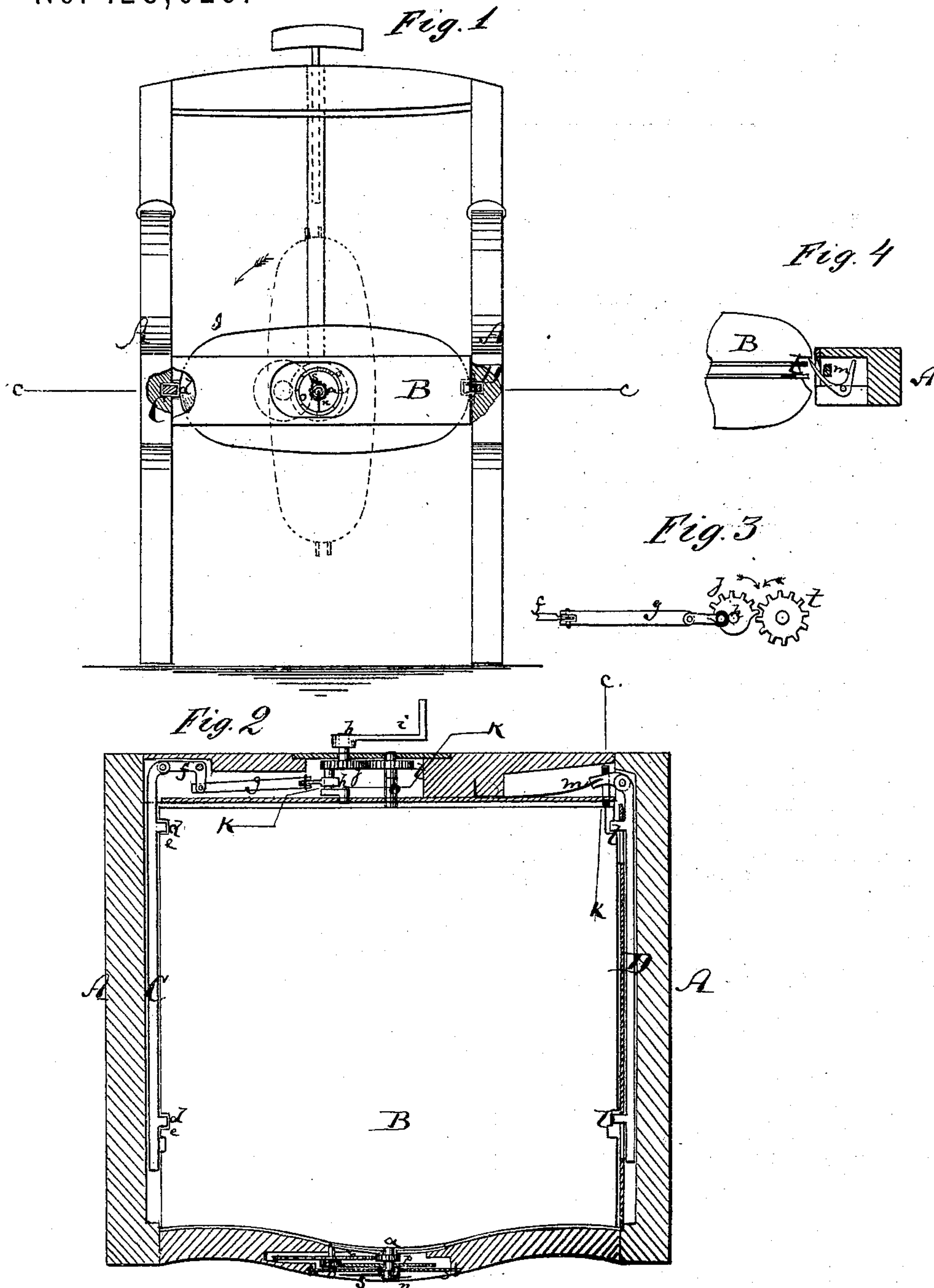


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Improvement in Barbers' Chair.

No. 128,029.

Patented June 18, 1872.



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JOHANNES N. EWALD, OF FRANKFORT, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARBERS' CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,029, dated June 18, 1872.

Specification describing a new and Improved Barber's Chair, invented by JOHANNES N. EWALD, of Frankfort, in the county of Clinton and State of Indiana.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a front elevation, partly in section, of my improved barber's chair. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail vertical section on the line *k k*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4, a detail vertical section on the line *c k*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new barbers' chair made with a reversible seat with peculiar devices for locking it in horizontal position, and with an index to show how often the seat has been turned. The object is to allow one side of the seat to cool while the other is occupied, and thereby to avoid the spread of disease by contact with the warm seat. The invention consists in a peculiar support for the sides of the swivel-seat, in a new mechanism for moving the same, and in the arrangement of the index in connection with the seat.

A in the drawing represents the chair-frame of suitable size and kind. B is the seat, upholstered or cushioned on both sides and made to fit the chair-frame. It is by projecting pins or trunnions *a* and *b* in front and back, pivoted in the frame, so that it can be turned half around for every fresh occupant. While in use the seat is supported at the two sides by sliding-rods C and D, respectively. The rod C at one side has projecting lugs *d d* entering with said lugs the grooved edge of the seat. When the seat is to be turned the rod C must first be drawn slightly back to bring its lugs *d* in line with notches *e e* in the grooved edge, as in Fig. 2. For this purpose the back end of the rod C is connected with a pivoted bell-crank, *f*, which, by a jointed rod, *g*, connects with a crank or bar, *h*, hanging in the back of the chair-frame. When said arbor is turned by means of a handle, *i*, at its end, the bell-crank is vibrated to draw

the rod C back and allow the turning of the seat. A toothed segment, *j*, on the arbor *h*, matching into a pinion, *t*, which is mounted upon the rear-seat pivot *b*, causes the rotation of the seat immediately after the rod C is drawn back, as aforesaid, by the turning of the arbor *h*. The other edge of the seat is also grooved and supported by the projecting lugs *l* of the rod D entering its groove. A spring, *m*, crowds the rod D forward, but yields when, by the turning of the seat after the rod C has been drawn back, the slightly-beveled lugs *l* are crowded back. The front trunnion *a* of the seat carries at its front end a pointer or index-hand, *n*, which is visible at the front end of the frame and moves over the face of a dial, *o*. It indicates the several half rotations of the seat. A pinion, *p*, on the pivot *a* imparts a slower grade of motion by intermediate gearing, *r*, to another pointer or index-hand, *s*, turning loose on *a*, and which is intended to show on the dial the tens of rotation or any other succession of numbers of turns, so that by the two pointers the number of rotations and the consequent number of customers that had occupied the chair during a given time can be ascertained.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The slide D provided with the beveled lugs *l*, and the spring *m* arranged with the pivoted revolving seat B, to operate substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The sliding rod C having the lugs *d d*, the bell-crank *f*, rod *g*, the toothed segment *j*, crank-arbor *h*, and pinion *t*, in combination with the revolving seat B, as specified.

3. The seat-pivot *a*, connected with the index-hands or pointers *n* and *s*, to indicate the rotations of the seat, as set forth.

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