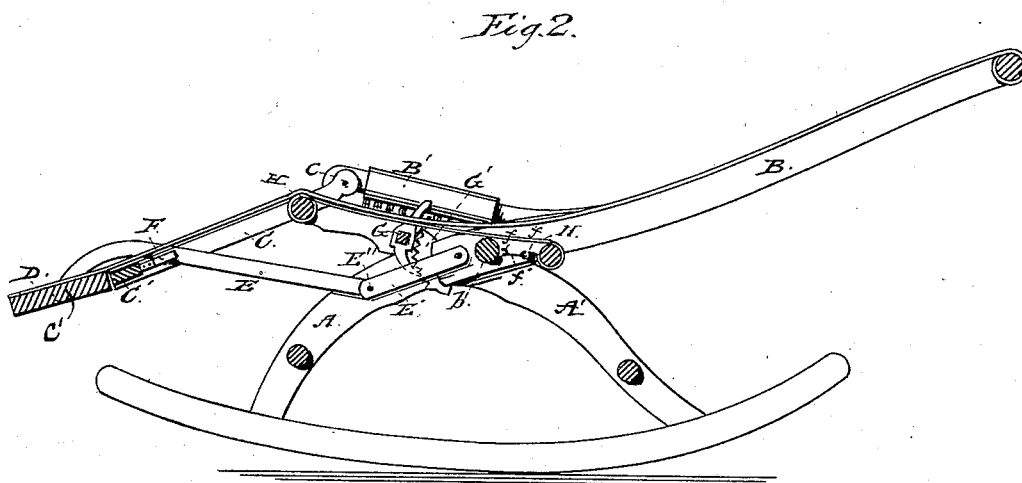
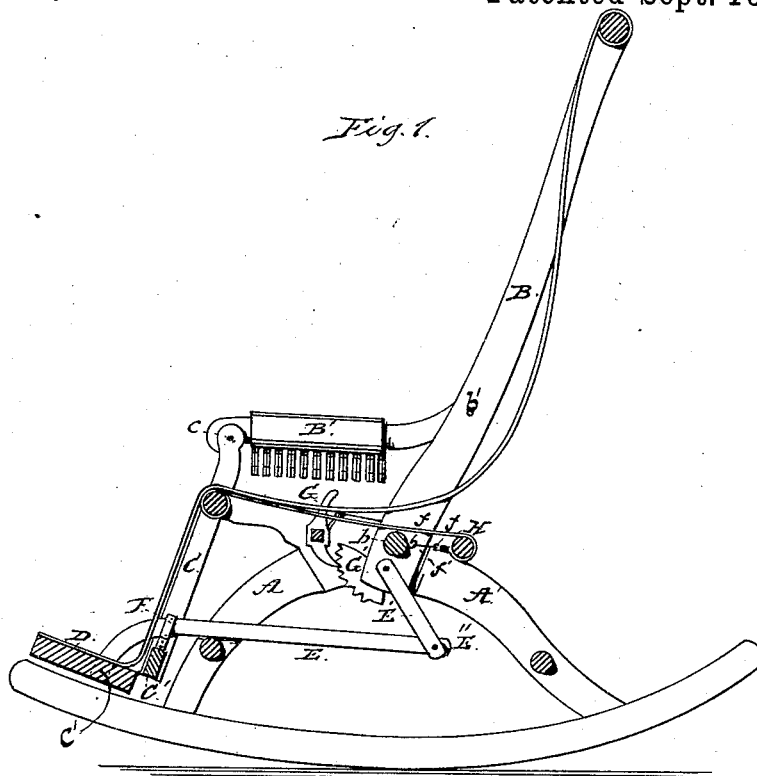


(No Model.)

F. W. REDEKER.  
INVALID RECLINING CHAIR.

No. 264,754.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.



Attest,  
F. W. Howard  
J. O. Reynolds Jr.

Inventor,  
Frederick W. Redeker  
By his Attorney, O. H. Hays

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. REDEKER, OF ESPY, PENNSYLVANIA.

## INVALID RECLINING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,754, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed February 18, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WM. REDEKER, of Espy, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Invalid Reclining-Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a chair comfortable for the occupant, inexpensive in construction, readily repaired, but more especially one that can be raised and lowered by the occupant while seated in it, which will more fully appear from the following specification and drawings.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the chair in its upright position, showing the lever and connections, notched disk, pawl, keeper, the chair-seat, and fastenings. Fig. 2 is the same view when the chair is extended to the form of a couch.

A A', Fig. 1, is the lower part of the chair-frame, cross-legged, letter A designating the front legs, which in part uphold and are joined to the upper part of the back legs, (designated by A'.) The front ends of legs A' extend sufficiently far forward to sustain the rod which sustains the front of the chair-seat, and sufficiently far rearward to give proper balance to the chair. These legs are curved upward in such manner as to give them an ornamental graceful form. The frame is firmly united by rods and cross-bars fixed into the legs.

B are side posts of the back of the chair, of sufficient length and strength to support the body and head, whether in an upright or reclining position, and united at the top by a bar. These posts are pivoted to the inside of the legs A' a little forward of their center, (shown at b,) their lower ends extending sufficiently below the lower edge of said legs A' to permit the fastening to them of the notched disk and lever hereinafter described. These posts should curve gently outward so much as best to answer their purpose—namely, rest

and comfort—and constructed in such style as economy and good taste would suggest.

B' are arms, plain or ornamental, as may be desired, their rear ends pivoted at b' to the posts B, their front ends pivoted at c to the upper ends of the leg-pieces C at convenient distances, and in such manner that these arms are in all positions of the chair parallel to the chair-seat.

C are two leg pieces or uprights, hung on a horizontal rod which forms the front of the chair-seat, and is an immovable part of the frame. These leg-pieces freely revolve on the rod just above mentioned, which is firmly fixed at either end into the front ends of the legs A'. From the point where the leg-pieces revolve on the horizontal rod they extend upward sufficiently far to receive and support the front ends of the arms B', to which they are pivoted at c, as above described, and they extend downward sufficiently to give easy position to the legs, whether in a sitting or reclining position. At their lower ends these leg-pieces are firmly fastened to cross-bar C'.

D is a plain foot-rest, attached to cross-bar C', and thus to the chair as a whole, by common butts. When the chair is in its ordinary position the foot-rest is nearly or quite parallel with the floor and at right angles to the leg-pieces C, such variance being had in other adjustments as comfort may require.

E is a metallic lever, the front end of which is pivoted to either end of foot-rest D at c'. From that point c' the lever curves upward over the keeper F, thence passes in a straight line to a point sufficiently to rearward of the lower ends of posts B, when the chair is in ordinary upright position, to give the necessary leverage. This lever is attached to posts B by link E', next described.

When it is desired to give the chair the position of a couch, and the back is lowered for that purpose, it is the office of lever E, in connection with link E', to regulate the movements and position of the foot-rest D, being kept in place by the keeper F. When the chair is restored to its ordinary upright posture the foot-rest drops to its usual position, both movements being accomplished without the occupant removing from the chair.

E' is a metallic link, pivoted to the rear end of lever E at E'' and to the lower ends of posts B at F', thus completing the working connection between lever E and posts B, as above stated.

F is a metallic keeper, firmly attached to the inside of leg-pieces C, its form and position being regulated by and adapted to the office it performs, which is, first, to act as a fulcrum over which lever E may operate with the least friction, and next to keep said lever in its place laterally.

G is a metallic pawl, securely fixed to either end of a rod which passes horizontally across the chair-frame, and is free to revolve by means of tenons inserted into legs A'. The lower end of the pawl is terminated by a strong hooked tooth working in the notched disk G', and the upper end within easy reach of the occupant of the chair. To facilitate the successful working of the pawl, it should be located as near the inside of the leg A' as practical; and to further facilitate its constant contact with the disk a small spring, g, is attached to the inside of leg A', designed to press the pawl upon the disk.

G' is a metallic disk, curved on the notched side. This disk is fastened into a shallow slot made on the outside ends of posts B. It is notched on the curved side to receive and hold the toothed end of the pawl G. Its office, in conjunction with the pawl, is that of securely holding the chair in any desired position and of making a change without the occupant removing from his seat.

This chair may be constructed with or without rockers, as comfort or circumstances may require.

To further promote comfort, lightness, and economy, the seat of the chair may be made of strong canvas. The front end of the canvas should be securely fastened to the front rod of the chair-frame. The other, which is movable, is passed over a rod in the rear of the frame, and, by means of strong india-rubber loops, securely attached to it. The movable end may be attached to any rod in the chair-frame at its center, front, or rear. By this means the firmness necessary for safety to the seat is secured, and the elasticity necessary for ease and comfort, (shown at H, Fig. 1.)

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the frame of the chair, of the back posts having downward projections, the links E', pivoted thereto, the levers E, pivoted to said links E' at their rear ends, and at their curved front ends to the foot-rest, the arms B', leg-rest C, having keepers F, and the foot-rest D, all as specified and set forth.

2. The chair-frame A A', with the canvas seat H, as constructed, in combination with the chair-back having post B, arms B', leg-pieces C, foot-rest D, levers E, links E', notched disk G, and pawl G', as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK WM. REDEKER.

Witnesses:

M. C. McCOLLUM,  
S. E. DAVIE.