

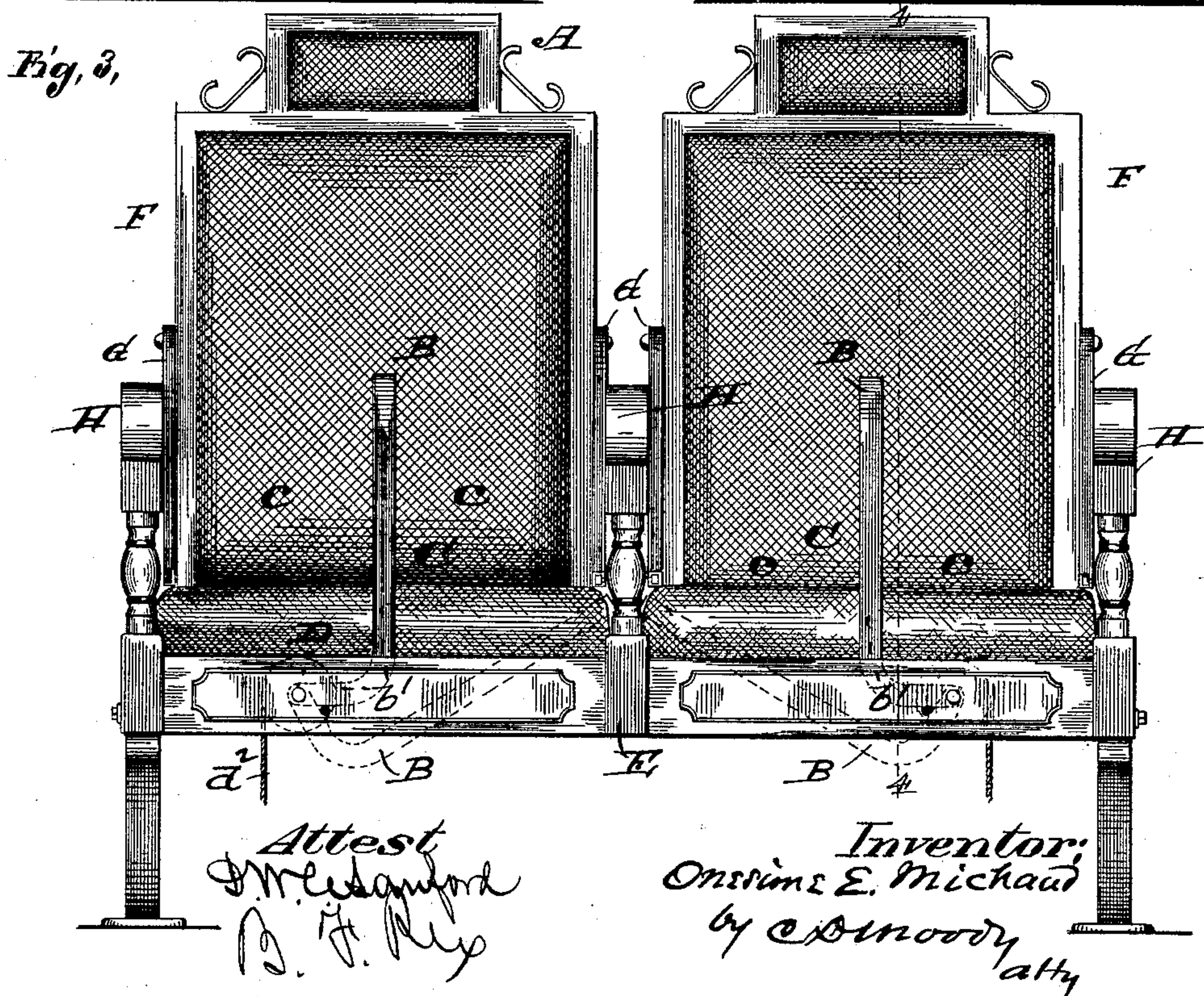
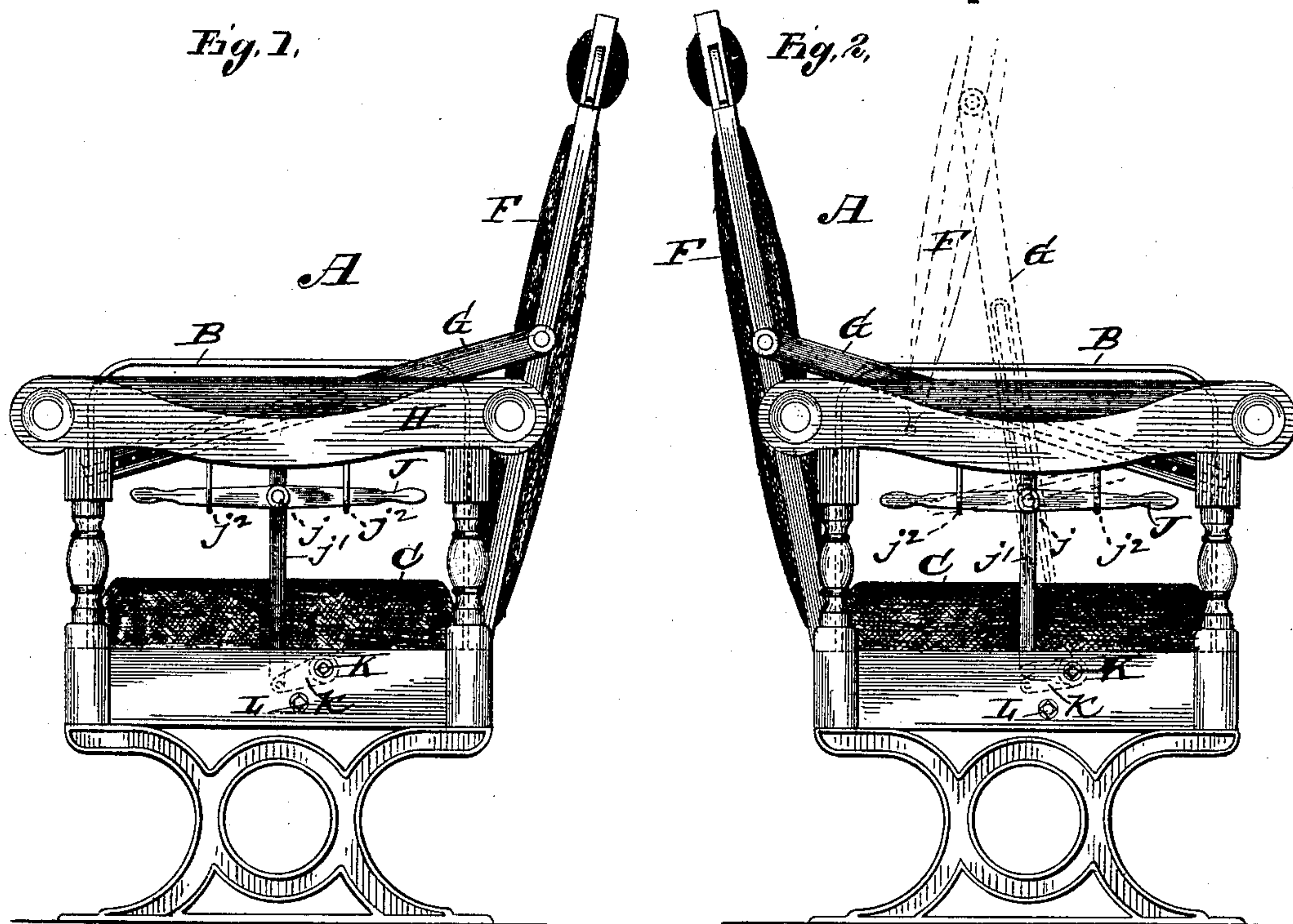
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. E. MICHAUD.
CAR OR OTHER CHAIR.

No. 410,845.

Patented Sept. 10, 1889.



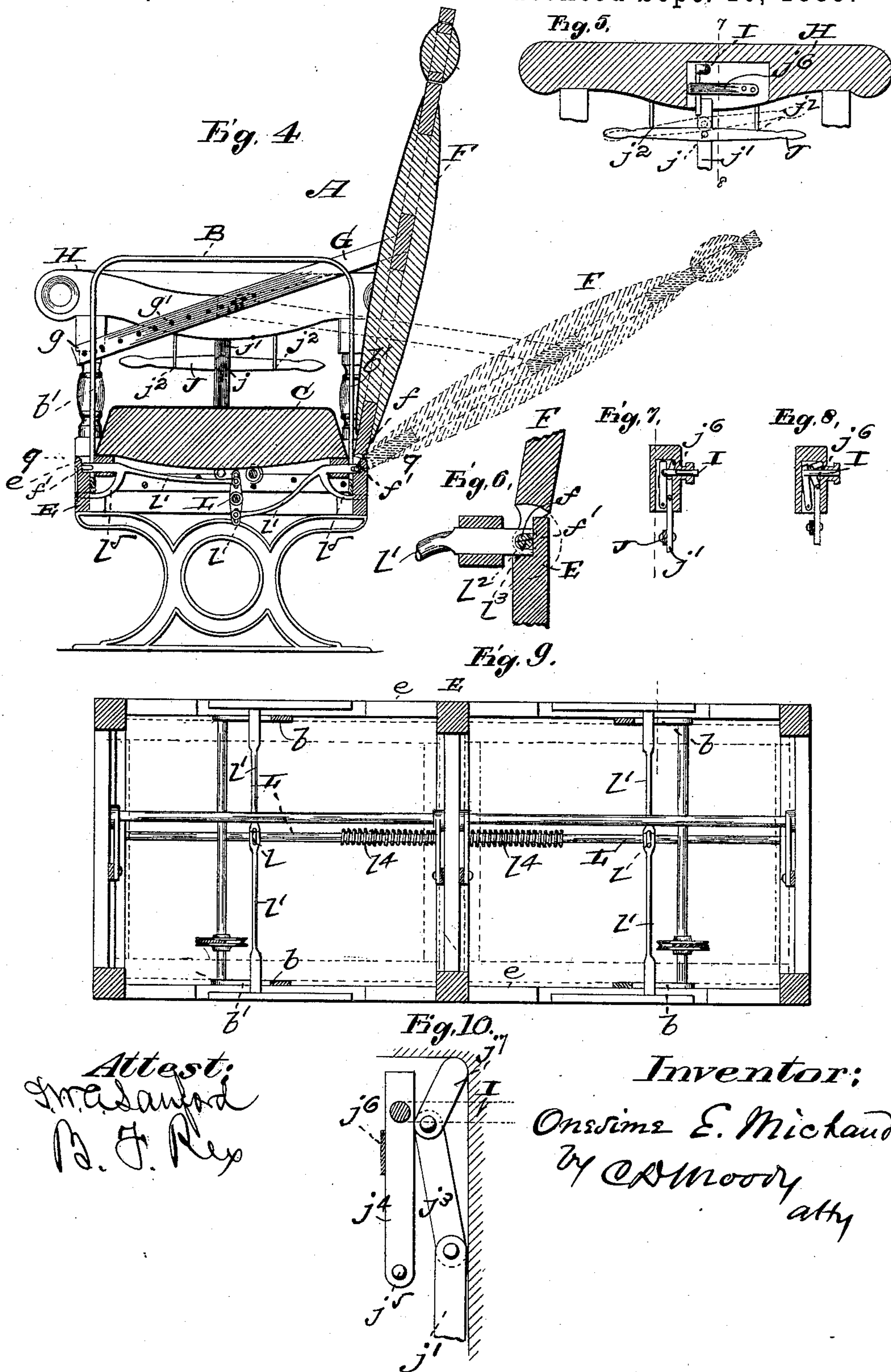
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ONESIME E. MICHAUD, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CAR OR OTHER CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,845, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed November 19, 1888. Serial No. 291,253. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ONESIME E. MICHAUD, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Car or other Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear and exact description.

The improvement relates partly to the means for dividing the chair into compartments, partly to the means for reversing the chair, and partly to the means for inclining the chair-back and for locking it, and also the arm used in dividing the chair, in the desired position, substantially as is hereinafter set forth and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved chair; Fig. 2, a similar elevation, the chair-back being reversed. The broken lines indicate the position of the back in reversing it. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the chair, a double chair being shown; Fig. 4, a vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a vertical section of one of the chair-arms; Fig. 6, a detail section, upon an enlarged scale, on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3; Figs. 7 and 8, sections on the line 7 8 of Fig. 5, and showing the parts in different positions in the two figures; Fig. 9, a horizontal section on the line 9 9 of Fig. 4; and Fig. 10, a detail, upon a larger scale, of the parts of Fig. 8.

The views are upon various scales, and the same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The chair A is of usual construction, saving as it may be modified by the improvement under consideration.

B, Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, represents the arm used to divide the seat C into compartments *c c*. It is made to fold sidewise in the seat, in distinction from an arm adapted to be turned upward and downward to and from the chair-back, and also from an arm adapted to be slipped sidewise in the seat. The arm B at *b b*, Figs. 3 and 9, is bent sidewise, and it is capable of being turned upward into an upright position to divide the seat, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, or to be turned down, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3, to leave the seat full width. The sides *b' b'* of the arm work within the rails *e e* of the seat-frame. When

the arm B is turned up, the seat is adapted for a child, and when turned down for a grown person. The arm B can be made to divide the seat equally or unequally, as desired.

To allow the chair-back F to be reversed, so that the chair may front in either direction, the said back is provided at its lower end with two horizontal pintles *f*, extending out one from each side and having their bearings in slotted parts of the sides of the seat-frames E. The slots *f'*, which receive said pins, are larger than the latter, so that the back may be easily disengaged from the seat-frame, turned, and replaced facing the other way. This method of hinging allows the back to be inclined to a greater or less degree, as desired.

The two positions of the back are shown, respectively, in Figs. 1 and 2. The back is sustained at any desired angle of inclination by means of the tie-rods G, which at one end are jointed to the back, and at the other end or toward the other end are adjustably secured to the arm H of the seat-frame—that is, in the end *g* of the rods is a series of perforations *g'*, and the arm is secured to the arm H by means of a bolt I, which, when moved out, enters one of the perforations *g'* in the rod, and thereby unites it with the seat-arm. To enable the back to be adjusted to a different inclination, the bolt is withdrawn from the perforation it is in, the back adjusted to the new inclination, and then the bolt is moved to bring it into engagement with that one of the perforations which corresponds with the adjustment of the back.

To enable the bolt I to be readily operated, the following means are adopted:

J represents a lever, jointed at *j* to a bar *j'*, and adapted to be turned upon either one of the fulera *j² j²*. By moving one end of the lever J the opposite end of the lever turns on the fulcrum *j²* nearest to that opposite end, and the bar *j'* in consequence is thrust upward. This in turn, and by means of a link *j³*, Fig. 10, which is jointed to another link *j⁷*, forming a toggle construction, operates to turn an arm *j⁴* on its pivot *j⁵*. The bolt I is attached to the last-named arm *j⁴*, and when that arm is turned on its pivot the bolt I is

moved and is withdrawn from its engagement with the back arm G. As soon as the lever J is released, a spring j^6 , Fig. 10, acts to move the arm j^4 back into its original position, and thereby cause the bolt I to enter a perforation g as soon as one comes into coincidence with the bolt. The bar j^7 also serves another purpose. At its lower end j^7 is jointed to a crank k , Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 9, which is fast-
 10 ened to a shaft K, which is journaled in the seat-frame, as shown, and which at each end is provided with a crank k to connect the shaft with a bar j^7 at each end of the seat. By this means both the tie-rods G can be un-
 15 locked by operating a single lever J at either end of the seat.

L represents another shaft journaled in the seat-frame and provided with an arm l , to whose ends, respectively, the bolts l' l'' are
 20 jointed. The bolts l' l'' serve to lock the back in its bearing f'' , and also the arm B in either of its positions, to which end each bolt is notched at l^2 , Fig. 6, to embrace a bar l^3 upon the chair-back, and is also provided
 25 with a branch l^5 , Fig. 4, which comes either above or beneath the bent portion b of the arm B, according as the arm is turned down or up. The bolts l' l'' are held in place by means of the spring l^4 , which is applied to
 30 the shaft L. By applying a key to the end of the shaft L the shaft can be rotated, so as to effect the withdrawal of the bolts l' l'' and the release of the chair-back and arm B.

I claim—

35 1. In combination with a seat, a partition hinged near the middle of the length of said seat and folding down laterally, arranged to divide said seat into two compartments when upright, substantially as set forth.

40 2. In combination with a chair-frame and a chair-back hinged thereto, a tie-rod extending

from said back to said frame and provided with perforations arranged in series for adjusting the inclination of said chair-back, a bolt which passes through one or another of
 45 said perforations at will, and means for shifting said bolt from one to another of said perforations, consisting of a lever, toggle-arms, and links connecting said lever to said bolt, and a spring arranged to force said bolt into
 50 one of said perforations when left free thus to operate, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with a chair-frame and chair-back hinged thereto, a tie-rod extending from said back to said frame and provided
 55 with perforations arranged in series for adjusting the inclination of said chair-back, a bolt passing through one or another of said perforations at will to complete the connection, a spring bearing against an attachment
 60 of said bolt to force it into one of said perforations, a lever having two handles, one at each end, and two fulera, one near each handle, a bar vertically movable and jointed to said lever between said fulera, in order that
 65 it may move with the vibration of said lever, a pivoted arm on which said bolt is mounted, and a toggle connecting said bar to said arm for operating said bolt, substantially as set forth.

4. In combination with a seat-frame and a seat-back hinged thereto, a partition hinged near the middle of the length of said seat, folding laterally, bolts for locking said partition and said back in their bearings, and a
 70 shaft connected to said bolts to withdraw them at will, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand.

ONESIME E. MICHAUD.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,

JAS. W. ALLEN.