June 28, 1949. S. SHWARZOWSKY 2,474,597

EASY CHAIR

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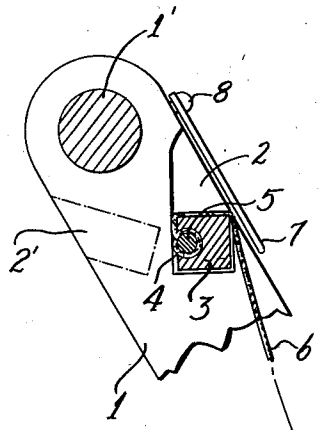


Fig. 1

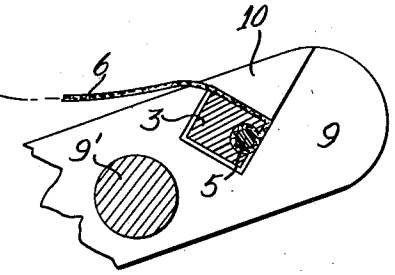


Fig. 2

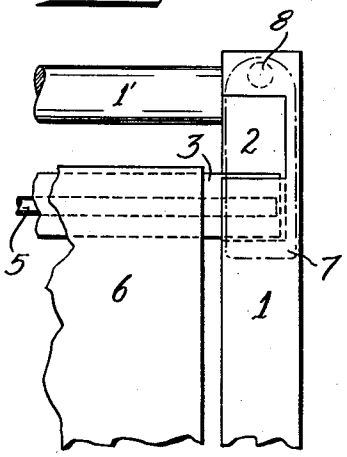
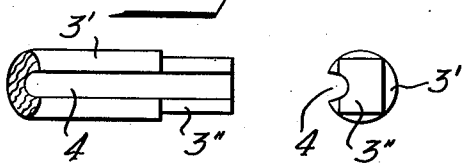


Fig. 3



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EASY CHAIR

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1 Claim. (Cl. 155—119)

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The invention relates to the type of easy chairs which are provided with a canvas, stretched between an upper cross bar connecting the longitudinal members of the chair frame near the top of the back and a lower cross-bar connecting the longitudinal frame members at the front of the seat. With these chairs the inconvenience is experienced that the canvas lengthens in use or is too long from the start.

It is therefore desirable that the means should be provided permitting for an easy shortening of the canvas.

Sometimes it is also necessary to exchange the canvas, e. g. for laundering.

According to the invention the easy shortening of the canvas is obtained by the provision of an additional upper and/or lower cross bar which is, however, removably held in the chair by being provided with end portions of angular cross section, fitting into corresponding incisions in the longitudinal members of the chair frame.

According to the invention there is provided in addition to the cross bars fixedly connecting the longitudinal bars, at least one removable cross bar which is not turnably located in incisions of the longitudinal bars and has a longitudinal groove in which is accommodated a rod inserted in a sheath provided at an end of the canvas. Preferably a sheath is formed at each end of the canvas and a rod is introduced into the sheath. The sheathed rods are placed into a longitudinal groove of the cross-bar or bars, while the latter is or are out of the chair, the rod being of approximately the same length as the removable cross-bar. For shortening the canvas, the removable cross-bar or one of these cross-bars is turned and the canvas wound around it as much as required. Thereafter the removed cross-bar with the part of the canvas around it together with the said rod is fixed in the chair by inserting the ends of the bar together with the ends of the rod into incisions provided in the longitudinal members of the frame of the chair, where the removable cross-bar is retained and prevented from turning back so as not to allow the canvas to unwind. The part of the canvas lying on the lower removable cross-bar is exposed to the greatest wear and tears first. It is now possible to change the position of the half or partly worn out lower end of the canvas, either by turning a little this lower cross-bar and so bring an adjoining still intact part of the lower end of the canvas to lie on the lower removable cross-bar or by removing the lower end of the canvas from this lower bar and attaching it to the upper removable cross-bar.

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It is also possible to turn the canvas with its unclean or faded side down and to expose its still clean and more colourful other side for use, all without impairing the ease of shortening or exchanging of the canvas.

The invention is shown by way of example in the annexed drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a sectional side view of parts of an easy chair;

Fig. 2 is a front view of a part of the back of the chair;

Fig. 3 shows a detail in a modified form.

A side bar 1 of the back frame of an easy chair is connected with a second, parallel one (not shown) by a cross bar 1'. On the front face of the side bar 1 there is provided an angular incision 2, extending only through part of the width of bar 1. A similar incision is, of course, provided in the parallel side bar which has not been shown. A square cross bar 3, having a longitudinal groove 4 extending the whole of its length, rests with its square ends in and fits into said incisions. In groove 4 is placed the sheathed end of a canvas 6, together with a rod 5 inserted in said sheath. Rod 5 is of a length equal to the length of cross bar 3 and is secured from falling out of groove 4 by the back wall of incision 2. A turnable plate 7, pivoted at 8 to bar 1 is provided for covering incision 2. The incisions could also be provided on the back edge of bar 1 as indicated by dotted lines 2'. A similar arrangement for the seat part of the chair is shown in the lower part of Fig. 1, where an angular incision 10 is provided in the upper edge of the side bar 9 of the seat, connected with the parallel side bar (not shown) by a cross bar 9'. In Fig. 3 there is shown a grooved cross-bar having a middle portion 3' of circular cross section and the end portion 3'' of square cross-section as required for being unturnable within incisions 2. For shortening the canvas, plates 7 are swung aside, cross bar 3 taken out of the incisions 2, turned anticlockwise so as to wind up as much of the canvas as required, and then placed again in the incisions. The same can be done with the lower end of the canvas, turning movement being performed clockwise.

What I claim is:

In an easy chair of the type having a frame composed of longitudinal bars connected by fixed bars extending across the opposed faces, and a canvas extending from the top of the back to the front of the seat, slots partially incised in at least two longitudinal bars, each of said slots having side walls and a bottom wall forming seats in the face and an entrance opening in an edge of the

longitudinal bar, and an additional cross-bar joined to said longitudinal bars, the opposed ends of which are conformingly shaped to the slots to prevent rotation and slidably mounted through the entrance opening into engagement with the said seats, said cross-bar having a longitudinal groove and a rod having a canvas sheathed therein in said groove, the free ends of said rod extending into said slots in engagement with one of said seats for non-rotationally holding said cross-bar and rod in said slots while holding the canvas in the groove of the cross-bar.

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