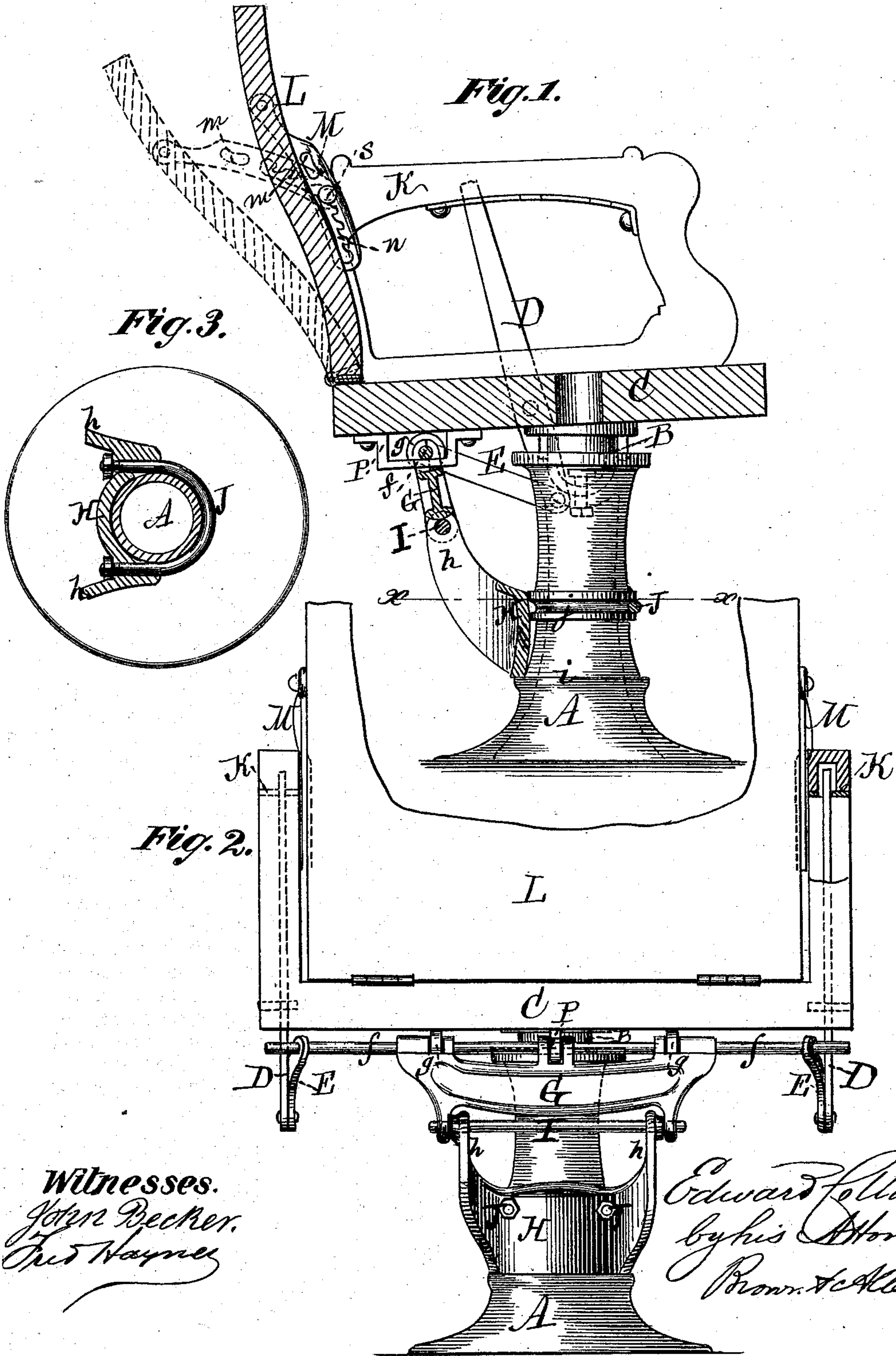


E. COLLINS.
Reclining-Chairs.

No. 156,538.

Patented Nov. 3, 1874.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD COLLINS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN RECLINING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,538**, dated November 3, 1874; application filed September 15, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD COLLINS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Reclining-Chair, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to certain improvements on the inventions for which Letters Patent were granted to me January 14, 1873, and July 22, 1873; and it consists in the combination of a saddle working on the pedestal with a pair of levers, and a swinging yoke for supporting the seat in different positions.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view, in vertical section, of my improved chair. Fig. 2 is a rear view, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the pedestal and saddle, taken in the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

The standard or pedestal A, and globe-joint B, are substantially the same in construction and operation, as described in my patent of July 22, 1873, aforesaid, and the seat C is attached to the globe-joint in a similar manner. The levers D, for oscillating the seat, have their fulcrums somewhat higher than in the patent referred to, and their short arms do not extend down so low. To the short arms of the levers D are pivoted the front ends of two connecting-bars, E, the rear ends of which are pivoted to a rod, *f*, near the ends thereof. This rod *f* runs through the upper portion of a swinging yoke, G, the lower portion of which is pivoted by a rod, I, to the horns or upper ends *h h* of a saddle, H, working on the pedestal A. The saddle H has a semi-cylindrical bearing-surface, which partially surrounds the pedestal, resting upon a shoulder, *i*, formed thereon, and is held in place by means of a wire, J, working in a groove, *j*, formed around said pedestal, and having its ends secured by nuts. In the upper portion of the swinging yoke G, near the outer ends thereof, are friction-rollers *g g*, which are journaled on the rod I, and bear upon the under side of the seat C. About midway between the ends of the yoke

G, on the upper edge, are two lugs which engage with the rod *f*, and serve to stiffen and strengthen the same. These lugs work on each side of a staple or keeper, P, attached to the under side of the seat, and through this staple or keeper the rod *f* passes, and is prevented from downward displacement.

When the seat C is in a horizontal position, the levers D are inclined backward, and the swinging yoke G is in a nearly vertical position, as shown in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to incline the seat backward, the levers D are moved forward, throwing their short arms backward, and, through the connecting-bars E, depressing or inclining backward the previously-upright yoke G, so as to allow the seat to incline backward.

The saddle revolves freely around the pedestal, so that the chair may be readily reversed, as in my patent aforesaid.

The upper ends of the levers D engage with notches in the arms K in the same manner as described in my patent aforesaid. In this case, however, the notches may be of square instead of ratchet form, as in said patent.

The back L is hinged to the seat C in a similar manner to that shown in my patent aforesaid. It is connected with the arms K by means of bars M, each of which has its rear end pivoted to the edge of the back, and its front end connecting with the arms K, by means of notches engaging with studs or projections on the arms whereby the back is held in place at different angles of inclination.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the pedestal and chair-seat, of a saddle, H, a lever or levers, D, and a swinging yoke, G, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

EDWARD COLLINS.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. MCADAMS,
JAMES PATTERTON.