

(No Model.)

A. N. HORNUNG,
BARBER'S CHAIR.

No. 355,872.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

Fig. 1.

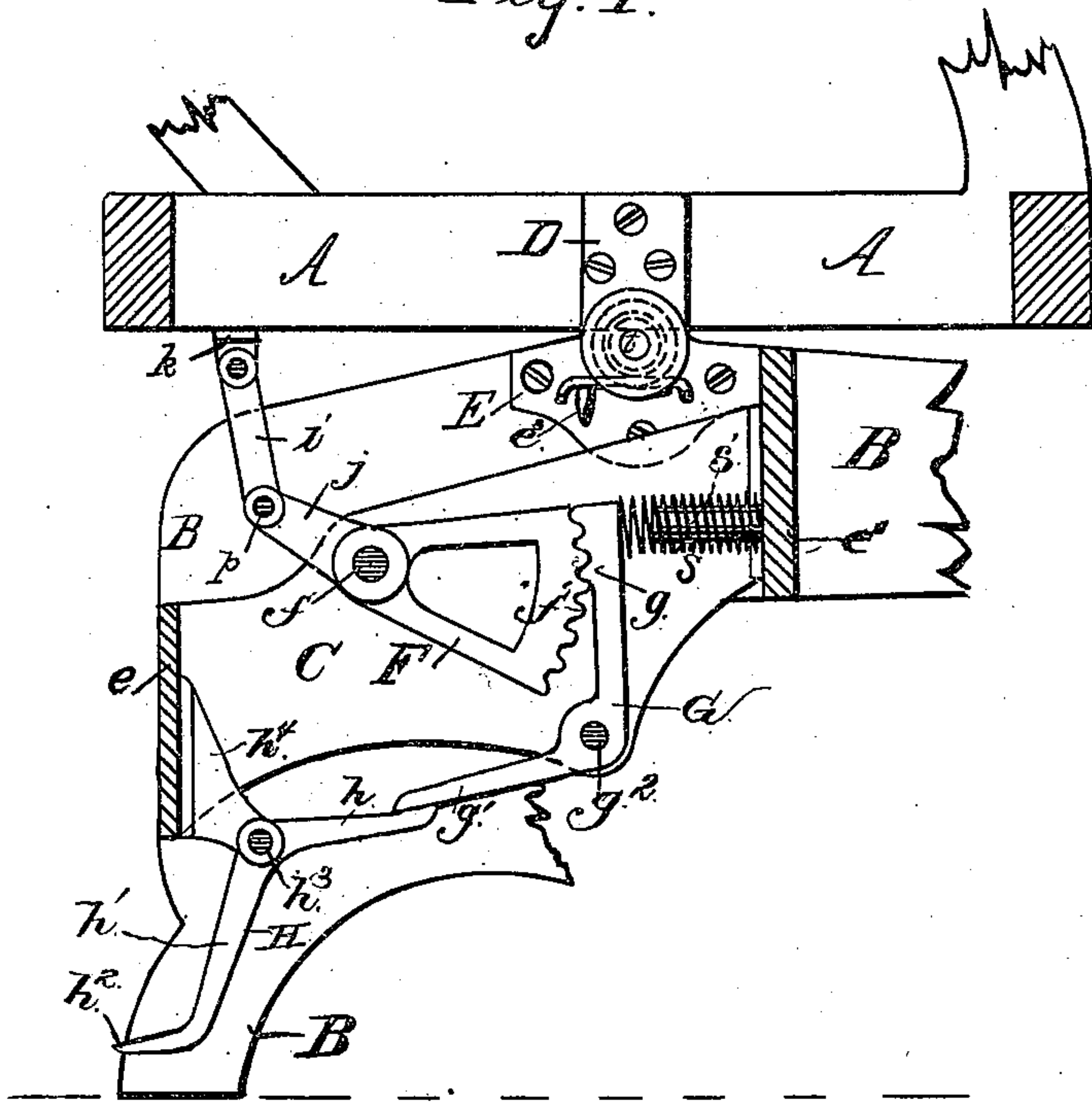


Fig. 2.

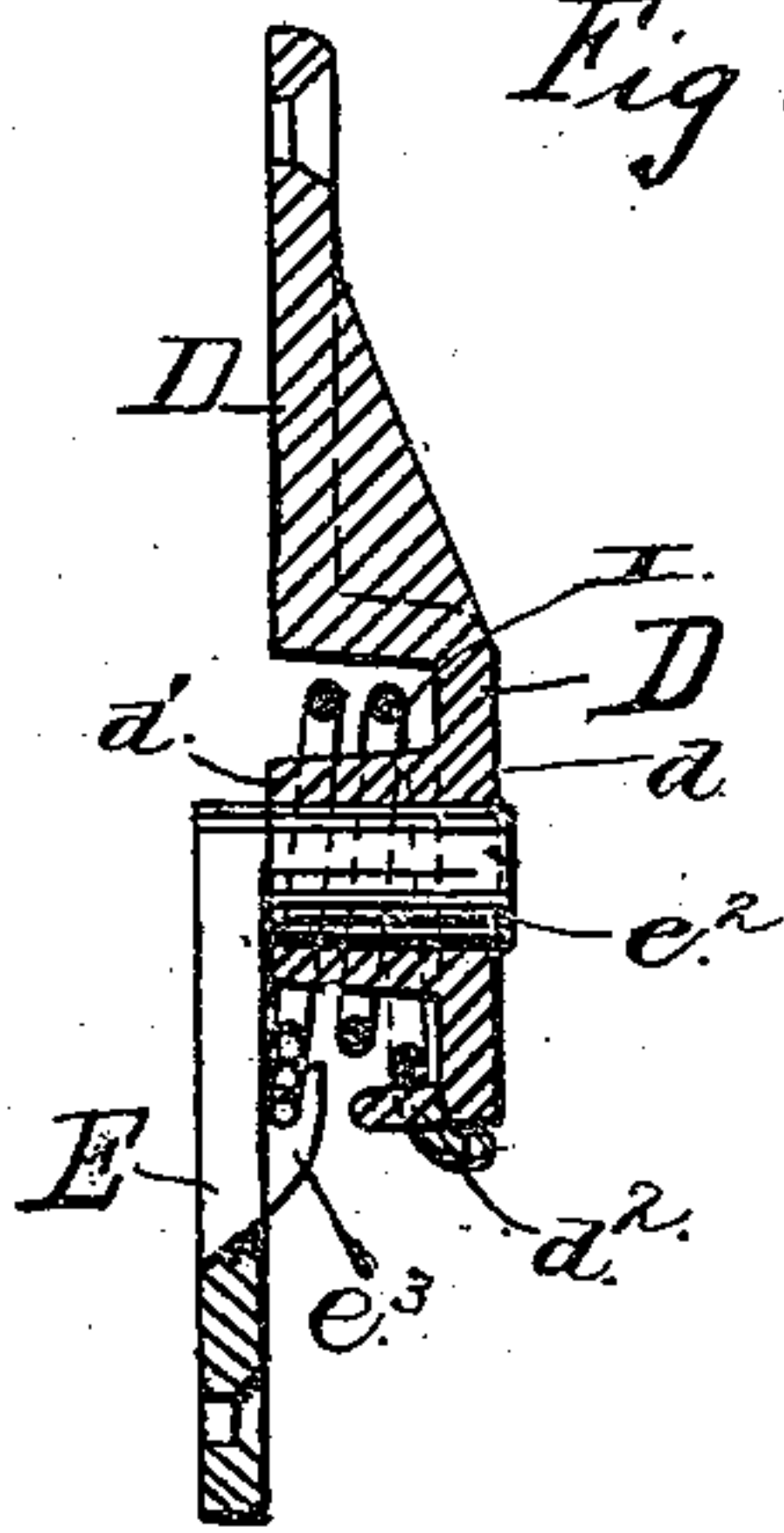
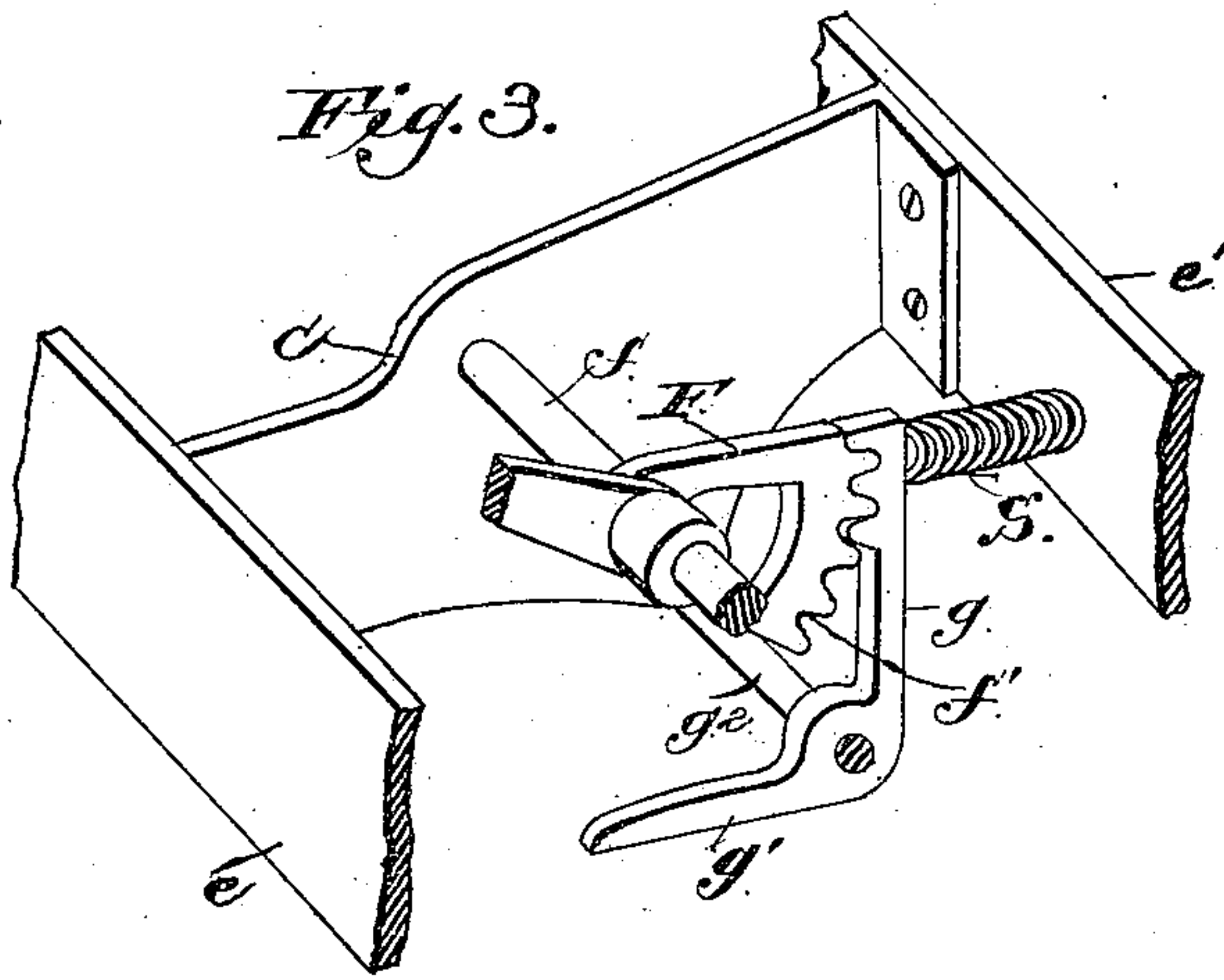


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Richard Runforth
Wm. C. Smith

Inventor.
Anton Nicolai Hornung

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON NICOLAUS HORNUNG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,872, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed October 5, 1885. Serial No. 179,007. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON NICOLAUS HORNUNG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbers' Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to improvements in that class of chairs known to the art as "barbers'" chairs, in which a swinging or adjustable seat and back are employed; and it consists of the peculiar combination and novel construction and arrangement of the various parts for service, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse sectional view through a portion of a barber's chair embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view of a part of my invention detached from the chair. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the vertical beam C with the oscillating segment thereon, the lever for locking the segment against movement, and the spring pressing against the lever.

The object of my invention is to provide improved means for elevating or adjusting a barber's chair at any desired angle with great ease and rapidity; to provide an effective locking device for retaining the seat-frame at its adjusted position, and to provide an improved form of hinge intermediate of the chair and its base.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures, A designates the seat-frame, which is of the ordinary or any preferred construction, and carries the arms and back, which, however, do not form my invention, and I have therefore omitted them from the drawings.

B is the base of the chair, on which the seat is supported, and this base is provided with transverse rails or bars e and e' , which connect the sides of the base and strengthen the same.

To the transverse rails or bars e' and e are

secured the ends of a beam, C, which is secured by screws or any other preferred means, and carries or supports the operative devices for locking the seat at an angle to the base, as will be presently described more fully.

The seat-frame and base are hinged or pivotally connected together to adapt the former to oscillate upon the latter by the box-hinge illustrated in detail in Fig. 2. This hinge comprises the two sections D and E, which are secured to the seat-frame and the base, respectively, by means of screws or other suitable devices, and the hinge-section D is provided with an integral disk, d , that is arranged out of line therewith and to one side, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. This disk d of the hinge-section D is provided with a central concentric stud, d' , which projects inwardly toward the seat-frame and is made hollow or tubular in form, and through this tubular stud passes a trunnion, e'' , that is suitably retained or journaled in the stud, and is cast or formed integral with the hinge-section E, at the upper edge of the latter, as shown.

Around the central tubular stud of the hinge-section D is coiled a spiral spring, I, one end of which bears against an integral lug, e''' , on the hinge-section E, and the other end thereof bears against a similar lug, d'' , on the lower inner edge of the disk d of the hinge-section D. By means of this spring the seat-frame is normally propelled forwardly, and is held under spring-tension, and to incline the seat-frame and back carried thereby at an angle to the base and retain seat and back in their adjusted positions I provide an improved locking device, which will be presently described. The coiled retracting-spring is arranged in rear of and concealed from view by the disk d of the hinge-section D, and as the said hinge-sections are secured to the seat-frame and base and pivotally connected together by the trunnion of the one bearing the central stud or socket of the other, they are securely connected together when applied to a chair, while at the same time they can be readily and easily detached therefrom and from each other when desired for any reason.

F designates an oscillating segment, which is secured on a shaft or pin, f , that is journaled in the beam C and the base B, and the quadrant-shaped edge of the segment is formed

into or provided with a series of teeth or cogs, f' , with which it is adapted to lock or mesh the upper toothed end of one arm, g , of a bell-crank lever, G. This lever G is provided with two arms, $g g'$, which are arranged at right angles to and formed integral with each other, and at the point of juncture of its arms the lever is pivoted or journaled on the beam, as at g^2 , so that it is free to move or oscillate. The arm g of the lever is arranged in a vertical position, and the teeth or cogs thereof are normally locked with the cogs of the oscillating segment F by the arm g being impelled forward under the action of a pressure-spring, s , that is coiled around a pin or stud, s' , which is secured rigidly to the transverse rail or bar d of the base B. The arm g' of the bell-crank lever is arranged in a horizontal position, and the free end thereof rests on the outer end of an arm, h , of a similar oscillating lever, H, which is journaled on a pin or shaft, h^3 , that is supported in a hanger, h^4 , that is rigidly secured to the transverse rail e of the base B in any suitable manner. The vertical arm h' of the bell-crank lever H is provided at its free end with a foot piece or treadle, h^2 , that is formed integral therewith and arranged at right angles, or nearly so, thereto, and when pressure from the foot of the operator is brought on this foot-piece the free end of the horizontal arm h of the bell-crank lever H strikes or impinges against the outer end of the lever G, to elevate the said arm and oscillate the lever, so that the toothed locking-arm g thereof is forced away from and out of engagement with the teeth of the oscillating segment F and against the tension of the spring s , whereby the spring-hinge will force the seat forward; or it can be thrown or forced by hand toward the rear. After the seat has been moved or adjusted to the desired angle the pressure on the foot-piece is removed to permit the spring s to force the arm g of the bell-crank lever G into engagement with the oscillating segment to lock the seat from further movement and return the lever H to a position so that it is ready for instant use.

The oscillating segment is moved simultaneously with and controlled by the seat, and it is connected thereto by links i and j , the link j being rigidly secured on the shaft f of the lever, and the link i being pivoted to a hanger, k , that is rigidly secured to the seat-frame at the front end thereof, the said links being pivotally connected together, as at p .

The operation of my invention will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings.

I am aware that heretofore it has been proposed to provide various means for locking the oscillating seat-frame at any desired inclination to the base, and to operate said devices by a foot-lever or treadle, and hence I do not claim such devices, broadly, but limit my claim to the specific construction herein shown and described.

It is evident that slight changes in the form and proportion of parts can be made without sacrificing the advantages of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a barber's chair, a base provided with a carrying-beam, a cross-bar, e' , to which one end of said beam is secured, and an oscillating seat-frame supported on the base, in combination with an oscillating segment, F, journaled on the beam and having the toothed edge, the pivoted links intermediate of the segment, and the seat-frame to connect the two for simultaneous operation, a lever, G, pivoted on the beam and having the arms $g g'$, a spring secured to the base and bearing against the toothed arm g , to normally force the same toward the segment F, and another lever, H, having one arm, h , normally in contact with the arm g' , and the free end of its other arm, h' , provided with a foot-piece, all arranged and adapted for service substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the base and the seat-frame, of the hinge-section D, carried by the seat-frame and provided with a depending plate arranged out of line with the end that is secured on the seat-frame and with a socket-piece, the hinged section secured on the base and having a trunnion journaled in the socket-piece, and a spring coiled around the socket-piece and arranged in rear and concealed by the depending plate of the section D, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the base, the seat-frame, a hinged section, D, carried by the seat-frame and having the disk arranged out of line therewith, and provided with a tubular stud and a lug, d^2 , the hinge-section carried by the base and having a trunnion journaled in the tubular stud and a lug, e^3 , and a retracting-spring arranged in rear of and concealed from view by the disk of the hinge-section D, said spring being coiled around the tubular stud and bearing against the lugs of the hinge-sections at its opposite ends, substantially as described.

ANTON NICOLAUS HORNUNG.

Witnesses:

RICHARD RAMFORTH,
WM. C. SMITH.