

(No Model.)

A. B. STEVENS.
Chair.

No. 230,970.

Patented Aug. 10, 1880.

Fig: 1.

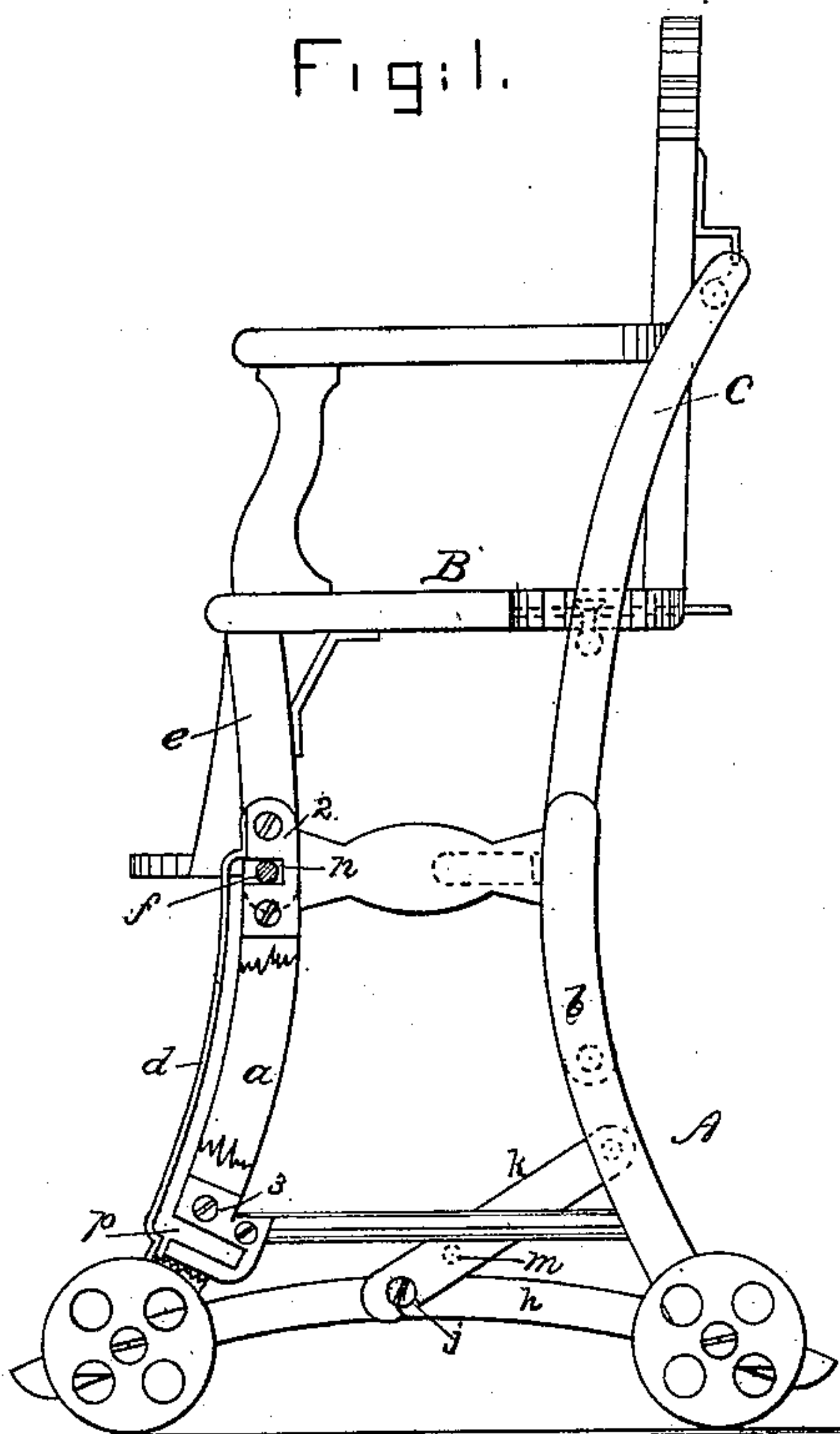


Fig: 3.

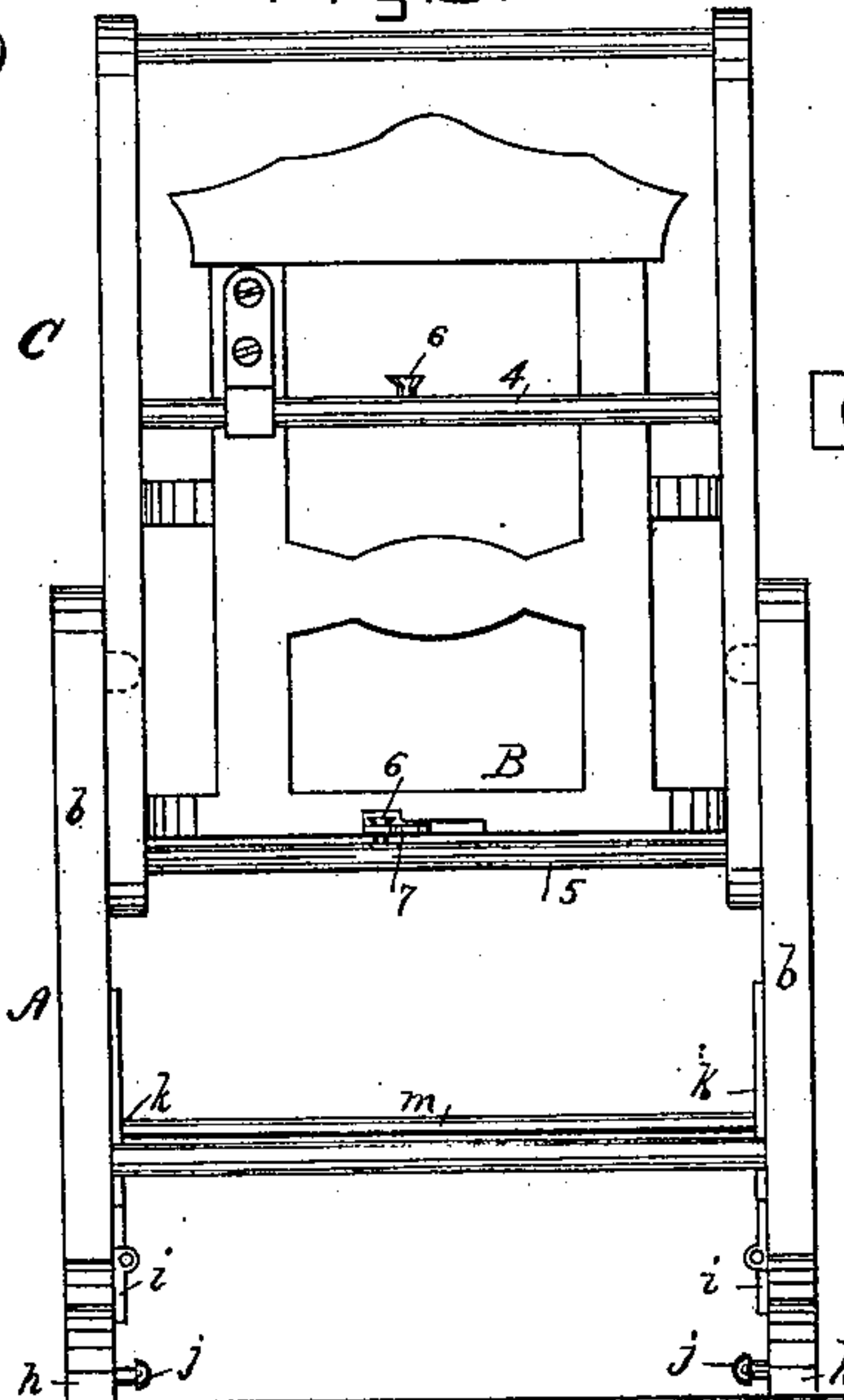


Fig: 4.

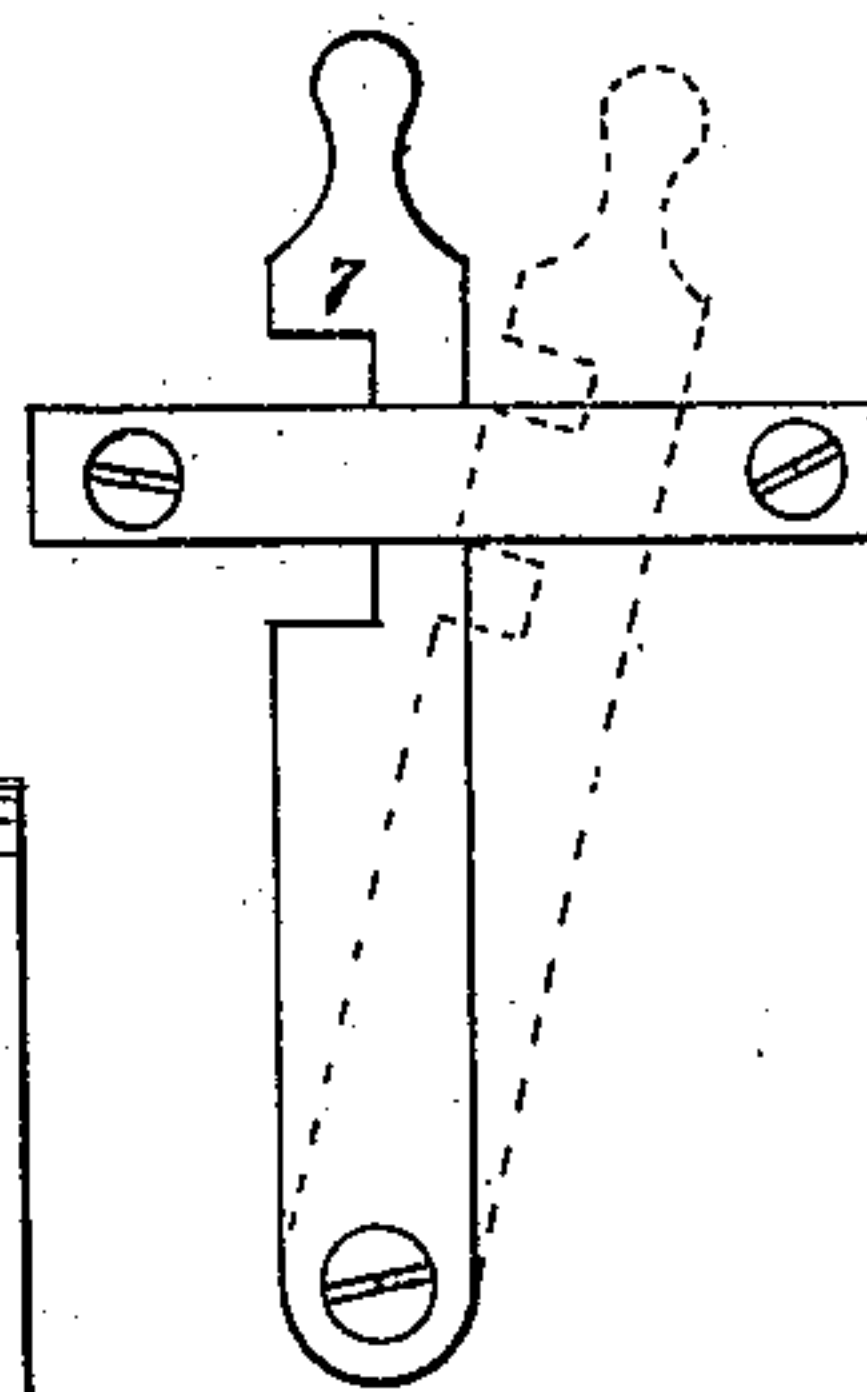
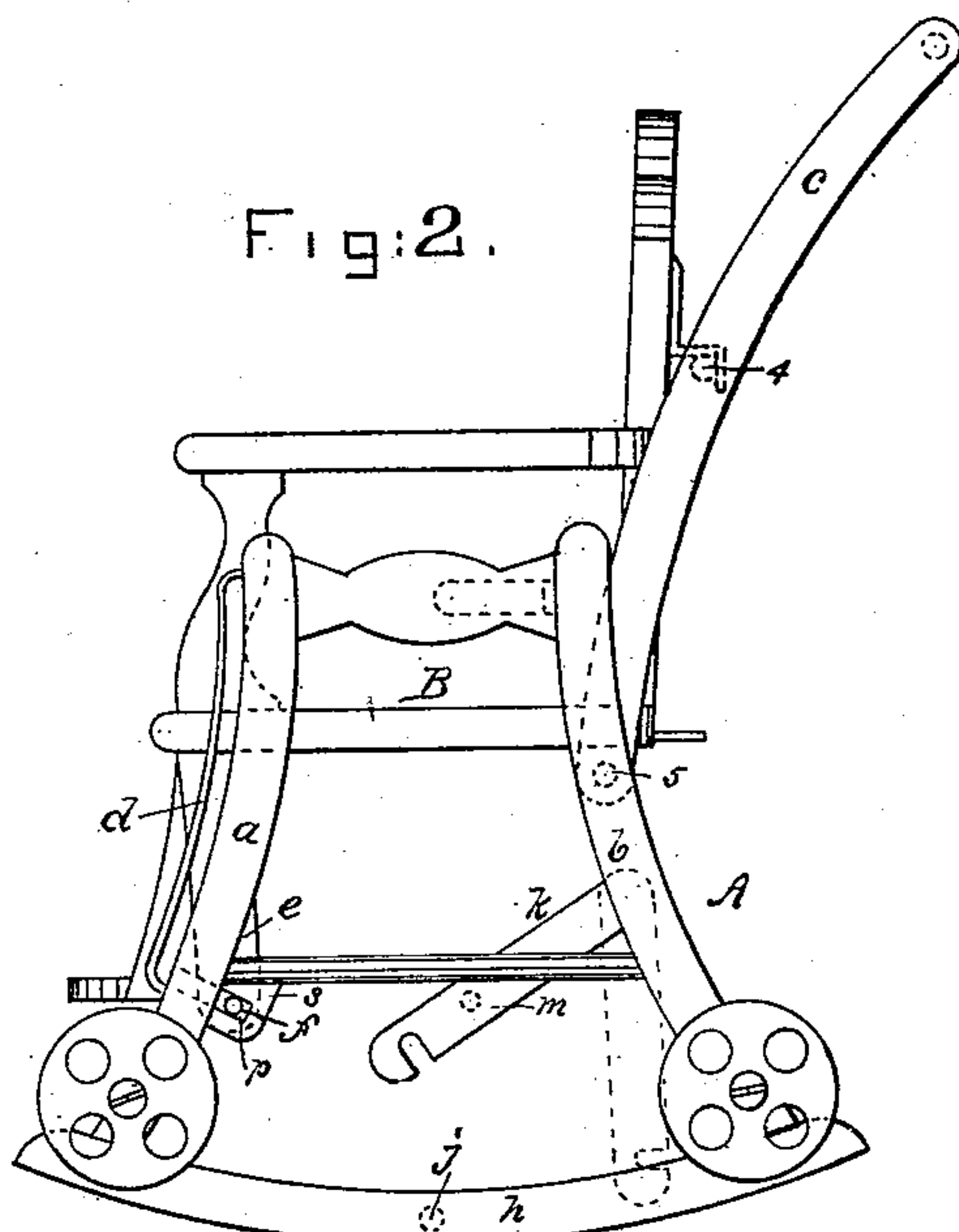


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHER B. STEVENS, OF STAPLETON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THOMPSON, PERLEY & WAITE, OF BALDWINVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,970, dated August 10, 1880.

Application filed March 31, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHER B. STEVENS, of Stapleton, county of Richmond, State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Chairs, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention has for its object improvements in high chairs for children, the chair being so constructed as to be readily converted into either a carriage, or rolling chair, or rocker.

This invention is an improvement on a patent granted to me, No. 220,258, October 7, 1879, to which reference may be had. In that patent I show and describe a pivoted frame that serves alternately as a trundling-handle, a seat-support, and as a rocker-bed, it for the latter purpose being turned underneath the frame of the chair.

In this my present invention the rigid base has hinged upon it two rockers, the hinges being so located that when the rockers are turned up the wheels connected with the rigid base will stand upon the floor, and when turned down the rockers will sustain the base and the wheels will be elevated from the floor, whereby it is possible to readily convert the carriage into a rocker, or vice versa. The rockers are provided with pins or projections that are engaged by a rocker-locking device when the rockers are in their elevated position, the locking devices falling behind the rockers when in their depressed position.

Figure 1 represents my improved combined high chair, carriage, and rocker used as a high chair, some of the frame-work being broken out to show the working parts, the rockers being locked out of position; Fig. 2, a side elevation with the seat lowered and the rockers turned down; Fig. 3, a rear elevation of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 a detail of the fastening device located on the bottom of the seat to engage the support and trundling-handle.

The seat B, back, side arms, seat-legs *e*, and rigid base A, with its side legs, *a b*, are all substantially as in my said patent.

In Fig. 6 of that patent I illustrated a plan of connecting the seat-legs with the frame A.

In this invention I have arranged metal plates *d* outside the legs *a* to thus form grooves for

the reception of the pins *f*, connected with the seat-legs *e*, and at each end of the said plates I have added to the inner sides of the legs *a* plates 2 3, slotted, as shown in Fig. 1, at *n p*, to receive the pins *f* as they reach the ends of the slots between the plates *d* and legs *a*. The slots in the plates 3 are prolonged and downwardly inclined, as shown, to enable the pins *f* to readily enter them, and also so as to enable the seat to be carried backward, as is necessary to properly maintain the poise or balance of the chair when the seat is lowered to convert the chair into a rocking-chair.

The frame C, serving both as a back-support and trundling-handle, is in this invention pivoted directly to the back legs, *b*, of the rigid base, and the rounds 4 5, connecting the said frame, are each provided with a stud or projection, 6, to be engaged by a hook, 7, pivoted to the under side of the chair-seat, the said hook being shown in Fig. 4 on an enlarged scale.

The rockers *h* are joined by hinges *i* with the legs *a b* of the rigid base, and each rocker has a pin or projection, *j*, to be engaged by an arm of a rocker-locking device, *k*, herein shown as pivoted to the legs *b*, the ends of the said locking devices or arms, when disengaged from the rockers and the latter are turned down, falling at the rear inside of the said rockers and holding them firmly in proper position to act as supports for the rigid base, it then rocking instead of rolling, as when the rockers are elevated in the position Fig. 1.

I am aware that rockers provided with casters have been hinged to a rigid base, so that the curved edges of the rockers could be made to support the base, or, by turning the rockers over upon their sides, the casters attached to the sides of the rockers would sustain the chair as a rolling chair.

In this my invention the rocker is reversed when changed from one to its other position, and by placing the wheels upon the base I am enabled to employ wheels large enough to make the carriage run smoothly. The two arms *k* are connected together near their outer ends by a rod, *m*.

I claim—

1. The rigid base and its connected wheels,

combined with the reversible rockers *b*, hinged at the inner sides of the front and back legs of the base, and the rocker-locking device to engage and hold the rockers with their convex edges upward above the rollers, and turned downward below the rollers to constitute a rocking support for the said base, all as and for the purpose described.

2. The base and its metal plates *d*, connected with the legs *a*, and the metal plates *3*, slotted as shown and described, to carry the seat backward when the apparatus is converted into a rocking-chair, combined with the seat and seat-legs and their pins to travel in the slots between the said plates and legs, all as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a combined high and low chair, the back-support *C*, the seat and seat-legs, provided with pins *f*, combined with the rigid base having at the inner side of its leg the slots *n* *p*, the latter being extended downward and backward to permit the seat to be carried backward when lowered, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ASHER B. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,
N. E. C. WHITNEY.