F. PETERS.

Barber's Chair.

No. 224,604. Patented Feb. 17, 1880.

Fig. 1.

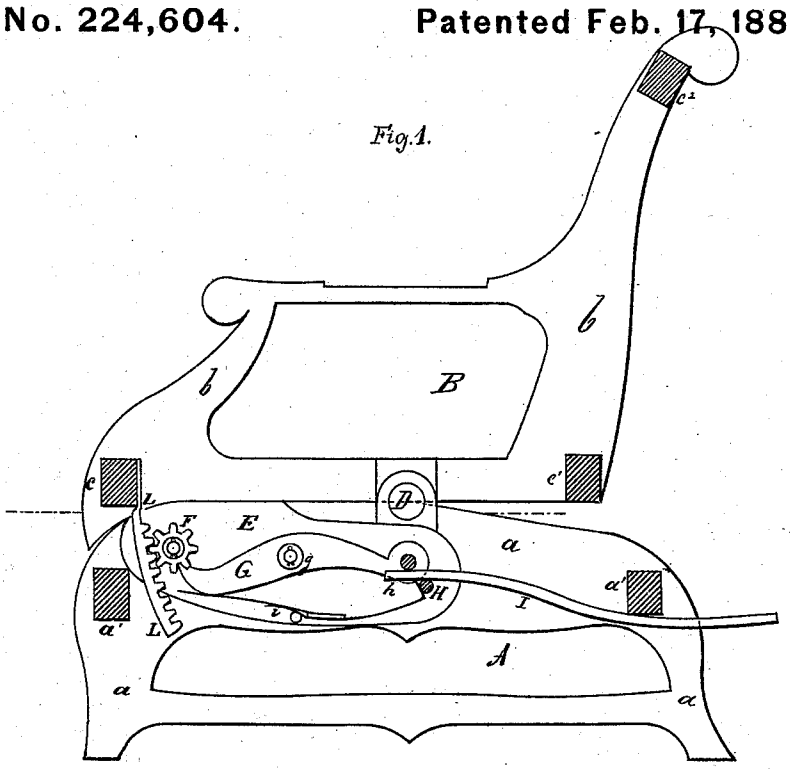
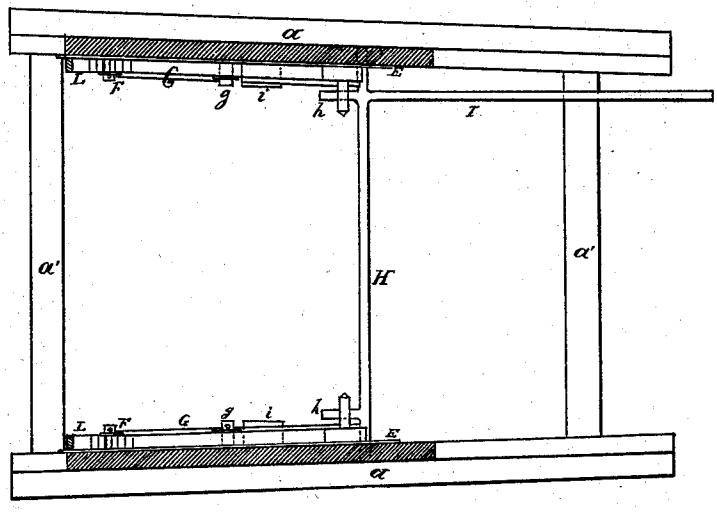


Fig. 2.



Attest

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ PETERS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,604, dated February 17, 1880.

Application filed December 27, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ PETERS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barber and Dental Chairs; and I do declare that the following is a true and accurate description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section, and Fig. 2 is a sectional plan, of the base of the chair.

The nature of my invention relates to that class of barber and dental chairs in which the body and base are made separate and are pivoted together for the purpose of permitting variable inclinations of the body; and it consists of the peculiar mechanism, arranged underneath the chair-seat, for locking the body to the base at any desired angle to which the same may have been adjusted.

In the drawings, A represents the base of the chair, consisting of the two side pieces *a*, forming the feet and the curved crown-pieces, and of the cross-braces *a'*, all framed together in the usual manner.

B is the body of the chair, consisting of the side pieces *b*, which are united by cross-pieces *c*, *c'*, and c^2. The body-frame B is pivoted upon the base A by two side hinges, D. Iron plates E are bolted against the inner faces of the forward portion of the side pieces *a* of the base A, to which are pivoted the pinions F.

G G are pawls fulcrumed at *g* to plates E, and which, at their front ends, will engage with the pinion-teeth, while their opposite ends rest upon two arms, *h*, which project rectangularly from a shaft, H. This shaft H extends across the base of the chair, and its ends are journaled in the iron plates E. One end of a lever, I, is rigidly secured to shaft H, the opposite end of which extends to the rear of base A, and is shaped into either a foot-pedal or handle, to be actuated either by foot or hand. To each plate E is also secured a leaf-spring, *i*, which will press the front ends of the pawls G upward into the spaces between the teeth of pinions F.

L are segmentally-shaped racks pendent from the cross-brace *c* of chair-body B, to which the same are rigidly secured. The teeth of these racks L engage with the teeth of pinions F, which latter, in swinging the chair-body back and forward, will rotate in one direction or another.

By depressing the lever I, either by foot or hand, the pawls G are simultaneously retracted off the pinions, which are now free to rotate, so that the body of the chair can be adjusted to the desired inclination, in which it is locked by releasing said lever I, thereby engaging the pawls G with the pinion-teeth.

The devices only prevent the seat-frame from swinging forward; but the point, D, of pivoting this frame to the base of the chair is placed so far to the rear of the center as to always bring the center of gravity of the body of a person seated in the chair forward of the pivot, so that any inclination within the limit of the motion of the seat-frame can be maintained.

As will be noticed, the above contrivance is a simple, effective, and durable locking device, and has the advantage of locking the chair-body on both sides at once, thereby adding to its strength and safety, and giving a more steady support for the seat than where but a single hold is provided for; besides that, by this arrangement the locking mechanism is out of sight and in a more suitable position.

Although I have shown my locking mechanism attached to the front inward sides of the base of the chair, I may arrange the same in the front, rear, or sides with equal advantage.

What I claim as my invention is—

The body B, pivoted to the base A in rear of the center of gravity, in combination with the racks L on the body, the pinions F on the base, the pawls G, engaging the pinions, and lever I, for actuating the pawls, whereby the chair-body can be thrown back to any desired angle, but cannot tip forward till the pawls are disengaged, substantially as described and shown.

FRANZ PETERS.

Witnesses:
WM. H. LOTZ,
THEO. A. KOCHS.