

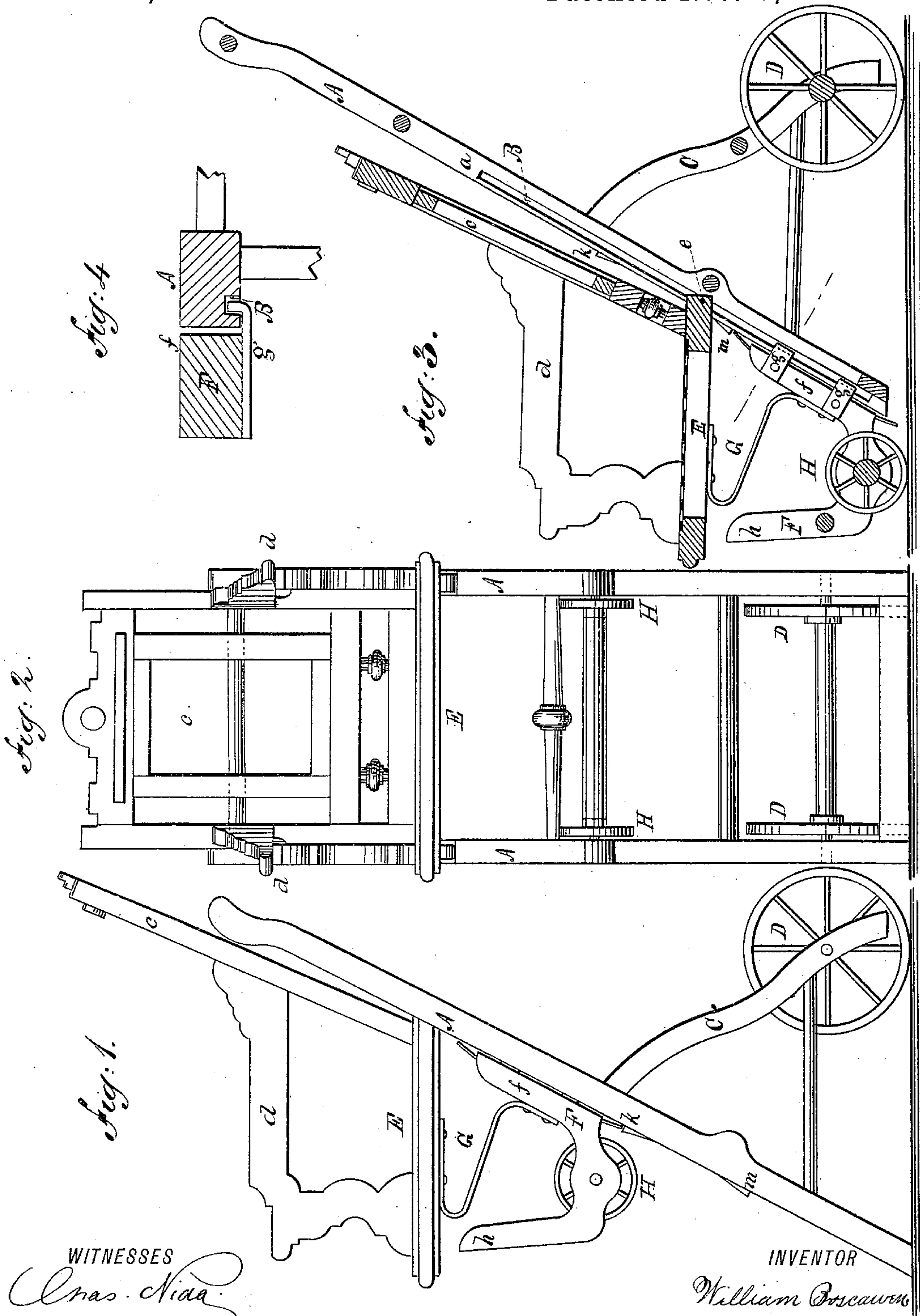
(No Model.)

W. BOSCAWEN.

CHAIR.

No. 329,805.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.



WITNESSES
Chas. Nida
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INVENTOR
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO DANIEL L. THOMPSON, CHARLES A. PERLEY, AND GILMAN WAITE, OF BALDWINVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,805, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed February 4, 1885. Serial No. 154,891. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, a citizen of the United States, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Chairs; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention has for its object an improvement in convertible chairs—that is, chairs that may be converted from a high chair to a low chair and carriage; and the invention consists in a convertible chair so constructed that its back posts form slideways
15 whereon the seat of the chair may slide up and down, and form also the push-handle and front legs or support of the chair; and the invention still further consists in a convertible
20 chair having a sliding chair-seat in combination with guideways whereon the seat may slide up and down; and the invention also consists in slideways formed by the back posts of a chair and a sliding seat in combination
25 with wheels or rollers whereon the seat is directly or indirectly supported in its lowest position, all of which is with greater particularity hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

30 In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the seat in its highest position for a high chair; Fig. 2, a front view of same; Fig. 3, a side elevation, partly in section, showing the seat in its
35 lowest position; Fig. 4, a detailed view in section, showing grooves in back post and stud entering therein.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

40 As before stated, this invention relates particularly to “convertible” chairs, so called, or chairs that are constructed to be converted from a high to a low chair and carriage. Numerous chairs of this class have heretofore
45 been made, but all or nearly all of them have depended upon pivoted legs or hinges as means for converting the chair from its highest to its lowest position. By this invention, however, pivoted legs and hinged joints are dispensed with, as will be seen from the follow-

ing description, wherein A represents the slides of my chair as well as the back posts and front legs of the same, all of which functions they possess. Into the inner surfaces, *a*, of these slides A are formed grooves B, and
55 to the rear of the slides A are fixed the back legs, C, of the chair, the lower ends of these back legs being provided with wheels D, which support the ends of the back legs from the floor. The slides A may as a matter of
60 convenience be somewhat inclined, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3; but they may be also made vertical in some instances, if desired. The upper portion of the slides A extend sufficiently to form a push-handle for the chair
65 when its seat is in its lowest position, as in Fig. 3, and the lower ends of these slides extend nearly to but not in contact with the floor when the chair-seat is in its lowest position; but these lower ends are in contact with
70 the floor when the seat is in its raised position, and then constitute the front legs of the chair, as in Figs. 1 and 2.

The chair-seat E may be of any desired form and size, and may be provided with the ordinary back, *c*, and arms *d*. To the rear part of the seat-frame, and on each side of the same, is fixed a stud, *e*, Fig. 3, which studs enter into the grooves B in the slide, A. Beneath the chair-seat E is a bracket, F. The rear
80 portion of this bracket F has fixed to it studs *g*, which studs enter into the grooves B in the slides A. To this bracket F the seat E of the chair is attached, either by means of springs G or otherwise, and the lower side of the
85 bracket is provided with wheels or rollers H, so that when the seat of the chair is in its lowest position it will be supported on the floor wholly by the wheels H and D, and can then be wheeled from place to place. When
90 the bracket F is secured to the seat-frame E by means of the springs G, the front part of the bracket may extend upward to form stops *h*, to receive the seat in the event of the springs being unduly weighted.

95 Now, when my chair is constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and above described, its operation is as follows: To convert the chair to a high chair, the seat E is simply pulled upward, so that it will slide on 100

the slides A. The studs *e* within the groov
B assist in guarding the seat in its sliding
motion, and at the same time confine the seat
to the slides A, and as the seat is in this way
5 pulled upward the bracket F, being united
with the seat, is in like manner raised, and the
studs *g* of the bracket F guide its upward
movement in the grooves B, and also confine
the bracket to the slides A, and as the seat
10 and bracket are in this way elevated the wheels
H are raised from the floor, permitting thereby
the lower ends of the slides A to rest thereon
and make the chair stable on its supports.
In this way the seat of the chair and its bracket
15 are raised until they have arrived at the de-
sired height, in which position they are held
by stops *k*, of any convenient construction. To
transform the chair from its highest to its low-
est position, or to make of it a carriage, the
20 bracket F is disengaged from the catch *k*, the
bracket and seat permitted to slide downward
on the slides A until the wheels H are brought
in contact with the floor, in which position
the lower end of the slides A are raised from
25 the floor, so that the chair is supported on the
floor solely by the wheels D and H, and can
be trundled from place to place. In this low-
est position of the seat the bracket F engages
with catches *m*, of any convenient form and
30 structure, and these catches maintain the seat
in its lowest position, resting only on the
wheels D and H; but these catches *m* may in
some cases be dispensed with, since the weight
of the occupant of the chair will usually keep
35 the wheels H in contact with the floor and
the lower ends of the slides raised therefrom,
as in Fig. 3.

I do not wish to confine myself to the par-
ticular form of bracket shown in Figs. 1 and
40 3, as brackets of other construction may be
used—as, for instance, simple cleats beneath
the seat-frame. When the seat E is in its low-
est position, the upper part of the slides A
project sufficiently to form a push-handle, by
45 means of which the chair can be propelled as
a carriage.

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

50 1. The combination, with the slides A and
wheels D, connected therewith, of the seat E,

its bracket F, and attached wheels H, substan-
tially as specified.

2. The combination, with the slides and their
attached wheels, of the seat provided with a 55
pair of wheels, and adapted to slide on and
be secured in different positions upon said
slides, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the slides A, hav-
ing the grooves B, and stops or catches, of the 60
seat and its supporting-bracket having studs
engaging said grooved slides, and adapted to
engage said stops or catches, and wheels upon
the said slides and bracket, substantially as
described. 65

4. The inclined slides A, combined with the
seat adapted to move up or down said slides,
means to lock said seat in different altitudes
on said slides, and wheels connected with the
seat, substantially as described. 70

5. The slides A, forming the front legs and
back support for the seat, and the attached
rear legs, C, and wheels D, combined with the
chair-seat, its supporting-bracket engaging
and movable up and down said slides, and 75
means to retain it in given position thereon,
substantially as described.

6. The slides A, having the rear legs, C, and
wheels D, combined with the seat E, its
bracket F, engaging and movable up and 80
down said slides, and means to retain it in po-
sition, and the spring G, connecting the seat
and bracket, substantially as described.

7. The slides A, having the rear legs, C, and
wheels D, and extended to form push-handles, 85
combined with the seat E, its bracket F, en-
gaging and movable up and down said slides,
and means to retain it in position, and the
spring G, connecting the seat and bracket, sub-
stantially as described. 90

8. The slides A, having the rear legs, C, and
wheels D, combined with the seat E, its bracket
F, engaging and movable up and down said
slides, and means to retain it in position, the 95
stops *k*, wheels H, and the spring G, connect-
ing the seat and bracket, substantially as de-
scribed.

W. BOSCAWEN.

In presence of—

G. M. PLYMPTON,
D. A. CARPENTER.