

J. W. KENNA.  
Child's Chair and Carriage.

No. 224,923.

Patented Feb. 24, 1880.

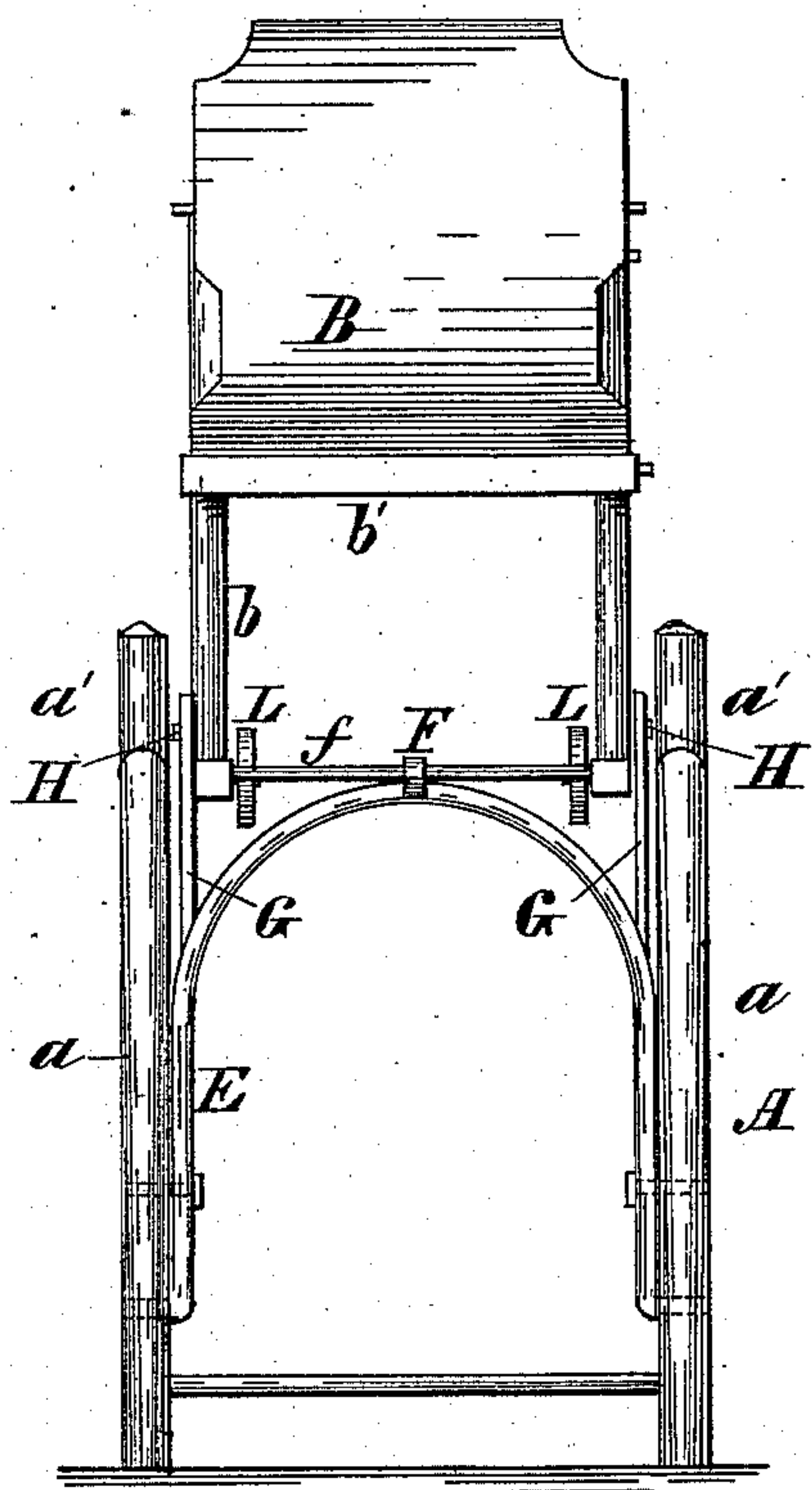


Fig 1

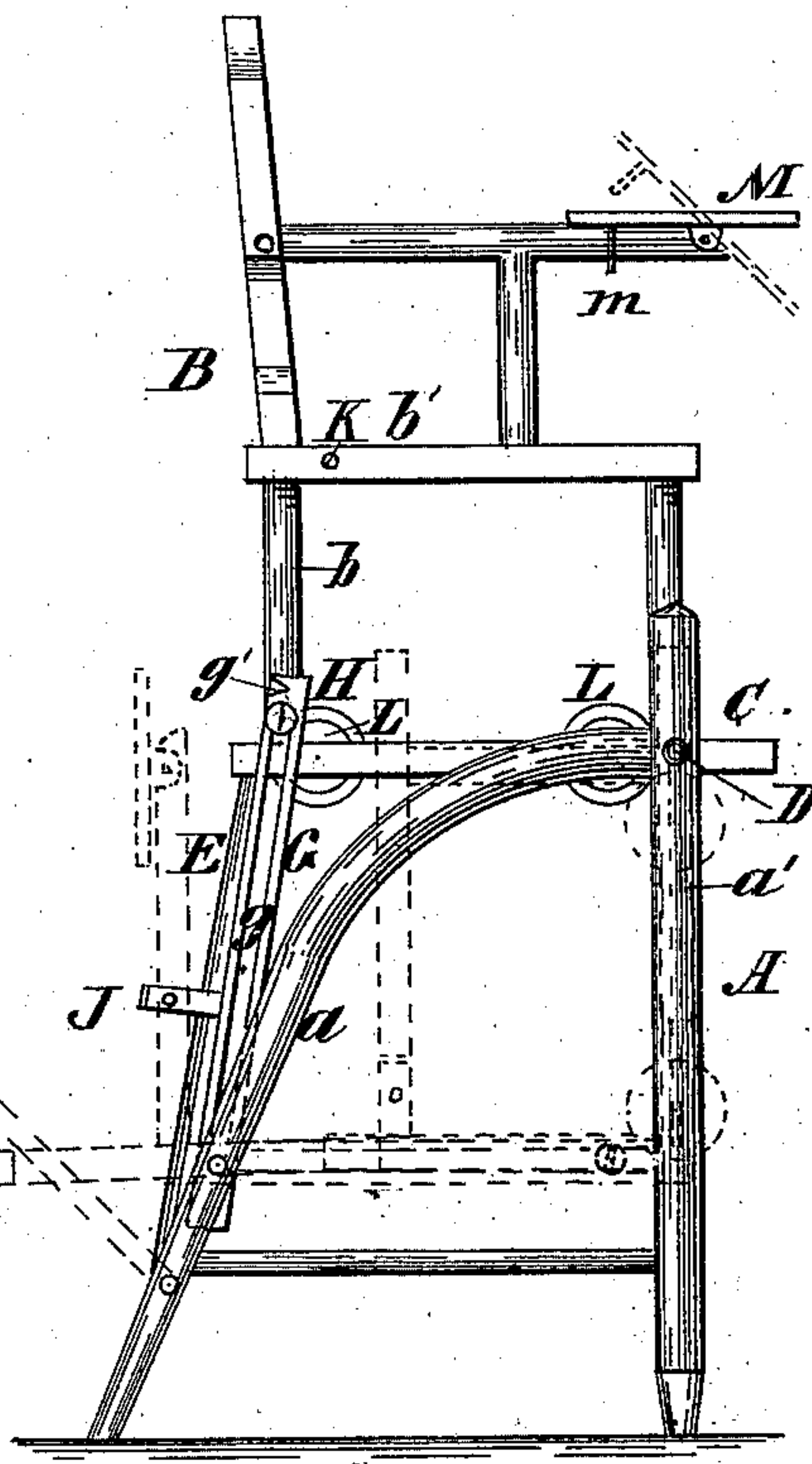


Fig 2

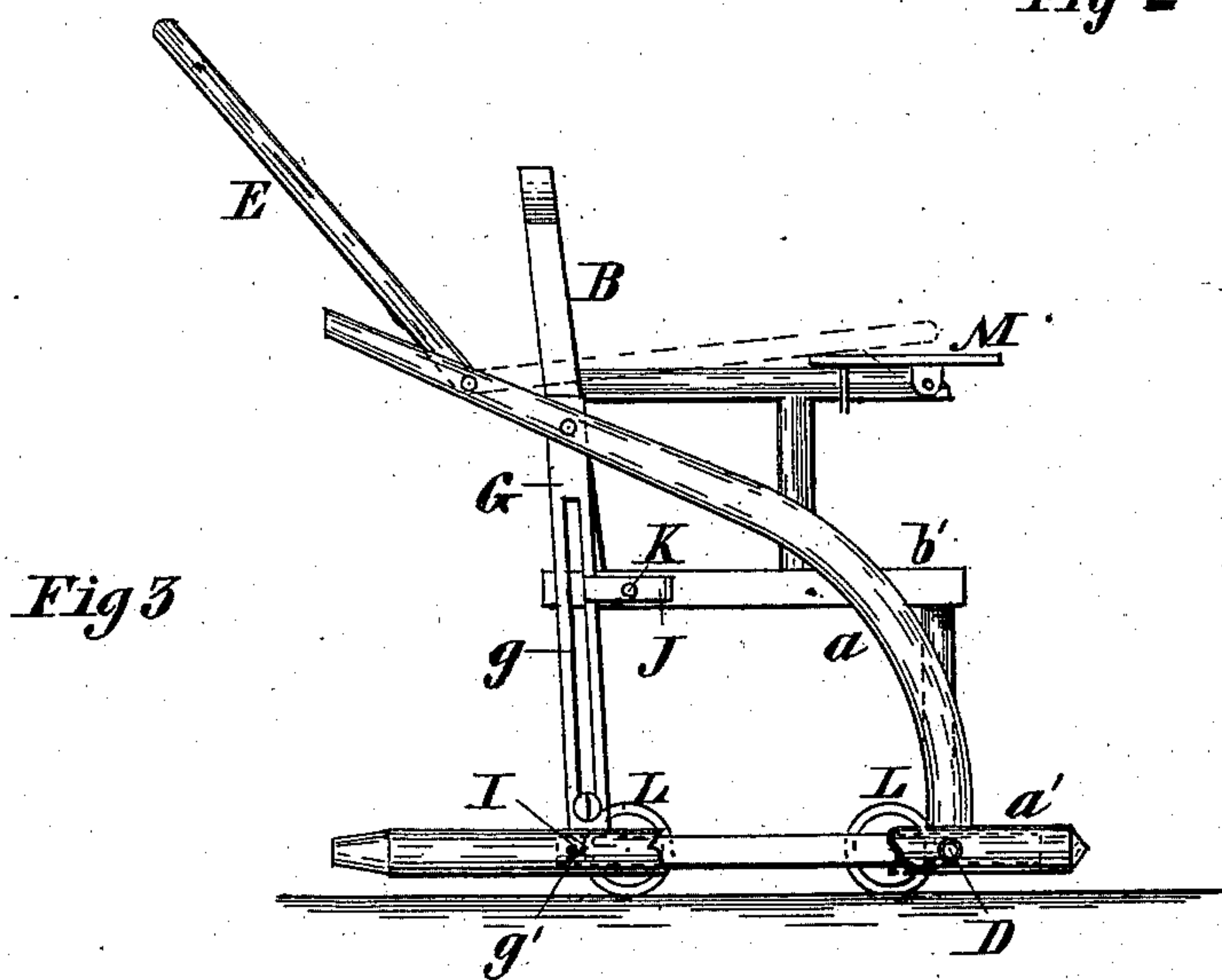


Fig 3

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. KENNA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO REUBEN A. HITCHCOCK, OF SAME PLACE.

## CHILD'S CHAIR AND CARRIAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,923, dated February 24, 1880.

Application filed July 28, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. KENNA, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Child's Chair and Carriage, which is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a rear elevation of my improved chair and carriage with the chair elevated; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same, the chair being shown in dotted lines tilted down for conversion into a carriage; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the same when adjusted for use as a carriage.

My invention relates to an article of furniture which, by simple adjustment of the several parts, may be converted from a nursery-chair to a child's carriage, and vice versa, so that it may be used for either a child's high-chair or a carriage, as may be desired.

The invention consists in the manner of connecting the chair to its supporting-frame and supporting it therein, and also in special devices and combinations of devices, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out definitely in the claims.

In the drawings, A represents the supporting-frame, which in Figs. 1 and 2 is shown in an upright position, adapted to support the chair when it is to be used as a child's high-chair. The rear standards, *a*, of this frame are bent forward as they are extended upward until they reach the front standards, *a'*, to which they are joined at their upper ends, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The chair-frame B is of any ordinary construction, being shown in the drawings as substantially rectangular in form, the base-frame *b*, on which the seat *b'* is supported, being nearly square. A foot-rest, C, is attached to the front of the base-frame, the side bars of which may be extended slightly for this purpose. This chair-frame is attached to the upper front portion of the frame A by a hinge-joint located at the front part of the base-frame *b* of the chair. In this instance the two parts are connected by a pivot-rod, D, which passes through the standards *a'* near their upper ends, and the side bars of the base-frame *b* near their

front ends, so that the chair is pivoted to its supporting-frame at its lower front corner.

A bail, E, is hinged to the lower rear corner of the frame A and swings forward under a spring-catch, F, on a rod, *f*, at the lower rear corner of the chair-frame, to support the chair at the rear when in an elevated position, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Bars G are pivoted at their lower ends to the rear standards, *a*, and are provided with longitudinal slots *g*, through which pins H at the rear lower corners of the chair-frame are inserted.

It is evident that these slotted bars will hold the chair from turning up from its proper position, and, in connection with the supporting-bail, will hold the chair securely in the elevated position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, when it is adapted for ordinary use as a child's high-chair.

In order to convert the chair into a carriage, the supporting-bail is swung backward, when it is evident that the chair-frame will turn back on its pivot into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the pins H moving along in the slots of the bars G, which swing downward and inward as the chair turns back until the pins reach the lower ends of the slots. In the upper ends of these bars notches *g* are cut, which, when the chair is turned down, engage with pins I on the inside of the front standards, *a'*, thereby stopping the movement of the chair. At the same time a spring, J, attached to one of these bars near the middle thereof, engages with a pin, K, at one end of the chair-seat, thereby fastening the chair in this position. The frame is then tilted forward on the front supports, *a'*, into the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, when it rests upon wheels L on the bottom of the chair-frame, which is now in an upright position again. By this adjustment it will be seen that the chair is converted into a wheel-carriage, on which the child may be moved from place to place, or thrown forward in front, as shown in dotted lines in the same figure, where it will be out of the way, and in which position it should always be placed for packing.

A shelf or table, M, is pivoted to the front ends of the chair-arms, as shown in Figs. 2



and 3 of the drawings, and may therefore be tilted forward and downward whenever desired, but is held in a horizontal position by suitable springs *m*, attached to the inner corners of the table and arranged to embrace the chair-arms. The carriage is, of course, readily convertible into a chair again by reversing the movements above described.

In making these changes it is not necessary to remove the child from the chair, for instead of tilting the chair back, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, it may be held in an upright position and the frame A tilted forward on its front standards until it assumes the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and in changing from the latter position to a chair the supporting-frame may be tilted upward and backward into the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, while at the same time the chair is held in an upright position by the attendant.

The spring-catch J engages with the pin K automatically, so that as soon as the chair is brought into the position required to convert it into a carriage it is stopped at once and fastened in position.

The adjustments necessary to convert the chair into a carriage, and vice versa, are very simple and easily effected.

The construction of the complete article of furniture is very cheap and simple, so that I

obtain a combined chair and carriage cheap, simple, and durable.

Some of the devices herein described and shown may be changed or others substituted therefor; hence I do not limit myself in all particulars to the mechanical devices above described.

It is evident also that the pivotal connection between the chair and its supporting-frame might be made at the rear of the chair instead of in front, the lower frame being changed to suit the circumstances; but the adjustment would not be so convenient, and the construction of the lower frame, A, adapting it to either chair or carriage, would not be so simple.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The frame A, in combination with the chair-frame B, pivoted thereto, as described, the swinging slotted bars G, and pins H on the chair, substantially as described.

2. The frame A, in combination with the bail E, chair-frame B, pivoted at its lower front corners to the frame A, and the yielding rest or support F, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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