

M. P. HARLEY.
Chair and Lounge

No. 105,677.

Patented July 26, 1870.

105677

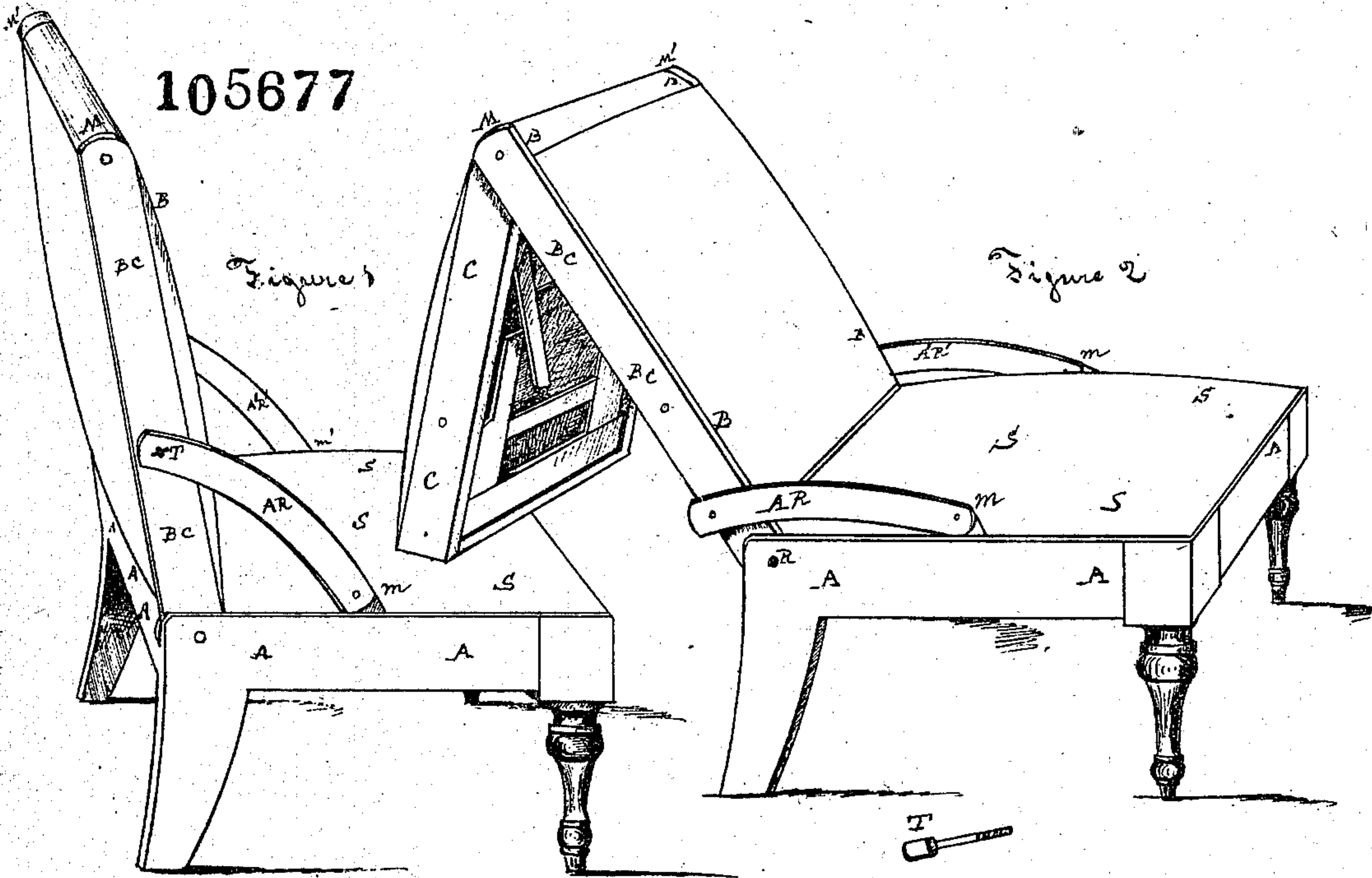


Figure 3

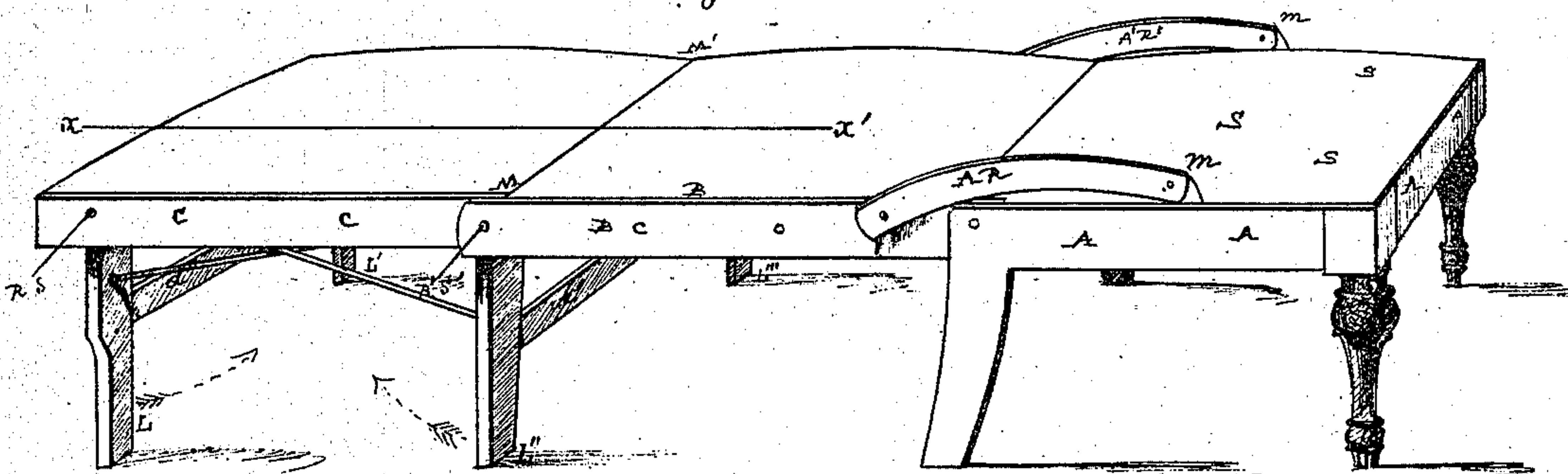
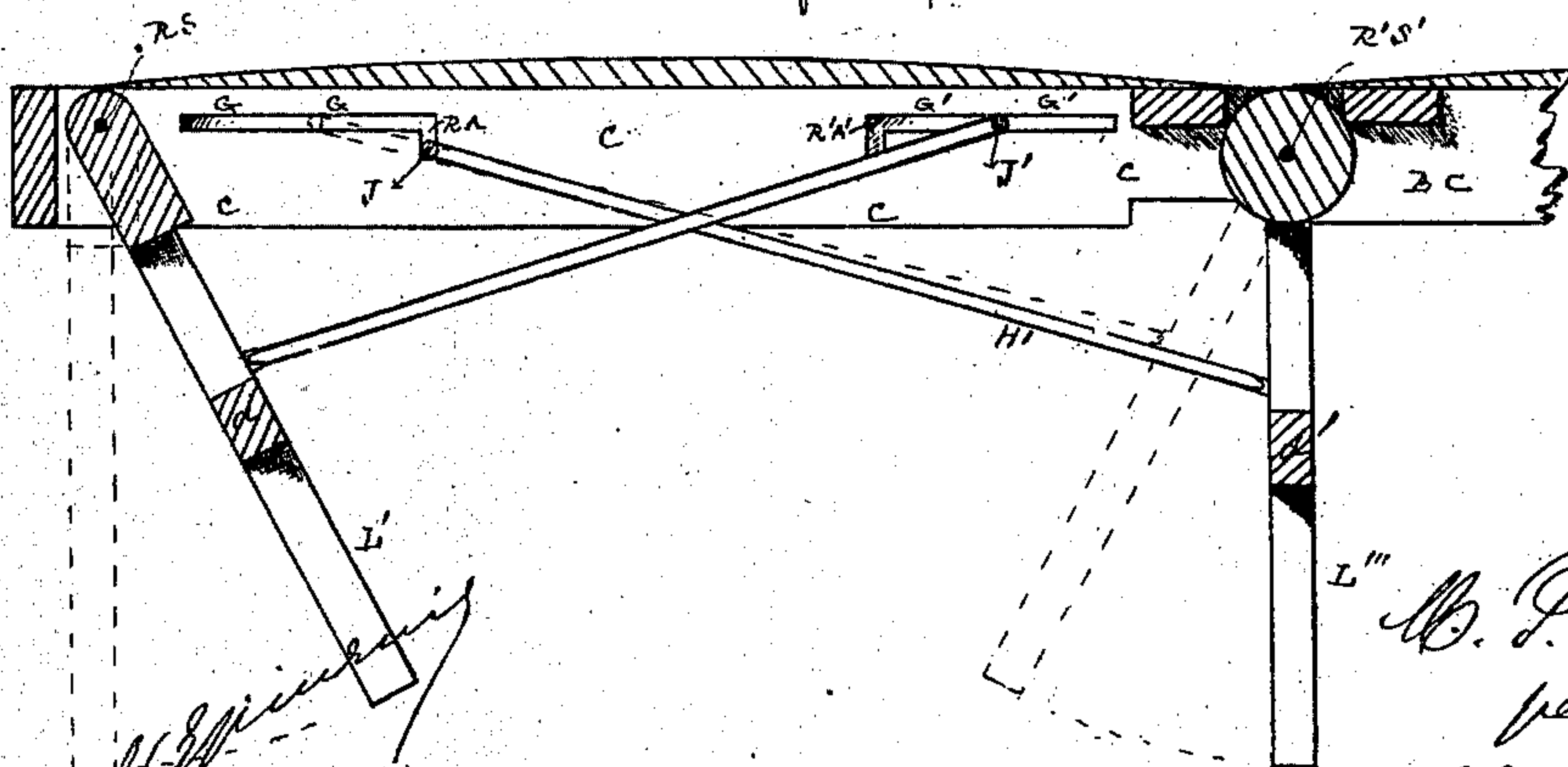


Figure 4



Wm. B. Dimmick
Wm. B. Dimmick

M. P. Harley,
per his attorneys
C. E. Evers & Dimpfel.

United States Patent Office.

MILTON P. HARLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 105,677, dated July 26, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHAIR AND LOUNGE.

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

I, MILTON P. HARLEY, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Convertible Chair-Lounger, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of furniture which by a special construction may be converted from an arm-chair into a lounge, and reversely, and suit equally well an office, a parlor, the bed-room, or the convalescent chamber.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the arm-chair.

Figure 2 is a perspective view, showing the arms undone and the back being reversed, a kind of medium position between the chair and lounge.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the lounge or chair converted into a lounge.

Figure 4 is a detail elevation view, enlarged scale, sectional on $x x'$, showing the arrangement by means of which the legs of the third tiers are held in proper place when the chair is converted into a lounge.

A A A is the frame of the seat of chair.

B B B the frame-work of the back of the same.

A R and A' R', the arms of the same.

The seat proper S and front F of the back of the chair are upholstered in the usual way.

B C B C, the sides of frame B B of back of chairs, are continued below the lower line of the upholstery of the back and inserted in recesses at both corners of back of seat S, and a rod, R, passing through, from side to side, connects the back to the seat, the whole forming an articulated joint or connection enabling to swing the back of the chair any desired angle.

A R and A' R', the arms of the said chair, are articulated at m and m' , and thumb-screws T T, pins, or any similar attachment, fasten said arms to the sides B C of the frame B of the back of the seat, so that when used as an arm-chair the back B may be held firm at the proper angle evidently determined by the length of the arms A R and A' R'.

O O is a frame articulated at M' M', with top of back B C of the chair, and so made as to fit closely into frame B B. (See fig. 1.)

The back of frame O O is upholstered in a manner to correspond with the seat S and back of chair already described, so that when frame O O is closed and inserted tight into frame B B it forms the back of the back of the seat.

In such a case thumb-screws or pins T T must be made long enough to hold frame O O closed tight into frame B B.

L L' and L'' L''' are two sets of legs attached to and articulated with the inside of frame O O, (see fig. 4,) by means of rods R S and R' S'.

d and d' are transverse braces connecting legs L and L' and legs L'' and L''', and preventing any lateral movement of said legs.

G and G' are grooves cut into the inside faces of

both sides of frame O O, both grooves G and G' forming a return angle R A and R' A'.

H and H' are rods articulated at y and y' , respectively, on inner faces of both sets of legs L L' and L'' and L'''.

There is one rod H and H' on each leg, L, L', L'', and L''', and the rods are connected respectively two by two, viz, the two rods of legs L and L', by means of a transverse connecting and bracing rod, J, and rods of legs L'' and L''' by rod J'.

The ends of rods J and J' are long enough to be inserted into grooves G and G', in which they must run freely to and fro, according to the positions the legs to which they belong to occupy.

Thus constructed, the operation is as follows:

First, I suppose that we have the chair, as shown in fig. 1.

To convert it into the lounge shown in fig. 3, the operator must withdraw pins or screws T T, drop the arms as shown in fig. 3; then depress the back, and in the mean time open frame O O, so that both frames B and O will be horizontal, their respective upholstered faces being in a line with the seat S.

In that position of frames O O the sets of legs L L' and L'' and L''' will fall, or, rather, swing, vertically around their respective articulation rods R S and R' S', the operator will push them in the vertical positions, where they will be kept by means of rods J and J' catching into drop or return recesses R A and R' A'.

The legs L L' and L'' L''' being then held firmly in proper vertical positions without any possibility of suddenly folding or breaking lengthwise or sidewise, the chair has been converted into an easy, substantial serviceable lounge, as shown in fig. 3.

If, from a lounge, fig. 3, I wish to convert it into a chair, I simply press rod J upward, so as to get it out of return R A into the groove G. I then depress the legs L and L' flat against inside of frame O O. I then raise the back B B in the position shown in fig. 2; this closes up legs L'' and L''' inside of frame O O. I close said frame O O into frame B B. I attach the whole together by means of arm A R and A' R', and screws on pins T T, and I have a chair, as in fig. 1.

I am aware that there are several pieces of furniture which may be converted from chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., into lounges, beds, or sofas, &c., and I do not claim the mode of converting a chair into a lounge or sofa; but my improvement on such convertible pieces obviates a great many of the inconveniences of such furniture, the main complaints being either an excess of compactness, sole mode of obtaining solidity, or weakness of the system of drop legs or supporters, which leads to breakage.

My construction is particularly simple, having only

two articulations of the simplest construction, and the system of rods with guide-rods J and J' running into grooves, and which, catching into drop recesses R A and R' A', will maintain the drop legs or supporters in the needed vertical positions, is as effective as simple, and allows a construction as light, although as substantial, as that of any non-convertible solid piece of furniture. Therefore,

Having described my invention,

What I claim is—

1. The combination of back frame B B with frame of seat A A, and frame C C, by means of articulations, when constructed and operated substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

2. The combination of arms A R and A' R' with

frame B B and frame A A and pins or screws T T, and the combination of said screws or pins T T with frame C C, which they hold in proper place when closed, the whole constructed, combined, and operated substantially as and for the purpose above set forth.

3. The combination of sets of legs L L' and L" L"', and their system of rods H H H' H', and J and J', with grooves G and G', and their drop lever R A and R' A' cut into the inner faces of sides of frame C C, when constructed, combined, and operated in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

M. P. HARLEY.

Witnesses:

LIONEL D'EPINEUIL,

W. O. S. DIMPFEL.