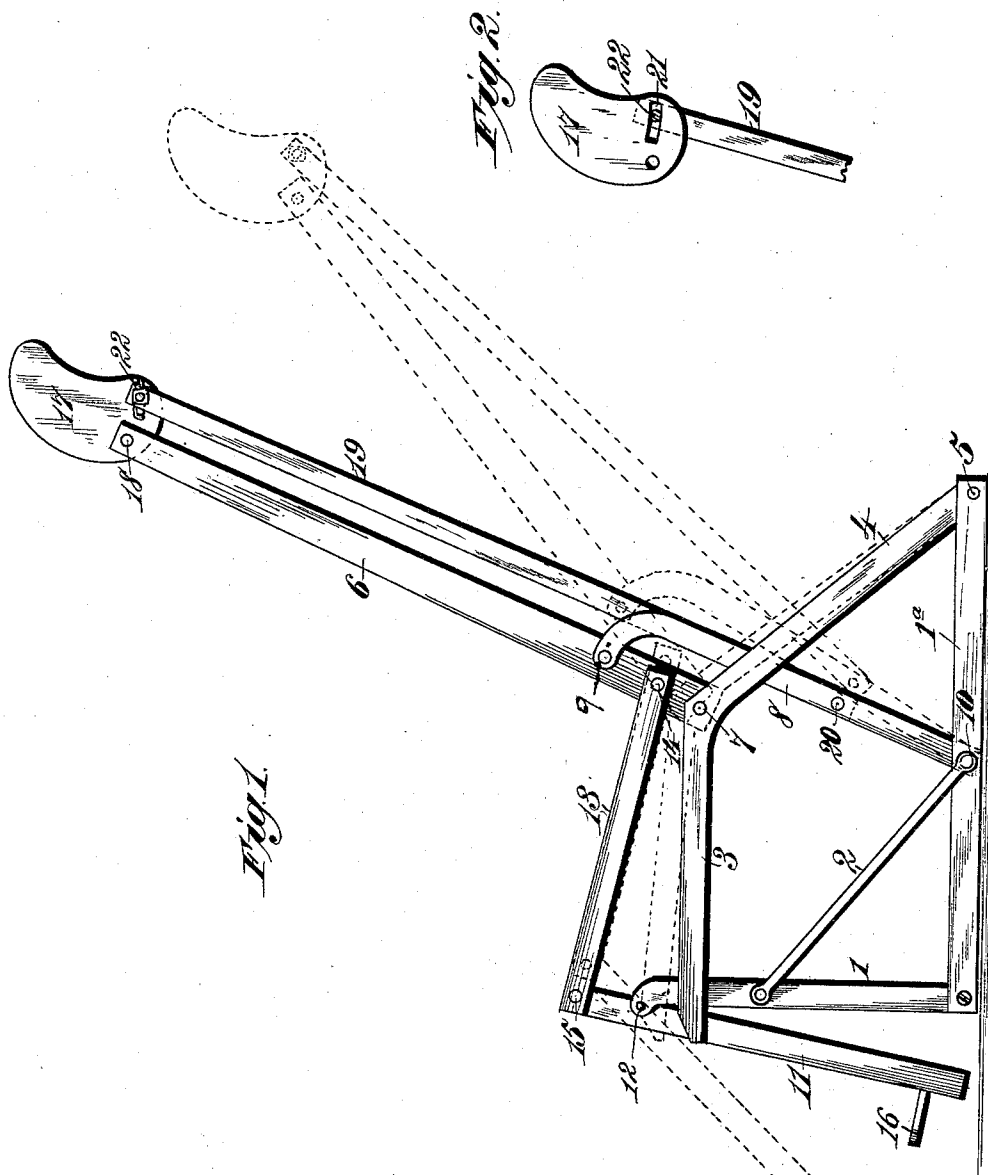


(No Model.)

H. O. MEIGS.
RECLINING CHAIR.

No. 469,357.

Patented Feb. 23, 1892.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,357, dated February 23, 1892.

Application filed January 8, 1891. Serial No. 377,158. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMON O. MEIGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Arkansas City, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reclining-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its objects to provide an improved reclining-chair particularly designed for railway-cars, but useful for other purposes, to provide novel means for supporting the seat and back frames, whereby the front side of the seat-frame rises more rapidly than the rear side as the back-frame is swung rearward, and to provide a novel head-rest support and adjusting connections for swinging the head-rest as the back-frame is moved forward and rearward.

To accomplish all these objects my invention consists in the features of construction and the combination or arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of the framework of the seat, the solid lines showing the position of the chair with the back raised into the position used for an ordinary chair and the dotted lines showing the position of the parts when the same is used for a reclining-chair; and Fig. 2 shows a detached view of the head-rest and a portion of the connecting rod or bar which operates the same.

Similar figures refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates a chair-frame, which comprises a stationary base-plate 1^a, and 2 represents a supporting-brace rigidly attached to the frame-work 1. This brace may be dispensed with in cases where the frame-work is made of sufficient strength without the brace.

3 represents the seat-frame, which is made integral with or is rigidly attached to the back-piece 4. This piece 4 is pivotally connected to the frame 1 at 5 and turns upon the pivot at 5 as the chair is changed from a reclining to an upright position, and vice versa.

6 represents the back, which is pivoted to the seat at 7.

8 is a pivoted support connected to the frame 1 at 10 by a pivot and to the back 6 at 9 by a pivot. This support 8 is what supports the seat 3, the back, and the parts connected thereto. The front end of the seat 3 has no connection to the frame and is raised and lowered by the turning of the back 6.

11 is a leg-rest provided with a foot-rest 16. The leg-rest 11 is pivotally connected near its upper end to the frame 1 by a pivot 12, and such leg-rest is extended above the pivot. A connecting rod or bar 13 is pivoted at one extremity to the upward extension of the leg-rest 11 at 15 and to the back 6 at 14, which point is placed above the pivotal point 7. The head-rest 17 is pivoted to the back-piece 6 at a point 18, upon which pivot it is adapted to turn.

19 is a connecting rod or bar pivoted to the head-rest 17 through a slot 21. The slot 21 allows for the adjustment of the pivot 22 toward and away from the pivotal point 18. The object of the slot is to allow the change of the pivot 22 so as to give the head-rest a greater or less incline, as may be required.

The connecting-rod 19 is pivoted to the connecting-rod 8 at a point 20. When the back 6 is pressed backward from the position shown by the solid lines to the position shown by the dotted lines, the lower end of the leg-rest 11 moves away from the frame, while the upper end of the leg-rest 11 is drawn backward by means of the rod or connecting-bar 13, while the front end of the seat 3 passes up toward the upper end of the leg-rest 11, thereby extending the leg-rest or that portion of the leg-rest which is used for that purpose. The connecting-bar 8 is moved backward and the connecting-bar 19 presses upward on the head-rest 17, inclining the same toward the front, as shown by the dotted lines. By reversing the action of the back-piece and moving the same forward the action is reversed and the whole assumes the position shown by the solid lines in Fig. 1.

In the drawings I have shown one end of the frame and connecting parts. In making a car-seat it will be understood that all these

parts are duplicated. The seat may be upholstered in any suitable manner and constructed of any suitable design; but in illustrating my invention I have shown the simple form in order to avoid confusion in showing designs which might be adopted in practical use. By constructing the seat-frame rigid, as shown by 3 and 4, and by connecting the same to the frame 1 by means of the rod or bar 8, pivoted at 10, the chair can be readily tilted either forward or backward by the occupant sitting in the same, for the reason that it practically tilts on the point 10, the same being placed beneath the seat, so as to enable the operator to tilt the seat with the least possible exertion.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim to have invented, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a stationary chair-frame having a pivot-pin, a seat-frame pivotally connected at its rear extremity to the chair-frame in rear of the said pivot-pin, a back-frame pivoted to the seat-frame between the front and rear ends of the latter, and an arm or rod having its lower end sustained by the said pivot-pin of the chair-frame and its upper end pivotally connected with the back-frame above the pivotal connection of the back-frame with the seat-frame and serving to support the back and seat frames in advance of the pivotal connection of the seat-frame with the stationary chair-frame, substantially as described.
2. The combination of a chair-frame having a stationary base-piece provided with a pivot-pin between its front and rear extremities, a seat-frame extended downward to and pivotally connected with the base-piece in rear of the said pivot-pin, a back-frame pivoted to the seat-frame between the front and rear ends thereof, and a swinging arm or rod having its lower extremity sustained by the said pivot-pin of the base-piece and its upper extremity pivoted to the back-frame at a point above the pivotal connection of such back-frame with the seat-frame, substantially as described.
3. The combination of a stationary chair-frame, a leg-rest pivoted to the chair-frame and extended upwardly beyond its pivotal connection, a seat-frame pivoted at its rear extremity to the stationary chair-frame, a back-frame pivoted to the seat-frame between the front and rear ends thereof, a connecting-rod pivoted to the upward extension of the leg-rest and to the back-frame above the pivotal connection thereof with the seat-frame, and a swinging arm or rod having its lower extremity pivoted to the chair-frame and its

upper extremity pivoted to the back-frame above the seat-frame, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a stationary chair-frame having a base-piece, a leg-rest pivoted to the upper portion of the chair-frame and extended upward beyond its pivotal connection, a seat-frame extended downward to and pivotally connected at its rear extremity with the base-piece, a back-frame pivoted to the seat-frame between the front and rear ends thereof, a connecting-rod pivoted to the upward extension of the leg-rest and to the back-frame, and an arm or rod having its lower extremity pivoted to the base-piece and its upper extremity pivoted to the back-frame above the pivotal connection thereof with the connecting-rod, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a stationary chair-frame, of a seat-frame pivoted at its rear extremity to the stationary chair-frame, a swinging back-frame pivoted to the seat-frame between the front and rear extremities thereof, an arm or rod having its lower extremity pivoted to the stationary chair-frame and its upper extremity pivoted to the back-frame, a head-rest pivoted to the upper end of the back-frame and projecting in rear of the latter, and a bar having its lower extremity pivoted to the said arm or rod and its upper extremity pivoted to the rearwardly-projecting part of the head-rest at one side of the pivot which connects the head-rest to the back-frame, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with a stationary chair-frame, of a seat-frame pivoted at its rear extremity to the chair-frame, a back-frame pivoted to the seat-frame between the front and rear extremities thereof, an arm or rod having its lower extremity pivoted to the chair-frame and its upper extremity pivoted to the back-frame above its pivotal connection with the seat-frame, a head-rest pivoted to the upper end of the back-frame, and a bar arranged in rear of the back-frame and having its lower extremity pivoted to the said arm or rod and its upper extremity connected with the head-rest in rear of the pivotal connection of the latter to the back-frame for swinging the head-rest on the back-frame as such back-frame is moved to raise and lower the front side of the seat-frame, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

HERMON O. MEIGS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

ARTHUR C. DENISON,
EDWARD TAGGART.