Sept. 8, 1942. W. A. MOELLER 2,295,122

LOUNGE CHAIR UNIT

Filed Feb. 26, 1940

Fig. 1.

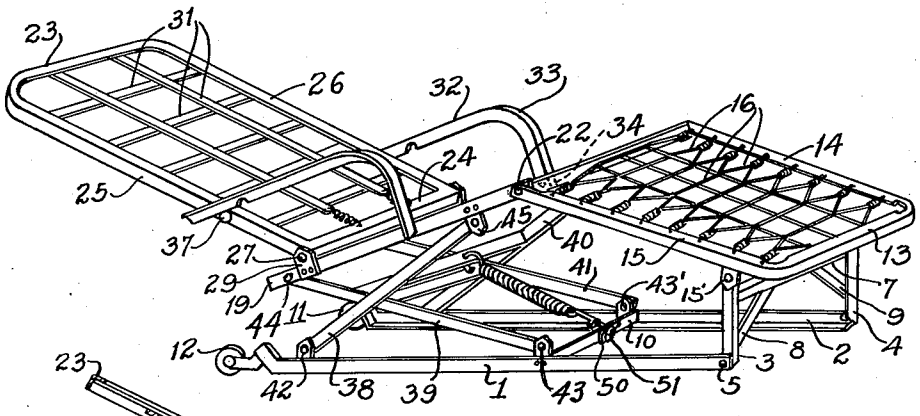


Fig. 2.

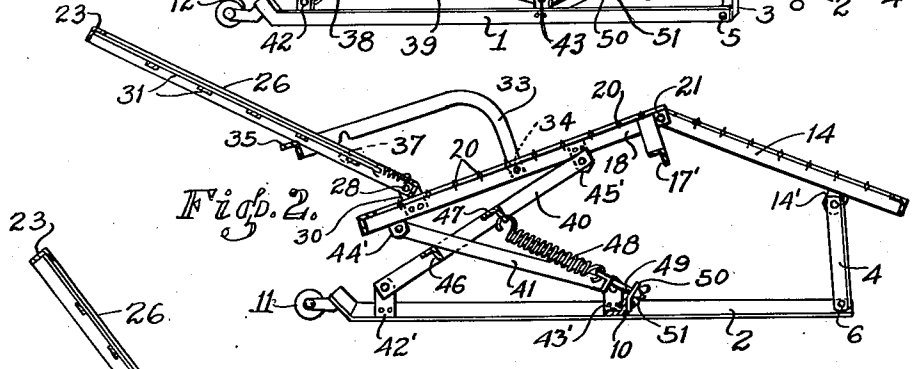
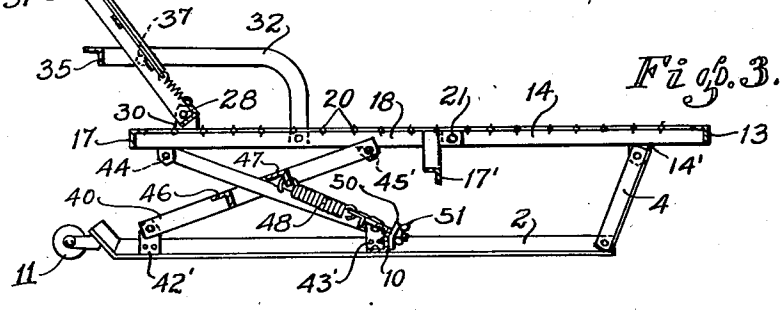


Fig. 3.



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LOUNGE CHAIR UNIT

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Application February 26, 1940, Serial No. 320,814

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—105)

My invention consists of a new and novel combination chair built of sturdy metallic frame members that are arranged in a manner to permit the chair to be shifted into a plurality of reclining positions. By a simple adjustment, the chair can be further reclined without sacrificing the security of the occupant. All adjustments for the chair can be made without the occupant leaving the seat of the chair.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to present a sturdy comfortable chair that is easy to adjust to variously inclined positions, and which is economical to manufacture.

Another object is to provide a simply constructed inclining type of chair that can be adjusted to suit the weight of any person so that the chair can be shifted to various inclined positions with the least effort.

Other objects, advantages and features of my invention will appear from the accompanying drawing, the subjoined detailed description, the preamble of this specification, and the appended claim.

Applicant is about to illustrate and describe one of the forms of his invention in order to teach one how to make and use the same, but it is to be understood that the drawing and description thereof are not to limit the invention in any sense whatsoever, except as limited by the appended claim.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows the invention in perspective view with the back and seat cushions removed.

Fig. 2 shows the invention in longitudinal section, and

Fig. 3 shows a section similar to Fig. 2, but with parts thereof in different positions.

The base of the chair illustrated in the drawing comprises spaced apart parallel ground rails 1 and 2 which are preferably formed of angle irons. Angle irons are preferred as the structural members of every other part of the chair as well, wherever practical, since they are the lightest and sturdiest elements from which to build frames and the like.

The front portion of the chair is provided with short upwardly extending legs 3 and 4, said legs being pivoted to the forward ends of their respective ground rails by rivets 5 and 6. The tops of the legs are braced laterally by a strut 7 which has its ends rigidly fixed to the upper parts of the legs by tightly drawn rivets. Corner braces 8 and 9 are added to further give the legs lateral rigidity.

Intermediate the ends of the ground rails is a cross stiffener 10 having its ends riveted to the lower flange of the rails 1 and 2. The rear ends of the rails are provided with castors or rollers 11 and 12 so that the chair can be easily rolled about the floor or lawn.

The leg rest of the chair is made up of a U-shaped frame having a tie member 13 with integral legs 14 and 15. Short brackets 14' and 15' fixed to the forward portions of the legs depend therefrom and are pivoted to the top portions of the vertical legs 3 and 4 respectively by rivets as shown. The open space in the foot rest is provided with the usual resilient wires and springs 16 to support a cushion pad, not shown.

The seat of the chair is similar to the foot rest and comprises a U-shaped frame having a tie member 17 and integral legs 18 and 19. A U-like brace 17' has its ends fixed to the ends of the legs 18 and 19. The space between the legs is provided with wires and springs 20 to support the seat portion of the cushion pad. The free ends of legs 15 and 19 of the rest and seat are pivoted at 21 and the legs 14 and 18 thereof are pivoted at 22. Although bolts and nuts may be used for pivots in the construction of applicant's chairs, rivets are generally preferred so that there is no risk of any part of the chairs becoming loose and subsequently breaking down.

The back of the chair comprises a rectangular shaped frame having opposed tie members 23 and 24 and lateral rails 25 and 26, all riveted together or made of a single integral piece. The lower ends of the lateral rails 25 and 26 are pivoted at 27 and 28 respectively to upstanding side brackets 29 and 30 respectively which are rigidly fixed to their adjacent legs of the chair seat. The back frame is also provided with bands and springs 31 to support the cushion pad. Wherever necessary, corner braces like 8 and 9 are employed throughout the seat, foot rest and back structure of the chair, or any other part thereof.

Each side of the chair is equipped with a curved arm rest having a top rail 32 and an integral front rail 33. The bottom end of the front rail is pivoted at 34 to one leg of the seat frame. The rear ends of the arm rests are fixed to the ends of a strut 35. Each arm rest is cut out at 36 to form a slot which is adapted to engage a stud 37 fixed to each lateral rail of the chair back, as shown. The chair back is arrested by the strut 35 when the stud 37 is not in the slot 36.

The seat of the chair is supported above the ground rails by cross members 38 and 39 on one side and cross members 40 and 41 on the other

side. The lower ends of members **38** and **39** are pivoted to upstanding brackets **42** and **43** respectively which are rigidly fixed to the ground rail **1**, and the upper ends of members **38** and **39** are pivoted to depending brackets **44** and **45** respectively which are rigidly fixed to the leg **19** of the seat frame.

The cross members **40** and **41** on the other side of the chair having their lower ends pivoted to upstanding brackets **42'** and **43'** respectively which are rigidly fixed to the ground rail **2**, and the upper ends of said members are pivoted to brackets **44'** and **45'** respectively which depend from the leg **18** of the chair seat frame.

The opposed diagonal members **38** and **40** are rigidly spaced apart by the bars **46** and **47**. These bars have their ends welded or otherwise permanently fixed to the members **38** and **40**, and the bars are spaced apart to accommodate the diagonal members **39** and **41** between them. These bars limit the movement of the chair's superstructure, the bar **46** limiting the backward movement and the bar **47** limiting the forward movement.

In order to urge the superstructure always to a forward position and place the chair seat and foot rest at the same level as shown in Fig. 3 when it is unoccupied, a coil tension spring **48** is provided. One end of the spring is attached to the bar **47** and the other end to the end of the threaded stem **49**. This stem passes through a hole in an upstanding bracket **50** which is rigidly fixed to the strut **10**. A wing nut **51** is threaded to the stem so that the tension of the spring can be varied manually.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

In a chair having a back, seat and foot rest pivoted together in the order named, means to hold the back in angular relation with the seat, a pair of spaced apart elongated ground rails, a pair of cross members on each side of the chair pivotally joining the seat with end portions and intermediate portions of the rails, and legs at the forward end of the foot rest pivotally joining the foot rest with the forward ends of the rails, a pair of spaced apart bars joining the outer member and extending across opposite edges of the inner member of each pair of cross-members and operating as stop elements for the chair, a cross-bar joining the ground rails forwardly of the stop element, a tension spring having its ends attached to one of the elements and to the cross-bar of the rails for the purposes described.

WILLIAM A. MOELLER.