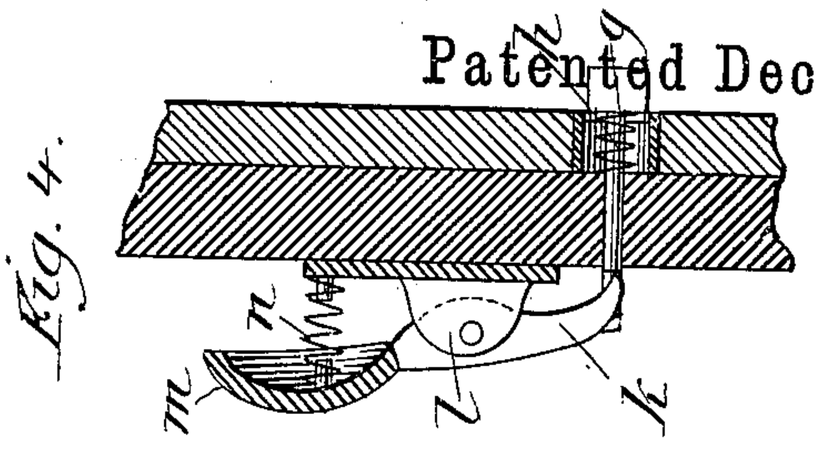
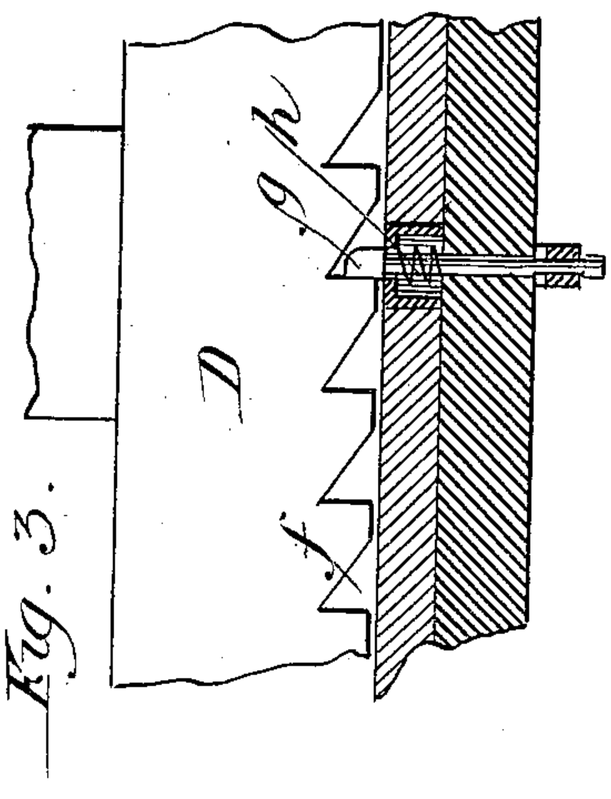
(No Model.)

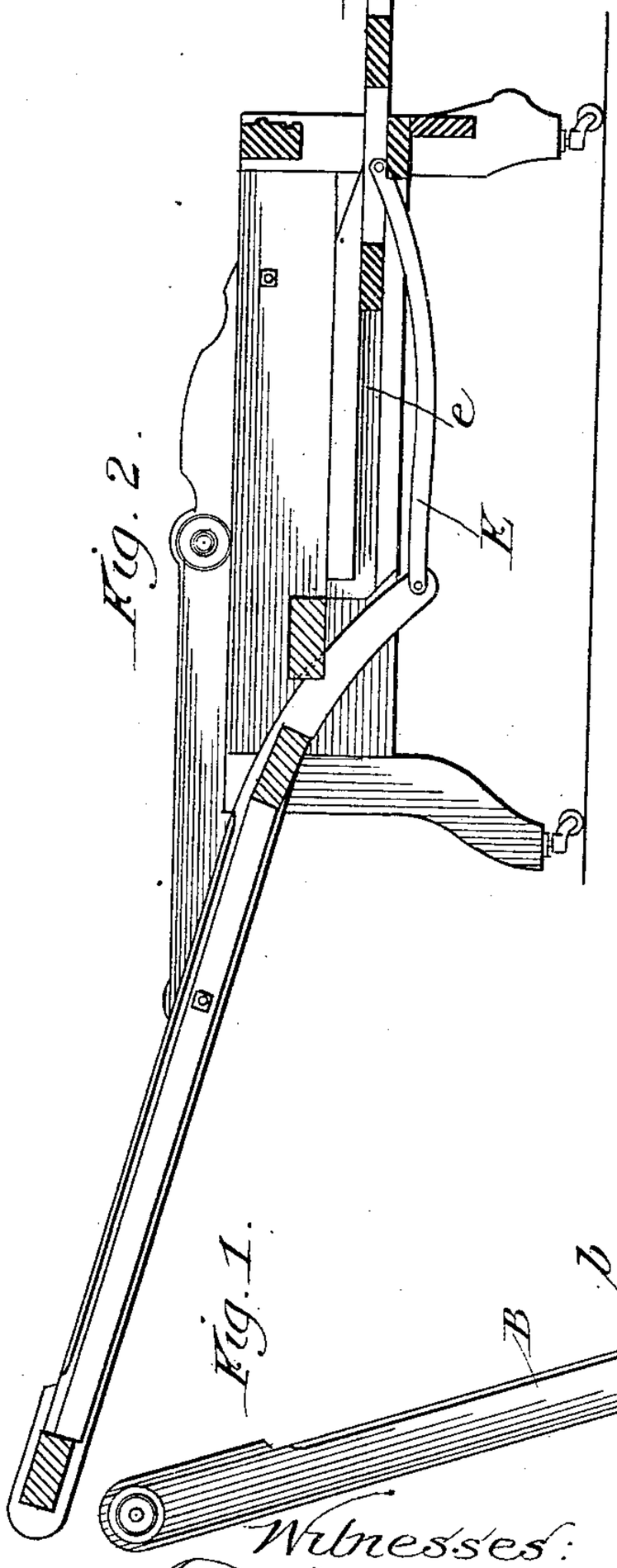
J. GLOEKLER.

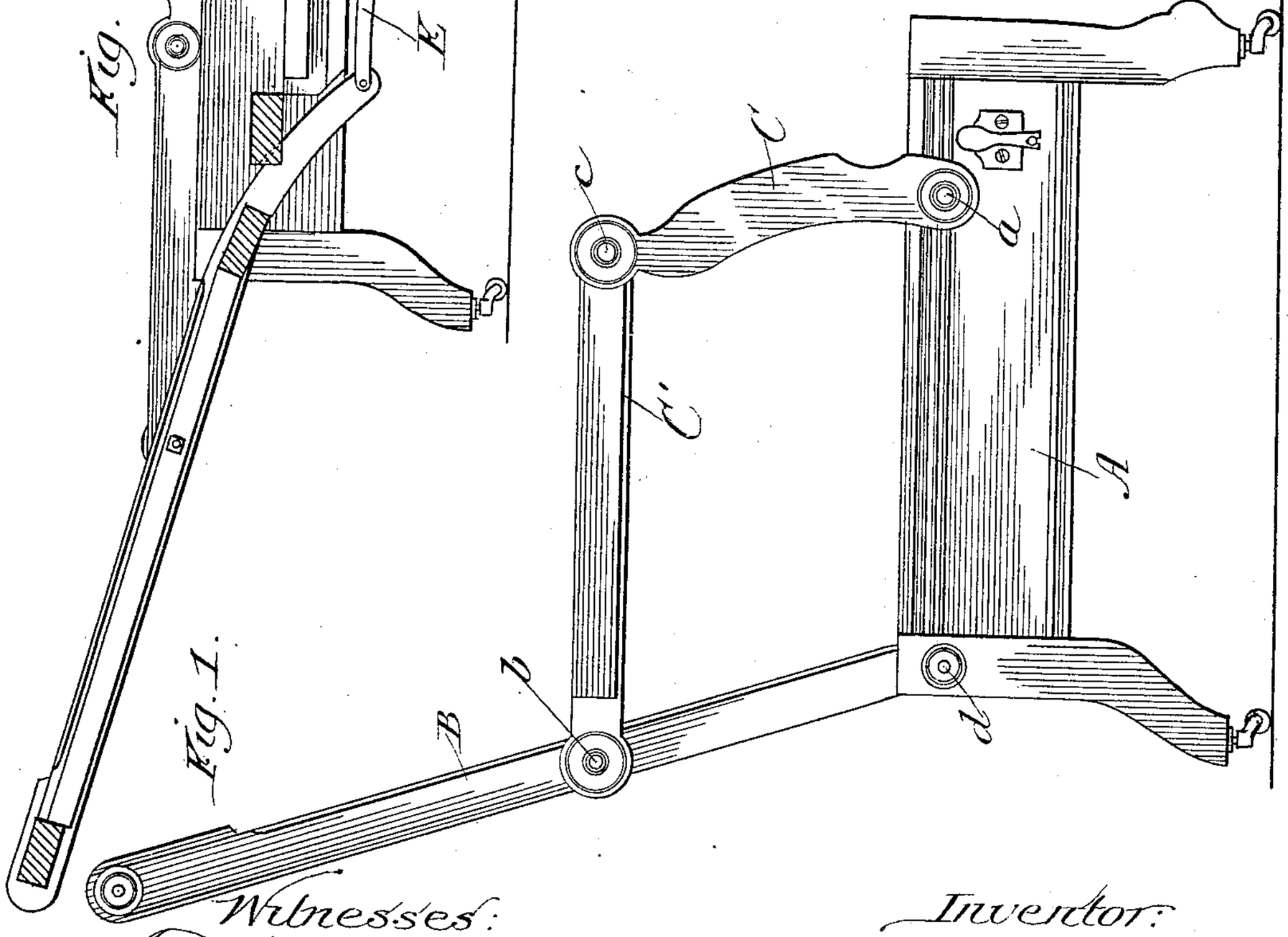
RECLINING CHAIR.

No. 332,603. Patented Dec. 15, 1885.









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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GLOEKLER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,603, dated December 15, 1885.

Application filed April 13, 1885. Serial No. 162,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GLOEKLER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Foot-Rests for Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain improvements in adjustable chairs.

The object of the invention is to provide a comfortable and convenient foot-rest for such chairs, and to cause the same to be operated by the adjustable part of the chair proper, in order that its position may be determined by the angle at which the back of the chair is fixed; and to the accomplishment of that end the invention consists of the novel devices and combination of devices, as will be described and claimed.

Reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is an elevation of the chair complete and with the foot-rest not in use; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the same, showing the chair-back at an incline and the foot-rest in position for use; and Figs. 3 and 4, sectional details showing locking mechanism for holding parts in any given position.

Like letters refer to like parts in each view.

A represents the seat-frame, and B the adjustable back.

C C′ are the upright and horizontal parts of the arms of the chair, the former pivoted to the seat-frame at *a* and the latter to the back at *b*, the two being pivotally connected at *c*, while the back is pivoted to the rear of the seat, as at *d*. By this arrangement of parts it will be seen that the back may be adjusted to different angles with respect to the seat, one angle and the position of the several parts being shown in Fig. 2. The uprights forming part of the back-frame are preferably slightly curved on their lower ends, as shown in Fig. 2, to conform to the shape of the rear legs of the chair and be hidden from view when the back is in an upright position, as in Fig. 1. Upon the inner face of each side rail of the seat-frame A there is formed a groove, *e*, in which a frame, D, is adapted to move.

E represents one of two rods, of any suitable material, and each secured at one end to one upright of the back-frame, and at the opposite end to the side rail of frame D, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. By this arrangement it will be seen that as the back is adjusted to different inclines the frame D is moved either backward or forward. The normal position of frame D with the back in an upright position is under the chair-seat, as represented in Fig. 1, and it is upon rearward movement of the back that it is forced forward to serve as a foot-rest. To the forward end of frame D there is hinged an extension, F, which is adapted to fold down upon the frame when not in use, and to occupy the position shown in Fig. 2 when desired to serve as a foot-rest.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown the mechanism employed for locking and holding the back and foot-rest in any given position. To accomplish this result, I form in one side rail of frame D and upon its outer face a series of notches, *f*, with which the head of a pin, *g*, passed through the side rail of the seat-frame, is adapted to engage. This pin is held firmly and securely in any given notch through the medium of a spring, *h*, situated as shown in Fig. 3, and to the outer end of said pin, which protrudes out beyond the seat-frame, one end of a lever, *k*, is secured, said lever being pivoted in a bracket, *l*, secured to the seat-frame, and preferably provided upon its upper end with a button, *m*, concave upon its inner face. In the concavity thus formed in button *m* one end of a spring, *n*, is secured, while the opposite end of the spring is secured to the seat-frame, the coil thereof being such as to always force the upper end of the lever outwardly, and thereby cause the pin *g* to enter one of the notches *f*, unless pressure is applied to remove it.

The operation of the device will be readily understood. When it is desired to convert the chair into a reclining-chair, pressure is applied to button *m*, and through the connections described pin *g* is withdrawn from notches *f*. The back is then drawn backwardly, and, through the medium of the connecting-rods, forces the foot-rest forward. When the desired position of the parts is attained, pressure is

removed from the button and the pin *g* allowed to enter one of the notches to lock the parts securely.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a chair with a foot-rest operated from the back, and also that it is not new to hold such foot-rest in a given position through the medium of a notched rod and a spring-operated pawl, and therefore I do not claim such features, broadly; but

What I claim is—

The combination, with back B, arms E, and horizontally-moving frame D, the latter provided with a notched side rail, of pin *g*, lever *k*, and springs *h n*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN GLOEKLER.

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