No. 647,929. Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

J. ALLEN.

FOLDING RECLINING CHAIR.

(Application filed Mar. 14, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

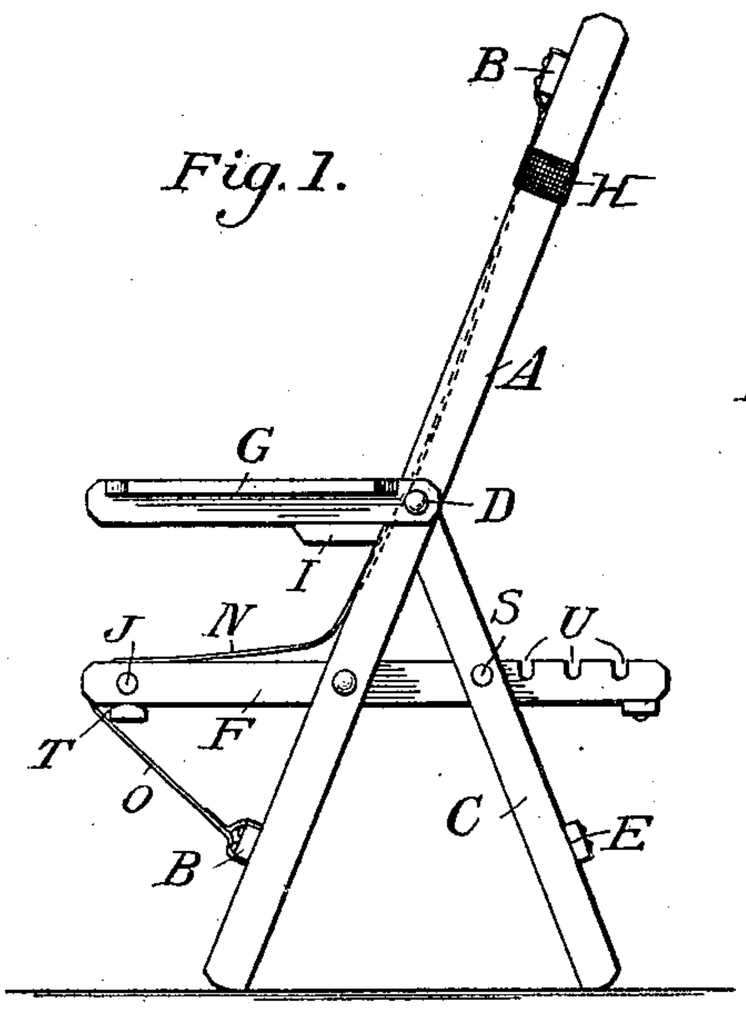


Fig. 2

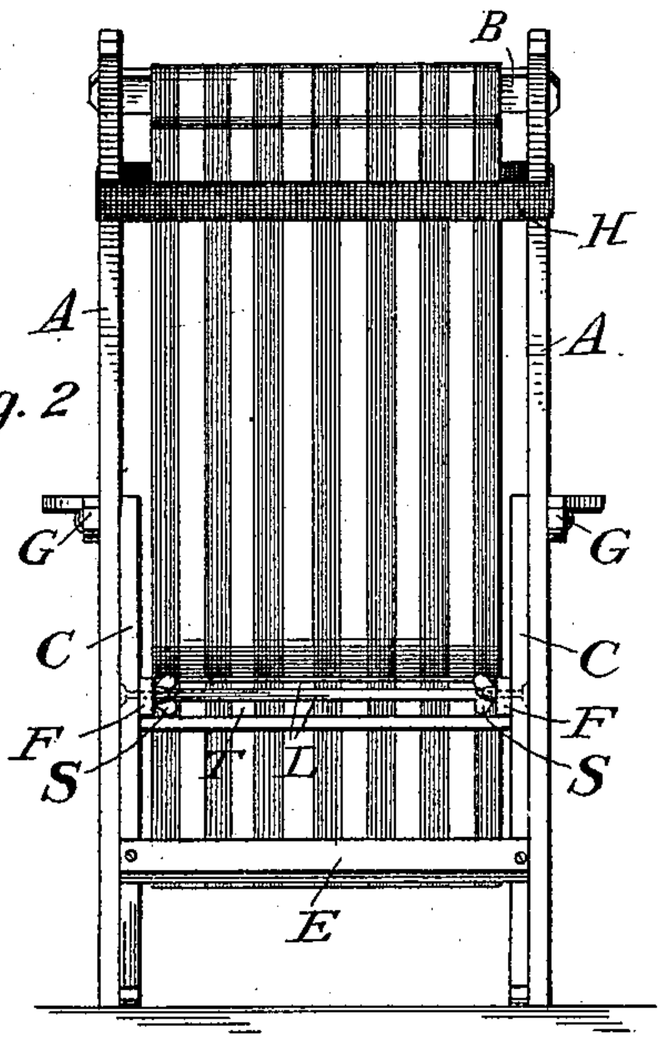


Fig. 4.

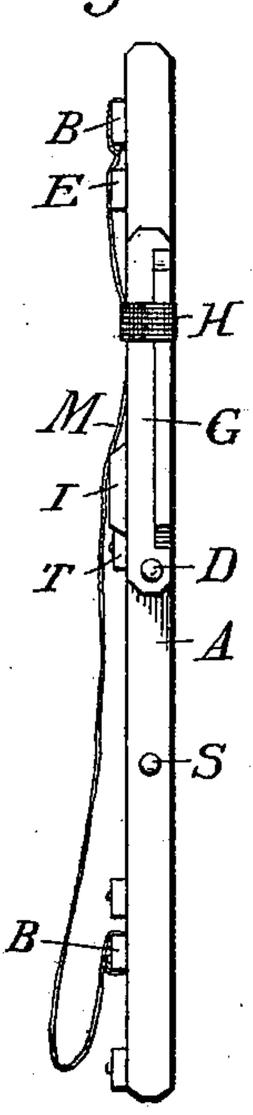
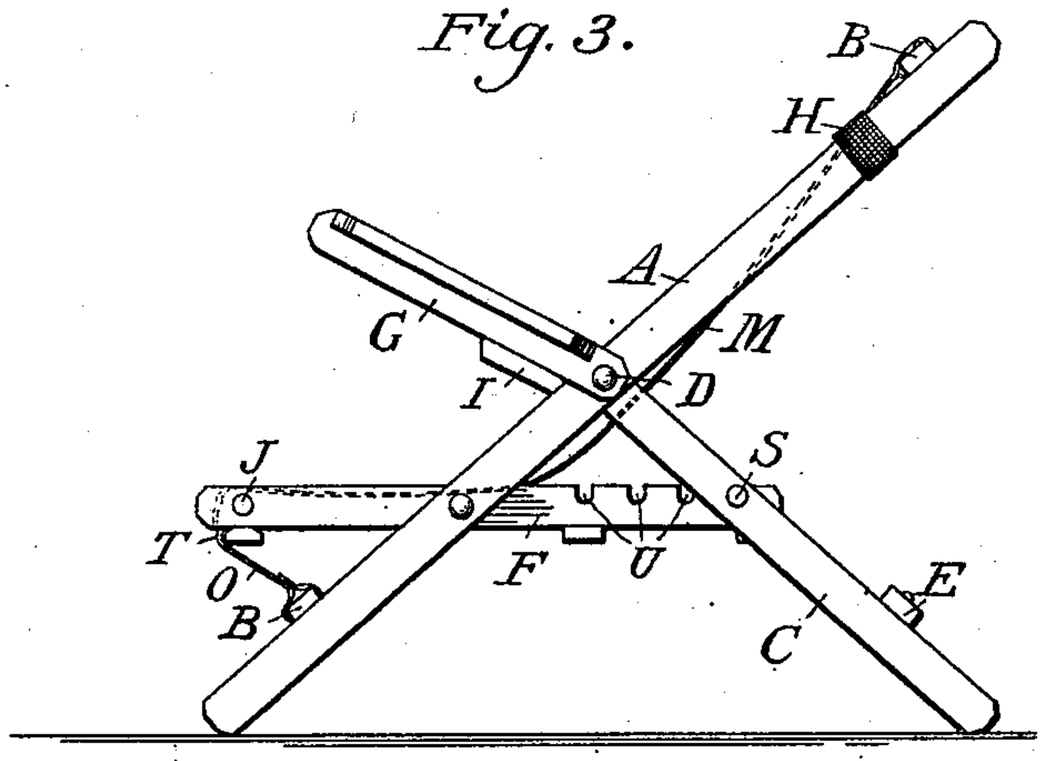


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Jas. W. Graham.

A. M. Long.

Inventor.

Joseph Allen

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.

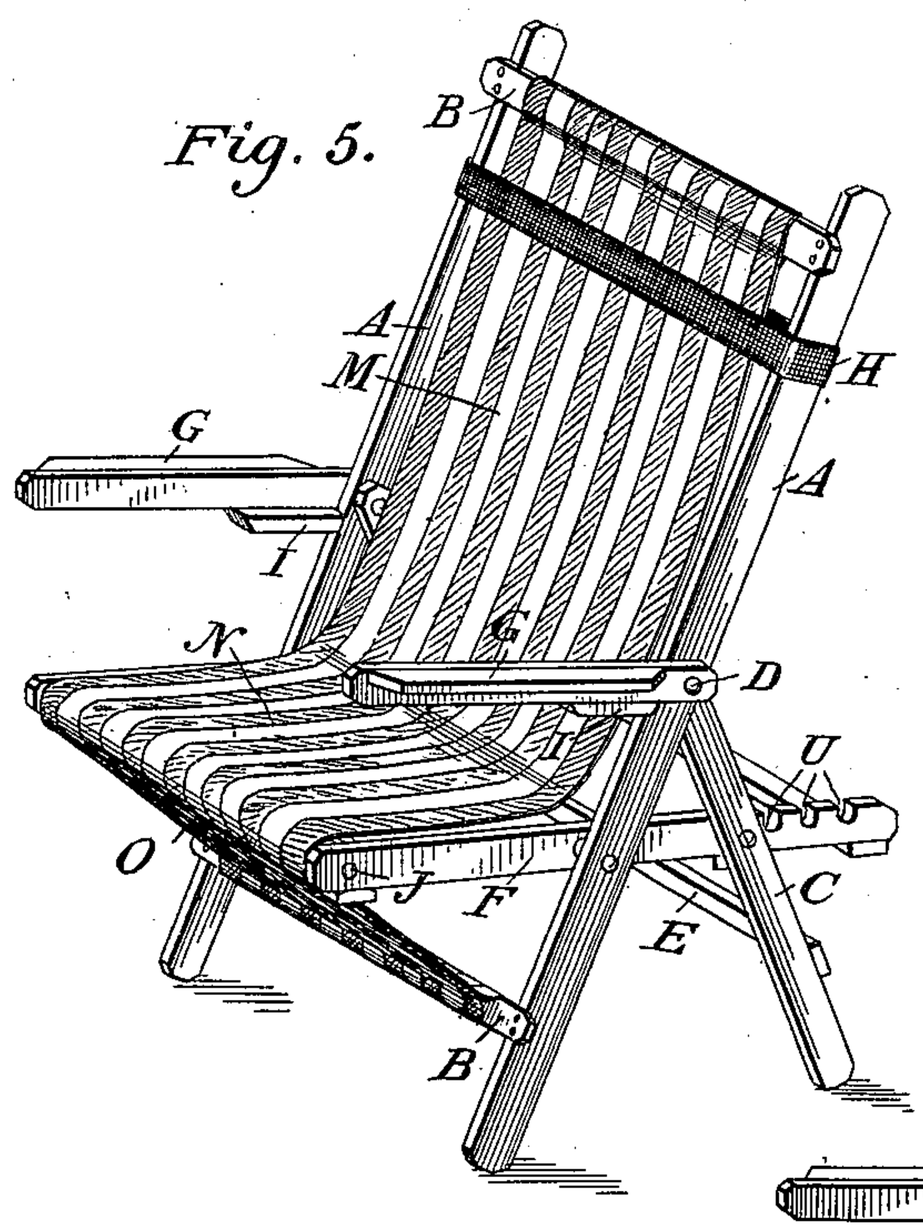


Fig. 6.

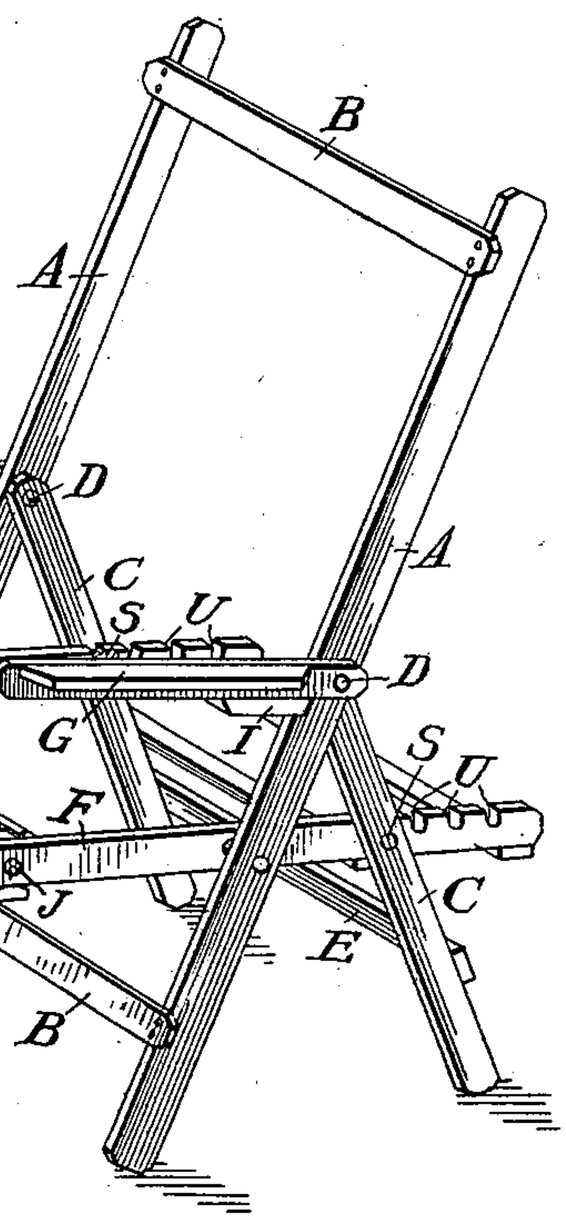
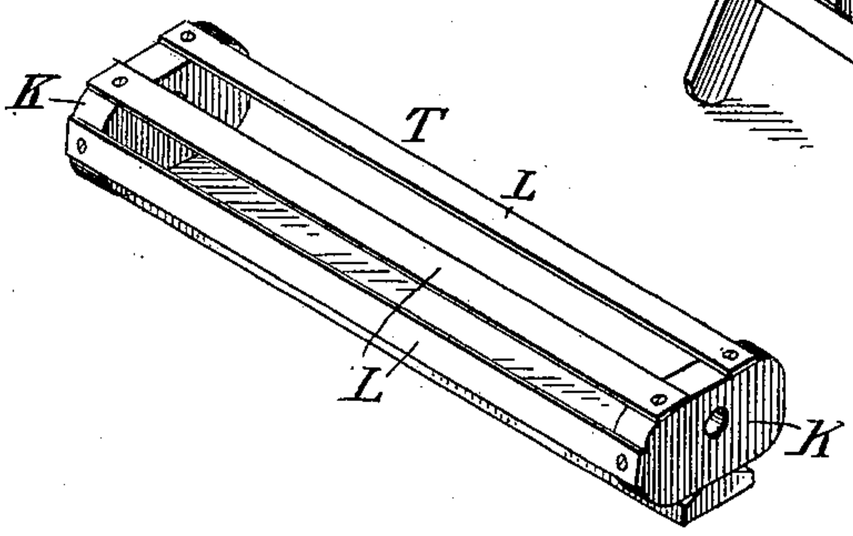


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

Jas. W. Graham.

A. M. Long.

Inventor.

Joseph Allen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH ALLEN, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

FOLDING RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,929, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed March 14, 1900. Serial No. 8,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH ALLEN, of Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Reclining-Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in folding reclining-chairs, the object being to provide a chair of such construction and relative arrangement of parts that the chair back and seat may be adjusted to any desired angle of inclination to serve either as an upright or reclining chair; and to this end my invention consists in the several details of construction and combinations of parts, as will hereinafter be explained, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved chair, the parts being adjusted so that the back and seat will be at the relative angle of the inclination of ordinary easy-chairs. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the chair adjusted as represented in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the chair, the parts being adjusted to constitute a reclining-chair. Fig. 4 is a side view of the chair when the parts are folded together. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of the improved chair. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the chair with back and seat and continuation O omitted. Fig. 7 is a view in perspective of the adjustable transverse bar to the seat.

A A represent the side frame-pieces of the chair, the opposite ends of which are connected by the cross-bars B B.

C C are braces the upper ends of which are pivoted to side pieces A A by means of rivets or bolts D D, while the lower ends of the braces are connected by a transverse brace E.

The seat-frame of the chair consists of the side pieces F F, which latter are pivoted at or near the center to the inner sides of side frame A A, and the rear part is for the adjustable incline.

T is a transverse support for the seat, and it consists of the end pieces K, pivoted at J to the seat-frame pieces F. The end pieces K are connected by a transverse bar on the under side thereof and by the flexible metallic strips L. These flexible strips form a yielding support for the legs of one occupying the chair. It will be noted that the pivots J of the support T are slightly eccentric. By thus pivoting the support it readily accommodates itself to the movements of the occupant.

The back M and seat N and continuation O are formed of a continuous piece of cloth of suitable flexible material. The upper end of the back M is secured to the upper cross-bar B and the lower end is secured to the lower cross-bar B. The upper and lower cross-bars B pass through a hem of suitable width to admit the cross-bars through the same, so that by unscrewing one end of cross-bar B B the back and seat can be taken off to be laundered, which is important when white goods are used.

In many constructions of reclining-chairs the upper end of the back is nailed to the upper cross-bar, while the lower end is nailed to the seat cross-bar. Being so nailed it cannot be taken off to be laundered without a great deal of trouble, also disfiguring the chair, and when so nailed it makes a direct strain on the fastenings. My improved way of fastening the seat and back at their opposite ends distributes the strain more equally. The back M and the seat N pass over the transverse brace T, and the rigid part of transverse brace T passes under the seat-frame pieces F F, the ends of which are formed oval, so as to turn on pivot Q to adjust the chair to the occupant.

The adjustable supporting-band H is a continuous elastic webbing. When in use it is stretched over the side pieces of the chair A A, one half going front of back, the other half at the rear of back. The front part makes a rest for the head, and when slipped down to brace C makes a support to the back. Also when the chair is folded up, as shown in Fig. 4, the band can be used to hold the various parts together.

The back of the chair can be secured at any desired inclination by means of the series of notches U U U in the rear end of seat-frame pieces F, any one of which notches

may be engaged with the thumb-screw bolts S S, which it securely fastens at any desired inclination.

My improved chair when adjusted in an upright position occupies but little space and is strongly locked by the thumb-screw S, that it makes a substantial chair for common use, also suitable for stoop, camp, steamer, and invalid adjustable reclining-chair.

The chair may be folded up into small compass for transportation or storage, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The braces C C fold inside of standards A A toward the top of chair. The seat F F folds inside standard A A and brace C C. The arms fold outside of frame-pieces A A toward the top.

I is the chuck that holds the arm in position.

The arms G G, standard A A, and braces C C are pivoted together with one bolt or rivet. The chuck I is connected to the under rear end of the arm. The arm is formed of two pieces connected together, as shown in Fig. 1.

A chair constructed in accordance with my invention does not require skilled labor, as all the woodworking parts are made of one thickness and width or diameter of pieces and require only ordinary bolts, rivets, and screws or can be made of unmanufactured material, as poles, canes, &c., and there is no mortising or tenons used in making this chair, as all parts are fastened together with bolts, rivets, and screws. Being plain and cheap in construction, they are susceptible of high ornamentation in carving and upholstering, if so desired.

I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown and described; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a chair, the combination with the back and seat frames, of a continuous, flexible back and seat connected thereto and a support for said seat pivoted to the forward end of the seat-frame, substantially as described.

2. In a chair, the combination with the back and seat frames, of a flexible back and seat connected thereto, and a support for said seat pivoted eccentrically to the forward end of the seat-frame, substantially as described.

3. A chair, having a flexible back and seat, and a support for the seat, pivoted to the forward end of the chair-frame, substantially as described.

4. In a chair, the combination with the seat-frame pieces F, of a seat-support T, pivoted thereto at their forward ends, said support comprising the end pieces and flexible strips connecting said end pieces, substantially as described.

5. A chair comprising the upper and lower cross-bars B, the continuous flexible back and seat connected thereto, and the intermediate, pivoted seat-support, substantially as described.

6. In a folding chair, the combination with the seat and back frames, of means for adjusting the same, a continuous back and seat connected thereto, and an intermediate pivoted support for said seat, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of February, 1900.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Witnesses:
HENRY T. SEATON,
ROBT. M. SMITH.