

(No Model.)

J. W. PRICE.

CHAIR.

No. 334,087.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.

Fig. 2.

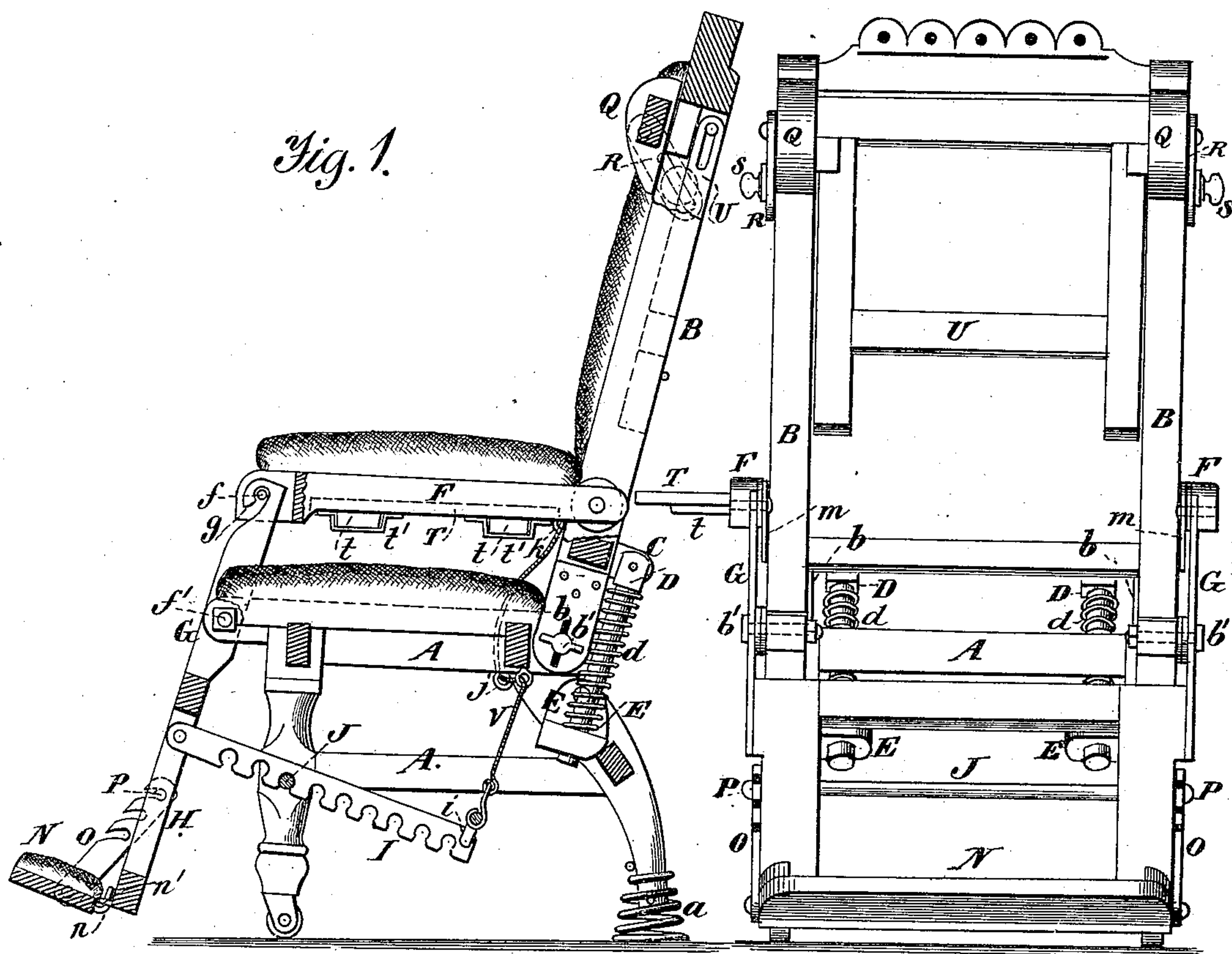
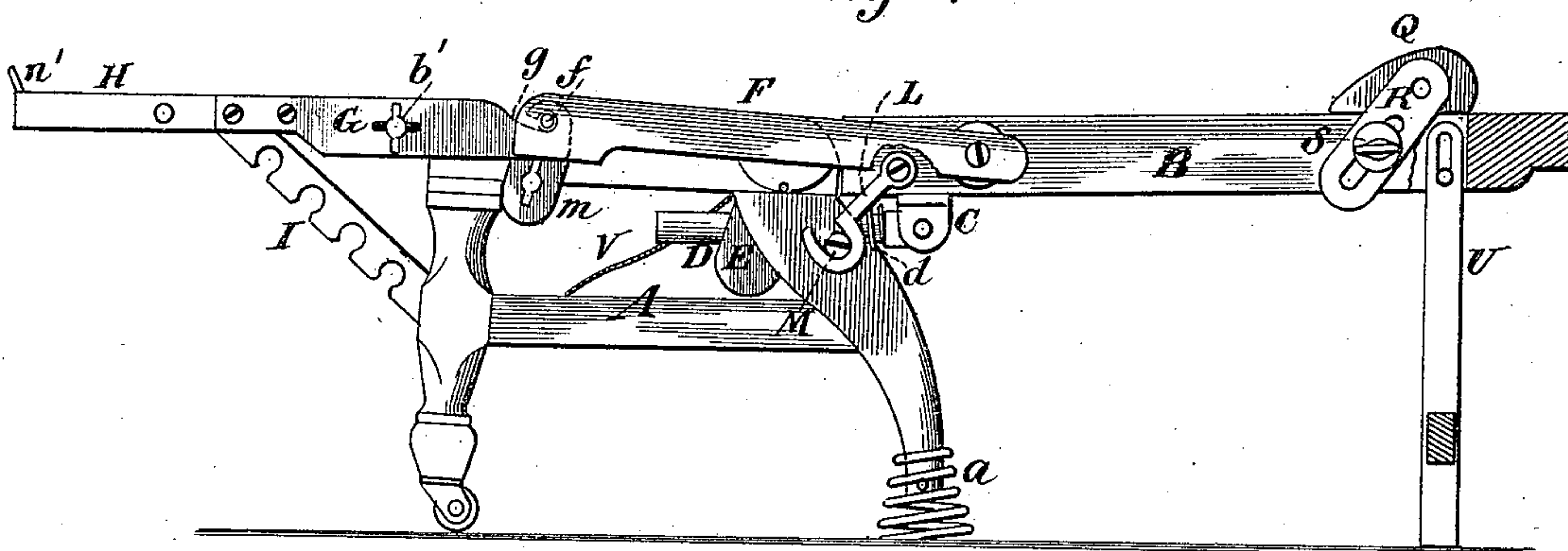


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WILLIAM PRICE, OF OGDEN CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,087, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed April 22, 1885. Serial No. 163,057. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. PRICE, of Ogden City, in the county of Weber and Territory of Utah, have invented an Improved
5 Chair Convertible into a Parlor or Reclining Chair, or Settee or Bedstead, of which the following is a specification.

The special object of the invention is to make an article of furniture which is readily
10 convertible into a reclining-chair, parlor-chair, settee, or bedstead.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then pointed out in the claim.

15 Figure 1 of the drawings is a vertical sectional elevation. Fig. 2 is a back view, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the parts adjusted to form a settee.

In the drawings, A represents a four-legged
20 fixed frame, which may have casters in front and spiral rear springs, *a*, to support it. To the rear upper edge of this frame I pivot the back B by means of the eye-straps *b b* and pivot-bolts *b'*. The back is supported in an
25 erect position by the bolts D D, carrying spiral springs *d d*, and held movably in the slotted angle-plates C C at the top and the perforated as well as pivoted guides E E at the lower end. This allows the back a pleasant
30 rocking motion, as well as permits it to be brought nearly or quite in a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. To the back B are also pivoted the rear ends of the arms F F, on whose front ends and on
35 the inside are placed cross-pivots *f f*.

G represents uprights having hooks *g g* at the upper ends, so as to allow them to turn on the pivots *f*, while they are pivoted to the frame A at *f'*, and made fast to the foot-rest
40 frame H at the lower end. By these connections the frames B G may be brought practically in the same plane with the upper part of frame A, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, when it may be locked by the adjustable detent I, which hooks upon the cross-bolt
45 J, and the hook and bolt L M. In this position it may be used as the frame of a settee or bedstead. As shown in Fig. 1, it may be

used as the frame of a parlor-chair, or with the foot-rest frame H as a reclining-chair, the
50 device I J enabling the latter to be held out at different degrees of inclination.

N is a foot-rest connected by the hooks and eyes *n n'* with the frame H, and placed at a greater or less angle thereto, so as to be held
55 by the pivoted detents O O and pins P P.

Q is the head-rest, which is connected with the back B by the slotted plates R R and the screw-clamps S S, so as to be held adjust-
60 ably. It will be observed that the bolts *b'* have elongated heads, which pass through corresponding slots in the straps or plates *b*.

T is a side table connecting detachably with the right arm of chair by projections *t*
65 and keepers *t'*.

U is a folding frame, which is pivoted and folds within the back B, so as to form a fill-
ing thereto, as well as a support for the bed-
stead or settee. By means of the T-head bolts
70 *b'* and slotted plates *b* the frame U and the back B are rendered easily detachable for shipping or transportation.

The sliding detachable head-rest Q accom-
modates the head of the tallest person as well
as the shortest—even that of a well-grown
75 child.

The foot-rest N swings and is adjustable, so as to suit persons of varying size, and this swinging adjustment of frame H may be made
80 by means of a hand-cord, V, attached to the median eye, *i*, of the detent I, the eye-guide *j* on the bottom of frame A, and the eye-guide *k* on the chair-arm. This may be done by one
as he sits in the chair, to determine and regulate his reclining position.

When the back is put down to make a bed-
stead, the back legs or frame, U, having a slot through which the pin works, simply swings
85 out, and is forced up to the lower end of slot. The device which supports the back on spiral springs brings up the back of an invalid without any effort on his part, while it may be taken out in a moment.

The spiral conical or pyramidal springs *a* on the lower ends of the rear legs admit of
90 the rocking motion in the chair, and are quite

an advantage. The arms F being hooked to the uprights G are thus made detachable therefrom.

Of course the chair may be upholstered in any suitable manner.

Having thus described all that is necessary to a full understanding of my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination, with the seat-frame A and

back B, of the open-slotted angle-plates C C, to the slide-bolts D D, carrying springs d, and the pivoted guides E E, as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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