

(No Model.)

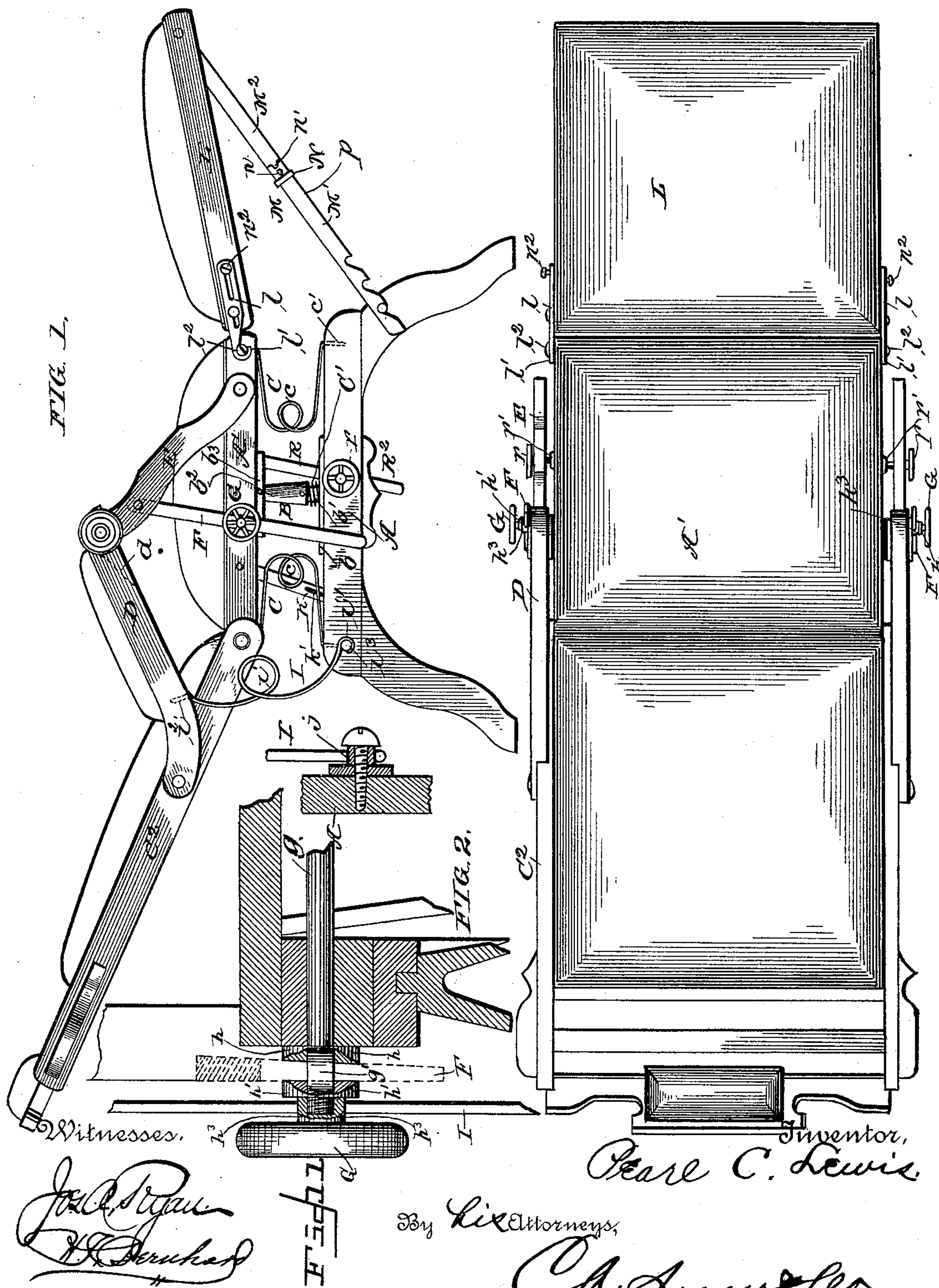
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P. C. LEWIS.

CONVERTIBLE CHAIR AND COT.

No. 386,142.

Patented July 17, 1888.



(No Model.)

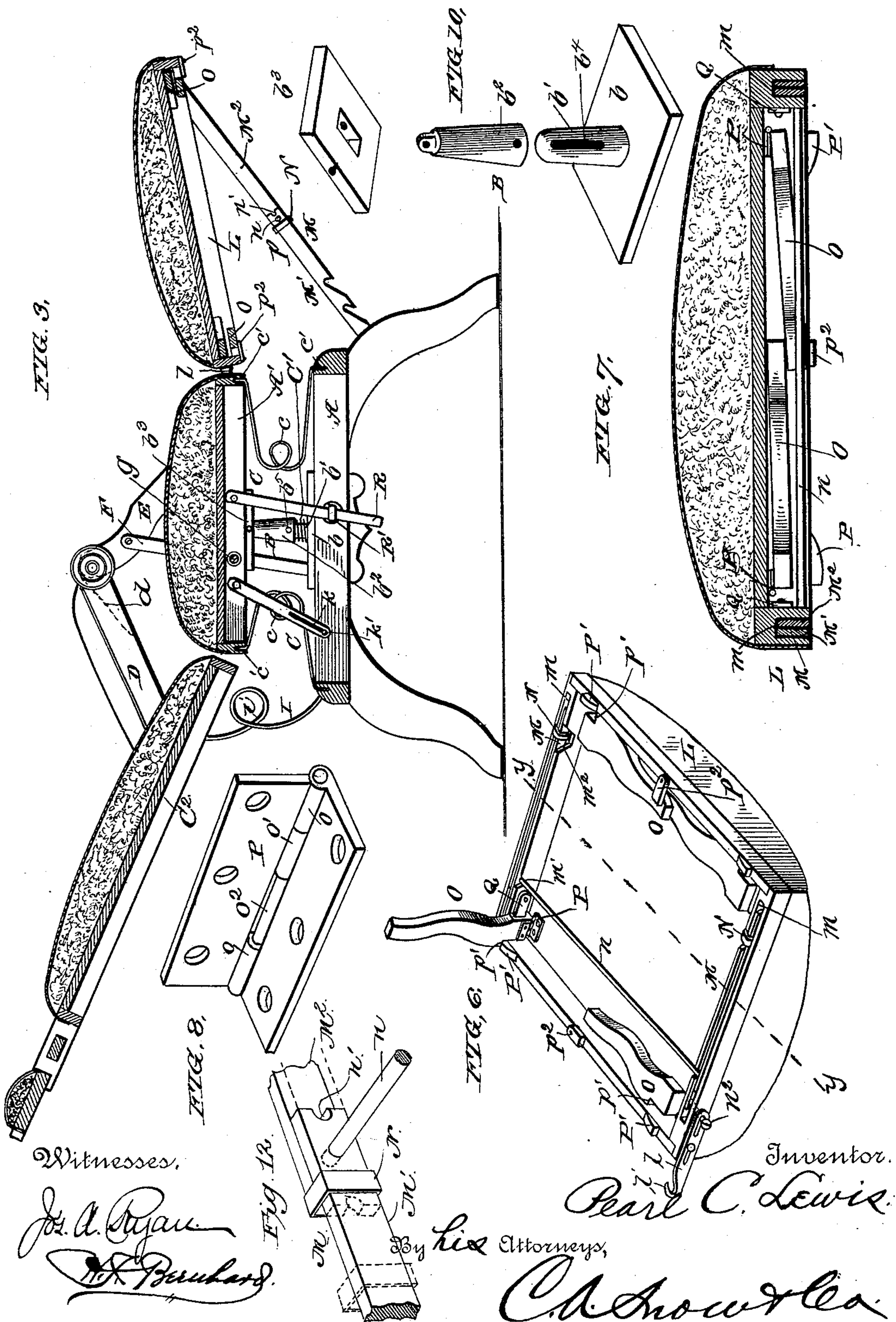
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Witnesses.

J. A. Ryan
W. H. Hubbard

Fig. 12.

By his Attorneys,

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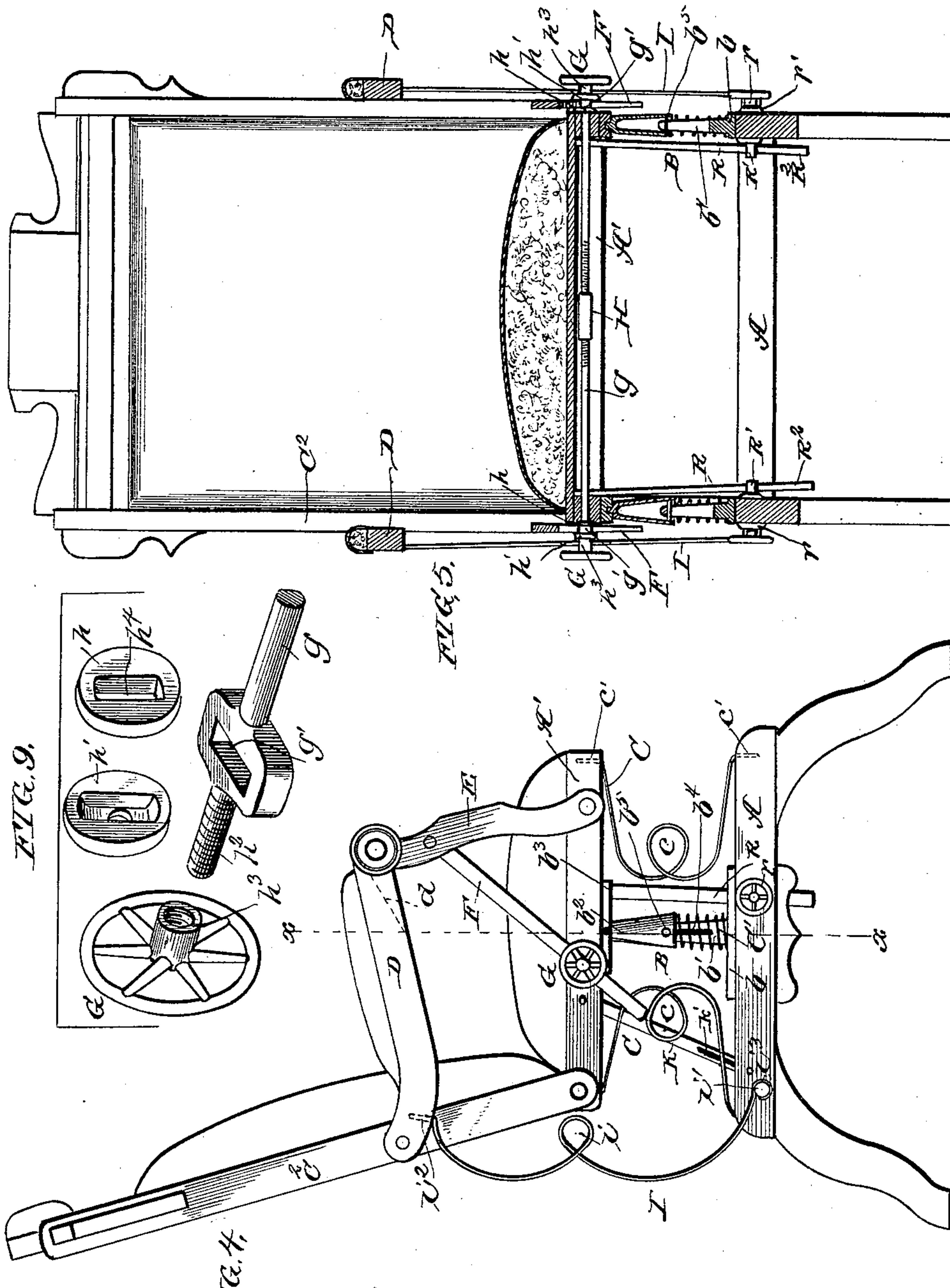
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Witnesses.

Jos. A. Ryan.
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Inventor,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PEARL C. LEWIS, OF CATSKILL, NEW YORK.

CONVERTIBLE CHAIR AND COT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,142, dated July 17, 1888.

Application filed March 21, 1887. Serial No. 231,748. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PEARL C. LEWIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Catskill, in the county of Greene and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Convertible Chairs and Cots, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of convertible chairs and cots shown in a prior application filed by me on November 30, 1886, Serial No. 220,292; and it consists of the peculiar combination of devices and novel construction and arrangement of the various parts for service, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a convertible chair and cot with mechanism for lowering the back at a very slow rate and with entire safety, which is very desirable with invalids to avoid alarming them, and which will retain or hold the back in any desirable position.

In the majority of chairs of this class it is usual to provide pivoted links connected with the arms and independent clamping devices on the base for holding the links in place; but it frequently happens that but one of these clamping devices is tightened on the links when the back is adjusted, so that when the occupant leans against the back the pivots of the latter and other parts of the chair are unduly strained and wrenched, thereby weakening the chair very materially. In my improved mechanism I obviate this very serious objection by connecting the clamping devices, so that when either device is tightened the connecting mechanism draws upon the other untightened device, and both devices are thereby simultaneously operated to brace the back to an equal degree on both sides of the chair.

A further object of my invention is to provide the chair with springs connected to the arms and base for returning the back to its normal position, so that when the weight of the occupant is taken off the back the springs will elevate the back to its proper position, which may be either a vertical or an inclined one, as may be desired. These return-springs are of sufficient strength to elevate the back, which is pivoted to the seat and capable of a swinging movement thereon, so that the occu-

pant of the chair can swing back and forth therein.

A further object of my invention is to provide a foot-rest with legs which are capable of a folding movement, so that when they are opened they adapt the foot-rest for service as an ottoman, which can be placed at any suitable point; and a further object is to provide the foot-rest with means wherein a pair of folding rack-bars can be compactly folded and entirely concealed from view.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a convertible chair and cot embodying my present invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing my invention adjusted for service as a cot. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through the same. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the device adjusted for service as a chair. Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detached perspective view of the foot-rest in an inverted position, showing one of the legs thereof unfolded. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view through the foot-rest on the line *y y* of Fig. 6, with the rack-bars folded within recesses in the sides of the frame thereon, and with the legs unfolded to adapt the device for service as an ottoman. Fig. 8 is a detail view. Fig. 9 represents detail perspective views of parts of the clamping mechanism. Fig. 10 represents detail perspective views of parts of the coupling for the seat and frame. Fig. 11 is an enlarged sectional elevation of the regulating-clamps in connection with the chair-base. Fig. 12 is an enlarged detail view to show more clearly the pivotal connection between the rack-bars that support the foot-rest.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures, A designates the base of a convertible chair and cot embodying my present invention, and A' the oscillating or rocking seat, which is mounted on and connected to the base in the manner which I will now proceed to describe.

The coupling or connection B has a base-plate, *b*, which is affixed to the base, and with this base-plate is cast a post or standard, *b'*; or it may be made separate from the plate and secured thereto in any suitable manner. The post or standard is fitted in the lower end of a

movable socket, b^2 , which is made hollow to receive the post, and the socket is flared at its lower end, so as to permit the said end to move freely over the upper end of the post when the seat A' is oscillated, to which seat, the socket is connected. A plate, b^3 , is rigidly affixed to the lower side of the oscillating seat and has a countersunk or recessed portion at or near its middle, into which the upper closed end of the socket b^2 is fitted, the socket and the fixed seat plate being pivotally connected together by a pin or bolt, which passes through the socket and seat-plate, as shown.

The fixed post or standard b' is provided with a longitudinal slot, b^4 , and through this slot passes a bolt, b^5 , which is fixed in the socket b^2 , to thereby connect the socket and post together, and at the same time permit the socket to move vertically very freely.

C are the coiled springs, which are arranged between the base and the oscillating seat and on opposite sides of the coupling B . These springs are each formed of a single piece of elastic or spring wire of considerable tensile strength, and they are bent upon themselves to form the coils c , the free ends of the springs being bent to form the prongs c' , one of which is fitted in an opening in the base and the other in the seat, to thereby hold the springs from displacement.

It will be seen that the coupling B permits the seat to have a limited vertical movement, and at the same time an oscillating movement, with the pin or bolt of the socket and seat plate as a center, and that the coiled springs C normally hold and retain the seat in its horizontal elevated position, as the tension of the springs is about equal. Thus a vertical spring action is imparted to the seat when a person seats himself therein, as the tendency of the seat is to descend under the weight of the person and compress the springs, which insures an easy and resilient movement to the seat, and at the same time the occupant can rock himself back and forth in the same, in which event the springs assist the motion of the seat, as during the rearward movement of the seat the front spring is distended and the rear one contracted, and vice versa.

If desired, a coiled spring, C' , (indicated in full lines in Fig. 4 of the drawings,) may be fitted over the post, to prevent the socket from descending too far under the weight of a large heavy person in the chair.

By providing my improved socket-coupling between the base and the oscillating seat I entirely dispense with the use of rockers, and at the same time provide a rocking seat which cannot become accidentally displaced on the base.

It will be noticed, further, that the springs are compressed according to the weight of the person in the chair. Thus, for instance, if a child is seated therein, the springs will be compressed but slightly, and an easy motion is insured thereto; and if a heavy person is seated therein the springs will of course be

compressed to a greater extent, and be thereby rendered stronger and stiffer to resist any further weight, and also insure an easy resilient motion to the seat in addition to the rocking motion. If the chair is to be used by heavy persons, the coiled spring C' , hereinbefore mentioned, will be found very desirable in assisting the coiled springs C .

By imparting the vertical resilient movement to the seat it has all the easy and comfortable advantages possessed by an upholstered seat, and the seat can thus be upholstered and finished at a much less cost, although it can be upholstered in the ordinary manner, if desired.

D are the arms, which are arranged on opposite sides of the seat and back, and one end of each of said arms is pivoted to the back C^2 at an intermediate point of its length, while to the other ends of the arms are pivoted the upper ends of links E , connected to the oscillating seat. The outer ends of the arms D are provided with recessed portions d , formed in their lower sides, the rear wall of which is gradually inclined toward the lower edge of the arm, while the front wall is comparatively abrupt, and in this recess is fitted and pivoted the upper end of the link E .

It will be seen that when the back C^2 is lowered the arms will be carried rearwardly therewith, and that the links will be free to ride or move in the recesses of the arms, and thereby permit the arms and links to fold compactly and be wholly out of the way when the device is adjusted for service as a cot.

F are the braces, which are pivoted at their upper ends to the links E at an intermediate point of the length of the latter, said braces being arranged in inclined positions on opposite sides of the seat and base. The lower ends of these braces are passed through and held in their various adjusted positions by clamping devices G , which are connected by an intermediate device for simultaneous operation, so that when only one of the hand-wheels of the clamping devices is operated both of the devices will be caused to bind on the braces and hold the latter against movement.

Each of the clamping devices has a rod or bar, g , which is passed horizontally through an opening in the side of the seat A' , and the outer ends of the rods are formed with enlarged portions, through which are formed eyes or openings g' , which are of a size to permit the braces to pass freely therethrough. These enlarged apertured portions of the rods are arranged exteriorly to the seat, and the lower free ends of the braces are fitted in and passed through the eyes or apertures of the said rods, to be clamped in place therein by the hand-wheels G , washers h h' being interposed between the enlarged portion of the rod, the hand-wheel, and the seat of the chair.

The rods or bars g are provided with threaded extensions h^2 on the outer side of the enlarged eyed portion thereof, and on these

threaded extensions are fitted the washers h' and the hand-wheels. The hand-wheels are each provided with a threaded boss, h^3 , which works on the threaded extension and bears
5 against the washer h' , to cause the latter to bind on one of the braces, which is in turn pressed against the inner side of the eye in the rod, thereby holding the braces in place by frictional contact alone and permitting them
10 to be easily and rapidly adjusted.

The washers h h' are each provided with a slot, into which the enlarged portion of the rod or bar takes, thereby permitting the washer h' to ride over the same and bear firmly against
15 its braces. The washers h are fitted on the rods g of the clamping devices to bear on the outer sides of the seat-frame, and these washers have elliptical openings h^4 , to permit the enlarged portion of the rods to play freely
20 therethrough in adjusting the clamping devices.

The inner ends of the rods or bars g of the clamping devices are exteriorly screw-threaded in reverse directions, and these bars are
25 coupled by an intermediate sleeve, H , which is provided with right and left hand screw-threads on its inner wall, and into which the ends of the rods are screwed. It will thus be seen that the rods or bars of the clamping de-
30 vices can be extended or shortened at will to adapt the device to chairs of different widths, and to permit the ready adaptation of the devices to the chairs, and that the devices are connected together by the coupling-sleeve, so
35 that an endwise movement is imparted to the rods when only one of the hand-wheels is turned, to thereby draw the enlarged portion of the other clamping device upon the other brace. The hand-wheel of each clamping de-
40 vice can be independently operated to clamp the braces, while at the same time but one of the hand-wheels need be rotated to simultaneously clamp its brace and draw the rod or bar of the other clamping device inwardly upon
45 its brace and clamp the same, as will be understood. This adjusting-sleeve performs another and more important function. By turning the sleeve the ends of the rods or bars g are drawn gradually together until the inner
50 side of the slot g' is just flush or even with the outside of the washer b . When adjusted in this way, the clamping device will work to perfection. Of course, if the adjustment is not exactly right and is left a little too long, for
55 instance, it will be seen that when the wheel on the right-hand side is tightened the slotted shoulder g' would be drawn into the washer h' on that side and bind it securely; but from the fact that I did not adjust it or make it short enough underneath the chair the shoulder g'
60 on the opposite side would not be drawn into the washer h ; consequently that side of the chair would not be bound at all. The braces are made wedge-shaped, or, in other words,
65 they are tapered longitudinally, and on this form of my invention I lay special stress.

In order to prevent the braces from slipping

in the clamping devices when they are made of uniform thickness throughout, the hand-wheels of the clamping devices have to be
70 tightened to a very great degree, which is sometimes impossible with a weak person or invalid, and unless the requisite pressure is exerted by the clamping devices on the braces the latter are liable to slip through the clamp-
75 ing devices, and thus permit the back to fall or descend under the weight of the person. By tapering the braces from the end where they are pivoted toward their free ends this tendency of the braces to have an endwise
80 movement is obviated, as it will be seen that they will tighten themselves in the clamping devices. By loosening the hand-wheels slowly and throwing the weight on the back the occupant can lower himself and the back of the
85 chair very slowly and with entire safety.

I designates the return-springs, which are arranged on opposite sides of the seat, and these springs are connected at one end to the arms, and at their opposite ends to the sta-
90 tionary base A . Each spring is formed of a single piece of spring-wire, and at its middle it is coiled upon itself, as at i , while the ends are provided with loops or eyes i' . The upper end of each spring is fitted in a recess or
95 slot, i^2 , formed in the lower side of the arm and out of line with the other recess, d , therein, the other end of the spring being pivoted to the same, as at i^3 . The eye at the lower end of the spring is fitted over a collar or boss,
100 j , formed on a wear-plate or washer, J , and this washer is held in place by a screw, which is passed through the same and its boss into the base, the head of the screw being greater
105 in diameter than the boss to confine the lower end of the spring. This washer and its boss serve as a very secure connection for the spring to the base, and at the same time they serve to throw the lower and coiled portion
110 of the spring out of the line of movement of the back, so that the spring will not be damaged by or even come in contact with the back. These springs are of sufficient strength to instantly return the back of the chair to its
115 normal position when partially relieved of the weight of the occupant, and the occupant can rock back and forth in the chair by alternately pressing against the back, which will compress the springs, and then by partially raising or lifting his person, so as to relieve the
120 back of part of the weight, the springs will serve to return the back, which is due to the recoil action of the same.

K designates a check or stop intermediate of the base and the oscillating seat thereon.
125 These check-plates are arranged within the seat and its base in rear of the springs C' , and they are loosely connected to the base and seat, to permit the latter to have a limited oscillating or rocking movement on the base and prevent it from slipping and becoming displaced thereon. The upper ends of the check-plates are pivoted to the rockers of the oscillating
130 seat, while in the lower ends of the said plates

are formed longitudinal slots k , through which are passed limiting pins or screws k' , that are fixed in the base, as shown.

R designates the device for holding the seat 5 against oscillation on the base when it is desired to use the device as a cot or as a reclining-chair. A threaded eyebolt, R' , is fitted in an aperture in one of the sides of the base, with the eye on its inner side of the lat- 10 ter and the threaded end projecting beyond the base. A hand or clamping wheel, r , having a threaded boss, is fitted on the threaded extended end of the eyebolt, and a washer, r' , is also fitted on the bolt and between the boss 15 of the binding-wheel and the outer face of the base, to prevent the boss from defacing the base. A link, R , is pivoted at its upper end to the inner side of one of the rockers of the oscillating seat and passes at its free end 20 through the eye of the bolt, and this link is tapered longitudinally, so that its free end is of greater thickness than its pivoted end.

In order to hold the seat from oscillation on the base, it is only necessary to tighten the 25 binding-wheel on the threaded eyebolt and draw the latter outwardly, so that the sides of the eye therein will bind against the link, and thereby prevent the latter from endwise movement, and consequently the seat. When it is 30 desired to rock the seat, the hand-wheel is loosened, to permit the eyebolt to be moved inwardly, and the link reciprocates freely through the eye in the bolt during the oscillations of the seat.

L designates the foot-rest or ottoman, which is detachably and adjustably connected to the seat at the end opposite to the back. This foot-rest comprises a frame, which is suitably upholstered and finished, and to opposite sides 35 of the frame at one end thereof are connected extensible plates l , that are provided with hooks l' , that are adapted to take over headed studs or screws l'' on the seat, and thus detachably connect the foot-rest to the seat. In the 40 lower edges of opposite sides of the frame of the foot-rest are formed longitudinal recesses or slots m , and lateral openings m' m'' are also formed in the said sides of the frame, near the ends of the recesses therein.

Folding rack-bars M are adapted to be 50 housed or inclined within these recesses, so as to be entirely concealed from view. These rack-bars are made in two sections, M' M'' , which are pivoted together by a cross or tie bar, n , so that one end of the section M' will overlap the corresponding end of the other section, M'' , said extended end of the section M' being provided with a notch, n' , into which 55 a pin or screw, n'' , is adapted to fit, in order to hold one end of the two sections of each rack-bar in place within the recess. The sections of the rack-bars are adapted to be folded upon themselves, and the tie-bar n connects the said bars together so that the sections M'' 60 are caused to move simultaneously, while the sections M' are free to move thereon independently of each other. The free ends of the

sections M'' of each rack-bar are pivoted 70 within one end of one of the longitudinal recesses of the frame of the foot-rest, while in the lower edge of the other section of the rack-bar is formed a series of notches, into which fixed pins on the base A are adapted to take 75 to prevent the foot-rest from dropping when in use.

When it is desired to use the foot-rest in connection with the chair, the rack-bars thereof are extended so that the sections are in line with each other, after which sliding sleeves N 80 are adjusted over the joint between the sections to prevent the rack-bars from collapsing. The extensible plates are then connected to the fixed studs on the seat, and the rack-bars are connected to the studs of the base, the foot-rest being elevated or depressed to the desired 85 position and held in place by the rack-bars.

The foot rest is further provided with folding legs O , preferably four in number, which are connected thereto by hinges P , (shown in detail in Fig. 8,) which permit the legs to have 90 a sliding movement in addition to the usual swinging movement. These hinges are each made in two leaves or sections, and one leaf has two aligned ears, o , which are spaced apart a distance considerably greater than the width 95 of the single ear o' of the other leaf or section, so as to permit the ear o' to slide back and forth between the ears o on the pintle o'' , connecting the two leaves or sections. The leaf having the ear o' is affixed to the leg of the 100 foot-rest, and the leaf having the ears o are secured to the frame of the foot-rest, whereby each leg of the foot-rest is capable of a compound movement--an independent swinging and sliding movement on the pintle of the 105 hinge. Each leg is further provided or formed with a shoulder, p' , on one side thereof, adjoining one side of the frame, and this shoulder is adapted to fit or take beneath the edge of the frame after the leg has been turned to a 110 vertical position and adjusted laterally on the pintle of the hinge, the shoulder thus preventing the leg from collapsing. In order to prevent the legs of the foot rest or stool from swaying when a person is seated thereon, and 115 thereby further relieve the hinges of strain, I provide fixed blocks or stops P' on the under side of the frame and in juxtaposition to the legs to bear against one side of the latter. These blocks serve to hold the legs from sway- 120 ing, and thereby brace the same very materially, one side of the leg bearing against one side of the frame, while the fixed block bears against the other side of the leg.

The legs on opposite sides of the foot-rest 125 are adapted to fold inwardly toward each other, so that their inner ends overlap, and they are held in this position by means of a suitable catch, p'' , which preferably comprises a swinging plate that is pivoted to the frame of the 130 foot-rest, one of these catches being provided for each pair of the legs.

When the device is adapted for service in connection with the seat to form a reclining

chair or cot, the rack-bars are extended and the legs are folded in the manner hereinbefore referred to; but when the foot-rest is detached from the seat the legs are unfolded by releasing the catches p^2 , so that the legs will swing down, and they can then be moved on the pintles of the hinge to adjust the shoulders thereof beneath the frame of the foot-rest, and the rack-bars are folded together and housed within the recesses of the frame. When in this position, the foot-rest is adapted for service as a foot-stool or ottoman, and to prevent the legs from sliding when the stool is pushed over the floor, and thereby accidentally displace the shoulders thereof, I provide a detent, Q, which is thrown into position in rear of the leg, said detent consisting of a pivoted plate or button, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, a spring, or other suitable device.

The operation of my invention is as follows: To use the device as an ordinary chair, the back is turned to its normal upright position and the clamping devices operated to hold the braces in place against movement, when the back will become fixed to the seat, and the latter can be oscillated or rocked back and forth on the base without hinderance, the coiled springs B' and the return springs serving to assist the operator in rocking. The occupant seated in the chair can lower the back thereof to any desired inclination or position by merely loosening the hand-wheels of one or both of the clamping devices and leaning against the back, so as to throw the weight thereon, thereby drawing the arms and links rearwardly and pushing the braces through the clamping devices, the weight on the back serving to force the braces into and through the clamping devices as rapidly as the hand-wheels are turned, thereby giving the operator complete control of the device and insuring entire safety in lowering himself, it being understood that the holding device R has first been operated to hold the seat against movement on the base.

To adapt the device for service as a reclining chair or cot, the holding device R is first adjusted to prevent the seat from oscillation, and the foot-rest is connected to the seat and adjusted to the desired elevation or inclination, after which the rack-bars are connected to the pins of the base to prevent the foot-rest from dropping, and the back is then adjusted either at an inclination to or in line with the seat, as may be preferred, in the manner hereinbefore described, and the clamping devices are then operated to prevent the back from being elevated by the return-springs. To return the back to its normal upright position, the operator first releases the clamping devices to such an extent as to permit the braces to move freely therethrough, and then partly elevates or raises himself, so as to permit the return-springs to react, and thereby raise the back, said springs being formed of coiled wire of great tensile strength.

To convert the foot-rest into a stool or an ottoman, the extensible plates and the rack-

bars are disconnected from the seat and base of the chair, and the rack-bars are folded upon themselves. The sliding sleeves on the rack-bars are forced toward pivoted ends of the sections M, which are first housed within the recesses of the frame, so that the tie-bar rests in the openings m' and the sleeves in the openings m^2 , and the notched ends of the sections M² are then fitted over the pins or studs n' , while their free ends are pressed down flush with the sections M', after which the sleeves are adjusted to prevent said free ends from dropping. The rack-bars are thus compactly folded and concealed within the recesses of the foot-rest, and the legs of the latter are unfolded and locked into operative position, so that they will not collapse under the weight of a person seated thereon.

The device is shown adjusted for service as a reclining rocking-chair in Fig. 4 of the drawings, in which position the back is adjusted at the desired angle and held by the coupled clamping devices against changing its relative position to the seat, while the foot-rest is adjusted to the required angle at the opposite end of the seat. After the occupant has taken position in the chair and the parts of the latter are properly adjusted for his comfort, the clamping device R is released to permit the seat to rock back and forth on the base, and with it the back and foot-rest, without danger to the occupant. To rock the chair while in this reclining position, it is only necessary for the occupant to press with his feet upon the foot-rest, and thus throw the weight into the back of the chair, which will thereby cause the seat to rock in one direction on the base, and the pressure on the foot-rest is then released, and thereby permit the return-springs to react and elevate the back and the occupant of the chair to thus rock the seat and the parts connected thereto in the reverse direction. The occupant can thus very freely and readily rock himself in the chair while in a reclining position with entire safety and a minimum of effort.

If desired, one of the sections of each rack-bar can be folded up against the other sections thereof, and the rack-bars then dropped to the floor to support the foot-rest in its proper position, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4.

While I deem the mechanism herein shown and described as best adapted for carrying my invention into practice, I would not desire to confine myself to the exact form and proportions of parts and details of construction, as I am aware that changes may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a stationary base, of an oscillating seat mounted thereon and supported above the same, a back pivotally connected to the same, the arms pivoted to both the seat and the back, and also pivoted together, and the return-springs arranged on opposite sides of the seat and connected to the

base and the arms, as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of a base, an oscillating seat mounted thereon, the arms D and links E, an adjustable back pivoted to the free ends of the arms and the seat, and the return-springs pivotally connected to the base and the arms at an intermediate point of the same, as and for the purpose described.

3. In a reclining-chair, the combination, with an adjustable back and the arms, of the coupled clamping devices and the wedge-shaped braces pivoted to the arms and passing through the clamping devices, the braces being tapered from their point of connection with the arms toward their free ends, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a reclining-chair, the combination, with the adjustable back and the arms, of a pair of clamping devices and the longitudinally-tapered braces pivoted to the arms and passing through the clamping devices, as and for the purpose described.

5. In a reclining-chair, the combination, with the adjustable back and the arms, of the tapered braces pivoted to the arms and the clamping devices, each having the coupled rods provided with eyes for the passage of the braces, and the binding-wheels, as and for the purpose described.

6. In a reclining-chair, the combination, with an adjustable back and the arms connected to the back and the seat by intermediate links, of the tapered braces pivoted to the links, and clamping devices having the rods thereof coupled together, and each provided with the eye and the threaded extension, the slotted washers, and the binding-wheels fitted on the threaded extension, as and for the purpose described.

7. In a chair of the class described, the combination, with the adjustable back and arms, of the braces, and the clamping devices for the braces, having the oppositely-threaded rods, and the threaded coupling-sleeve into which the rods are screwed, as and for the purpose set forth.

8. In combination with the base, the seat, the convertible foot-rest and ottoman detachably connected directly to the seat, and adjustable bars connecting the opposite end of the foot-rest to the base, and folding legs connected to the foot-rest, whereby when the foot-rest is to be used as an ottoman it can be detached from the seat and base, the adjustable bars folded within the frame of the foot-rest, and the hinged legs let down to support the ottoman, and when used as a foot-rest the legs are folded within the ottoman-frame, the adjustable bars are let down, and connection is made between the foot-rest frame and the base and seat, as set forth.

9. The herein-described combined ottoman and foot-rest, comprising a frame suitably covered or upholstered and provided with devices for detachably connecting the frame to a chair to form a foot-rest, a series of legs con-

nected to the frame by hinges P, one leaf of which is secured to the frame and the other leaf is secured to the legs, one leaf of the hinge sliding on the other, so as to give both a sliding and a swinging movement to the legs, said legs being provided with shoulders to engage the frame of the foot rest when the article is employed as an ottoman, and the folding bars, also connected to the foot-rest frame, said bars to connect with the chair when the article is to be used as a foot-rest, as set forth.

10. The foot-rest having the longitudinal recesses and the lateral openings m' , and the folding rack-bars pivoted at one end of the foot-rest, and connected by an intermediate tie-bar to fit in the lateral openings, as and for the purpose described.

11. A foot-rest having the folding legs O hinged thereto and provided with the shoulders p' , the hinges P, permitting the legs to have a lateral movement independently of their swinging movement, and the buttons Q and stops P', for locking the legs in a vertical position, substantially as described.

12. The foot-rest L, having the recessed legs O independently hinged inside thereof and adapted to slide on the hinge-pintles, to engage the frame of the foot-rest when the legs are supported in their vertical positions, each pair of legs being adapted to fold compactly within the body of the rest and overlap one another, and the locking device p^2 , to hold the legs against movement when folded, as set forth.

13. The combination, with the foot-rest or ottoman L, the hinges P, adapted to have a sliding movement, having one leaf attached to the foot-rest, and the legs O, having the other leaf of the hinge connected thereto, whereby the said legs are independently hinged inside the foot-rest, the leaf of the hinge that is attached to the legs sliding on the pintle of the leaf that is secured to the foot-rest frame, whereby the legs are given both a sliding and a swinging movement, the shoulders on the legs engaging the frame of the foot-rest to lock the legs in position, as set forth.

14. The combination, with the foot-rest or ottoman L, the shouldered legs, and the hinges P, for independently hinging the legs inside the foot-rest, the said hinges having one leaf secured to the foot-rest and the other leaf secured to the legs, said hinge-leaves sliding upon the pintles, and also having a swinging movement, whereby the legs are given both a sliding and swinging movement, the shouldered portion of the legs engaging the foot-rest frame, and the stops for locking the legs in their vertical position, as set forth.

15. The combination, with a base and a seat, of the clamping devices and a tapering link pivoted to the seat and fitting in the clamping devices to be held thereby against movement, as and for the purpose specified.

16. The combination, with a base and an oscillating seat, of a clamping device having an eyebolt passing through the base, a binding-wheel fitted on the bolt, and a tapering link

pivoted to the seat and fitted in the eye of the bolt, as and for the purpose described.

17. In combination with the stationary base, an oscillating seat mounted thereon, a back
5 pivotally connected to the seat, the return-springs I, connected to the base and acting on the back, and the foot-rest L, connected to the seat, whereby the occupant can rock the chair while in a reclining position by pressing the
10 foot upon the outer end of the foot-rest, and thus throwing his weight into the back of the chair, causing the seat to rock in one direction,

and when the pressure of the foot is relieved the return-springs are caused to react to bring the back and the seat to the former position, 15 as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of three witnesses.

PEARL C. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

E. G. SIGGERS,
WM. W. MOORE,
H. J. ENNIS.