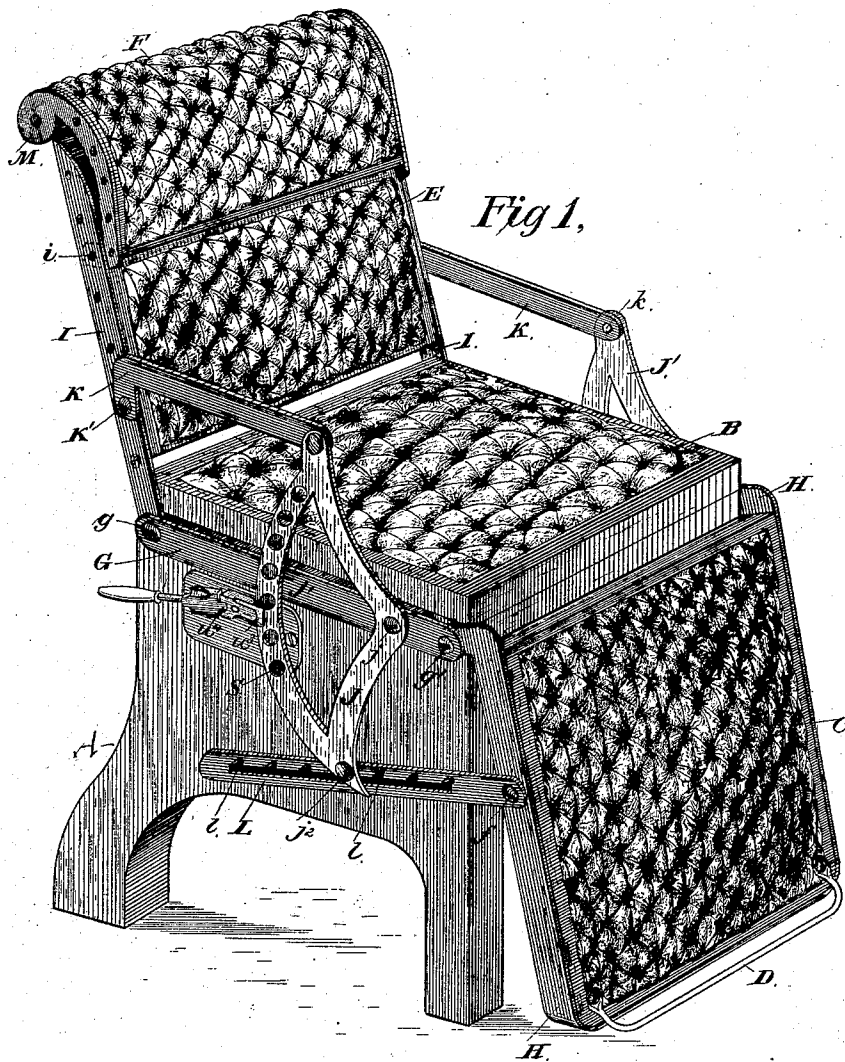


A. C. YENGLING.
Reclining Chair.

No. 242,733.

Patented June 7, 1881.



Attest:

Geo. T. Smallwood Jr.
Walter Allen

Inventor:

Arthur C. Yingling
By Knight Bros
Attys

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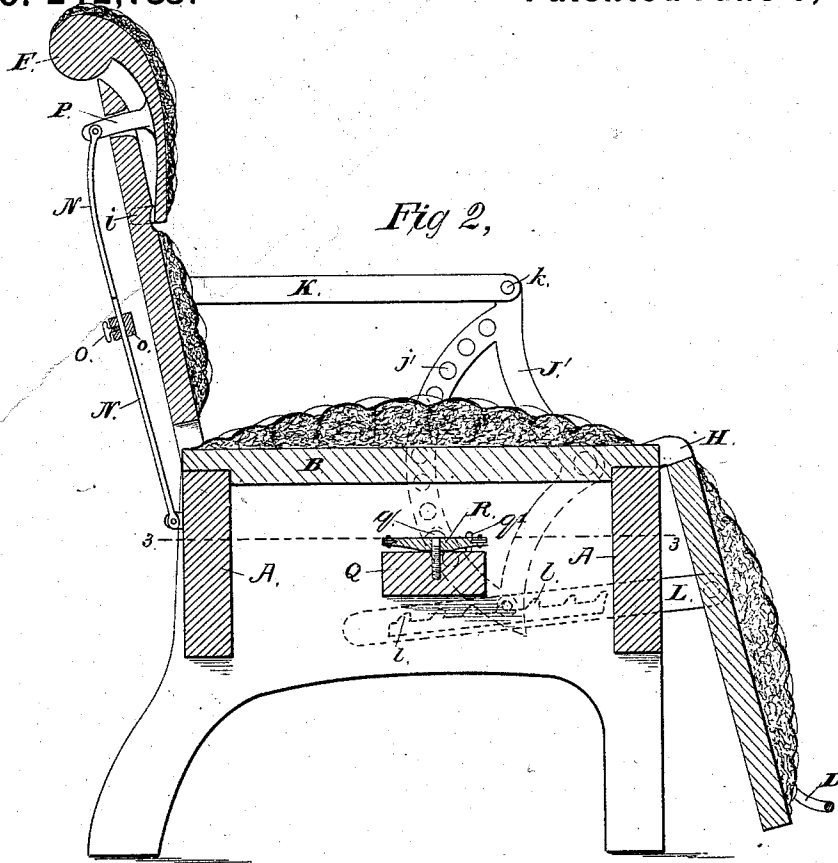


Fig 3,

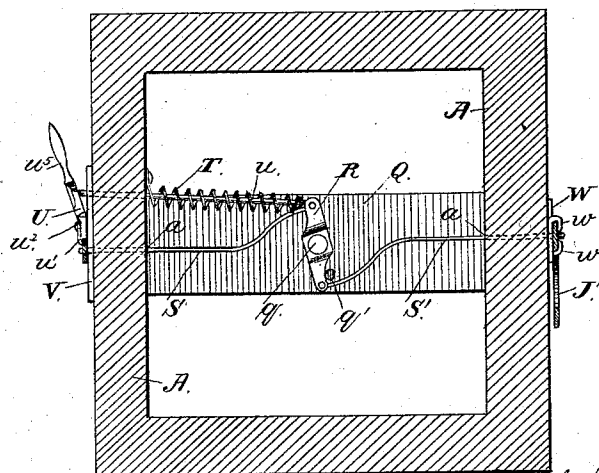
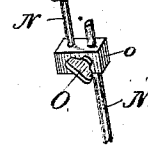


Fig 4,



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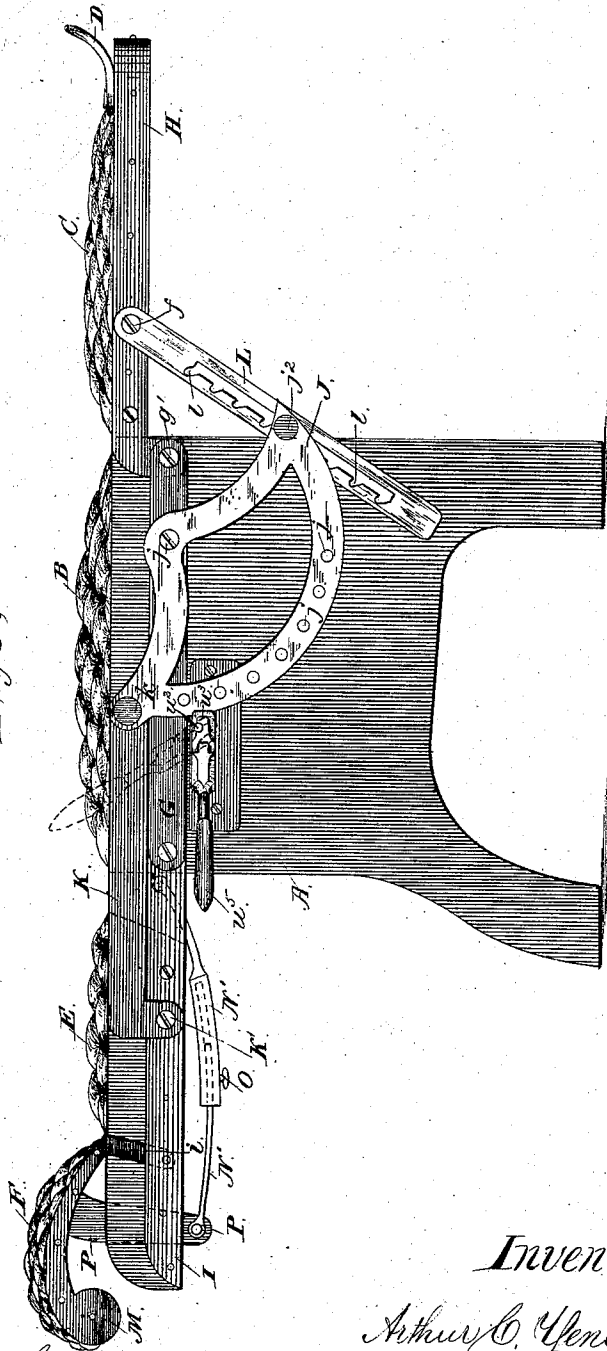
Arthur C. Yingling
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Fig 5,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR C. YENGLING, OF SALEM, OHIO.

RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,733, dated June 7, 1881.

Application filed February 24, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR C. YENGLING, M. D., a citizen of the United States, residing at Salem, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented Improvements in Reclining-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to those surgical, invalid, dental, or barber chairs which are adapted to assume either an upright, reclining, or horizontal position.

The object of the invention is to provide a reclining-chair in which provision is made for varying positions of the component parts thereof to enable the occupant to place himself in position from a sitting to a recumbent position, and which is designed to be used by invalids, by physicians as an operating chair or lounge, and by dentists and barbers.

My improvement consists, first, in the combination, with perforated segments, of spring-actuated bolts and a lever hinged to a pivoted block, whereby such segments are locked and released by the action of the lever and bolts and clamped by the pivoted block, substantially as hereinafter set forth.

My improvement consists, further, in a hinged and pivoted cam-lever constructed with a lip, and adapted to be used in operating the sliding lock-bolts, as a guide for the segment, and as a brake to the segment, to prevent the chair-back from falling too fast when the weight of the body is placed upon it.

My improvement consists, further, in combining with a hinged head-rest rods or tubes attached to the body of the chair for the purpose of raising the head-rest automatically as the back approaches a recumbent position.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved chair. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, showing mode of connecting head-rest rods. Fig. 5 is a side view, showing the parts adjusted so as to constitute a lounge.

The chair is constructed with a firm support, A, seat B, leg-rest C, foot-rail D, back

E, and head-rest F. On each side of the support are side plates, G G, secured by bolts $g g' g'$, which form pivots for the leg-rest frame H and back-frame I respectively.

J J' are segment-plates fulcrumed to the plates G G by studs $j j$, and K K are arms hinged to the upper ends of the segments by studs $k k$, and to the back-frame I by studs $k' k'$. The segments are constructed with holes or depressions $j' j'$, and are provided at their lower ends with pintles $j^2 j^2$, which engage in recesses $l l$ of and support slotted plates L L, hinged to the leg-rest frame H by means of studs $f f$.

M M are the side frames of the head-rest, hinged to lugs or ears $i i$, and raised or lowered by means of rods N N, Figs. 2 and 4, or telescopic tubes N' N', Fig. 5, one of said tubes being pivoted at one end to an arm, P, projecting from the rear side of the head-rest, its other end being secured in a block, o , while the other tube is pivoted at its lower end to the support or chair-frame A, its upper end passing up through a hole in the block o , with capability of being secured at any height by means of the set-screw O, thereby affording a means for regulating the angle at which the head-rest shall rest. The adjustment of the head-rest may be effected either before or after the chair-back is lowered. By simply loosening the screw O before the back is lowered the block o will, during the lowering of the back, slide down the lower tube, N, and thereby leave the head-rest in the same position it assumed while the chair-back was in its upright position. The descent of the lower rod or tube, N, may be stopped at any time by simply tightening the screw O, thus leaving the lower rod free to operate on the head-rest to push it forward; or, by lowering the back while the lower rod is held rigid, and then loosening the screw O, the angle at which the head-rest shall remain can easily be regulated by pushing the upper rod and its attached block o along the lower rod. This arrangement of devices, it will be readily seen, admits of the easy regulation of the position of the head-rest; any desired inclination may readily be imparted to it at any time by simply loosening the screw O and sliding the block o along the lower tube—a much more effective arrangement than where

the head-rest is supported upon jointed rods or bars without capability of being shortened or lengthened and rigidly clamped by screw. Where the head-rest is supported by one entire rod or by a series of jointed rods the nice and rigid adjustment of the head-rest obtainable by my device cannot be secured.

Beneath the seat is a cross-piece, Q, on which is pivoted, by a bolt, q, a cross-bar, R, having hinged to each end bolts S S', which pass through suitable openings a a in the support A to permit them to engage with the holes or depressions j' j' in the segments J J'. The bolts are inserted by means of a spring, T, adapted to draw the cross-bar R so as to force the bolts outward. The bolts are limited in their outward movement by the cross-bar coming in contact with a stop-pin, q'. The bolts are retracted by means of a hinged and pivoted cam-lever, U, mounted on a plate, V, adapted to press in a push-rod, u, connected to one end of the cross-bar. The lever U has its cam portion u' pivoted at u², so as to permit it to turn and be pressed against the segment and thus form a brake thereto, while its lip u³ forms a guide to the segment. u⁴ is the hinge which permits the handle portion u⁵ to be pressed sidewise against the push-pin. On the opposite side of the support A is a plate, W, having lips w w, and adapted to form a guide and support for the locking-bolt S' and segment J'.

For forcing the bolts outward any kind of spring may be used of any suitable construction. It may be connected with cross-bar, lever-rod, or lock-bolts, which would obtain the same results.

In Fig. 5 I represent, in dotted lines, the po-

sition of the cam-lever when it is desired to remove or apply the segment.

When the back is in its lowest position it is supported by the arms which rest upon the side plates.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In combination with the perforated segments J J', the spring-actuated bolts S S', and the lever U, hinged to the pivoted block, whereby the segments are locked and released by the action of said hinged lever and bolts, and clamped by said pivoted block, as set forth.

2. In combination with the perforated segments and the hinged lever U, the pivoted block having cam and lip u² u³, serving as a guide, clamp, and brake for the segments, as set forth.

3. In combination with the back, seat, arms, and foot-rest, the pivoted segments and the pivoted cam-lever, acting as a brake for said segments, as set forth.

4. The combination, with the frame A and tilting back I, of the head-rest F, hinged at its lower end to the lugs or ears i i, arm P, projecting from the rear of said head-rest, rods N N, block o, and set-screw O, one of said rods being pivoted at its upper end to said arm P, while its lower end is rigidly attached to the block o, the other rod being pivoted at one end to the base of the chair, while its other end passes through a hole in the block o, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ARTHUR C. YENGLING.

Witnesses:

THOMAS KENNETT,
PETER AMBLER.