

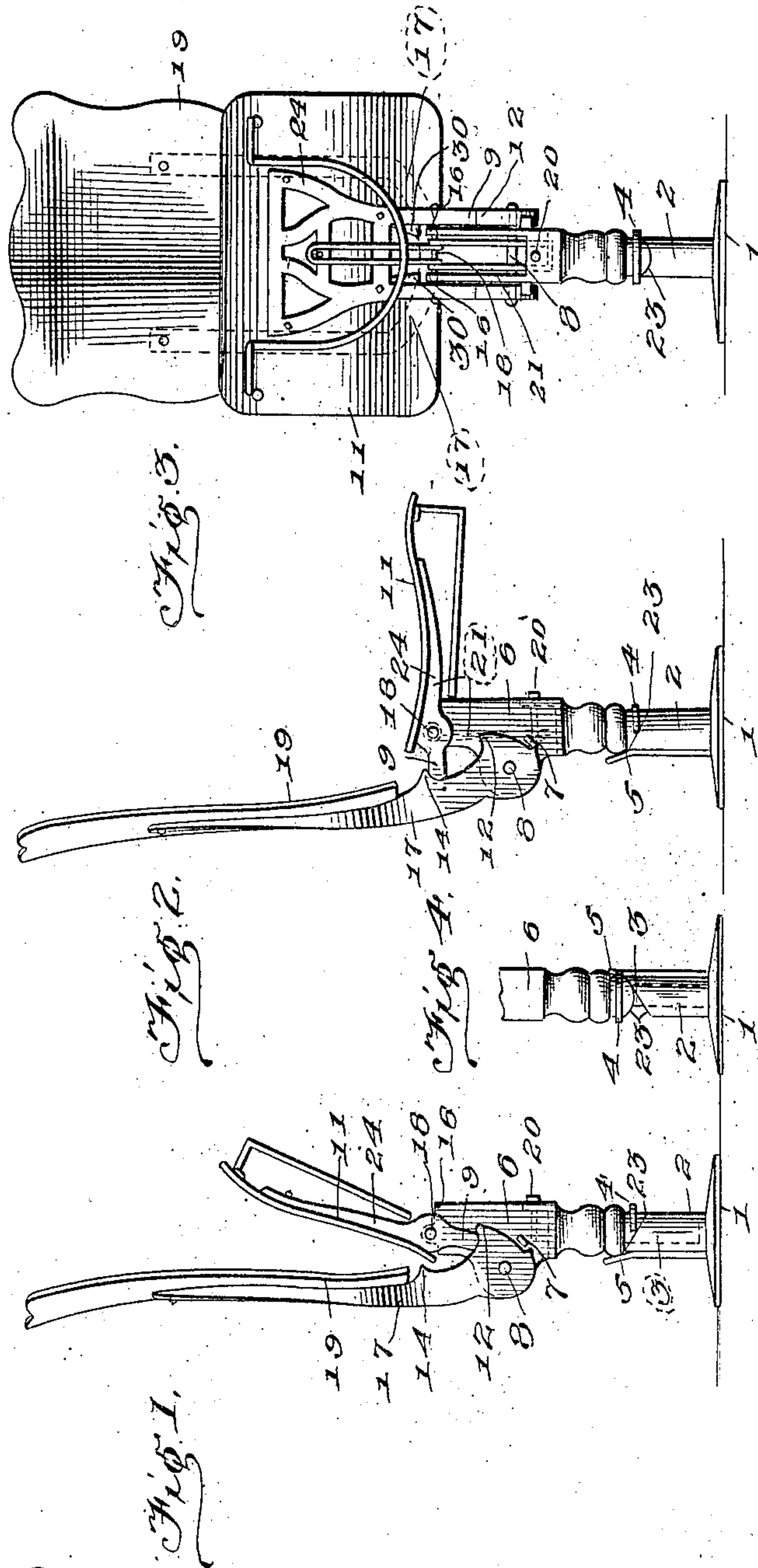
A. R. MILNER.

OPERA CHAIR.

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925,492.

Patented June 22, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT R. MILNER, OF CANAL DOVER, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE A. R. MILNER SEATING CO.,
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OPERA-CHAIR.

No. 925,492.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT R. MILNER, citizen of the United States, residing at Canal Dover, in the county of Tuscarora and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Opera-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to folding opera chairs, and particularly to a swiveling chair in which the seat and back will fold automatically when the chair is not in use.

The object of the invention is to improve the connecting devices between the seat and the back to produce the folding action referred to.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved standard which has an inclined surface resting upon an incline on the base whereby the chair will turn by gravity to a certain front position, ready for occupancy, but nevertheless may be turned partly around to a side position when desired.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the chair folded. Fig. 2 is a similar view unfolded, or with the seat down. Fig. 3 is a front view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the standard turned.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the standard which has at the lower end a stem 3 arranged to fit and turn in a socket 2 on the base 1. The top of the socket, and the corresponding shoulder on the standard 6 at the upper end of the stem 3, are beveled or inclined as indicated at 23, so that normally the seat will by its weight tend to assume and remain in a particular front position. When the chair is turned the incline of the standard will ride up the incline of the socket. When the chair is forcibly turned the rib 4 will hit the projecting finger 5 and prevent the chair from being turned beyond a certain distance either way. When the force is released, the chair will settle down and turn back, in consequence of its weight. The chair, therefore, cannot remain at any position other than the front position except when force is applied to the chair. This feature is of ad-

vantage in opera chairs, since the chairs may be turned sidewise, allowing free access or passage between the chairs and forming, in effect, aisles all over the floor.

The chair seat 11 is supported by a bracket 24 the arms of which are pivoted at the top of the standard to a bolt extending crosswise through the forked head of the standard, and when the seat is turned down lugs 30 on the bracket rest on the ends 16 at the top of the forks of the standard. The seat is normally raised by a spring 21 attached at one end to the bracket and at the other end to a bolt 20 between the forks of the standard, and coiled intermediately around the cross bolt 18.

The back 19 is supported by brackets 17 pivoted by a bolt 8 to ears on the back of the standard. Each bracket has an upper lug 14 and a lower lug 12, presented forwardly, and the seat bracket 24 has rearwardly extending lugs 9, projecting beyond the seat pivot into the space between the lugs 12 and 14, and in position to strike said lugs when the seat is raised or lowered. When the seat is lowered, the lugs 9 come in contact with the lugs 14 and by a cam action swing the back rearwardly to form a comfortable chair. The backward swing is limited by stops 7 on the standard. When the seat is swung up, as it will be by the spring 21 when the sitter rises, the lugs 9 come in contact with the toes or lugs 12 and tilt the back forward to close or fold the chair. When the lug 9 comes in contact with lug 14, it acts as a lock, rigidly locking the back in its inclined position, to prevent rear sitters from pushing against the occupant of the chair.

I claim:

1. In a folding chair, the combination of a standard, and seat and back brackets pivoted under the seat, the back bracket having upper and lower forwardly projecting lugs above its pivot and on opposite sides of a straight line between the respective pivots of the said brackets, and the seat bracket having a lug projecting rearwardly below the seat and between said lugs and arranged to strike the same respectively and tilt the back forwardly or backwardly and to lock it in either position.

2. In a chair, the combination with a base,
of a standard mounted to turn thereon, the
base having a finger projecting upwardly
beside the standard and inclines extending
5 downwardly from said finger on opposite
sides thereof, and the standard having an
inclined shoulder, and a rib extending partly
around the same and arranged to strike

against the finger when the standard is
turned a certain distance either way. 10

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

ALBERT R. MILNER.

Witnesses:

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