

(No Model.)

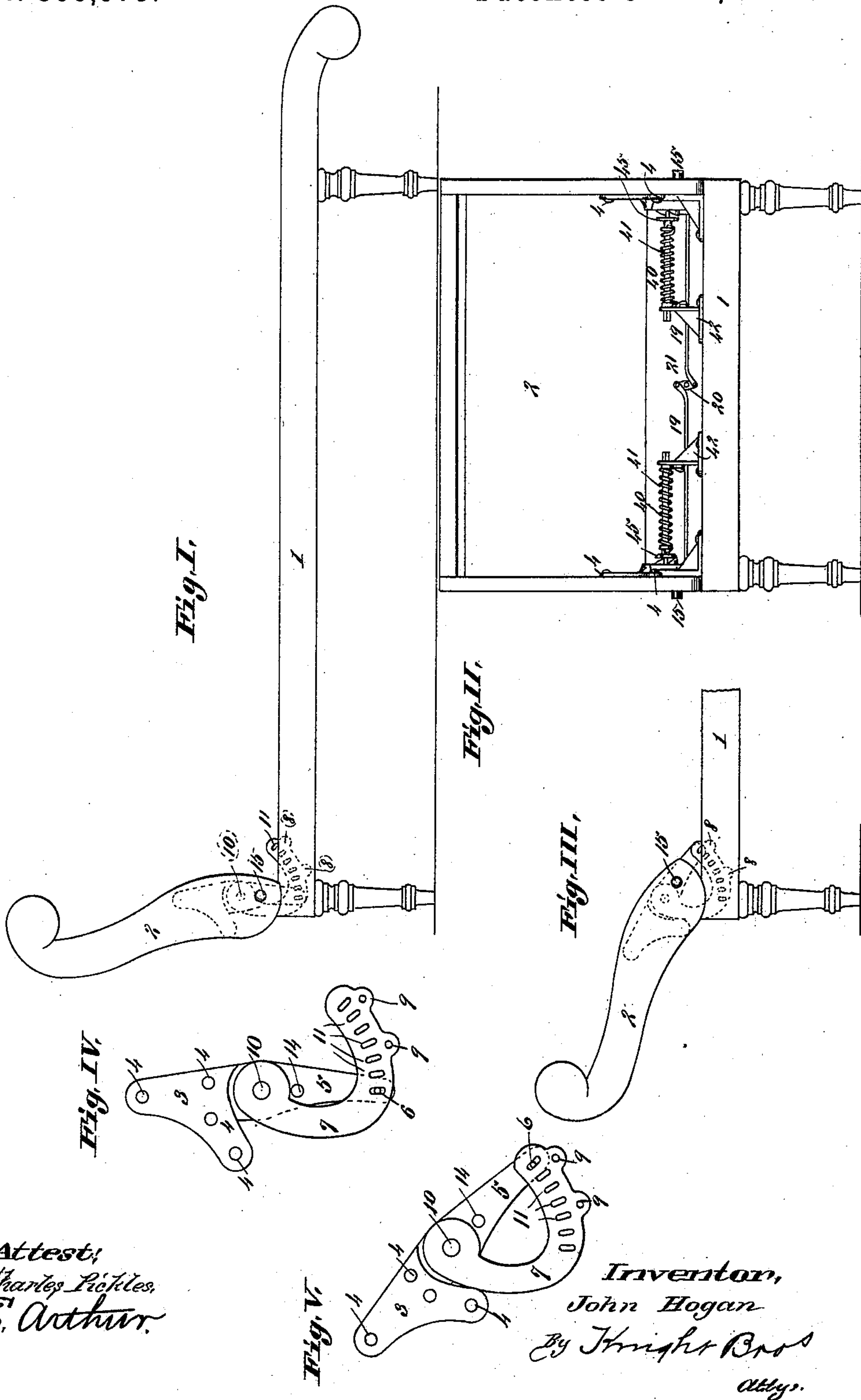
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. HOGAN.

ATTACHMENT FOR CHAIRS, LOUNGES, &c.

No. 395,975.

Patented Jan. 8, 1889.

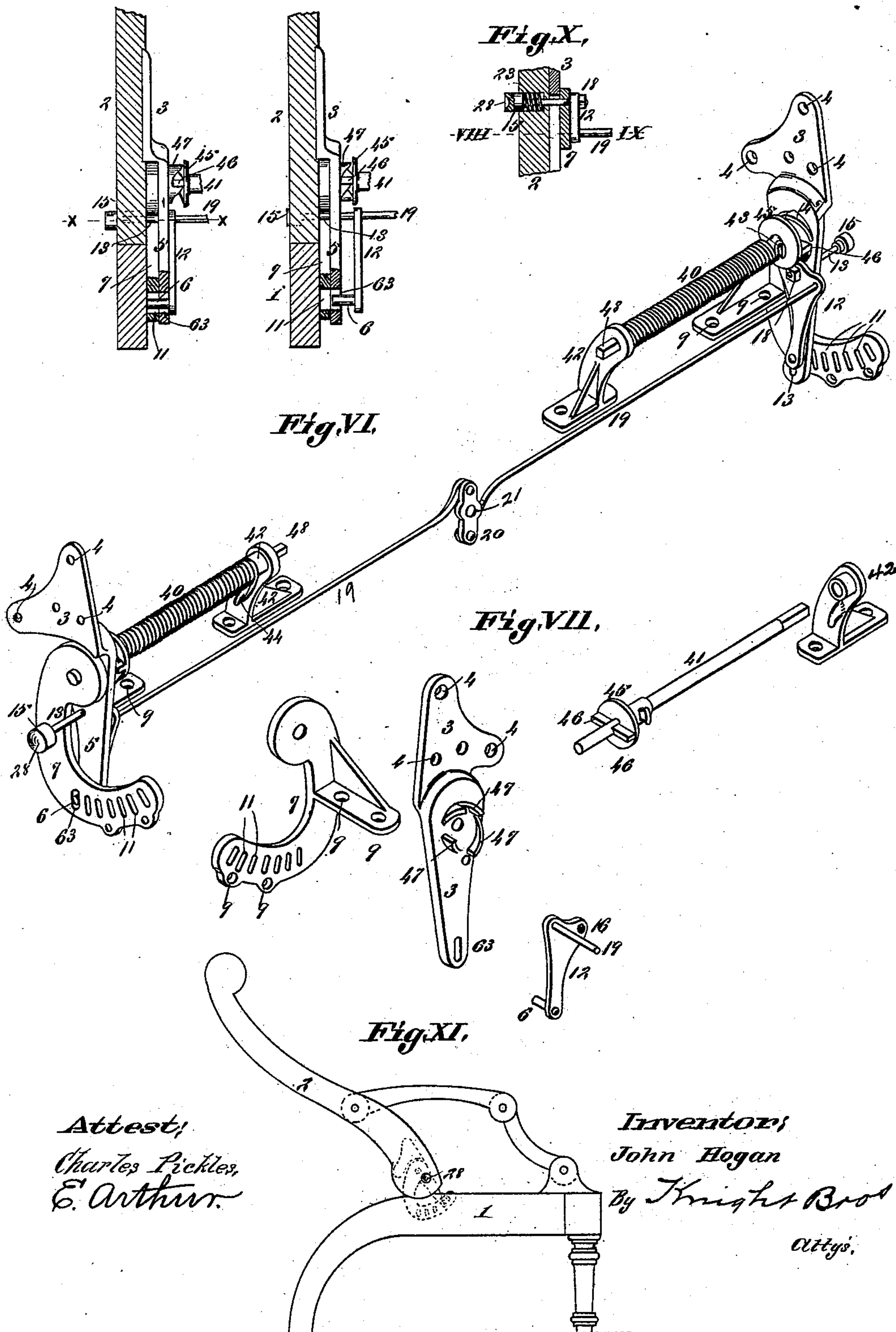


2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

ATTACHMENT FOR CHAIRS, LOUNGES, &c.

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Fig. IX.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HOGAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

ATTACHMENT FOR CHAIRS, LOUNGES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,975, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed May 14, 1888. Serial No. 273,814. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOGAN, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Attachments for Chairs, Lounges, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure I is a side view of a lounge or sofa to which my improvement is applied. Fig. II is a front end view of same. Fig. III is a detail view showing the arm or head of the lounge lowered. Figs. IV and V are enlarged views of the two main members of the adjusting mechanism. Fig. VI is an enlarged perspective view of my attachment. Fig. VII is an enlarged perspective view of the tension shaft or spindle, and showing also in perspective the main members of the adjusting device and the push-plate and pin. Figs. VIII and IX are enlarged detail views taken on line VIII IX, Fig. X, Fig. VIII showing the stop-pin in its inner position, and Fig. IX showing it in its outer position. Fig. X is a section taken on line X X, Fig. VIII. Fig. XI is a side elevation showing my improvement applied to a chair.

My invention relates to an improved attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., by which the back of a chair or the arm or head of a lounge or sofa may be adjusted from a vertical or nearly vertical toward a horizontal position.

My invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the body of a sofa or lounge, and 2 the arm or head. To the arm or head is secured one of the main members, 3, of an adjusting device, the connection being made by means of screws passing through holes 4 in the member and into the head, as shown in Fig. II. One of these members 3 is secured to each side of the head, as shown in Fig. II, and each has a lower extension, 5, with a slot, 63, (to receive a pin, 6,) in its lower end.

7 represents the other main member of the adjusting device, (one for each side of the lounge or sofa,) and this is connected to the body by means of screws, as shown at 8, Figs. I and III, these screws passing through holes

9 in the member. (See Figs. IV, V, and VII.) The member is preferably made curved, as shown, and its upper end is pivoted to the member 3 at 10. The lower parts of the member 7 are provided with slots or elongated openings 11 to receive the pins 6, which pass through the slots 63 in the lower ends of the parts 5 of the members 3. The pins 6 are secured to the lower ends of plates 12. (See Fig. VI.) To the upper ends of the plates 12 push-rods 13 are secured. These rods pass through the members 3, which are perforated, as shown at 14, for that purpose, (see Fig. VII,) and also pass through the material of which the head or arm 2 is composed, and on their outer ends are buttons 15. The inner ends of the rods 13 screw into threaded holes 16 (see Fig. VII) in the plates 12, and upon their inner ends are jam-nuts 18, (see Figs. VI and X,) which prevent any turning of the rods in the plates. Now when the position of the head 2 of the sofa is to be changed the plates 12 are pushed inward to disengage the pins 6 from the slots 11, thus allowing the member 3 to turn on the member 7, and in order that both pins 6 may be disengaged at the same time when pushing on but one of the rods 13, I connect the plates 12 by means of rods 19 and a link, 20, which is pivoted at 21 to the body of the lounge or sofa. It will thus be seen that when either rod 13 is pressed inward its plate will be moved to disengage its pin 6 from the slots 11, and as this takes place the plate 12 on the other side of the sofa will be pulled inward, disengaging its pin 6 from the slots, so that the head 2 will be released on both sides simultaneously. As soon as the rod 13 which has been pressed inward to disengage the pins 6 has been released, it will be forced outward again (to engage the pins 6 with the slots 11) by means of a spring, 23, located on the rod inside of the button 15 and in a socket made in the head 2 of the sofa. (See Fig. X.) If it is desired to hold the pins 6 out of engagement with the slots 11 the distance of several slots, it will be necessary for the person to keep his finger on the button of the rod 13 to prevent the spring 23 throwing the pins 6 into the slots, and as the rods 13 have to move with the members 3 it becomes desirable to provide some means whereby the finger will not readily slip off the buttons 15 as the head 2 is

raised or lowered. For this purpose I countersink or recess the outer face of the buttons 15, as shown at 28, Figs. VI and X, to receive the person's finger, so that it will not be liable to slip off the button as the button moves with the swinging of the head 2. This has been found in practice to be quite valuable and useful. By making the openings 11 and 63 in the form of slots or elongated openings much less care in fitting the parts is required to insure the entering of the pins in the openings.

I prefer to arrange my attachment so that when the pins 6 are moved out of engagement with the slots 11 the head 2 will automatically rise. For this purpose I provide springs 40, surrounding shafts or spindles 41, journaled at their inner ends in brackets 42 and at their outer ends in the members 3 and 7. One end of each spring is connected to its shaft or spindle, as shown at 43, and the other end is connected to its bracket 42, as shown at 44. On one end of each shaft or spindle is formed a disk, 45, which turns with the shaft or spindle. On the disks 45 are projections 46, which engage teeth or projections 47 on the inner faces of the members 3. Now it will be understood that when the spring 40 is tightened its tendency would be to turn the members 3 and raise the head 2, and for the purpose of regulating the tension of the springs the shafts 41 are provided with square portions 48 to receive a key or other turning device, so that the shafts may be rotated to increase the tension of the springs, the projections 46 slipping over the inclined faces of the projections 47 and engaging the next pair of projections. The tension of the springs can thus be regulated at will.

I have described the attachment as applied to a lounge or sofa; but it is evident that it may be applied to chairs or other articles of furniture. I have shown it applied to a chair in Fig. XI, the construction of the attachment being identically the same as when applied to a lounge or sofa. In this figure, 1 represents the body of the chair, to which the member 7 of the attachment is secured, and 2 the back of the chair, to which the member 3 is secured.

I am of course aware that the shafts or spindles 41 with the springs 40 are not, broadly, new, and I am also aware that the pins entering perforations to hold the back to any adjustment are not, broadly, new; but

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

1. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the members 3 and 7, members 7 being attached to the body of the chair or lounge at the sides and member 3 to the movable portion at the sides, plates 12, arranged parallel with members 3 and 7, and having pins 6 near their lower ends and push-rods 13 near their upper ends, the members 7 having slots or elongated openings 11 to receive the pins 6, and springs adapted to act

on said pins and hold them normally in engagement with said slots, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the members 3 and 7, members 7 being attached to the body of the chair or lounge and members 3 to the movable portion, vertical plates 12, having pins 6 near one end and push-rods 13 near the other end, having buttons 15 on each side of the movable portion of the chair or lounge, the members 7 having openings to receive the pins 6, and the buttons 15, having recessed or countersunk faces, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the members 3 and 7, plates 12, pins 6, secured to the plates, push-rods 13, provided with buttons on their outer ends, connecting-rods 19, and link 20, the members 7 having openings to receive the pins 6, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the members 3 and 7, the latter having perforations 11 and the former having a slot, 63, plate 12, pins 6, and rods 13, secured to the plates, buttons 15 on the outer ends of the rods 13, and springs 23, all arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the main members 3 and 7, pivoted together, members 7 being attached to the body of the chair or lounge and members 3 to the movable portion, removable pin for connecting the members at their lower ends, and spring-shafts 41, having non-circular ends for the application of a key, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the members 3 and 7, members 7 being attached to the body of the chair or lounge and members 3 to the movable portion, shafts or spindles 41, having disks 45 at their outer ends, projections 46 on the faces of the disks, teeth or projections 47 on the members 7, with which projections 46 engage, and springs 40 surrounding the shafts, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

7. In an attachment for chairs, lounges, &c., the combination of the members 3 and 7, the members 7 having openings 11, plate 12, having pins 6 passing through openings in the lower ends of the members 3 and 7, push-rods 13 on the plates 12, shafts or spindles 41, springs 40 surrounding the shafts or spindles, disks 45 on the shafts or spindles, projections 46 on the disks, and teeth or projections 47 on the members 7, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN HOGAN.

In presence of—

GEO. H. KNIGHT,
EDWD. S. KNIGHT.