(Model.)

L. D. GERWIG.

CHAIR.

No. 257,937. Patented May 16, 1882.

Fig. 1.

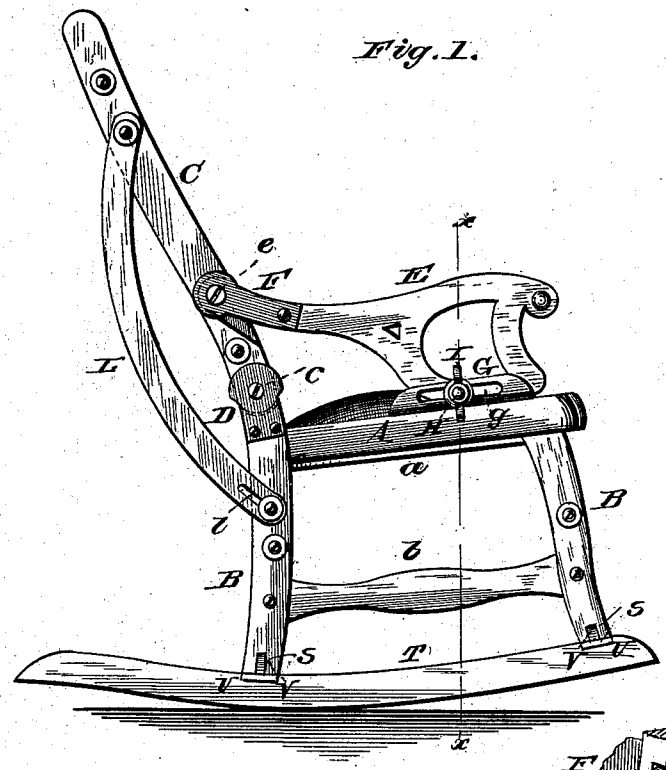


Fig. 2.

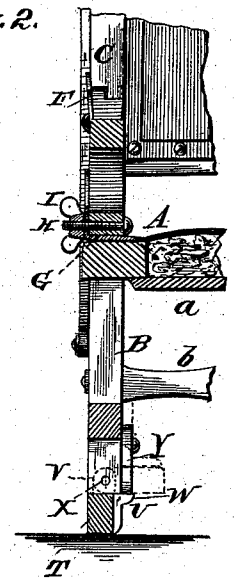


Fig. 3.

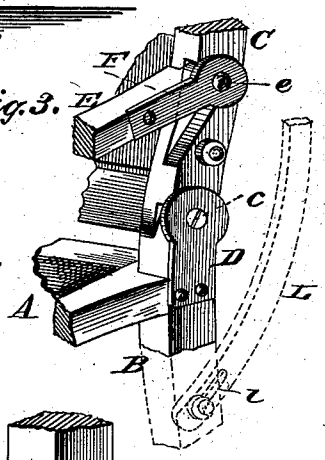
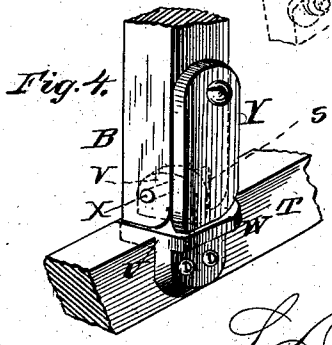


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

Fred. L. Dieterich.

P. C. Dieterich.

INVENTOR

L. D. Gerwig

by A. Snow and Co. Attorneys

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS D. GERWIG, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,937, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed October 27, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS D. GERWIG, of Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to combined reclining and rocking chairs; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction of the same, which will be hereinafter described with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the chair. Fig. 2 is a section on line *x x*. Fig. 3 shows the hinge-joint between one of the legs and side bars of the back, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of the rocker-joint.

Like letters refer to like parts.

A indicates the seat-frame, which can be provided with a bottom board, *a*, and upholstered in the usual way.

B refers to the legs, that are secured to the seat-frame and braced by the rounds *b*, which can be connected with the legs by screws or bolts, or in any other well-known manner. The rear legs extend above the seat-frame, and are recessed or cut away on the inner sides of their upper ends, and the lower ends of the side bars, C, of the back are similarly formed, and connected with the said upper ends of the legs by pivots *c*, that pass through the reduced ends of the legs and bars, and also through metal plates D, which are secured to the outer sides of the legs. These plates not only tend to conceal the joints, but also afford bearings for the pivots. The chair-back thus hinged will be provided with suitable cross-braces, and be covered or upholstered, as may be desired.

The rear ends of the arms E are reduced or cut away at the inner sides of their rear ends, which are pivoted in recesses formed in the side bars of the hinged back. The pivots *e*, which thus connect the arms with the back, pass through metal plates F, secured to the arms, said plates affording strong bearings for the pivots. The lower walls of the recesses in the side bars of the back are made at an angle to the axes of the bars, so that when the back is thrown backward to the farthest extent the arms and plates secured thereto will rest upon said inclined walls, and thus check any further movement backward which might strain the locking devices, now to be described.

Angle-plates G are secured upon the side bars of the seat-frame, and the vertical portion of each plate is formed with a long horizontal slot, *g*, through which passes a screw, H, that is secured to the arm. These arms rest and slide upon the horizontal portions of the angle-plate, which said parts provide smooth beds for the arms to move upon. Upon the outer ends of the screws are arranged the thumb-nuts I, that can be tightened up against the angle-plates. By these means the back can be raised to a vertical or lowered to an inclined position by a person occupying the chair, and then rigidly secured at the desired angle by tightening up the thumb-nuts.

It is evident that in lieu of the screws and nuts, set-screws passing through the slots and entering sockets in the arms could be employed.

To the side bars of the back, at points near their upper ends, and to the rear legs, at points below the seat-frame, are pivoted the bow-shaped guide and supporting bars L L for the back. The pivots at the lower ends of these bars L pass through slots *l* in the latter, so as to admit of the free operation of the parts as the chair-back is tilted up or down.

The legs B are provided at their lower ends with notches or slots S, formed transversely in the ends of the legs, as shown. T are the rockers, which are provided with suitably-located angle-plates U, having upward-projecting lugs V, and laterally-inward-projecting flanges W. The lugs V fit in the slots S of the legs, which are hinged or pivoted upon said lugs by pins X, and thus connected to the rockers. Upon the inner sides of the legs are pivoted latches Y, which, when the rockers are in use, are turned down against the flanges W, thus keeping the rockers in place and preventing them from being tilted or displaced. When the rockers are not in use they

may be turned inward, as shown in dotted lines in the drawings, and thus serve as a foundation to the chair.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, substantially as described, of the seat A, having angle-plates G, provided with slots *g*, the hinged-back frame, and the arms E, pivoted thereto, and provided with bolts H and nuts I, whereby the slotted angle-irons provide the bearings for said bolts and nuts, and a surface to take the wear of the arms in moving, as set forth.

2. In a chair, the combination, with the legs B, having transverse slots S, of the angle-plates U, having upward-projecting transverse lugs V, pivoted in said slots, and laterally-projecting flanges W, the rockers T secured to said angle-plates, and the latches Y pivoted to the legs, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS DELAY GERWIG.

Witnesses:
JOHN C. KELLY,
WILLIAM FISHER.