

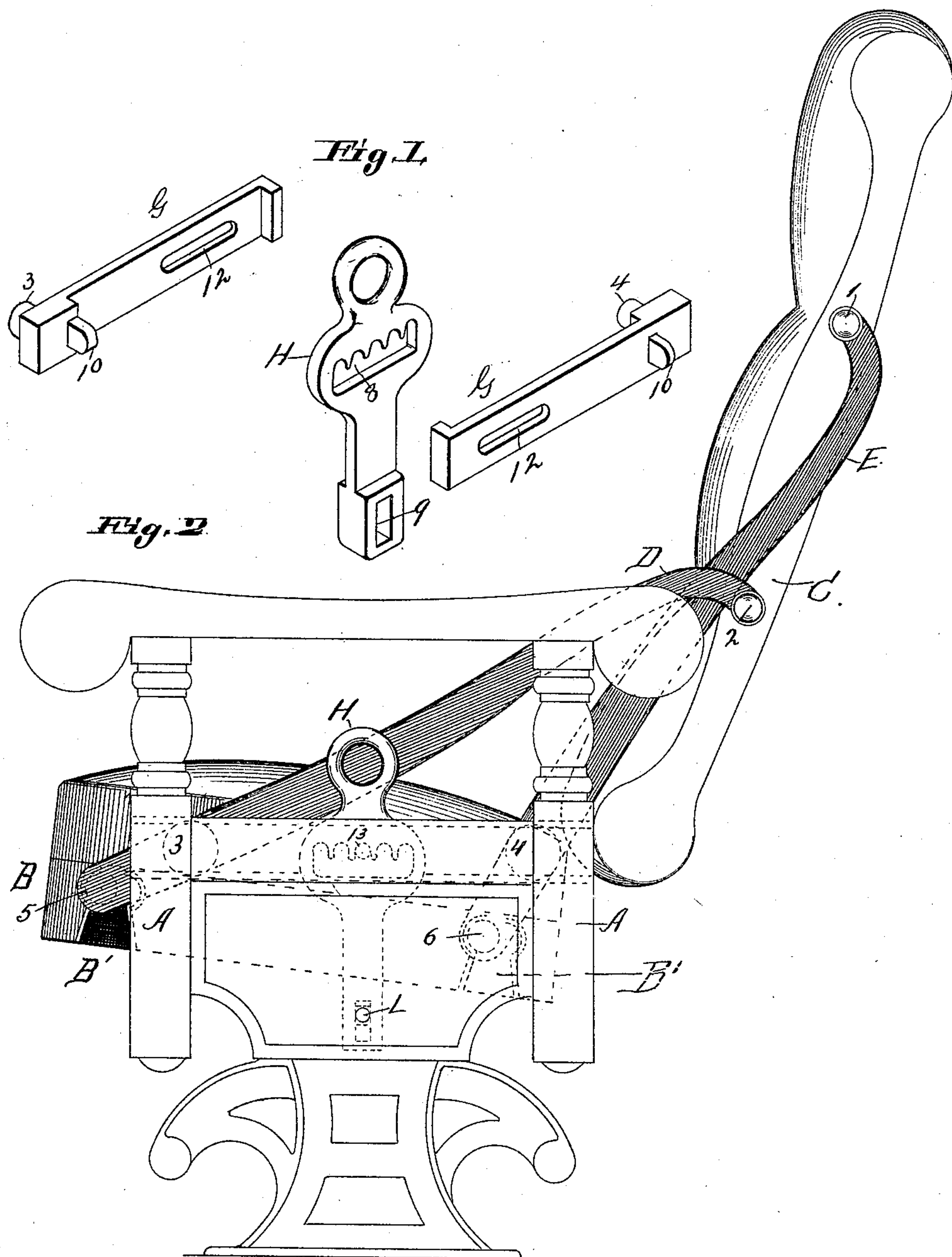
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. G. SCARRITT & J. H. MOSLEY.  
REVERSIBLE CAR CHAIR.

No. 429,967.

Patented June 10, 1890.



Attest:  
Amos Bradley  
E. R. Bell

*Inventors*  
Sanford G. Scarritt.  
John H. Mosley.  
By their Atty.  
A. Bell.

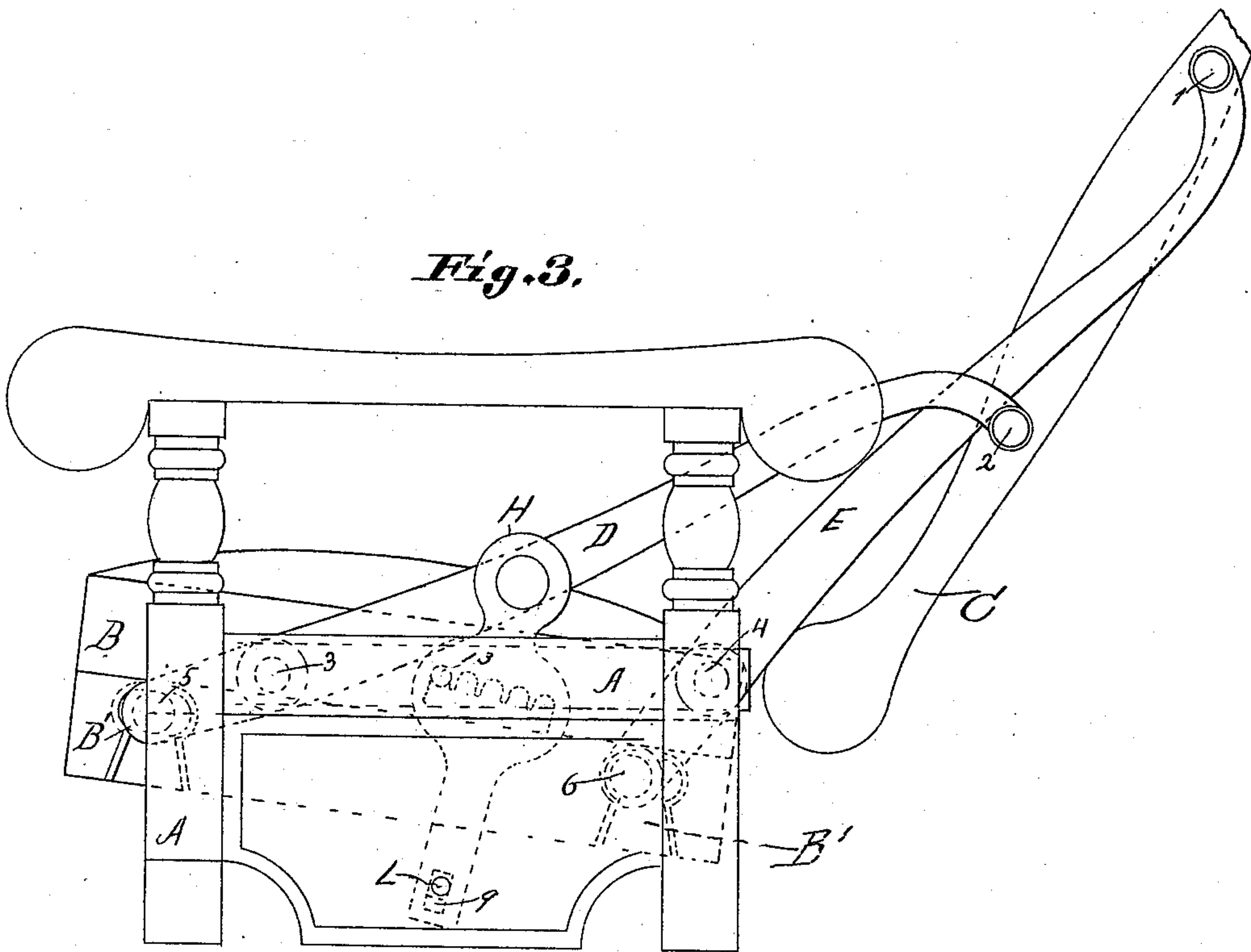
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

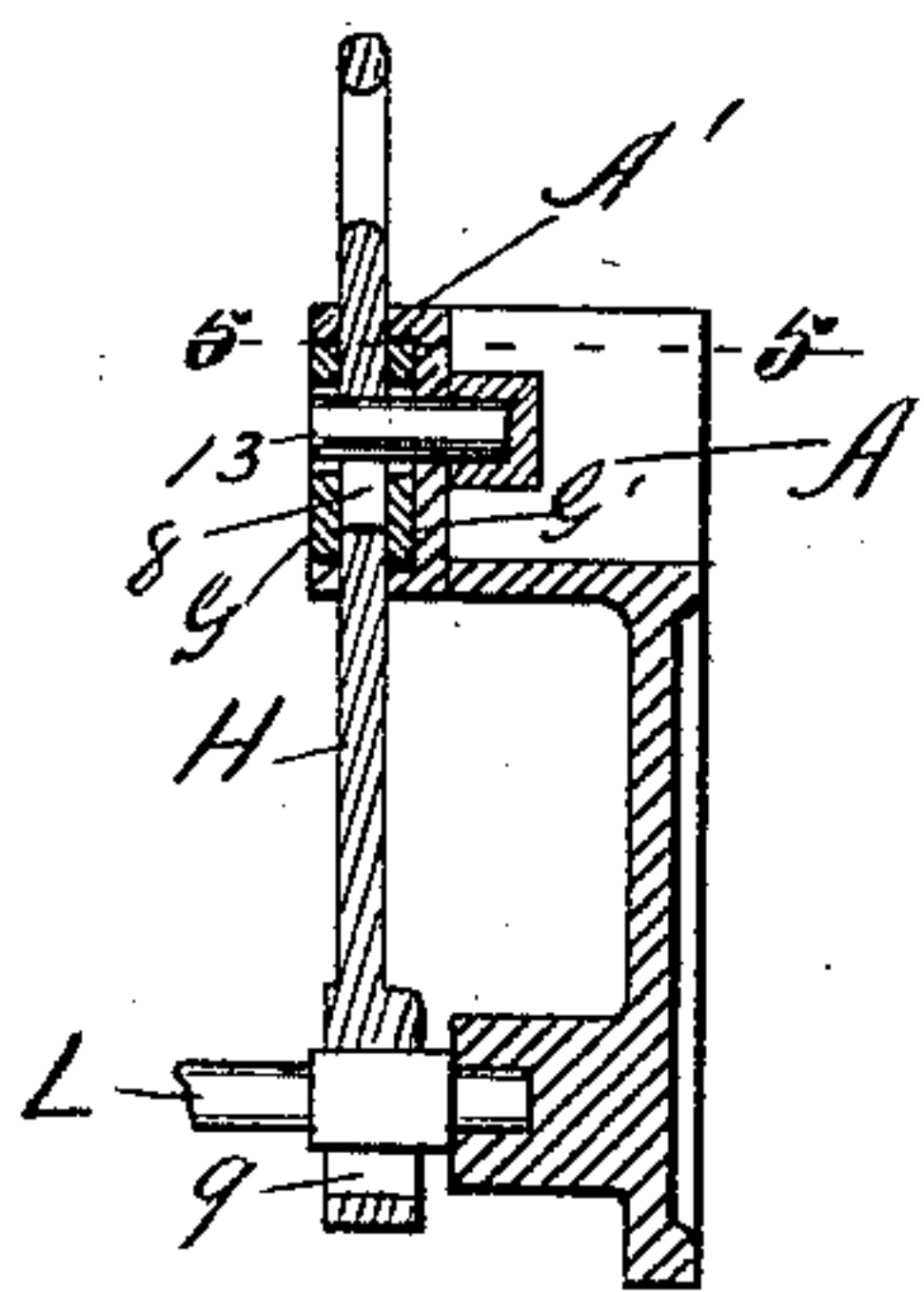
S. G. SCARRITT & J. H. MOSLEY.  
REVERSIBLE CAR CHAIR.

No. 429,967.

Patented June 10, 1890.



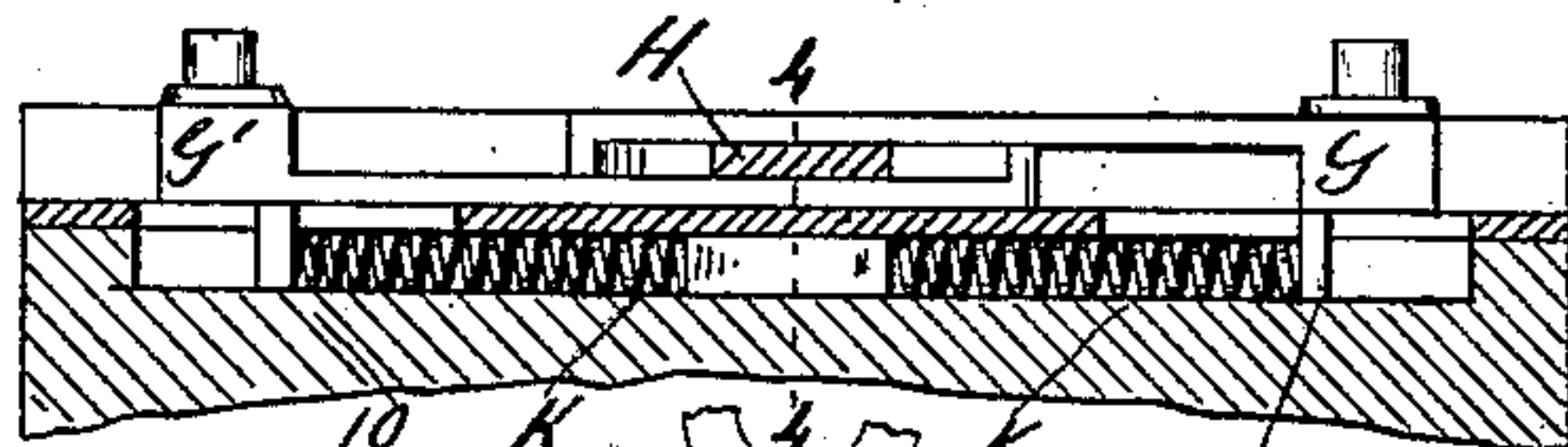
*Fig. 4.*



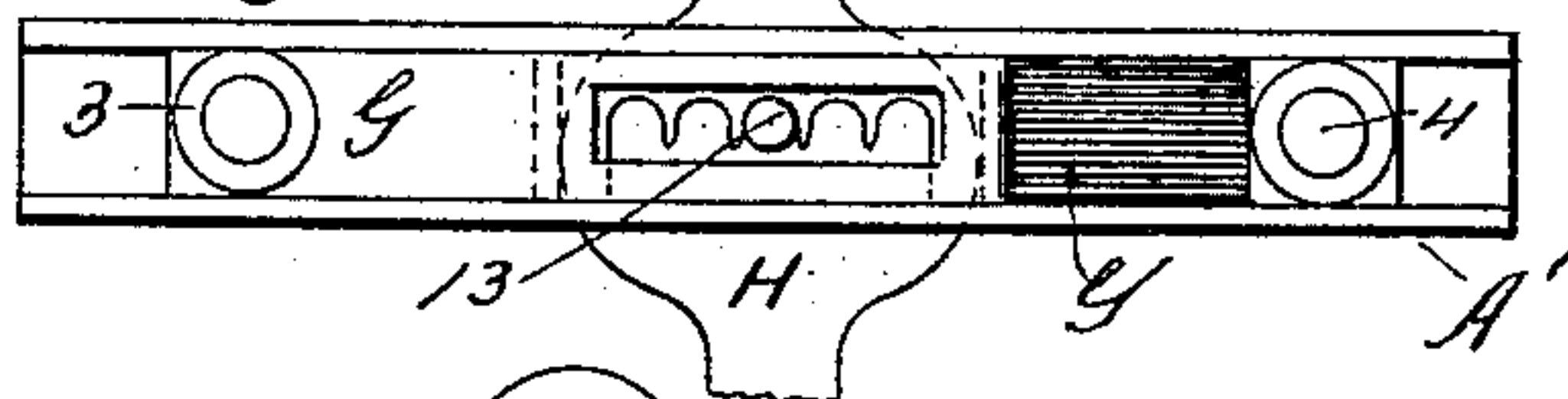
Attest:

Amos Cadley  
E. R. Bell

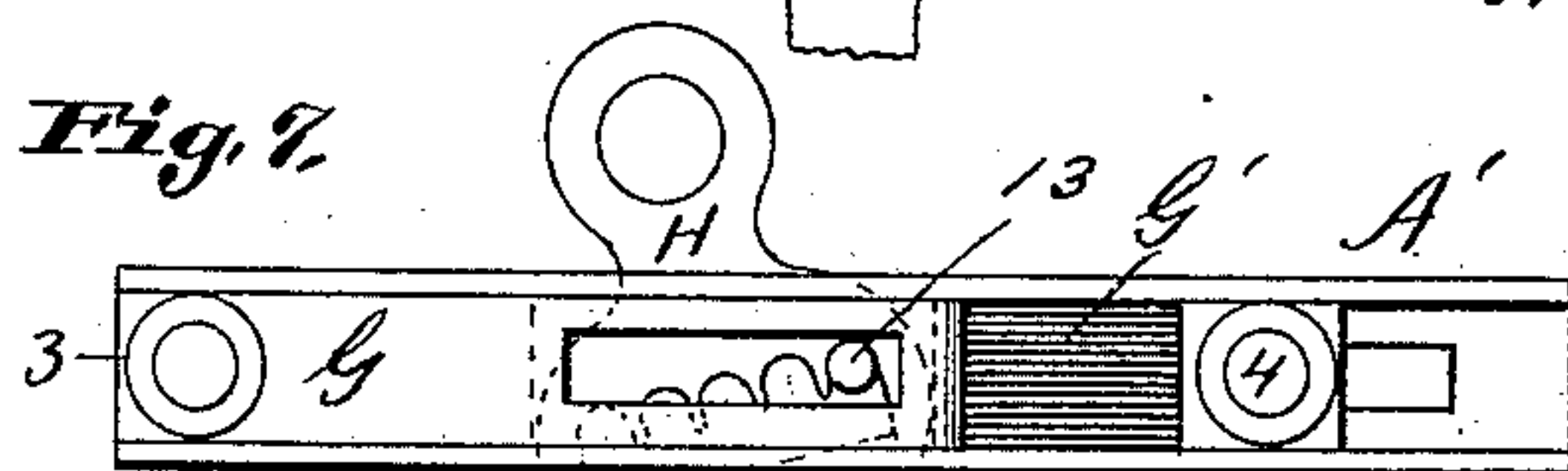
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*



Inventors

Sanford G. Scarritt.  
John H. Mosley.  
By Their Atty.  
A. Bell.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SANFORD G. SCARRITT AND JOHN H. MOSLEY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI;  
SAID MOSLEY ASSIGNOR TO SAID SCARRITT.

## REVERSIBLE CAR-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,967, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed January 15, 1890. Serial No. 336,989. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, SANFORD G. SCARRITT and JOHN H. MOSLEY, citizens of the United States, and residents of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Car-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to secure the inclination of the chair-back of a reversible car-chair after the back has been reversed and to lock it in its inclined position. We secure this object by providing sliding fulcrum-plates having a horizontal movement on the end of the supporting-frame of the seat, said plates supporting the intersecting links pivoted thereto, and a lever for operating the sliding fulcrum-plates and for locking them in position when the chair-back is in its normal or inclined position. The construction of the sliding fulcrum-plates and lever and the means employed to operate them so as to secure the relative change in position of seat and chair-back will be hereinafter fully set forth and described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a detail perspective of the sliding fulcrum-plates and operating-lever. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of a car-chair, showing its back and the operating-lever in their normal position. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of a car-chair above the line of its supporting-standard, showing the chair-back and lever in their inclined position. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of end plate, sliding fulcrum-plates, and stationary locking-pin, showing the fulcrum-point at lower end of lever drawn on line 4 4 of Fig. 5. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on line 5 5 of Fig. 4, showing sliding fulcrum-plates, the righting-springs which hold said plates in position, and the lever which operates the sliding fulcrum-plates, and through them the chair-back. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the end plate, showing the position of the sliding fulcrum-plates, lever, and the stationary locking-pin when the chair-back is locked in its normal position. Fig. 7 is a similar view showing the same parts and their position when the chair-back is inclined.

A is the supporting-frame of the chair, and

B the seat-frame. The ends of the seat-frame are provided with sockets B', two of these sockets being on each end of the seat-frame. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) These sockets form end bearings in which the lugs 5 6 on the lower ends of the intersecting links D E engage for supporting the seat-frame. These sockets are elongated and open at the bottom, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the elongated shape allowing for the necessary shifting of the supporting-lugs 5 6 when the chair-back is being reversed, while the flaring openings at the bottom of the sockets permit the ready removal of the seat-frame from its bearings.

The intersecting links are pivoted at their upper ends to the chair-back C at 1 2 and at their lower ends to the sliding fulcrum-plates G and G' at 3 4. The sliding fulcrum-plates have a horizontal movement on the supporting-frame, either through a recessed track in an end plate A' thereon or in a recess formed in the supporting-frame.

The peculiar construction of the sliding fulcrum-plates is best shown in Fig. 1, their relative position to each other being shown in Fig. 5. The pivots or fulcrum-points, which support the intersecting links on the sliding plates, are indicated at 3 4. The slots 12 12 allow for the free movement of the sliding fulcrum-plates over the stationary pin 13 when the said plates are shifted by the movement of the lever. 10 10 are the lugs against which the righting-springs K K bear, as shown in Fig. 5. Through the tension of these springs the chair-back is returned to its normal position the instant the lever H is lifted out of engagement with the stationary pin 13.

The lever H is best shown in Fig. 1. It is provided with elongated slot 8, the upper wall of which is notched. The elongated slot allows of a free movement over the pin as the lever is operated from side to side, while the notches, when engaged with the pin, lock the lever in position. (See Figs. 1, 6, and 7.) The action of lever H against slide G' compresses one of the springs and allows the other to expand, thereby causing slide G to follow the horizontal movement of slide G', as shown in Fig. 7. The lever is fulcrumed at its lower end to the shaft L. (Partly shown in Fig. 4



and indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.) The lower end of the lever is provided with a vertically-elongated slot 9, the object of said slot being to allow an up-and-down movement of the lever, so as to carry the notches in slot 8 out of or into engagement with the stationary pin.

The shaft L has its bearings on the chair-frame. The end of the shaft on the opposite side of the chair (not shown) engages with a lever similar to the one shown in the drawings. As the locking of one side of the chair will be sufficient to retain the back in any required position, the notched slot in the opposite lever may be dispensed with.

Our improved reversible seat is operated as follows: To secure the inclination of the chair-back after it has been reversed, the lever H is lifted sufficiently to carry the notches in slot 8 out of engagement with the stationary pin 13. The lever is then operated in the direction of the chair-back. When the desired inclination has been secured, the lever is depressed until the proper notch in slot 8 engages with the stationary pin 13. This locks the chair-back in the inclined position shown in Fig. 3. By lifting the lever out of its engagement with the pin the righting-springs K K at once, through their tension, return the chair-back and lever to their normal position, as shown in Fig. 2.

We are aware that intersecting links pivoted at their upper ends to a chair-back and fulcrumed at their lower ends directly to the supporting-frame of the seat by fixed pivots and a movable seat-frame supported by lugs on the lower ends of said intersecting links are of themselves not new.

In our application filed November 23, 1889, Serial No. 331,308, the sliding fulcrum-plates are claimed, in combination with the back, seat, and supporting-frame and intersecting links of a reversible chair.

What we claim as new and of our invention, and for which we ask Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination of a seat-supporting frame, sliding fulcrum-plates having a hori-

zontal movement on the end of said frame, a reversible chair-back, intersecting links pivoted to said back and to said sliding fulcrum-plates, and a lever fulcrumed at its lower end to the supporting-frame, as shown, for shifting the sliding fulcrum-plates and the intersecting links thereon, substantially as set forth and described.

2. The combination of a seat-supporting frame, a reversible chair-back, sliding fulcrum-plates on said frame, intersecting links pivoted to said back and to said sliding plates, said links provided at their lower ends with supporting-lugs, a seat-frame provided with end bearings for engagement with said lugs, a lever pivoted at its lower end to the supporting-frame and having an elongated slot formed and notched as shown, said lever having a vertical movement on its fulcrum-pivot, and a stationary pin projecting from the supporting-frame through said slot for engagement with the notches therein, whereby the sliding fulcrum-plates are shifted and locked in position, substantially as set forth and described.

3. The combination of supporting-frame A, seat-frame B, having bearing-points or sockets B' on both ends thereof, sliding fulcrum-plates G G', provided with elongated slots 12 and lugs 10, chair-back C, intersecting links D E, pivoted to the chair-back and sliding plates, said links having lugs 5 6, righting-springs K K, lever H, provided with transverse slot 8 and vertical slot 9, shaft L, forming the fulcrum-point of said lever, and stationary pin 13, projecting through the slots in the sliding plates and lever, arranged and combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of January, 1890.

SANFORD G. SCARRITT.  
JOHN H. MOSLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN P. PRIMEAU,  
EDWARD ROEAUN.