2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. E. KEIRAN.

Leg Rest and Reclining Chair.

No. 234,041. **Patented Nov. 2, 1880.**

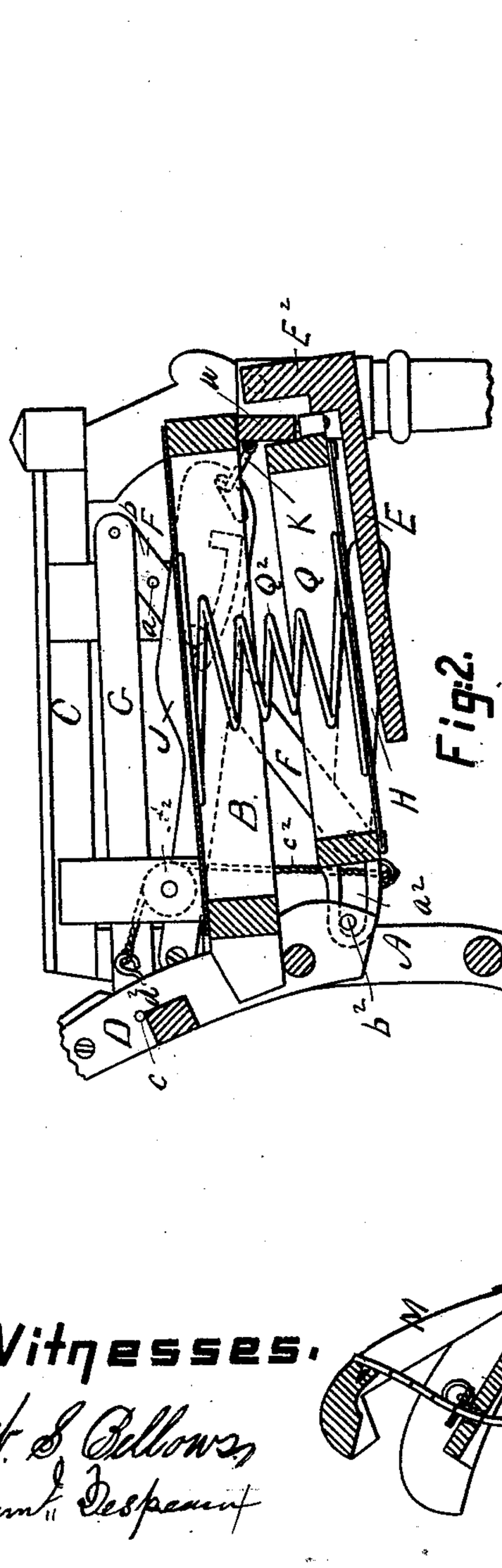

Fig. 2.

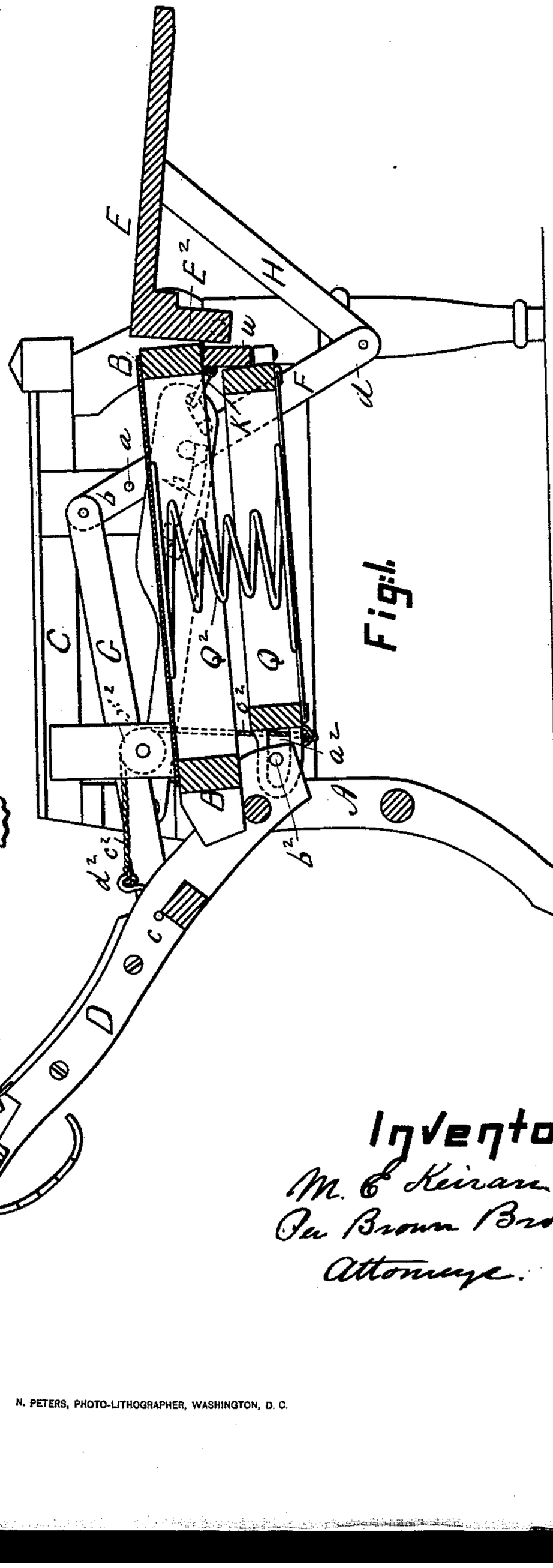

Fig. 1.

Witnesses.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. E. KEIRAN.

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Fig:5.

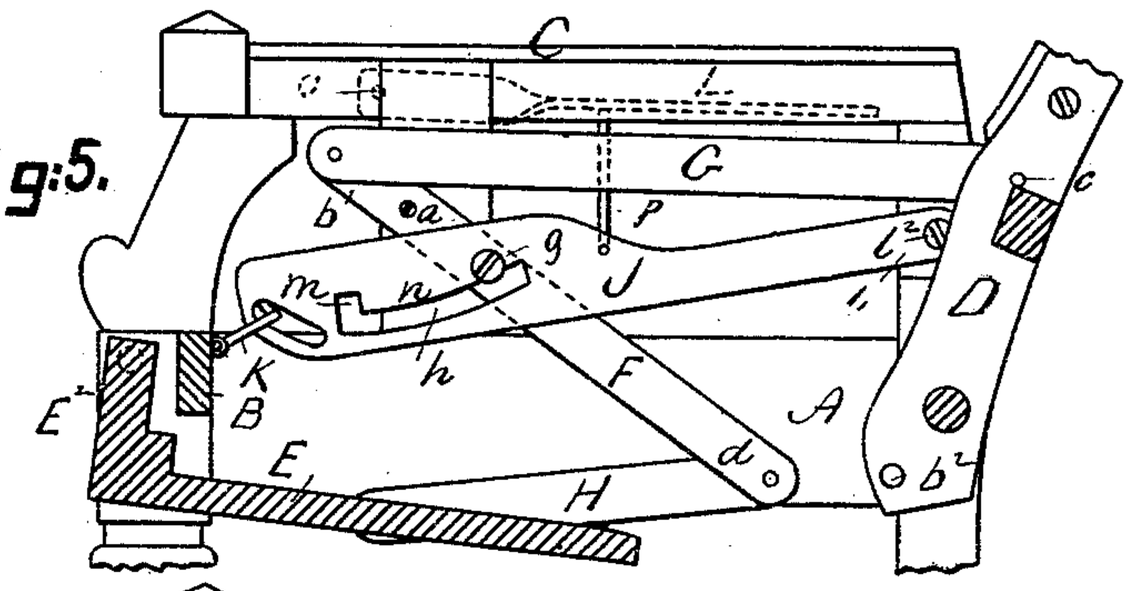

Fig:6.

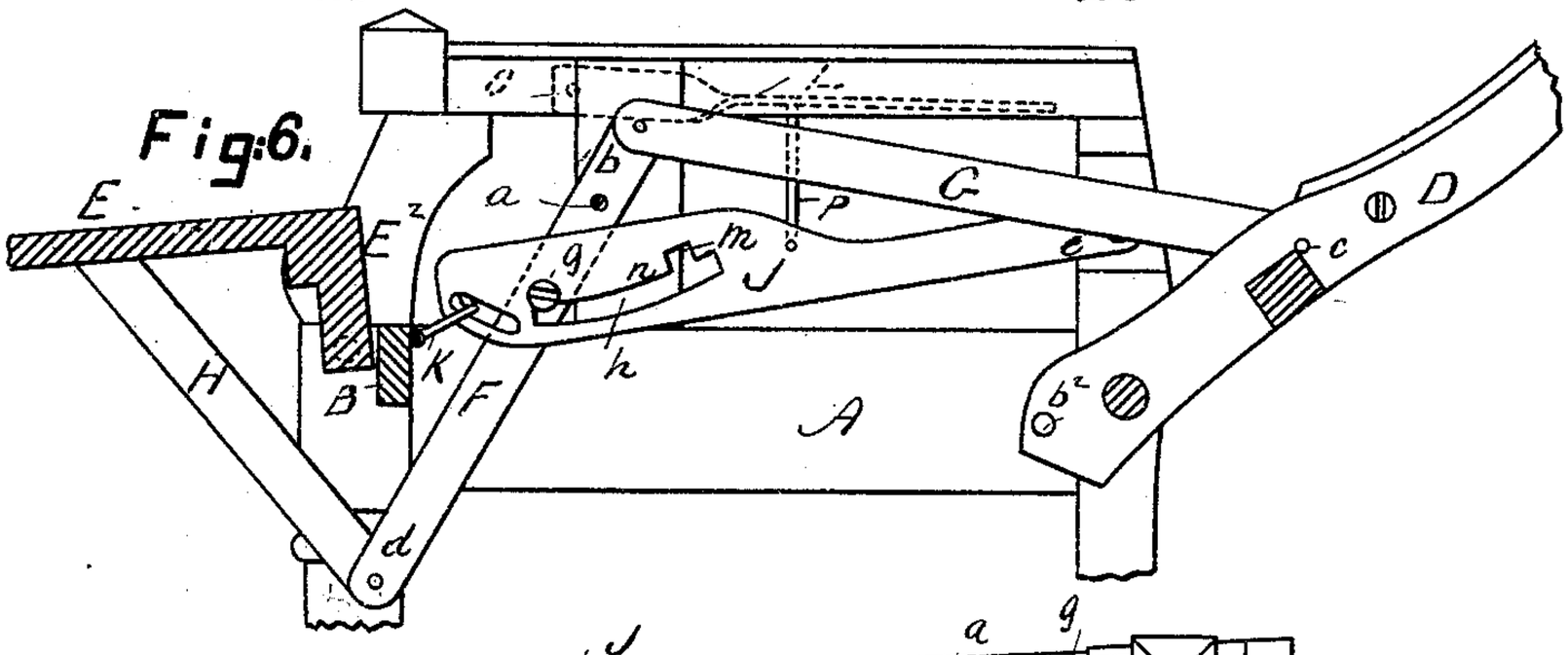

Fig:3.

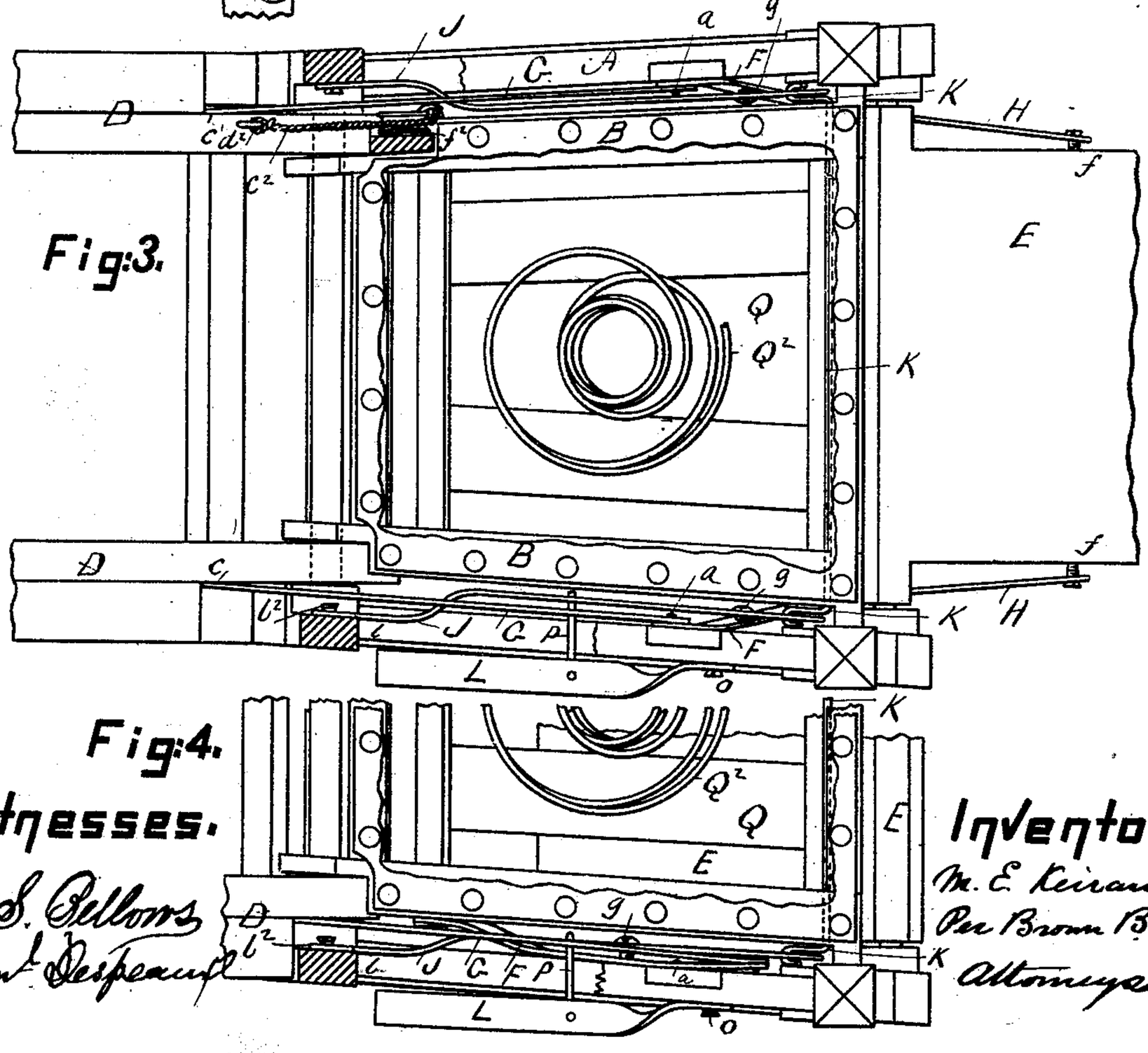

Fig:4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL E. KEIRAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LEG-REST AND RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 234,041, dated November 2, 1880.

Application filed July 29, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL E. KEIRAN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Leg-Rests and Reclining-Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention consists, first, in the combination, with a chair-frame having a stationary seat and swinging leg and back rests connected by intermediate operating levers, of a locking-lever pivoted to the chair-frame and provided with a slot receiving a pin projecting from one of the operating connecting-levers, and having locking-recesses to engage with said pin, and a hand-lever pivoted to the arm-rest of the chair and connected with said locking-lever, whereby the occupant of the seat may shift the leg and back rests to and lock them in different positions without the labor of moving the seat and weight of said occupant; second, in the combination, with the spring and spring-supporting frame of the chair, of a cord or chain passing over a pulley and connected to the hinged back, the said supporting-frame being slotted at its rear ends and connected to the back-rest by means of pins moving in said slots, as and for the purpose hereinafter particularly set forth.

In the accompanying plate of drawings, in Plate 1, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of a reclining-chair with the back and leg-rest in a reclining position; Fig. 2, a similar view, but with the leg-rest swung under the chair-seat. In Plate 2, Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 1, Plate 1, below the top of the arm-rests; Fig. 4, a portion of a similar view of Fig. 3, Plate 2; Figs. 5 and 6, views in detail, in side elevation, of the levers and leg-rest in section when the leg-rest is swung under the chair-seat and when out in position for use, respectively.

In the drawings, A represents a leg-frame; B, a seat-frame having side arms, C C; D, a back-frame, as ordinary, except as hereinafter particularly specified, and E a leg-rest frame. This leg-rest is hinged or pivoted at the front of the chair-seat B, so that it can be swung into a horizontal position, or nearly so, in front of the chair-seat, and into a horizontal position, or nearly so, under the chair-seat, and it is constructed with a cross-strip, E^2, which, when the leg-rest is under the chair, constitutes and makes the front rail of the chair-frame under the chair-seat.

The back-frame D is hinged or pivoted at the rear of the seat-frame B, to be swung from a vertical to a more or less backward inclined position.

F indicates two vertical levers, one on the inside of each arm, and each hung on a fulcrum, *a*, of the said arms and extending therefrom both above and below.

G indicates rods pivoted to the upper ends, *b*, of the levers F, one rod to each lever, and extending therefrom to the back-frame, to the side edges of which they are pivoted, as shown at *c*.

H indicates rods pivoted to the lower ends, *d*, of the levers F, one rod to each lever, and extending therefrom to the leg-rest, to the side edges of which they are pivoted, as shown at *f*.

The above-described connection of the leg-rest E and the back-frame D with the levers F is such that the backward swing of the back swings the leg-rest to the front of the chair-seat, and the forward swing of the back swings the leg-rest to the under side of the chair-seat, the two (leg-rest and back) thus moving in conjunction with each other.

g is a pin on the outside of each lever F. These pins enter a slot, *h*, along arms J, one to each chair-arm C, to which at their rear ends, *l*, they are hung on pivots or centers l^2, so that they may rise and fall. Each slot *h* at its two ends has a notch, *m*, in its upper wall or edge, *n*, to interlock with the sides of the pins *g*, and the length or distance between these notches is such as to secure an interlock of the pins *g* on the levers F therewith at the two limits of movement of the leg-rest—that is, when swung out into a horizontal position in front of the chair, and when swung into a horizontal position under the chair—and thus by this interlock fasten the leg-rest in such position until the said interlock is broken by lifting the slotted arms from the lever-pins.

The two slotted arms J are connected at their front ends by a cross-rod, K, so that if one be lifted the other is lifted, and for lifting the one a lever, L, is hung to one of the chair-arms C, and between its fulcrum *o* and free end

it is connected, by link *p*, to the said slotted arm. Lifting the lever L lifts the slotted arms J, and thus disengages the notches *m* of the slots *h* from the lever-pins *g*, and releasing the lever L, the arms J, by their own weight, fall again into interlock with the lever-pins when they are in position therefor.

M indicates a head-rest of ordinary construction.

The supporting-frame Q, for the springs Q^2 of the seat, is hinged to the front rail, *u*, of the chair-frame, and at its rear side has slots a^2, which engage with pins b^2, projecting from the extension below the hinging of the chair-back.

If the chair-back D be in an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 1, pressing down upon the seat-springs depresses the supporting-frame Q, and this, through the slot-and-pin connection above described, brings the chair-back to an upright position, as is obvious.

A modification of this connection of the back and seat is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and this modification consists in connecting the rear of the supporting-frame by a cord, c^2, to the chair-back D, as at d^2, this cord running over a pulley, f^2, secured to the arm of the chair. Pressing down the seat as before acts, through the cord c^2, to pull the chair-back forward and into an upright position, as is obvious.

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

1. In combination with the chair-frame having a stationary seat, and the leg and back rests and their connecting locking-levers, a lever pivoted to the chair-frame and provided with a slot and locking-recesses, adapted to receive a pin on one of the connecting-levers, and provided with a hand-lever pivoted to the arm-rest of the chair, whereby the leg and back rests may be locked in position, substantially as specified.

2. In combination with the spring and spring-supporting frame of the chair, a cord or chain passing over a pulley and connected to the hinged back, the said supporting-frame being slotted at its rear ends and connected to the back-rest by means of pins moving in said slots, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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