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E. S. FRENCH & L. HUNTING.

CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

No. 188,120. Patented March 6, 1877.

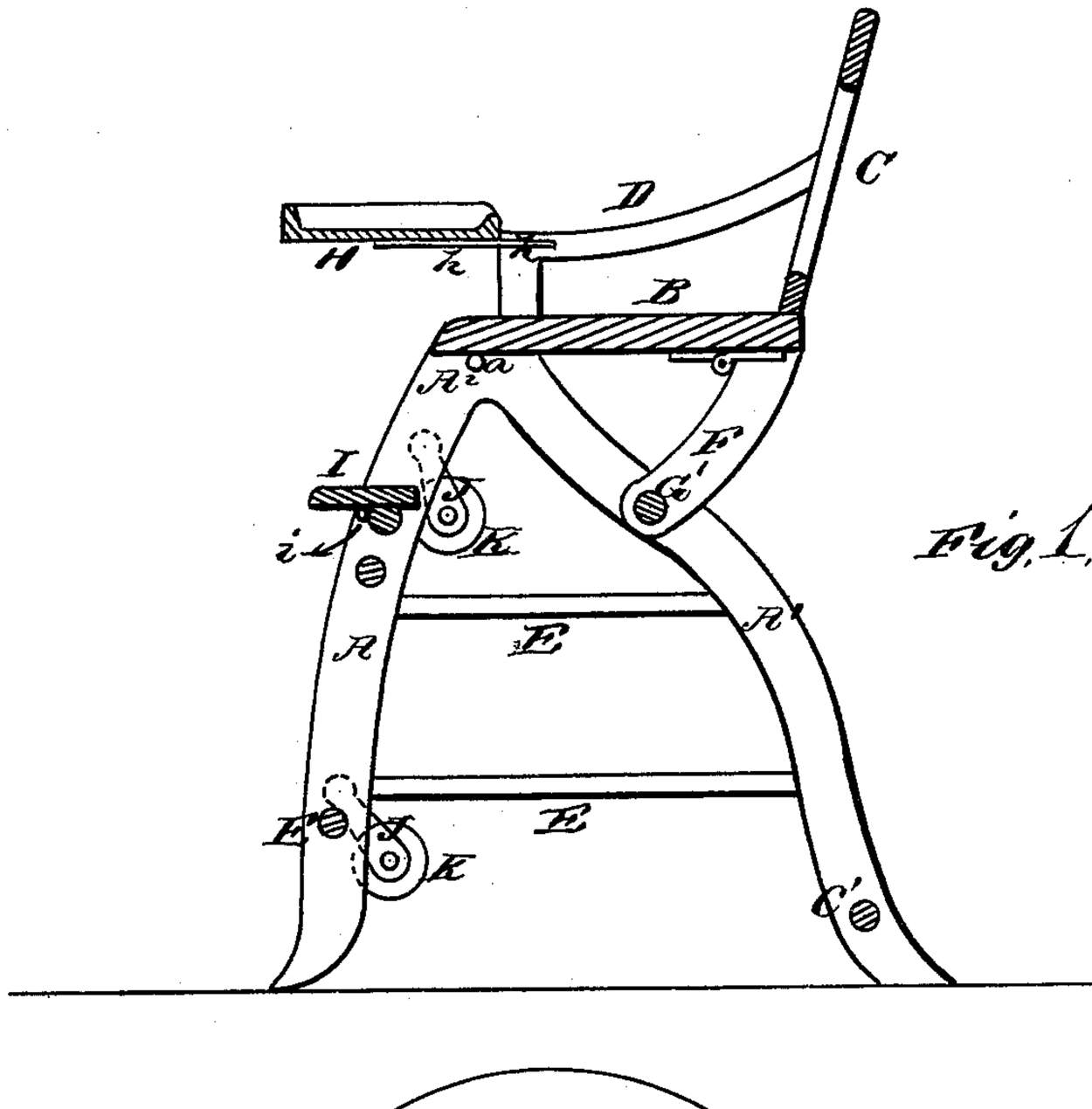

Fig. 1.

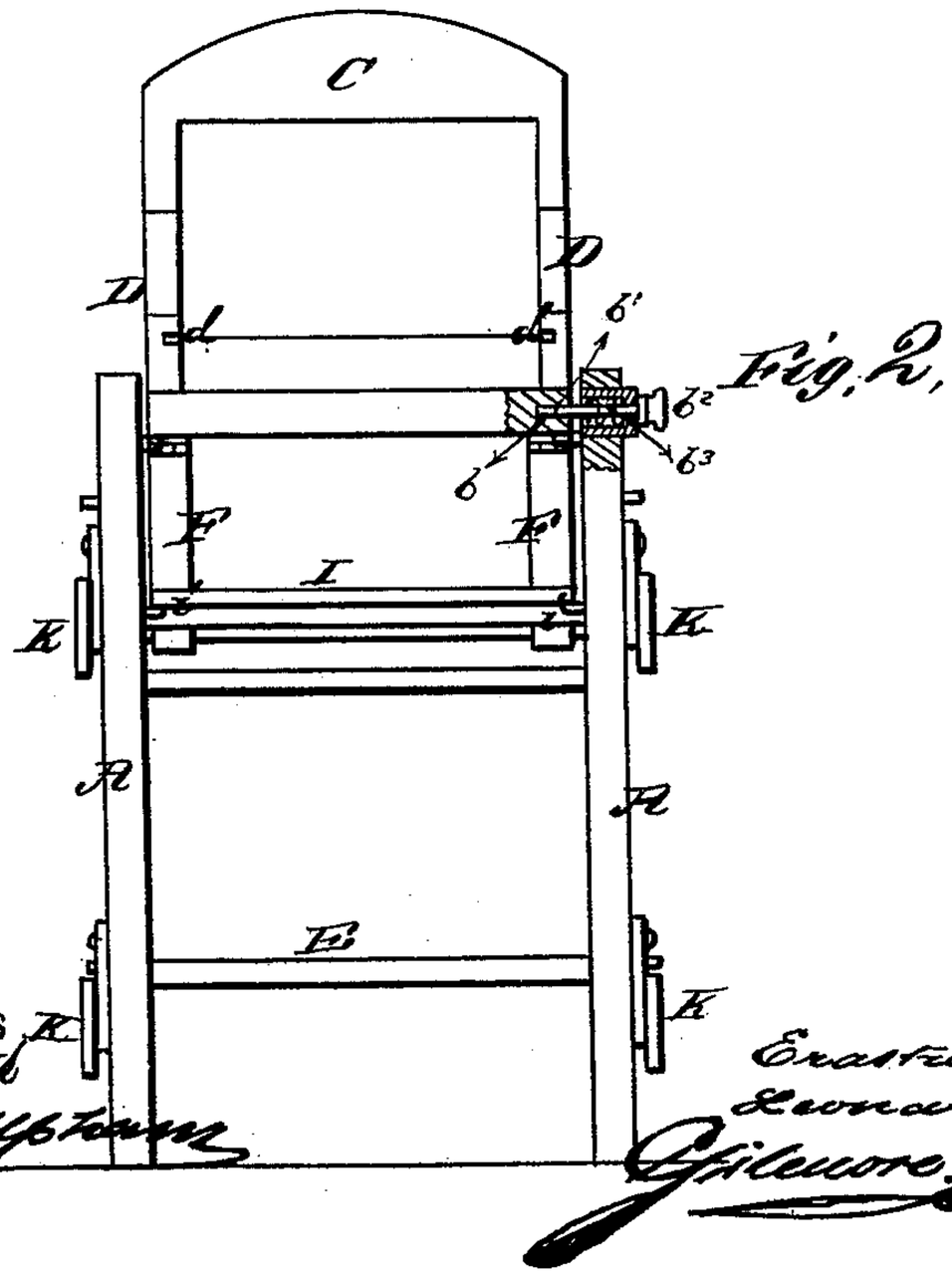

Fig. 2.

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CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

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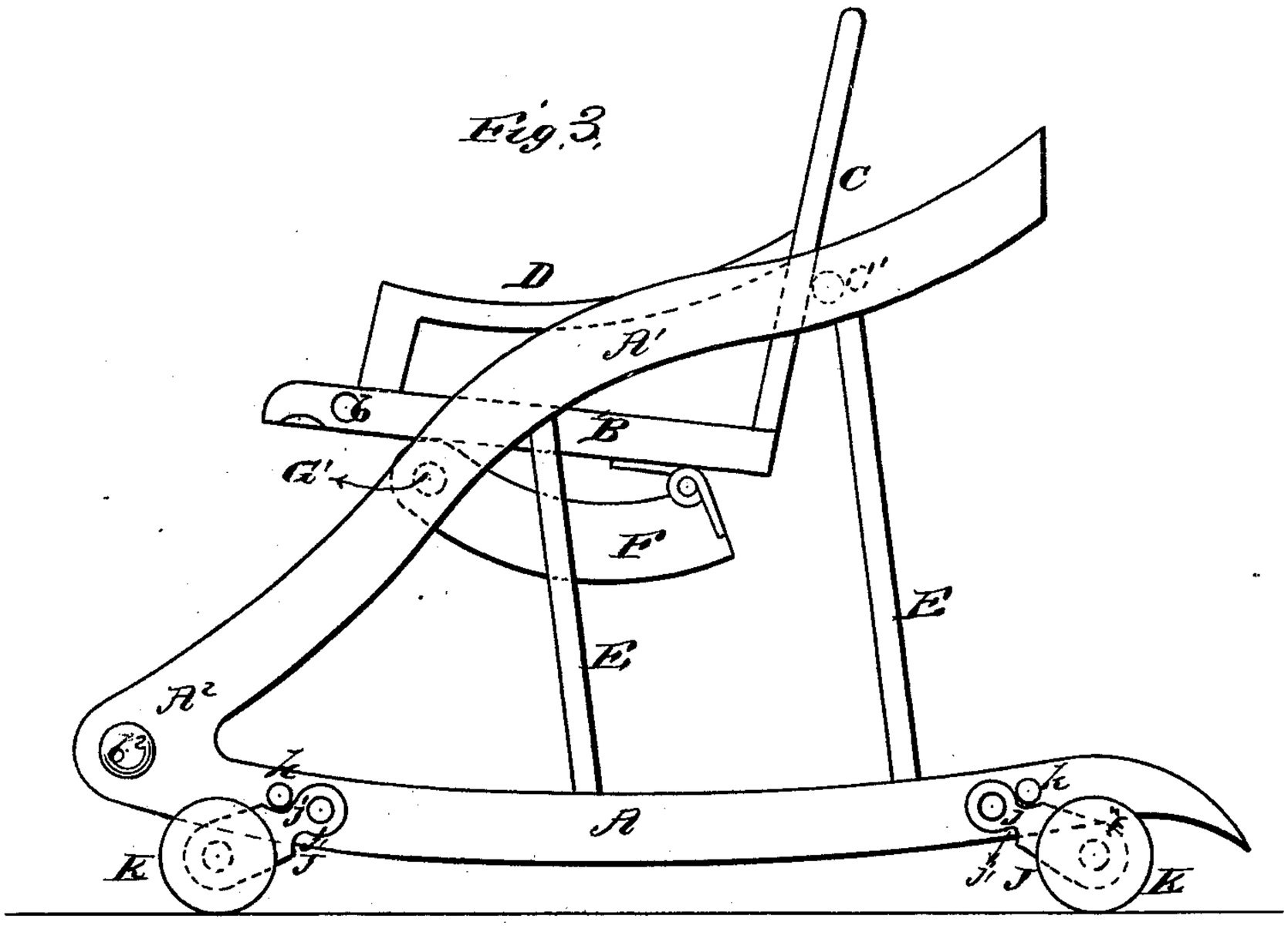
Fig. 3.



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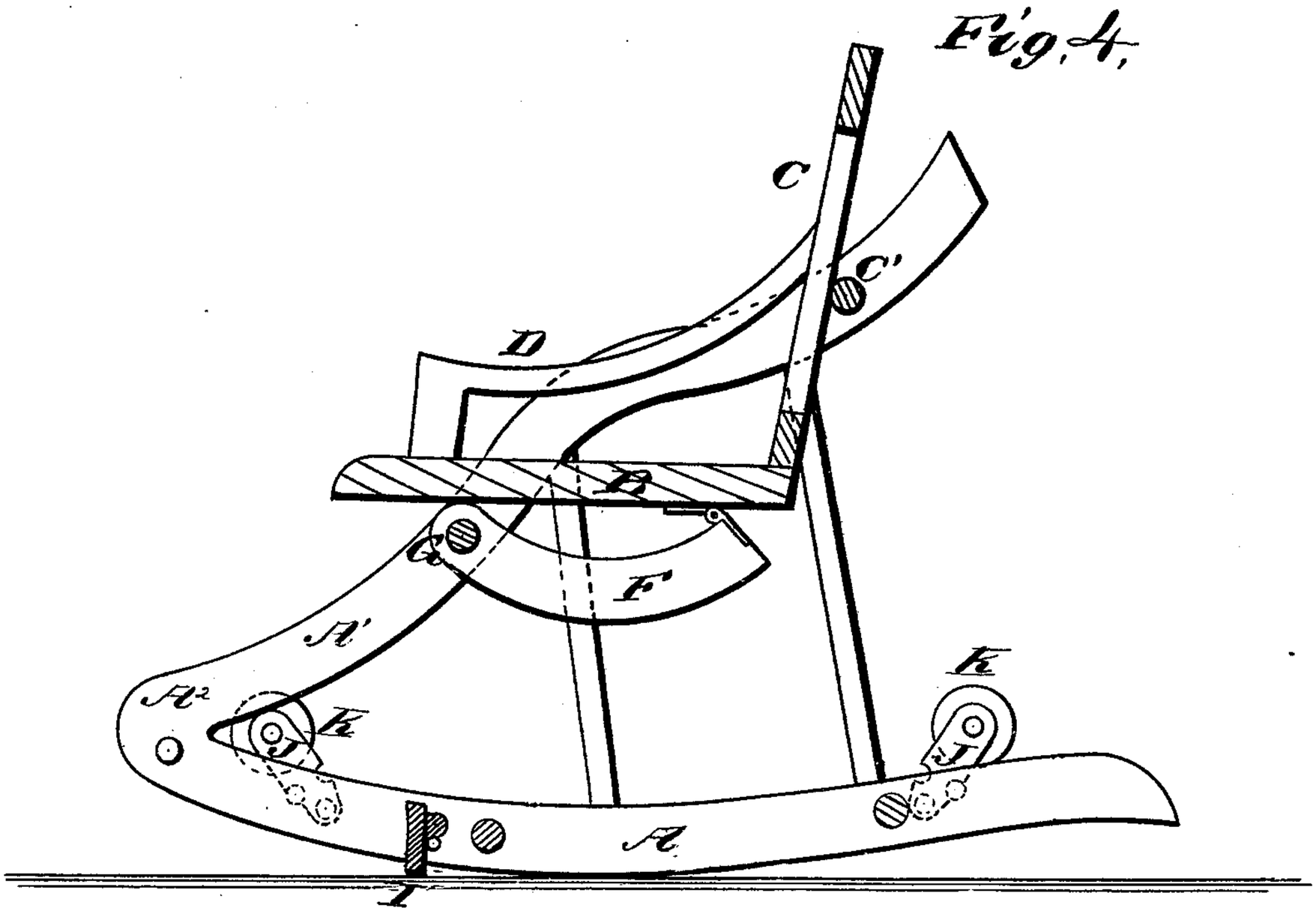
CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

No. 188,120. Patented March 6, 1377.

Fig. 4.



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IMPROVEMENT IN CONVERTIBLE CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **188,120**, dated March 6, 1877; application filed February 24, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ERASTUS S. FRENCH and LEONARD HUNTING, of Baldwinsville, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Convertible Chairs; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a central vertical section of our chair, and Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a side view of our invention converted into a rocking-chair. Fig. 4 of the drawings represents a longitudinal vertical section of our chair.

This invention consists in a chair constructed as hereinafter described, so as to be readily convertible into a high chair suitable for childen, a rocking-chair, a low chair which will not rock, or a carriage-chair running on rollers.

Figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings show it arranged as a high chair, having two pairs of curved upwardly-converging legs, A A^1, a body or seat, B, a back, C, side arms D D, and rungs E E. At the upper point A^2 of each leg A A^1 is an inwardly-extending stud, *a*. These studs *a a* support the front end of seat B, and the rear thereof is supported by curved brace-bars F F, which are pivoted on a cross-bar, G′, and hinged by their upper ends to the bottom of said seat at the rear thereof. One side of said seat is recessed at *b* to receive the end of a bolt or locking-rod, b^1, which works through one of said points A^2. Said rod is provided with a knob, b^2, on its outer end, and is pressed, by a spring, b^3, into said recess, as stated. The arms D D are slotted or recessed on the inside, at *d d*, to receive fastening-plates *h h*, which are rigidly secured to a feeding table or board, H. I is a foot-board attached to shaft I′, which is journaled between front legs A A. On the inside of said legs are studs or stop-pins *i i*, which prevent said foot-board from being turned forward beyond a horizontal position.

To convert said chair into a rocking-chair, remove board H by withdrawing plates *h h* from recesses *d d;* then withdraw bolt or locking-rod b^1 by pulling on knob b^2, and turn backward the seat B and back C. Hinged brace-bars F F then fold under said seat, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the back C rests against a cross-bar, C′, while cross-bar G′ supports the forward part of seat B. Legs A A now become the runners of the rocking-chair, and foot-board I is turned up, so as not to interfere with the rocking.

Board or feeding-table H may be allowed to remain, if preferred.

Said rocking-chair may be converted into a low chair that will not rock by simply turning down foot-board I, so as to strike against the ground and prevent rocking. It may also be converted into a carriage-chair by turning downward and forward the four small arms or standards J, which carry rollers K on their lower ends, as shown in Fig. 3. Said standards or arms are recessed on each side at *j j′*, and engage with stop-pins *k k* on the outside of rockers A A. These stop-pins prevent said arms and rollers from rising out of the position shown in Fig. 3. Said arms and rollers may also be turned over into a position above said stop-pins, as shown in Fig. 4, when said stop-pins will keep them out of the way. In the former case each stop-pin *k* engages with a recess, *j;* in the latter with opposite recess *j′*.

The above-described devices may be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit of my invention.

These chairs may be made of any size desired, so as to suit either adults or children.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the leg-frames A A^1, the hinged braces F, and the chair-body, substantially as described, whereby the chair can be converted into a high chair or rocking-chair, as set forth.

2. The combination of recessed seat B with

legs A A^1, spring-bolt b^1, studs *a a*, hinged braces F F, back C, and bars C′ G′, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of rockers A A with reversible foot-board I and studs *i i*, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of rockers A A with studs *k*, rollers K, and arms or standards J, recessed at *j j*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

ERASTUS S. FRENCH.
LEONARD HUNTING.

Witnesses:
GILES H. WHITNEY,
H. E. BALL.