

(No Model.)

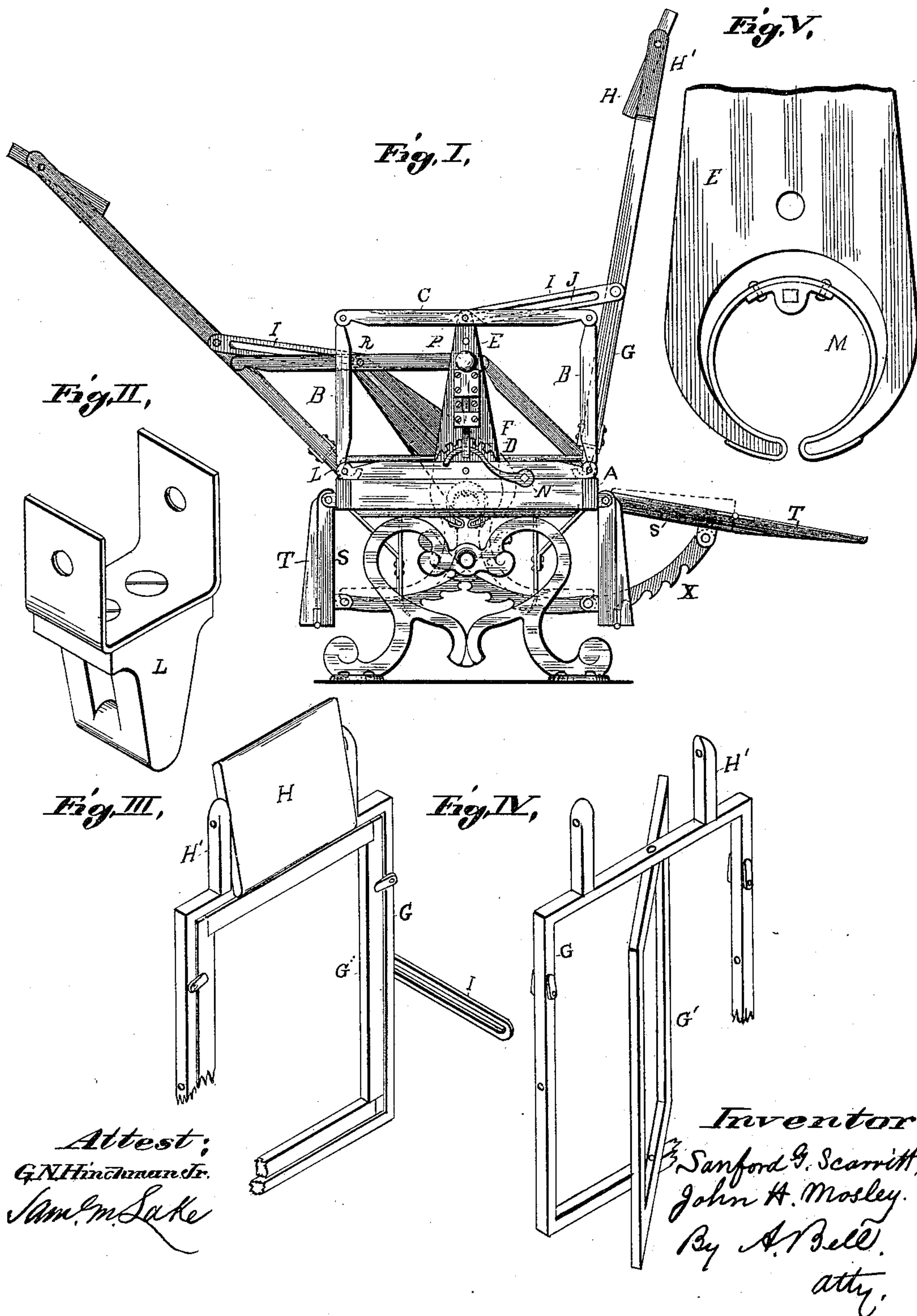
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. G. SCARRITT & J. H. MOSLEY.

RECLINING AND REVERSIBLE CHAIR.

No. 365,025.

Patented June 14, 1887.



Attest;
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Sam. M. Lake

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Fig. VI,

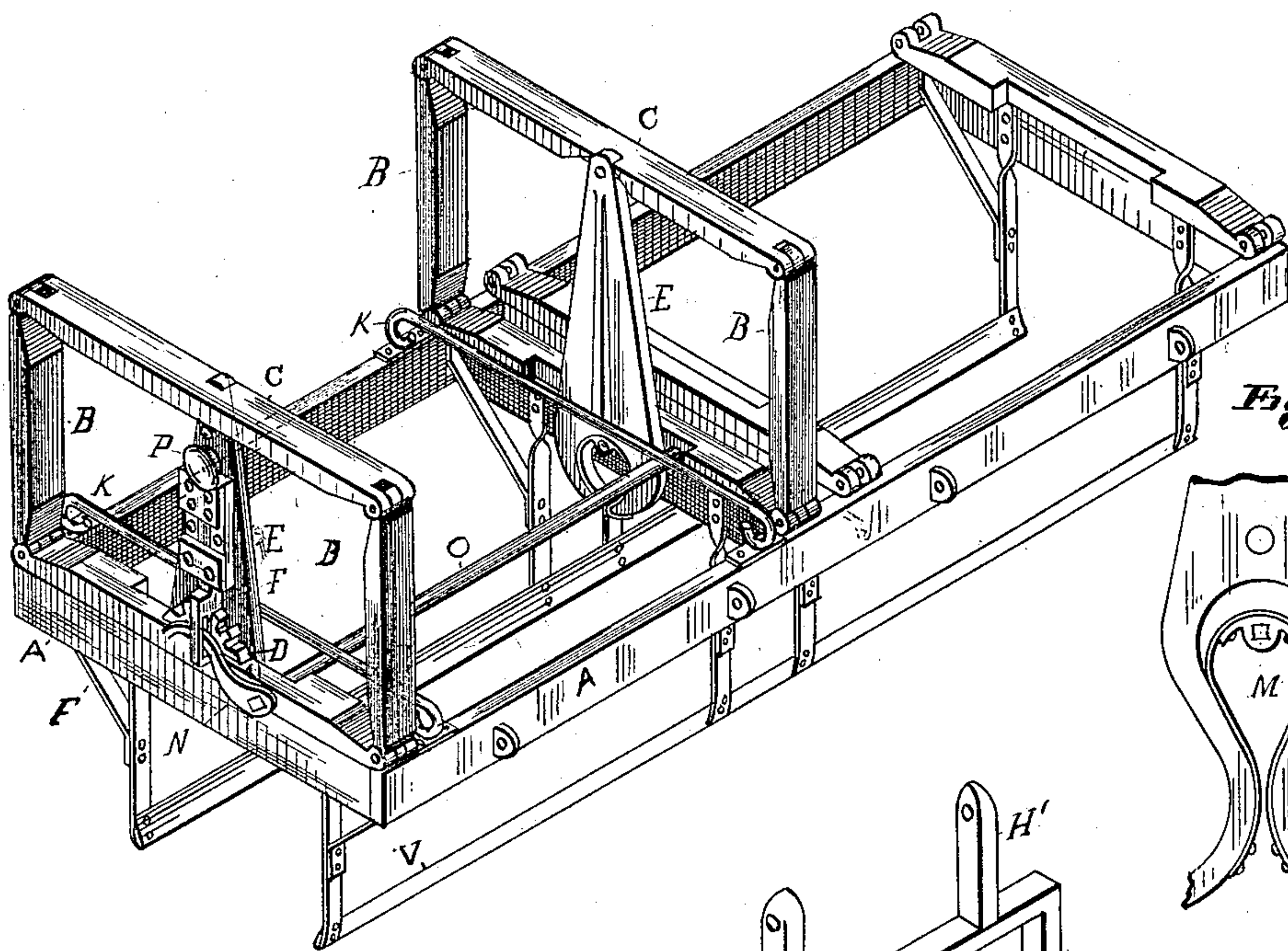


Fig. VIII,

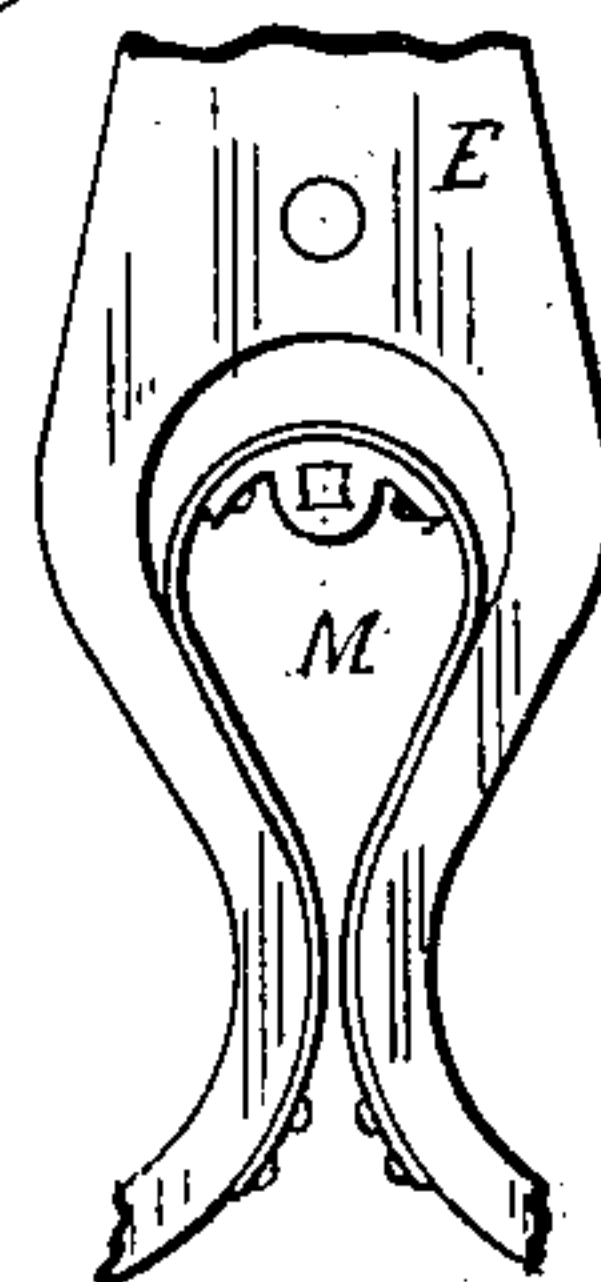
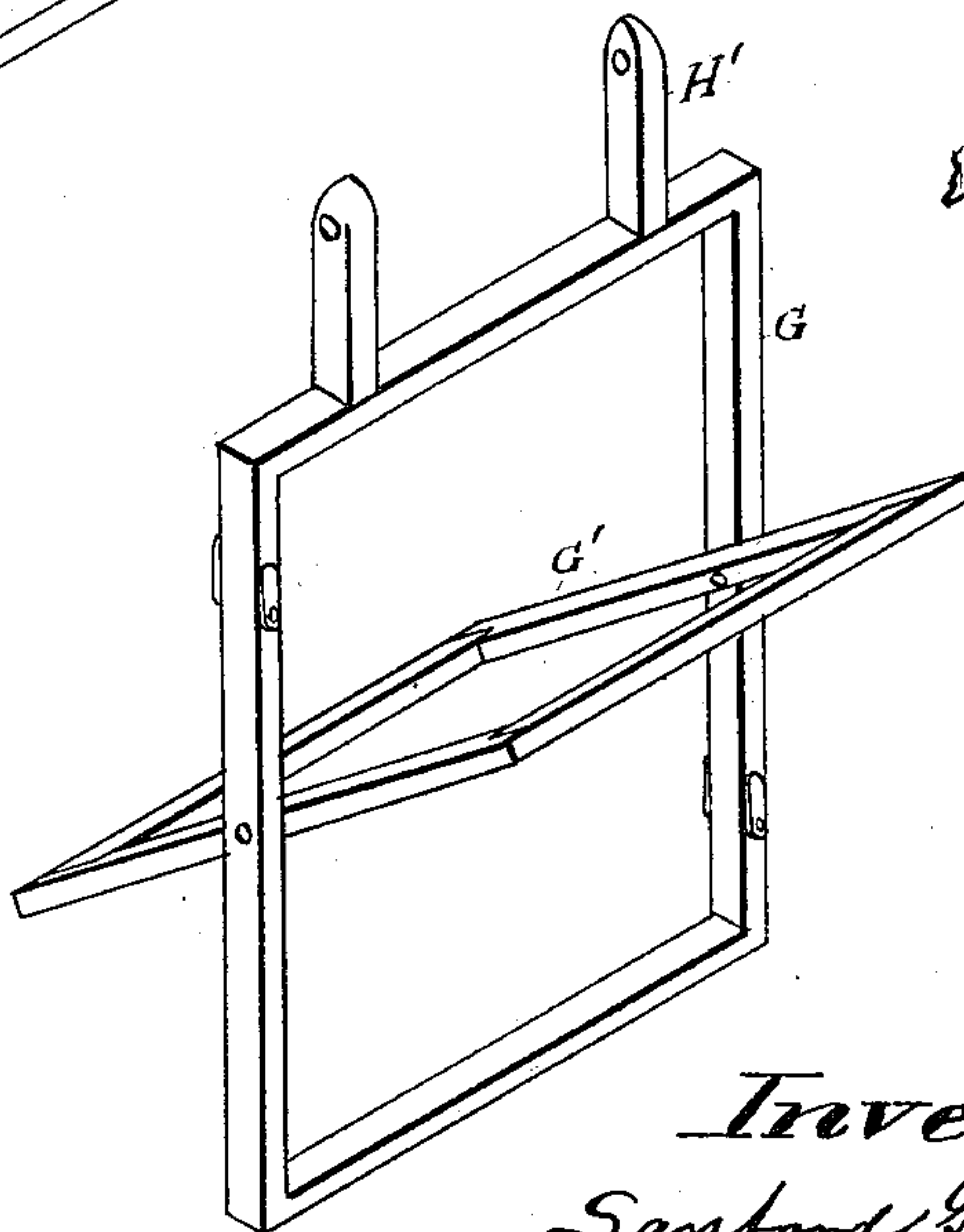


Fig. VII,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SANFORD G. SCARRITT AND JOHN H. MOSLEY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI;
SAID MOSLEY ASSIGNOR TO SAID SCARRITT.

RECLINING AND REVERSIBLE CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,025, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed January 31, 1887. Serial No. 225,999. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SANFORD G. SCARRITT and JOHN H. MOSLEY, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reclining and Reversible Chairs; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of our invention is to secure in a simple and compact form a reclining-chair capable of being converted at will into a reversible chair. We accomplish this object by constructing a chair having its arm-standards pivoted at their lower ends to the seat-frame and at their upper ends to the arm-rests, and capable of being inclined either way longitudinally, a back provided at its base with perforated ears or guide-eyes, and connected to the seat-frame by means of guide-bars passing through said eyes, forming a track for the shifting of the chair-back from one side to the other longitudinally, connecting-links provided with an elongated slot pivoted to the back and arm rests, the arm-rest pivot acting as a stop-pin in said slot for limiting the outward inclination of the chair-back and for the adjustment of the connecting-link when the back is being shifted, and a locking device for holding the back and arm-standards in any required position, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and described.

Figure I is a side elevation of our improved chair, showing the back in its normal and inclined positions, and in dotted lines the modified form of center standards, shown in Fig. VIII. Fig. II is a perspective view of the perforated ear which slides on the guide-bar and which connects the chair-back to the seat-frame. Fig. III is a perspective view, with a portion broken away, of the outer and inner frame of the chair-back, showing the head-rest thereon and one of the slotted connecting-links which connect the back to the arm-rest. Fig. IV is a similar view with the head-rest

and link omitted, showing the pivoted inner frame partially turned. Fig. V is an enlarged view of a lower portion of the center standard, showing the jaws of said standard and the righting-spring operated thereby. Fig. VI is a perspective view of a double seat-frame with backs and foot-rests omitted, showing arm-standards and arm-rests and the operative parts connected therewith. Fig. VII is a perspective view of the chair-back frame, showing the inner frame pivoted to the side bars of the stationary frame. Fig. VIII is an enlarged view of a modified form of a portion of the center standard, shown in Fig. V.

A is the seat-frame, and B the corner arm-standards pivoted to the seat-frame at their lower end, and to the arm-rests C at their upper ends. The center standards, E, are provided with rigid jaws at their lower end, as shown in Figs. V and VIII, the modified form in Fig. VIII being also shown in dotted lines in Fig. I. These jaws are fitted over the righting-spring M, said spring being rigidly secured to the seat-frame by center supports. (Shown in Figs. V and VIII.) The standard being pivoted to the seat-frame above and on the line of the support, it will be seen that the normal position of all the standards through the action of the spring M will be a vertical one. The free ends of the righting-spring, as shown in Fig. V, curve outwardly, the extreme ends of the standard-jaws abutting against the spring, so that when the standards are inclined either way longitudinally they will, when released, return at once through the action of the spring to their normal position.

The forked flaring extension of the center standard (partially shown in Fig. VIII and in dotted lines in Fig. I) shows a possible form, by the use of which the foot-rest S T may be automatically raised and lowered through the movement of the standards. As the end of the flaring arm of the center standard would rest against the under side of the foot-rest, it is evident that any inclination of the standard would be followed by a like movement of the foot-rest.

When the form of standard shown in Fig. V is used, the foot-rest on either side of the chair is held in extended position by means of the

pendent segmental rack x , engaging with the horizontal hanger-bar V. The center standards are each provided with a spring-dog, F, provided at its engaging end with a slotted extension. (Best shown in Fig. VI.) The lever N, rigidly attached to the transverse shaft O, rests its free end within this slot, so that when the dog is lifted and carried out of engagement with the segmental rack D the lever N is also raised. Through this movement the shaft O operates a similar lever on its opposite end. The other dog is thereby lifted, and the standards and chair-back inclined as desired. P is the knob, by means of which the spring-dog is lifted.

The back of the chair G is connected with the seat-frame by means of the perforated ears shown in Fig. II and the guide-bars K, shown in Fig. VI. These bars pass through the ears, thus forming a track for the movement of the back when shifted from one side of the seat-frame to the other. The ears are secured to the base of the chair-back and the guide-bars to the seat-frame in any approved manner. The ends of the bars are preferably curved at their ends, as shown in Fig. VI, so as to allow a free inclination of the back when carried to this point.

The chair-back is connected with the arm-rests C by links I, having therein elongated slots J. These links are pivoted at one end to the chair-back, and adjust themselves to the shifting movement of the back when the seat is to be reversed by means of the slot J and the stop-pin R on the arm-rest. The stop-pin limits the outward inclination of the chair-back and provides a free movement for the slotted link when the back is shifted.

The chair-back may be upholstered alike on both sides, so that by simply shifting the back a proper finish may be secured to the seat. We prefer, however, the construction shown in Figs. III, IV, and VII. In this form the back consists of an outer and inner frame, G and G', the latter so pivoted vertically as shown in Fig. IV, or horizontally, as shown in Fig. VII, as to be readily reversed when the position of the back is changed. The revolving inner frame may be locked in position by a latch or any other approved device.

The head-rest H is pivoted to the extension-pieces H', the lower portion of the head-rest resting against the upper horizontal edge of the outer frame of the chair-back. When the back is shifted, the head-rest is turned over, so as to conform to the changed position of the chair.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination, with a seat-frame and arm-rests, of arm-standards pivoted at their upper and lower ends to the arm-rests and seat-frame, respectively, and capable of an inclined movement either way longitudinally, a chair-back having perforated ears secured to its base, guide-bars passing through said ears and secured longitudinally to the seat-frame, forming a track for the shifting-back, a connecting-link provided with an elongated slot pivoted on each side of the chair-back and connected with the arm-rests by a stop-pin thereon, whereby through said pin and slot the link may adjust itself to the movement of the shifting-back, and means for locking the back and standards in position, substantially as set forth and described.

2. The combination, with a seat frame and arm-rests, of standards pivoted to said frame and arm-rests, so as to be inclined either way longitudinally, chair-back G, provided with perforated ears L L, inner frame, G', pivoted as shown and described, guide-bars K, having their ends curved downward, connecting-links I, provided with slots J, stop-pin R, spring-dog F, having slotted projection F', segmental rack D, and shaft O, carrying at each end lever N, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a seat-frame and arm-rests, of pivoted arm-standards B and center standards, E, said center standards provided with rigid jaws at their lower end, righting-spring M, operating within and upon said jaws, chair-back G, having inner pivoted frame, G', and provided at its base with perforated ears L, guide-bars K, slotted connecting-link I, stop-pin R, segmental racks D, dogs F, having slotted projection F' at their engaging end, and shaft O, carrying lever N, substantially as set forth and described.

4. The combination, with a seat-frame and arm-rests supported by standards pivoted to said seat-frame and arm-rests, as shown and described, of a chair-back hinged or otherwise connected with said seat-frame and arm-rests, so as to be capable of an inclined movement, and a locking device for holding the back and standards in position, consisting of spring dog F, having slotted projection F', segmental rack D, and shaft O, carrying levers N, arranged and operated as shown and described, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

SANFORD G. SCARRITT.
JOHN H. MOSLEY.

Witnesses:

J. B. WILHITE,
M. ZURKER.