

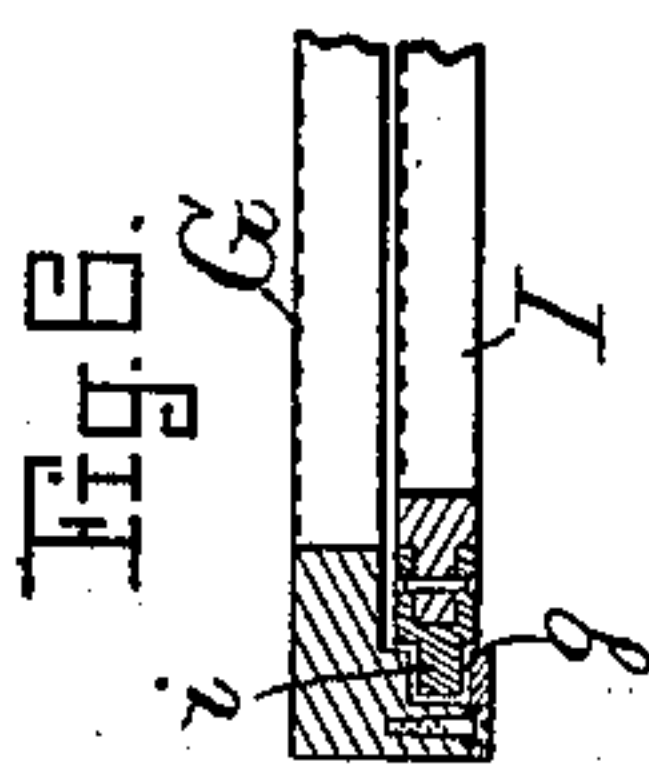
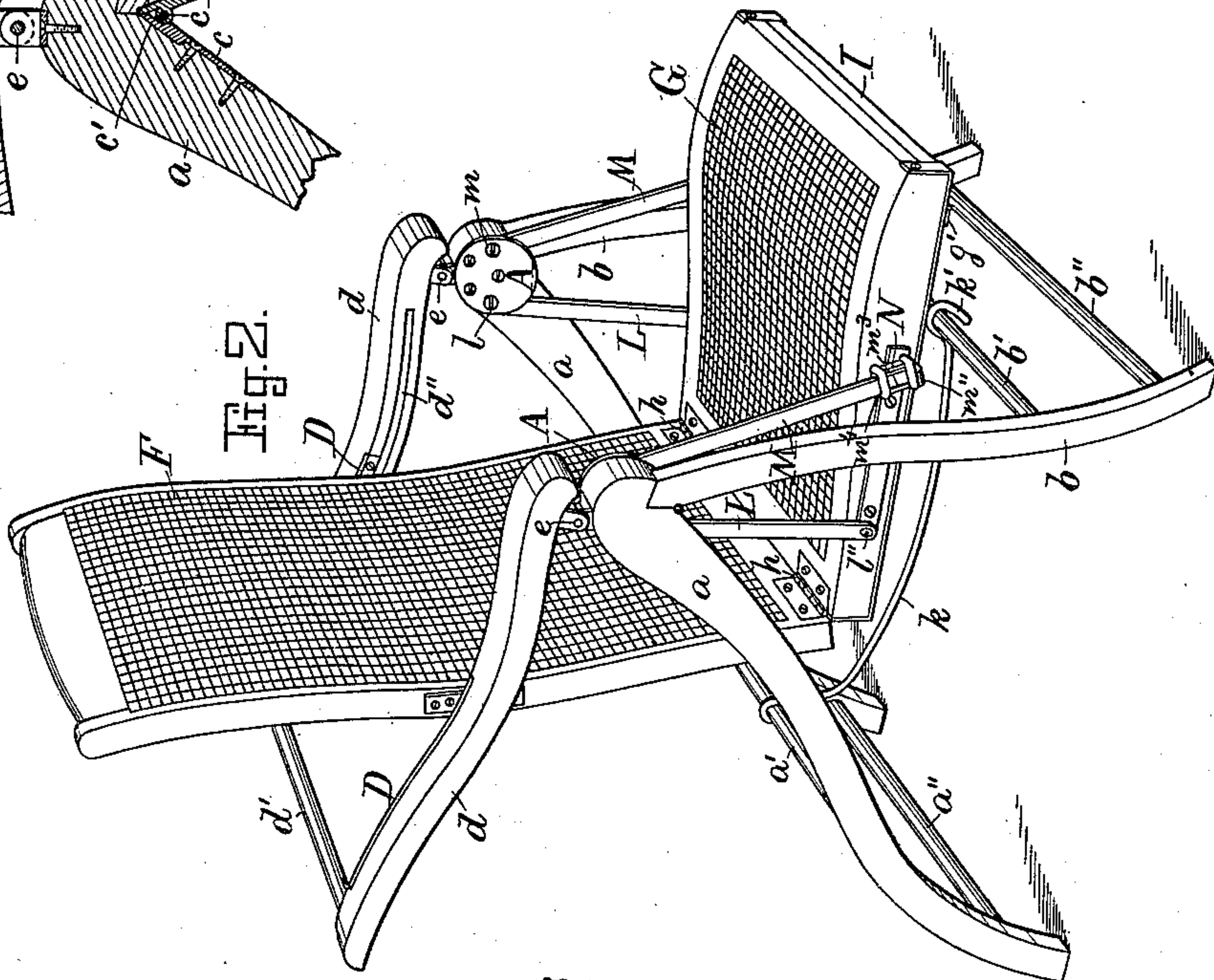
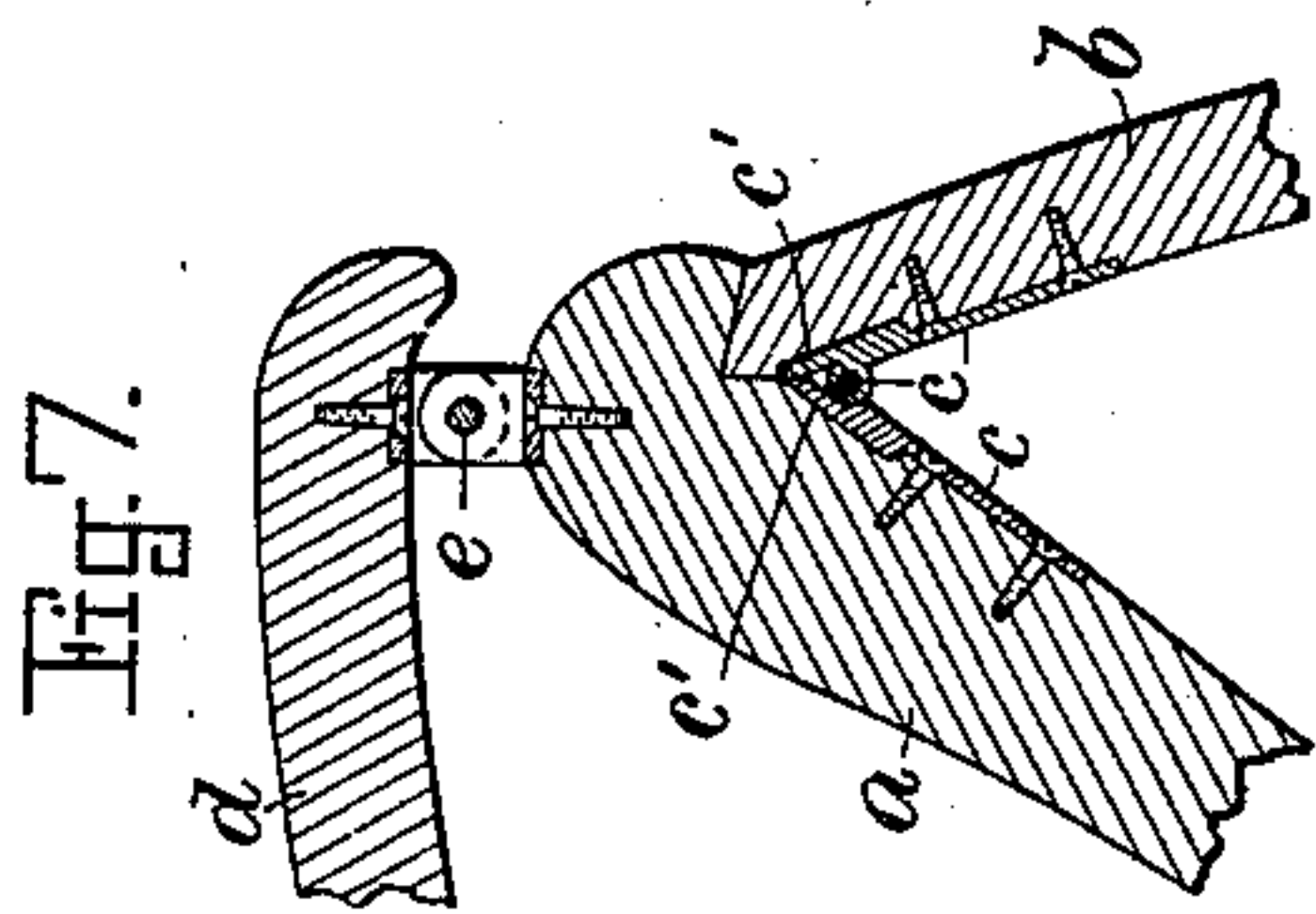
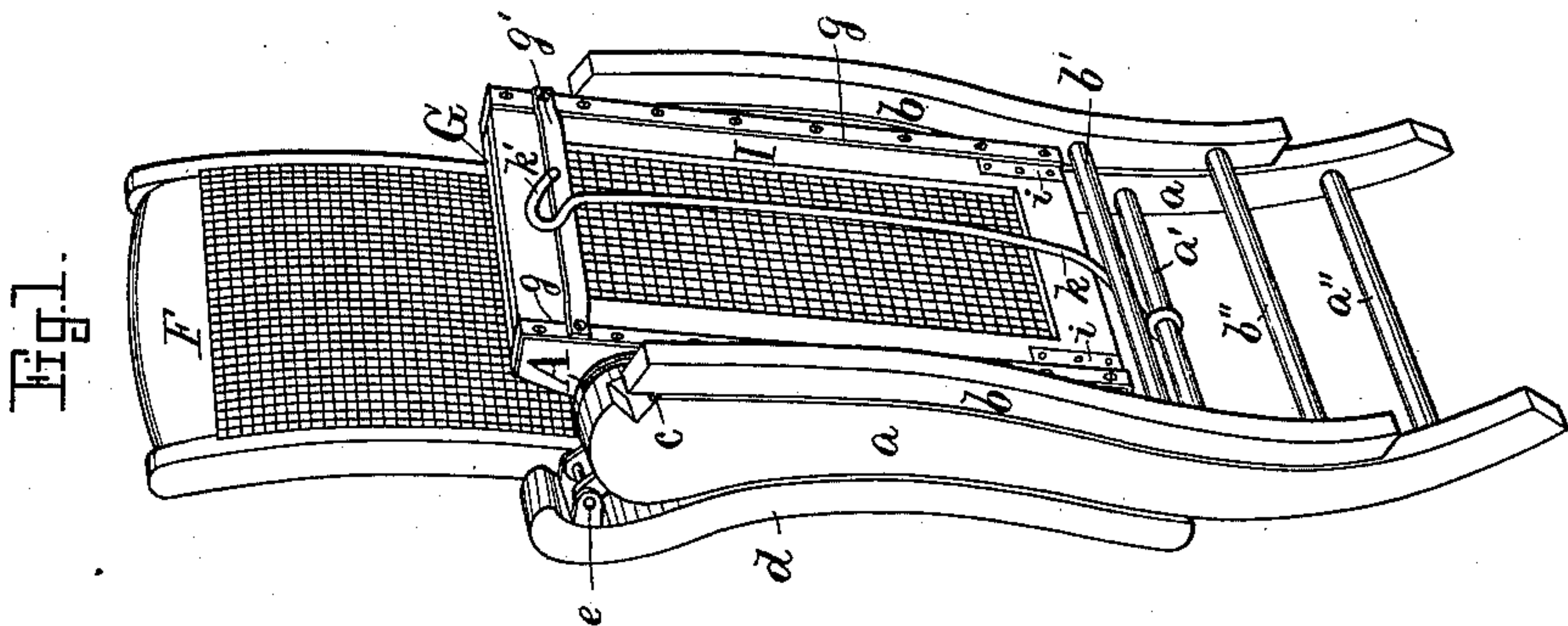
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. PARKS.
CHAIR.

No. 376,256.

Patented Jan. 10, 1888.



Witnesses
Henry Chadbourn.
Charles H. Fogg.

Inventor
Dana Parks.
by *Alban Audre*
his atty.

(No Model.)

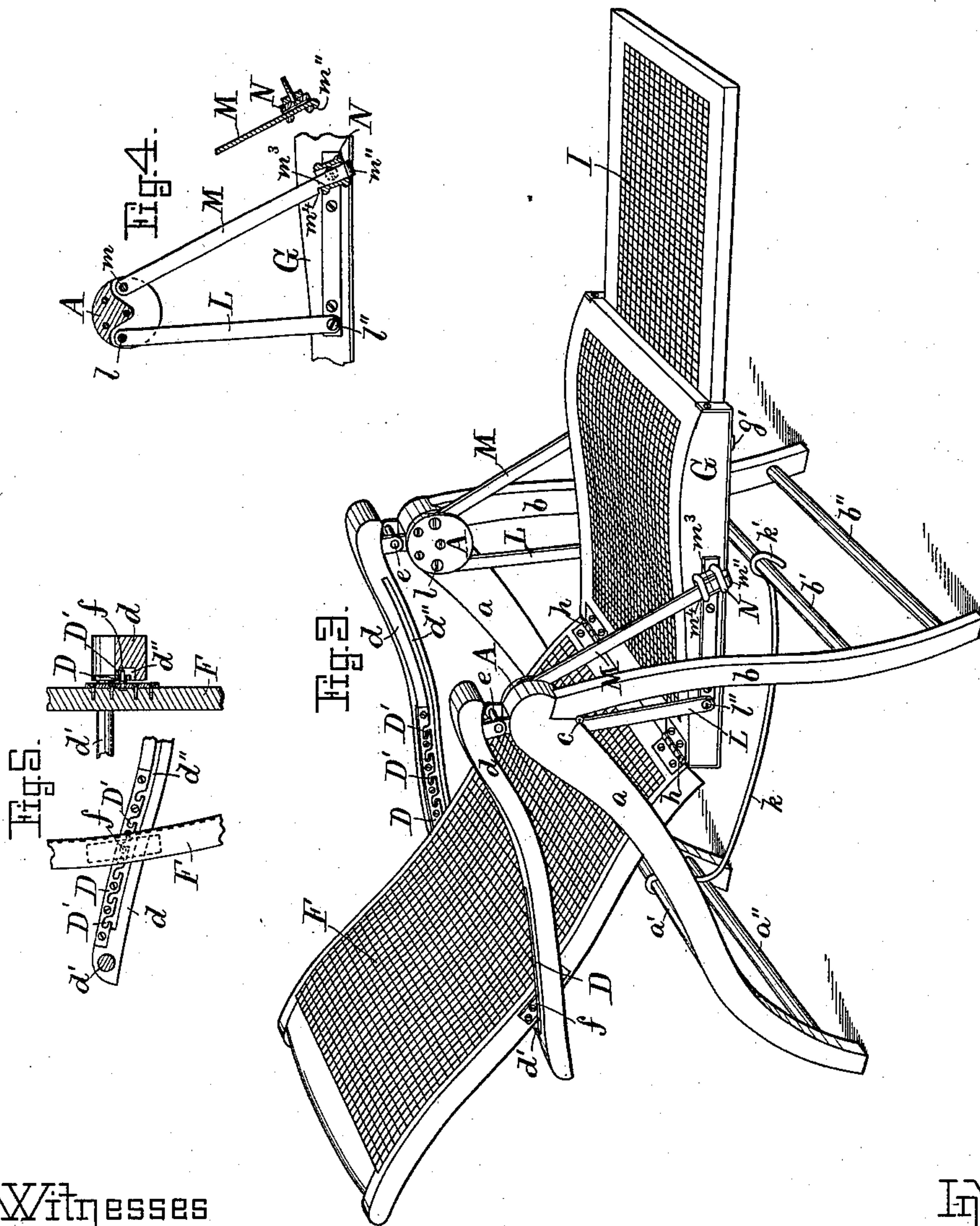
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. PARKS.

CHAIR.

No. 376,256.

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Witnesses

Henry Chadbourn.
Charles H. Fry.

Inventor

Dana Parks
by *Alban Andrieu*
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANA PARKS, OF REVERE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE KENSINGTON CHAIR COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,256, dated January 10, 1888.

Application filed April 4, 1887. Serial No. 213,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANA PARKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Revere, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Steamer, Lawn, and Invalid Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the same are fully described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in steamer, lawn, and invalid chairs; and it is carried out as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the improved chair in a closed position. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the chair as open for a sitting position of the occupant. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of the chair with the back seat and leg-rest arranged for a reclining position of the occupant. Fig. 4 represents a detail view of the locking device for securing the lower ends of the forward suspension-links to the chair-seat. Fig. 5 represents a detail view of the pin and notched rack for securing the back of the chair in any desired position to the arm-rests. Fig. 6 represents a detail view of the guide for the leg-rest, and Fig. 7 represents a detail view of the hinge by means of which the upper ends of the front and rear legs are hinged together.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

a a represent the rear legs, one on each side of the chair, which are hinged at or near their upper ends to the respective front legs, *b b*, by means of stop-hinges *c c*, the plates of which have upwardly-projecting stop-extensions *c' c'*, that are brought in contact with each other when the legs *a b* are swung out to their full extent, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and thereby to prevent their spreading farther apart when the chair is expanded ready for use.

a' and *a''* are stays or braces uniting the rear legs, *a a*, so as to hold them at a proper distance apart.

b' and *b''* are similar stays or braces between the front legs, *b b*, as shown.

d d are the arm-rests, which are hinged at

or near their front ends, by means of hinges *e e*, to the upper ends of the rear legs, *a a*.

d' is a stay or brace by which the rear ends of the arm-rests *d d* are secured together, at a proper distance apart, as shown.

F is the back of the chair, and *G* is its seat, the two being hinged together by means of hinges *h h*, as shown.

I is the leg-rest, made adjustable and adapted to slide in grooves on the under side of the seat *G*. On the sides of the back *F*, about midway between its upper and lower ends, are secured the outwardly-projecting pins *f f*, which are guided in the grooves *d'' d''* on the insides of the arm-rests *d d*, as shown.

For the purpose of securing the back *F* to the arm-rests *d d* at any desired inclination, I secure to the inside of the arm-rests, *d d* the metal plates *D D*, provided with a number of locking-notches, *D' D'*, open at their lower ends where they communicate with the grooves *d'' d''* on the arm-rests *d d*, by which arrangement the back *F* can be adjusted to any desired inclination and secured to the arm-rests, after being so adjusted, by locating the side projections, *f f*, in any of the notches *D' D'* on the plates *D D*.

When the chair is in use and the legs *a a b b* expanded, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to prevent the legs from spreading and to relieve undue strain on the stop-hinges *c c'*, I hinge to the brace *a'* that unites the rear legs, *a a*, the bent, curved, or otherwise shaped link *k*, the forward end of which is provided with a hook, *k'*, adapted to be connected to brace *b'* on the forward legs, *b b*, as shown in said Figs. 2 and 3. Such hooked link, when the chair is not in use, is to be swung out of the way beneath the seat *G*, as shown in Fig. 1. When the legs *a a b b* are expanded, the free end of the hooked link *k k'* will swing automatically into position, so that its hook *k'* will catch on the brace *b'* when the legs *a b* are expanded to the limit of their open positions, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and thus obviate the necessity of manipulating a locking device for the legs *a a b b*.

To the inside of the upper end of each rear leg, *a*, is secured the suspension-plates *A A*, having stationary fulcra *l* and *m*, to which are hinged, respectively, the seat-supporting links *L* and *M*, as shown. The lower end of the rear

link, L, is hinged at l'' to the side of the seat G.

To permit the chair to be folded together, as shown in Fig. 1, it is essential that the lower end of the front link, M, should not be rigidly hinged to the sides of the seat G, but attached in such a manner as to permit the seat to be swung upward on the fulcrum $l'' l''$ when not desired for use, and for this purpose I pivot to the outside of the seat G a slotted block, N, through which the link M passes, as shown.

m'' is a side lip at the lower end of link M, that comes in contact with the under side of the slotted pivoted block N when the seat G is swung down in its operative position, and such lip m'' on link M serves as a stop or rest to prevent the forward end of seat G from being tipped downward when the chair is being occupied.

To prevent the seat from tipping backward when occupied, I make on each link M, near its lower end, a cut-away portion, m^3 , having in its upper end a stop-projection, m^4 , against which the upper edge of the slotted block N is caused to rest while the chair is in use.

When not required for use, the chair may be folded together, as shown in Fig. 1, by raising the rear ends of the arm-rests $d d$ sufficiently to disengage the projections $f f$ on the back F from the notched plates D D, after which the back F can be swung forward on hinges $h h$, the projections $f f$ during such motion being guided in the grooves $d'' d''$ on the arm-rests $d d$. The lower ends of links M M are then to be unlocked from the slotted and pivoted blocks N N, after which the seat G is swung upward to meet the back F, the arm-rests $d d$ being swung on the hinges $e e$ to lie on the back of rear legs, $a a$, and the front legs $b b$ being swung on hinges $c c$ against the under side of legs $a a$, all substantially as shown in Fig. 1. When so folded together, the chair is made flat, or nearly so, and occupies but a very small space.

The leg-rest I is located below the seat G, the latter being provided with side grooves, g , in which project the lugs $i i$, secured to the rear end of the leg-rest I. On the under side of the forward end of seat G is secured a transverse bar, g' , serving to support the leg-rest I,

either when pushed to the rear or drawn out more or less when in use.

By having arm-rests hinged to legs or base, the seat hung on two fulcrum on each side, and the back hinged in its lower end to the rear of the seat, and having its upper portion adjustably secured to the arm-rests, the chair is so nicely poised as to level and adjust itself automatically to the various positions of the occupant, and yields readily to such positions.

The chair is admirably adapted for deck use on steamers or sailing-vessels, and will level and adjust itself automatically, when occupied, to changes in the deck-level, so as to retain a permanent, or nearly so, position of the occupant, the two fulcrum on which it is hung serving to prevent it from being too sensitive and rocking too far or too easily by the motion of the vessel.

The base may be modified, if so desired, by having three legs on each side instead of two, as shown in the drawings; but I prefer to use the construction as shown and described.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent, and claim, is—

1. The combination, with the folding base, comprising the rear and front legs, $a b$, of the hinges c , having their pivoted plates secured, respectively, to the inner sides of the legs, and each plate having a stop-extension, c' , projecting upward above the pivot of the plates to abut each other when the legs are spread apart, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a folding chair, of the base comprising the rear and front legs, $a b$, hinged together at their upper ends and provided with the fulcrum $l m$, the seat G, the rear and front links, L and M, hung on said fulcrum, the rear links being pivoted to the seat, and the front links having stops m'' , and the slotted blocks N, pivoted to the seat, and in which the front links can slide and their stops engage and disengage the blocks, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DANA PARKS.

Witnesses:

ALBAN ANDRÉN,
HENRY CHADBOURN.