

(No Model.)

F. H. HENRY.

RAILWAY CAR SEAT OR SETTEE.

No. 367,394.

Patented Aug. 2, 1887.

Fig. 1.

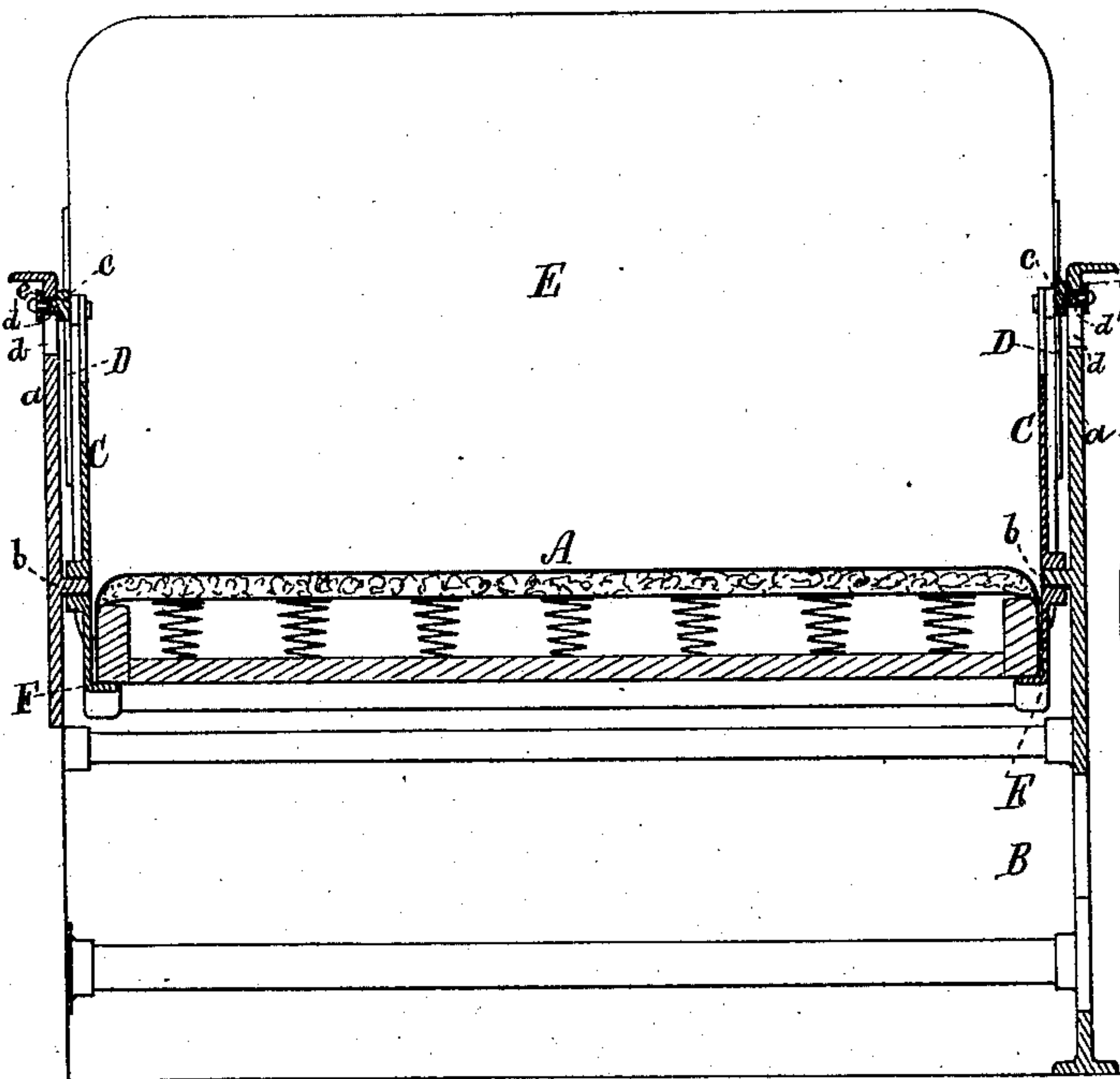


Fig. 2.

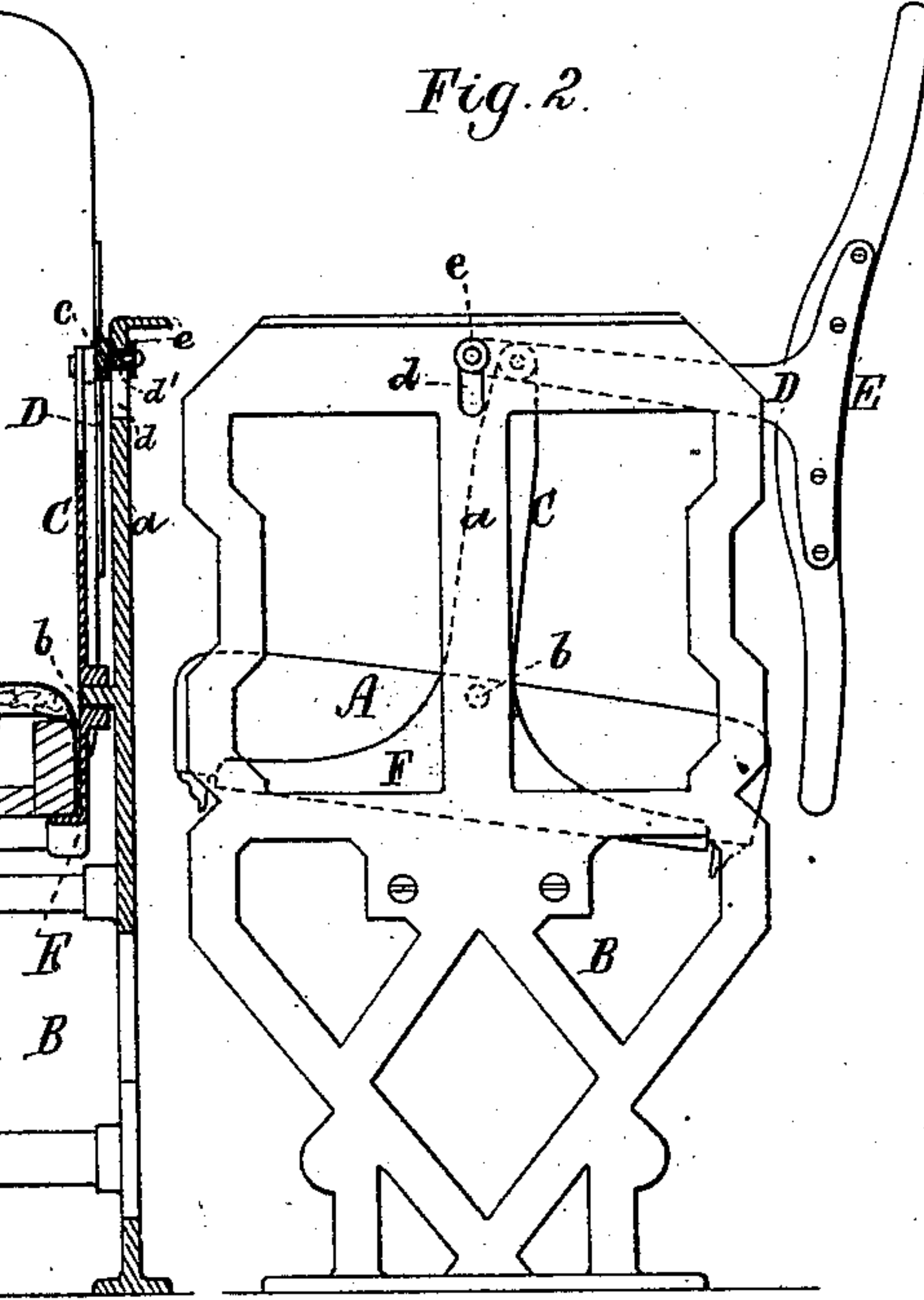


Fig. 3.

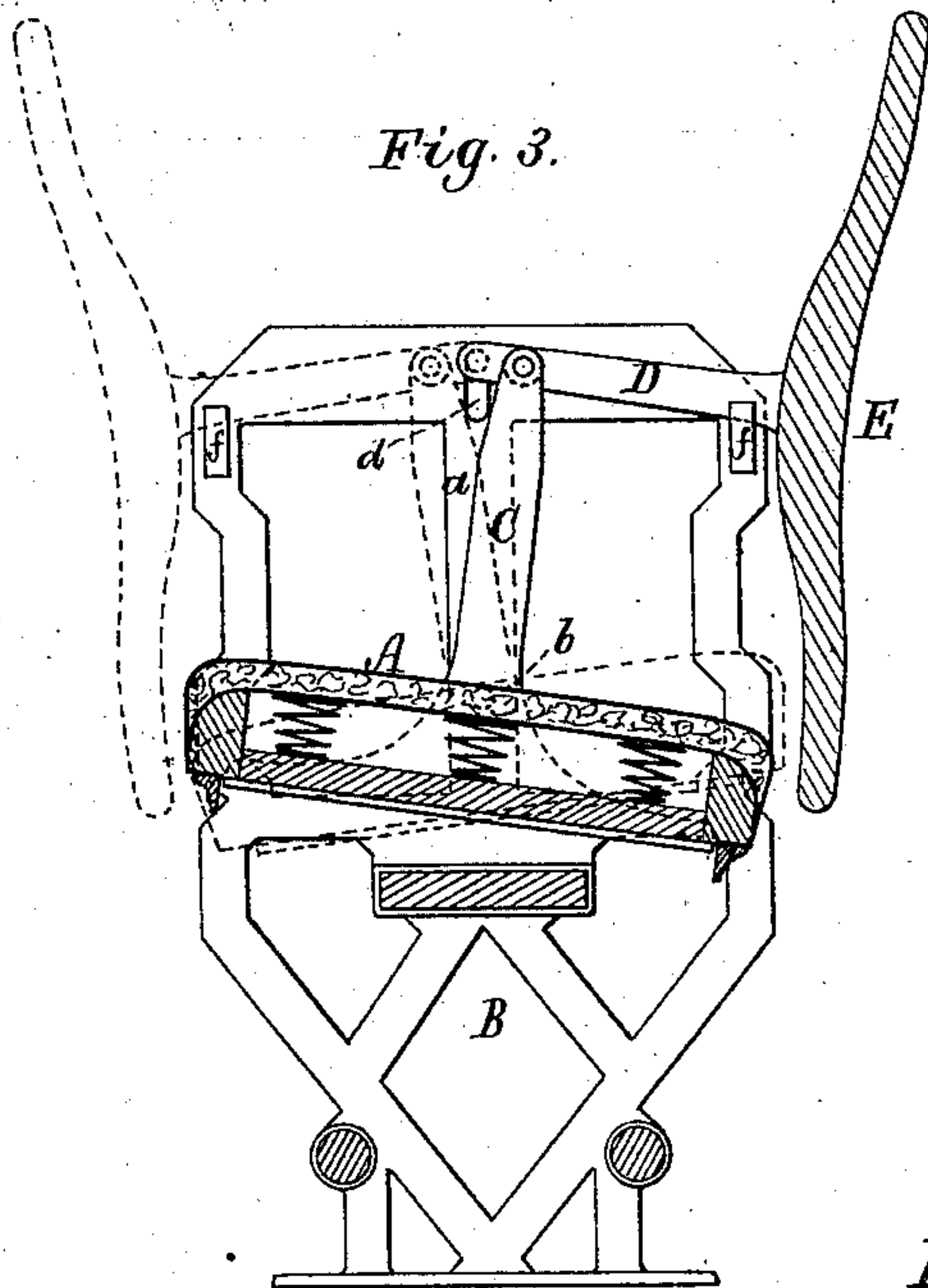


Fig. 4.

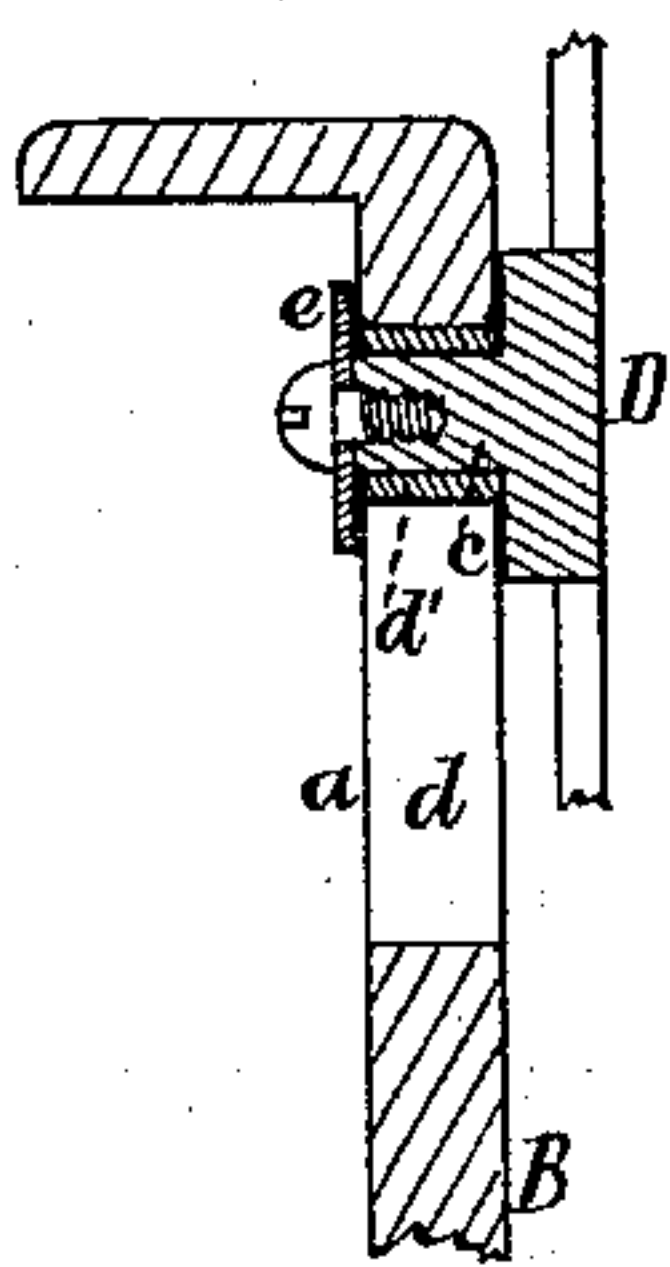
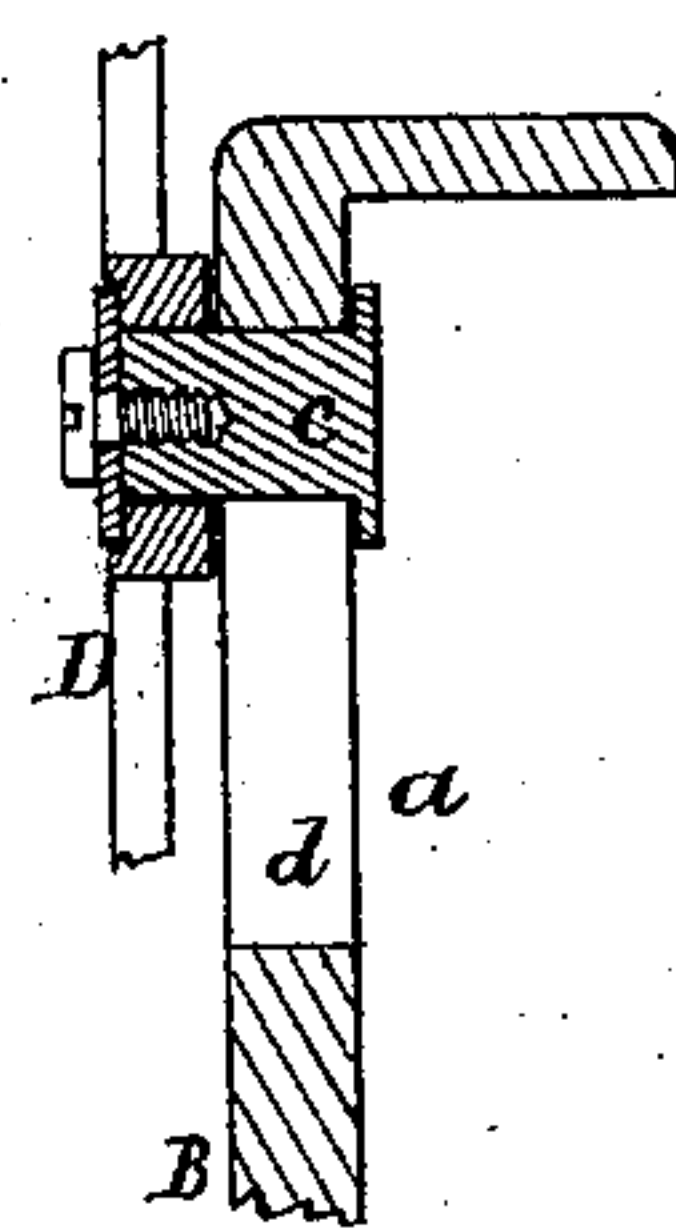


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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FRED H. HENRY, OF WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

RAILWAY-CAR SEAT OR SETTEE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,394, dated August 2, 1887.

Application filed February 17, 1886. Serial No. 192,177. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED HERBERT HENRY, of Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Railway-Car Chairs or Settees having Reversible Backs; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section; Fig. 2, an outer side view, and Fig. 3, transverse section, of a car chair or settee provided with my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claim hereinafter presented. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, on an enlarged scale, of the arm D, the slotted portion of the end frame, B, and the stud and friction-roller of the said arm D. Fig. 5 is another such section showing a simple headed stud to project from and turn in the arm D and the slot *d* of the frame B, which stud I sometimes use in the place of such friction-roller and stud.

In carrying out my improvement the seat A, or its supporting-frame F, is pivoted at the middle of each end thereof to one of the arm-rests' sustaining parts *a* of the frame B, the pivot being shown at *b*. From the seat, or its frame F at the middle of each end thereof, a rigid arm C projects upward, and at its upper part is jointed to one of the two supporting-arms D of the back E, the joint being near the end of the said arm. In front of the joint there projects from the arm D, through a vertical slot, *d*, in the upper part of the arm-rest part *a*, a stud or pin, *c*, carrying a friction-roller, *d'*, there being fixed on the outer end of the stud a metallic disk, *e*, having a diameter greater than the width of the slot.

In some cases the friction-rollers may be omitted and the studs alone may be used to extend into the slots in the end frames, provided such studs be of sufficient width; but it is preferable to have the friction-rollers.

As usual, each end portion or part *a* of the frame B is provided with two back-stops, *ff*, upon one of which the arm D rests when the back E is in either of its extreme positions.

In Fig. 3 the seat and back are shown by full lines in one and by dotted lines in the other of the said extreme positions. In turn-

ing the back from either over into the other of such positions, it will be seen that the seat or its supporting-frame will be simply tilted without its pivots being either raised or lowered, and that the studs and their friction-rollers will be moved first downward and next upward within their slots *d*. When the seat and its supporting-frame have to be lifted, in order for the back to be turned over or "reversed," the weight of the seat and the said frame becomes an impediment to be overcome, and thus increases the power required to manipulate the back.

With my improvement there is no drawing of the seat or its sustaining-frame upward, or vertical motions of them at their middle, that would result were the arms D pivoted or fulcrumed to the end frames, as is the case with those represented in the United States Patent No. 334,957, or in the United States Patent No. 95,283, the seat of the chair or settee shown in such patent having to be moved both upward and downward while being tilted from one to the other of its extreme inclined positions.

In my chair or settee the seat and the back come into their proper inclined situations relatively to each other in each forward or rearward movement of the back.

In Fig. 5 the slotted upper part of the arm-rest part of the frame B is shown at *a*, the slot at *d*, the headed stud at *c*, the latter being applied to the slot and the arm D, so as to either turn freely in each, or to be firmly fixed in the arm D without being capable of turning therein.

I claim—

The chair or settee having its seat or its supporter pivoted to the end portions of the frame, and provided with rigid arms extending upward from it at its ends and jointed at their upper parts to the arms of the back, and such arms provided with studs, or with studs and friction-rollers thereon, extended into vertical slots in the said end portions of the frame, all being substantially and to operate as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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