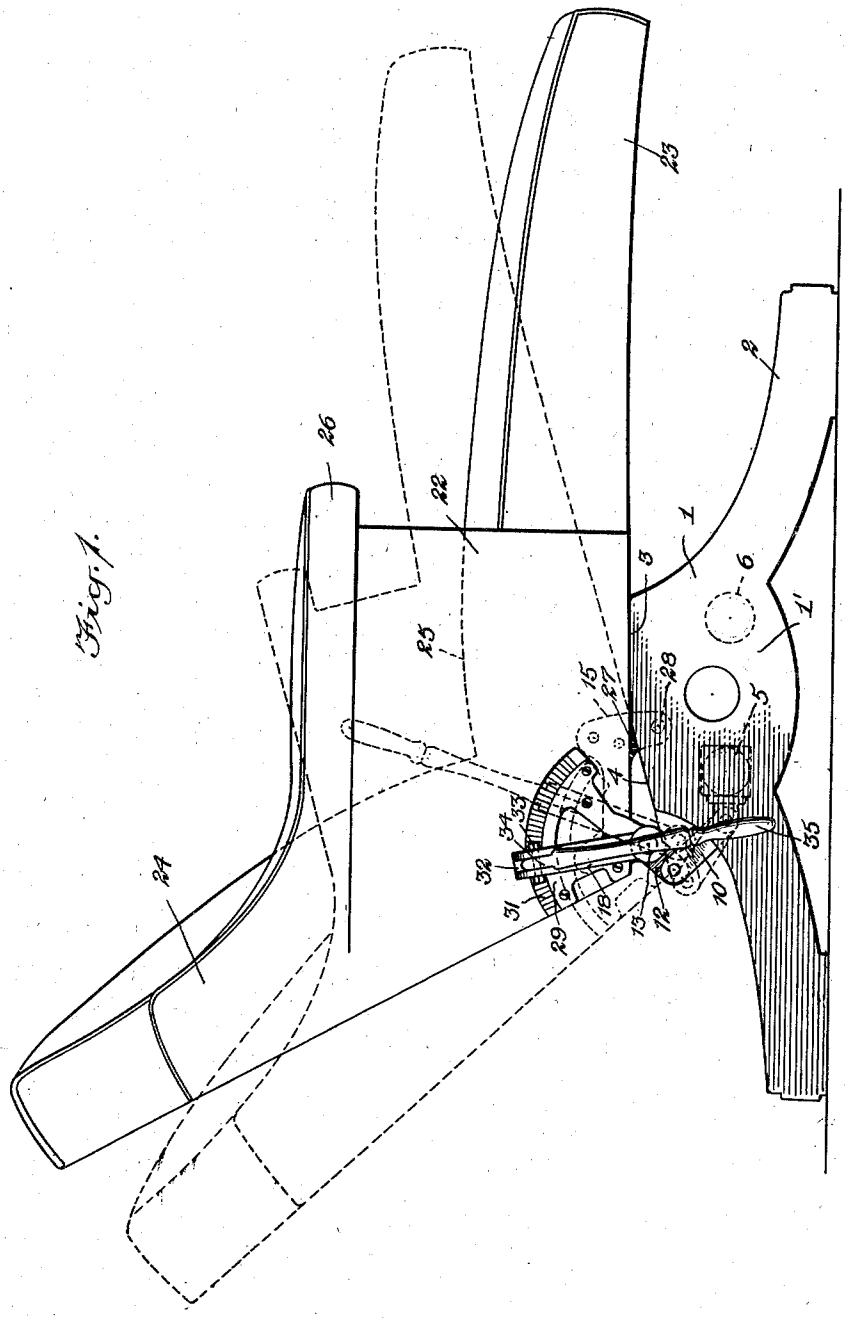
Sept. 15, 1942. T. KLUGLEIN 2,296,212

TREATMENT CHAIR

Filed July 24, 1940 3 Sheets-Sheet 1



WITNESSES

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TREATMENT CHAIR

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Fig. 2.

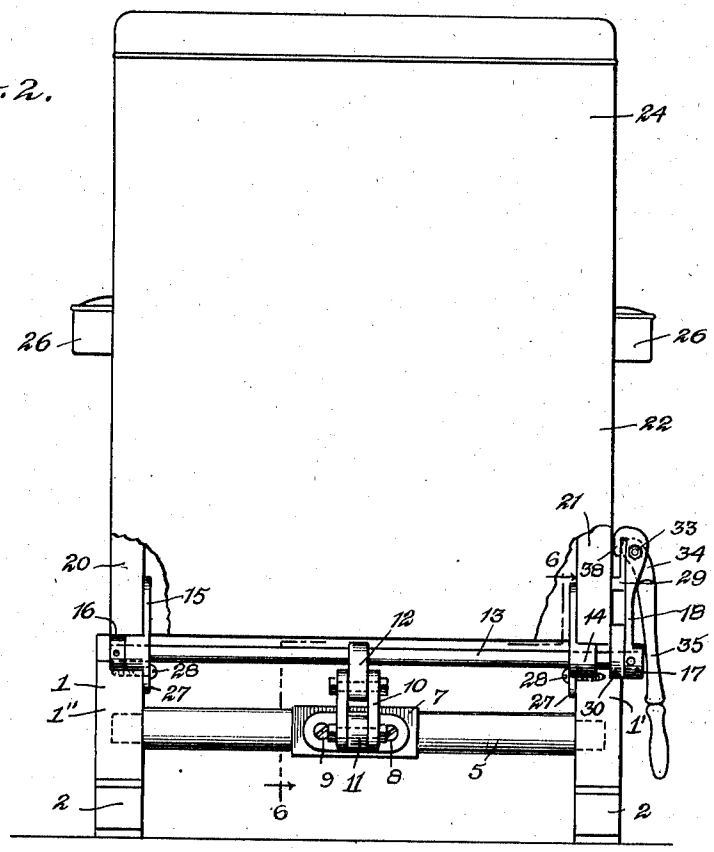
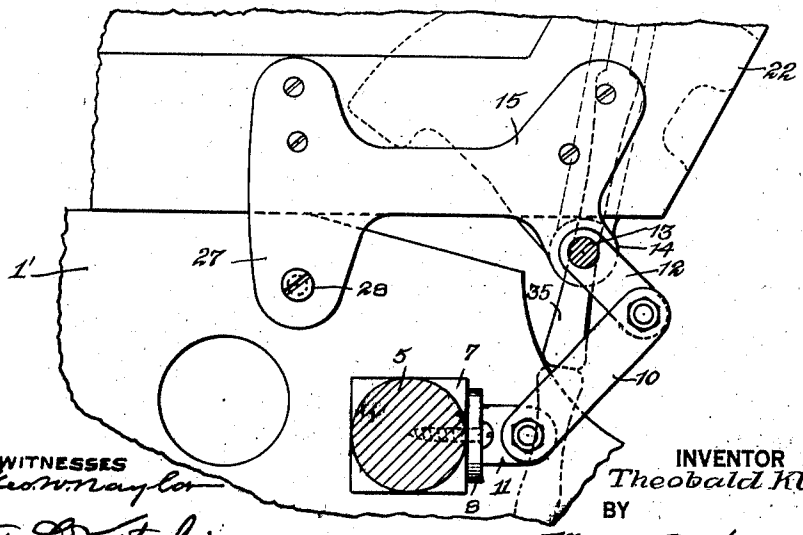


Fig. 6.



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Fig. 3.

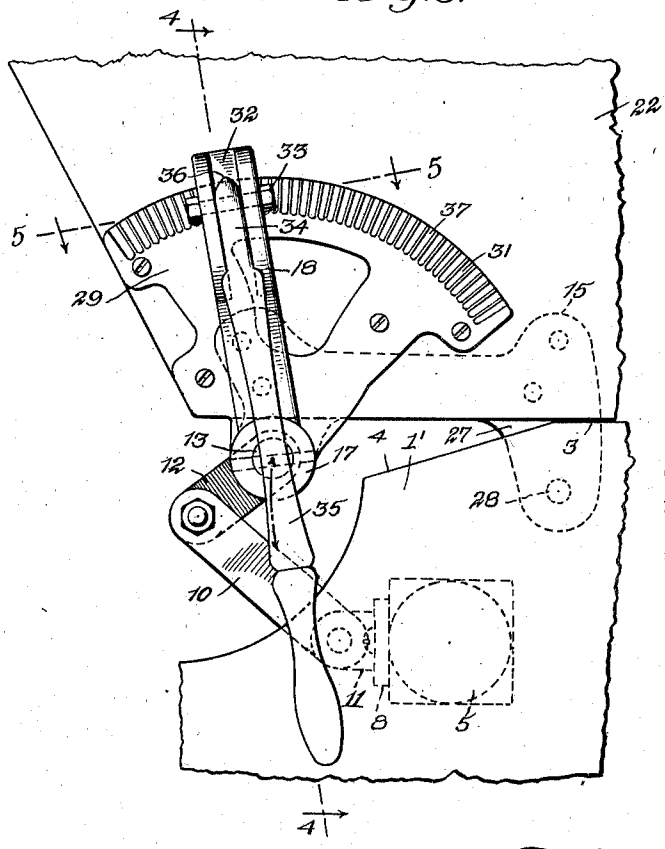


Fig. 4.

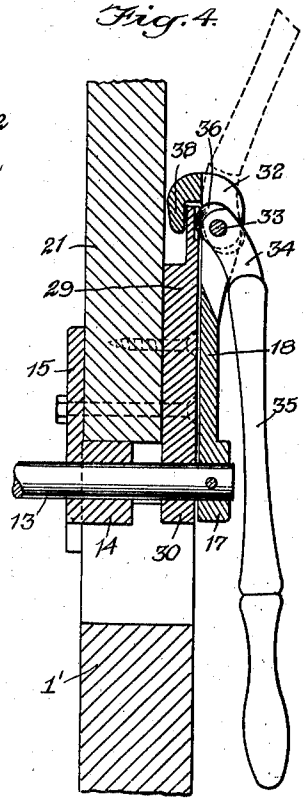
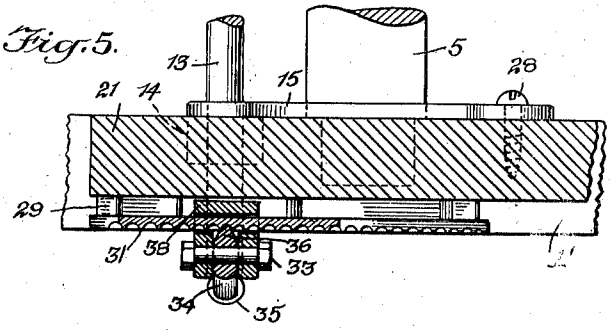


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,296,212

TREATMENT CHAIR

Theobald Kluglein, New York, N. Y.

Application July 24, 1940, Serial No. 347,230

3 Claims. (Cl. 155—116)

This invention relates to treatment chairs and has for an object to provide an improved construction adapted especially for use in beauty parlors or similar establishments though it is capable of use in the home or other place.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tiltable chair wherein the operator may readily tilt and lock the chair in various desirable positions.

A further and more specific object of the invention is to provide a tiltable chair having a stationary base and tiltable body with means including a hand-actuated structure arranged so that it will require a minimum amount of power to tilt the chair either when empty or when occupied.

In the accompanying drawings—

Fig. 1 is a side view of a chair disclosing an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a rear view of the chair shown in Fig. 1 with certain parts broken away for illustrating certain detail structures;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged side view of the adjustable mechanism shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view through Fig. 3 approximately on the line 4—4;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view through Fig. 3 approximately on the line 5—5;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view through Fig. 2 approximately on the line 6—6, the same being on a somewhat enlarged scale.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 indicates a base which may have any number of legs 2 for supporting the base at the desired height. The base 1 is provided with a straight surface 3 and an inclined straight surface 4. The surface 3 is preferably parallel with the floor or surface on which the legs 2 rest, while the surface 4 is at an angle. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the base 1 includes not only the side members 1' and 1'', but a comparatively strong bracing bar 5 and, if desired, a second bracing bar 6. These bars have their ends embedded in the members 1' and 1''. The ends just mentioned may be held in place by any suitable means, as for instance, nails or screws, bolts, or adhesive. In actual use it has been found that a good grade of glue is very satisfactory. The bracing bar 5 is provided with a squared section 7 so that the bracket 8 may be rigidly secured thereto by suitable screws 9. One end of the respective links 10 is pivotally connected to the stud 11 of bracket 8 while the opposite end is secured to the free end of an arm 12 which may be formed integral with or rigidly secured to rock shaft 13. The rock shaft 13 extends through and is pivotally mounted in the respective ears 14 of the respective anchor plates 15. As shown in Fig. 2 there are provided two brackets or anchor plates 15. Consequently, there are provided two ears 14 acting as journal members for the rock shaft 13. A collar 16 is pinned or otherwise rigidly secured to shaft 13 at one end and a hub 17 is pinned or otherwise rigidly secured to shaft 13 at the opposite end. The hub 17 merges into an arm 18 hereinafter fully described.

The respective ears 14 are carried by the respective anchor plates 15 as shown in Fig. 6 and these plates are connected by screws or other suitable means to the respective side members 20 and 21 of the chair body 22. The body 22 is provided with a leg rest 23 and back 24. The leg rest 23 merges into what may be termed a seat 25. If desired, the body 22, could have arms 26 though this is not essential.

As shown in Fig. 6, the respective anchor plates 15 are rigidly secured in place by suitable screws and arranged so that the respective ears 14 depend from the lower surface of the body 22. Also there are provided anchoring ears 27 pivotally mounted on the body members 1' and 1''. The pivotal mounting may be bolts, pins or other desirable means, but a strong screw 28 has been found to be a desirable form of pivotally mounting the anchor plates on the frame 1.

While the various parts may be made of any suitable material, preferably the body 1 is made of wood and also the side members 20 and 21 of body 22. The bracing bar 5 is also formed of wood but the rock shaft 13 is preferably formed of metal as well as the plates 15 and ears projecting therefrom.

Rigidly secured by screws or otherwise to the wooden side members 21 is a quadrant 29 which is preferably of metal. This quadrant has an arc-shaped rack 31 at one end and at the other end a depending ear 30 loosely surrounding shaft 13. Arm 18 is shown in detail in Figs. 3 and 4 and from these figures it will be seen that the arm has a bifurcated portion 32 through which a pivot pin 33 extends. The pin or bolt 33 also extends through the offset end 34 of the handle or hand-actuated member 35. The offset end 34 is provided with a strong central tooth 36 which is adapted to be inserted between any of the teeth 37 of the rack 31, as shown in Fig. 4, when it is desired to lock the body 22 in any desired adjusted position. To prevent the arm 18 and body 22 from springing or moving apart, the free end of arm 18 is provided with a hook member 38

which may be intgeral with the arm or made separate and rigidly secured thereto. The hook member **38** extends over and back of the rack **31** so as to prevent separation of the respective members.

When the parts are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the body **22** is locked against swinging movement. If it should be desired to swing the body **22** in either of two directions, the handle **35** is swung on pin **33** until it extends upwardly and then the handle is used as a lever to swing the parts to the desired new position. After having been swung to the new position, the handle **35** is swung downwardly to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4, whereupon the parts will be locked against further movement. When the handle **35** and the arm **18** are swung, the rock shaft **13** will be moved correspondingly and the arm **12** also will swing. This arm acts against the links **10** to provide a relative pull or push to swing body **22**. If desired, the operator may grasp the upper end of back **24** during the swinging movement to secure the exact adjustment desired and then handle **35** is swung downwardly to its locked position. By reason of the flat surfaces **3** and **4** as shown in Fig. 1, the body **22** can be swung only to a horizontal position or to an inclined position equal to the inclination of the surface **4**. If it should be desired to have a greater movement it will be necessary to make the surface **4** at a greater incline and also to lengthen the rack **31**. It will, of course, be understood that the surface **4** may be at any desired angle with respect to surface **3** and also the rack **31** may be of any desired length though the proportions shown in Fig. 1 have proved to be satisfactory in the market.

I claim:

1. A chair of the character described including a base, a body having a seat portion, means for pivotally mounting said body on said base so that the body may swing back and forth in a given plane, and means for swinging said body, said means including an arm mounted on said body to swing in an arc, means actuated by said arm presenting a toggle structure acting on said body and said base for tilting the body in respect to the base when said arm is swung, a handle pivotally connected to said arm for actuating the arm, said handle having an offset end providing a tooth, and a quadrant rigidly secured to said body positioned near said arm, said quadrant having a rack arranged in an arc and positioned to receive the tooth on said offset end when the handle is moved to a given position for locking said arm against movement.

2. A chair as set forth in claim 1, characterized by having a hook member carried by the free end of said arm positioned to extend over the outer edge offset from the inner face of said quadrant and in back of said edge for preventing separation of the quadrant and arm when the handle has forced the tooth of said offset end between certain teeth of said rack.

3. A chair including a base, a seat section, means connecting the seat section with the base for movement on a transverse axis to different positions of adjustment, a rock lever carried by said seat section at one side thereof, a radially disposed fixed arm on said lever, a link having the opposite ends thereof pivotally connected with said arm and base, said lever having a handle overlying and pivoted to one end of the lever for actuating the lever when the handle is in its extended position in order to move said arm and link to adjust said seat section, and coacting means on said handle and seat section for locking said lever against movement and the seat in the adjusted position to which it is moved, said coacting means functioning for the aforesaid purpose when the handle is in its non-extended position.

THEOBALD KLUGLEIN.