Sept. 7, 1954 B. STREZOFF 2,688,358

AUXILIARY BARBER'S CHAIR

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FIG. 1

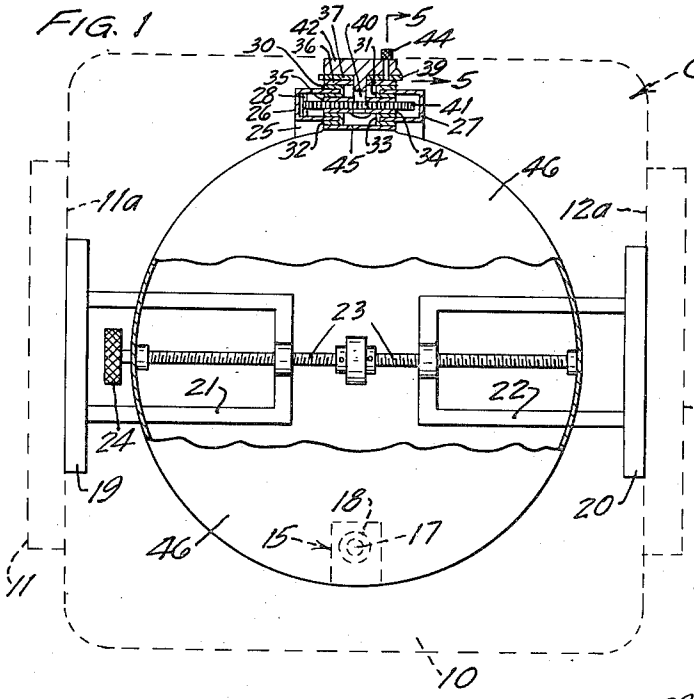


FIG. 3

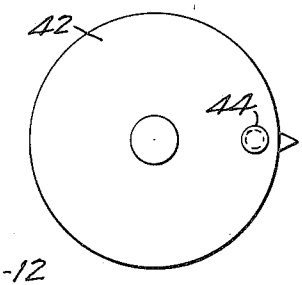


FIG. 4

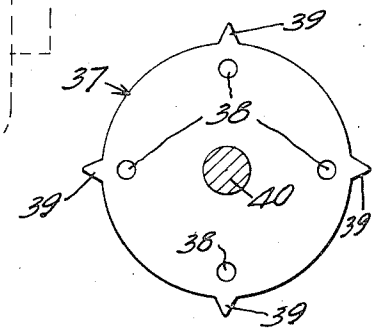


FIG. 2

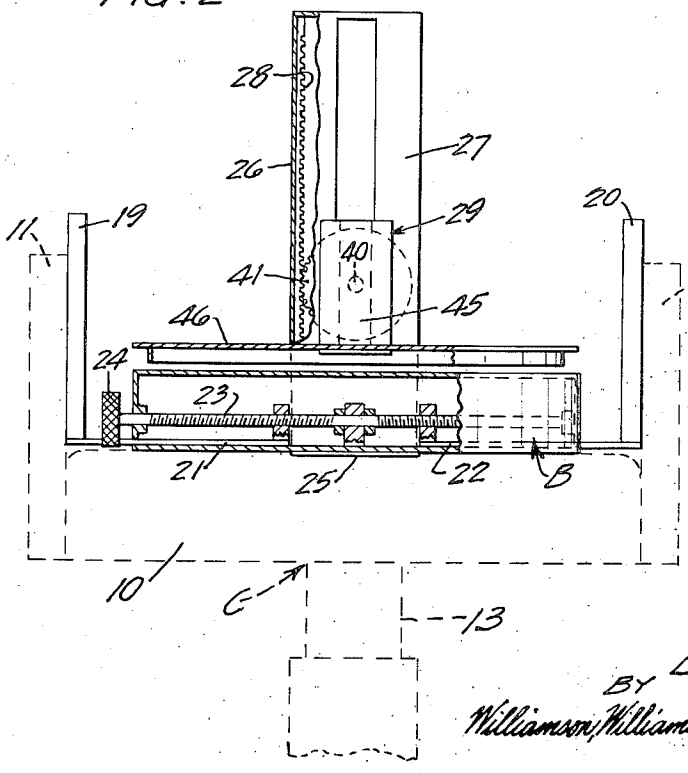
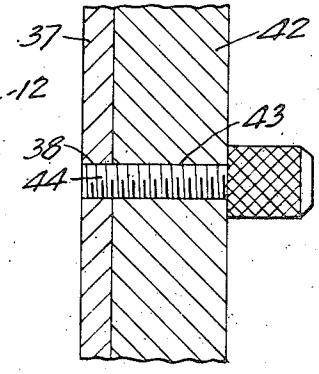


FIG. 5



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FIG. 6

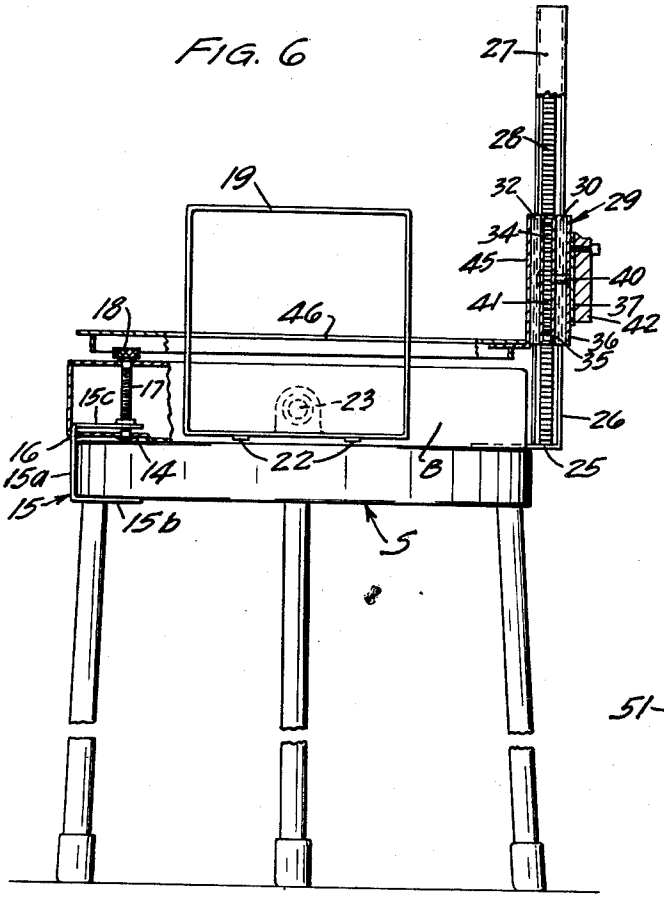


FIG. 7

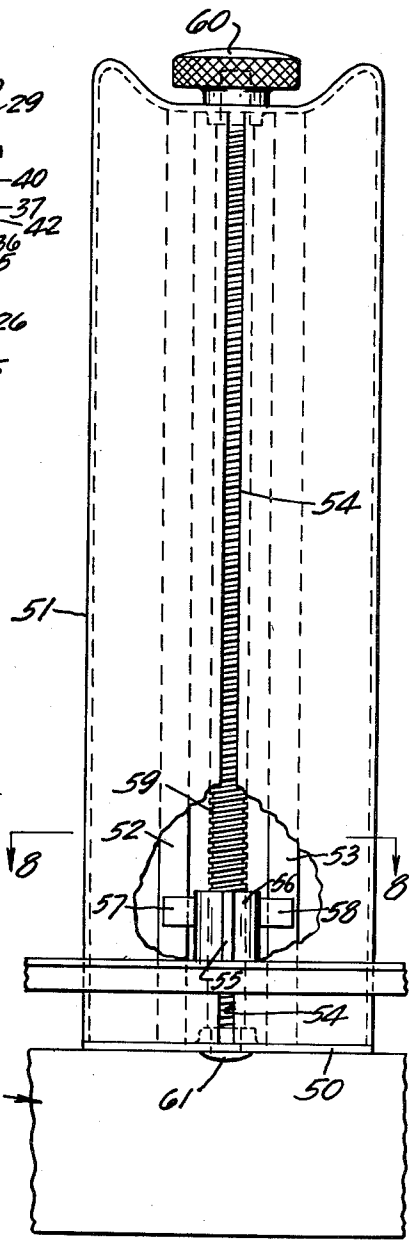
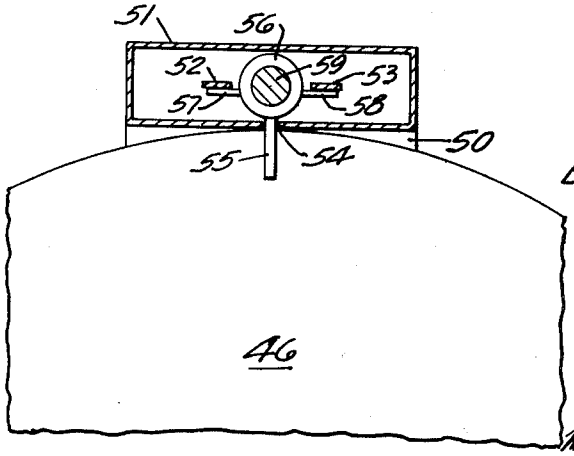


FIG. 8



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AUXILIARY BARBER'S CHAIR

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8 Claims. (Cl. 155—131)

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This invention relates to auxiliary barbers' chairs. More particularly, it relates to a novel type of auxiliary chair usable by a barber in cooperation with the conventional barber's chair to provide a more satisfactory support for children while cutting their hair.

Most auxiliary devices for use in conjunction with a conventional barber's chair to provide a support for children while the barber cuts the hair, are unsatisfactory because the upright back portion of the conventional barber's chair is constantly in the way of the barbers' arms while he is performing the hair cutting operation. In addition, most of these devices tilt or tip easily so that an unsteady and unsatisfactory support is provided for the child. Also, these devices are generally crude and present an unpleasing appearance and in addition have no other use to which they may be put except in conjunction with the conventional barber's chair. My invention is directed toward eliminating at least some of these undesirable attributes.

A general object of my invention is to provide a novel and improved auxiliary barber's chair of cheap and simple construction.

A more specific object is to provide a barber's chair constructed to be easily operable by the barber and to provide a means for supporting the child in a manner such that the back portion of the conventional barber's chair will be out of the way so as not to hinder the barber during the hair cutting operations.

Another object is to provide an auxiliary barber's chair which can be quickly and easily positively secured to a conventional barber's chair so as to hold the auxiliary chair in rigid position to preclude tipping or tilting of the same.

Another object is to provide an auxiliary barber's chair which may be utilized in conjunction with a conventional household stool in addition to being usable in conjunction with a conventional barber's chair.

Another object is to provide an auxiliary barber's chair which when used in conjunction with a conventional household stool may provide a highly satisfactory substitute for a barber's chair within the home.

Another object is to provide an auxiliary barber's chair which may be, if desired, attached to a barber's stool so as to permit the barber to raise and lower himself while cutting adult's hair in the conventional barber's chair.

These and other objects and advantages of my invention will more fully appear from the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference characters refer to the same or similar parts throughout the several views, and in which:

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Fig. 1 is a plan view of one embodiment of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the same with portions thereof broken away to show the interior and shown positioned upon the seat of a conventional barber's chair, the latter being shown in broken lines;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the outside plate or disc of the adjustable control mechanism at the rear of my auxiliary barber's chair;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the plate or disc immediately forward of the disc shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view shown taken along line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of my invention with portions thereof broken away to show the interior thereof, the auxiliary barber's chair being shown mounted upon a conventional family stool;

Fig. 7 is a rear elevational view of a modified adjustable control mechanism which may be utilized in conjunction with the remainder of my invention; and

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

One embodiment of my invention may include, as shown in Figs. 1–6, a base member indicated generally as B adapted to be placed upon and supported upon the upper surface of a seat 10 of a conventional barber's chair indicated generally as C. As shown in Fig. 1, the barber's chair has the conventional opposed side arms 11 and 12 and is elevated and lowered by a conventional hydraulic mechanism shown partially in Fig. 2 and indicated as 13. The bottom surface of the base member B has a recess as at 14 formed therein adjacent the forward and peripheral portions thereof. A U-shaped clamp member 15 extends through a slot 16 formed in the bottom surface of the recessed portion of the undersurface of the base member B and has its base 15*a* and one leg 15*b* extending downwardly from the base member B. The other leg 15*c* of the U-shaped clamp member is pierced by a vertically extending externally threaded screw 17 which is journaled in the upper and lower surfaces of the base member and which has a knurled knob 18 at its upper end. The portions of the leg 15*c* through which the screw 17 extends are internally threaded to cooperate with the threads of the screw 17 so that the U-shaped clamp member 15 is threadedly engaged and driven through rotation of the

screw 17 about its longitudinal axis. By rotation of the knob 18, the U-shaped clamp member may be raised or lowered as desired relative to the base member B. When the clamp member 15 is raised to its highest position it will be noted that the lower surface of the leg 15b extends in the same plane as the general plane of the lower surface of the base member B.

Disposed at opposite sides of the base member B is a pair of opposed arms or arm rests 19 and 20. These arm rests 19 and 20 are slidable laterally relative to the base member B and extend upwardly therefrom as best shown in Fig. 6. Secured to the arm rest 19 is a U-shaped frame 21 and secured to the arm rest 20 is a correspondingly shaped U-shaped frame 22. As best shown in Fig. 1, these frames 21 and 22 extend inwardly from the arm rests 19 and 20 toward each other and are connected by a transversely extending externally threaded shank 23. The transversely extending shank 23, as best shown in Fig. 1, extends through the bases of the U-shaped frames 21 and 22 and are in threaded engagement therewith so that rotation of the shank 23 about its longitudinal axis will cause the U-shaped frames 21 and 22 to move toward or away from each other, depending upon the direction of rotation. This, of course, is caused by the one end portion of the shank 23 being threaded in a direction opposite to the other end portion thereof. Each end of the shank 23 is journaled on the base member B as best shown in Fig. 1. A knurled knob 24 is provided to facilitate rotation of the shank 23 about its longitudinal axis. Rotation in one direction of this knob will cause the arm rests 19 and 20 to extend laterally so as to engage the inner surfaces 11a and 12a of the arm rests 11 and 12 of the conventional barber's chair C. By turning the knob 24 sufficiently, the arm rests 19 and 20 will firmly engage the inner surfaces of the arms 11 and 12 of the conventional barber's chair C and thereby firmly secure the base member B to the conventional barber's chair in a manner so as to positively preclude tipping of the same.

Mounted upon the base member B at the rearward portion thereof and extending horizontally and rearwardly therefrom is a plate member 25. Rigidly secured to this plate member and extending upwardly therefrom is a pair of relatively large channel members 26 and 27. The channel member 26 has a vertically extending gear rack 28 secured to its inner surface. A box-like member 29 is provided to ride upwardly and downwardly between the channels 26 and 27 and in engagement therewith. This box-like member 29 is open at its upper and lower ends and is comprised of four relatively small U-shaped channel members 30, 31 and 32, 33. It will be noted that the channel member 30 extends in an opposite direction to the channel member 31 and that the channel member 32 extends in an opposite direction to the channel member 33, and that each of these channels engages one leg of the larger channel members 26 and 27. The channel members 30 and 31 are secured together at their upper and lower ends by cross bars as are the channel members 32 and 33 in order to complete the box-like structure 29.

A plate member 34 is fixedly secured to the inner legs of the channel members 32 and 33. A second plate member 35 is fixedly secured to the inner legs of the channel members 30 and 31. A third plate member 36 is fixedly secured to the outer legs of the channel members 30 and 31. Fixedly secured to the outer surface of the plate member 36 is a metal disc 37 which is constructed as shown in Fig. 4 to have a plurality of internally threaded holes 38 formed therein at opposed and regular positions. Indicating prongs 39 extend outwardly from positions opposite each of these holes.

Rotatably mounted upon and extending through the two plates 34 and 35 is a shaft 40. This shaft carries a gear 41 in fixed relation thereto so as to cause the gear to rotate with the shaft. The gear 41 is of sufficient size and pitch to cooperate with the gear teeth of the gear rack 28 during its rotation. The shaft 40 extends outwardly through the disc 37 and terminates in a relatively large head member 42. This head member has an internally threaded opening 43 formed therethrough and positioned so that a threaded lock pin 44 will, when threaded to extend through the head member 42, engage the threads of the openings 38 so as to lock the head member 42 to the disc 37 at that position.

Fixedly secured to the outer legs of the channels 32 and 33 is a metal plate 45 which in turn is rigidly secured to a seat member 46. The seat member 46 is disposed horizontally as best shown in Fig. 6 and extends forwardly from the plate 45 and is disposed above the base member B. This seat member 46 can move vertically relative to the base member B and its movement is controlled through the adjustable control mechanism comprised of the aforedescribed channel members, the gear rack 28, the gear 41 and the means for rotating the latter.

Figs. 7 and 8 show a modified form of adjustable control mechanism which may be utilized in conjunction with the remainder of the invention to control the vertical movement of the seat member 46. This modified form may be comprised as shown of a horizontally extending plate 50 which is fixedly secured to the base member B and to an upstanding channel member 51. This channel member has a pair of spaced guide straps 52 and 53 extending upwardly therethrough as best shown in Figs. 7 and 8. A vertically extending slot 54 is formed in the forward wall of the channel member 51 and through this slot a vertically extending upright plate member 55 extends. The plate member 55 has the seat member 46 fixedly secured to one of its side edges and has an internally threaded member 56 fixedly secured to its other side edge as best shown in Fig. 8. The internally threaded member 56 has outwardly extending ears 57 and 58 which cooperate with the guide straps 52 and 53 to preclude rotation of the internally threaded member 56 in a horizontal plane. A vertically extending shank 59 which is externally threaded and in threaded and driving relation to the internally threaded member 56, extends through the member 56 and is provided with a knob 60 at its upper end to facilitate rotation of the shank about its longitudinal axis. The shank 59 is journaled at its lower end as at 61 in the plate 50.

In use, my auxiliary chair is placed upon the upper surface of the conventional barber's chair so that the base member B will rest thereupon. The knob 24 is then adjusted so as to cause the arm rests 19 and 20 to move laterally outwardly away from the seat member 46 and the base member B until they engage the inner surfaces 11a, 12a of the side arms 11 and 12 of the conventional barber's chair C. This will positively fix the base member B and the seat member 46 to the conventional barber's chair C. It is an easy matter

thereafter for the barber to turn the lock pin **44** so as to cause the same to move outwardly and disengage itself from the disc **37**. When the lock pin **44** is free of the disc **37**, the lock pin may be utilized as a crank to turn the head member **42** so as to cause the shaft **40** to rotate about its longitudinal axis and thereby drive the gear **41** which is in driving relation with the gear rack **28**. Rotation of the gear **41** will cause the seat member to raise or lower as desired. When cutting a child's hair, it is a simple matter for the barber to lower the conventional barber's chair to the lowest possible position and to then elevate the seat member **46** of the auxiliary chair to the desired height so that there will be no interference of the barbers' arms with the back of the conventional chair while the barber is performing the hair cutting operation. Through rotation of the head member **42** it is possible for the barber to adjust the elevation of the seat member **46** so that the head of the child will be at the desired level. When so used, the clamp member **15**, of course, is in retracted position so that the undersurface of the leg **15***b* will extend in the same plane as the general undersurface of the base member B.

When it is desired to utilize my auxiliary barber's chair with a conventional stool such as the stool S shown in Fig. 6, the knob **18** is merely turned until the leg **15***b* of the U-shaped clamp member **15** can slide beneath the seat of the stool and it is then tightened until the leg **15***b* will firmly engage the seat portion of that stool. This firmly secures the chair to a conventional stool which may be found in many homes and provides in effect a chair for a member of the family desiring to cut the hair of the other members of the family which simulates to a great extent and has all of the advantages of a conventional barber's chair.

It is obvious that if desired the adjustable control mechanism shown in Figs. 7 and 8 may be utilized instead of the adjustable control mechanism shown in Figs. 1—6 in order to elevate or lower the seat member **46**. Turning of the knob **60** in the desired direction will cause the seat member **46** to raise or lower as desired and will provide the advantages outlined hereinabove similarly to the adjustable control mechanism shown in Figs. 1—6.

Thus it can be seen that I have provided a novel and improved auxiliary barber's chair which may be cheaply constructed and is simple in operation. When using my auxiliary barber's chair in conjunction with a conventional barber's chair, the barber is enabled to quickly and easily secure my chair to the barber's chair in a positive manner so as to hold the auxiliary chair rigidly to prevent tipping of the same. As a result, the barber need not fear that the child whose hair is being cut may tilt or tip the chair upon which he is sitting and be injured as a result thereof. There is no possible way in which the child may cause the chair upon which he is sitting to become disengaged from the larger conventional barber's chair.

In addition, my chair has the added advantage that the barber may lower the conventional barber's chair to such a low elevation that the back portion thereof will not be in the way of his arms during the hair cutting operation. The child may nevertheless be elevated through the use of my auxiliary chair to the desired elevation for convenient and relatively easy cutting of his hair. One of the severe strains upon a barber is the need for his constantly maintaining his arms at an elevated level and it is imperative that the head of hair being cut be positioned at the most comfortable level so as not to tire the barber unduly during the hair cutting operation. If a barber must, during a hair cutting operation, hold his arms so as to avoid the relatively large back of a conventional barber's chair, he will soon become unduly tired.

My auxiliary barber's chair has the added advantage that it may be used in the home in conjunction with a conventional household stool as a substitute for the conventional barber's chair in the barber shop. In other words, when my auxiliary barber's chair is attached to a conventional stool, it places for all practical purposes the advantages of a conventional barber's chair at the disposal of the home owner. The child may be elevated or lowered as desired relative to the stool and there is no possibility of the chair becoming detached from the stool in view of the fact that the clamp **15** positively holds the same affixed thereto.

My auxiliary barber's chair may also be utilized by the barber himself if he so desires by attaching the chair to a stool as shown in Fig. 6 and utilizing the same as a means for elevating or lowering himself while sitting upon the chair so as to enable him to cut his customer's hair while sitting.

It will, of course, be understood that various changes may be made in the form, details, arrangement and proportions of the various parts without departing from the scope of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member, a seat member disposed above said base member and movable vertically relative thereto, a pair of side arms connected to opposite sides of said base member and movable laterally relative thereto and relative to said seat, and mechanism for adjusting said side arms laterally toward and away from said base member and toward and away from each other whereby said side arms may be extended laterally to engage the inner surface of the side arms of a conventional barber's chair and thereby fixedly secure said base member and said seat to such a chair.

2. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member adapted to be placed upon the upper surface of the seat of a conventional barber's chair, a seat member disposed above said base member and being movable vertically relative thereto, a back member connected with said seat member and movable vertically therewith, and controllable adjustment mechanism connecting said back member with said base member for adjusting the height of said back member and said seat member relative to said base member.

3. The structure defined in claim 2, said controllable adjustment mechanism being comprised of a channel member fixedly secured to said base member, and gear mechanism extending between said channel member and said back portion and controlling the vertical movement of said back member and said seat member as desired.

4. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member adapted to be placed upon the seat of a conventional barber's chair between the arms thereof, a seat member disposed above said base member and being movable vertically relative thereto, a back member connected with said seat member and movable vertically there-

with, a pair of arm rests connected with said base member and extending upwardly therefrom and movable laterally relative thereto, mechanism for adjusting said side arms laterally toward and away from said seat member whereby said arm rests may be extended laterally to cause the same to engage the inner side surfaces of the side arms of a conventional barber's chair and thereby fixedly secure said seat to the conventional barber's chair, and controllable adjustment mechanism for adjusting the height of said back member and said seat member relative to said base member.

5. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member adapted to be placed upon and supported by the seat of a conventional barber's chair, a seat member disposed above said base member and being movable vertically relative thereto, a back fixedly connected with said seat member and movable vertically therewith, a channel member fixedly secured to said base member and extending vertically relative thereto and having gear structure fixedly secured therewithin, and rotatable gear mechanism connected to said back member for rotation relative thereto and extending into said channel member and cooperating with the gear mechanism thereof to controllably adjust the height of said back member.

6. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member adapted to be placed upon and supported by the seat of a conventional barber's chair, a seat member disposed above said base member and being movable vertically relative thereto, a pair of opposed arm rests slidably connected to said base member and movable laterally relative thereto and extending upwardly therefrom, a pair of U-shaped frame members one each of which is rigidly connected to one of said arm rests and extending horizontally toward the other therefrom, an externally threaded transversely extending shank extending through each of said U-shaped frame members and threadedly engaging the same, and means for facilitating turning of said shank about its longitudinal axis whereby said arm rests may be moved laterally toward or away from said seat member as desired.

7. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member adapted to be placed upon and supported by the seat of another chair, a seat member disposed above said base member and being movable vertically relative thereto, a back member fixedly connected with said seat member and movable vertically therewith, controllable adjustment mechanism connecting said back member with said base member for adjusting the height of said back member and said seat member relative to said base member, and clamp mechanism mounted on the peripheral portion of said base member and being movable downwardly from said peripheral portion from a retracted position to an extended position, the lower surface of said clamp member when in retracted position extending in the same plane as the bottom surface of said seat member.

8. In an auxiliary barber's chair, the combination of a base member adapted to be placed upon and supported by the seat of a conventional barber's chair, a seat member disposed above said base member and being movable vertically relative thereto, a back member rigidly connected to said seat member and movable vertically therewith, and controllable adjustment mechanism for adjusting the height of said back member and seat member relative to said base member, said adjustment mechanism including an internally threaded member rigidly connected to said back member, a vertically extending shank mounted on said base member for rotation about its longitudinal axis and extending through said internally threaded member in threaded and driving engagement therewith, and means for facilitating the manual rotation of said vertically extending shank about its longitudinal axis.

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