

(No Model.)

J. A. ROSEN.  
CHAIR.

No. 375,570.

Patented Dec. 27, 1887.

Fig. 1.

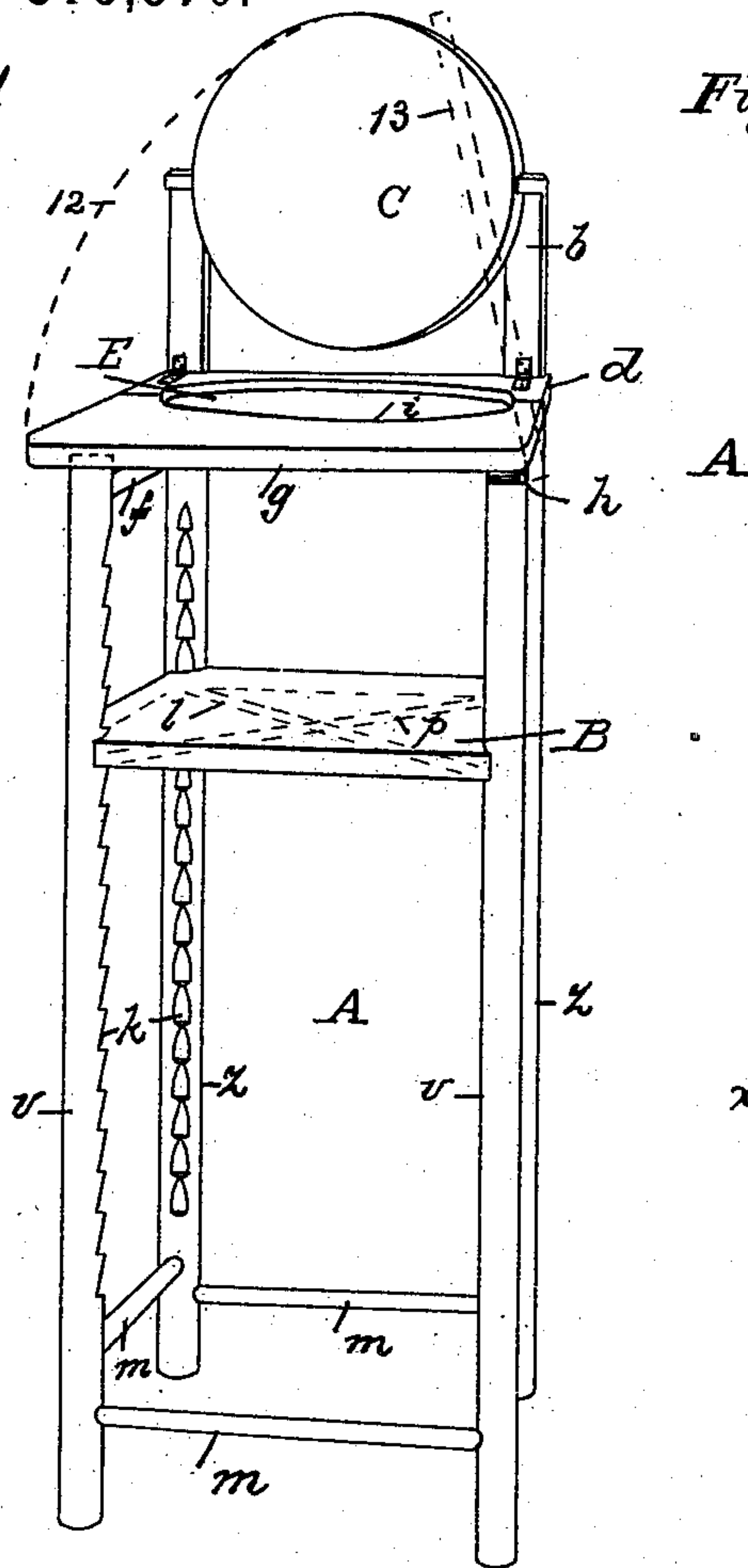


Fig. 2.

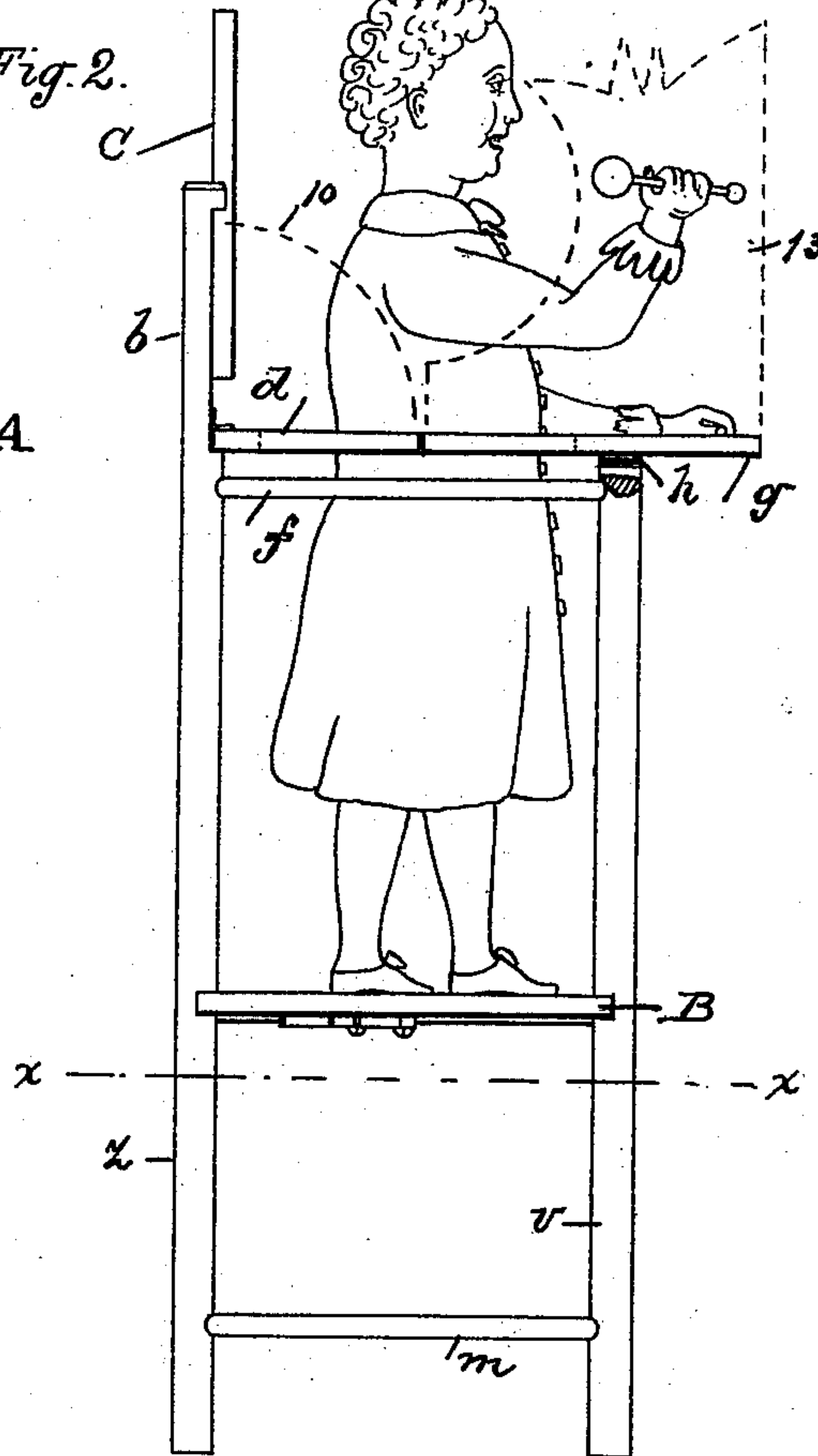


Fig. 3.

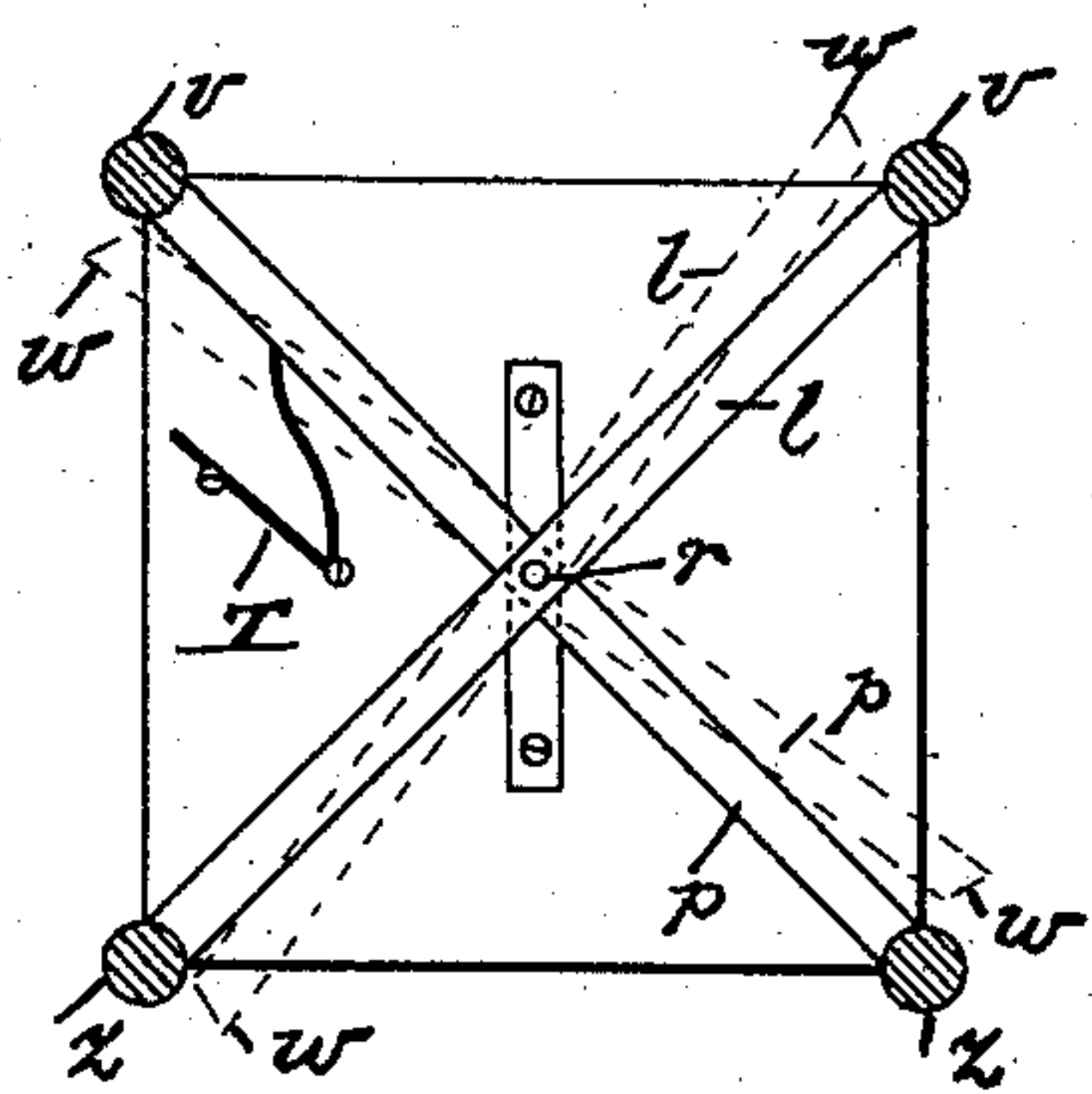


Fig. 4.

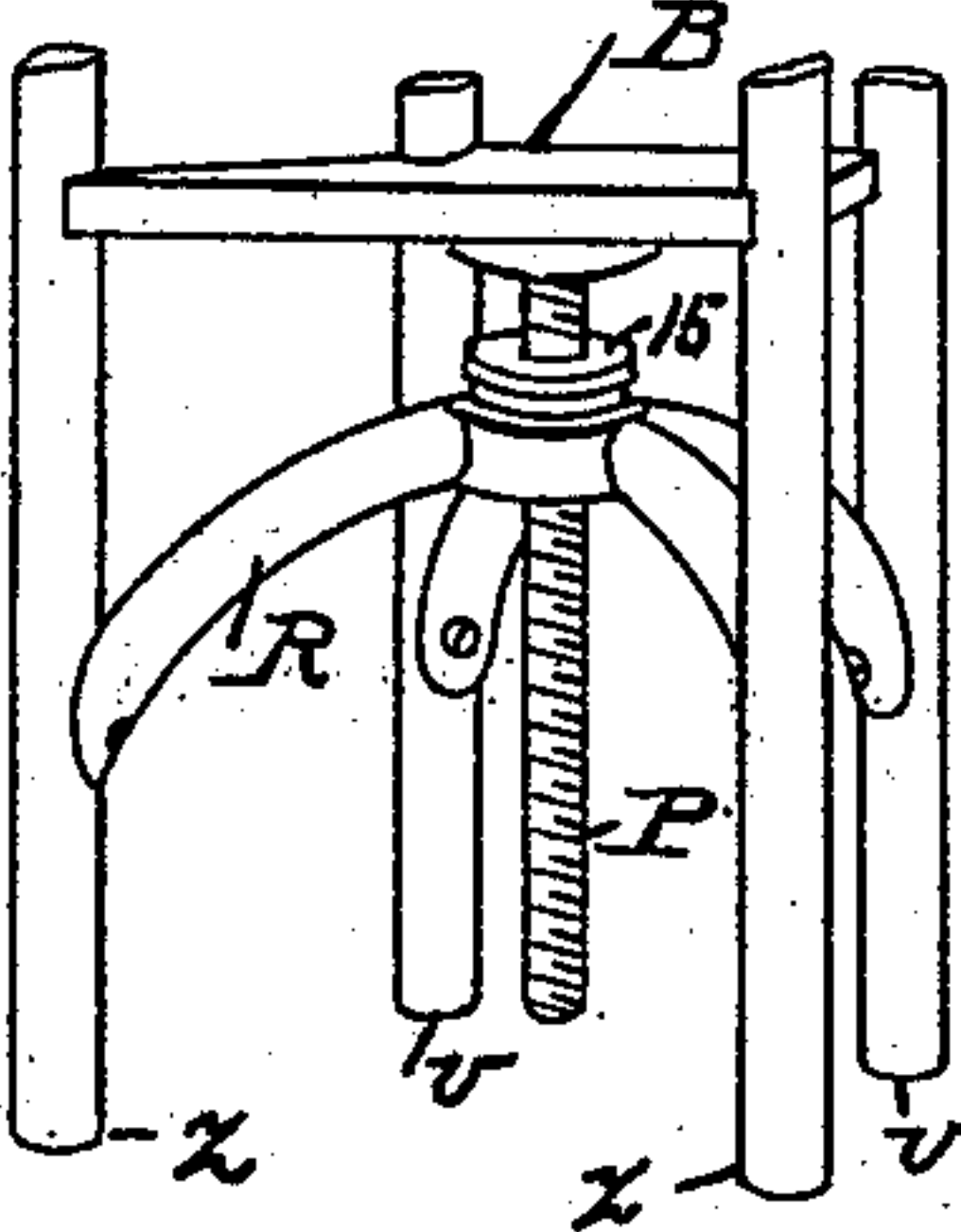
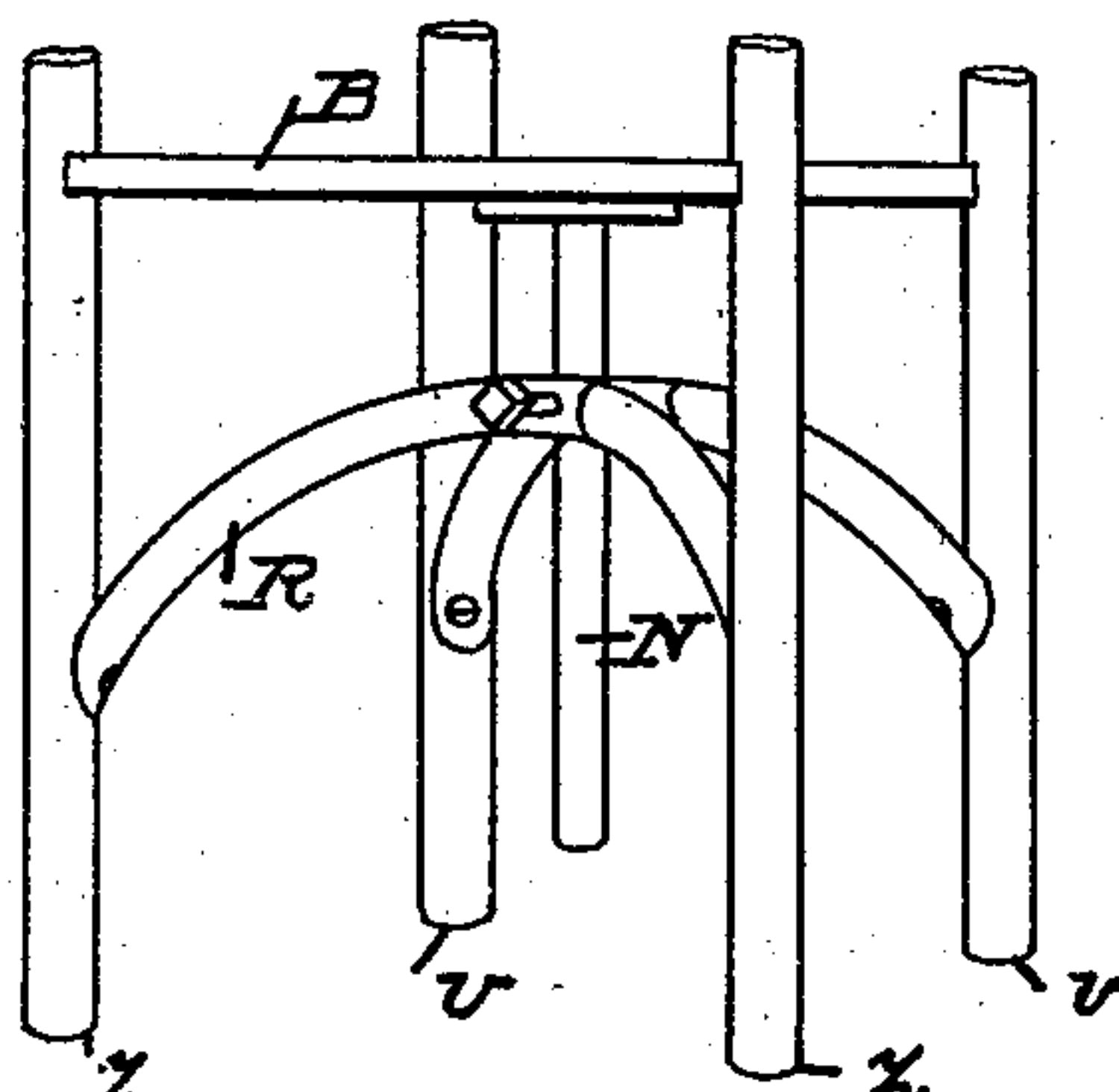


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 375,570, dated December 27, 1887.

Application filed May 4, 1887. Serial No. 237,041. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. ROSEN, of Newburyport, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and  
5 useful Improvement in Chairs, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention apper-  
tains to make and use the same, reference be-  
10 ing had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view of my improved chair; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same represented as in use with the seat  
15 lowered; Fig. 3, a bottom plan view of the seat, taken on the line *xx* in Fig. 2; and Figs. 4 and 5, diagrams showing modifications of my improvement, the chair above the seat being represented as broken away.

20 Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates more especially to that class of chairs which are peculiarly adapted to  
25 the use of small children; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a more desirable article of this character than is now in ordi-  
30 nary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

35 In the drawings, A represents the body of the chair, and B the seat.

The body consists of four vertically-arranged legs, *v z*, secured together by rungs *m* near the bottom, in the usual manner, and two rungs, *f*,  
40 connecting the front and rear legs together near the top. The rear legs, *z*, are extended upward, as shown at *b* in Fig. 1, to form a support for the back-piece C of the chair, which is circular in form and centrally secured be-  
45 tween the tops of said legs. A lid or guard, *d*, is hinged to the front of the legs *z* in the plane of the tops of the legs *v*, said lid having a semicircular piece cut centrally from its front portion, as shown at *t*, so that when it is  
50 turned back against the extensions *b* of the legs *z* in the direction shown by the dotted

line 10 in Fig. 2 it will fit closely around the lower part of the back-piece C.

A tray or guard, *g*, is hinged by one end at  
*h* to the top of one of the legs *v* in such a man- 55  
ner that its opposite end, when the guard is in a horizontal position, will rest on the top of the other leg *v*, (see Fig. 1,) to which it is se-  
cured by a hook or other suitable device. (Not shown.) The guard has a semicircular 60  
piece cut from its inner edge, as shown at *i*, so that when said guard and the lid *d* are both turned down into a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1, a circular opening or hole, E, will be formed for the reception of the child. 65  
The legs *v z* are provided with notches *k* on their inner sides, by means of which and mechanism hereinafter described the seat B is supported and adjusted at different heights. The seat B is adapted to slide vertically between 70  
the legs *v z* when the seat is in a horizontal position, and is provided on its under side with two bars, *l p*, arranged at right angles and fastened together at their centers. These  
bars are centrally pivoted to the under side of 75  
the seat B, as shown at *r*, and respectively project slightly beyond the corners of the seat, so that they will enter the notches *k* and support the seat when it is in use.

A spring, T, is secured to the bottom of the 80  
seat B, said spring being so arranged as to constantly press against the bar *p*, and thereby keep the bars engaged with the notches *k*, the ends of said bars being beveled to allow them to enter the notches readily and still prevent 85  
the spring T from forcing them past the legs *v z*, as shown by the dotted lines *w* in Fig. 3.

In the use of my improvement the guard *g* is raised in the direction shown by the dotted line 12 in Fig. 1 until it occupies the position 90  
shown by dotted lines 13 in Figs. 1 and 2. The lid *d* is then turned back against the extension *b* of the legs *z*, as described, to which it may be secured by a hook or any similar appliance for that purpose, if desired. The seat 95  
B having been adjusted at the proper height, the child is then placed thereon and the guard *g* lowered and fastened to the leg *v*, as described, said guard serving as a tray or table for the child, and also to prevent it from fall- 100  
ing from the chair.

My improved chair possesses peculiar ad-



5 advantages over chairs of this character as ordinarily constructed, from the fact that by lowering the seat B the proper distance and dropping the lid *d* the child may be allowed to remain in a standing position, as shown in Fig. 2, without danger of falling from the chair or tipping it over.

10 In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the seat B is secured to the top of a vertically-arranged screw, P, provided with a nut, 15, which rests on a support, R, secured to the legs *v z*. By turning the nut 15 to the right or left the seat may be raised or lowered at will.

15 In Fig. 5 another method of adjusting the seat is shown, the support R being provided with a thumb-screw for securing in position a vertically-arranged rod, N, which passes through the center of said support, and to which the seat B is secured.

20 The modifications shown may be used for adjusting the seat B without departing from the spirit of my invention, although I deem it preferable to make use of the crossed bars *p l*, spring T, and notches *k* for this purpose, as the bars are light and inexpensive to construct, and occupy much less space than the support R and screw P or rod N.

25 It will be obvious that the lid *d* and back-piece C constitute the back of the chair when said lid is raised, as described; also, that the lid and tray *g* may both be employed to secure the child in position on the seat B, whether in a sitting or standing posture, if desired.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

35 1. In a chair of the character described, the body A, consisting of the legs *v z* and rungs *m f*, the legs *z* being extended vertically above the legs *v*, in combination with the back-piece C, secured to the upper portion of the legs *z*, the lid *d*, hinged to the legs *z*, the guard *g*, hinged at one end to the leg *v*, and the seat B, said lid and guard being cut out on their meeting edges to form the opening E, and said seat provided with means of vertical adjustment, substantially as described.

40 2. In a chair of the character described, the legs *v z*, connected by rungs *m f* and provided with notches *k*, in combination with the seat B, having the bars *p l* centrally pivoted to its under side, and provided with the spring T, whereby the seat may be vertically adjusted, substantially as set forth.

45 3. In a chair of the character described, the circular back-piece C, centrally secured between the tops of the legs *z*, in combination with the lid *d*, hinged to said legs, and having a semicircular piece cut from its edge, as shown at *k*, to receive said back-piece, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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