

(No Model.)

D. SCHUSTEK.
OPERA CHAIR.

No. 405,230.

Patented June 11, 1889.

Fig. 1.

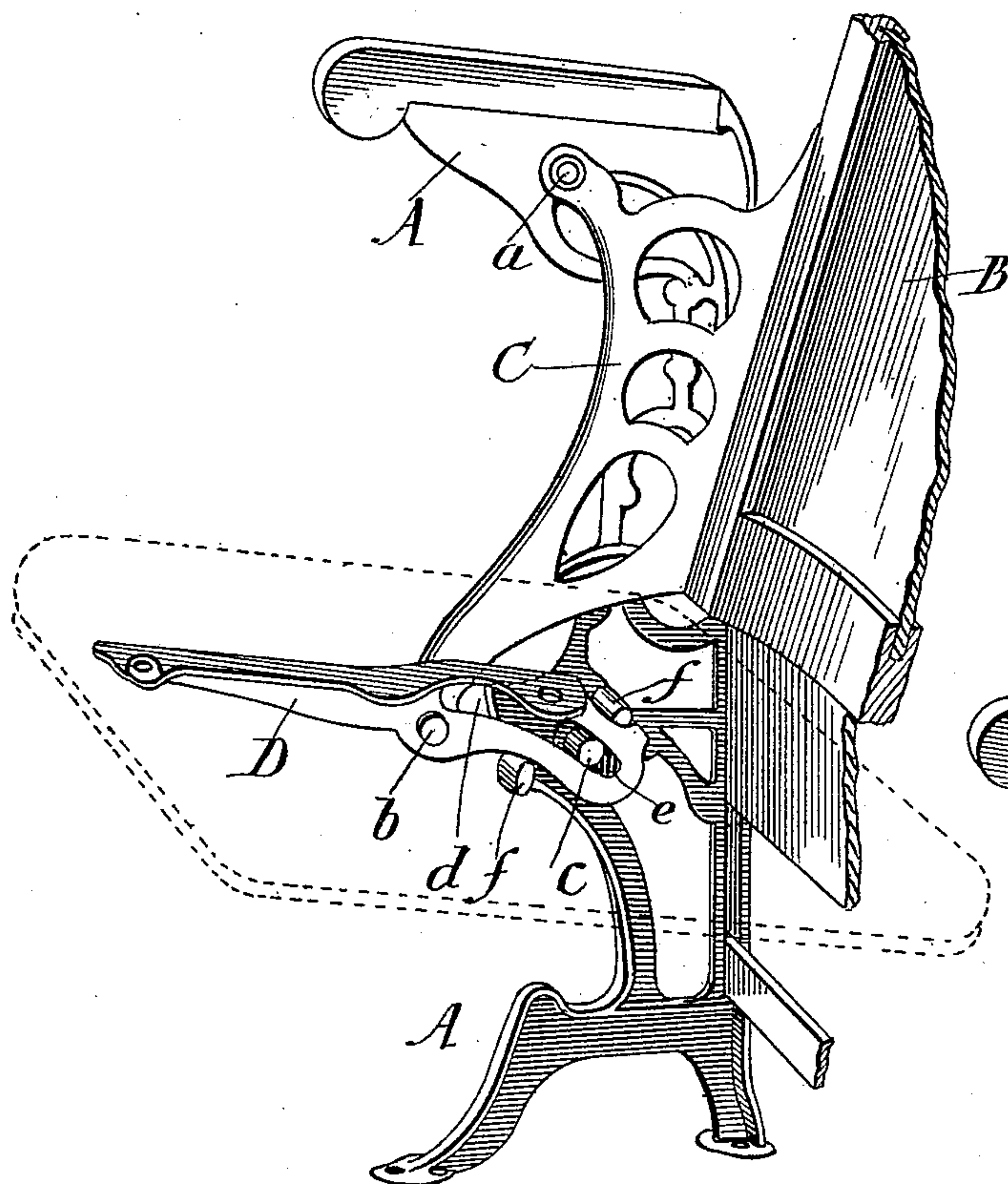


Fig. 2.

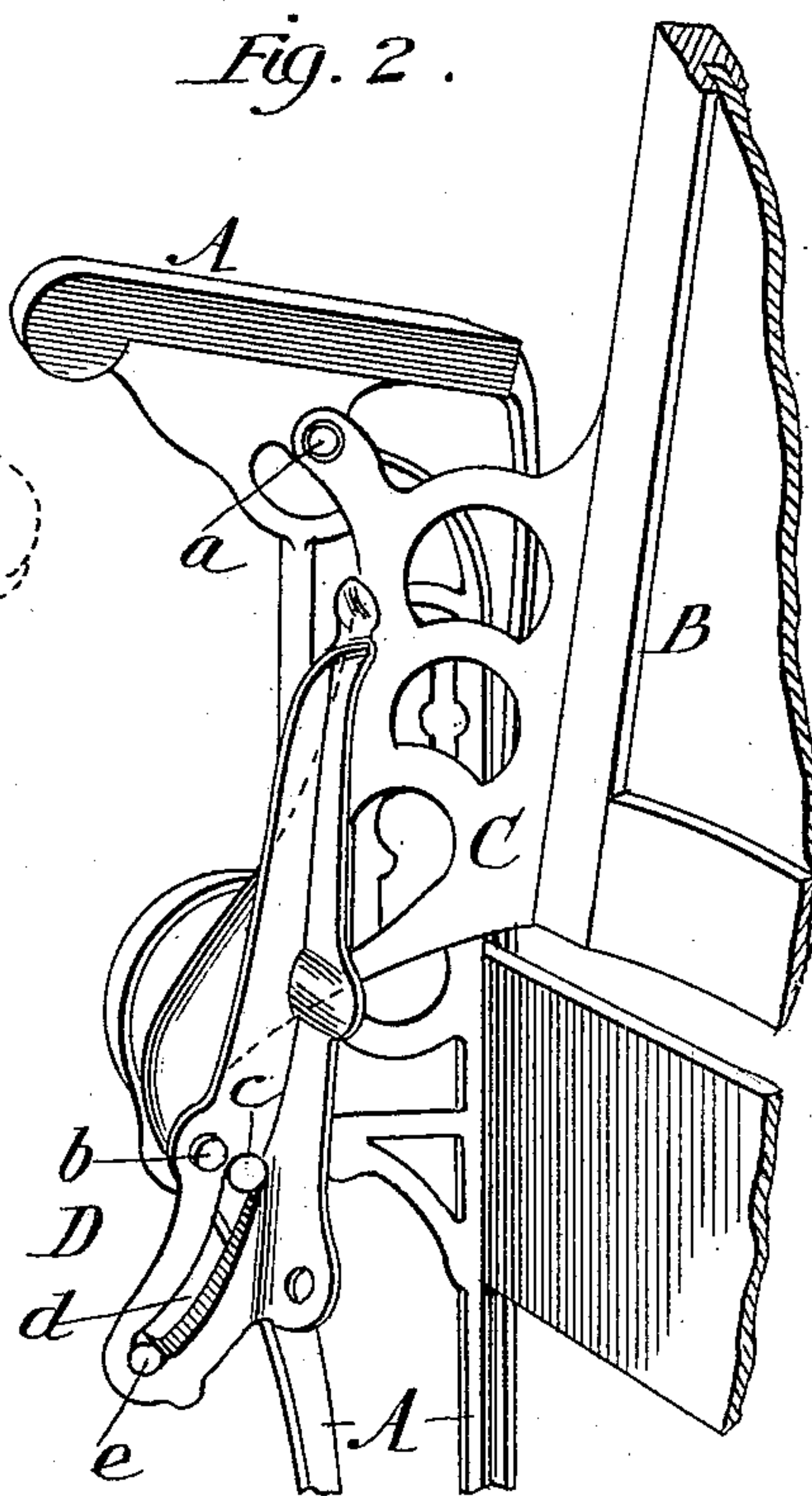
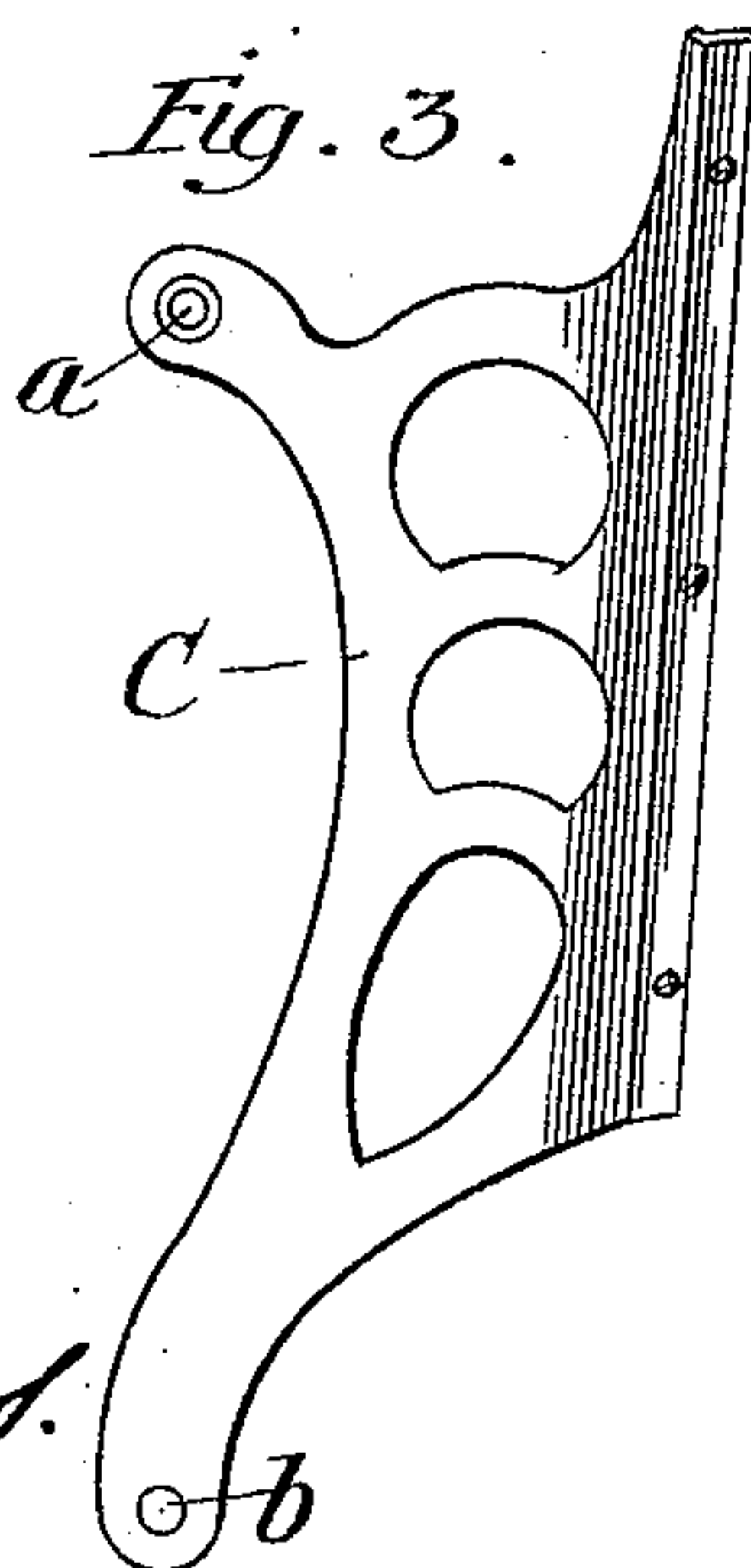


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Harry F. Jones.
Albert H. Adams.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL SCHUSTEK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE A. H. ANDREWS & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

OPERA-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,230, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed July 23, 1888. Serial No. 280,847. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL SCHUSTEK, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Opera-Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an inside perspective view of one side of the chair, showing the seat-arm down and the seat in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the seat-arm up. Fig. 3 is a detail showing one of the wings of the back of the chair.

This invention relates to that class of opera-chairs which have folding seats and tilting backs.

The object of my invention is to provide a folding seat which when down cannot be raised by lifting on the front edge of the seat, as is common, but which can be folded up by pressing backward against the front edge of the seat, and to combine a tilting back with such folding seat and the standards in such manner that when the seat is folded up the upper part of the back will be tilted forward, and when the seat is put down the upper part of the back will be tilted backward, which I accomplish by providing two wings to which the tilting back is permanently secured, and by pivoting the upper end of such wings to the standards and pivoting the seat-arms to the lower ends of such wings, and by providing such seat-arms with slots into which pins connected with the standards pass, all as illustrated in the drawings, and hereinafter fully described.

That which I claim as new will be pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents one standard of the chair.

B is the back.

C is one of the wings by which the back B is supported.

D is one of the seat-arms.

a is a pin by which the wing C at its upper end is pivoted to and supported from the standard A.

b is a pin by which the seat-arm D is pivoted to and supported from the lower end of the wing C.

c is a pin secured in the standard A.

d is a curved slot or groove in the seat-arm D, into which slot or groove the pin c projects.

e is a bumper secured in the rear end of the slot or groove d.

f are two safety-stops on the standard A, one located above and one below the pin c.

Only one side of the chair is shown and described, as the parts of the other side are similar in construction, except that they are reversed. The position of the seat is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the seat not being shown, because it would cover some of the working parts.

The back of the chair is permanently secured to the wings C, and each wing C is pivoted at the front upper corner to one of the standards, and the seat-arms are pivoted to the lower ends of the wings, so that the lower ends of the wings can be swung backward and forward, swinging on the pivots a, by which they are connected with the standards. When the seat is down, as shown in Fig. 1, the upper part of the back will be tilted backward. When the seat is down, it cannot be raised by lifting on the front edge of the seat, as is usual; but it can be folded up by pressing back on the front edge of the seat, which will cause the lower ends of the wings C with the seat-arms D to swing backward on the pivots a, and at the same time the pins c in the curved slot or groove d will cause the seat-arms D to gradually assume a vertical position. The same result can be obtained by pressing forward on the upper part of the back B; but this requires more force than it does to raise the seat by pressing against the front edge thereof, very little force being then required.

The occupant of the seat, as he rises therefrom, can press a little against its front edge without taking hold of the seat, and thus cause it to fold up. When the seat is being folded up, its movement changes the position of the tilting back, bringing it into a vertical position, and when the seat is again turned down the back will be again brought into an inclined position.

By pulling forward on the upper edge of the seat, when it is up, the lower ends of the wings C, with the seat-arms D, will be swung forward, and at the same time the pins c in

the curved slot or groove *d* will cause the seat-arms D to assume nearly a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1. The seat cannot be turned down by taking hold of the
5 back B.

The seat cannot be folded up by lifting at the front edge thereof, because the pins *c* in the slots *d* will come in contact with the upper walls of the slots and prevent the seat from
10 turning on the pivots *b*.

The bumpers *e* in the rear ends of the slots or grooves *d* prevent any noise. The pins *c* are preferably made of wood to prevent any noise in the movements of the seat-arms D.

15 The stops *f* are provided to prevent the seat from falling in case one of the pins *c* should break or pull out.

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

In an opera-chair, the combination, with 20 the standards A, each provided with pins *c*, wings C, pivoted at *a* to the standards, and back B, secured to said wings, of the seat-arms D, each provided with a curved slot *d*, which slots extend rearwardly and down- 25 wardly and engage the pins *c*, said seat-arms being pivoted to the wings C at a point in front of the slots *d*, substantially as described.

DANIEL SCHUSTEK.

Witnesses:

HARRY T. JONES,
ALBERT H. ADAMS.