

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

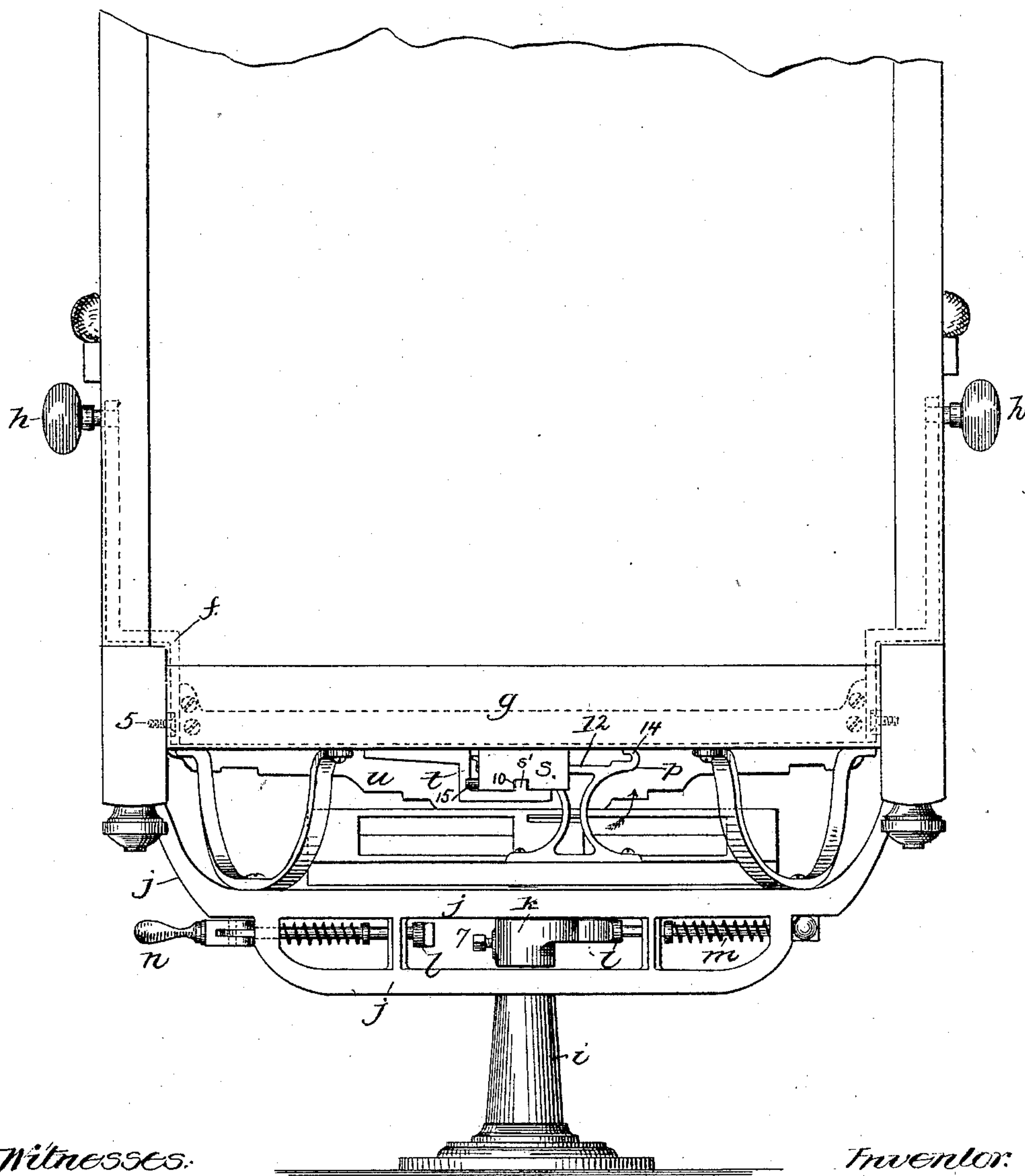
T. G. MAGUIRE.

CHAIR.

No. 277,759.

Patented May 15, 1883.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

John F. C. Prinkett

B. J. Boyes.

Inventor:

Terrence G. Maguire.

by Crosby & Morgan
Attys.

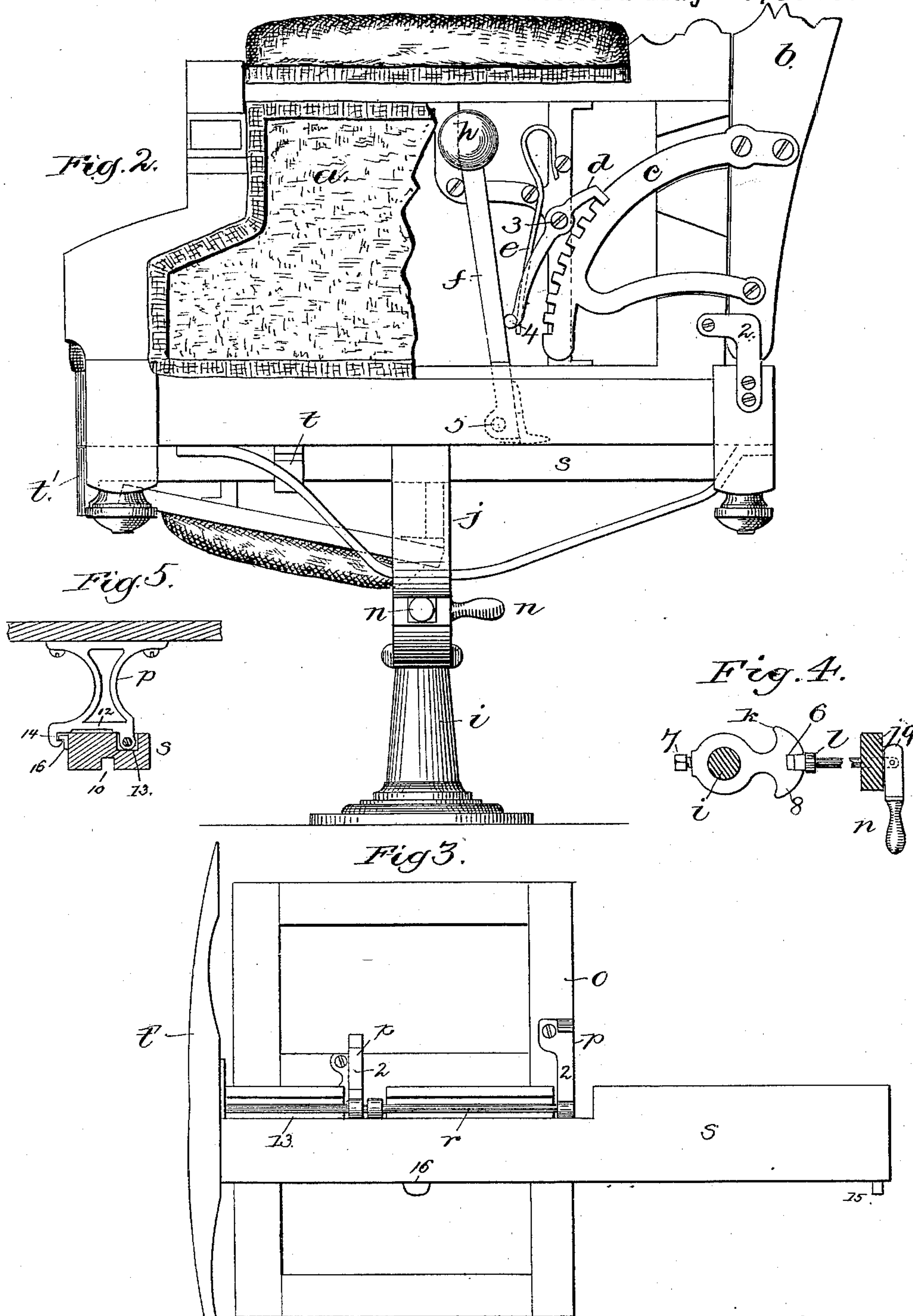
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. G. MAGUIRE
CHAIR.

No. 277,759.

Patented May 15, 1883.



Witnesses.

John F. C. Prins
B. J. Woyce

Inventor.

Terrence G. Maguire
by Crosby & Lingon
Attys.

(No Model.)

T. G. MAGUIRE.

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

CHAIR.

No. 277,759

Patented May 15, 1883.

Fig. 6.

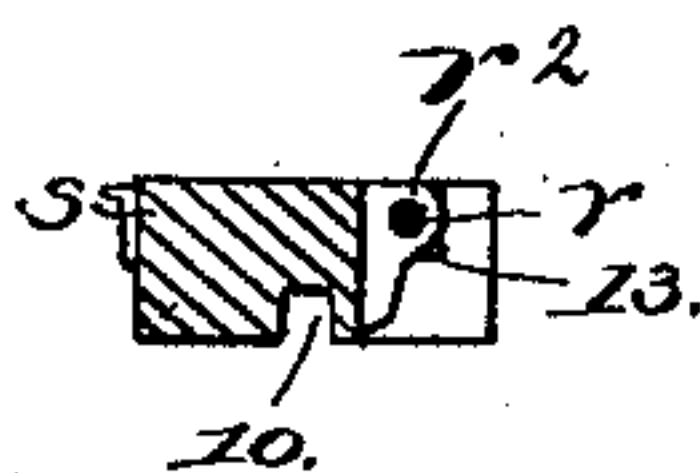
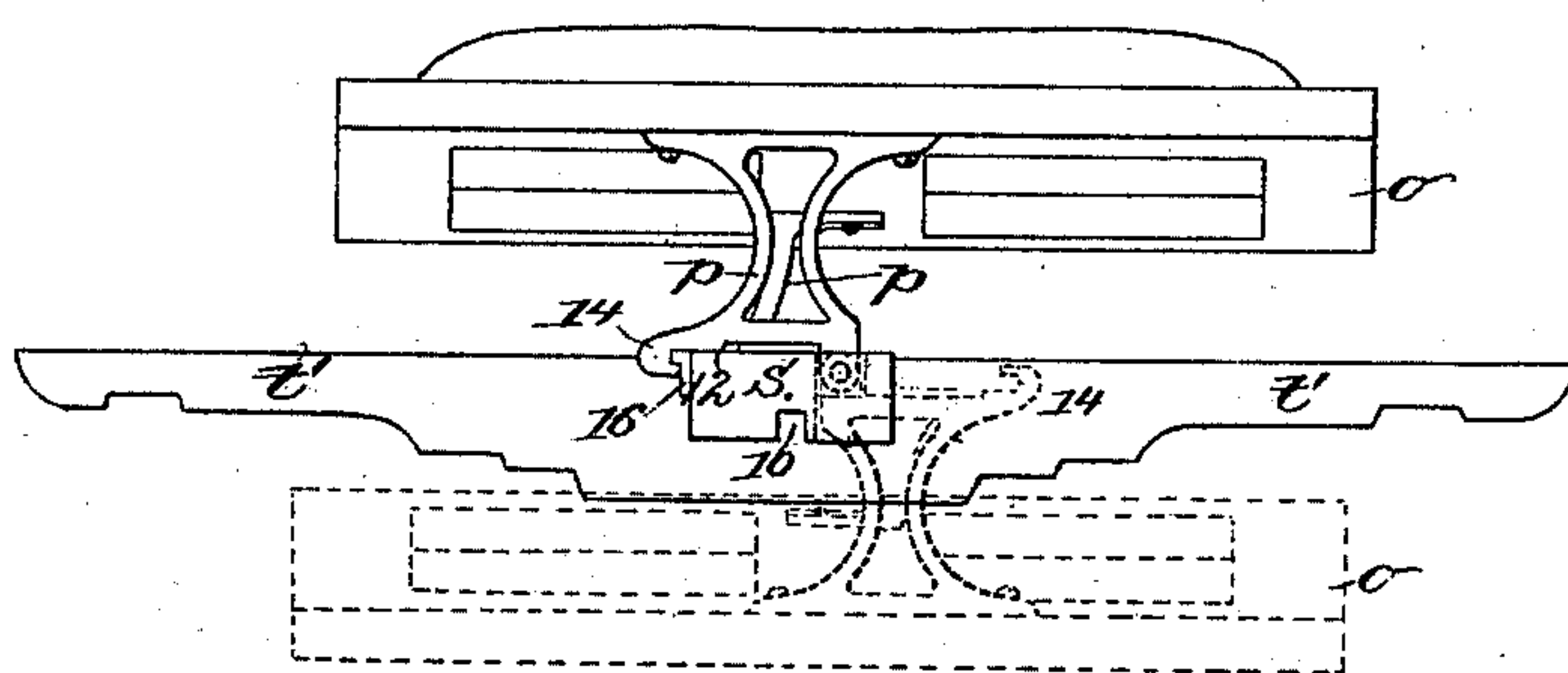


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

John F. C. Pomeroy
Fred A. Powell

Inventor:

Terrence G. Maguire
by Crosby & Gregory
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TERRENCE G. MAGUIRE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,759, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed March 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TERRENCE G. MAGUIRE, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in
5 Chairs, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to chairs, and is shown embodied in a reclining-chair for cars. The
10 said chair has a back arranged to be tipped back and locked at any desired angle to the seat, substantially as shown in a former patent granted to me June 1, 1880, and is also provided with a foot-rest adapted to be in-
15 verted for the purpose of sliding under the body of the chair.

The present invention consists partly in a pivotal support for the said chair, by which it may be rotated to face any desired direction,
20 the said pivotal support being properly arranged to permit the said foot-rest to be slid back beneath the chair without interference therewith.

The invention also consists in a novel construction of the locking device by which the
25 back of the chair is held at any desired angle, and also in a novel construction of the foot-rest, as hereinafter described; also, in a locking device by which the chair may be locked
30 upon its pivot to face either end of the car, as may be desired.

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a chair constructed in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2, a side elevation thereof, a portion of
35 the covering or upholstering of the chair being removed to show the construction of the locking device for the back thereof; Fig. 3, a top view of the foot-rest when in its inverted position, ready to be slid under the seat of the
40 chair; Fig. 4, a detail of the locking device by which the chair is prevented from rotating on its pivot; Fig. 5, a detail to be referred to, and Figs. 6 and 7 details to be referred to.

The chair-body *a*, with the back *b*, pivoted
45 thereon at 2, and provided with a toothed segment, *c*, adapted to be held by a locking device or dog, *d*, are all shown as substantially the same as in my former patent. The said locking device *d*, pivoted at 3, and pressed by a
50 spring, *e*, acting upon its lower end at 4, into

engagement with the teeth of the segment *c*, instead of being operated directly by the hands of the occupant, as shown in my former patent, is operated by a lever, *f*, pivoted at 5, and connected by a shaft or bar, *g*, (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1,) with a similar lever at the
55 other side of the chair, operating in a similar manner upon the locking device *d*, which engages the segment on the other side of the chair. The said levers *f* at each side of the
60 chair are provided with operating handles or knobs *h*, by which they may be moved back to disengage the locking device *d* of the segment *c*, so that the back of the chair may be adjusted to any desired position, and as the said le-
65 vers are rigidly connected by the bar *g* it is obvious that the movement of either one of the handles *h* is sufficient to disengage both of the locking devices *d*, to permit the back of the
70 chair to be adjusted without necessitating the operation of both handles by the occupant, as in my former invention.

In case the teeth of both segments should not be in the same relation to their locking devices, owing to the warping of the chair or for
75 other reasons, it will be seen that either of the locking devices can move independently of the other to engage the teeth of the segments, the said locking devices being wholly independent of one another, although operated by a single
80 handle, if necessary.

The supporting-pivot *i*, instead of engaging a socket upon the middle of the chair-bottom, and thus preventing a foot-rest from
85 being pushed thereunder, as is common in pivoted chairs, supports a strong frame-work, *j*, curved down from either side of the chair, and having the portion that contains the socket of the pivot *i* pass across the chair at a sufficient
90 distance below the seat to receive the foot-rest between the said seat and frame-work *j*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The transverse portion of the frame *j* consists of two bars, as
95 shown in Fig. 1, between which is placed the locking device *k*, (see Fig. 4,) provided with a slot, 6, to receive a bolt, *l*, mounted in the said frame-work *j*. The said locking device *k* is fixed in any desired position upon the pivot
100 *i* by a set-screw, 7, and prevents the chair from being raised off its pivot, and also serves, in

co-operation with the bolts *l*, two of which are shown, to hold the chair facing toward either end of the car, as may be desired.

The faces of the locking devices *k* adjacent to the slots 6 are eccentric to the pivot *i*, as shown at 8, so that when the chair is rotated they act as inclines to throw back the bolts *l*, which are normally pressed by springs *m* toward the said slot, and will consequently automatically engage the said slot when they arrive in line therewith. The said bolts may be removed from, and, if desired, retained disengaged from the locking device *k* by handles *n*, pivoted to the ends thereof, and having the distance from the pivot to the end thereof greater than to the side thereof, as shown at 9, the said handle bearing against the frame-work *j*, so that when turned out in line with the shank of the bolt, as shown at the left hand of Fig. 1, the said bolt is withdrawn beyond the range of the locking device *k*, but when turned at right angles to the shank of the bolt, as shown at the left hand of Fig. 1 and in Fig. 4, permits the said bolt to be thrown in by the action of its spring *m* a sufficient distance to enter the slot 6, as shown in Fig. 4.

The foot-rest *o* is provided with lugs or supporting-brackets *p*, arranged in line with one another from front to back of the chair, and pivoted on a rod, *r*, fixed in an ear, *r*², (see Fig. 6,) mounted upon a sliding bar, *s*, arranged to slide longitudinally in suitable guides, *t*, secured to the bottom of the chair. The said slide-bar *s* is provided with a longitudinal groove, 10, which receives a projection, *s'*, on the guide-piece *t*, as shown in Fig. 1, and it has at its front end a cross-piece, *t'*, which, when the said bar is slid wholly back, appears to form a portion of the front frame-work of the chair.

When the foot-rest is drawn out a sufficient distance to clear the bottom of the chair it may be rotated upon the rod *r* as an axis in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, until the portion 12 of its supporting-brackets *p* rests upon the top of the said bar *s*, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7, thus sustaining the foot-rest upon the top of the said bar *s*, after which it may be slid longitudinally forward upon the said bar *s* and rod *r*, (the bar being grooved around the said rod, as shown at 13 Figs. 3 and 5, to permit the said movement,) at the end of which the hook 14 upon the bracket *p* (see Figs. 1 and 5) will engage the ear 16 (see Figs. 3 and 5) at the side of the bar *s*, preventing the reverse rotation of the foot-rest. By having a single slide-bar *s* for a foot-rest at the middle of the chair instead of employing a rectangular sliding frame, as has usually been done, the occupant can, if desired, remove his legs from the foot-rest and place his feet upon the floor, the legs resting in a natural position at either side of the slide-bar *s* and between the foot-rest and front of the chair-seat. When the foot-rest is inverted, as shown in Fig. 1, and dotted lines, Fig. 7, the brackets *p* lie wholly on one

side of the slide-bar *s*, and the guides *t* therefor are on the other side, so that the said brackets can pass the said guides in the longitudinal movement of the said slide-bar. A stop-pin, 15, prevents the foot-rest from being drawn out too far.

I do not broadly claim a locking device to retain a pivoted chair facing in a definite direction upon its pivot.

I claim—

1. The chair-frame, the pivoted back *b*, toothed segments *c*, attached thereto, and spring-dogs *d*, to engage said segments, combined with the lever *f* at each side of the chair, the knobs or handles *h* on said levers, and the rod *g*, rigidly connecting said levers, the whole constructed and arranged to operate substantially as shown and described.

2. The chair-supporting pivot, chair body and frame mounted on the said pivot, combined with a slotted locking device, *k*, adjustably fastened to said pivot and provided with eccentric faces, in combination with the spring-pressed locking-bolts carried by said chair-frame and extending from the said pivot toward either side of the chair, and provided on their outer ends with operating-handles pivoted thereto, as described, whereby the said bolts may be disengaged from the said slotted locking device and retained in position to again engage it or not, as desired, substantially as set forth.

3. The pivot *i* and the chair-seat supported thereby, combined with the locking device *k* on said pivot, the spring-bolts *l*, to engage said locking device to hold the chair when rotated into the desired position, and handles to operate said bolts, all substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with the chair-seat, of the foot-rest slide-bar at or near the middle thereof, its guide connected with the chair at one side only of the said slide-bar, and the foot-rest pivoted to rotate upon a longitudinal axis at the other side of the said slide-bar, substantially as described.

5. The foot-rest slide-bar, combined with the foot-rest, and its supporting brackets or lugs pivoted in line with one another on the said slide-bar, whereby the said foot-rest may be rotated from above to beneath the said slide-bar on an axis parallel therewith, substantially as described.

6. The foot-rest slide-bar and pivotal rod mounted in a groove lengthwise thereof, combined with the foot-rest, and its supporting brackets or lugs mounted to rotate and slide on the said rod, and a projection to engage one of the said brackets when slid to the proper position, substantially as described.

7. The foot-rest slide-bar having a longitudinal groove, and its guide having a projection to enter the said groove, the said guide being connected with the chair-seat at one side only of the said slide-bar, combined with the foot-rest, and its supporting-brackets pivoted

to hang at the other side of the said slide-bar, whereby the said bracket can pass the said guide in the longitudinal movement of the said slide-bar, substantially as described.

- 5 8. The frame-work *j*, as shown and described, attached to and curved down from either side of the chair, braced to the chair, and having the portion that receives the pivot extended across and below the chair-seat, in the manner and at a distance, as set forth, to permit
10 the reception of the sliding foot-rest between

said frame-work and the bottom of the chair-seat, combined with said chair-seat, a foot-rest, and the pivot *i*, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name 15 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TERRENCE G. MAGUIRE.

Witnesses:

JOS. P. LIVERMORE,
BERNICE J. NOYES.