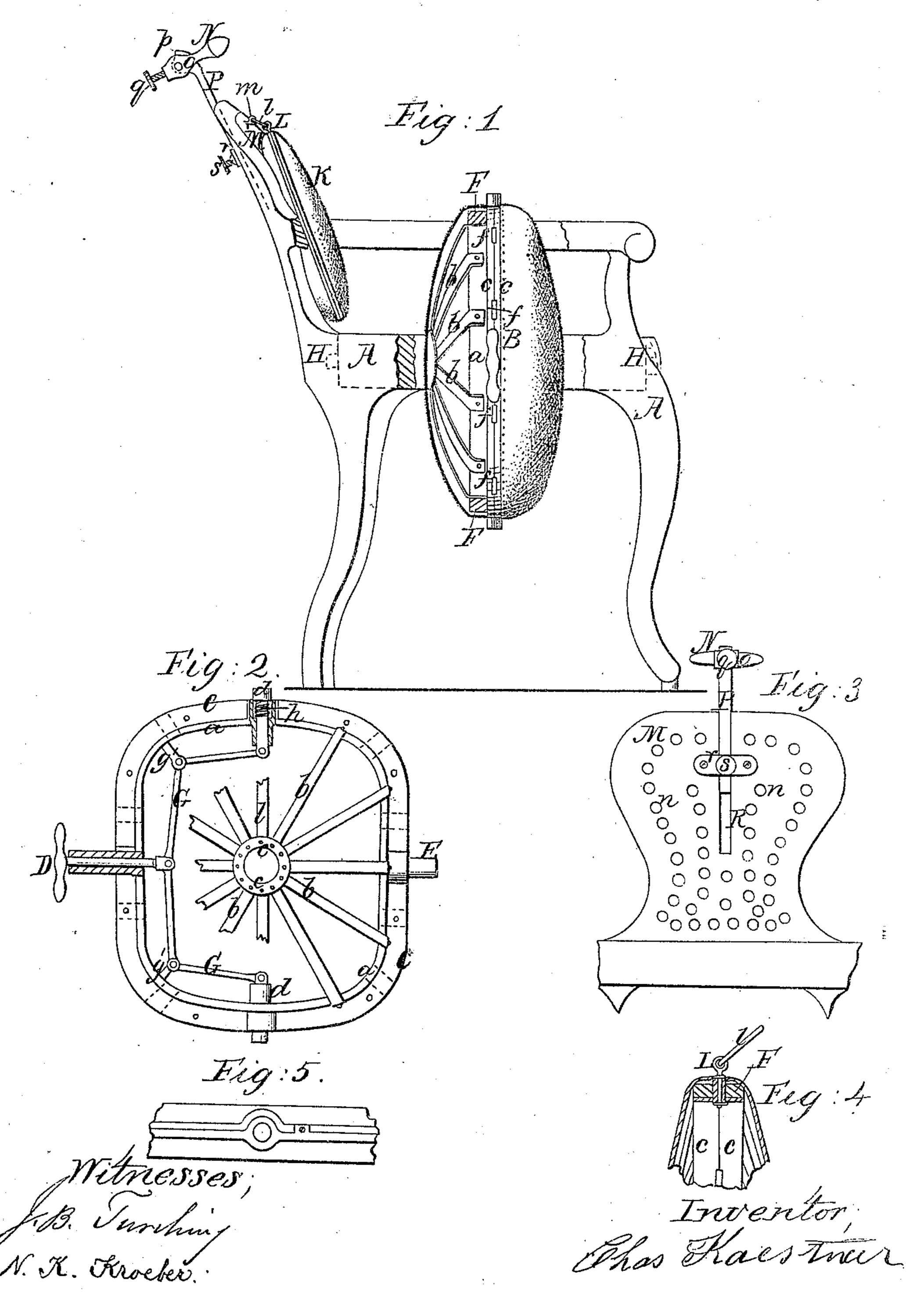
C. Mestall,

Barbers Chair

Nº278,525,

Patented June 2, 1868.



Anited States Patent Pffice.

CHARLES KAESTNER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JACOB BECKER, OF SAME PLACE

Letters Patent No. 78,525, dated June 2, 1868.

IMPROVED BARBERS' CHAIR.

The Schedule referred to in these Tetters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, Charles Kaestner, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in "Barbers' Chair;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

My invention relates to certain improvements in chairs and similar seats, and consists in a novel construction of a reversible seat, and of the devices for operating and holding the same in position.

In the drawings-

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a chair constructed on my plan.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the seat, with the upholstering removed, several of the springs broken away, and some portions taken in section.

Figure 3 is a rear view of the back of the chair, showing the openings for ventilating, and also the head-rest.

Figure 4 is a section of a portion of the cushion for the back, and

Figure 5 a section of a portion of the frame of the seat.

A represents the frame of the chair, which I construct in the ordinary manner. This frame, I provide with

a seat, B, which is journalled or pivoted to said frame on each side of the chair.

This seat, I construct of two metal frames, C, provided with journals E, and screwed together, as shown in figs. 2 and 5. Each of these frames is provided with steel springs b b, which are so connected to frame C and to each other as to form a spring-seat, as shown in the drawings. The frames being then screwed together, wooden frames or pieces F are secured to the outside of the metal frame, and to them the upholstering, covering the seat, is attached, as shown in fig. 1.

To hold the seat in position, and prevent it from turning when in use, I provide the metal frame (on the two sides, at right angles to those on which the journals are,) with stops d, working in bearings cast on frame C, these stops working into recesses H in the frame A, and operated by a handle, D, through the medium of the bent levers G pivoted to lugs g on the inside of frame C, as shown in fig. 2, the handle D passing through one of the journals E, and out on one side of the chair.

To keep the stops d in place, I construct them with a shoulder on that portion which comes inside of the box or bearing, there being a corresponding shoulder in the box, and around the stop I coil a spiral spring, h, bearing against said shoulders, as shown in fig. 2, and tending to keep the stops thrown out or projecting beyond the surface of the frame, so that, when the scat, after being reversed, is brought into position where the stops come opposite the recesses H, they will automatically lock the seat in place.

For the purpose of ventilating the seat, I make openings ff in the frame C, these openings extending through from the outside to the interior of the seat, between the two sets of springs, and thus, as a person sits down on the chair, a portion of the air on the inside of the scat is expelled, and, as the person rises, this is replaced by fresh cool air.

The frame of the back of the chair, I construct solid, but provide it with a number of holes or openings n, shown clearly in fig. 3, which pass entirely through it from front to rear; so as to allow of the air having free access to the back of the pad or cushion.

Instead of the ordinary padding in the back, I make a pillow or cushion, the construction of which may be similar to that of the seat, but instead of being pivoted so as to turn, it is hung loosely against the back by a swivel-loop, l L m, and may be turned over at will. The construction of this loop, as well as that of the frame, is clearly shown in fig. 4.

My head-rest consists of a bar, P, which may be dove-tailed or not, playing in a slot, R, in the back of

CHAS. KAESTNER.

the chair, which may be adjusted higher or lower, and held there by a thumb-screw, S, in the plate r, which is secured to the chair.

To the top of bar P, I hinge or pivot a rest, N, to the back side of which is attached a stirrup, o, passing around and pivoted to the bar, as aforesaid, the bar being enlarged and made circular at the upper end. The rest n, having a vertically circular movement around the head of the bar, is adjusted by hand, and secured in any position by a thumb-screw, q, in the stirrup, which bites into the head of the bar P.

The operation of my chair is as follows: After the person occupying it has risen, the air rushes in through

the openings in the frame, and fills the spaces in the interior of the seat and back.

The pad on the back is then turned over, presenting a cool side for the next person, the air passing through the openings in the back, and cooling the side just used. The handle D is then drawn out, unlocking the seat, which is reversed. By turning the handle, the seat is automatically locked in place, and the chair is ready for use, the head-rest being adjusted after the person is seated.

By this construction of chair, I produce one which may be used in warm weather, and be perfectly com-

fortable, which may be quickly adjusted to suit persons of any size, and not liable to get out of order.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, is-

A reversible hollow spring-seat, provided with the locking-bolts d, levers G, and handle D, when constructed and arranged to operate substantially as described.

Witnesses:

J. B. Turchin,

N. K. KROEBER.