(No Model.)

J. CHAMPIE.

RECLINING CHAIR.

No. 261,205. Patented July 18, 1882.

Fig. 1.

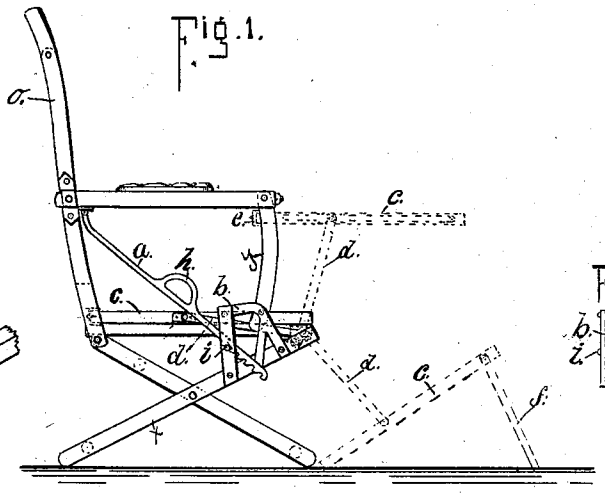


Fig. 3.

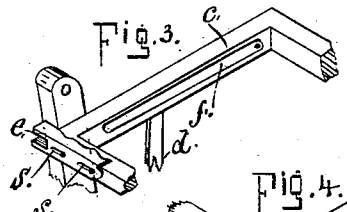


Fig. 4.

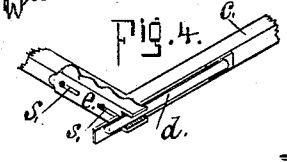


Fig. 6

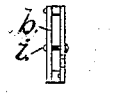


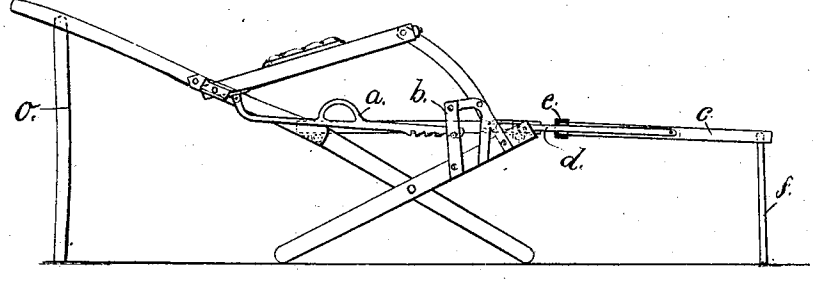
Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH CHAMPIE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,205, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed October 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH CHAMPIE, a resident of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Reclining-Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is, first, to construct a reclining-chair with few parts, that can be quickly and easily adjusted to form a complete chair or a full-length bed; and, second, to so construct a foot-rest that it may fold into the chair in such a manner that it forms a part of the chair, and does not, when so folded, appear as a foot-rest.

My invention consists, first, in the mechanism for sustaining the back of the chair at the proper angle.

It consists, further, in the manner of attaching the foot-rest to the chair.

It consists, further, in a plate or plates combined with the foot-rest in such a manner as to secure the foot-rest in the desired position, all as hereinafter described, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation as a chair. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the chair extended as a bed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective of a portion of the foot-rest with the covering removed, showing the operation of the sliding plate when the rest is in position for use as a table. Fig. 4 is a similar view, showing the operation of the sliding plate when the foot-rest is extended level with the seat to form a bed. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are views of small details hereinafter described.

The same letters refer to same parts in all figures.

The legs, arms, and back are jointed together in an obvious and well-known manner, and require no particular description. The back is adjustably sustained in position in relation to the seat by metallic bars *a*, one on each side of the chair. Said bars are pivoted at one end to the under side of the arms of the chair, near the back, as shown, and are provided with a handle, *h*, and a series of ratchet-teeth near their free ends, which ratchets engage a pin in the bracket *b*. The bracket *b* is a casting adapted to be securely bolted at three points to one of the legs of the chair, as shown, one being secured to each side of the chair, and provided with a slot (shown in Fig. 6) in its rear portion, through which the arm *a* moves. A pin, *i*, passes across said slot and serves as a point of engagement for the ratchet-teeth on the bar *a*. The bracket *b* also serves as a pivotal point of attachment for the lower end of the short standard *y*, supporting the front end of the arm. The seat rests upon round bars connecting the two pairs of legs, and is secured thereto by metallic straps, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7.

A false seat, *c*, having its upper surface upholstered or otherwise finished to represent a seat, lies upon the real or permanent seat, and is connected thereto on each side by flat bars *d*, said bars being pivoted at one end to the false seat, a little back of the center, and at the other end to the permanent seat, near the front edge thereof, so that when the false seat is raised from the permanent seat it assumes the positions shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, coming first into the position of a table and then downward to a level with the seat, as shown in Fig. 2, or still further down, forming a foot-rest, as in the lower dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Attached to the rear edge of the false seat is a pair of forked plates, one for each side, and shown clearly at *e*, Figs. 3 and 4. Said plates are formed and fitted to embrace the edge of the seat, as shown, and to have a limited sliding motion thereon, being secured in place by screws passing through slots *s*, as shown. The forked end of the plates *e* nicely fits the width of the bars *d*, so that when the false seat is extended level with the permanent seat, the bars *d* also being level, the plates being slid outward, embrace and hold the parts in position, as clearly shown in detail in Fig. 4. When the false seat is used as a table it is held in position and prevented from swinging outward by the plates *e* engaging the standards supporting the front end of the arms, as shown in detail in Fig. 3. Short swinging standards *o*, Fig. 2, are pivoted to the back, one on each side. They are of an outline corresponding to the outline of the back and fold into place beside the frame of the back when it is in an upright position; but when the back is thrown down to form a bed they are swung downward and form legs, as shown in Fig. 2.

Short folding legs *f* are secured to the inside edges of the false seat, as shown in Fig. 3, which swing outward and form legs to support the outer end of the false seat when used as a foot-rest, as in Fig. 1, or a bed, as in Fig. 2.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the chair-seat, of a false seat and links *d*, pivoted at one end to the chair-seat, near the front edge, and at the other end to a position nearly central of the length of the false seat, whereby said false seat may be converted into a table or a foot-rest without detachment from the chair, substantially as set forth.

2. The sliding plates *e*, false seat *c*, and connecting-bars *d*, combined with each other and with a chair, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in presence of witnesses.

JOSEPH CHAMPIE.

Witnesses:
OZNI P. HOOD,
SAML. T. SHELLEY.