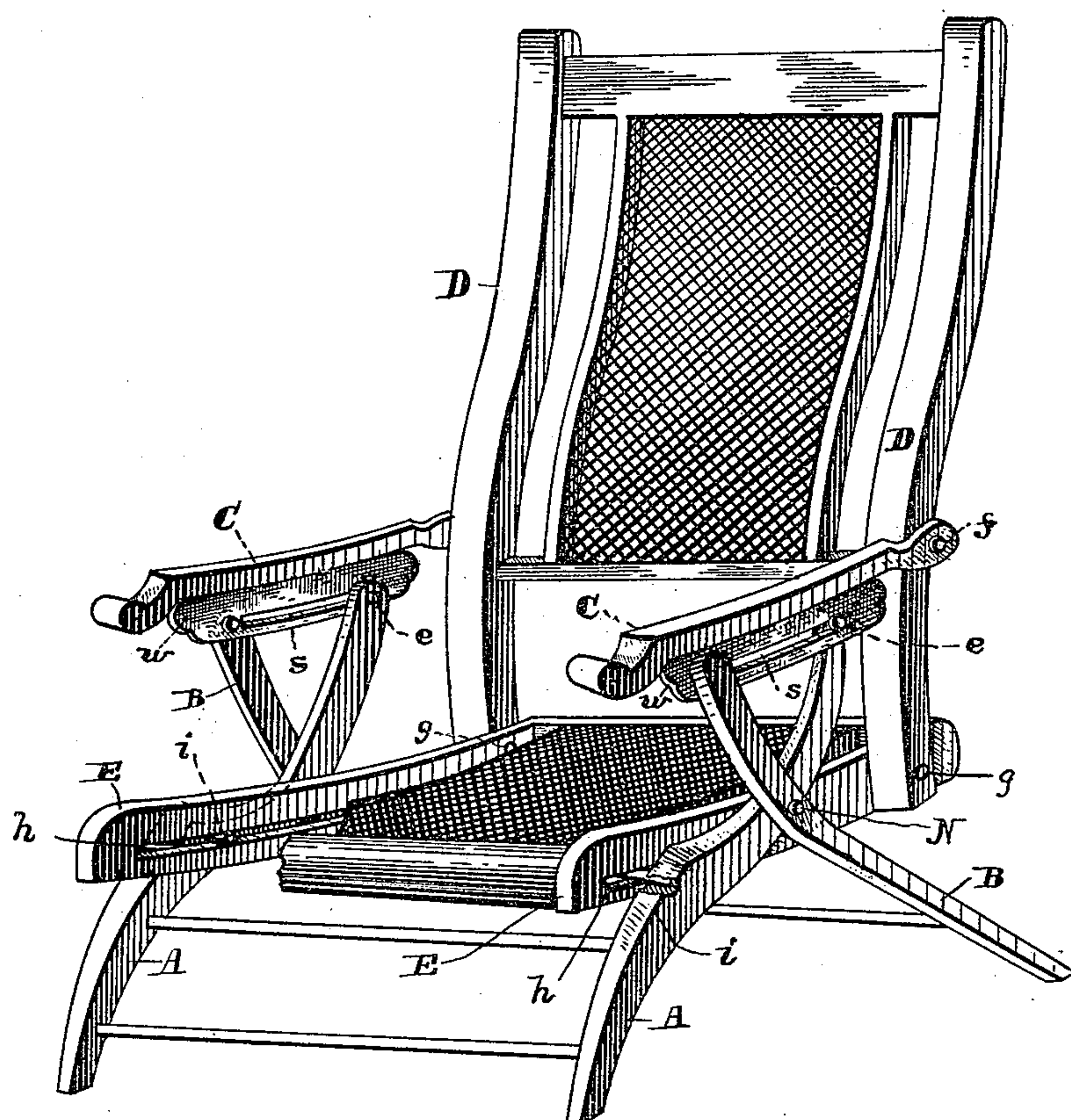


(No Model.)

E. SMITH.
RECLINING AND FOLDING CHAIR.

No. 438,570.

Patented Oct. 14, 1890.



WITNESSES:

C. W. Seville,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST SMITH, OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO.

RECLINING AND FOLDING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,570, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed January 13, 1890. Serial No. 336,852. (No model.) Patented in England January 29, 1889, No. 1,592.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Philadelphia, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Reclining and Folding Chair, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 1,592, bearing date January 29, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

The drawing represents in perspective a chair embodying my invention.

This invention is an improvement in folding and reclining chairs; and its object is to provide the same with a back and arms so as to render it more comfortable than the ordinary forms of such chairs, and yet permit it to be folded into small compass, the back being entirely independent of the legs and suspended from the arms and in turn sustaining the rear portion of the chair-seat.

To these ends the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring by letter to the drawing, A B designate the pair of legs at one side of the chair, which are pivoted together about centrally, as at N, and when opened form an X-truss.

C designates an arm-piece having a depending metallic piece or flange *w* on its under surface, by which it is pivotally connected at its front end to the upper end of leg B by a rivet *a*, and this piece *w* has a longitudinal slot *s* in it extending about half-way the length of the arm, and through which passes a rivet *e* that connects the same to the upper end of leg A. When the legs are distended, the arm C will be horizontal; but when the legs are folded rivet *e* moves up in slot *s* and the arm folds down against leg A. The rear end of arm C projects past the upper end of leg A, and is connected to one of the side pieces D of the back by a pin *f*, thus suspending the back from the arm. The lower end of piece D is pivotally connected to a horizontal bar E, which forms one of the side pieces of the seat-frame by a pin *g*, as shown, and the front portion of bar E is upheld or supported on a stud or rod *i* projecting from the inner face of leg A, which rod may extend across beneath the seat and connect the legs A at opposite

sides of the chair. Bar E has a slot or recess *h*, receiving or resting upon rod *i*, to prevent the seat sliding too far forward or backward, but permitting it to be adjusted either forward or backward to a certain extent, the hinge-connections of the back with the arms and seat permitting the back to readily adjust itself to the position of and with the seat, but entirely independent of the position and adjustment of the legs.

Of course it will be understood that there are pairs of legs A B, bars E, arms C, and pieces D to each chair, but at opposite sides thereof, as usual. They are connected, however, substantially in the manner described and shown, and the opposite legs A B may be rigidly connected by cross-pieces, provided they do not interfere with the movements of the other parts.

In folding the chair it may be tilted backward until it rests upon legs B only. Then the back D is turned forward and down upon the seat, causing arm C to fold against and parallel with legs A B, while the back and seat fold down nearly parallel with the legs, as indicated.

It will be seen that, when opened, weight on the seat is partly transferred through the back D to arms C, and thence to the legs; that the occupant of the chair can tilt the back and slide the seat independently of the position of the legs, and that the arms extend parallel with but above and unconnected to the seat, making a comfortable and simply-constructed chair.

The pieces *w* on the arms limit the distension or opening of the legs.

The back being independent of the legs, the chair, when folded, occupies less space than when the back forms a continuation of one pair of legs.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A reclining and folding chair consisting of opposite pairs of legs A B, pivoted together to form X-braces, the slotted metallic pieces *w*, pivotally connected at their front ends to the tops of legs B and to the legs A by pins *e* attached to said legs and engaging in the slots of the pieces *w*, so that the legs can be folded, and the rearwardly-projecting arms C, attached to pieces *w*, and the pins *i*, attached to

legs A, in combination with a back having its side pieces D pivotally connected to the rear ends of arms C and sustained thereby, and the seat having side bars E E, formed with
5 slots *h* engaging pins *i*, and supported thereon and pivotally connected at their rear ends to the lower ends of the back pieces D, and suspended thereby from the arms, so that the

seat is supported solely by pins *i* and the back pieces D, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1890.

ERNEST SMITH.

Witnesses.

JNO. C. JOSS,

J. H. BOOTH.