

(No Model.)

E. WINES.

HEAD REST.

No. 365,719.

Patented June 28, 1887.

Fig. 1

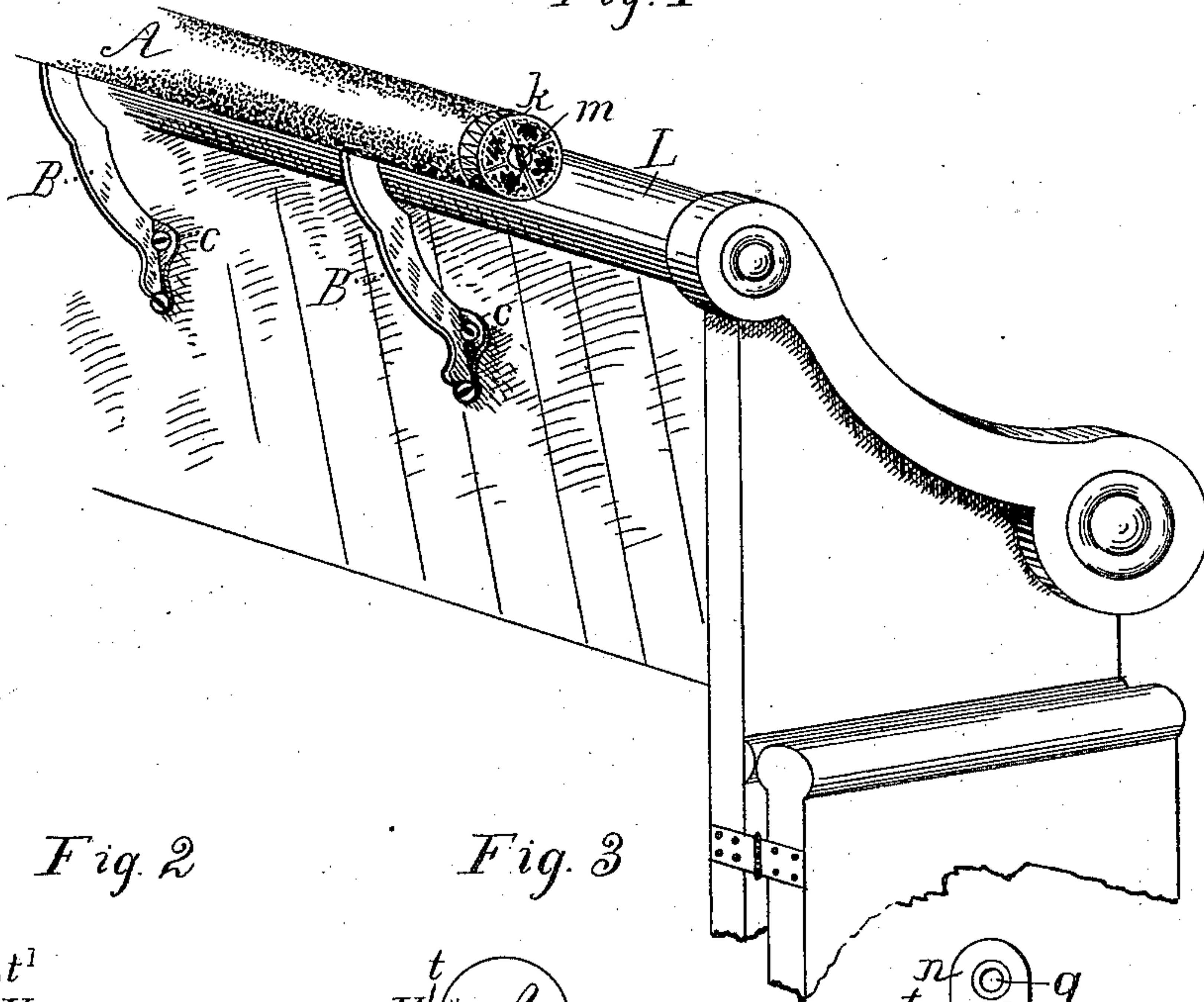


Fig. 2

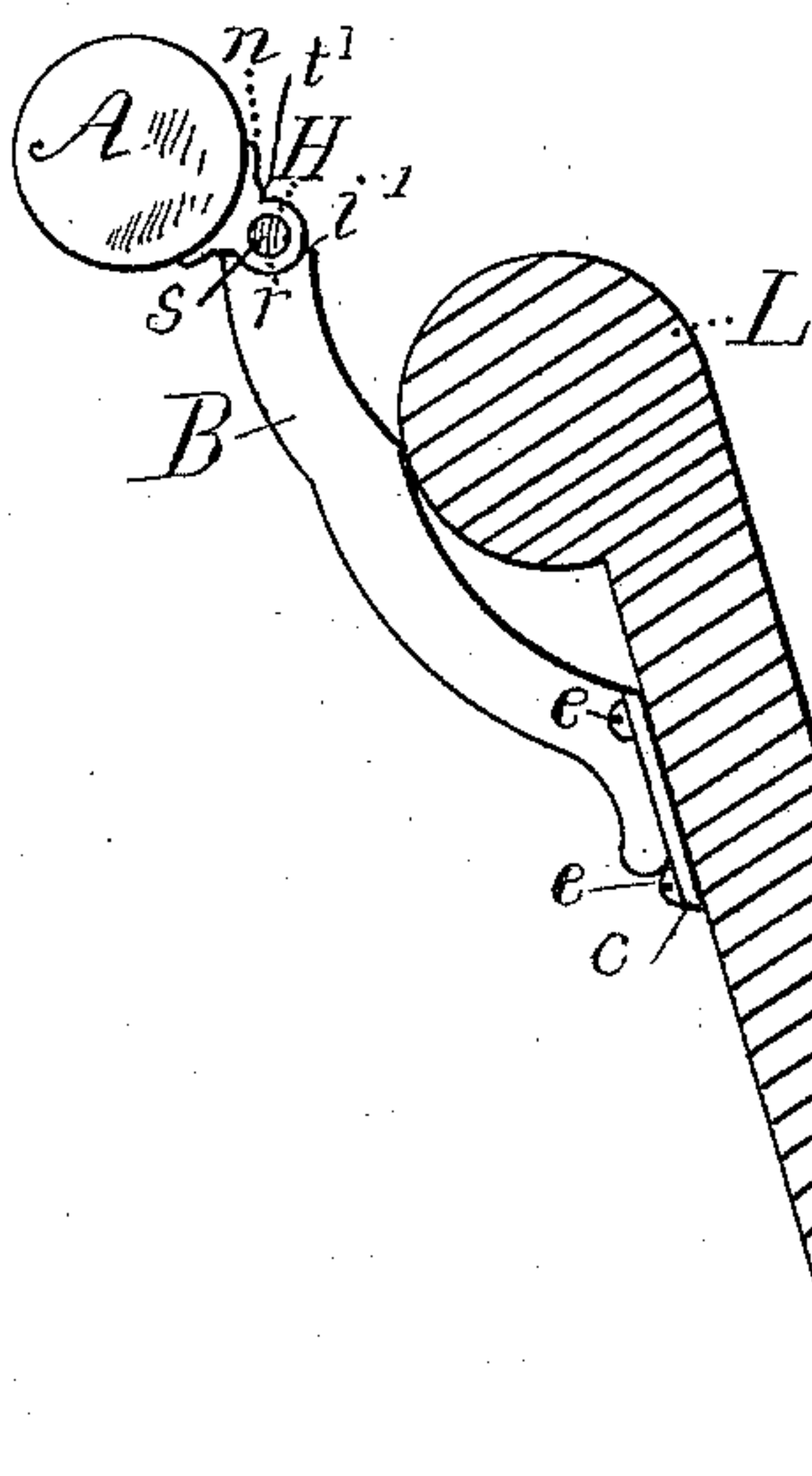


Fig. 3

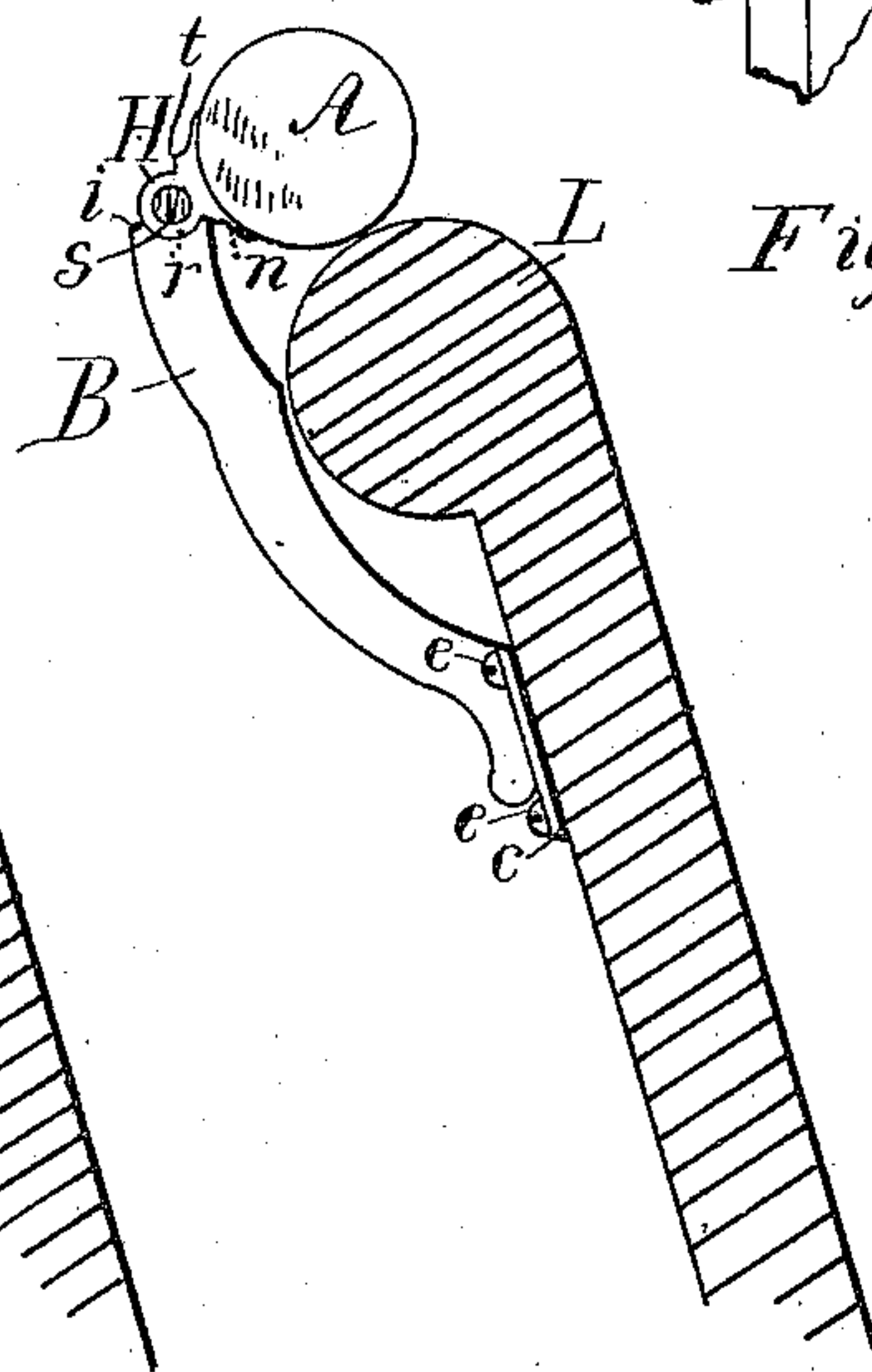
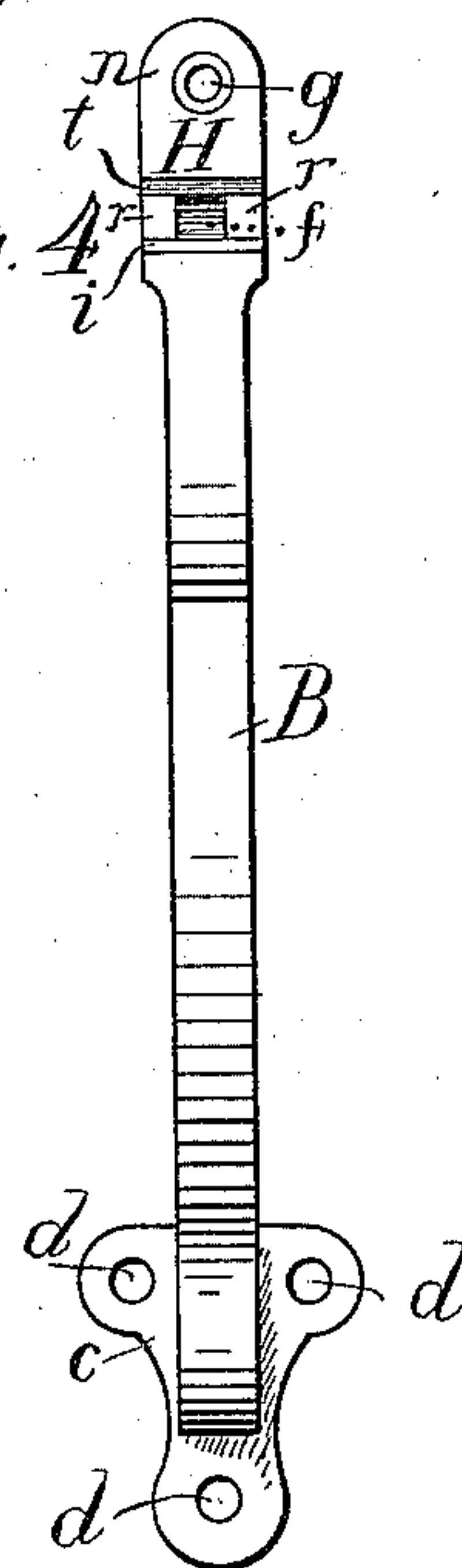


Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

George L. Barnes.
Charles R. Spiegel

INVENTOR

Edward Wines

BY

Julius Weiss.

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD WINES, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO FRANK BEECHER.

HEAD-REST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,719, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed April 25, 1887. Serial No. 236,112. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD WINES, of the town and county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Head-Rests, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved head-rest for church-pews, the object being to provide a support upon which to rest the forehead
10 while bowed during the devotional part of the service.

The invention consists in the combination of a bar or rail arranged parallel with the pew-rail and novel supporting-brackets secured to
15 the back of the pew, with the rail hinged upon them in such manner that it may be snugly folded upon the rail when in disuse and swung upward and over backward in convenient position upon which to bow the head during
20 church devotions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows my improved head-rest mounted upon the back of the church-pew. Fig. 2 is an end view of the rest in the position to support the
25 head. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the rest folded, and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of one of the supporting-brackets.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the head-rest, and B B are the supporting-brackets. The bracket is formed with a flange, C, at its lower end, by which it is secured to the back of the pew. The flange is formed with perforations *d* to receive suitable screws, *e*, which screw into the wood and firmly hold
35 the bracket. The upper end of the bracket is formed with a tongue, *f*, transverse to the pew, and two stop-shoulders, *i i'*, at the base of the tongue, respectively on the front and rear sides of the brackets.

H denotes a part which has two ears, *r*, fitting over the tongue of the bracket and hinged thereto by a pivot, *s*, inserted through the ears and the tongue, as shown. Two stops or shoulders, *t t'*, are formed on the part H, corresponding to the stop-shoulders on the bracket. The upper portion of the part H is formed into a curved flange, *n*, and in each end of the curved flange is a perforation, *g*. The head-rest A is a cylindrical bar, preferably padded or wound
50 with soft material and covered over with plush

or other ornamental fabric. The end of the bar is protected by an ornamental brass cap, *k*, screwed to the bar by the central screw, *m*, inserted into the wood. The curved flange of the part H fits the bar and is secured thereon
55 by suitable screws inserted through the perforations *g*. The bracket is fastened to the back of the pew and extends upward close to the rail L, with its hinged part slightly above the level of the rail. The distance from the joint
60 in the bracket to the periphery of the head-rest is quite short, and the rest therefore folds down upon the top of the rail somewhat back of the plane of the front side of the pew-back, so that it is entirely out of the way of the oc-
65 cupants of the pew ahead, and does not take up much room in the pew in which it is used, being almost on the top of the rail, as shown in Fig. 3. By folding the rest over rearwardly through about one-third of a revolution it is
70 brought above the pew-rail and nearer to the pew-occupant into the most convenient position upon which to rest the head, the relative position of the parts of the device and position of the joint being such as to insure this result. 75
The inclination of the rest with respect to its hinge is about the same when folded back as when folded forward, and its movement in either direction is limited by the stops *i i' t t'* on the brackets and the parts H, and in these
80 positions the rail is securely held by its own weight and cannot accidentally be moved therefrom. The forward stops, *i' t'*, are so placed that the rest does not press upon the rail, but is nearly in contact with it, and the
85 rear stops, *i t*, are placed so as to bring the rest in proper position to support the head. The position of the joint must be such that the rest will fold so far back of a vertical line through the joint that pressure upon it will
90 not tend to fold it forward.

Two brackets are necessary to support the rest; but three or more may be used, if required.

The rest, instead of forming one entire rail, may be divided into several parts and supported by a corresponding number of brackets. In either case it does not interfere with the book-racks. The brackets do not project sufficiently to engage with the attire of the
95 pew-occupants when passing into or out of the 100

seat, and the device is compact, ornamental, and provides a firm and convenient support for the head.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

5 In a head-rest for church-pews, the combination of the supporting-brackets B, rigidly secured to the back of the pew and provided with the hinge-tongues *f* and the rear and forward stop-shoulders, *i i'*, at the base of the
10 tongues, the holding-plates H, each formed with a curved flange fitting the head-rest, and hinge-ears *r*, pivoted to the brackets and pro-

vided with the stop-shoulders *t t'*, and the head-rest A, rigidly screwed to the plates H, 15 and adapted, by means of the hinged brackets, to be swung rearwardly upward and over on a horizontal axis to form a support for the head above the pew-rail and to fold forward upon the rail when in disuse, substantially as 20 specified.

EDWARD WINES.

Witnesses:

JULIUS TWISS,
GEORGE L. BARNES.