

(No Model.)

S. CHAMBERS.
RECLINING CHAIR.

No. 518,751.

Patented Apr. 24, 1894.

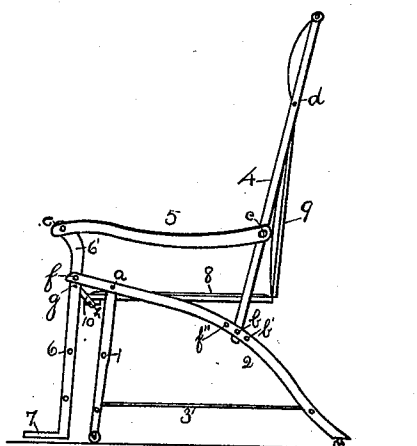


Fig. 1.

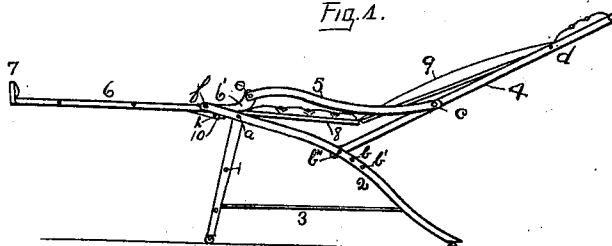


Fig. 2.

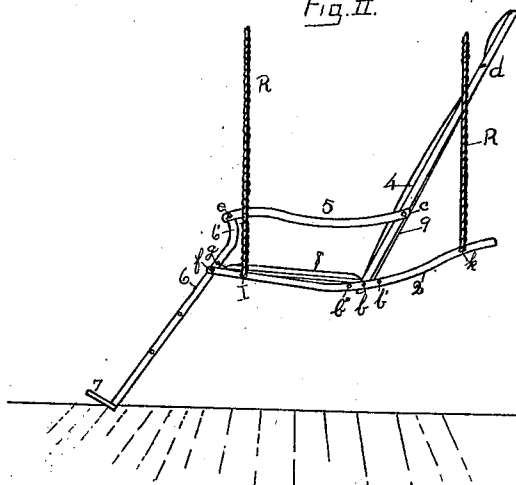


Fig. 3.

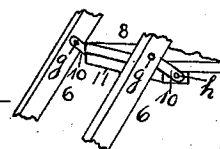


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

Charles Watson.

Fannie Robbins.

Solomon Chambers

INVENTOR

BY

A. B. Hartman

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON CHAMBERS, OF BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
JOHN G. MEYERS, OF SAME PLACE.

RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,751, dated April 24, 1894.

Application filed April 3, 1893. Serial No. 468,796. (No model.) Patented in Canada August 1, 1890, No. 34,788.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLOMON CHAMBERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reclining-Chairs, (for which I have obtained Canadian Patent No. 34,788, dated August 1, 1890;) and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention is a reclining chair, and the invention lies in the peculiar automatic adjustability of the chair, as hereinafter described, and shown.

Figure 1 is a side view of the chair. Fig. 2 is a side view of the chair adjusted for reclining. Fig. 3 is the chair adapted to be used as a hammock chair. Fig. 4 is a front perspective of swing seat with parts broken away.

In the drawings, 1 represents the front legs of the chair and 2 the rear legs or support for the chair. These legs 2 are bowed forward and secured to the top of the front legs, 1, at *a*; the upper ends of the legs 2 extending farther front to engage foot support 6 as hereinafter described. At about the middle of the bowed legs 2 is pivoted the chair back supporting side rods 4. At or near the top of these rods 4 is suspended the swinging back 9, as at *d*. To the lower end of the swing back 9 is hinged the swing bottom or seat 8. The front of the seat 8 is suspended by a swing, 10 and 11, hereinafter described. 6 is the side rods of a movable foot rest pivoted at *f* to the projecting ends of the supports 2. To their lower ends is secured the step or rest 7, and to their upper ends 6' the arms 5 of the chair are pivoted. These sides 6 of the foot rest are straight except at 6' above the pivot *f*, when they bow frontward beyond the line of the straight edge below *f*. The rear end of the arm is pivoted to the side piece 4 of the back by the pivot *c* in the same horizontal plane as the pivot *e*. The parts 10

and 11 form a swing pivoted to the foot rest 6 by the pivot *g* just below the pivot *f* and to each other by the pivot *h*. 10, 10 are the sides of the swing and 11 the cross piece to which the seat 8 is secured. When the seat is secured to this swing and to the suspended back 9 it should be level, or nearly so. In the support 2 I have shown the holes *b*, *b'* *b''*. These are for the purpose of adjusting the incline of the back 4, for it is obvious that placing the pivot in *b'* would make the back more perpendicular, while placing it in *b''* would give it a greater incline.

In Fig. 3 I show a chair provided with the same suspended back and swing seat, but supported by ropes *R R* from above, as a hammock. The leg 1 is removed, and the support 2 turned upward, and the ropes secured to it at *I* and *K*.

Rod 3 in Figs. 1 and 2 is a brace adapted to engage holes in the front and rear leg supports, and so engaged that it can be removed at pleasure. Removing the brace 3 will allow the legs to be folded together. By this arrangement the chair can be easily changed by the occupant from an upright to a reclining position without touching hand or foot to any of the movable parts, except as he sits naturally in the chair. The weight of the occupant as he sits upright in the chair is borne entirely by the swinging seat, and the swinging of the seat independently will not alter the position of the parts. It is only when a portion of the weight is thrown onto the back by the almost unconscious muscular motion of the body, or throwing some of the weight onto the feet as they rest upon the foot rest and raising the foot rest, or by the operation of the back and the foot combined, that the chair is operated. And when in the desired position, it will remain so until the position of the body is changed either to a more vertical or horizontal position. It is not necessary that the chair should have the same support as shown. It could be secured upon the ordinary base, provided it had a front projection equivalent to that part of the support 2 in front of the leg 1. Therefore I do not wish to confine myself to any special form or construction and any change may be made suggested by ordinary mechanical skill.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a reclining chair, the combination with
5 a base or support provided with a projection in front and at the top of the said base, of the back side pieces pivoted to the base, a foot rest, the side pieces thereof pivoted to the projection in front of the base and projecting
10 above the base, the projecting arm turning outward, the pivoted chair arms, pivoted to the bowed arm of the foot rest and to the side pieces of the back so as to be nearly level, and the suspended back hung from the
15 top of the back frame, the swing bottom hinged to the suspended back and supported in front by a swing pivoted to the sides of a foot rest below its pivotal support, substantially as described and as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a reclining chair, the combination with the base, of a back frame pivoted thereto, a back suspended from the top of said frame, a foot rest frame pivoted to the base, a swing frame
25 pivoted to the foot rest frame at a point below the pivotal connection of the foot rest to the base, a suspended seat pivotally held at its front edge in the swing frame and at its rear edge hinged to the back, and arms hinged respectively to the foot rest and back frames,
30 substantially as described.

3. A reclining chair consisting of front legs pivoted near the top to legs extending rearwardly to the ground and forwardly of the
35 said front legs, a foot rest 6 and 7 pivoted to the said rear legs in front of the front legs, a movable back suspended in a frame that is supported from the rear legs, arms pivoted to said frame and to the top of the foot rest, and
40 a seat suspended from the movable back and from the foot rest, substantially as described.

4. In a reclining chair, the combination with the base of the chair, a frame back adjustably pivoted to the rear of the base, the base

being provided with a series of holes into
45 either of which a removable pivot carried by the back may be placed, a foot rest pivoted to the front of the base, the chair arms pivoted to the side pieces of the frame back and to the projecting arms of the foot rest so that
50 the distance from their pivotal connection, to the frame back, to the base support will be greater than the distance from the pivotal support of the arms to the foot rest to the foot rest support on the base, the swinging
55 back hinged to the top of the frame back, of the seat suspended in the rear by the swinging back and supported in front by a swing pivoted to the foot rest below the pivotal support of the foot rest, substantially as and for
60 the purpose set forth.

5. An adjustable reclining chair, consisting of a base provided with removable front legs, and reversible rear legs, the rear legs bowing
65 frontward beyond the front legs and having pivoted to the front ends thereof a movable foot rest provided with a swing pivoted to it below the pivotal support of the foot rest, a movable back adjustably secured to the rear
70 legs, a swinging back suspended from the movable back, a bottom hinged to the swinging back and secured to the swing in the foot rest, and arms pivoted to the back and to the arms of the foot rest, the distance from the
75 pivotal connection of the arm to the back to the rear legs being greater than the distance from the pivotal connection of the arm to the foot rest to the support of the foot rest, whereby when the chair is operated the foot rest
80 will raise more than the back reclines, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SOLOMON CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
FANNIE ROBBINS.