

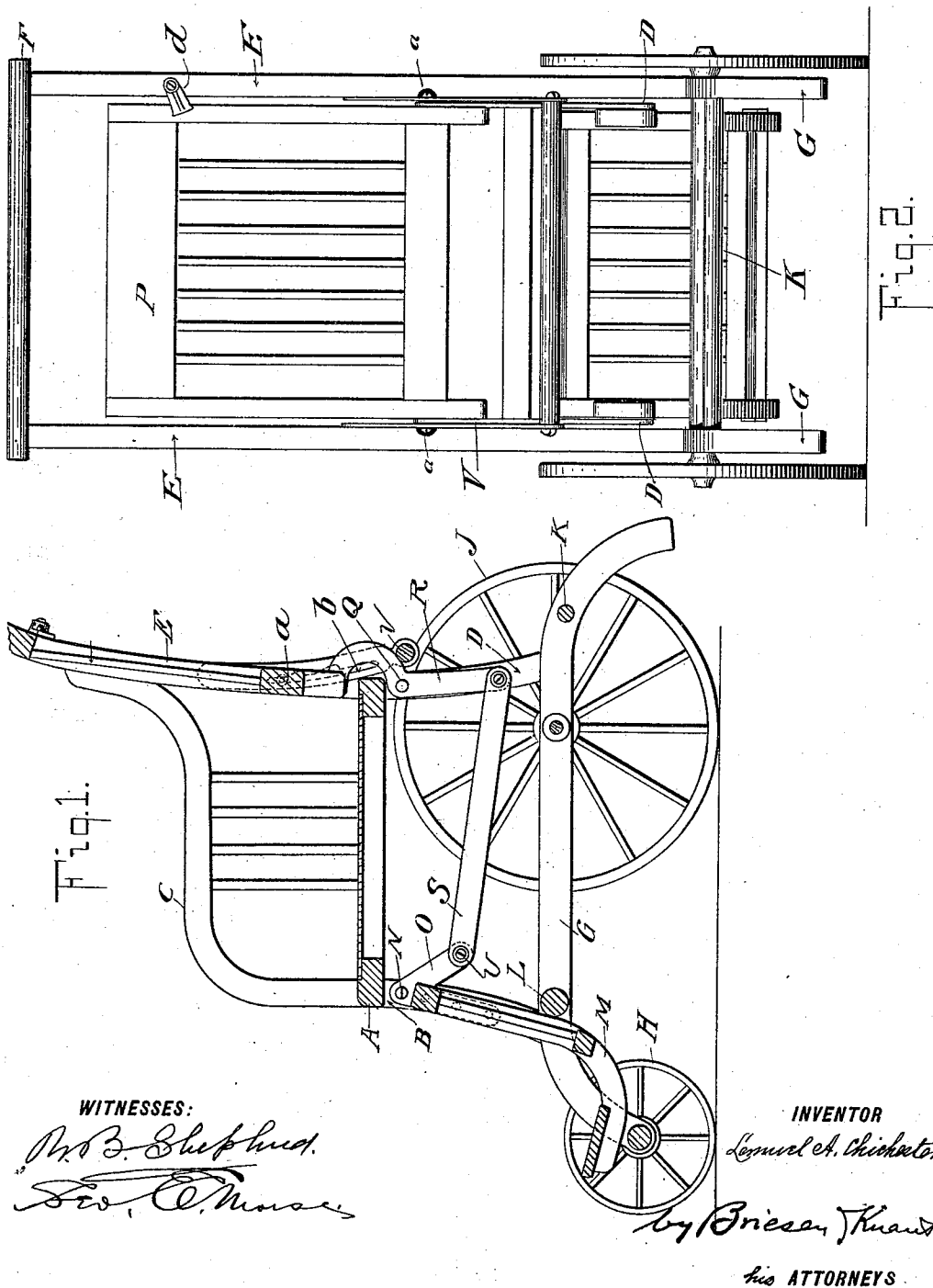
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. A. CHICHESTER.
CHAIR.

No. 548,699.

Patented Oct. 29, 1895.



WITNESSES:

Wm. B. Shepherd.
Geo. C. Moore.

INVENTOR

L. A. Chichester,
by Briesen & Knautz
his ATTORNEYS

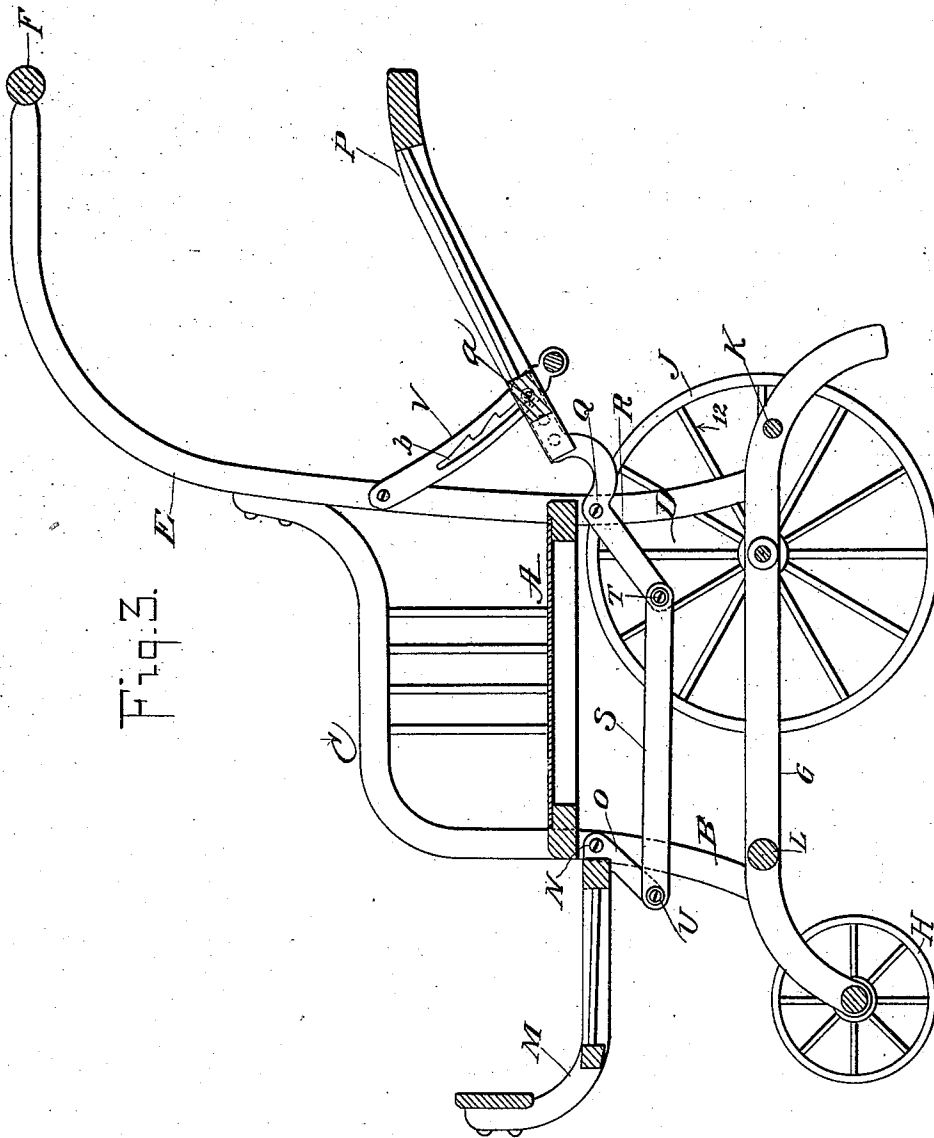
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. A. CHICHESTER.
CHAIR.

No. 548,699.

Patented Oct. 29, 1895.



WITNESSES:

W. B. Shipman,
Ed. C. Morse,

INVENTOR

Lemuel A. Chichester,

BY *Friesen Knautz,*

his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEMUEL A. CHICHESTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ELIZABETH H. CHICHESTER, OF SAME PLACE.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 548,699, dated October 29, 1895.

Application filed December 3, 1894. Serial No. 530,658. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEMUEL A. CHICHESTER, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of chairs which are used as perambulators, and has for its object to produce a perambulator or chair of simple, cheap, and reliable construction, which can also be utilized as a reclining chair or carriage.

To this end my invention consists in the construction hereinafter set forth and claimed.

My invention will be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a broken-away sectional side elevation of a chair embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof; and Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation showing the parts in their open position—that is to say, the position they will occupy when the back is inclined and the foot-rest raised.

In the drawings, A is the chair-seat, which is stationary and hung upon the chair-frame, which consists of the front legs B B and arms C C, which are made integral, and the back legs D D and stationary side back-bars E E, which are made integral with the back legs and prolonged upward and curved, as shown, and which are joined together at their extremities by a handle F. The legs B B and D D rest upon horizontal braces G G, to which are attached the wheels H J, which support the weight of the chair. The horizontal braces G G are connected by cross-bars K L, the forward cross-bar L serving also as a stop to limit the movement of the foot-rest and its connected mechanism, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

M is the foot-rest, which is pivoted at N and has rigidly secured thereto a link or bell-crank O.

P is the back of the chair, which back is pivoted at the point Q below the level of the seat.

R is a link forming an extension of the chair-

back, which link is connected to the link O by a link S, which is pivoted to the extremity T of the link R and to the extremity U of the link O. The link R is, however, longer than the link O, and consequently for any given range of movement of the link R the link O will receive a greater angular movement than the link R, and hence slight angular movements of the back P will produce much greater angular movement of the foot-rest M.

Pivoted to the stationary side back-bars E are one or more combined back-rests and supports V, which are slotted and co-operate with screws *a*, working in its slot *b* to support the back in its various inclined positions.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the back and foot rest as in their normal positions and the foot rest bearing against the cross-bar L, which serves as a stop for said foot-rest, and consequently limits the backward movement of the said foot-rest and the back of the chair, to which the foot-rest is connected.

It will be observed that in this position of the chair the back is between and in the same plane as the side back-bars. When, now, it is desired to tilt the chair back and raise the foot-rest, the button *d* is moved to release the same, when the chair-back may be inclined, and which, through the medium of the links R, S, and O, will elevate the foot-rest, the foot-rest having a greater angular movement than the chair-back, for the reasons before set forth. In the meantime the seat, arm-rests, side back-bars, and handle remain in the same position, so that the perambulator may be used as a carriage without further manipulation. The chair-back is supported in its inclined position by the combined rest and support V.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a chair of the character described, the combination of a stationary seat, stationary side back-bars, a stationary handle formed integral therewith, a back provided with an extension and pivoted so as to be brought in the same plane as the stationary side back-bars when the back is in an upright position

and to be forced out of such position to the rear of the side back-bars, a combined support and stop connected to the chair-back and the side back-bars, a pivoted foot-rest provided with an extension, a connection between
5 the extension of the foot-rest and chair-back, braces connected with the legs of the chair

and wheels carried directly by said braces, substantially as described.

LEMUEL A. CHICHESTER.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,
GEO. E. MORSE.