

EDWARD DIETZ.

Improvement in Reclining-Chairs.

No. 114,777.

Patented May 16, 1871.

Fig. 1.

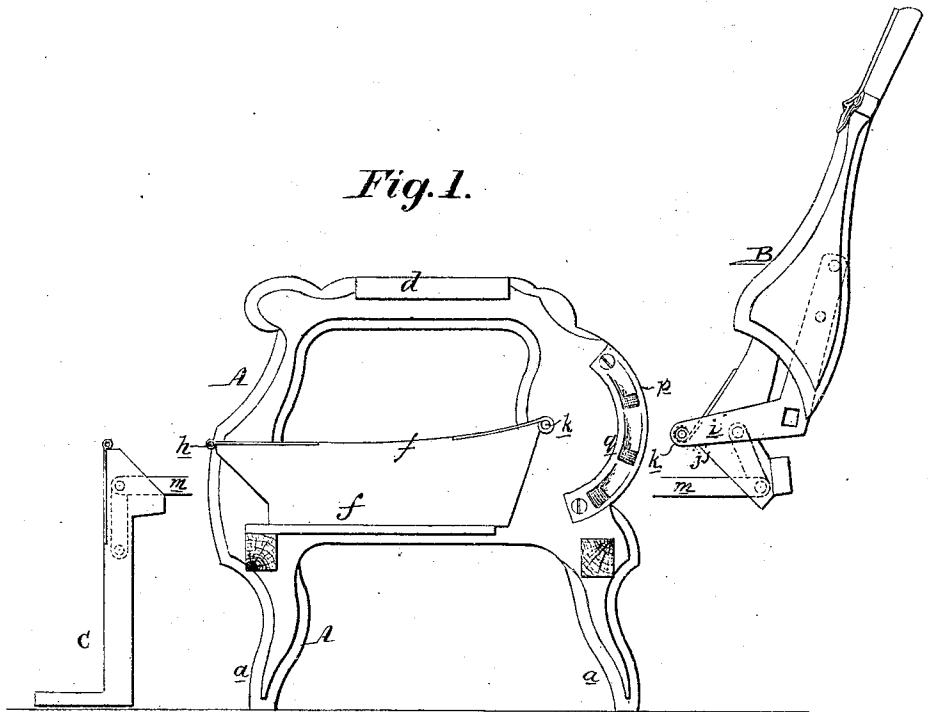
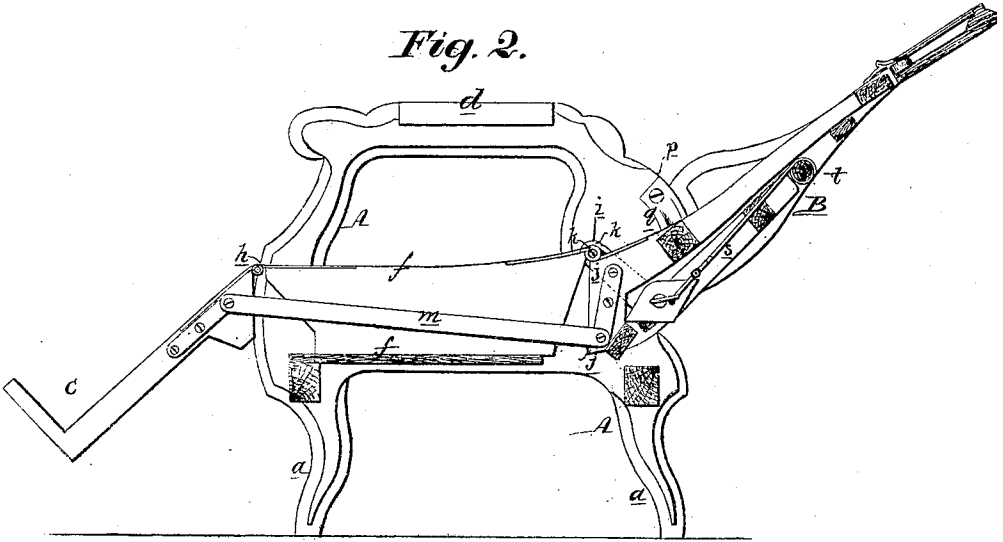


Fig. 2.



Witnesses { *Wm. A. Steel*
Thos. McIlwain

Edw. Dietz
by his Attor
Howson and Son

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Fig. 4.

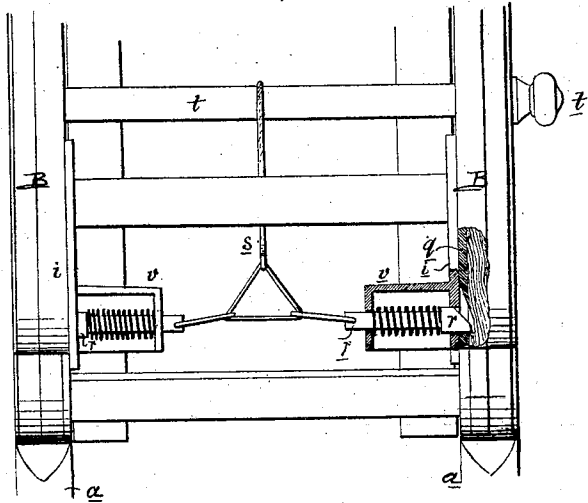


Fig. 6.

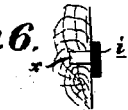


Fig. 5.

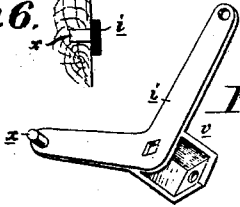
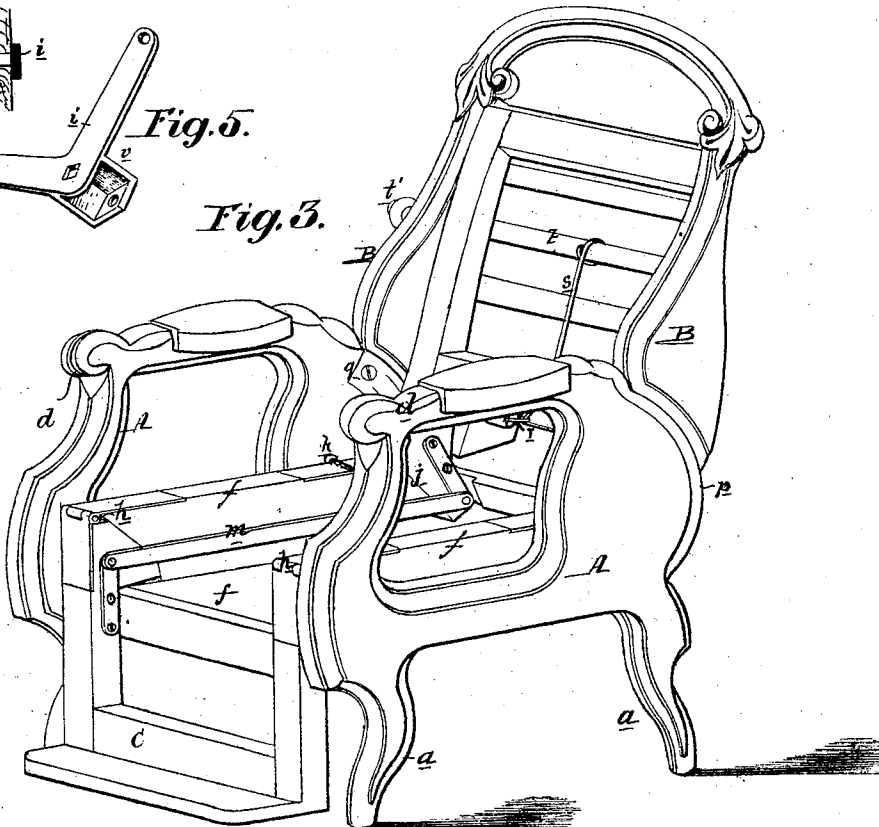


Fig. 3.



Witnesses { *Wm. A. Steel*
Thos. McIlwain

Edw. Dietz
by his attys
Harrison and Son

United States Patent Office.

EDWARD DIETZ, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 114,777, dated May 16, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN RECLINING CHAIRS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, EDWARD DIETZ, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Reclining Chair, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Object of the Invention.

My invention consists of a chair, the seat and arms of which are fixed, while the back and leg-rest are hinged to the said seat, or to the frame of the chair, or to both, and so connected together by rods that one shall be operated by the movement of the other, as fully described hereafter.

My invention also consists of certain other improvements, fully explained hereafter, in the construction of a chair.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1, sheet 1, is a side view, partly in section, of my improved reclining chair, showing the leg-rest and back detached from the frame;

Figure 2, a sectional view of the chair;

Figure 3, sheet 2, a perspective view;

Figure 4, a transverse section of the rear part of the chair, drawn to an enlarged scale; and

Figures 5 and 6, detached views of a portion of the chair.

General Description.

The chair consists of three main parts—the frame A, the back B, and leg or foot-rest C. (See fig. 1.)

The frame includes the legs *a*, the arms *d*, and the seat *f*, the arms and seat being permanently secured to the frame, as my invention does not relate to that class of chairs in which the arms or seat are arranged to move with the back and leg-rest.

The leg-rest is hinged to the frame, or rather to the seat, at the points *h*, and to the back are secured angle-plates *i* and arms *j*, the back being hinged to the frame, and also to the rear edge of the seat, by pins passing through the angle-plates at points *k* on a line with each other.

The hinged back and leg-rest are so connected together by rods *m* that when the back is lowered the leg-rest will be correspondingly raised, and *vice versa*, neither the seat nor the arms of the chair being affected by these movements.

Inasmuch as the seat and arms are stationary, and as the connecting-rods *m* pass beneath and are entirely covered by the said stationary seat, the liability of the dress of a person occupying the chair to become caught by the moving parts or to be soiled by the oil applied to the joints is prevented, while the operating devices being entirely concealed, the chair presents a more pleasing appearance.

The back is adapted to and is arranged to turn upon segments or curves, *p*, formed at the rear of the frame of the chair, and described from the points *k*.

This arrangement is similar to that shown in my patent of May 12, 1868, for a sofa; but instead of

notching the edges of the segments, and adapting spring catches to the same for the purpose of retaining the back at various degrees of inclination, as described in my said patent, I secure to the inside of the frame, adjacent to each segment, a curved and notched plate, *q*, to which is adapted a spring bolt, *r*, arranged to slide in a box-like projection, *v*, of one of the angle-plates *i* of the back. (See figs. 1, 4, and 5.)

These spring bolts are connected together, and arranged to be withdrawn simultaneously from the notched plates of the frame by a cord or cords, *o*, attached to a roller, *t*, hung transversely to the back, and provided at one end with a knob, *z*, by which it can be turned by the occupant of the chair.

The back cannot be lowered without withdrawing the bolts from the notched plates, but the ends of the said bolts are beveled upon one side, so as to permit the back to be raised to any desired extent without withdrawing them.

The above-described arrangement I have found to be more practicable and of greater strength than that described in my aforesaid patent.

It will be seen that the segmental plates, bolts, and operating devices are almost entirely concealed, thus avoiding the unsightly appearance presented by chairs in which such devices are exposed, while they also are protected from injury.

Although I prefer, for simplicity of construction and convenience in upholstering or finishing the chair, that the leg-rest and back should be hinged to the fixed seat, or to the latter and frame, they might in some instances be hinged to the frame only.

The angle-pieces *i*, before referred to, are to be cast with pins, *x*, adapted to sockets in the frame of the chair at the points *k*, and also with box-like projections, *v*, for the reception and retention of the spring bolts *r*. (See figs. 4, 5, and 6.)

Claims.

1. The combination of the side frames A A having fixed arms and an immovable seat, of a hinged back, B, a hinged leg-rest, C, and rods *m* extending beneath the seat and connecting the back and leg-rest, as set forth.

2. The bolts *r*, arranged within the back B, in combination with the curved ratchets arranged on the inner sides of the side frames, and with devices, substantially as described, for operating the bolts.

3. The combination, with the back B, of angle-irons, constructed with sockets for the bolts, and adapted to the back, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD DIETZ.

Witnesses:

WM. A. STEEL,
F. B. RICHARDS.