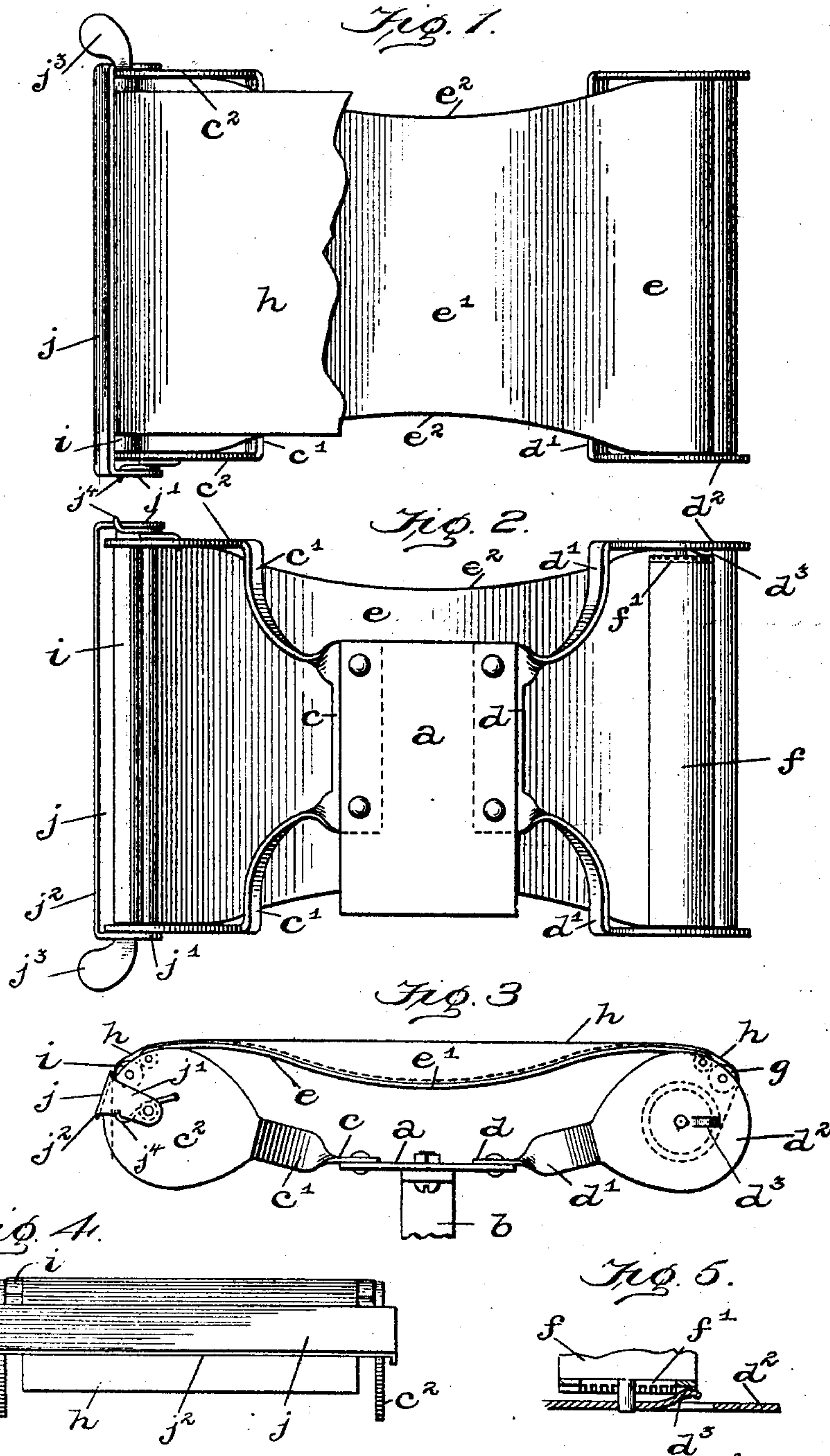


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F. DE FONTES.
HEAD REST FOR CHAIRS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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HEAD-REST FOR CHAIRS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,133, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed July 14, 1904. Serial No. 216,476. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS DE FONTES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Head-Rests for Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in head-rests for chairs.

One object of the invention is to construct a head-rest so that a roll of paper or other suitable material may be revolvably supported at one end, while the free end of said paper or other material may be extended or fed across the upper surface of the head-rest and directly on which the head may lie, so that each person occupying a chair provided with the improved head-rest may have a fresh and undoubtedly clean surface on which to lay his head.

The invention is particularly adapted for use on head-rests for barber and dental chairs where the same is in constant use.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a top plan view of the head-rest. Fig. 2 illustrates a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of the device. Fig. 4 illustrates an end elevation of the cutter-bar, and Fig. 5 is a sectional detail of the end of the roller or paper-holder.

In the drawings, *a* designates a plate or support which is carried on an arm *b*, which latter is of the usual construction and fits in a bracket usually carried on the back of a chair and not shown in the drawings.

Brackets *c* and *d* are bolted to the plate *a* at opposite sides thereof, and said brackets are each of a substantially U-shaped form and provided, respectively, with laterally-projecting side arms or supports *e'* and *d'*. These arms are provided with broad flat outer ends *e''* and *d''*, for purposes presently to be described. These brackets and arms may be formed from any suitable material, but are preferably stamped from sheet metal and bent into proper shape.

A bridge-plate *e* is supported at its ends by the arms and between its supported ends is

concaved or hollowed out, as at *e'*, so as to fit the curvature of the head.

The bridge-plate *e* is preferably of hard rubber or similar material in order that the same may be thoroughly cleaned when desired. It is to be understood, however, that, if desired, the plate may be covered by a soft covering.

The opposite longitudinal edges *e''* of the bridge-plate *e* are preferably curved inwardly toward each other, so as to reduce the width of the plate at its concaved point *e'* or the point where the head rests. The advantage of this construction will also be set forth hereinafter.

A roller *f* is mounted between the broad flat ends of the arms *d''* and beneath one end of the bridge-plate *e*, and one end of said roller is provided with a circular rack-plate *f'*, with which a spring-pawl *d'''* frictionally contacts. The pawl *d'''* is preferably formed by being punched inwardly from the arm *d''*, so as to engage or ride frictionally over the circular rack on the end of the roller *f* and prevent the accidental turning of the roller. A guide-

roller *g* is also mounted between the arms *d''* and has position between the roller *f* and the end of the bridge-plate *e*. This roller *g* serves to guide the paper or other material *h* as it passes from the roller *f* up over the end of said bridge-plate. After the paper *h* passes over the end of the bridge-plate it is fed across the top surface of the latter and then down over a roller *i*, which is mounted between the arms *c''*. After the paper passes over this latter roller *i* it passes between the ends of the arms *c''* and at the rear of a cutter-bar *j*. This cutter-bar *j* is provided at each end with an inturned arm *j'*, and these arms fit over the outer vertical sides of the arms *c''* and are pivoted thereto, so that the bar *j* may have a movement over the curved edges of the arms. A spring-arm *j''* has one end projecting beneath the arm *j'*, and said spring is coiled around the pivot-pin of the said arm *j'*, and its other end is turned inwardly and inserted into a perforation in the side of the arm *c''*. The lower edge of the bar *j* is beveled to form a knife-edge *j''*, under which the free end of the paper is drawn and

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cut, and the upper edge of said bar is provided with a finger-lug j^3 .

It is to be noted that the web of paper h is substantially the same width as the ends of the bridge-plate e and is therefore broader than the concave portion e' of said plate. By this construction it will be seen that the bridge-plate is entirely covered by the paper web at those places where the head will contact.

The operation is simple and as follows: The paper web having been placed on the roller f and then fed over the bridge-plate e and down between the roller i and cutter-bar j is ready for use. When the head is placed on the paper, it will sag until it rests on the bridge-plate, the web unwinding from the roller f . When the head is removed from the rest, the attendant will catch the free end and draw the web over the rollers g and i until the entire surface which had been exposed to the head of the previous occupant is withdrawn. The attendant will now depress the cutter-bar j by placing his finger on the projecting lug j^3 , and the spring-supporting arm j^4 will yield, so that the knife-edge j^2 will assume a position a little below its normal position. When in this depressed position, the paper web will be drawn upwardly beneath the lower knife-edge j^2 and severed. The cutter-bar j is now released and automatically elevated by the spring-arms j^4 and the end of the web thus left exposed, so as to be readily grasped by the attendant when removing the next stretch of paper.

It will be understood that the web after being drawn over the bridge-plate will be taut over the concave portion e' , and if paper is used some provision must be made to permit it to yield or sag as the weight of the head is placed upon it. This yielding should preferably take place at the end where the web is rolled and by means of the unwinding of said roll. In order to do this successfully, I have provided means to hold the free end of the web so that it will not be withdrawn beneath the cutter-bar and rendered inaccessible and also for the purpose of compelling the roll of web at the opposite end to unwind to relieve the strain and permit the head to settle into the concave portion e' of the bridge-plate.

It will be seen that the free end of the web is fed between the rear of the cutter-bar and the roller or bar i , and that the latter has a position to act as a stop for the bar j , and that the web is pinched or clamped between the two by the upward pressure of the spring-arms j^4 , and that the tendency of the web to pull upwardly will only serve to clamp it more firmly.

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

1. In a head-rest the combination of the head-supporting surface higher at the ends than between the latter; a web movable from one high end to the other of said surface, and means for yieldingly sustaining the web at one of said higher ends.

2. In a head-rest the combination of the concave head-supporting surface; a web movable across said concave surface; means for yieldingly sustaining the web at one side of said concave surface, and means at the opposite side of said surface for rigidly securing the other end of said web.

3. In a head-rest the combination of the head-supporting surface provided with a portion which is concave in a direction from end to end and said concave portion being of less width than the adjacent portions of said surface and a web movable across said concave narrower portion of said surface.

4. In a head-rest the combination of the head-supporting surface concave in a longitudinal direction; a roller at one side of said concavity; a web on said roller and extending over the concavity of said surface, and means on the other side of said concavity by which the web may be severed.

5. In a head-rest the combination of a head-supporting surface; a roller near one end of said surface; a web carried on said roller and extended over said surface, means for retarding the rotation of said roller, and means at the free end of the web for holding said end against backward movement.

6. In a head-rest the combination of a supporting-plate; arms projecting laterally from said plate; a bridge-plate supported by said arms; a roller mounted between the arms at one end of said bridge-plate; a web on said roller and extending from the latter over said bridge-plate to the opposite end of the latter, and a cutter-bar pivoted to the arms at the opposite end of said bridge-plate.

7. In a head-rest the combination of a supporting-plate; arms projecting laterally from opposite sides of said plate; a spring-pawl extending inwardly from one of said arms; a bridge-plate supported by said arms and having a concave upper surface; a roller mounted between the arms at one end of said bridge-plate and adjacent the said spring-pawl; a rack-plate on the end of said roller with which the spring-pawl engages to retard the rotation of said roller; a web on said roller and extending over said bridge-plate and a clamp device for holding the free end of said web.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS DE FONTES.

Witnesses:

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