No. 707,884. Patented Aug. 26, 1902.

P. B. WATSON.

FOLDING RECLINING CHAIR.

(Application filed Feb. 13, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

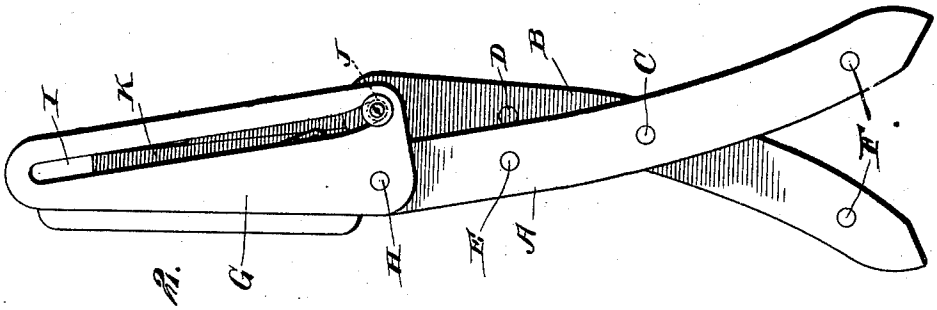


Fig. 2.

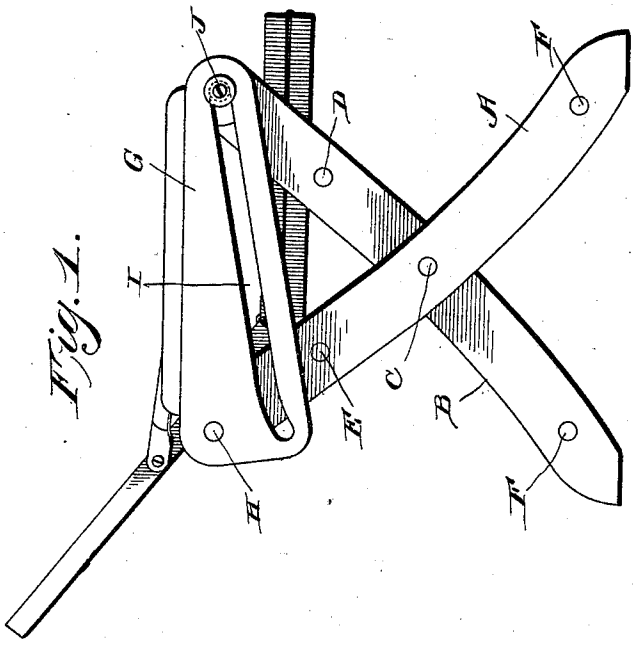


Fig. 1.

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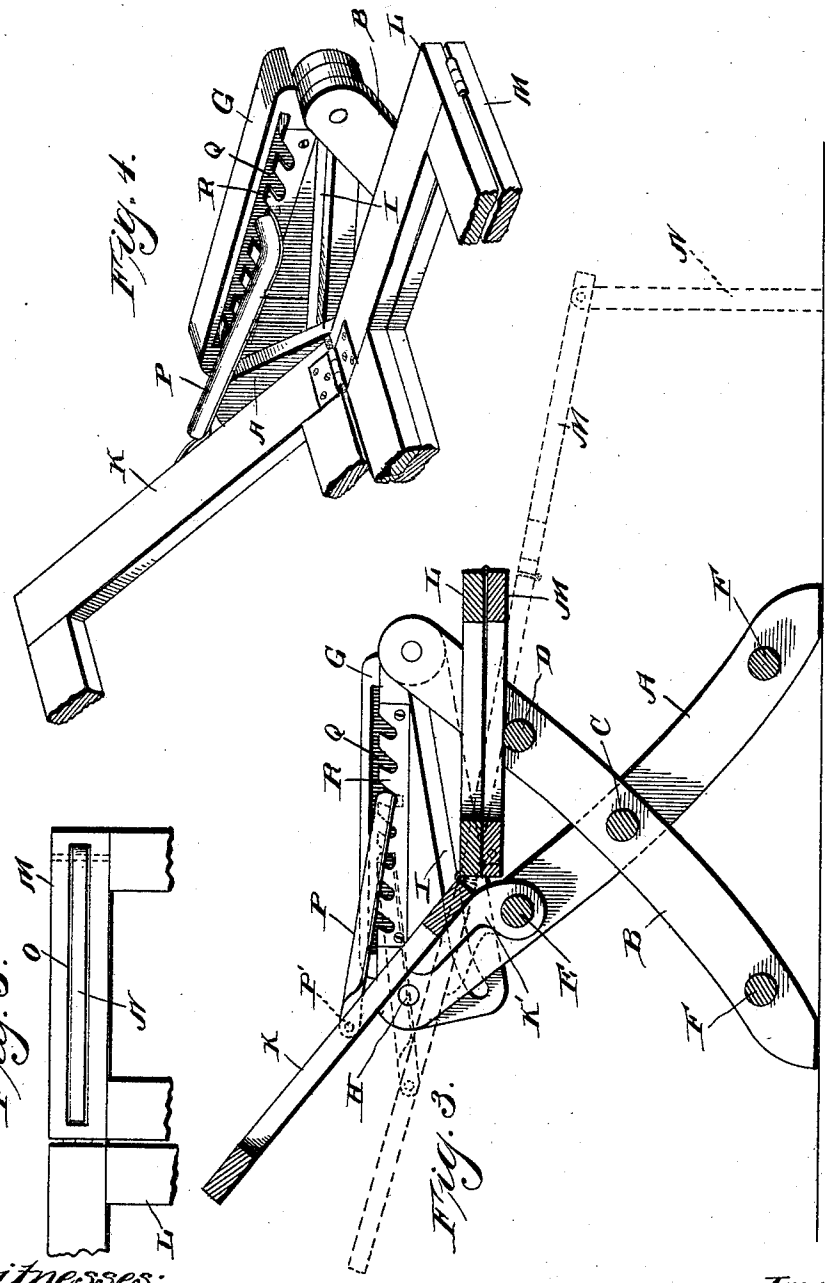
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER B. WATSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FOLDING RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,884, dated August 26, 1902.

Application filed February 13, 1902. Serial No. 93,852. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER B. WATSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Folding Reclining-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in folding reclining-chairs, and has for its object to provide a chair which may be adjusted so as to allow the body of the user to assume various positions and which when occasion requires may be folded into a compact form.

A further object of my invention is to so construct the chair that the same can be manufactured at a comparatively small cost and yet will be very durable and efficient in action.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my chair, showing the same ready for use, but without the leg-rest extended; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the chair folded; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section of the chair in the same position as shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a perspective view of a portion of the back, seat, and arms of the chair, showing the adjusting mechanism in detail; Fig. 5, a plan view of a portion of the leg-rest, showing the manner in which the supporting-leg is folded into the same.

The supports for the chair consist of the crossed legs A and B upon each side of the chair. These legs are crossed on the well-known sawbuck pattern and are pivoted together upon the cross-rod C, which extends across the chair, connecting each set of legs. The legs upon the opposite side of the chair are also connected together by the cross-rods D, E, and F.

G represents the arms of the chair, which are pivoted to the outside of the upper ends of the leg A at the point H. The arms are provided with the slots I, and the upper ends of the legs B are provided with small rollers or pins J, with washers upon the outside, which rollers or pins lie within the slot I and when the chair is extended lie in the position shown in Fig. 1, at the extreme forward end of said slot, and thus the legs are prevented from spreading because of the fact that the arm is pivoted to the upper end of the leg A, and further movement of the upper end of the leg B is prevented by means of the rollers or pins J, abutting against the forward end of the slot I.

K represents the back, which is pivoted by means of brackets K′ upon the cross-rod E. To the lower end of the back is hinged the seat L, and said seat is so hinged to the back that the seat may be folded upward against said back.

M is a leg-rest which is hinged to the forward end of the seat and so hinged that it may be folded underneath the seat, and when said leg-rest is not used it will lie against and be supported by the cross-rod D, the seat being in turn supported by the leg-rest, as shown in Fig. 3, and when the leg-rest is unfolded and extended, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, the seat L will then come directly in contact with the cross-rod D and be supported thereby. When it is desired to support the leg-rest in a straight line or upon the same level as the seat L, I provide the legs N, which are pivoted in the forward end of the recess O, provided upon each side of the leg-rest, and these legs when not used may be folded up and lie entirely within the recess, as shown in Fig. 5.

For the purpose of supporting the back and allowing it to be adjusted to different positions, I provide supplementary arms or braces P, which are pivoted at their rear ends to each side of the back at the point P′. Upon the inner face of the arms G, I provide a recess Q, in which recess is located the rack R, the teeth of which incline forward. The forward end of the supplementary arms or braces P is bent at right angles and projects into the recess Q and is of such a shape as to be engaged by the teeth of the rack R. Thus if the forward ends of the arms or braces P are held

within certain teeth the back K will be prevented from being pushed farther rearward; but by grasping the supplementary arms or braces P and pulling forward they may be caused to ride over the teeth because of the forward inclination of the same, or by simply grasping the back and pressing it forward the same result may be accomplished; but when it is desired to lower the back the arms or braces P must be raised out of engagement with the teeth of the rack R and allowed to travel rearward to the desired point above the teeth, when they will drop within the same by gravity.

When it is desired to fold the chair in the position shown in Fig. 2, it is only necessary to fold the seat L against the back K and the leg-rest M against the seat, when the legs A and B may be pressed together, which will cause the pin J to ride rearward in the slot I to the opposite end, which will cause all the parts to resume the position shown in Fig. 2.

The principal advantage of my chair consists in the fact that the same may be folded quickly and easily into a very compact form, and another great advantage is that the occupant of the chair may adjust the same without leaving the chair, and while it may be manufactured at a comparatively small cost its extreme simplicity not only makes the same very durable, but lessens the liability of any of the parts getting out of order.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In combination in a folding reclining-chair, a pair of cross-legs arranged upon each side of the chair, said legs pivoted together upon a common cross-rod, cross-rods D and E connecting the two sets of legs together above the pivotal point, an arm pivoted at one end to the upper end of one leg of each set, said arm provided with a slot, pins or rollers secured to the upper end of each of the other legs of the set, said pins or rollers lying within the slot, a back pivoted to the cross-rod E, a seat hinged to the lower end of the back, braces pivoted to each side of the back, means secured to the arms for locking the forward end of the braces in whatever position placed, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination in a folding reclining-chair, a set of cross-legs A and B located upon opposite sides of the chair, a cross-rod extending across the chair upon which the legs are pivoted together, a cross-rod E extending between the two legs above the pivotal point, a cross-rod D extending between and connecting the two legs B above the pivotal point, two arms, each pivoted to the upper end of one of the legs A, said arms provided with a slot I, rollers or pins secured in the upper end of the legs A, said rollers or pins lying within the slots I, a back pivoted to the rod E, a seat hinged to the lower end of the back, said seat adapted to be supported by the cross-rod D, a leg-rest pivoted to the forward end of the seat, folding supports for said leg-rest, a rack provided upon the arms, braces pivoted to each side of the back, the forward end of said braces adapted to engage the teeth of said rack and hold the back in certain positions, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a chair of the character described, two sets of cross-legs arranged upon each side of the chair, each set composed of the legs A and B, a cross-rod C extending across the chair upon which each set of legs is pivoted, a cross-rod E connecting the legs A of each set together above the pivotal point, a second cross-rod D connecting the legs B of each set together above the pivotal point, cross-rods F extending between the legs of each set below the pivotal point, two arms pivoted to the outside of the upper end of each of the legs A, rollers or pins secured in the upper end of each of the legs B, slots I provided in the arms in which the rollers or pins work, said slots being so arranged and so formed that the arms will be caused to assume a position in a straight line with the legs when the legs are folded together, a back pivoted to the cross-rod E, a seat hinged to the lower end of the back and adapted to fold upward against the same, said seat supported by the cross-rod D, a leg-rest hinged to the forward edge of the seat, recesses O formed in each side of the leg-rest, legs N pivoted in the forward end of said recesses and adapted to be folded entirely within the recesses when not in use, the arms provided with recesses, racks arranged within the recesses, the teeth of said rack being inclined forward, braces or supplementary arms P pivoted to the back upon each side, a catch provided upon the forward end of the braces or supplementary arms and adapted to engage the teeth, a space being provided between the upper edge of the teeth and the upper wall of the recess to allow the catches to pass to and fro above the teeth, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER B. WATSON.

Witnesses:
H. B. HALLOCK,
L. W. MORRISON.