

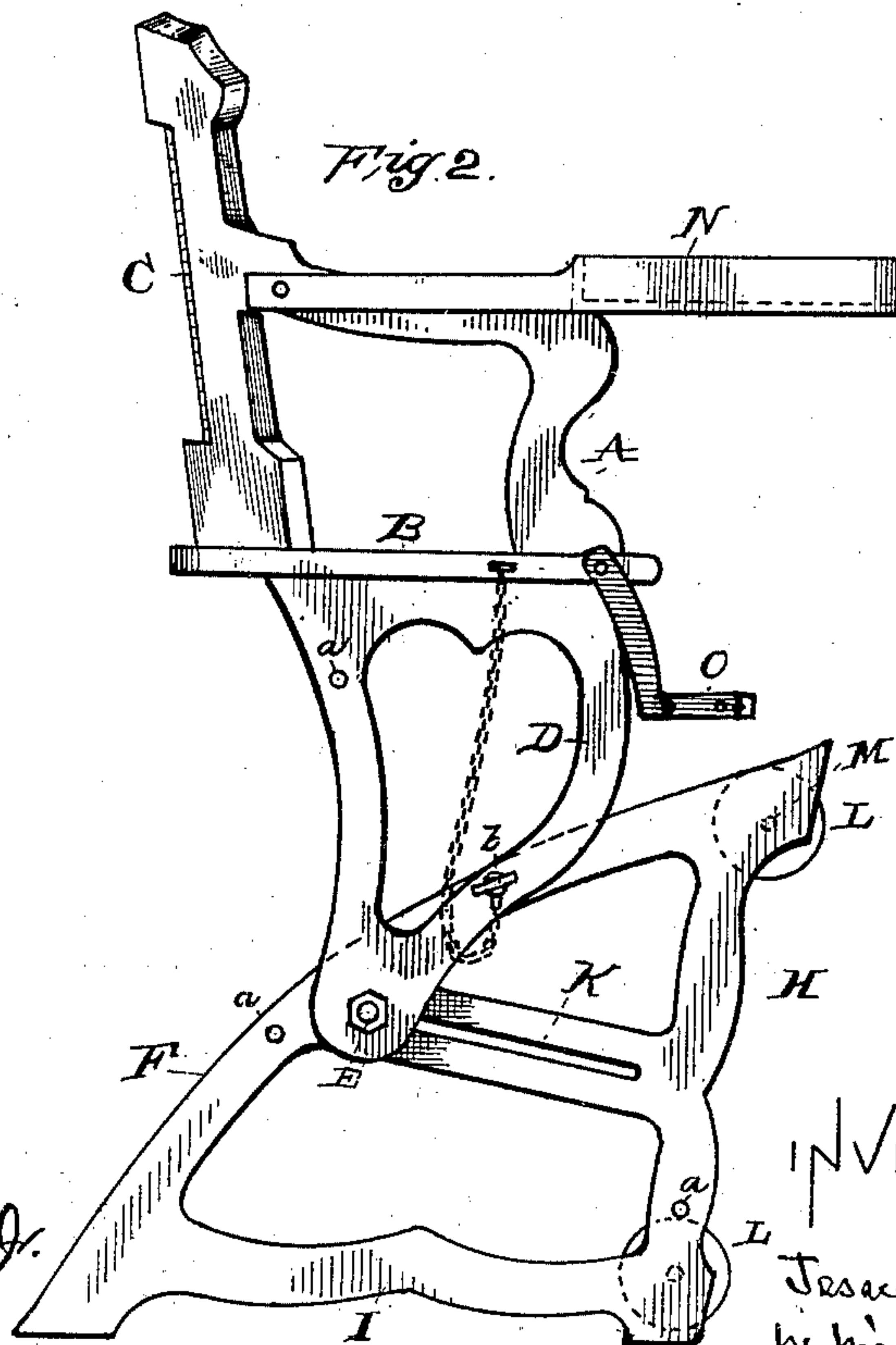
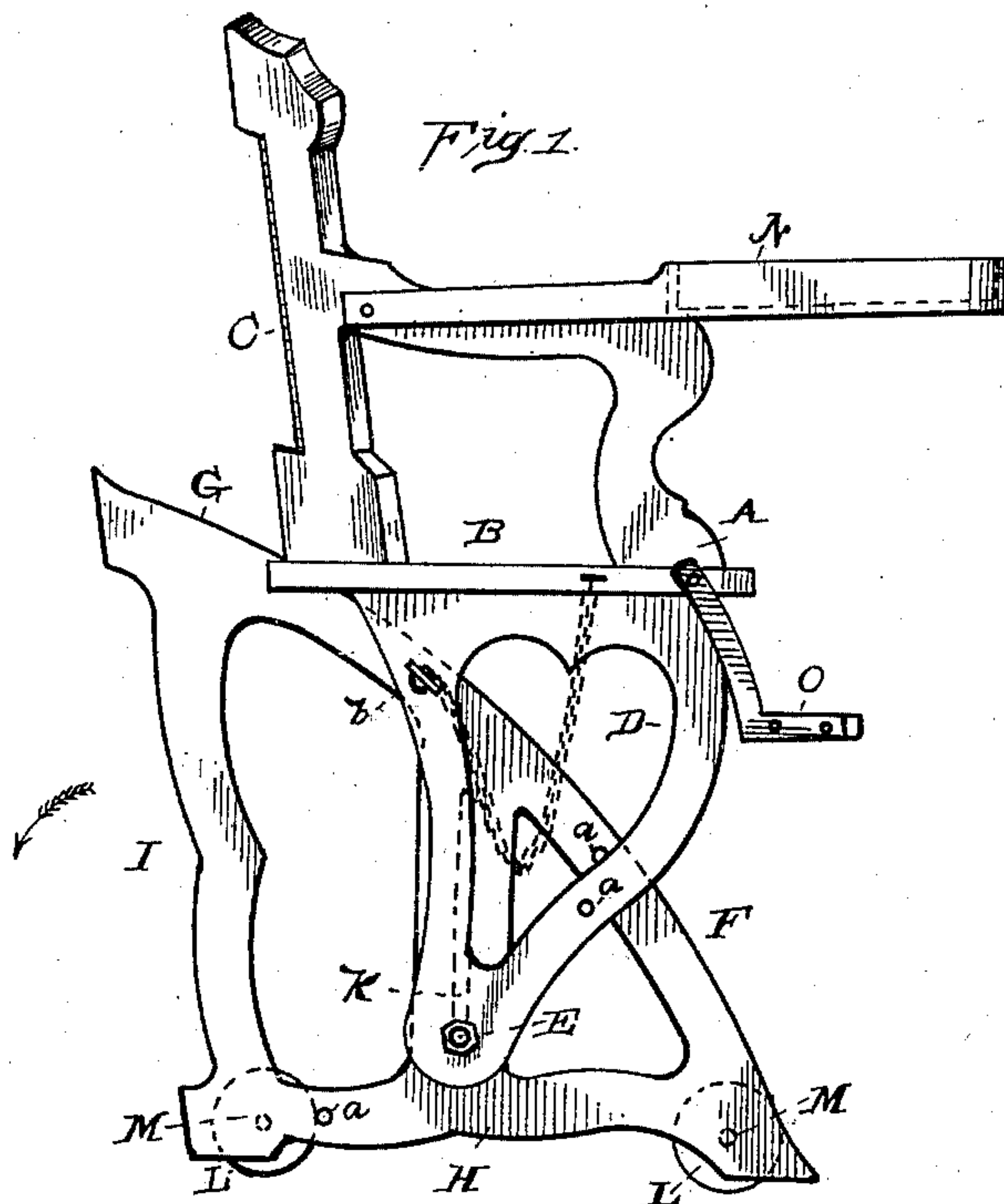
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. CRANDALL.
CHAIR FOR CHILDREN.

No. 370,530.

Patented Sept. 27, 1887.



ATTEST:
A. Sidney Doane Jr.
William W. H. Hicks

INVENTOR:
Jesse A. Crandall
by his atty
A. Sidney Doane

(No Model.)

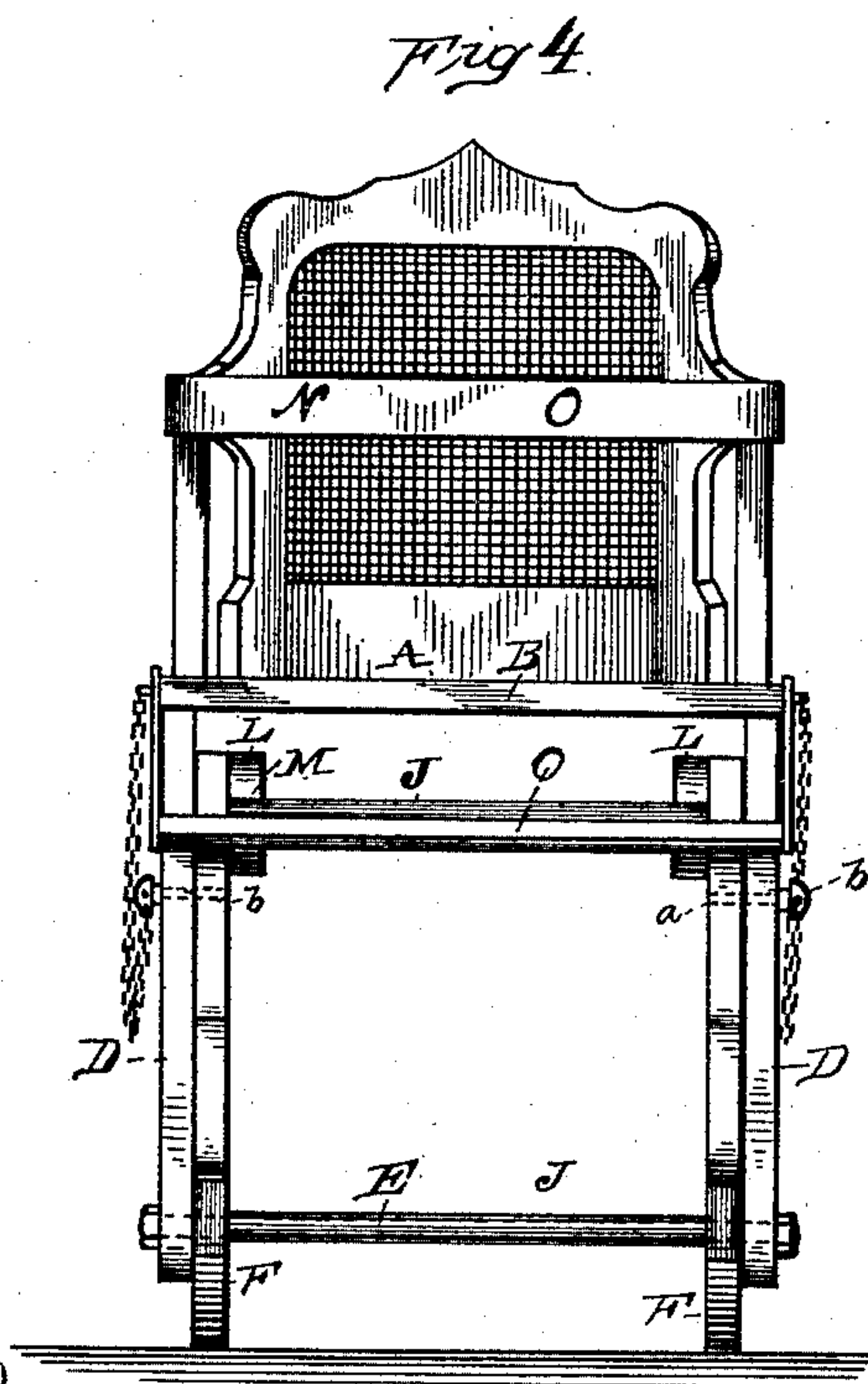
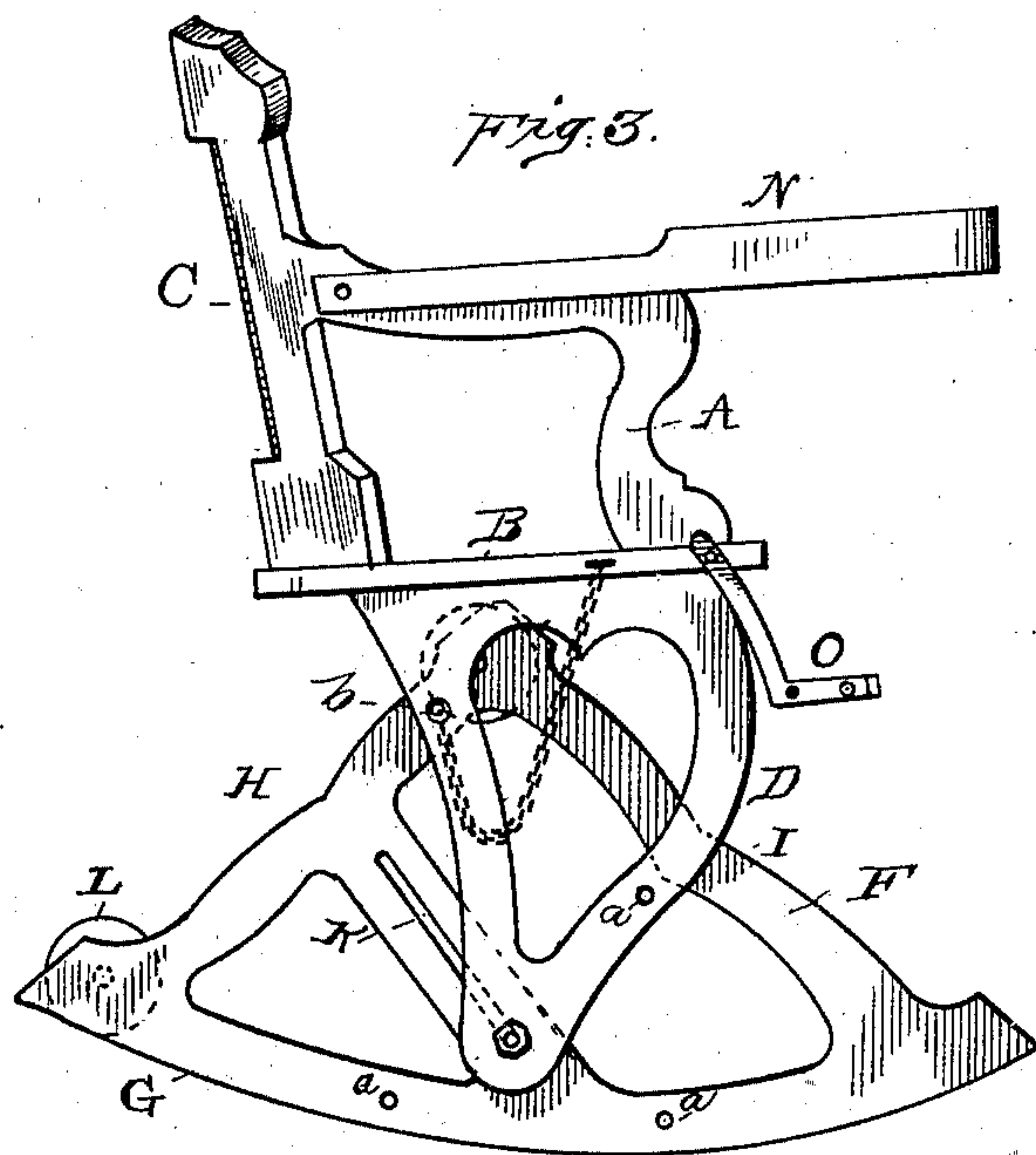
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CHAIR FOR CHILDREN,

No. 370,530.

Patented Sept. 27, 1887.



ATTEST:

Sidney Loane Jr
William W. H. Reides

INVENTOR:

Tesee A. Crandall by his atty
A. Henry Wane

(No Model.)

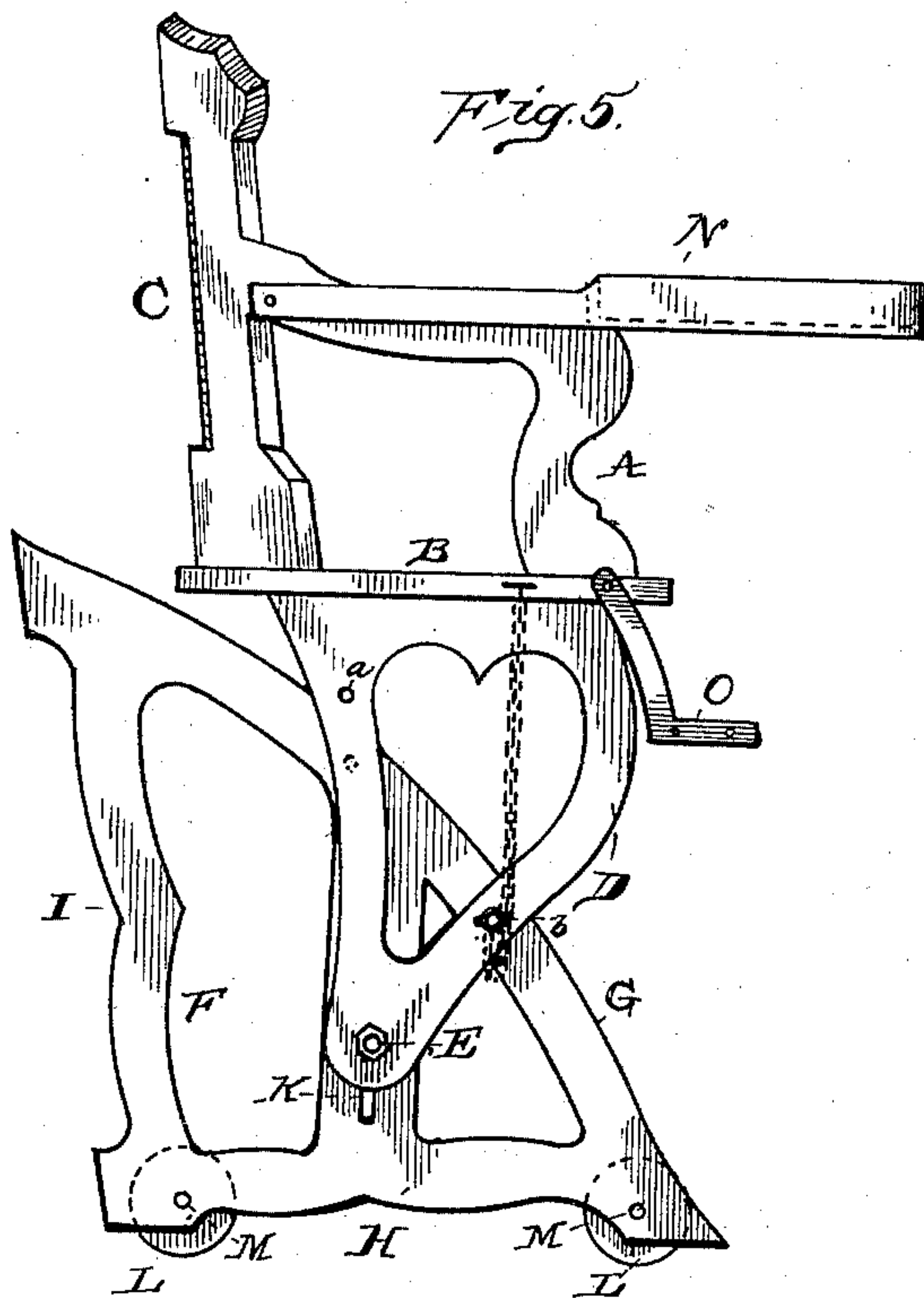
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J. A. CRANDALL.

CHAIR FOR CHILDREN.

No. 370,530.

Patented Sept. 27, 1887.



ATTEST:
A. Sidney Soane Jr.
William W. H. Hicks

INVENTOR:
Jesse A. Crandall by his Atty
A. Sidney Soane

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE A. CRANDALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO AUGUSTUS P. STEVENS, OF SAME PLACE.

CHAIR FOR CHILDREN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,530, dated September 27, 1887.

Application filed July 10, 1886. Serial No. 207,667. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE A. CRANDALL, (assignor to AUGUSTUS P. STEVENS,) of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented
5 Improvements in the Construction of Chairs for Children, of which the following is a full, clear, and correct description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of the same, and to the letters of reference
10 marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my invention when used as a low chair; Fig. 2, a view of the same when used as a high chair; Fig. 3, a view of the same when used as a rocking-chair; Fig.
15 4, a front view of my invention; Fig. 5, a view of the invention when used as a child's carriage.

In the drawings like parts of the invention are designated by the same letters of refer-
20 ence.

The nature of the invention consists in improvements, as more fully hereinafter set forth, in the construction of chairs for children, the object of the invention being the production,
25 at a low cost, of a chair for children, capable of conversion into a low chair, a high chair, a rocking-chair, and a street-carriage.

To enable those skilled in the arts to make and use my invention, I will describe the con-
30 struction and operation of the same.

A shows the upper portion, supporting the seat B and back C of the chair. This upper portion is extended, as at D, upon each side and braced by the tie-rod E, passed through
35 the lower ends of the extended parts and secured in any suitable manner.

The lower portion of the chair consists of a second frame-work, F, the upper portion made segmental, as at G, to form, when turned
40 into the proper position, the rockers for the chair, (see Fig. 3,) while the rest of the frame-work consists of the longitudinal portions H and vertical portions I, the same connected together by the cross portions or rods J, as shown.
45 The lower frame-work is provided with the elongated slots or openings K, in line with each other and passing through the sides of the frame-work.

L shows rollers free to turn upon the spin-

dles M, having their bearing at the four lower 50 portions of the frame-work F.

These segmental portions G of the lower frame-work, F, and the upper frame-work are provided with openings a, through which, when brought opposite each other, are passed the
55 bolts b to secure the upper portion in position upon the lower portion. The upper frame-work is also provided with a swinging shelf, N, to receive toys for the amusement of the child, and a swinging foot-rest, O. 60

In Fig. 1 the chair is shown in position to be used as a low chair. In Fig. 2 it is shown in position as a high chair, and this change is effected by moving the lower frame-work in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, to bring the
65 flat portions of the frame-work upon the floor, and the rod E is then moved up in the slots or openings K in the lower frame-work, and the upper portion is secured to the lower portion by the bolts b, passed through the upper and 70 lower frame-works, first inserting them in the openings a.

In Fig. 3 the chair is shown as a rocking-chair, the lower frame-work being turned so as to bring the segmental portions in position
75 to serve as rockers, and the upper portion is secured to the lower portion by the bolts b, passed through the openings a.

A fourth change is shown in Fig. 5, in which the chair is used as a carriage. In this case
80 the lower frame-work is turned to occupy the same position as when the chair is used as a low chair, and the upper portion is connected to the lower portion by the pins b, passed through the openings a. 85

Thus it will be seen that an article of great convenience for the household is presented, and that the same can be afforded at a low cost.

Having now set forth my improvement, I claim as new. 90

1. The combination, with the upper portion presenting the seat, of side extensions, D, depending rigidly from said upper portion, and a lower supporting portion provided with parallel elongated slots, pivot-bars engaging the
95 extensions with the said slotted portions to adapt the supporting portion to be revolved relative to the upper portion, to rest on either

of its several sides, said bolt-and-slot connections enabling the pivotal connection to be shifted along said slots, and a bolt device for locking the side extension rigidly to the supporting portion to prevent the rotation, as well as shifting movement, of the parts, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the upper portion presenting the seat, of side extensions, D, depending rigidly from said upper portion, a lower supporting portion pivotally connected

to the extensions to adapt said lower portion to be revolved relative to the upper portion, said lower portion having three sides forming, respectively, a rocker, carriage, and chair-base, and a device for locking said extensions rigidly to said lower portion to prevent relative movement, substantially as set forth.

JESSE A. CRANDALL.

In presence of—

A. SIDNEY DOANE,
WILLIAM V. H. HICKS.