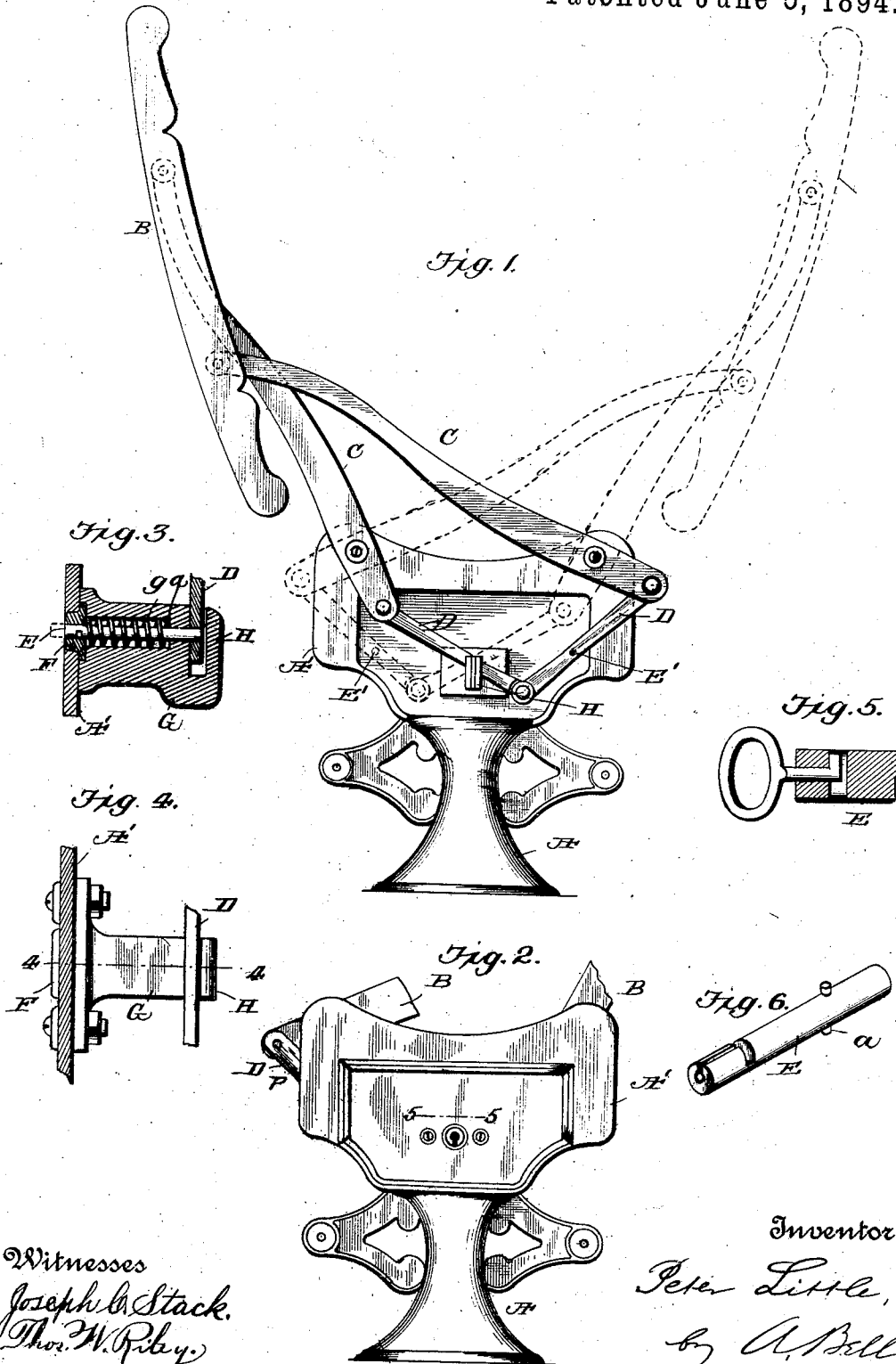


(No Model.)

P. LITTLE.
REVERSIBLE CAR CHAIR.

No. 521,120.

Patented June 5, 1894.



Witnesses
Joseph A. Stack.
Thos. W. Poley.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER LITTLE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO SANFORD G. SCARRITT,
OF SAME PLACE.

REVERSIBLE CAR-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,120, dated June 5, 1894.

Application filed December 8, 1891. Serial No. 414,355. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER LITTLE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Car-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that kind of reversible car chairs in which the back is supported by two intersecting arms or levers on each side of the seat, the arms or levers being pivoted to the back and fulcrumed at fixed points on the seat frame.

The invention consists in connecting the lower ends of the levers by two links pivoted together, the sum of whose lengths is greater than the distance between the fulcrum points of the levers. By this connection a part of each of the links may be brought alternately to the same point when the back is on either side of the seat, thus enabling me to employ but a single locking device with this particular style of back support, and by making the links of equal lengths the locking device may be placed about midway laterally on the side frame and thereby obtain a more equal distribution of the strain upon the parts of the chair.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 represents an inside elevation of one of the side frames of the car chair, showing the relative position of operating parts when the chair back is locked in position. Fig. 2, is an outside view of the supporting frame and pedestal, showing the location of the key hole through which the key engages with the spring bolt. Fig. 3, is a vertical section of the lock on line 4, 4, of Fig. 4. Fig. 4, is a top view of the lock case taken on line 5, 5, of Fig. 2. Fig. 5, is a longitudinal section of the outer part of the locking bolt, with the key in position for withdrawing the bolt. Fig. 6, is a perspective view of the bolt.

In the drawings and specification like letters indicate like parts.

A is the pedestal; A' one of the supporting side frames thereon.

B is the chair back, and C C the intersecting arms which support the back, the said arms being pivoted near their lower ends to

the supporting frame A'. The arms extend below the pivotal point, and to these extensions the shifting links D D are loosely pivoted at their outer ends, the inner ends of said links being pivoted together, forming a loose joint. These links preferably have openings E' into which a spring bolt E may enter to hold the parts when the chair back is in position.

G is the bolt-holder secured to the supporting frame and through which the bolt E has longitudinal play. This holder is counter-bored so as to receive the spiral spring g which surrounds the bolt, the bolt being held in the holes or openings E' in the shifting links by the tension of said spring.

The bolt E is provided with stop pin a, against which the spiral spring bears, the other end of the spring bearing against a thimble fitting into an opening through the supporting frame, as shown in Fig. 3. The thimble F has an annular flange fitting into a counter bore in the bolt holder, as shown in Fig. 3.

The bolt holder is held in place by bolts passing through lugs thereon and through the supporting frame, as shown in Fig. 4. The holder is recessed at its inner end to receive the link D, the inner wall of the recess forming a guard H, the function of said guard being to retain in proper position the shifting links when the chair back is shifted and locked. Bolt E is provided with a longitudinal and transverse slot—forming a key track and ward—into which the key passes and turns, when the bolt is to be withdrawn. See Figs. 5 and 6. When the chair back is to be shifted from one side to the other the key is inserted in the bolt and given a quarter turn and the bolt, pulled toward the operator. This releases the bolt, and allows the link engaged thereby to be moved away from the lock so that the chair back may be carried from one side to the other, the bolt again entering into engagement with the other links as soon as the opening therein is brought into position to receive it. In reversing the back, it will be moved into a horizontal position thereby increasing the distance between the lower ends of levers C C and consequently drawing the links D D up over the locking

device, and as the back assumes the vertical position on the other side of the seat a reverse movement of the links will take place, and each of the links will thus automatically
5 be brought in position alternately to be engaged by the locking device.

What I claim as new and of my own invention, and for which I ask Letters Patent of the United States, is—

10 In a reversible chair, the combination with side frames A' A' and back B, of two intersecting arms or levers C C pivoted on either side of the back and fulcrumed to the frame substantially as shown, and two links D D piv-

oted together the sum of whose lengths is
greater than the distance between the fulcrum
points of the levers, the said links connecting
the levers, whereby each link may be brought
alternately to the same point to be engaged by
a locking device, as set forth. 15 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 20th day of October, 1891.

PETER LITTLE.

Witnesses:

JOHN P. PRIMEAU,
STEPHEN F. SULLIVAN.