

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. KENNA.  
NURSERY CHAIR.

No. 283,405.

Patented Aug. 21, 1883.

Fig. 1.

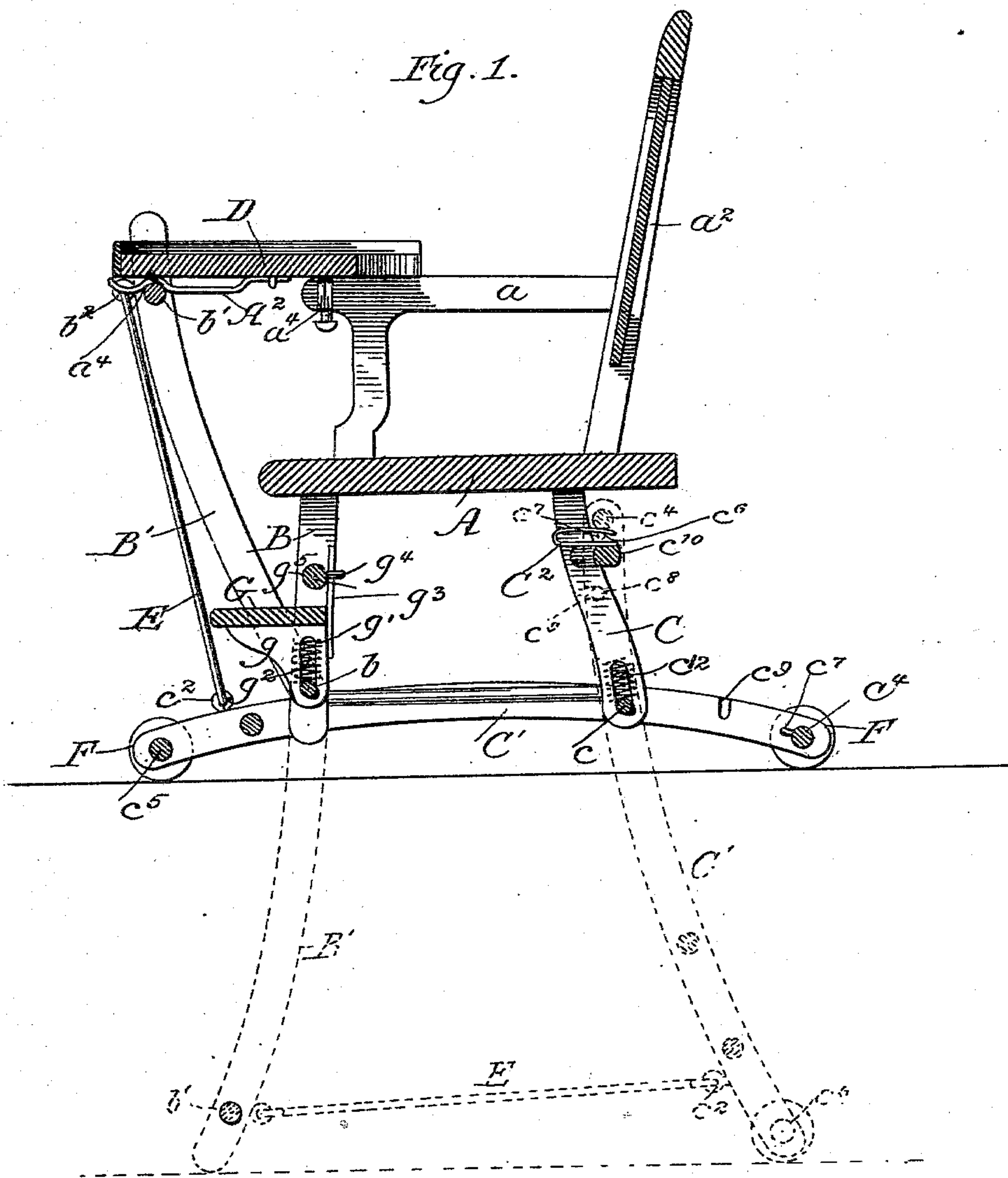
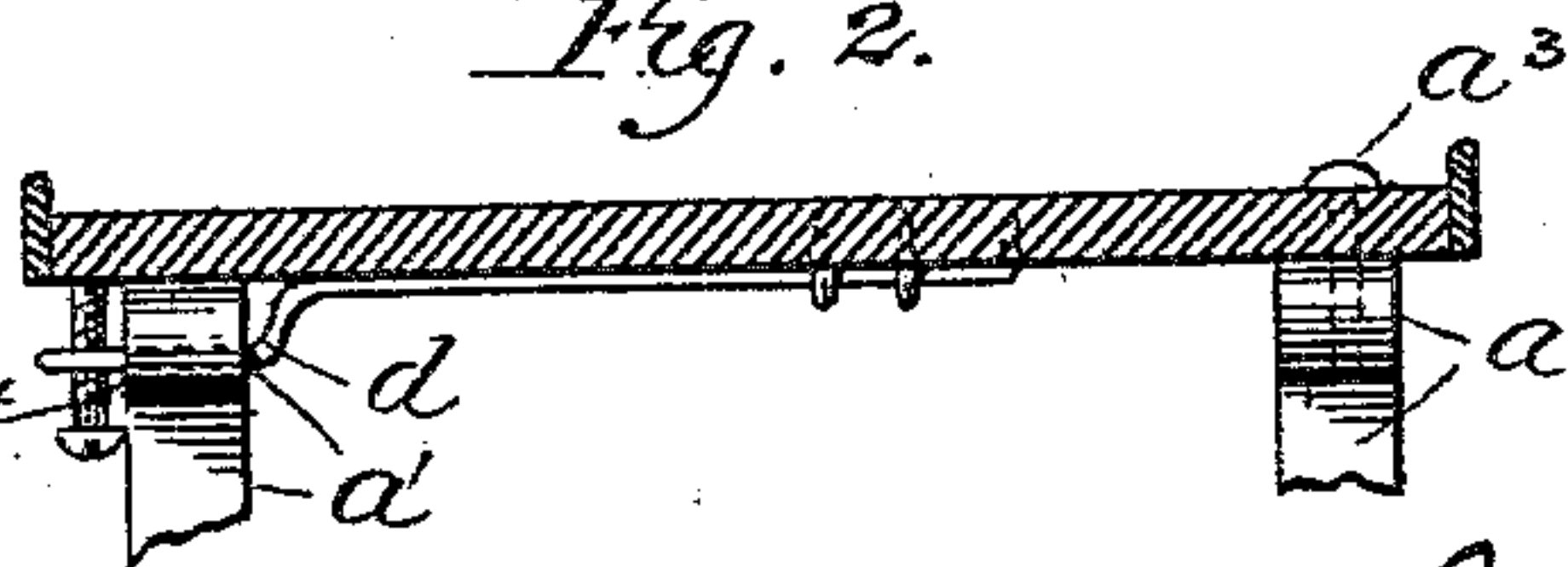


Fig. 2.



Witnesses: a^4  
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Joseph H. Kenna  
By Peter F. Fisher  
Attorney

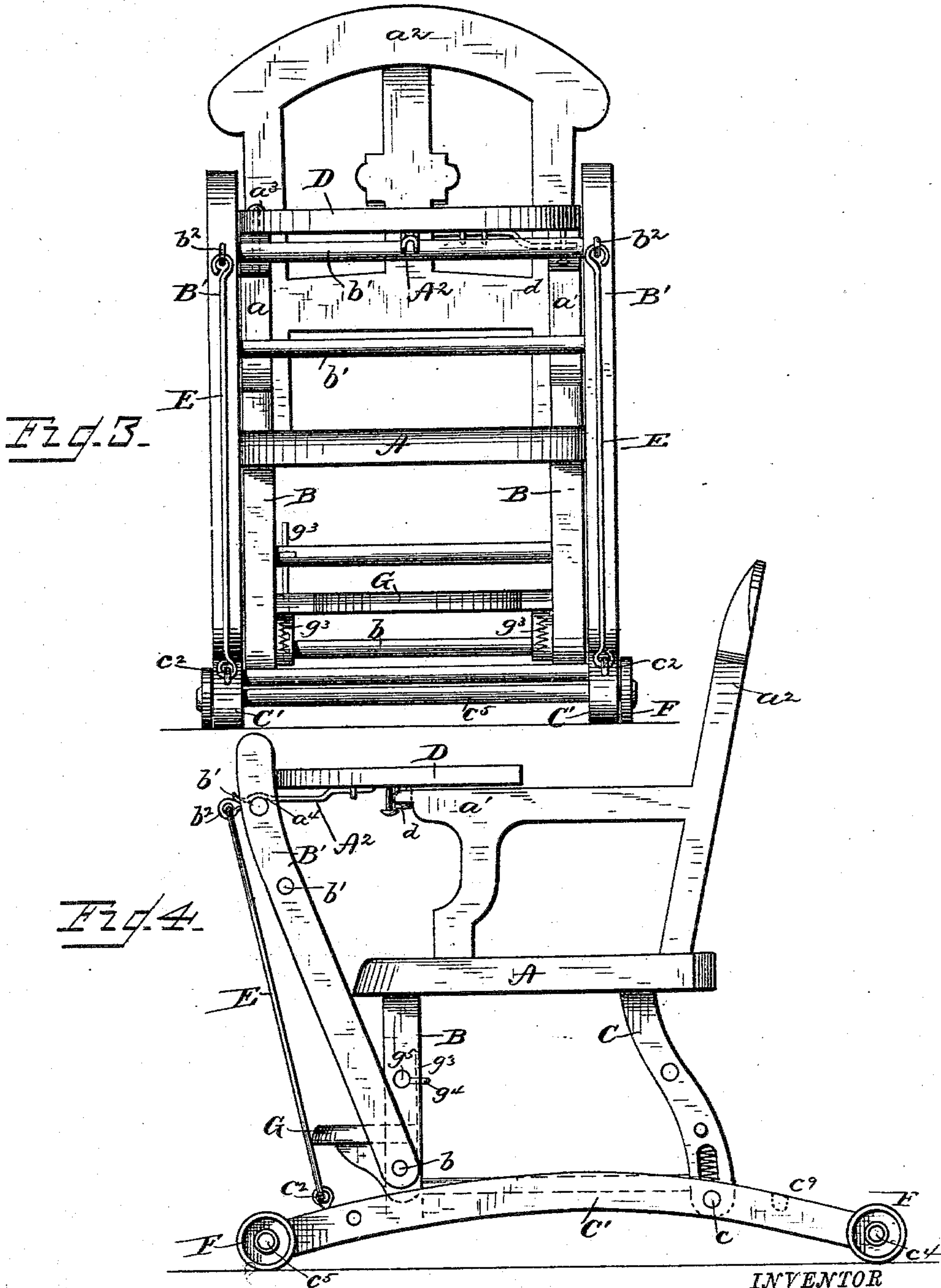
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WITNESSES  
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Fig. 5.

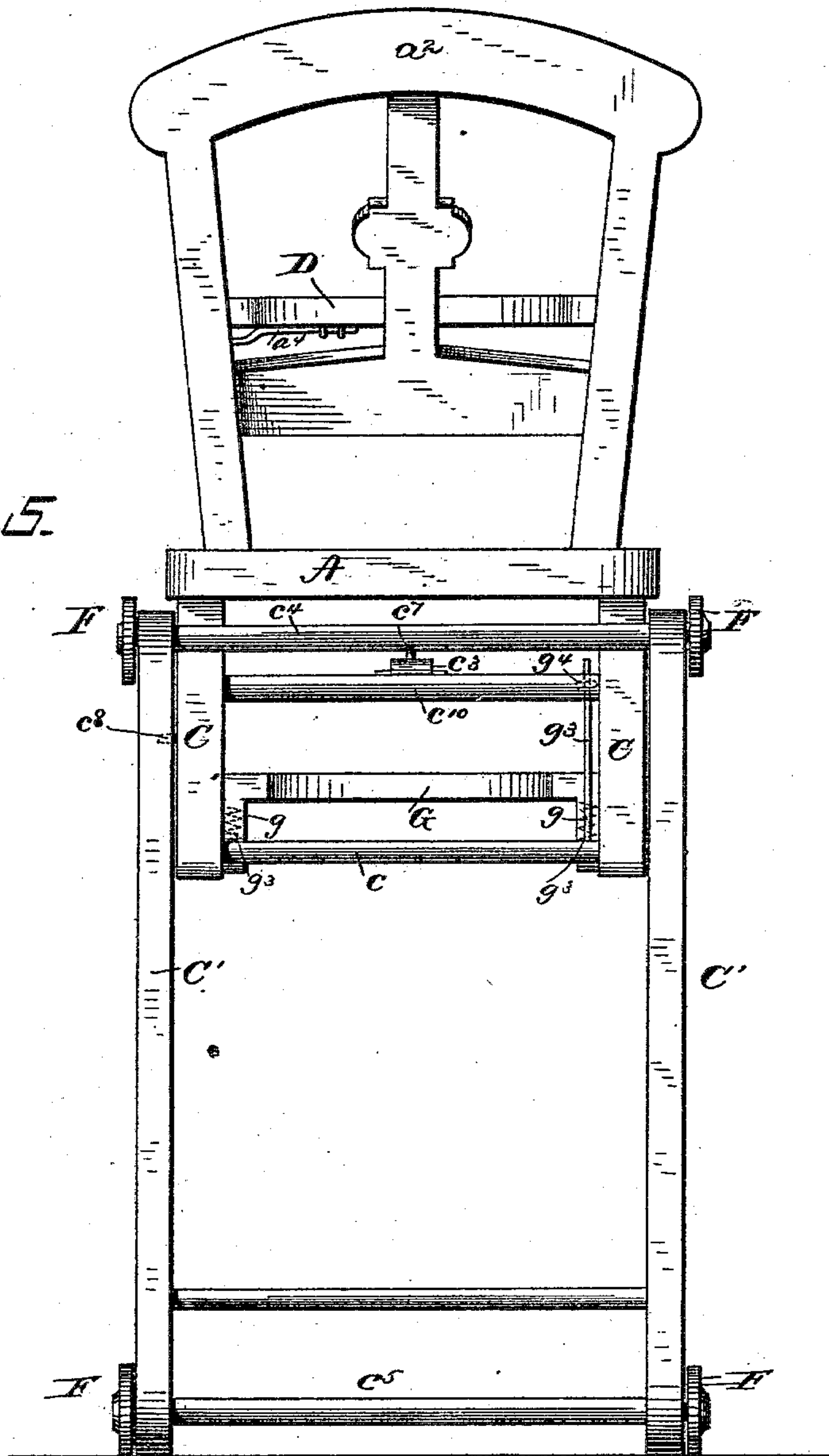
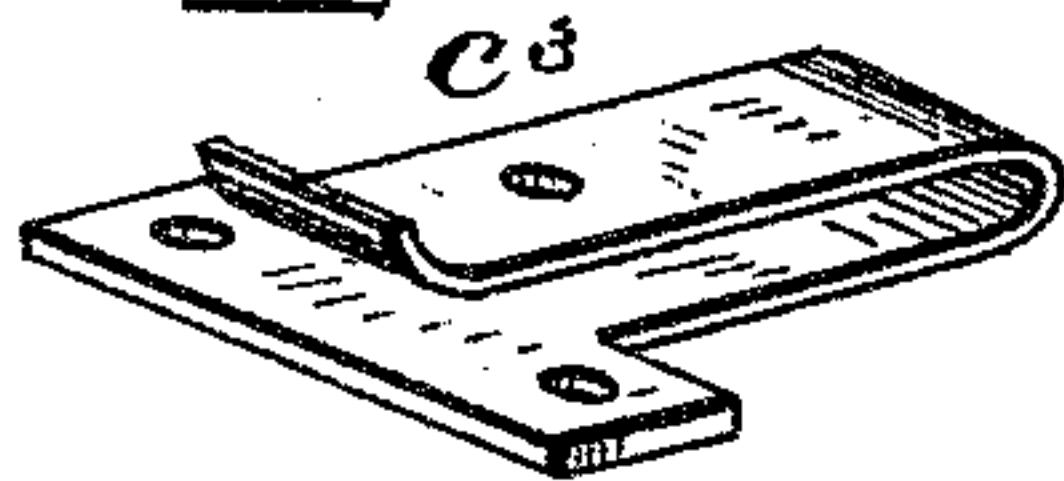


Fig. 6



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. KENNA, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES P. KENNA, OF SAME PLACE.

## NURSERY-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,405, dated August 21, 1883.

Application filed December 11, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. KENNA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nursery-Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a view in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the table and arms detached. Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation, and Fig. 4 is a side view showing the extensions or standards folded up to form a low wheeled chair in accordance with my invention. Fig. 5 is a view in rear elevation, with standards extended to form a high chair. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the spring-catch used to hold the standards in upright position.

The object of my present invention is to provide a child's high chair that can be readily converted into a low wheeled chair or carriage, and which shall be so simple and durable in its construction, that it may be easily operated, and will sustain the severe usage to which this class of furniture is constantly subjected.

A further object of my invention is to furnish improved means of attaching the foot-rest and table to the chair.

To this end my invention consists in the several combinations and arrangements of parts, hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly defined in the claims at the end of this specification.

To the seat A of the chair are connected the front legs, B, and rear legs, C, which extend a sufficient distance above the base to form supports for the arms  $a$   $a'$  and the back  $a''$ . Pivoted by the bolt  $a^3$  to one of the arms is the table D, which carries at the edge of its under side the spring-latch  $d$ , adapted to slip over the end of the opposite arm,  $a'$ , and catch into its notch  $a^4$  when the table is swung to a position in front of the chair.

To the lower portion of the front legs, B, are pivotally attached, as shown, the front standards or extensions,  $B'$ , by means of the rod  $b$ , which passes through the legs and standards.

These two front standards,  $B'$ , are also held together by the rounds  $b'$ , and are furnished near their ends with the eyes  $b^2$ , from which extend the links E to similar eyes,  $c^2$ , on the rear standards or extensions,  $C'$ . These standards  $C'$ , braced by the rounds  $c^4$  and  $c^5$ , are connected to the rear legs, C, in a manner free to swing, by the rod  $c$ , which passes through the standards and through oblong slots near the bottoms of the rear legs, C, in which, above and bearing against the rod  $c$ , are seated the spiral springs  $c^{12}$ . The rear standards,  $C'$ , are, as shown, considerably longer than the standards  $B'$ , and bear upon their ends the wheels F, on which the chair rests when converted into a low chair or carriage. The back round,  $c^{10}$ , preferably flattened and curved outward, carries the bent spring-latch  $C^2$ , having a perforation,  $c^6$ , into which catches the pin  $c^7$ , projecting from the upper side of the round  $c^4$ . To the inner sides of the rear legs are fastened the pins  $c^8$ , adapted to lock in the grooves or slots  $c^9$  in the standards  $C'$  when the parts are arranged to form a high chair.

From the foregoing construction, it will be seen that when it is desired to form a high chair the standards  $B'$  and  $C'$  are brought into substantial alignment with the legs B and C, and are securely held in this position by means of the spring-latch  $C^2$ . It will be noticed that by reason of the pins  $c^8$  entering the grooves  $c^9$  the springs at the bottoms of the rear legs are thrown out of action, as otherwise they might permit the chair to tip backward too far. In converting the high chair into a low chair or carriage, the spring-latch  $C^2$  is depressed, and the front and rear standards are swung forward until they assume a position at right angles to the legs, when the round  $b'$  will enter the socket  $a^4$  of the spring-latch A<sup>2</sup>, attached to the under side of the table D, and will securely lock the parts. In this position the chair is sustained by the four wheels F, and can be easily rolled from place to place. A slight spring action is given to the chair by means of the spiral springs  $c^{12}$ , and, if desired, springs may be applied in a similar manner to the bottoms of the front legs. It will thus be seen that the position of the parts can be easily and quickly changed to form a



high chair or low-wheeled chair or carriage, as desired, and these parts are so simple and so securely connected together as to resist the severest usage to which they are likely to be subjected.

The foot-rest G is attached to the chair in the following manner: To the under side of this foot-rest are attached two brackets,  $g$ , having slotted sockets  $g'$ , in which are seated the spiral springs  $g^2$ , and through the lower portions of which passes the rod  $b$ . A rod,  $g^3$ , is connected to the back of the foot-rest, and slides in the eye  $g^4$  on the round  $g^5$  of the front legs of the chair.

Although I have thus stated what I regard as the best embodiment of my improvements, it is obvious that extensive modifications or variations of the same may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Thus, for example, the wheels may, in some instances, be omitted, and by curving the rear standards in a direction reverse of that shown a low rocking-chair may be formed.

Heretofore convertible chairs have been made wherein the front and back supporting-legs were provided with hinged or pivoted extensions; but in such instances the connections or stays between opposite front and rear standards were rigid and were not pivoted links, as in the present invention, so that said stays required to be separately attached and detached in converting the chair; in one position were in combination with the chair-seat and back standards, and not in combination with the front and rear standards in both positions, as hereinbefore set forth. Again, convertible chairs having front or back supporting-legs to which one set of pivoted extensions were attached, the other set of extensions being hinged to the chair-seat, are old in the art; but when such chairs are converted from a high to a low chair supplementary devices are necessary to sustain the same upright, which are wholly wanting in the simple form and combination of parts constituting the present invention. Nor is it new of itself to provide pivoted extensions with supporting-wheels.

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

1. The combination, with the front and rear supporting-legs of the chair, of the extensions or standards pivoted thereto, and the links which pivotally join the opposite front and rear standards together, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the front and rear supporting-legs of the chair, of the extensions or standards pivoted thereto, and the links which pivotally join opposite front and rear standards together, said rear standards being longer than the front, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the front and rear supporting-legs of the chair, of the extensions or standards pivoted thereto, and the links which pivotally join opposite front and rear standards together, said rear standards being provided with wheels, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the front and rear supporting-legs of the chair, of the extensions or standards pivoted thereto, the links which pivotally join opposite front and rear standards together, and the catches to hold said standards in either closed or extended position, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the front supporting-legs and with the recessed and slotted rear supporting-legs of the chair, of the extensions or standards pivoted thereto by cross-rods, the links which pivotally join opposite front and rear standards together, and the recoil-springs seated within the recesses of the rear legs, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of December, A. D. 1882.

JOSEPH W. KENNA.

Witnesses:

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GEORGE P. FISHER, Jr.