Oct. 27, 1925. 1,559,425

E. T. HEHN

BARBER'S CHAIR

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Fig. 9.

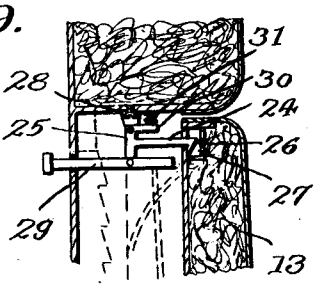


Fig. 1.

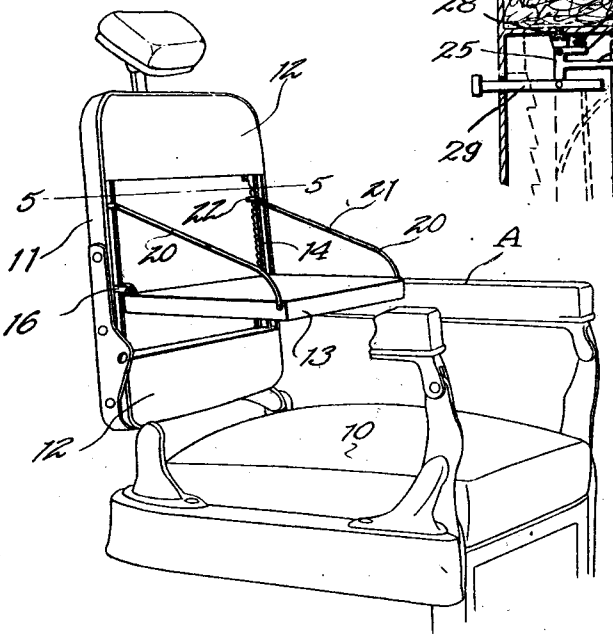


Fig. 2.

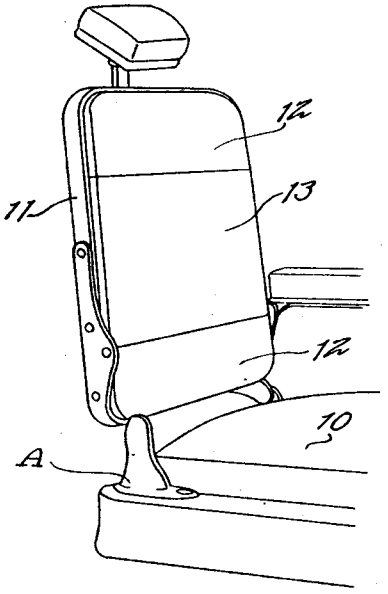
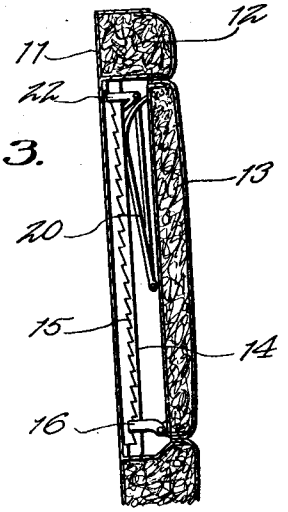


Fig. 3.



Esther T. Hehn

INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans

ATTORNEY

R. E. Wise

WITNESS:

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Fig. 6.

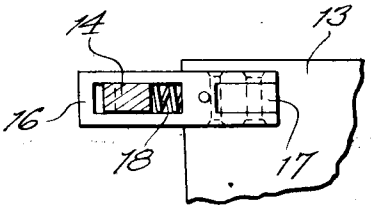


Fig. 4.

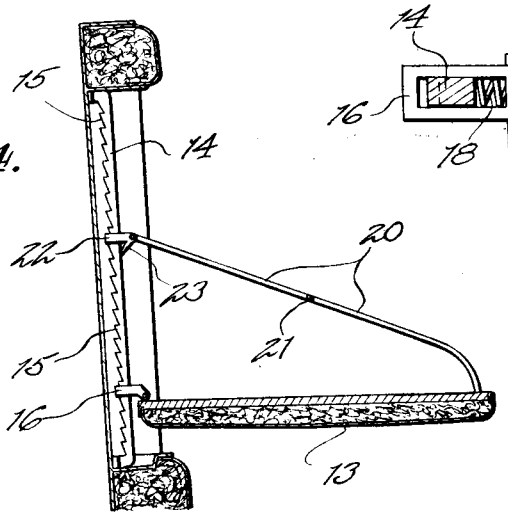


Fig. 8.

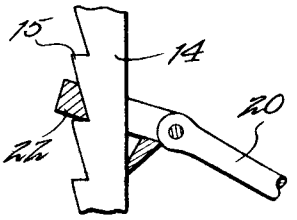


Fig. 5.

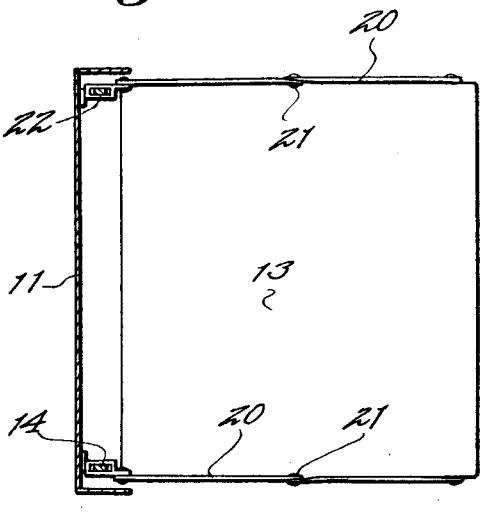
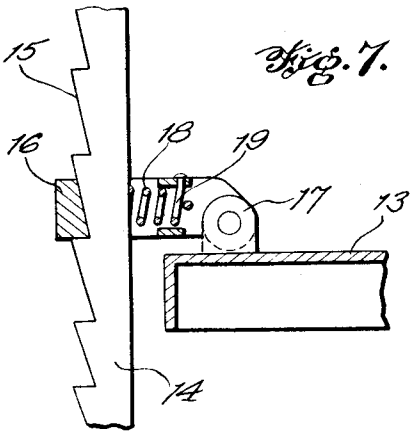


Fig. 7.



Esther T. Hehn

INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans

ATTORNEY

R. E. Wise.

WITNESS:

Patented Oct. 27, 1925. 1,559,425

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ESTHER T. HEHN, OF SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

Application filed June 20, 1924. Serial No. 721,298.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ESTHER T. HEHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Barbers' Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to barbers' chairs and has for its chief characteristic the provision of an auxiliary seat adapted to be used for small children, and which seat in its normal position constitutes part of the back of the chair, being associated therewith to permit the auxiliary seat to be conveniently swung to a horizontal position for use, and subsequently adjusted to vary the height of the auxiliary seat as the occasion may require.

The nature and advantages of the invention will be better understood when the following detailed description is read in connection with the accompanying drawings, the invention residing in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as claimed.

In the drawings forming part of this application, like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a barber's chair, showing the auxiliary seat extended for use.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary view of the chair showing the normal position of the seat, in which position it forms a part of the back of the chair.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view through the back of the chair with the seat in its normal position.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view through the back of the chair with the seat in position for use.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary view on an enlarged scale showing the connection between the auxiliary seat; and one of the supporting bars therefor.

Figure 7 is an enlarged sectional view taken at a right angle to Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a detail sectional view of the connection between one of the supporting arms for the seat and the supporting bar above referred to.

Figure 9 is a detail view showing how the seat is normally held in a vertical position.

Referring to the drawings in detail, A indicates generally a barber's chair of well known construction wherein 10 represents the seat and 11 the back of the chair. The back is of course upholstered in any well known manner, but in accordance with the present invention this upholstered portion is made up of two sections, namely a fixed section 12 and a movable section 13. The purpose of this arrangement is to utilize the movable section in the capacity of an auxiliary chair or seat for young children, and thus dispense with the necessity of using a separate chair for this purpose, which is now supported upon the chair proper in various ways. In other words, a child's chair is always convenient for the barber and can be easily swung to a position for use and the height of the chair subsequently regulated by means forming a part of the invention.

Supported on the back proper and adjacent the opposed sides thereof are vertically disposed bars 14, which bars are slightly spaced from the back proper and have their corresponding rear edges formed with a plurality of teeth indicated at 15. The movable section 13 of the back which will be hereinafter referred to as the auxiliary seat, is provided with a pair of small yoke like members 16, these members being pivoted adjacent the lowermost corners of the auxiliary seat upon apertured lugs 17 attached to said seat. These yokes 16 straddle the adjacent bars 14, and the cross piece of each yoke is bevelled to accommodate itself to the toothed side of the adjacent rod, and reposes upon one of the teeth 15 in the manner clearly illustrated in Figure 7. The yoke is however of such length to permit the yokes in unison to be moved rearwardly of the supporting rods 14 in order to separate these yokes from the teeth 15 when it is necessary to effect an adjustment of the seat to regulate its height. In order to hold these yokes associated with the bars 14 when the seat is in use, or swung to a horizontal position for use, I make use of coiled springs 18 which are arranged within said yokes, and have

their corresponding extremities bearing against the rod 14, and their inner extremities secured to the yokes in any suitable manner as at 19. Consequently when the seat is to be raised or lowered, it is only necessary to push upon the yokes 16 thereby compressing the springs 18, in order to separate the yokes from the toothed edges of the rods 14, after which the seat can be easily raised or lowered as the occasion may require.

To further assist in supporting the seat in position for use, I employ brace rods, each of which is made up of two sections indicated at 20 and pivoted as at 21. These brace rods are terminally connected with the forward corners of the seat as shown in Figures 1 and 4, while the other ends of the rods have pivotally connected therewith yoke like members 22 which are similar to the yokes 16 above described. When the seat 13 is horizontally disposed, these yokes 22 are arranged at an inclination with respect to the toothed bars 14 which they embrace, and in which position, the said yokes engage the teeth 15 of the bars to support the seat in the position mentioned. The upper extremities of the brace rods are also offset as at 23 to bear against the adjacent edges of the bars 14 when the parts are in the position shown in Figures 1 and 4. Now, when the seat 13 is adjusted to regulate its height, it is also necessary to adjust the brace rods 14, which can be conveniently accomplished by raising these rods until the yokes 22 are brought to a horizontal position, at which time the yokes 22 are separated from the teeth 15 of the bars 14 to allow these rods to be properly positioned along the length of the bar as will be readily understood. Upon inspection of Figures 2 and 3, it will be observed that when the auxiliary seat 12 is in its normal position and forms part of the back of the chair, in which position it lies flush with the lower fixed section 12 above referred to, so that the chair can be used in comfort by others. The auxiliary seat can be quickly folded by simply breaking the joints in the brace rods 20, and then swinging the seat 13 upon its pivots to a vertical position. The seat 13 will remain in its vertical position due to the inclination of the back of the chair or any suitable fastening may be employed to retain the seat in this position, such for example, as shown in Figure 9.

In this figure I have shown a substantially T-shaped locking element, the shank of which is indicated at 24 and the head at 25. The free end of the shank 24 is formed with a hook 26 adapted to be received within a recess 27 formed in the adjacent side of the movable seat, and engage the wall of the recess to hold the seat in its normal vertical position. One end of the head 25 is pivoted on a suitable bracket 28, while the other end of the head is pivoted to a sliding rod 29 which projects through an opening in the back of the chair as illustrated. Projecting from the head 25 and arranged parallel with the shank 24 of this locking element is an extension 30 upon which bears one end of a spring 31 which is utilized to normally hold the locking element and rod 29 in the position shown in Figure 9. When it is desired to use the seat, it is only necessary to push inwardly on the rod 29, which of course rocks the locking element in a manner to separate it from the wall of the recess 27, moving the hook like extremity of the element to the position wherein the pivoted section or seat 13 can be swung downwardly to its horizontal position. The rod 29 is not only used to actuate the latch element against the tension of the spring 31 to effect a release of the pivoted section 13, but it will be noted that when the rod is moved inwardly it contacts the movable sections and thereby is utilized to move the section from a vertical to a horizontal position.

While it is believed that from the foregoing description, the nature and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent, I desire to have it understood that I do not limit myself to what is herein shown and described, and that such changes may be resorted to when desired as fall within the scope of what is claimed.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

1. In a barber's chair, a back including a lower stationary upholstered section, and an upper movable upholstered section normally arranged vertically and flush with the lower section, means for supporting the upper section for pivotal movement whereby said section is capable of being swung to a horizontal position for use as an auxiliary seat, said section being also mounted for vertical adjustment to vary its height when used as a seat, said seat having a recess adjacent one end thereof, a pivoted locking element designed to be received by said recess and engaging said seat to hold it in a vertical position, and a rod mounted for sliding movement and connected with the locking element to effectively release said seat, and simultaneously move the seat from its vertical to a horizontal position.

2. In a barber's chair, a back including a lower stationary section and an upper movable section mounted for pivotal movement and adapted to be swung to a horizontal position for use as an auxiliary seat, means adjustably supporting the seat from the back of the chair whereby the height of the seat can be regulated, said seat having a recess adjacent one edge thereof, a horizontally disposed locking element supported by the back of the chair and capable of pivotal movement, said element terminating to pro-

vide a hook adapted to be received by said recess and engaging said section to hold the latter in its vertical position, resilient means normally holding the locking element in an active position, a rod arranged parallel with the locking element and mounted for sliding movement, and a connection between the rod and locking element whereby the latter is actuated to release the seat when the rod is pushed in one direction to move the said section from its vertical to its horizontal position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ESTHER T. HEHN.