(No Model.)

E. E. KOKEN.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

No. 323,429. Patented Aug. 4, 1885.

Fig. 1.

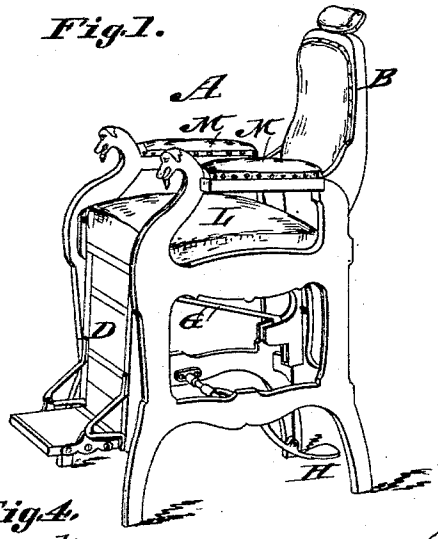


Fig. 2.

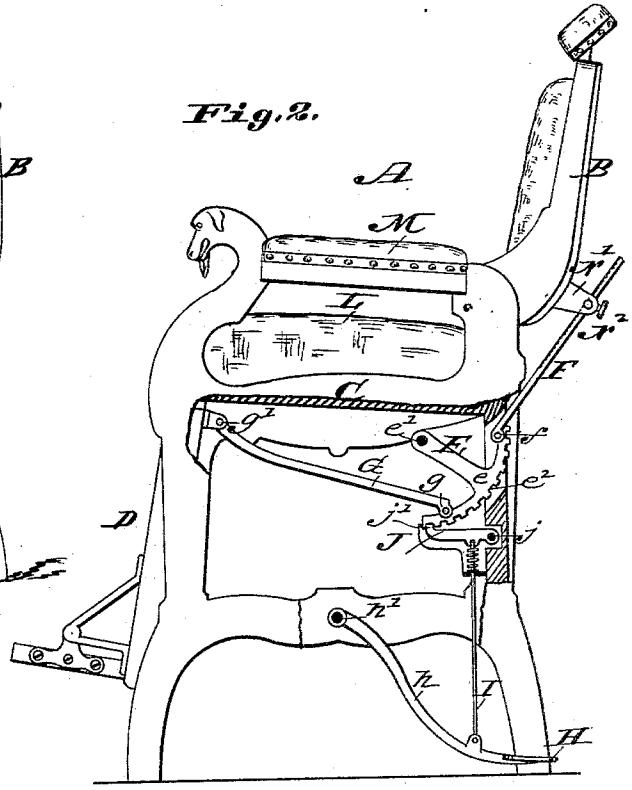


Fig. 4.

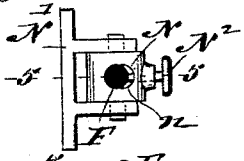


Fig. 5.

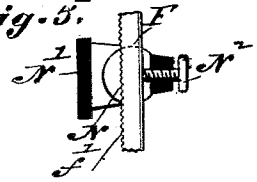


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST E. KOKEN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,429, dated August 4, 1885.

Application filed February 13, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST E. KOKEN, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Barbers' Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a chair in which the improvement is embodied; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the chair, a portion of the chair being shown in section; Fig. 3, a side elevation similar to that of Fig. 2, but showing the back turned down and the foot-rest turned up; and Figs. 4 and 5, details, Fig. 4 being a top view of the clamp upon the back of the chair, and Fig. 5 being a vertical section taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

This improvement has relation to the means by which the chair-back and foot-rest, either separately or together, can be adjusted and secured either in an upright, inclined, or horizontal position.

A represents the chair having the improvement. Aside from the improvement the chair is of the usual construction.

The back B is suitably jointed or hinged to the main portion C of the chair, so that it can be turned upward or downward, or into any intermediate position, as indicated in the drawings. The foot-rest D is also jointed or hinged to the main portion of the chair, so that it can be turned upward or downward, or into any intermediate position, as indicated in the drawings. E represents a bell-crank having a toothed segment, *e*, pivoted to the chair at *e'*. A rod, F, is jointed to the segment at *f*, and extending thence upward is connected with the back B. Another rod, G, is jointed to the segment at *g*, and extending thence is jointed to the foot-rest at *g'*. The effect of this construction is, that when the bell-crank is swung in the direction shown in Fig. 2 the foot-rest is drawn downward and the chair-back is turned upward; and when the bell-crank is swung in an opposite direction the chair-back is drawn down and the foot-rest turned up, as shown in Fig. 3.

H represents a pedal, whose arm *h* is pivoted to the chair at *h'*. A rod, I, at its lower end is jointed to the pedal H, and at its upper end is jointed to a dog, J. This dog in turn is pivoted to the chair at *j*, and at its other end, *j'*, is constructed to engage in the teeth e^2 of the segment *e*. A spring, K, operates to keep the dog J in engagement with the segment *e*, saving when the pedal is depressed by the operator.

When it is desired to adjust the chair-back and foot-rest, the operator places his foot upon the pedal H, and thereby disengages the dog J from the segment. The chair-back and foot-rest are now free to be adjusted. The operator then turns the chair-back upon its hinges. This movement is, through the mechanism described, communicated to the foot-rest, and the foot-rest and chair-back are moved in unison, the foot-rest moving upward as the chair-back is moved downward, and vice versa. When the chair-back and foot-rest are in the desired positions, the operator removes the pressure from the pedal, whereupon the dog J engages in the segment, and thereby locks the chair-back and foot-rest in the positions into which they have been turned. In this manner the chair-back and foot-rest can be adjusted and their motions intercommunicated without moving the seat L or the arms M M of the chair.

An additional feature of the improvement is, adapting the chair-back and foot-rest so that they can be adjusted independently of each other when desired. To this end, as the most desirable means therefor, the rod F is made to be detachable from the chair-back as follows: The rod passes through a block, N, which is journaled in a bracket, N', upon the chair-back. The perforation *n* in the block N, through which the rod F passes, is larger than the rod.

When it is desired to fasten the rod F to the chair-back, a set-screw, N^2, is made to bind the rod against the block, as shown in Fig. 4; but when it is desired to loosen the rod F, so that the chair-back can be turned independently of the rod F, the set-screw N^2 is loosened. The rod F then drops backward away from the inner side of the perforation in the block, leaving the block and rod practi-

cally free of each other. The rod, where it passes through the block N, is preferably serrated, as shown at *f'*, Fig. 4, in order that it may more readily bind against the block when it is desired to fasten the rod and chair-back together.

By thus making the chair-back and rod F detachable from each other another advantage is obtained. The back can be folded forward and downward upon the seat L between the arms M M, and the chair thereby made more compact for transportation. In this position the back is protected by the arms.

By the term "foot-rest," as above used, is meant the support for the legs as well as the feet.

A modification of the construction above described is, attaching the toothed portion *e* to the rod G instead of to the bell-crank, in which case the portion *e* is suitably extended to conform to the shape of the rod G, and the dog J is suitably constructed to engage in the teeth e^2.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a chair, of an adjustable back, B, an adjustable foot-rest, D, the rods F G, and the bell-crank E, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in the chair A, of the chair-frame, the rods F G, the adjustable back B, the adjustable foot-rest D, the bell-crank E, having the toothed segment *e*, and the dog J.

3. The combination, in the chair A, of the chair-frame, the back B, the rod F, the bell-crank E, having the toothed segment *e*, with the pedal H, rod I, and dog J, as described.

4. The combination, in the chair A, of the chair-frame, the back B, the foot-rest D, the bell-crank E, having the toothed segment *e*, the rods F G I, the pedal H, and the dog J, as described.

5. The combination, in the chair A, of the chair-frame, the chair-back, the foot-rest, the rod G, the bell-crank E, the rod F, the block N, the bracket N', and the set-screw N^2, as described.

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Witnesses:
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