

C. F. TENNEY & T. J. HOBBS.

Combined Carriage and Chair for Children.

No. 164,782.

Patented June 22, 1875.

Fig. 4.

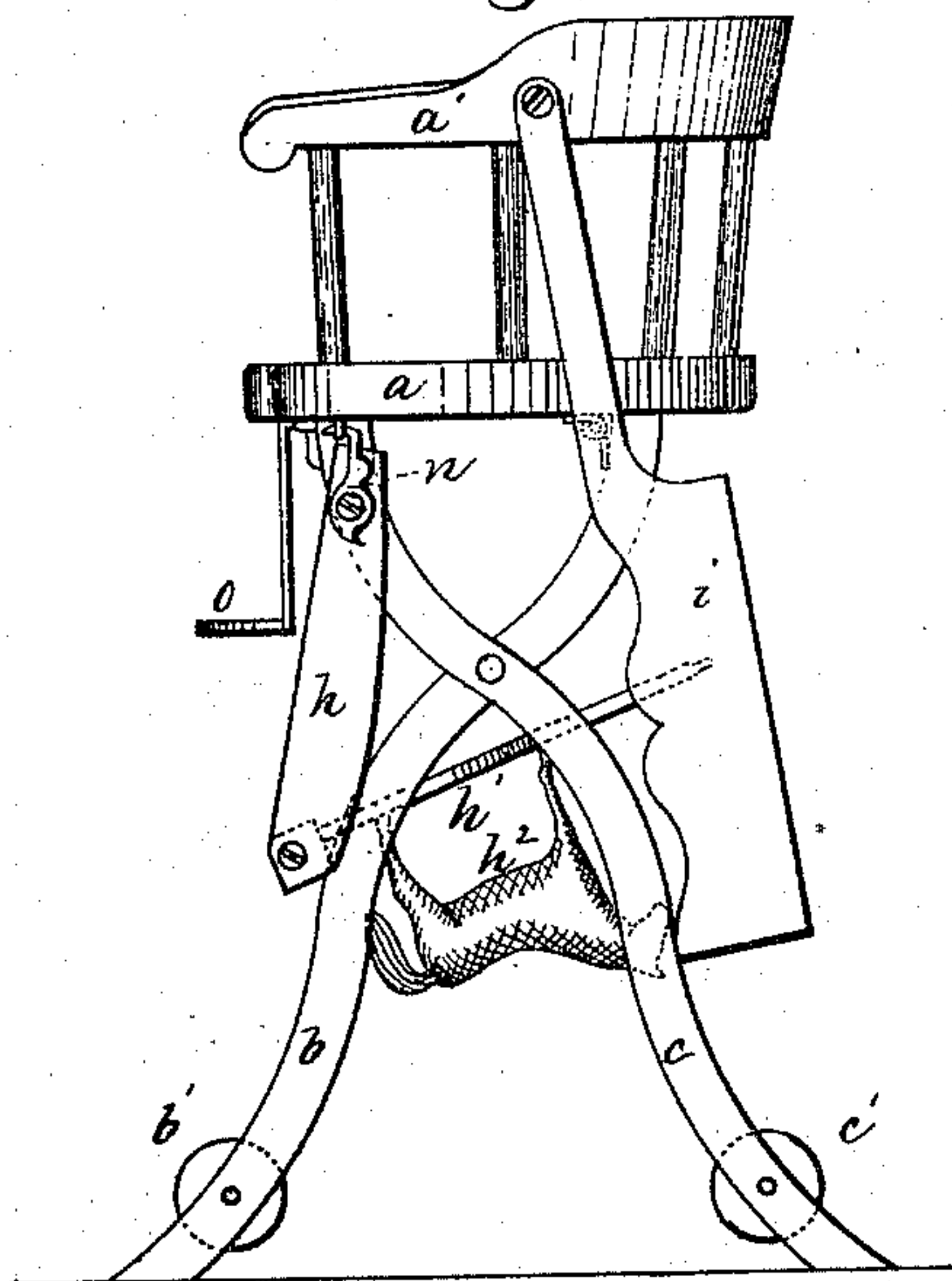


Fig. 2.

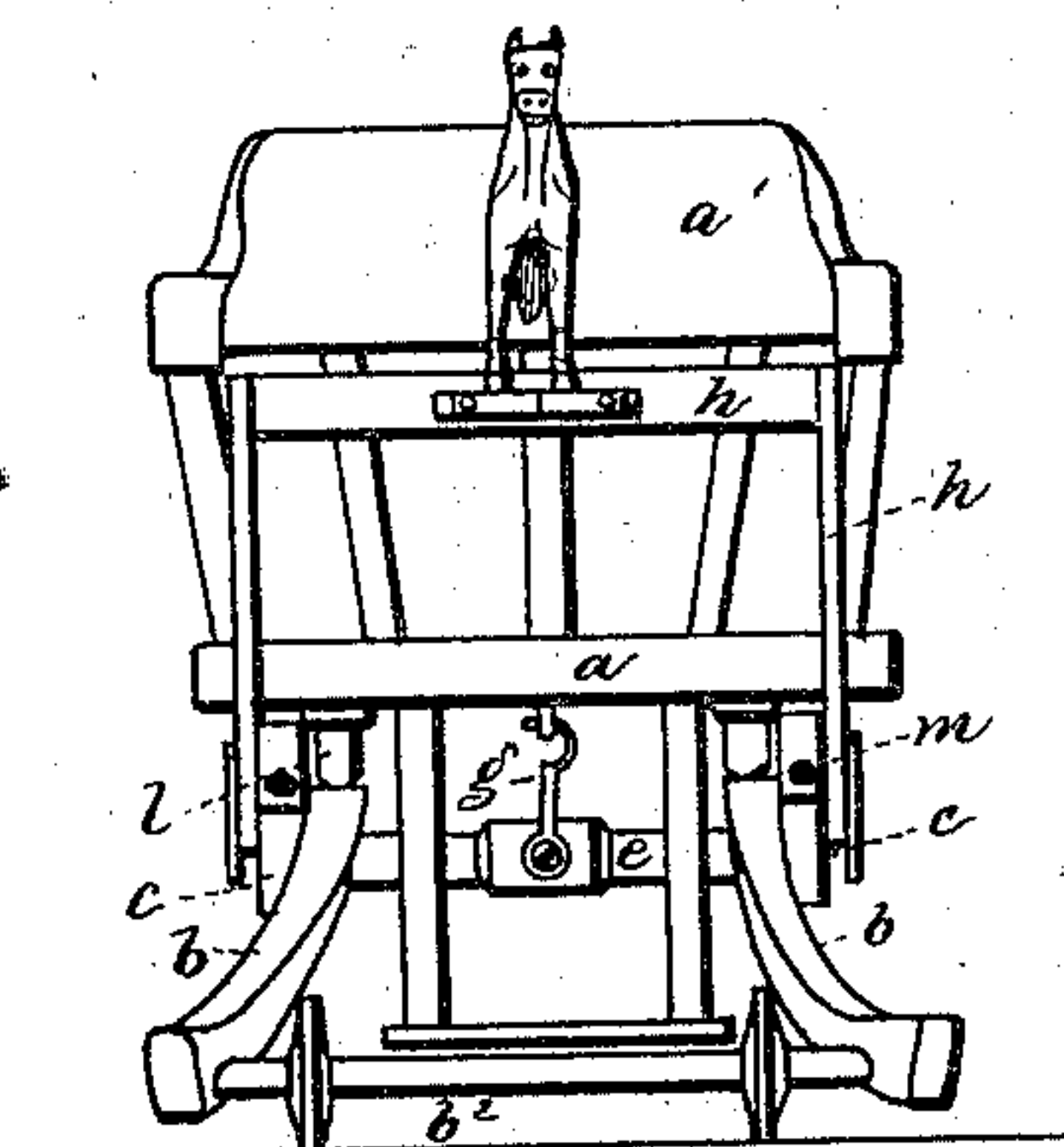


Fig. 3.

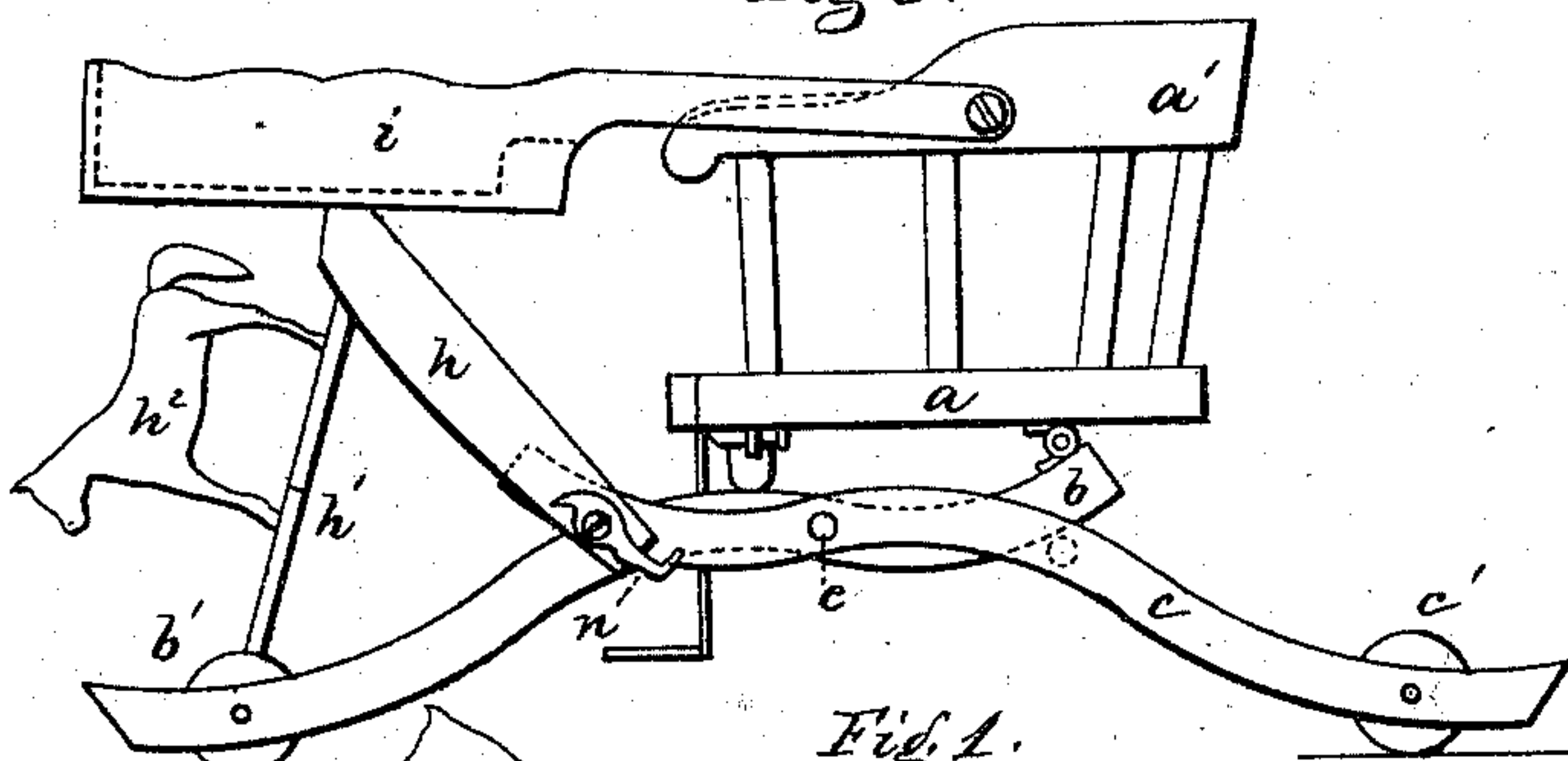
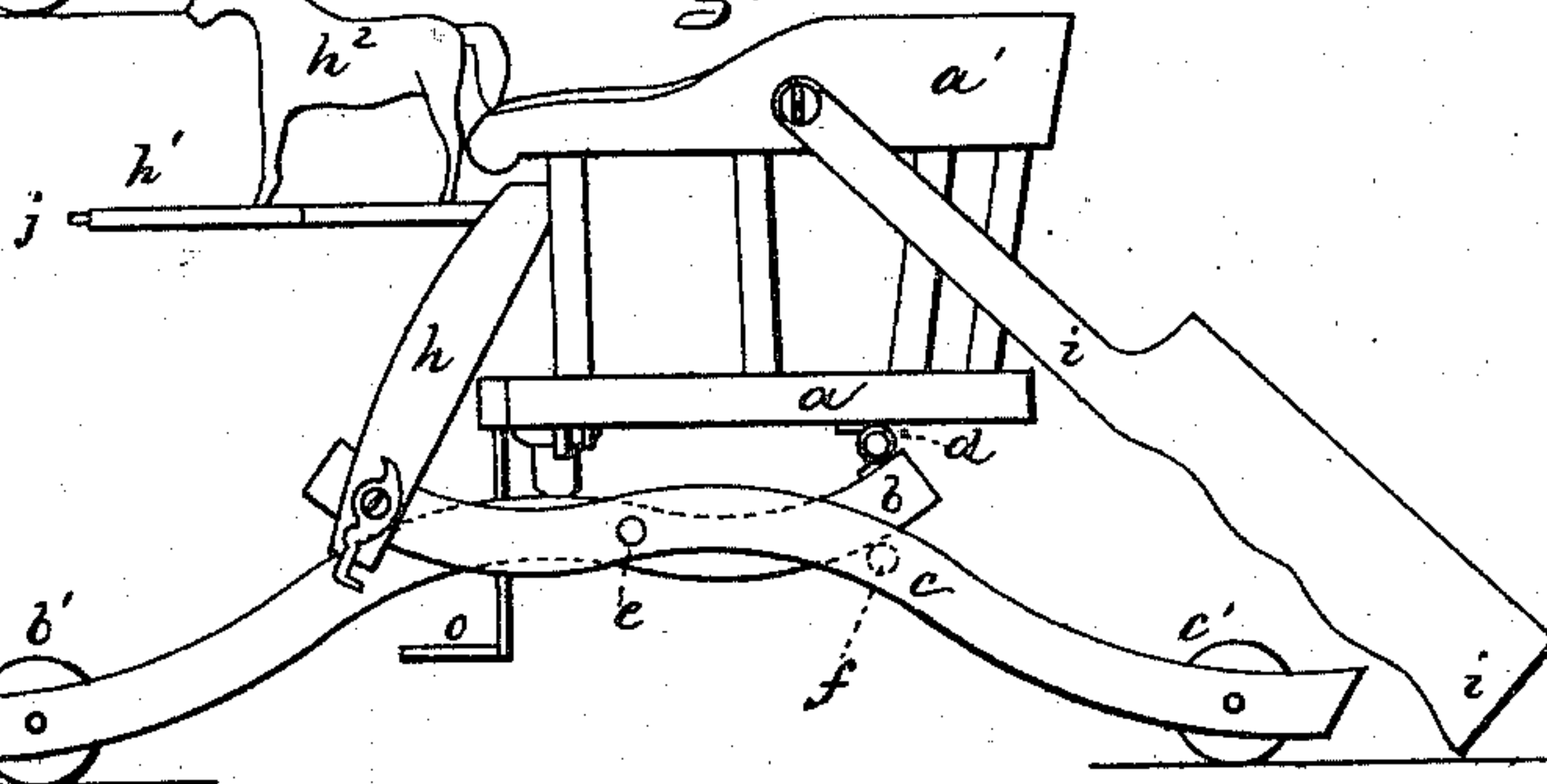


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. TENNEY AND THOMAS J. HOBBS, OF BALDWINVILLE, MASS.,
ASSIGNORS TO THOMPSON, PERLEY & WAITE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED CARRIAGES AND CHAIRS FOR CHILDREN.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 164,782, dated June 22, 1875; application filed
March 17, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES F. TENNEY and THOMAS J. HOBBS, both of Baldwinsville, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Child's Carriage and Chair, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to a combined carriage, chair, and table, or play-board, for children; and consists in the combination, with the seat, of pivoted legs provided with wheels or rollers whereby the parts may be changed readily from a carriage to a high chair, or vice versa; also, in the combination, with the carriage, of a table or play-board; and also, in the combination, with the carriage, of a pivoted guard to retain the child in the seat, and provided or not with a miniature horse.

Figure 1 is a side view of the carriage; Fig. 2, an end view; Fig. 3, a side view with the table thrown in front; and Fig. 4 is a side view of the carriage converted into a high chair.

The carriage is composed of a seat, *a*, and suitable railing *a'*, and legs *b c*, and wheels or rollers *b' c'*. The legs *b* are hinged at *d* to the chair-seat *a*. The legs *c* are connected with the legs *b*, so as to turn, with reference to them, by a cross-bar or round, *e*. The legs *c* are further connected together by a cross-bar or round, *f*, and between the lower ends of each pair of legs is a cross-bar or axle provided with two wheels or rollers.

When in the position shown in Fig. 1 the seat is lowered, the cross-bar *f* between legs *c* strikes the upper ends of legs *b*, and a hook, *g*, on cross-bar *e* is engaged with an eye on the seat. (See Fig. 2.) In this condition the carriage may be rolled about at pleasure.

Pivoted to legs *c* is a guard, *h*, which may be thrown into the position shown in Fig. 1, to retain the child in position in the seat. This guard is so pivoted that downward pressure on its cross-bar will cause it to move toward the seat, and, projecting forward from the cross-bar of the guard, is a leaf, *h¹*, on which is placed a miniature horse, *h²*, and in this condition the child will seemingly have a horse to drive, and this miniature horse may have connected with it reins, and strain

on the reins will draw the guard back. In this condition, or as shown in Fig. 1, the table or play-shelf *i*, pivoted to the rail *a'* of the seat or other suitable part, will preferably be thrown back, and, if the carriage is to be moved, the person moving it may use the table or shelf as a handle, or, if the carriage is left stationary in the house, the shelf may be kept in a horizontal position, or nearly so, by means of a brace extending from the shelf to the legs *c*, and then the table may be used as a work-table, and the child be kept constantly in view.

If desired, the guard *h* may be thrown forward, as shown in Fig. 3, and the table *i* turned forward, and be allowed to rest on the guard. In this position the projections *j* on the leaf *h¹* enter holes in the axle *b²*, forming a brace, and the table may then be used to receive toys, or as a table for food or other purposes.

If it is desired to convert the carriage into a high chair, the legs *b c* are brought together, as shown in Fig. 4, the wheels are elevated from the floor, the pins *l* enter holes *m* in the ends of the legs *c*, and hooks *n* engage eyes on the seat. The table *i* can then be turned back and the child be placed up to an ordinary table; or, if preferred, the table *i* may rest on an ordinary table, or be properly supported in front of the child for dining or other purposes.

From this description it will be apparent that the combined carriage, chair, and table may be used solely as a carriage, and be very cheaply constructed, and may also be used as a table from which the child may be fed, or the table may be used by the child's attendant for other work, as sewing, &c., and the carriage may also be used as a high chair. The seat is provided with a foot-rest, *o*.

Having described our invention, we claim—

1. A child's carriage, composed of a seat, *a a'*, legs *b* connected with the seat, legs *c* pivoted to legs *b*, and wheels, all combined to operate substantially as described, and to be converted into a high chair, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the seat and its hinged legs *b*, of the legs *c* pivoted to legs *b* and the pivoted guard, connected with legs *c*,

as described, whereby downward pressure on the guard throws it back against the seat, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the carriage, of the table or play-shelf *i*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our

names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES F. TENNEY.
THOMAS J. HOBBS.

Witnesses:

O. D. SAWIN,
WM. HOLDEN.