

G. C. PAINE.
Child's High Chair.

No. 226,345.

Patented April 6, 1880.

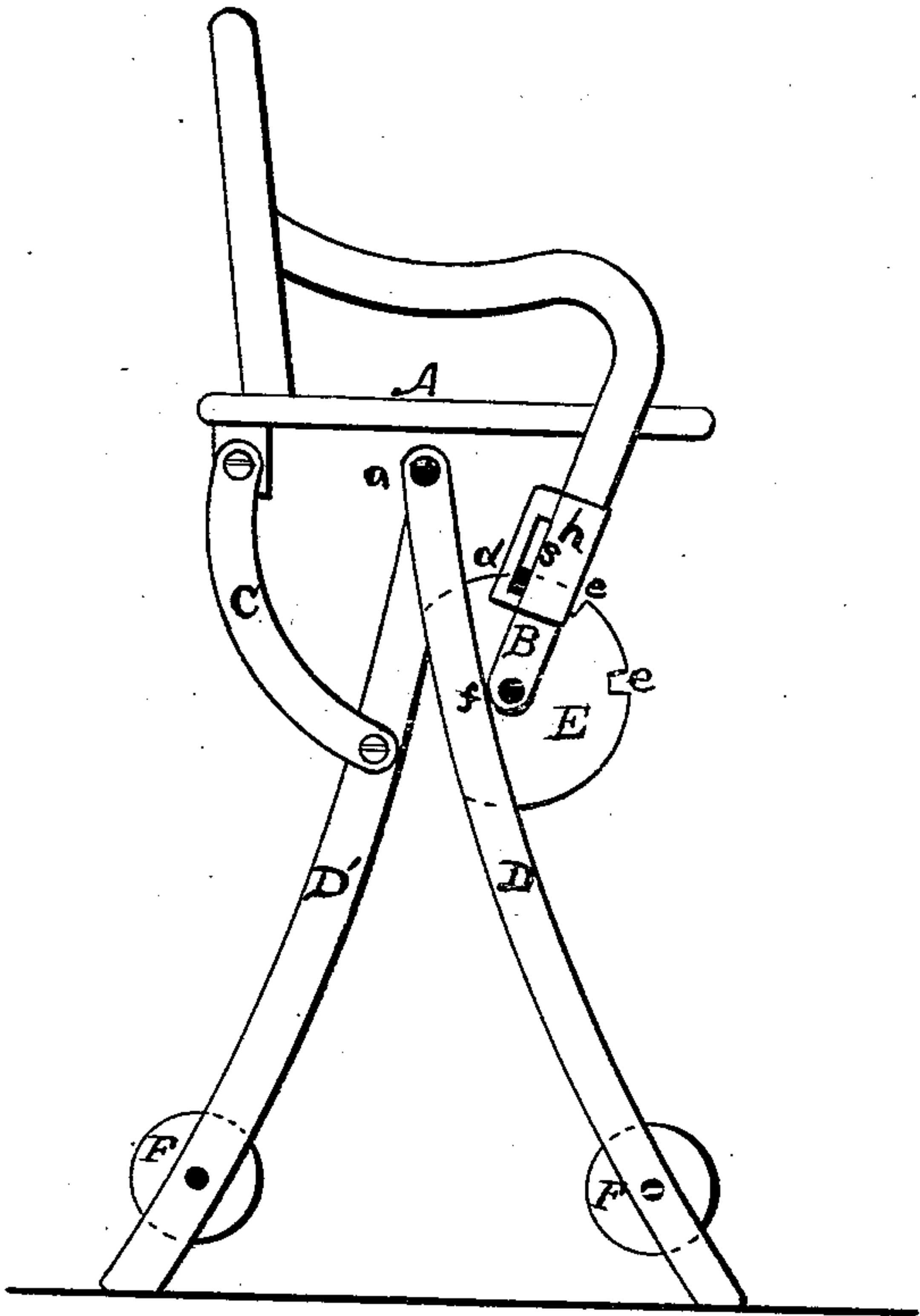


Fig. 1

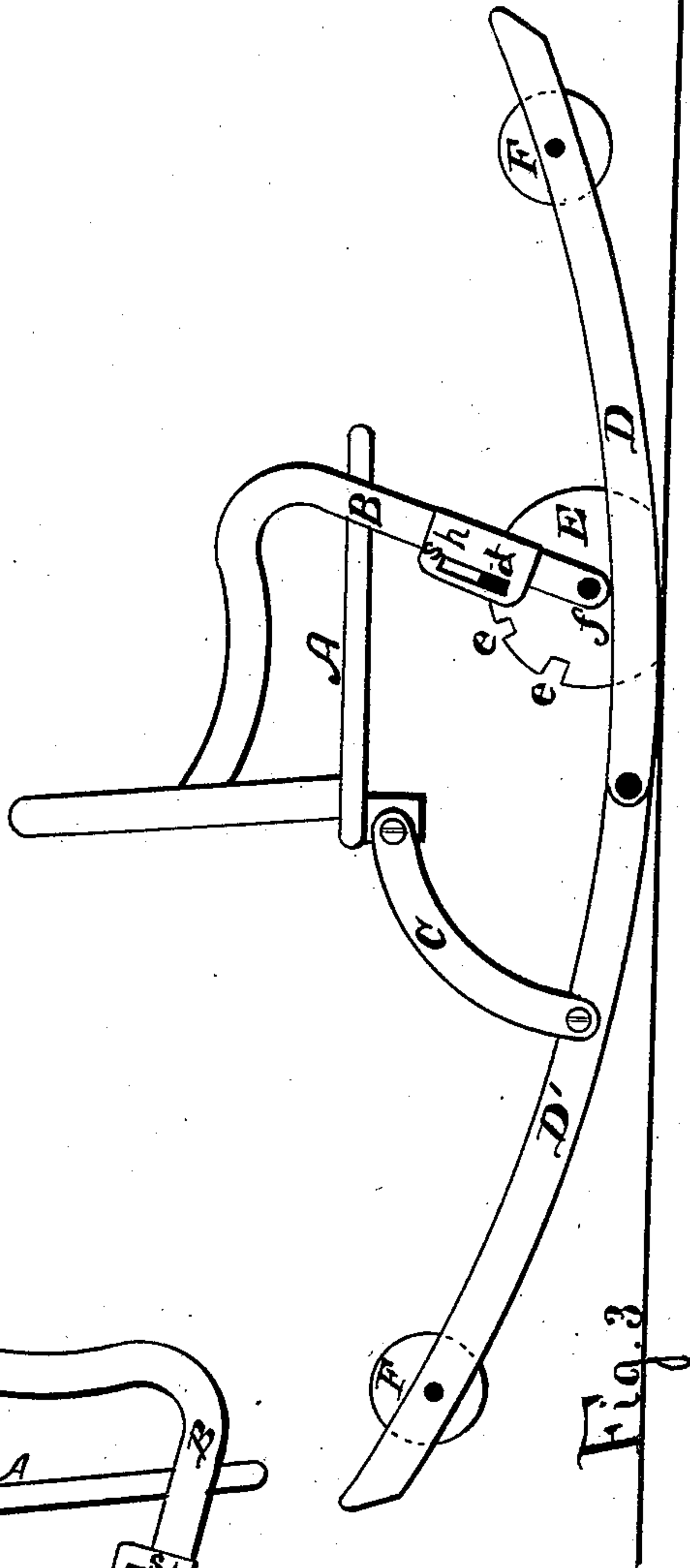


Fig. 3

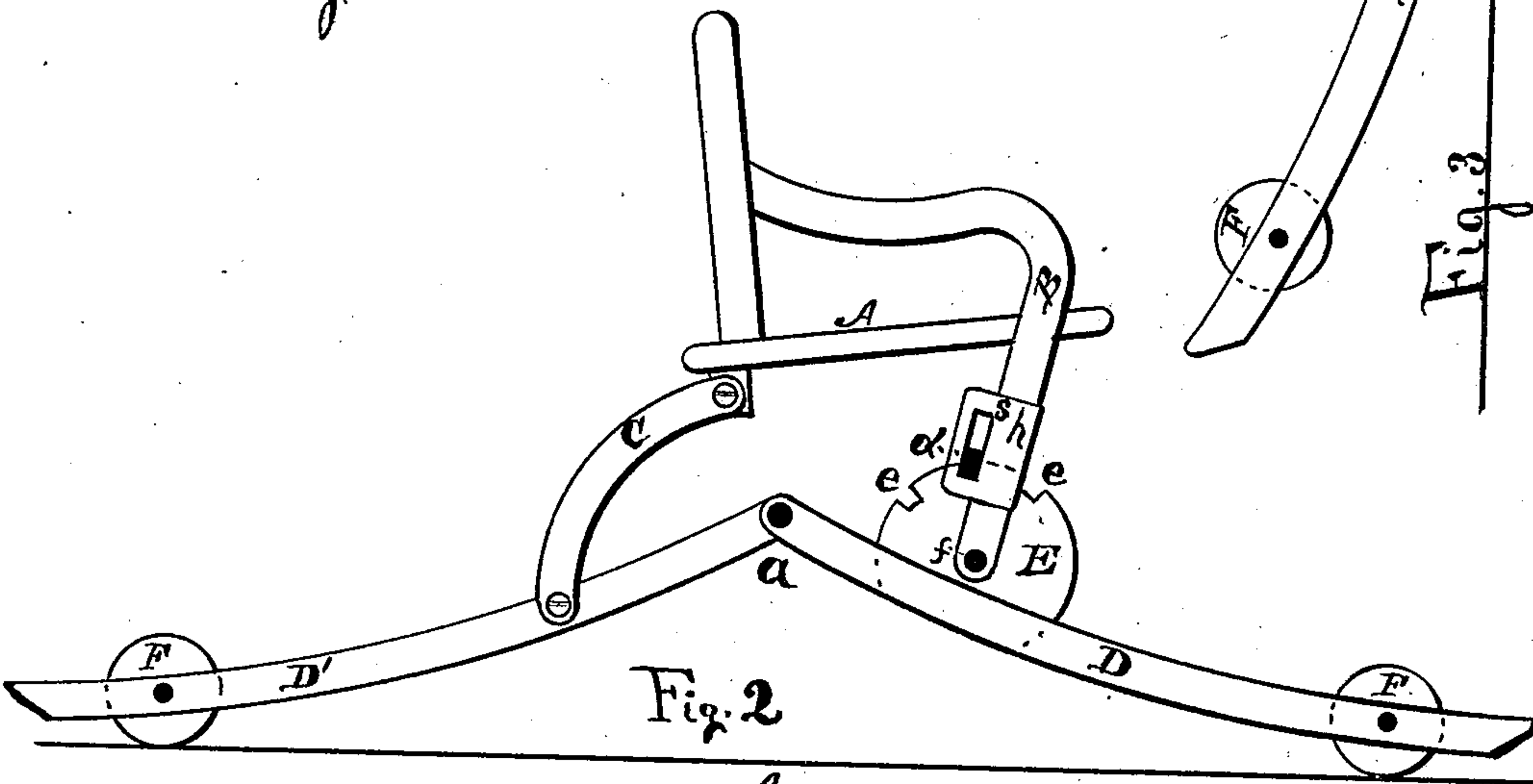


Fig. 2

Witnesses

E. H. Mahoney
J. A. Cannon

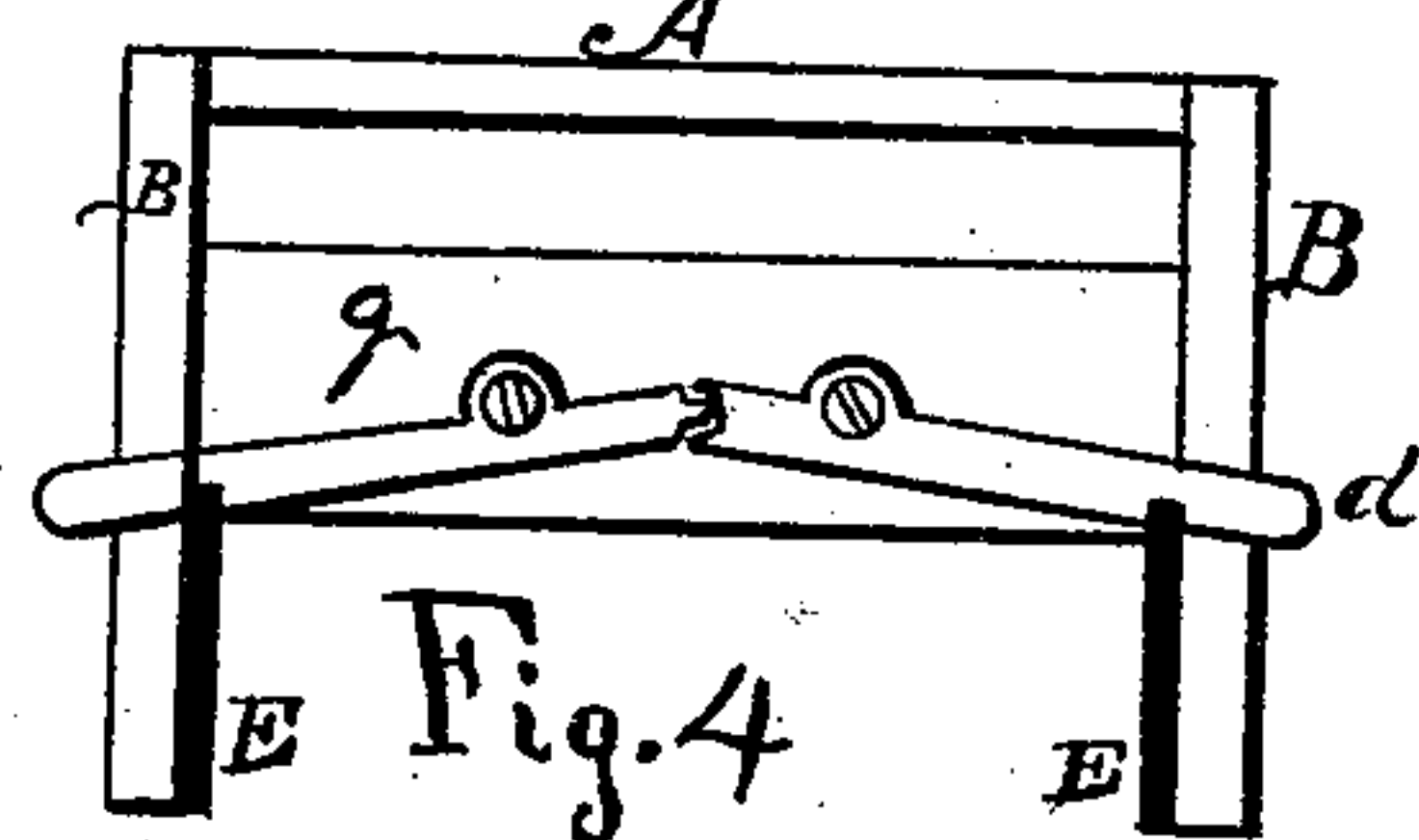


Fig. 4

Inventor.

George C. Paine

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. PAINE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
OF HIS RIGHT TO EUGENE H. MAHONEY, OF SAME PLACE.

CHILD'S HIGH CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,345, dated April 6, 1880.

Application filed March 19, 1879

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. PAINE, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Children's High Chairs, of which the following is the specification.

This invention relates to that class of children's high chairs known as "convertible;" and it consists of certain simple means whereby certain changes and positions are readily produced, as will be hereinafter shown more in detail.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the chair as used for a high chair. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the chair as used as a trundling-chair. Fig. 3 represents the chair in side elevation as used for a rocker; and Fig. 4 shows a transverse rear view of a vertical section immediately under the forward part of the seat, showing the device for locking the chair in its various positions.

The seat A of the chair is provided with a back and arms in a manner common to chairs of this class. The forward parts of the arms of the chair are secured rigidly to the seat and extend below the seat in a rearward direction, forming the front legs, B, of the chair. This mode of construction secures great rigidity to the front legs, B. Any other mode, however, that secures practically the same results will answer equally as well.

To the under side of the seat A, at the rear edge, are pivoted the rear legs, C. To the legs C and B are pivoted the supplementary legs D and D', as seen in Fig. 1, which are made curved in outline, and pivoted together at their upper ends, which reach near to the under side of the seat, and which also brings the point where they are pivoted together above the points where they are pivoted to the legs B and C a distance corresponding to the length of the legs B and C.

The lower ends of the supplementary legs D and D' are extended apart at a distance suitable to form a proper base of support for a high chair, assuming when in this position the general form of an inverted letter V, with the convex sides of the curves toward each

other in the center. At the points on the supplementary legs D where the legs B are pivoted a metallic plate, E, is secured, said metallic plate being provided with a stud, f, which serves as a pivot for the legs B, and the outer edges of said metallic plates forming a segment of a circle, and provided with notches or depressions e e. The notches e e are for the purpose of receiving the latches d d, (shown more clearly in Fig. 4,) which thus lock the chair and hold it in whatever position it is placed.

The latches d d are pivoted to the transverse stretcher g (uniting the legs B) in a manner so that teeth or cogs, with which their inner ends are provided, mesh into each other, so that the raising or lowering of one upon the outside of the chair causes its mate upon the other side of the chair to move in the same direction simultaneously.

Upon the legs B is secured a metallic plate, h, provided with a slot, s, through and by which the latches d d are guided. At a suitable distance from the lower ends of the supplementary legs D D' rollers F F are placed.

Assuming the chair thus constructed to occupy a position as shown in Fig. 1, by disengaging the latches d d from the notches e e the lower ends of the supplementary legs are permitted to extend until the chair assumes a position as shown in Fig. 2, when the latches d d engage with the notches e e, thus locking it in such position, when it will be found to be resting upon the rollers F F, and in which position it may be used as a roller or trundling chair. Upon disengaging the latches at this point the lower ends of the supplementary legs are permitted to diverge from each other still farther until their lower or convex edges form a continuous line, when the latches d d will again engage with the notches e e, while the chair has assumed the position as shown in Fig. 3, resting upon the convex edges of the supplementary legs, which thus become rockers, and thus the chair is converted to a low rocking-chair. By proceeding with the above directions in a reverse order, of course the chair is brought back to the position as seen in Fig. 1, from which it started.

Although the foregoing description indicates

that the front legs, B, should be rigidly secured to the seat and the rear leg, C, pivoted to the seat, nevertheless it will make no material difference in the operation of the chair or its practical utility if this order of connection is reversed and the front legs pivoted and the rear legs stationary.

It will be seen from the foregoing description and reference to drawings that the legs B and C are not essentially different from the ordinary construction of low chairs for children, except that the rear legs are pivoted to the seat, which of course is necessary to conform to and allow the various changes.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A child's chair with one set of its legs secured rigidly to the seat and the other set

pivoted to the seat, and both forward and rear sets pivoted to supplementary legs, as shown, said supplementary legs being pivoted together, as described, and connected by the locking device with the rigid legs, substantially as set forth.

2. The locking device consisting of the latches *dd*, notched plates E, and guide-plates *h*, said latches *dd* being constructed and arranged so that each one operates simultaneously with the other, and in combination with the transverse stretcher *g*, rigid leg B, and supplementary leg D, in the manner substantially as and for the purposes shown.

GEORGE C. PAINE.

Witnesses:

J. A. CAMMON,
G. S. MAHONEY.