

No. 652,801.

Patented July 3, 1900.

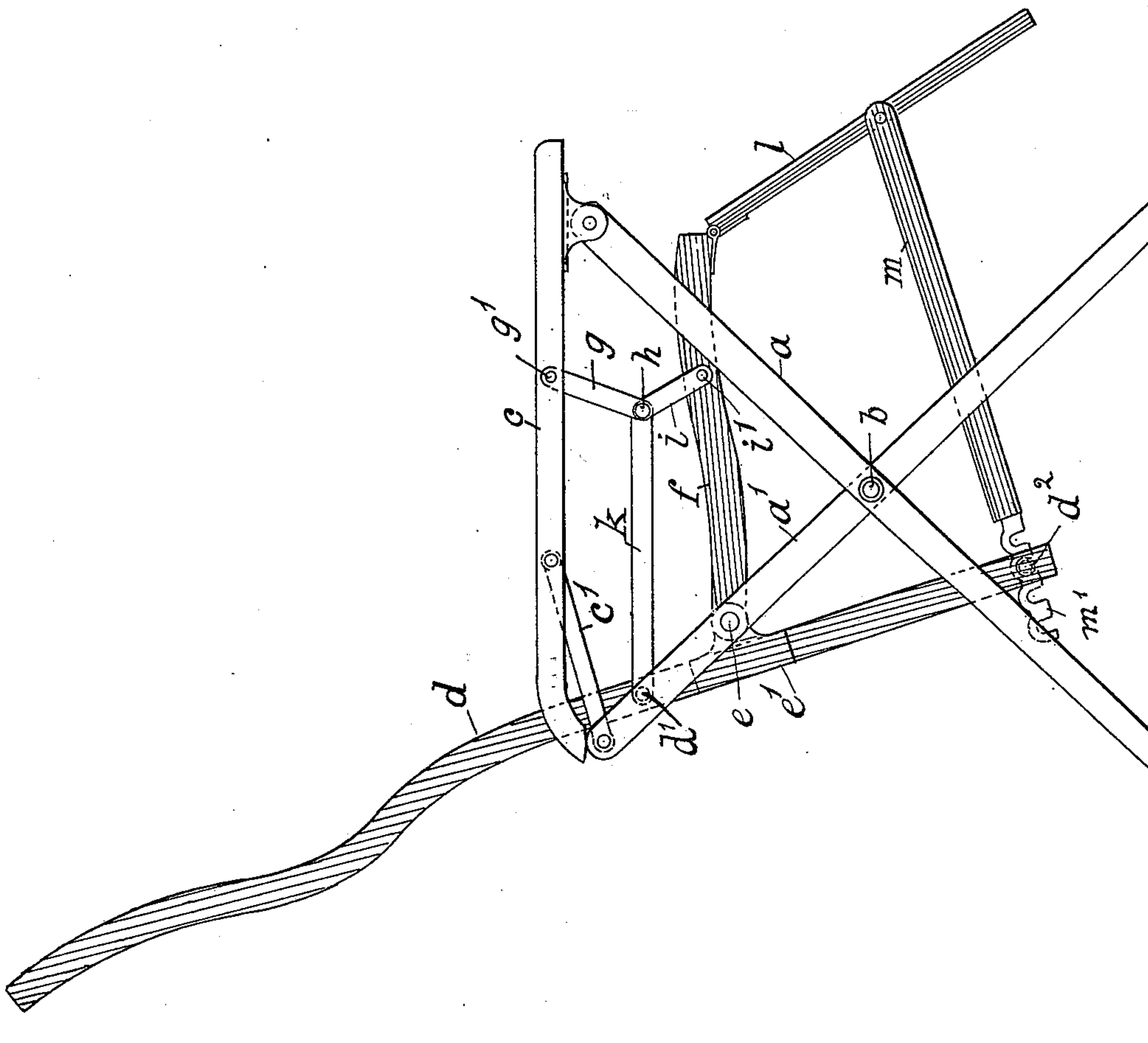
J. T. MOORE.  
CHAIR.

(Application filed Oct. 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



Inventor

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By

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Witnesses

*Sidney D. Lowe.*  
*E. C. Thompson.*

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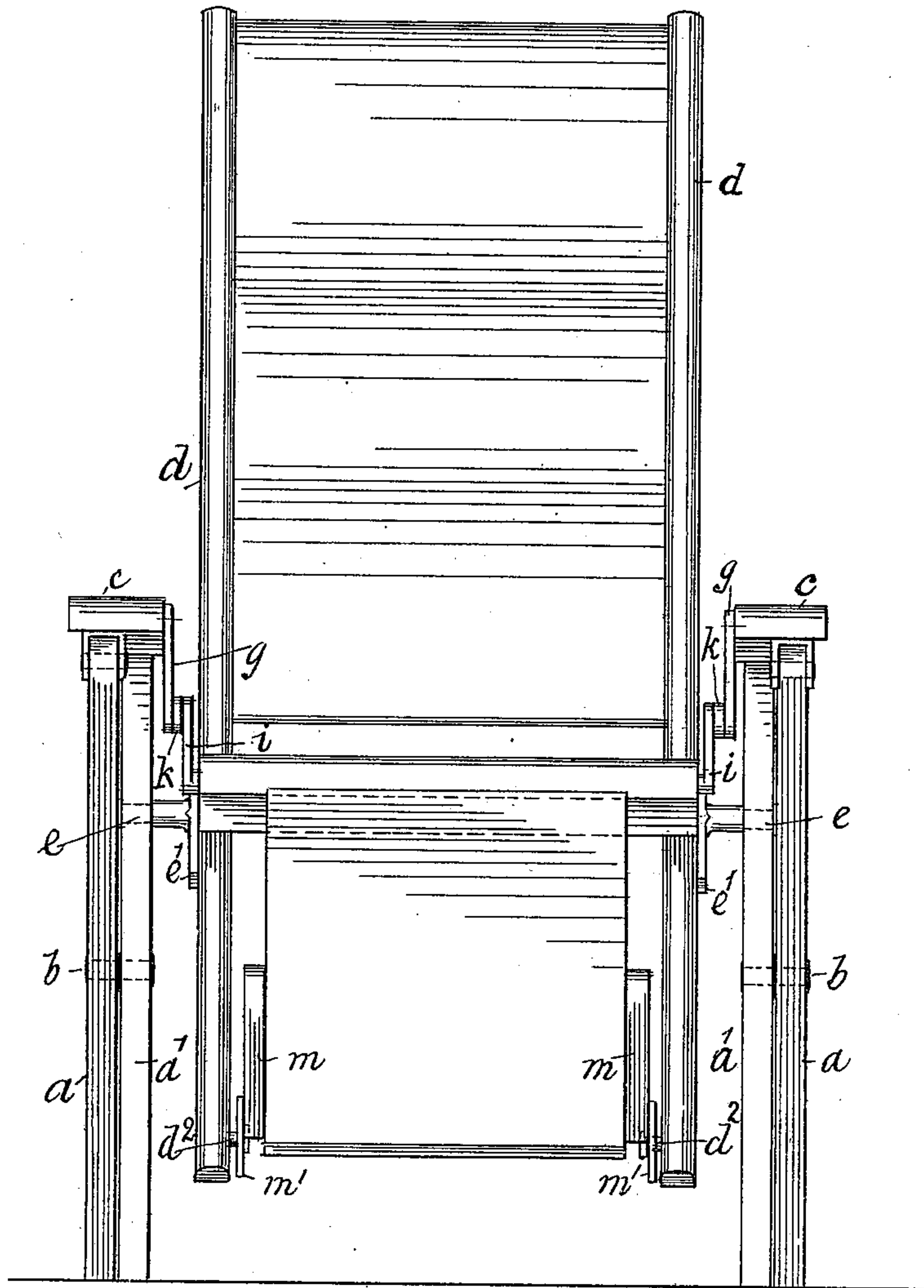
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Fig. 2.



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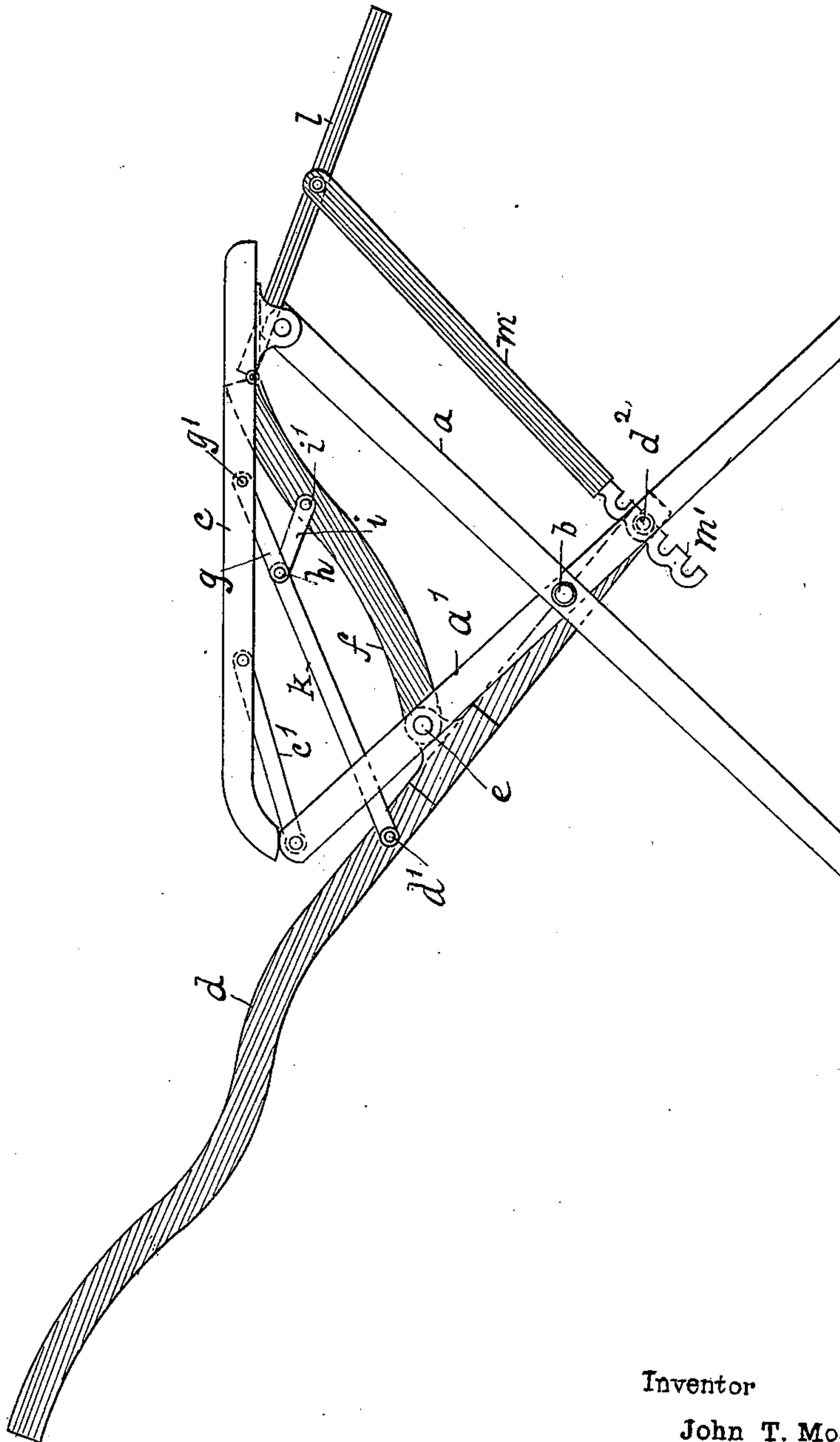
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Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. MOORE, OF LANGLEY, ENGLAND.

## CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,801, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed October 20, 1899. Serial No. 734,204. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMAS MOORE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Wood Villa, Langley, near Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

An application for patent has been filed in Great Britain, dated the 22d of March, 1899, and numbered 6,181.

This invention relates to chairs in which the back and seat can be tilted; and it consists in an improved construction of said chairs by means of which as the back of the chair is tilted farther back, so as to form an increased angle with a vertical line, the angle between the seat and back is likewise increased, and where a leg-rest is attached to the seat the angle between the leg-rest and seat is also increased.

The drawings appended hereunto represent a chair made in accordance with my said invention as an instance showing how the same may be carried into effect.

Figure 1 shows a side view, and Fig. 2 a front view, of the chair in its more erect position, and Fig. 3 a side view of the same tilted back.

The side frames of the chair are represented as trestles, each composed of the legs  $a$   $a'$ , connected at the center by bolts or pins  $b$  and at the top by the rail  $c$ , forming a chair-arm, and the link  $c'$ , so that by unhooking one end of said link the side frames can be folded together; but the side frames may have any other shape or construction, and their construction does not form part of this invention.

On the legs  $a'$  the chair-back is supported on pivots  $e$ , which are shown on the drawings as formed with plates  $e'$ , fixed to the sides  $d$  of the back-frame and enter holes in the legs  $a'$ . Upon the same pivots extending inward the chair-seat  $f$  is mounted. Instead of pivots formed on the plates  $e'$  a shaft may be passed through the side legs and through the sides of the back and seat frames, on which these can rock. The seat may also be hinged to the chair-back at some other point below or above the pivots  $e$ . From the arm  $c$  on each side a radius-link  $g$  is suspended on pin  $g'$  and connected by a pin  $h$  at its other end

to a suspension-link  $i$ , which is pivoted on the frame of the chair-seat  $f$  at  $i'$ , near to its front end. The pin  $h$  is connected by a link or connecting-rod  $k$  to the side  $d$  of the back-frame at  $d'$ .

When the chair-back is tilted backward from the position shown on Fig. 1, the connecting-rod  $k$  draws the pin  $h$  to the back and the radius-link  $g$  swings around the pin  $g'$  toward the back, as likewise does the suspension-link  $i$ , whereby the chair-seat  $f$  is lifted at its front end; but as the vertical movement of these links is less than the backward movement of the point  $d'$  the angle formed by the back and seat is increased, as is required for a comfortable use of the chair, until the parts assume the position shown on Fig. 3, in which the back is in its extreme tilted position.

To the front of the chair the leg-rest  $l$  is hinged and connected, preferably on each side at its middle, by a pivoted rod  $m$  to a stud  $d^2$  in the extended side  $d$  of the back. As the angle between the chair seat and back increases with the tilting of the chair the angle between the seat and leg-rest is likewise increased as required for comfort, because the seat  $f$ , leg-rest  $l$ , rod  $m$ , and lower part of side  $d$  form a quadrangle with flexible joints at the four corners. Preferably the rod  $m$  is formed with a rack  $m'$  at the end, so that the inclination of the leg-rest to the seat can be further varied by engaging different notches of the rack with the stud  $d^2$ .

Obviously the fulcrum of the radius-link  $g$ , the points of connection of the connecting-rod  $k$  to the back-frame, and the lengths of the several links may be varied from those shown on the drawings without departing from this invention as long as they produce the same effect of increasing the angle between the back and seat as the chair-back is farther tilted back.

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

1. In a tilting-chair the combination of two stationary side frames, a chair-back movable between said side frames on pivots, a chair-seat hinged at its back end to the chair-back, a suspension-link on each side of the chair-seat rocking on a pivot fixed thereto near to its front end, a radius-link on each side

swinging on a fixed fulcrum on the stationary side frame, and connected at its free end by a pin to the suspension-link, and a rod at each side connecting said pin to a stud on the  
5 side of the chair-back.

2. In a tilting-chair the combination of two stationary side frames, a chair-back movable between said side frames on pivots, a chair-seat hinged at its back end to the chair-back,  
10 a suspension-link on each side of the chair-seat rocking on a pivot fixed thereto near to its front end, a radius-link on each side adapted to swing on a fixed fulcrum on the stationary side frame, and connected at its free

end to the suspension-link, by a pin, a rod 15 connecting said pin to a pivot on the side of the chair-back, a leg-rest hinged to the front of the chair-seat and a rod connecting a pivot on the leg-rest to stud on the downward extension of the side of the back-frame. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, this 10th day of October, 1899.

JOHN T. MOORE.

Witnesses:

R. J. URQUHART,  
C. BOLLÉ.