

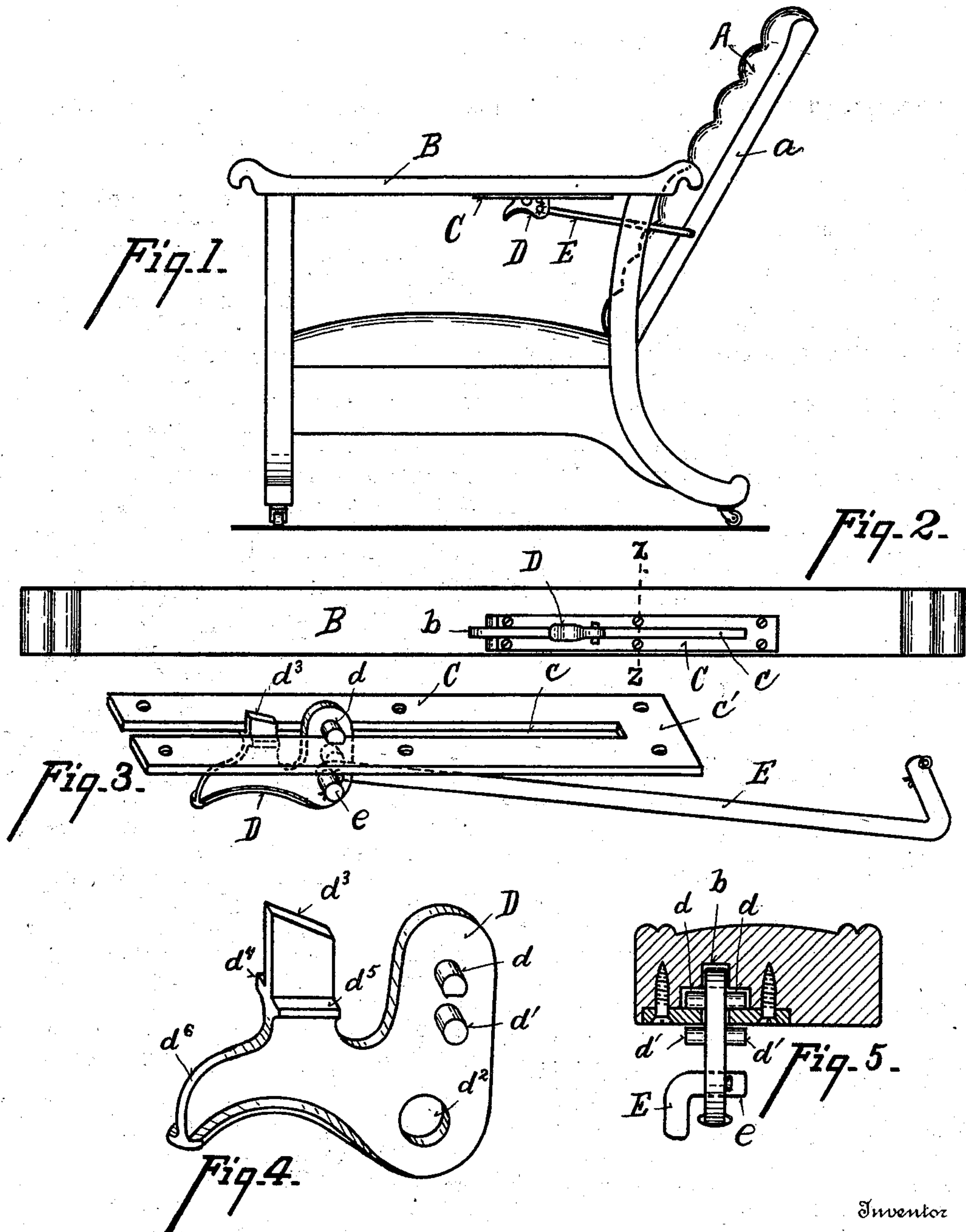
No. 695,493.

Patented Mar. 18, 1902

F. ROSE.  
RECLINING CHAIR.

(Application filed Feb. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK ROSE, OF DAYTON, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY SCHMIT & CO., OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, A FIRM.

## RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,493, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed February 25, 1901. Serial No. 48,697. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK ROSE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Dayton, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reclining-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to chairs having stationary side frames and a swinging back which may be adjusted at different angles to the vertical by the occupant to allow him to take a more or less recumbent position.

The object of my invention is a means by which the occupant may adjust the back to any desired angle by which this operation is performed while seated in the chair without any danger of pinching the fingers, in which the locking action is always positive, and in which the parts when worn from use retain their locking action unimpaired. This object is attained by the means described in the annexed specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a chair embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail inverted plan view of one of the arms of the chair, showing the sliding catch and its slotted plate attached to the under side of the arm and with the rod that couples the sliding catch to the back being broken off to expose the parts beneath it. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view, upon a much enlarged scale, of the slotted plate, the sliding catch, and the coupling-rod. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view, upon a still more enlarged scale, of the sliding catch. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view of the arm upon  $z z$ , Fig. 2, upon an enlarged scale.

Referring to the parts, the frame of the chair is of ordinary construction, and the back A is hinged at its lower edge to the rear cross-rail of the chair in the usual manner.

Each of the arms B of the chair has a longitudinal groove  $b$  cut into its under side. A plate C, with a longitudinal slot  $c$ , which terminates a short distance from the rear end  $c'$  of the plate, is secured to the under side of each arm, so that slot  $c$  registers with groove  $b$ . A catch D is adapted to slide in each of

slots  $c$ . Each catch has upon both its inner and its outer face two horizontal studs  $d$  and  $d'$ , one above the other and at a distance apart slightly greater than the thickness of plate C. Below the studs catch D has a perforation  $d^2$ , in which is journaled the outwardly-turned end  $e$  on coupling-rod E, the other in-turned end of which is journaled in a perforation in side piece  $a$  of back A. The weight of the back normally exercises a rearward pull upon rods E, which in turn tend to rotate catches D about the upper studs  $d$ , which causes the studs  $d$  and  $d'$  to grip plate C and lock the catch from sliding. The catch is guided longitudinally in the slot by a vertical arm  $d^3$ , which has upon each side a horizontal lug  $d^4$  and  $d^5$ , at points such that when the lugs bear against the under side of plate C studs  $d'$  are not forced against the plate and the catch is free to slide, so that the back may be adjusted to any desired angle. When the occupant desires to change the angle of the back, he presses upward on finger-piece  $d^6$  of the catch, bringing lugs  $d^4$  and  $d^5$  in contact with plate C, when the catch is free to slide. End  $c'$  of the plate limits the rearward movement of the catch.

It is seen that no matter how small the change desired in angle of the back that it may be made by my invention, that as the occupant in changing the position simply has to press upward upon piece  $d^6$  he is in no danger of having his hands injured, and that though the pins become worn from use their gripping action is not thereby impaired.

What I claim is—

1. In a reclining-chair having a swinging back the combination of longitudinal plates secured to the arms of the chair, a catch sliding in contact with the plates and having a stud above and immediately below the plates, and a coupling-rod journaled at one end in the catch and at the other end in the chair-back so that the weight of the back normally exercises a backward and downward pull upon the rod causing the studs to grip the plate, substantially as shown and described.
2. In a reclining-chair having a swinging back the combination of a longitudinally-slotted plate secured to the under side of each



arm, a catch sliding in each slot having a horizontal stud above the plate and a similar stud below it, and a rod journaled at one end in the catch below the studs and at the other end in the chair-back so that the weight of the back normally exercises a backward and downward pull upon the rod and causes the studs to grip the plate, substantially as shown and described.

10 3. In a reclining-chair having a swinging back the combination of a slotted plate secured to the under side of each arm, a catch sliding in the slot having a stud above and below the plate and a vertical guide extending into the slot and having horizontal lugs to bear upon the under side of the plate in a position such that when they touch the plate the studs exercise no gripping action upon the plate, and a rod at one end journaled in  
15 the catch and at the other end journaled in the chair-back so that the weight of the back

causes the studs to grip the plate, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a reclining-chair having a swinging back the combination of a longitudinally-slotted plate secured to the arm of the chair, a catch sliding in the slot having a stud above and below the plate a vertical arm extending into the slot and having horizontal lugs and a finger-piece, and a rod journaled at one end in the catch and at the other end in the back so that the weight of the back causes the studs to grip the plate to lock the movement of the sliding catch and that by pressing upon the finger-piece to bring the lugs into contact with the plate the catch is free to slide, substantially as shown and described.

FRANK ROSE.

Witnesses:

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