(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. C. LOCKSTAEDT.

FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 454,912. Patented June 30, 1891.

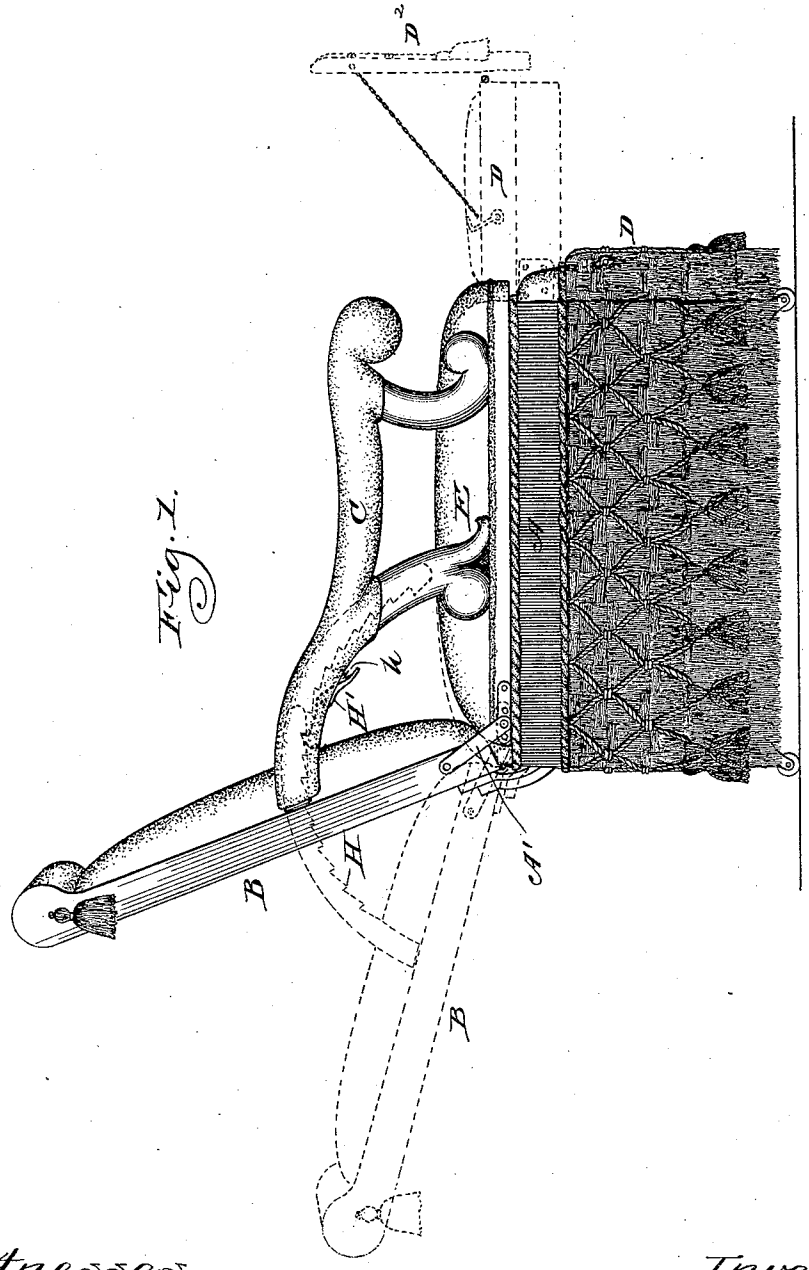


Fig. 1.

Witnesses,
D. F. Mann,
Frederick P. Goodwin

Inventor,
Carl C. Lockstaedt
By Offield & Towle
Att'ys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. C. LOCKSTAEDT.

FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 454,912. Patented June 30, 1891.

Fig. 2.

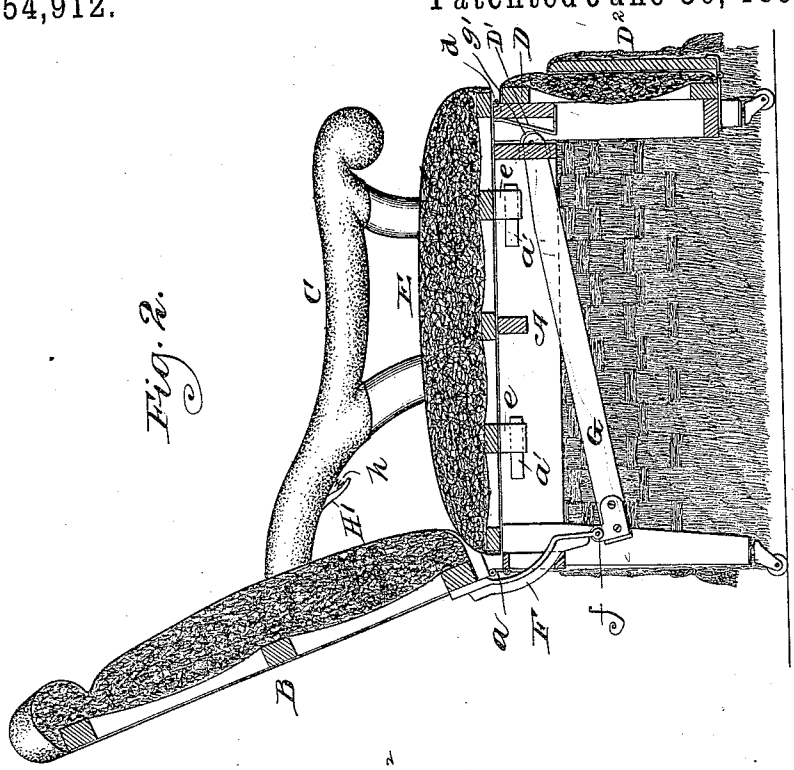
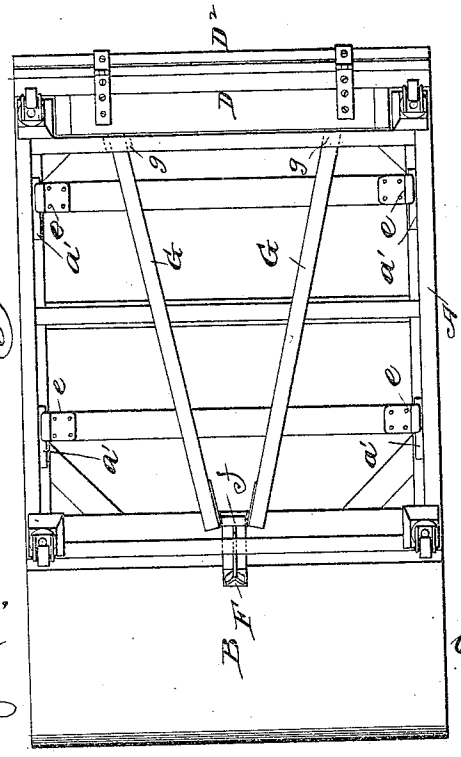


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
L. S. Mann,
Fredenck f Goodwin

Inventor,
Carl C. Lockstaedt
By Offield & Towle
Atty's.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL CONRAD LOCKSTAEDT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE UNIVERSAL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,912, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed September 12, 1890. Serial No. 364,729. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL CONRAD LOCKSTAEDT, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Chicago, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the operative mechanism of chairs and like articles of furniture having an extensible foot-rest and a back which may be inclined to various positions.

In carrying out my invention I construct the seat in such manner that it is adapted to slide on the seat-frame and hinge the back to the seat-frame. A pair of short arms or levers also pivotally connect the back with the sliding seat. A foot-rest is hinged to the front side of the seat-frame, and a link is rigidly secured to the lower edge of the back and is projected beneath the seat-frame, where it is pivotally connected with a lever or levers whose forward ends project through guide slots or ways in the front of the seat-frame, and are adapted to engage cam-surfaces or inclines on the foot-rest in order to elevate the latter as the back is lowered. The foot-rest may be constructed of two hinged members, the outer one of which folds upon the inner and may be manipulated by hand.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the chair, the full lines showing the normal position and the dotted lines the extended position of the parts. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation with the movable parts in the normal position; and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view.

In the drawings, A indicates the seat-frame, B the back, D the foot-rest, and E the seat, of a reclining-chair embodying my invention; but it will be understood that the same operating devices may be applied to a settee, car-seat, rocking-chair, or other article of furniture. The back is hinged to the seat-frame A, as at *a*, and the short arms A′ are pivotally connected to the back B and to the seat E. The latter slides freely on the seat-frame, and in order to hold it upon the frame the shackles *e* project from the lower side of the seat and engage the fixed blocks *a′* on the seat-frame.

F is a link whose upper end is rigidly connected with the lower rear side of the back, and whose lower end is pivoted, as at *f*, to the levers G, which diverge from each other and are passed through apertures in the front rail of the seat-frame, as shown by the dotted lines *g* in Fig. 3, and whose forward ends bear the anti-friction rollers *g′*.

The foot-rest D is hinged to the front of the seat-frame, as shown at *d*, and on its rear side it bears the cams or inclines D′.

D″ is a folding extension of the foot-rest, which may be manipulated by hand, and which is hinged to the foot-rest D.

In order to lock the back and foot-rest in any desired position, I employ the segmental racks H, which are rigidly connected with the back, and whose forward ends slide freely in recesses or ways formed in the arms C.

H′ is a locking-pawl, which is pivoted on the arm C and normally held in engagement with the teeth of the rack H by the spring *h*.

In operation, supposing the parts to be in the normal position, if it be desired to lower the back, the latter is unlocked by compressing the spring *h* to disengage the locking-dog. The back is then free to fall or be forced downwardly, during which movement the arms A′ will draw the seat E backward slightly, and at the same time the link F will lift the rear ends of the levers G and thrust them forward, bringing the anti-friction rollers *g′* in contact with the cams D′, thus elevating the foot-rest D to the position shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, whereupon the folding member D″ may be turned up by hand. The levers G support the foot-rest in the extended position. It will be observed by reference to Fig. 2 that when the back is in the upright position the seat is projected forward over the edge of the foot-rest, which prevents its being thrown up until the seat is withdrawn by the lowering of the back.

I claim—

1. The combination, with an article of furniture having a seat-frame, an adjustable back, and an extensible foot-rest hinged to the seat-frame, of a sliding seat connected to the back by a link or links and adapted, when the back is in substantially an upright position, to project over the edge of the foot-rest,

whereby to lock it against extension, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with an article of furniture having a seat-frame, an adjustable back, and an extensible foot-rest hinged to the seat-frame, of a sliding seat connected to the back by a link or links and adapted, when the back is in substantially an upright position, to project over the edge of the foot-rest, whereby to lock it against extension, and a link secured with the back and pivotally connected with levers having a sliding bearing in the seat-frame and adapted to project beneath the foot-rest, whereby to extend it and support it in the extended position, substantially as described.

CARL CONRAD LOCKSTAEDT.

Witnesses:
FREDERICK C. GOODWIN,
N. M. BOND.