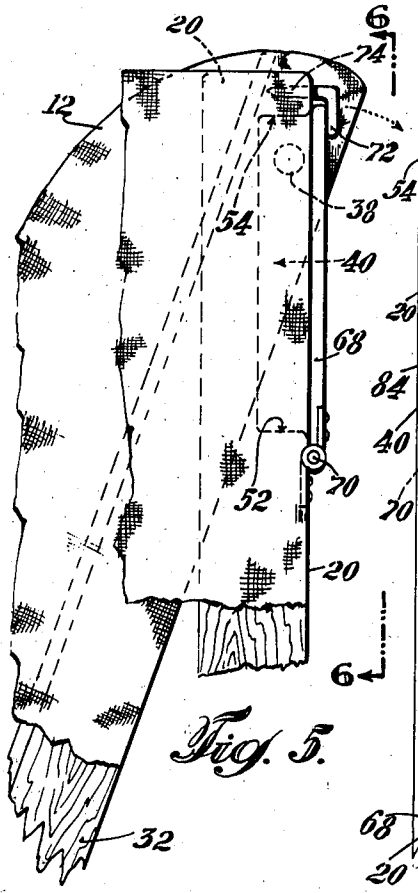


Fig. 5.

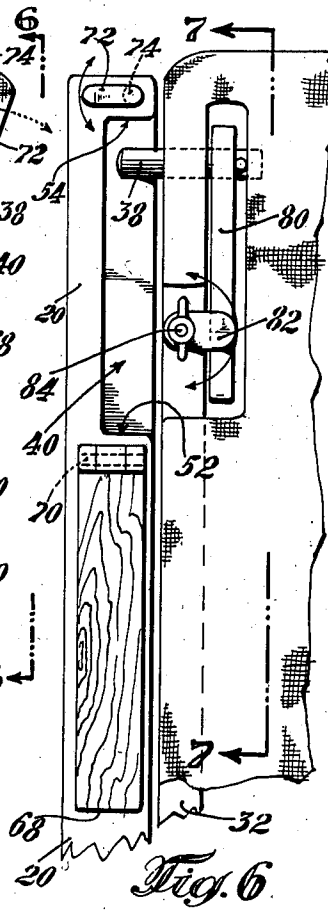


Fig. 6

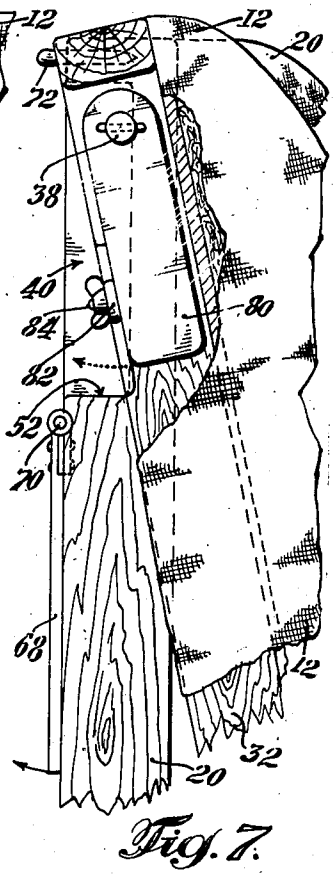


Fig. 7.

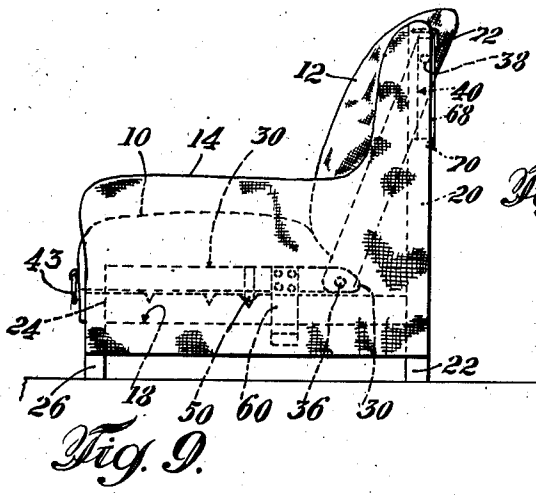


Fig. 9.

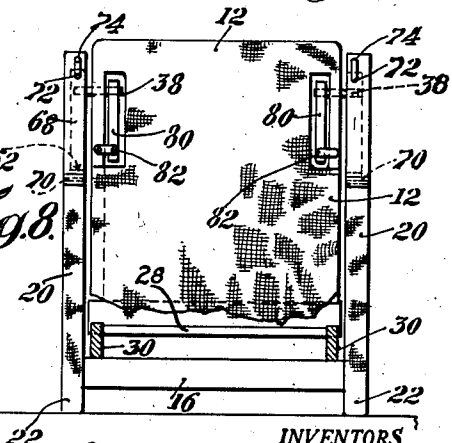


Fig. 8.

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COMBINED RECLINING CHAIR AND COUCH

Charles Muskin and Benjamin Sheinman,
New York, N. Y.

Application December 7, 1942, Serial No. 468,074

7 Claims. (Cl. 155—45)

This invention relates to chairs.

Our invention contemplates the provision of a chair which may be adjusted so that the back thereof is arranged at a selected inclination as the seat is concurrently extended in front of the chair to constitute a leg rest and to thereby convert the chair from the conventional type to the kind usually referred to as a reclining chair.

Our invention in addition contemplates the provision of such a chair which, upon further adjustment, constitutes a couch or bed.

Other and further objects and advantages of our invention will be clear from the description which follows and the drawings appended thereto in which.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a chair, according to our invention, showing in dotted lines the seat and back member in couch forming position.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, showing in dotted lines, different adjusted positions of various elements, the side of the chair partially broken away to show the locking mechanism.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevation of the locking mechanism.

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary side elevation of the back member connection.

Fig. 6 is a view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a view on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a rear elevation of the chair.

Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the chair in normal or closed form.

Referring now to the drawings, we provide the preferably upholstered seat 10 and back member 12 between the upholstered sides 14, which provide conventional arm rests.

The frame of the chair comprises the cross members 16 and the side supports 18, to which may be secured the rear uprights 20, terminating in the rear chair legs 22, and the front uprights 24, terminating in the front chair legs 26. The supports or side members 18 and the uprights 20 and 24 may be made in the manner well known in the art to constitute the frame of the chair and are covered with upholstery in the conventional manner to form the sides of the chair and the arm rests.

The seat 10 comprises a frame formed by the cross member 28, which is secured at each side to a side member 30, the seat 10 being carried for sliding movement on the support members 18; a side member 30 arranged directly above a corresponding support or side member 18 of the chair frame and the seat cross members 28 being undercut to form a channel or groove in which the support 18 rides as the seat 10 is moved for adjustable positioning.

The vertical side members 32 of the frame forming the member 12 are each pivotally secured at their lower ends to a seat side member 30 by the pin 36 and at their upper ends to the pivot pin 38, which rides in a slot 40, formed in a rear upright 20.

To adjust the chair from its normal conventional form, as illustrated in Fig. 9, to a reclining form as illustrated by the dotted lines of Figs. 1 and 2, the seat 10 is pulled forward, the seat sliding on the supports 18 and the pivot pins 38 on which the upper part of the back member is pivotally mounted riding down in the slot 40, the back thereby moved into the position illustrated at 44 by the dotted lines of Fig. 2.

For convenience in pulling the chair forward, a pull ring 43 may be loosely hung on the front of the seat and in order to fix the positions into which the seat may be pulled, we provide, in the top face of each support member 18, a plurality of spaced depressions or recesses 48 into any one of which the button or finger 50 on a corresponding side member 30 is brought, upon pulling the seat 10 forward, to thereby removably fix it in the position selected.

The recesses or depressions 48 are bevelled so that the finger or button will with comparative ease ride into or out of any one of them in which it may be positioned as the seat is pulled forward or pushed backward.

It will be recognized that the movement of the pivot pins 38 in the slots 40 is limited by the shoulders 52 and 54 at each end of a slot. The maximum distance at which the seat 10 can be pulled out and the corresponding maximum inclination of the back member 12 therefore will be reached when the pivot pins 38 are brought against the lower shoulder 52, which serves as a stop to prevent the seat from being inadvertently completely pulled out.

As the seat 10 is returned to its original inner position, the back 12 is also forced back to its original substantially vertical position by the action of both pivot pins 36 and 38, being brought home when further movement of the pin 38 is stopped against the upper shoulder 54.

When the seat 10 is pulled forward so that it extends a selected distance outwardly of the chair, the forward end 56 thereof (Fig. 2) serves as a leg rest. In this position, the weight of a person or object thereon may cause the rear end of the seat (at the pins 36) to be raised away from the support members 18.

In order to prevent such action, we secure on each side of the seat 10 to a side member 30, adjacent the rear end of the seat, as by the screws 58, the hook or catch member 60, the shoulder 62 of which is disposed immediately under a corresponding support 18, with only sufficient clearance for frictionless movement of the seat, any upward movement of the inner end of the seat will bring the shoulder 62 against the adjacent support 18, thereby constituting a stop to prevent inadvertent raising of the inner end of the seat.

In order to convert the chair into a couch or bed, it is constructed so that the back member may, if desired, be rotated about the pins 36 into the position illustrated by the dotted lines of Fig. 2, as will be further described.

Referring now to Figs. 5 to 8, in order to permit removal of the pivot pins 38 from the slots 40, in which they are moved, when the back member 12 is rotated downwardly between the sides of the chair into horizontal position in the same plane as the seat 10, we secure the rear wall 68 of each slot 40 to a corresponding rear upright 20, as by means of the hinge 70, so that it may be rotated thereon from the closed position illustrated in Fig. 5 into the open slot position illustrated in Fig. 6.

To lock the rear wall 68 of a slot 40 in closed position, we provide releasable wall holding means such as the latch 72 pivotally secured to an upright 20 adjacent a slot 40, by the pin 74, on which it may be rotated from wall holding position illustrated in Fig. 5 to wall releasing position illustrated in Fig. 6.

Referring now to Fig. 2, the seat 10 may be pulled forward, the slots 40 opened and the back member 12 rotated about the pins 36 as shown by the arrow 76 into the position illustrated at 64, or the slots 40 opened when the seat is in normal position and the back member rotated about the pins 36 as shown by the arrow 78 into the position illustrated at 66.

When the back member 12 is rotated into the horizontal position illustrated it forms a continuation of the seat 10 to constitute a couch or bed between the sides 14, the catch or hook member 60 arresting upward movement of both seat and back.

To support the back member 12 when it is arranged in horizontal position to form the couch or bed, we pivotally secure a leg 80, preferably on each pivot pin 38. The legs 80 are each normally held in non-usable position against the back member 12 by a releasable means such as the latch 82, which is secured to an upright 20 adjacent the leg by a pin 84.

Prior to rotating the back member 12 into couch forming position, the latches 82 are unhooked to release the legs 80 to assume the supporting position illustrated in Fig. 2.

It will be seen that we have provided a chair so constructed and arranged that upon extending the seat thereof in front of the chair, the back of the chair is concurrently arranged at an inclination, the magnitude of which is related to the distance which the seat extends from the chair.

It will be further apparent that we have provided such a chair which upon further adjustment may be converted into a couch or bed.

We claim:

1. In a chair, a seat, means for slidably carrying the seat between the sides of the chair, a pair of separated uprights, each upright having a slot therein, a pin in each slot for movement therein and a back member between the uprights and pivotally connected at its lower end to the seat and at its upper end to the pins, a wall of the slot being hinged to the upright for opening and closing the slot.

2. The chair of claim 1 and including releasable means for locking each wall in slot closing position.

3. The chair of claim 1 and including a leg pivotally mounted on each pin.

4. The chair of claim 1 and including a leg pivotably mounted on each pin and releasable means for locking each leg in nonoperative position.

5. The chair of claim 1 and including releasable means for locking each wall in slot closing position, a leg pivotably mounted on each pin and releasable means for locking each leg in nonoperative position.

6. In a chair having sides, a seat, means slidably mounting said seat between said sides, each side having a slot therein, a pin movable in the slot, and a back member pivotally connected at its lower end to the seat and at its upper end to the pins, each slot having a wall thereof hinged to a chair side for opening and closing the slot.

7. In a chair having sides, a seat, means slidably mounting said seat between said sides, each side having a slot therein, a pin movable in the slot, and a back member pivotally connected at its lower end to the seat and at its upper end to the pins, each slot having a wall thereof hinged to a chair side for opening and closing the slot, and releasable means for locking the wall in slot closing position.

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