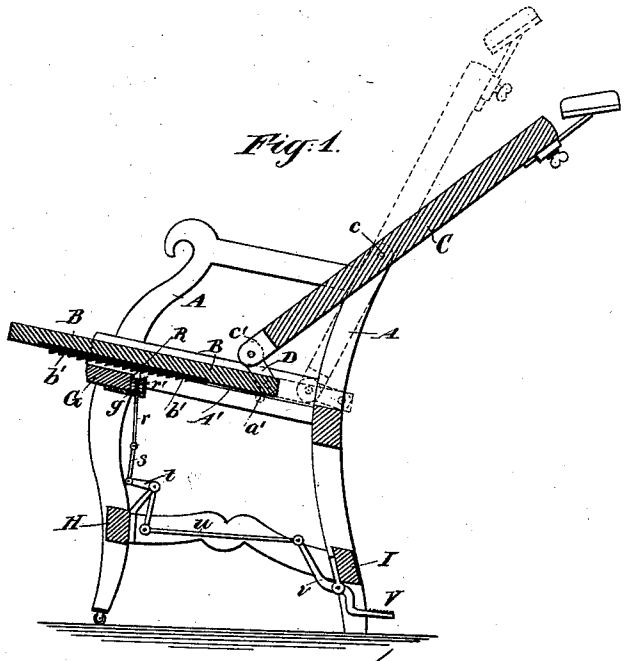
(No Model.)

F. M. SHEPARD.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

No. 349,063. Patented Sept. 14, 1886.

Fig. 1.



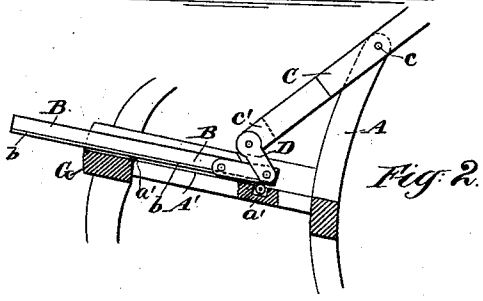


Fig. 2.

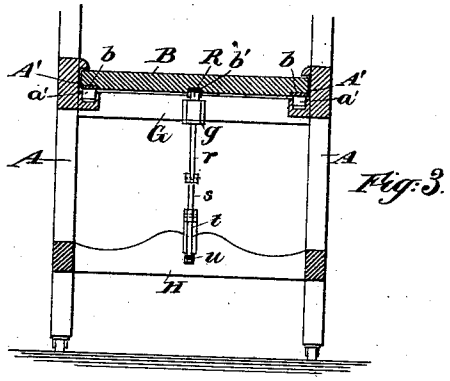


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
Charles R. Searle,
Monierre Ellison.

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC M. SHEPARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BARBER'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,063, dated September 14, 1886.

Application filed December 21, 1885. Serial No. 186,387. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC M. SHEPARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbers' Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention.

The seat slides in suitable ways in the framing, and has attached to its rear edge, by means of a link-joint, the back, which is hung, at a point a little above the height of the arms, on pins mounted in the side frames. On the under side of the seat is a ratchet, the teeth of which are engaged by a dog so set as to resist a forward movement of the seat. The dog is released or withdrawn by a downward pressure of the foot on a lever conveniently placed at the rear of the chair. The dog offers but little resistance to the backward movement of the seat and consequent elevation of the back. This movement is effected by forcing the upper part of the back forward. The dog may or may not be withdrawn by the foot acting on the lever during this movement. I provide rollers under the seat to reduce the friction in its movement forward and backward.

By hinging the sliding seat to the back of the chair I can support the back of the sitter in all the required positions.

The chair is simple in construction and effective in its operation.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section. Fig. 2 is a corresponding view of a portion, the plane of section being taken just inside of the side frame; and Fig. 3 is a section of a portion at right angles to the preceding figures.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A A are the side frames of the chair.

B is the seat, sliding in the ways A′ A′. On the edges of the under side of the seat are strips of metal, *b b*, which ride over the anti-friction rollers *a′ a′* and take the wear. In the center of the under side of the seat is a ratchet, *b′*, into which a spring-dog, R, engages in such manner as to resist any forward movement of the seat. The dog is held in engagement by a spring, *r′*, encircling the rod *r* and acting with a pushing force between an abutment, *g*, on the upper front cross-bar, G, and a collar under the dog R. The rod *r* is connected by a link, *s*, to a bell-crank lever, *t*, mounted on the lower front cross-bar, H. A long link, *u*, reaches backward to one end of a bent lever, *v*, turning on a center fixed to the lower back cross-bar, I. The outer end of the lever *v* is roughened to form a treadle, V.

The back C of the chair is hung on centers *c c*, between the side frames, and provided at each side, near the bottom edge, with extensions *c′ c′*, of metal, to which are pivoted the links D D, forming the connection between the back C and seat B.

When it is desired to increase the angle between the seat and back, so as to throw the sitter into a more inclined position, the attendant presses down the treadle V, which, through its connected mechanism, withdraws the dog R. Now the attendant pulls the upper part of the back of the chair rearward, and through the action of the links D D throws the seat forward. As soon as the back has reached the desired inclination, the treadle V is released, and the dog engages one of the teeth farther back on the ratchet, and prevents any further movement in this direction.

To elevate the back and place the sitter in a more upright position it is only necessary to push forward on the upper part of the back until the desired position is attained. The dog offers no resistance during this movement, excepting that due to the action of the spring *r′*, and clicks idly as the teeth of the ratchet pass it. This clicking may be avoided by depressing the treadle, thus drawing the dog out of contact, releasing it again when the back is sufficiently elevated.

It will be understood that the chair may be upholstered and ornamented in any suitable or ordinary manner. To avoid confusion in the drawings I have omitted to show such upholstering.

I claim as my invention—

In a barber's chair, the tilting back C, pivoted to the side frames, A A, at the point *c*, the inclined seat B, sliding in ways A′ A′ in said side frames, the links D, connecting the

back and seat, and locking mechanism consisting of the rack b', located centrally and longitudinally in said seat, dog R, rod r, spring r', and abutment g, for retaining the whole in the required position, all combined and arranged substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERIC M. SHEPARD.

Witnesses:

EDW. WM. FRANCIS,

CHARLES R. SEARLE.