Oct. 16, 1934. G. GIBB 1,977,550

CHAIR

Filed Jan. 29, 1934

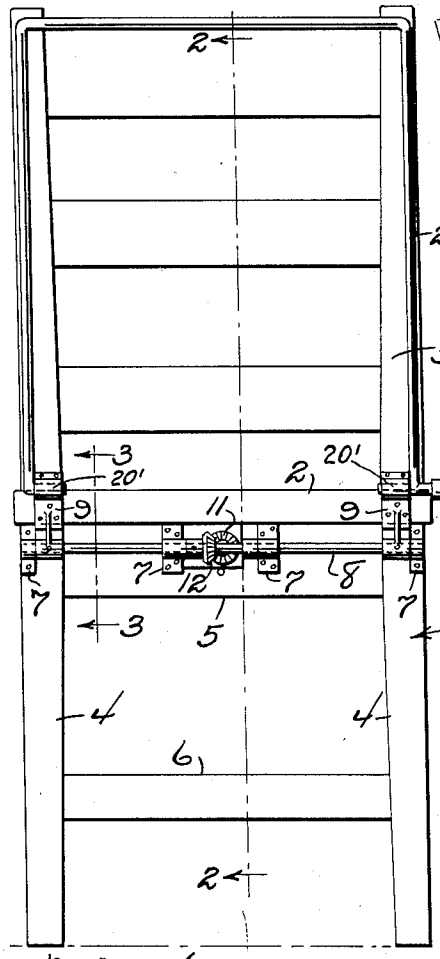


Fig. 1.

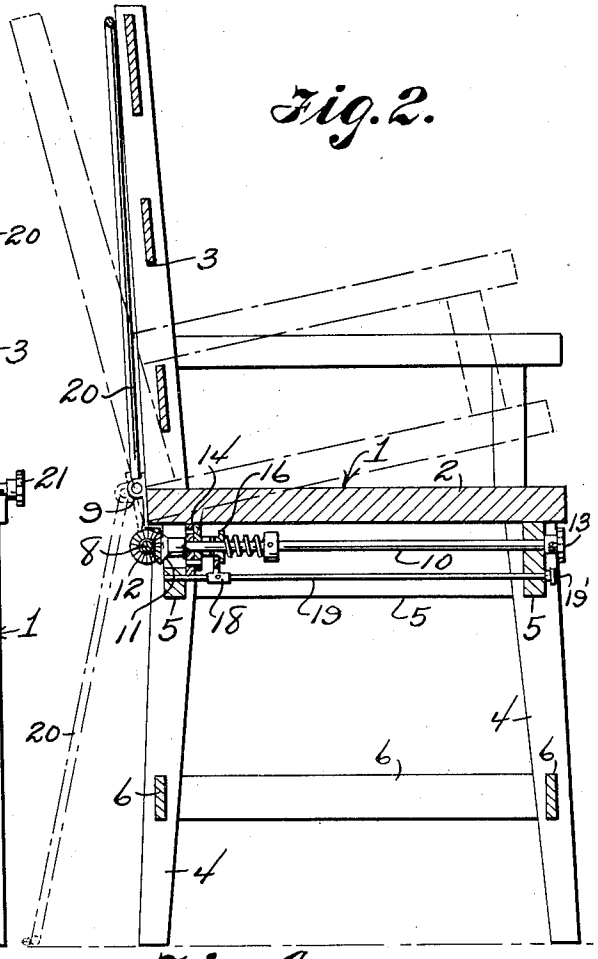


Fig. 2.

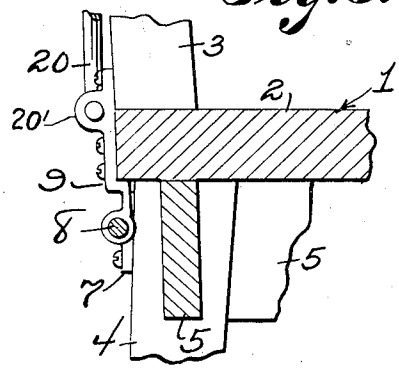


Fig. 3.

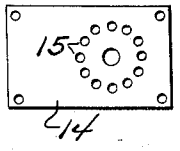


Fig. 4.

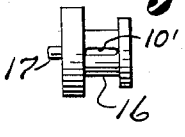


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

George Gibb INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans & Co.

ATTORNEY

Patented Oct. 16, 1934

1,977,550

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,977,550

CHAIR

George Gibb, Magic City, Tex.

Application January 29, 1934, Serial No. 708,891

2 Claims. (Cl. 155—116)

This invention relates to chairs similar in design to the straight chair now in use for many purposes and has for the primary object the provision of a device of the above stated character having means whereby the back and seat may be easily and quickly tilted to various inclinations from a straight chair forming position so as to suit the user and be retained in any of its adjusted positions against accidental displacement.

With these and other objects in view this invention consists in certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

For a complete understanding of my invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a rear elevation illustrating a chair constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a plan view illustrating a locking plate.

Figure 5 is a side elevation illustrating a locking collar used in conjunction with the locking plate.

Figure 6 is a detail view illustrating a fork of the operating means to the locking device.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates a chair consisting of integrally connected seat and back 2 and 3, respectively. Legs 4 are employed for supporting the back and seat and are connected by upper and lower braces 5 and 6, respectively. The upper braces 5 cooperate with the upper ends of the legs 4 in forming a frame structure on which the seat 2 rests when in a straight chair forming position.

Bearings 7 are secured to the rear legs adjacent their upper ends and have journaled therein a shaft 8 to which are secured brackets 9 and the latter are suitably secured to the rear edge of the seat 2 so that said seat is capable of hinging relative to the leg structure. An operating shaft 10 is journaled to the front and rear upper braces 5 and the rear end of said shaft 10 has secured thereto a gear 11 meshing with a gear 12 secured to the shaft 8. The forward end of the shaft 10 is equipped with a finger piece or knob 13 whereby a person occupying the chair may readily tilt the back and seat into various inclined positions, as suggested in dotted lines in Figure 2.

A locking plate 14 is secured to the rear upper brace 5 and is apertured to receive the shaft 10 and is also provided with a series of apertures 15 grouped annularly about the aperture which receives the shaft 10. A spring pressed collar 16 is slidably secured to the operating shaft 10 by a pin secured to said shaft and extending into a slot 10' of said collar and the latter carries a pin 17 adapted to enter any one of the apertures 15 for locking the back and seat in its adjusted position. The collar 16 is of the flange type to receive a fork 18 and the latter is secured to a slidably mounted shaft or rod 19 which parallels the operating shaft 10 and is provided with a finger piece 19' at its forward end. A person occupying the chair and desiring to release the same for adjustment pulls upon the shaft 19 so as to free the shaft 10 for rotation and by rotating the latter the back and seat will be caused to assume various adjusted positions.

A brace 20 of substantially U-shape is journaled to the back 3 adjacent the seat 2 by bearings 20' and is provided with a finger piece 21.

When the back and seat are adjusted into an inclined position, as shown in Figure 2, the brace 20 may be swung into engagement with the floor for balancing the chair. When not desiring to employ the brace 20 the latter may be positioned against the back 3, as shown in Figure 2. There is sufficient friction between the bearings 20' and the brace to maintain said brace against the back of the chair when so positioned.

A chair constructed in accordance with the foregoing may be manufactured at a comparatively low cost which will not greatly exceed the cost of manufacture of the ordinary straight chair and will have comfort and advantages not attainable in the straight type chair.

What I claim is:

1. A chair comprising a leg structure, an integrally connected seat and back supported by the leg structure, means whereby the seat and back may be adjusted to various inclinations with respect to the leg structure, and a brace carried by the seat for engagement with the floor to balance the back and seat when adjusted into an inclined position and swingable against the back when not in use.

2. A chair comprising a leg structure, an integrally connected back and seat supported by the leg structure, a shaft journaled to the leg structure, means connecting the shaft to the seat, a second shaft geared to the first shaft

and journaled to the leg structure for adjusting the back and seat into various inclined positions, a locking plate secured to the leg structure and apertured to receive the second shaft and provided with a series of openings, a locking collar slidably secured on the second shaft and normally urged by spring, means into engagement with the locking plate, a pin carried by said collar to enter any one of said openings, and an operating means connected to the collar for disengaging the pin from its respective opening.

GEORGE GIBB.