March 30, 1926. 1,579,130

W. MURRAY

REST CHAIR

Filed July 14, 1923

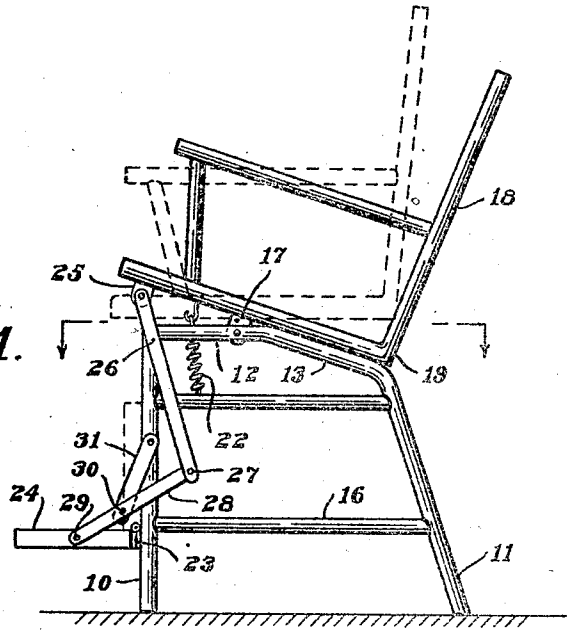


Fig. 1.

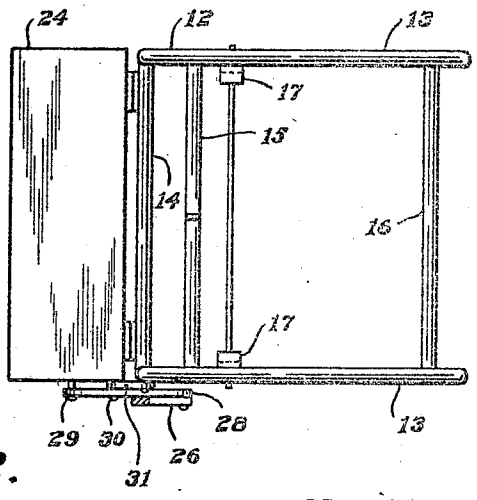


Fig. 2.

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WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MURRAY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

REST CHAIR.

Application filed July 14, 1923. Serial No. 651,554.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MURRAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rest Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a rest-chair, and the principal object is to produce a chair in which a person may tilt back without straining the chair structure and without danger of over-balancing.

Another object is to produce a device of this nature in which a foot-rest may be operated simultaneously with and actually by the tilting back of the upper portion of the chair.

Another object is to so construct the lower portion of the chair that the center of gravity may never be thrown so far back as to cause the chair to topple over backward.

Another object is to construct a device of this nature which shall be simple of construction, consisting of few parts, cheap to manufacture, easy to assemble, and highly efficient for the purpose for which it is designed.

With these and other objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts, the essential features of which are hereinafter fully described, are particularly pointed out in the appended claims, and are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved chair.

Figure 2 is a plan view below the line indicated by the arrows.

Like characters of reference refer to like parts in both views.

Referring to the drawing generally, it will be seen that the structure is preferably constructed of metallic tubing, as being most easily formed to the shapes and for the purposes set forth, although it is obvious that by simple changes, the chair could be made of wood or other suitable material, so long as the essential features of the top of the supporting structure is maintained.

Referring to the drawing in detail, 10 represents the front legs, and 11 the rear legs, the front legs being made substantially vertical while the rear legs are arranged at a considerable angle. This angularity of the rear legs gives the chair a much deeper base, and when the superstructure is tilted back, will prevent the throwing of the center of gravity so far back as to overbalance the chair. The upper end of each leg 10 is merged into or connected to a respective leg 11 by a rearwardly extending horizontal portion 12 and an oblique portion 13. Preferably, each front leg 10 and respective rear leg 11 with the connecting portions 12 and 13 are bent from a single length of tubing, although the several parts may be made separately and joined in any suitable manner if so desired. Preferably, the legs are joined together front and rear by cross-braces 14 and 15, while at a lower point a hoop 16 joins all the legs together, thereby stabilizing the structure, This structure so far described may be considered the base or supporting structure of the chair. Secured to the upper portion 12 and extending upwardly are brackets 17 which pivotally support the side frames 18 of the seat. These frames are preferably formed from a single piece of tubing bent upwardly at 19 to form the back of the chair, and secured together by suitable cross-braces. It will now be obvious that the flat portion 12 prevents the upper portion of the chair from pitching forward, while the oblique portion 13 limits the rearward tilting movement of the super-structure. A spring 22 tends constantly to keep the seat in a horizontal position.

Hingedly secured to the front of the chair and to the cross brace 14 as at 23 is a foot-rest 24 of any suitable construction so long as it is adapted to fold flat against the front of the chair as shown.

Secured to the underside of the seat is a bracket plate 25 to which is pivoted a link 26. Link 26 extends downwardly and has its lower end pivoted at 27 to one end of a lever 28, the other end of which is pivotally connected at 29 to the foot-rest 24. The lever 28 is itself pivoted at 30 to a brace bar 31 secured to one of the front legs 10, pivot 30 being arranged in axial alignment with the pivotal line of the hinges of foot-rest 24.

It will now be obvious that the operation is that as one leans back, the upper chair portion will tilt moving the foot-rest down,

and as one returns to normal position, the rest will be folded up out of the way. It will also be apparent that the above means accomplishes all of the objects primarily set forth.

While I have described what I deem to be the most desirable embodiment of my invention, it is obvious that many of the parts may be varied without in any way departing from the spirit of my invention, and I therefore do not limit myself to the exact details of construction herein shown nor to anything less than the whole of my invention limited only by the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A chair comprising a base including front and rear legs, cross braces for said legs, a seat portion pivoted intermediate its ends to said base, a foot rest hingedly secured to one of said cross braces and being disposed adjacent the lower portion of the front legs, a lever having one end pivoted to said foot rest, a bar pivoted at one end to one of said front legs and at its opposite end to said lever intermediate the ends thereof and a link pivoted to the opposite end of said lever and to the front end of said seat whereby the foot rest will be moved simultaneously with the movement of the pivoted seat.

2. A chair comprising front and rear legs, horizontal portions extending from the front legs and terminating in rearward oblique portions which merge into the rear legs, cross braces connecting the legs and horizontal portions, a seat pivoted to the horizontal portions adjacent the juncture thereof with the oblique portions, a foot rest hingedly secured to one of said cross braces and being disposed adjacent the lower portion of the front legs, a lever having one end pivoted to said foot rest, a bar pivoted at one end to one of said front legs and at its opposite end to said lever intermediate the ends thereof, a link pivoted to the opposite end of said lever and to the front end of said seat whereby the foot rest is swung into vertical inoperative position when the seat is resting upon the horizontal portions and into a horizontal operative position when the seat rests upon the oblique portions, and spring means for normally retaining said seat on said horizontal portions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM MURRAY.