

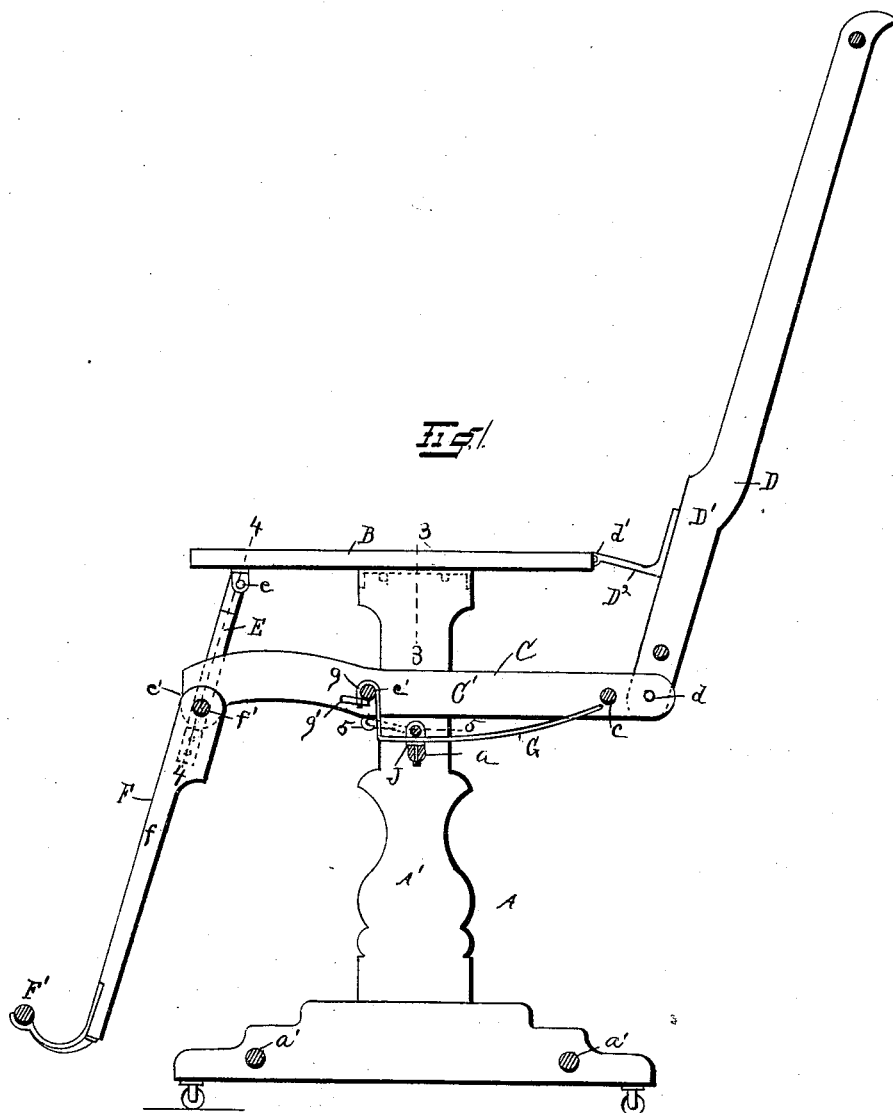
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. R. MILLER.
ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

No. 523,049.

Patented July 17, 1894.



Witnesses
Wm. Marks Jr.
H. C. Lord.

Inventor
Joseph R. Miller
By Attorneys Hallock & Hallock

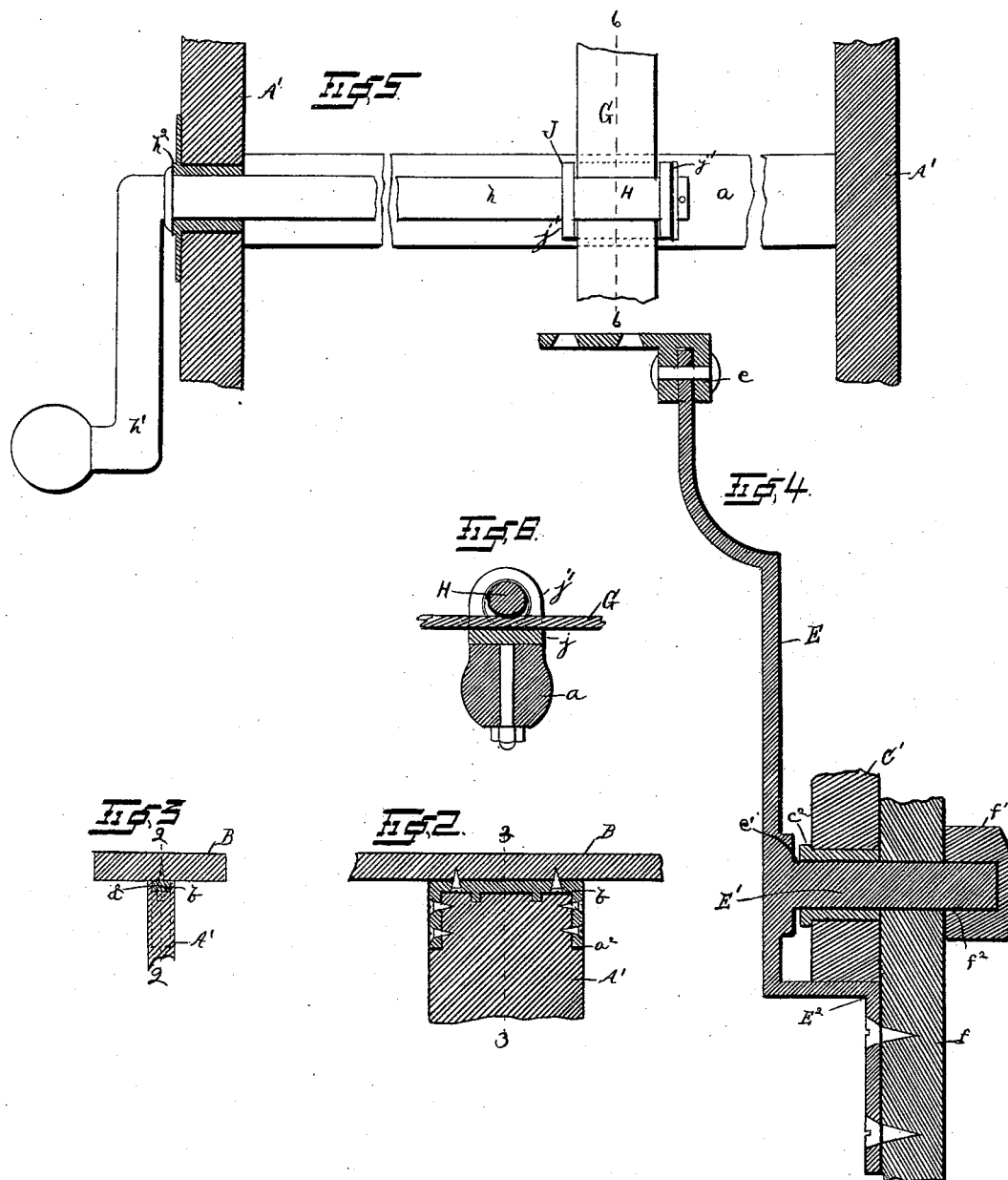
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J. R. MILLER.
ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

No. 523,049.

Patented July 17, 1894.



Witnesses
C. M. Marles Jr.
H. L. L. L.

Inventor
Joseph R. Miller.
By Attorneys Hallock & Hallock

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH R. MILLER, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
J. R. PHILLIPS, OF SAME PLACE.

ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,049, dated July 17, 1894.

Application filed February 24, 1893. Serial No. 463,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH R. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to adjustable chairs and consists in certain improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 is a section of the chair, the view being from the side, and the line of section through the center of the chair. Fig. 2 is a fragment of a standard and arm in section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is the same fragment in section on the line 3—3 in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a section of the hanger, E, on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section of the supporting frame on the line 5—5 in Fig. 1, and shows the locking device. Fig. 6 is a section of the locking device on the line 6—6 in Fig. 5.

A marks the supporting frame; B, the arms; C, the swinging seat; D, the back; E, the hanger carrying the front end of the seat; F, the leg rest; and F', the foot rest.

The supporting frame consists of two standards, A', connected by cross rounds, *a* and *a'*. The arms, B, are attached to the standards as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The angle iron, *b*, is screwed fast to the arm B. It is somewhat narrower than the thickness of the standards, so as to be contained in a recess, *a*², in the standards. After being placed in this recess, it is securely fastened by means of screws at the sides. This makes a very strong joint without detracting from the symmetry or appearance of the general outline of the chair.

The seat is formed by two sides, C', connected by cross rounds, *c c'* and *f'*.

The back is composed of two side pieces, D', connected by a suitable frame. It is pivoted to the seat at *d* and hinged to the arms

at *d'* by means of brackets, D², which carry the points of pivot, *d'*, considerably in front of the seat pivots, at *d*. The hanger, E, is pivoted to the arm at *e*, and to the seat at *e'*. It is made in one piece, as shown in Fig. 4, and is provided with the pivot pin E', and offset, E². A bushing, *c*², is placed in the sides, C', of the seat. The pivot pin, E', is passed through this bushing, and driven into a socket, *f*², in the side and top cross round of the leg rest. The offset E², passes by the seat side, C', and abuts against the side, *f*, of the leg rest to which it is securely fastened by means of screws. The hanger and leg rest then move as one piece with the side of the seat pivoted between them.

It will be noted that the points of support for the seat are the pivot points, *d* and *e'*. By putting the hinge, *d'*, in front of the point of support, *d*, the arcs of the travel of the back and front ends of the seat are opposed to each other; that is, as the arc of travel of one end ascends the other descends and vice versa. This balances the moving parts of the chair, and gives to it the easy rocking movement common to this style of chair.

The means I provide for locking the chair in its different positions are as follows: A locking bar, G, having a hooked end, *g*, is hooked to the cross round, *c'*, of the seat, and is retained by the pin, *g'*. This bar runs through a guide, J, which is bolted to the cross round, *a*, of the supporting frame, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. It has the seat, *j*, and protruding perforated ears, *j' j'*, in which the cam, H, is journaled by means of a rod, *h*, which extends through a bearing, *h*², in the standard and terminates in a crank, *h'*. In order that the rod, *h*, for operating the cam, H, and said cam may be made integral and the rod still be passed through its bearings in the standard, A', and guide J, the cam is formed by simply notching the rod at one side (as shown in Fig. 6) sufficiently to allow the whole or a portion of the locking bar, G, to enter and run freely through it between the rod, *h*, and the seat, *j*. When the rod is turned it brings the cam (that is, the full diameter of the rod) against the locking bar and pinches it sufficiently to lock the bar. I pro-

vide the crank, h' , for operating the cam. It is so located on the outside of the standard as to be easily operated from the chair.

What I claim as new is—

- 5 In an adjustable chair, the combination of a supporting frame; an arm at each side thereof; a hanger, E, pivoted to each of said arms; a pivot pin, E' , on each of said hangers, that is passed through the seat side and at-
10 tached to the leg rest; an offset, E^2 , in each of

said hangers that is secured to the leg rest; said leg rest; the seat having sides C' ; and a swinging support for the rear of said seat.

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

JOSEPH R. MILLER.

Witnesses:

CLARK OLDS,
H. C. LORD.