

(No Model.)

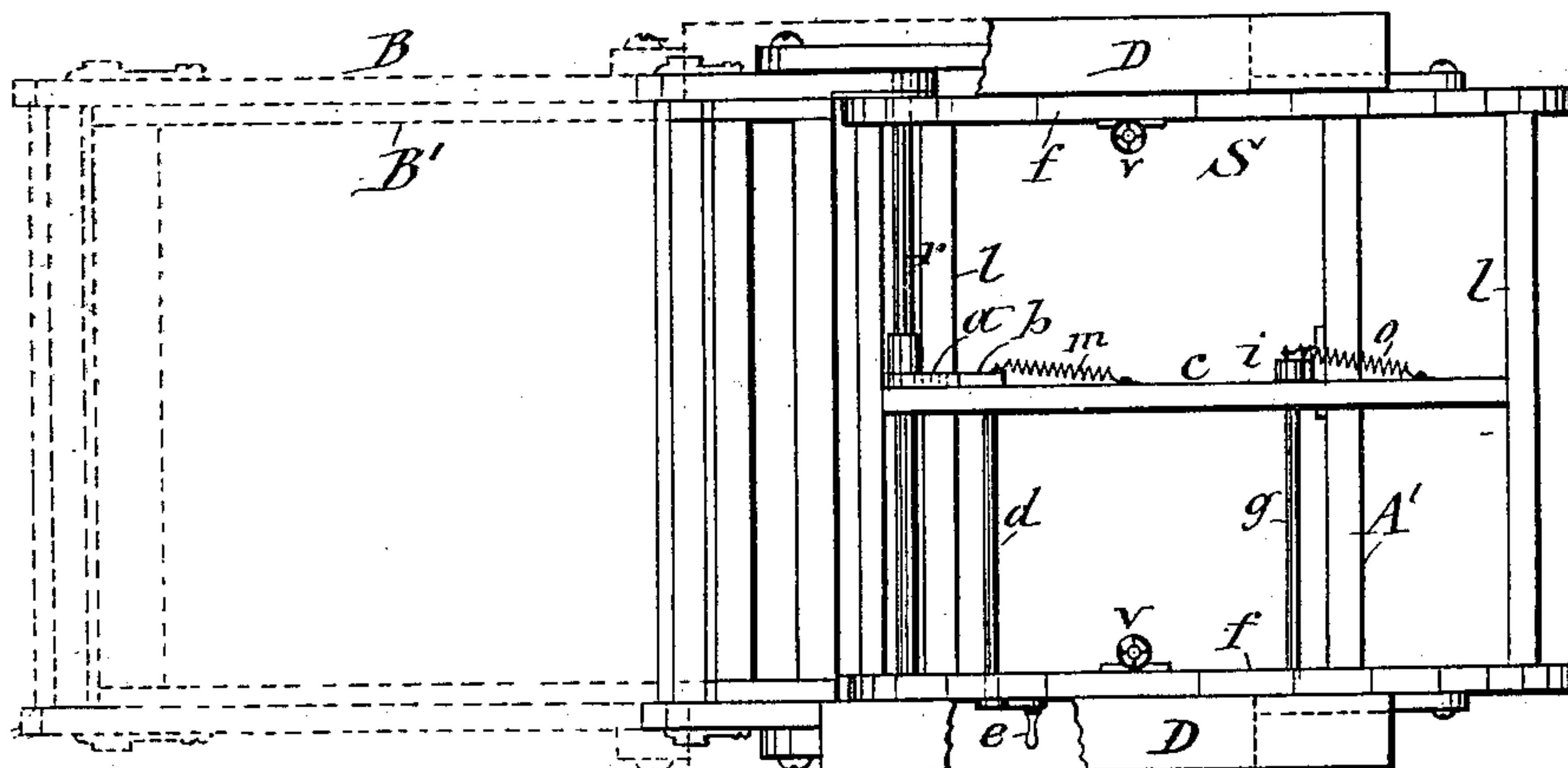
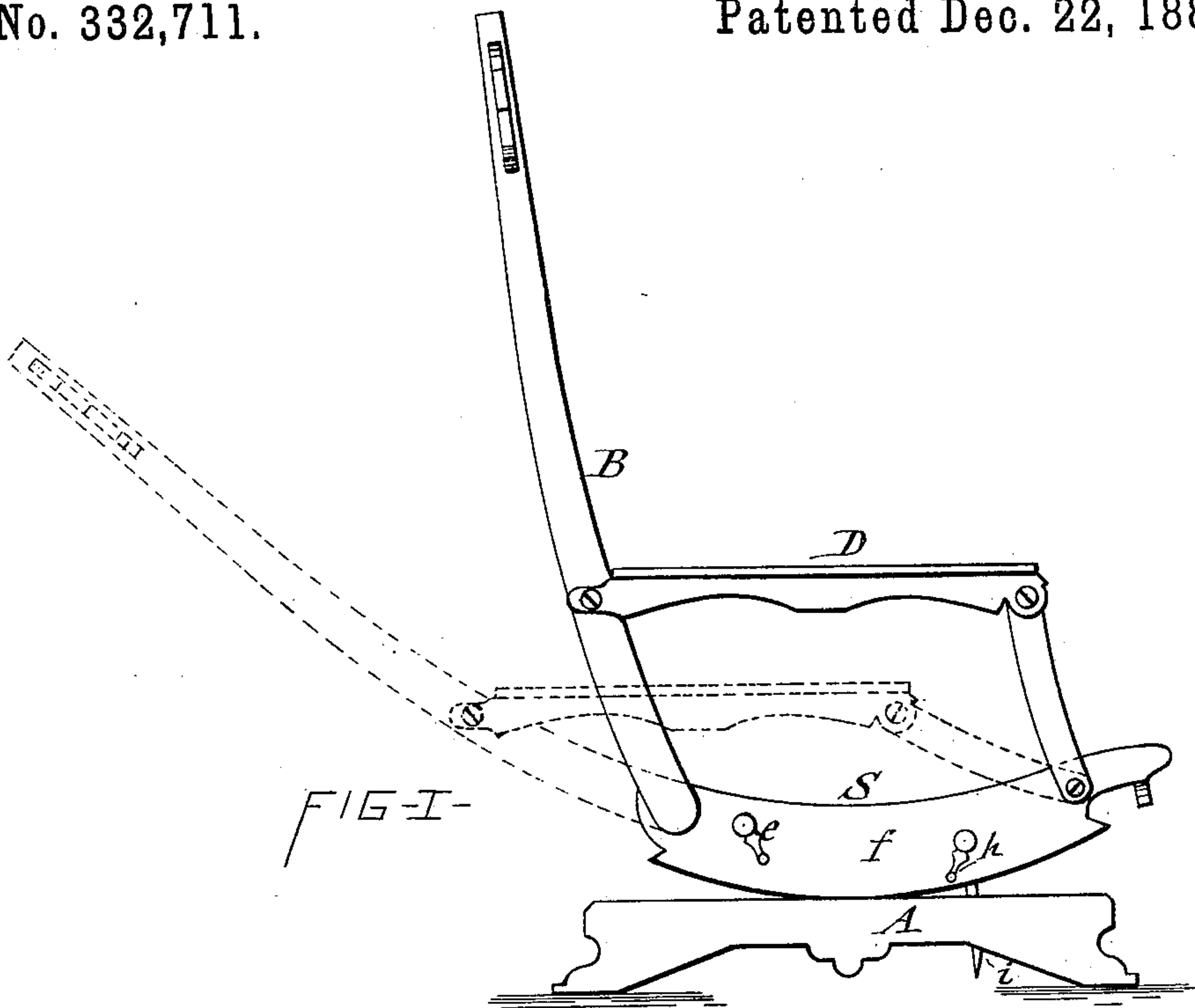
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. E. HARRINGTON.

CHAIR.

No. 332,711.

Patented Dec. 22, 1885.



WITNESSES

Ch. Benadison
John E. Raymond

INVENTOR

Franklin E. Harrington
Per Hull, Lawyer

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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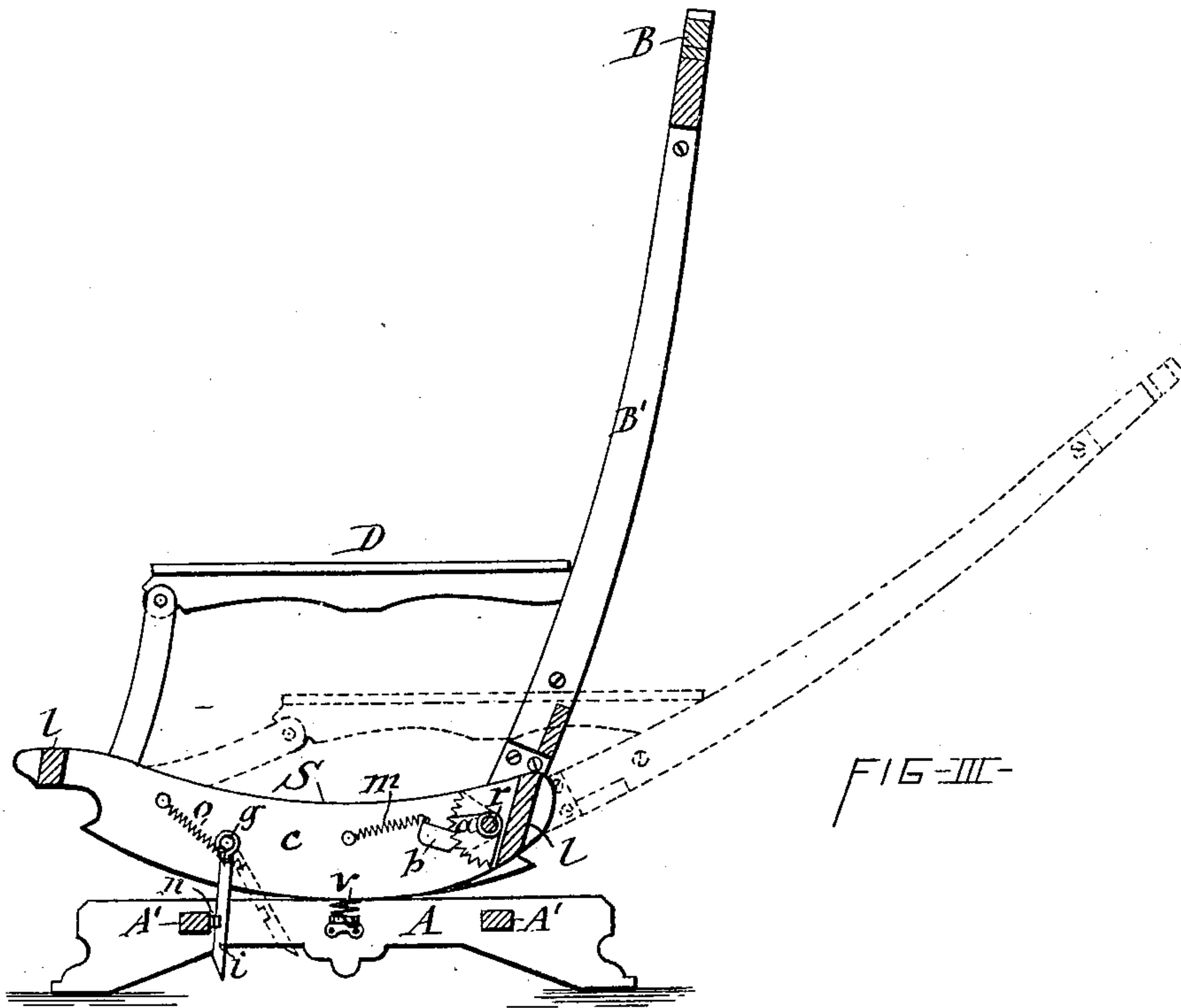


FIG-III-

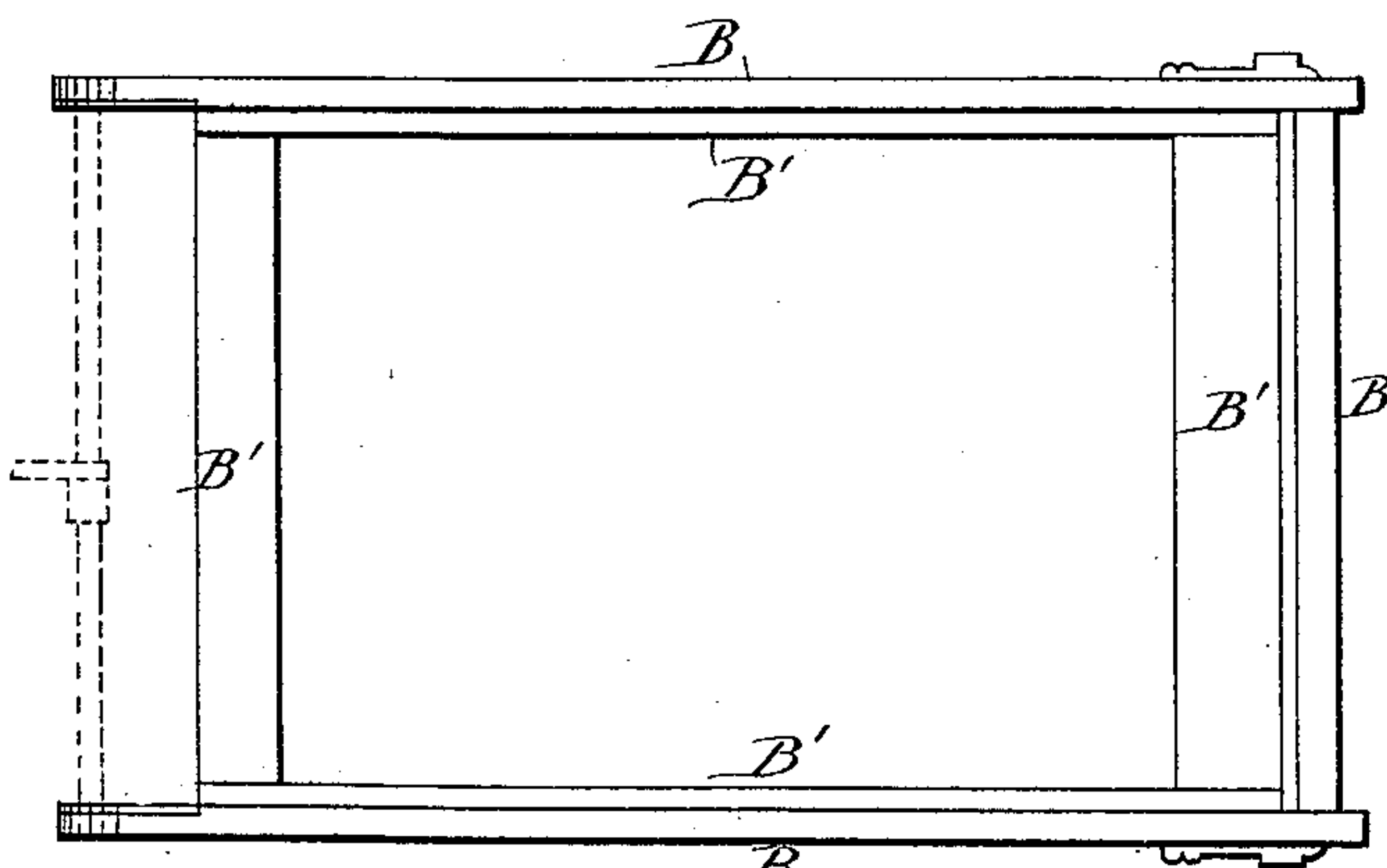


FIG-IV-

WITNESSES

C. Bendixon

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INVENTOR

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per Amell, Leass & Hy
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN E. HARRINGTON, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,711, dated December 22, 1835.

Application filed April 7, 1835. Serial No. 161,424 (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN E. HARRINGTON, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chairs, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in a novel organization of a chair which can be readily converted from an ordinary arm-chair into either a reclining or a rocking chair, and has its back composed of a main skeleton frame and a supplemental frame fitted inside of the main frame and detachably connected thereto, thereby facilitating the upholstering which is applied to said supplemental frame.

The invention is fully illustrated in the annexed drawings, wherein Figures I and II are respectively side and plan views of my improved chair, the full lines showing it in the position of an arm-chair, and the dotted lines representing it converted into a reclining-chair. Fig. III is a vertical transverse section of the same, and Fig. IV is a detached plan view of the back-frame.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the base of the chair, consisting of the usual side rails, on which the rockers *f f* are mounted, said side rails being framed together at the front and rear ends by cross-bars *A'*. The rockers *f f* constitute the side rails of the seat-frame *S*, and are framed together by front and rear cross-rails, *l l*. Central between the rockers *f f* and parallel therewith is another bar, *c*, framed to the cross-rails *l l*. Across the rear end of the seat-frame is extended a rod, *r*, journaled in the side rails or rockers, *f f*, and in the central bar, *c*, of said frame, and to the said rod is rigidly attached the lower end of the back-frame *B*, which is thus pivoted on the seat-frame, so as to allow the back to be placed either into nearly an upright position, as shown by full lines in Fig. I of the drawings, or into a reclining position, as represented by dotted lines in said figure. On the rod *r* at the side of the central bar, *c*, is fastened a ratchet, *a*, and parallel with the rod *r* is another rod, *d*, which is extended through the

side rail or rocker, *f*, and through the central bar, *c*, and has attached to its outer end a crank, *e*, by which to turn it. A pawl, *b*, is attached to the rod *d* at the side of the central bar, *c*, and is held in engagement with the ratchet *a* by a spring, *m*. By turning the crank *e* the pawl *b* can be thrown out of engagement with the ratchet, and then the back-frame *B* can be raised or lowered into the hereinbefore-described positions, as may be desired, and by releasing the crank *e* the pawl re-engages with the ratchet, to retain the back-frame *B* in its position.

The object of placing the ratchet and pawl in the center of the chair is to prevent torsional strain on the connection between the back-frame and seat-frame, and by extending the rod *d* through the rocker *f* and providing it with the crank at its outer end the aforesaid adjustment of the back is facilitated. Forward of the center of the seat-frame is another rod, *g*, extended through the rocker *f*, and through the central bar, *c*, and at the side of the latter is a hook, *i*, attached to said rod and adapted to engage with the cross-bar *A'* of the base, or with a suitable catch, *n*, on said cross-bar. A spring, *o*, connected with the central bar, *c*, and with the hook, serves to hold the latter in its aforesaid engagement, thereby preventing the seat from rocking.

To the outer end of the rod *g* is attached a crank, *h*, by means of which the rod can be turned to throw the hook *i* out of its aforesaid engagement when it is desired to convert the stationary chair into a rocking-chair. The rockers are connected with the base by the usual springs, *v v*, and jointed arms *D D* are pivoted to the seat-frame and back-frame in the usual manner.

The back of the chair I form of a main skeleton frame, *B*, and a supplemental frame, *B'*, fitted inside of and detachably connected to the main frame, as illustrated in Fig. IV of the drawings. This arrangement allows the upholstering to be applied to the supplemental frame before attaching the latter to the main frame, and thus greatly facilitates the operation of upholstering.

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

The combination of the seat-frame S, the central bar, *c*, the rod *r*, journaled on the said seat-frame and central bar, the back-frame B, attached to the rod *r*, the ratchet *a*, fastened
5 on said rod at the side of the central bar, *c*, the rod *d*, extended through the side rail and central bar of the seat-frame, the crank *e*, attached to the outer end of the rod *d*, and the pawl *b*, attached to the said rod at the side of
10 the central bar, *c*, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, 15 this 1st day of December, 1884.

FRANKLIN E. HARRINGTON. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

E. C. CANNON,
WM. C. RAYMOND.