(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. L. TISCHLER, M. GAEBL & M. LENGYEL.

NURSERY CHAIR.

No. 436,444. Patented Sept. 16, 1890.

Fig 1.

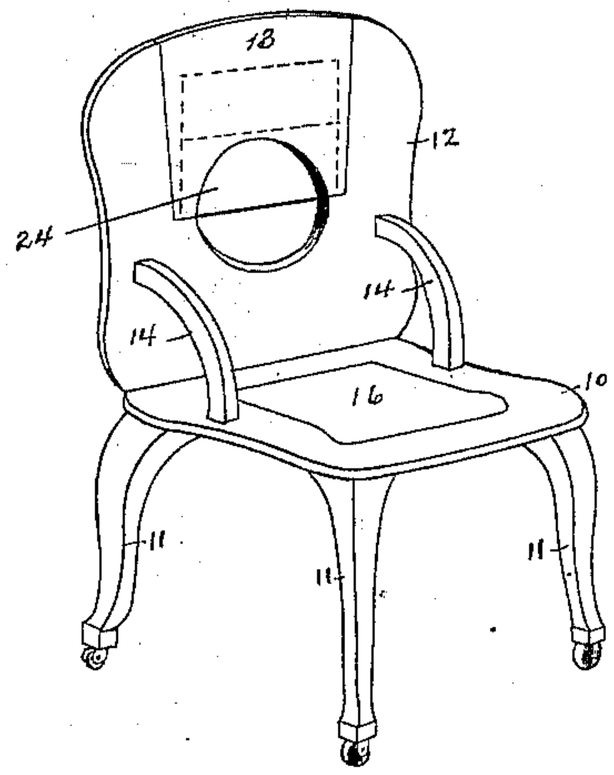


Fig 3

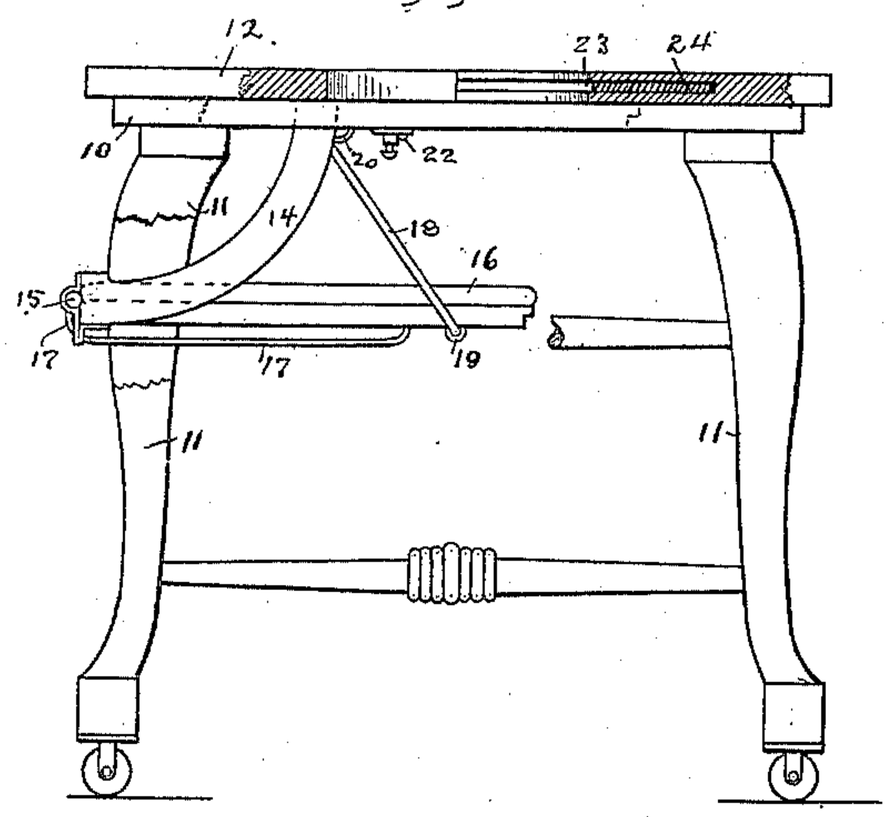
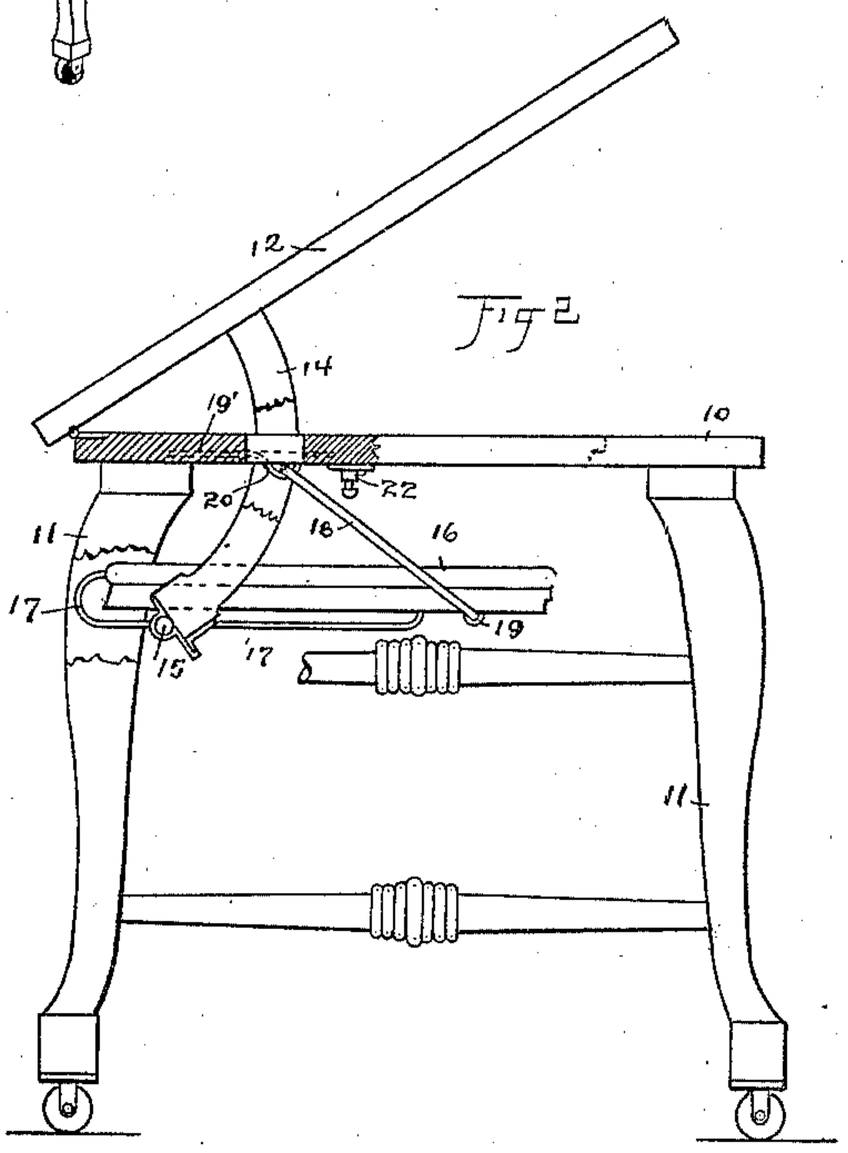


Fig 2



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig 5

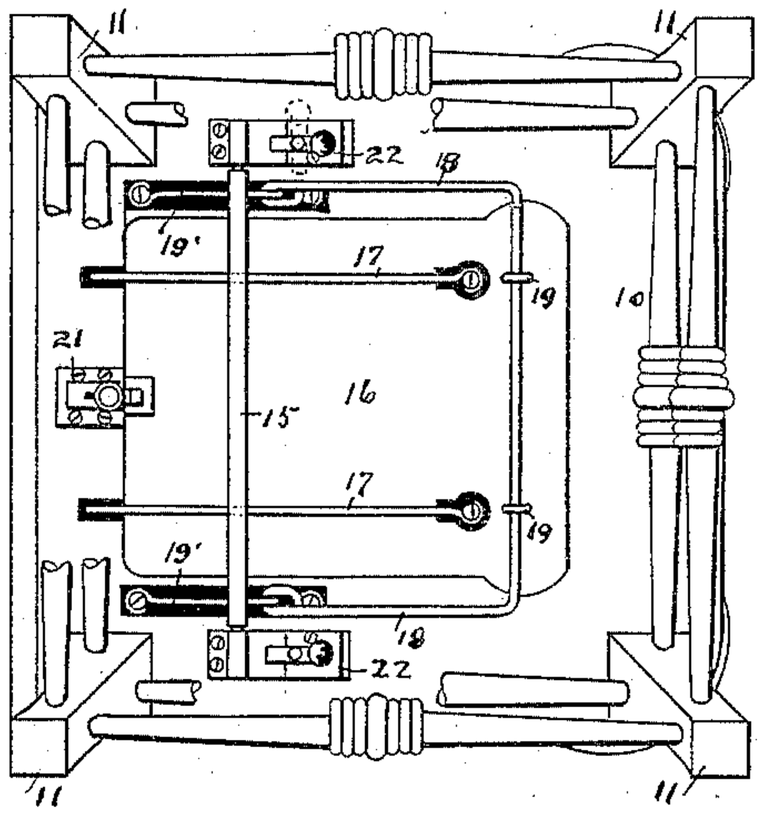


Fig 6

Fig 4

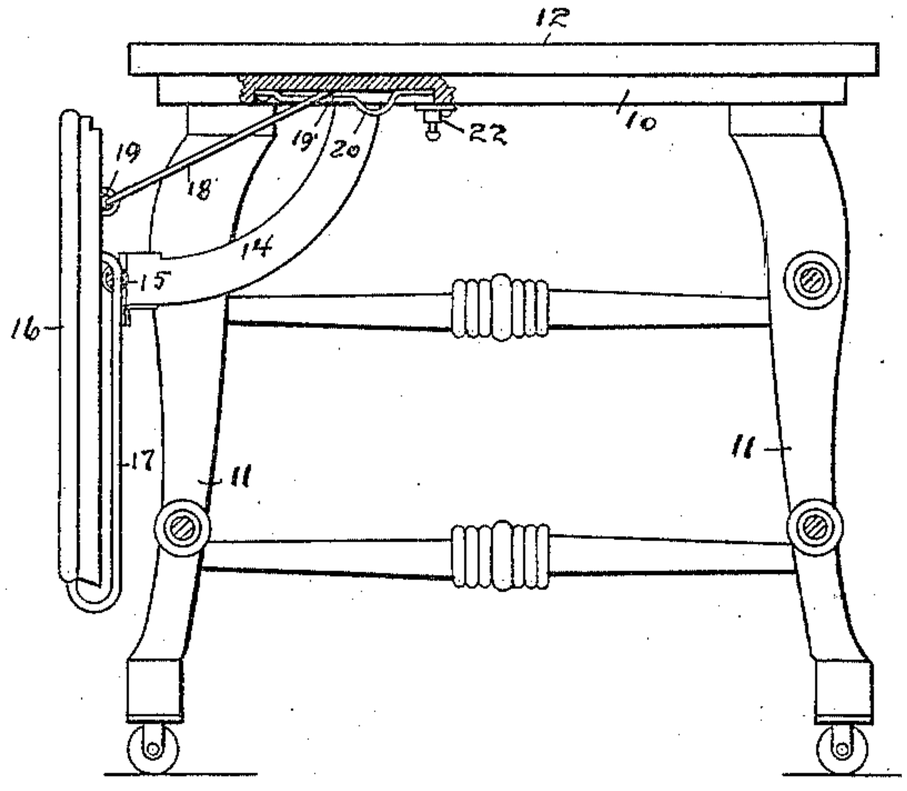


Fig 7

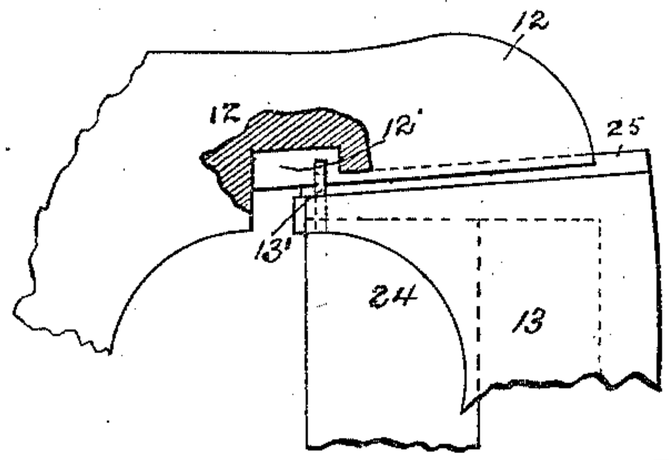
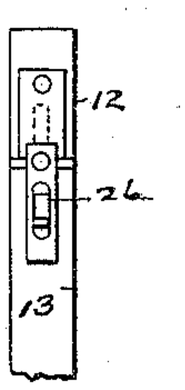


Fig 8



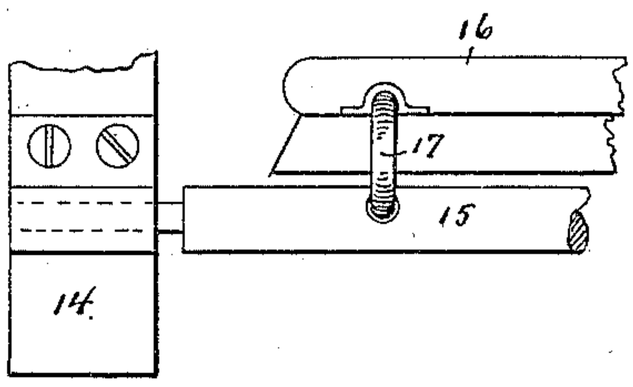
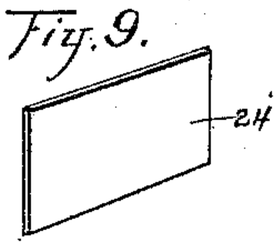


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB L. TISCHLER, MATHEW GAEBL, AND MARTIN LENGYEL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

NURSERY-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,444, dated September 16, 1890.

Application filed April 11, 1890. Serial No. 347,428. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB L. TISCHLER, MATHEW GAEBL, and MARTIN LENGYEL, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nursery-Chairs; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to nursery-chairs; and the invention consists in a chair which is convertible into different forms and adapted to different uses for a child that is learning to walk.

To this end the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the chair with the back raised and the cushioned seat in position to use the chair as chairs of ordinary use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the back closed halfway and the position the respective parts occupy when this position of the back is attained either in raising or lowering the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the chair when the back is down upon the seat of the chair and the cushioned part of the seat is lowered and in position for the child to occupy, it being placed thereon through the opening in the back of the chair shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the chair with the cushioned seat thrown to the rear and out of the way of the child, so that the child may walk and use the chair as a perambulator. Parts are broken away in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 to more clearly illustrate certain portions of the mechanism. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the chair with the cushioned seat in locked position in the seat-frame as it is seen in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a section of the back with a section of the sliding section therein adjusted to its limit outward. Fig. 7 is an edge view of said parts, showing the locking-catch thereon at the top. Fig. 8 shows a broken-off part of one of the curved arms and a section of the cross-rod pivoted therein, a section of the seat, and the curved or turned end of one of the guide-rods, which passes through said cross-rod. Fig. 9 is a detail of the separate sliding piece which is supported freely in the adjustable section forming the central portion of the back, as hereinafter more fully described.

We have shown a chair-frame consisting of the seat-frame 10, having an opening in its center, adapted to be occupied by the child when it is seated on the cushioned seat as it may be lowered, or when it is walking and pushing the chair about, and the legs of the chair 11, on which the said frame and parts are supported. The back 12 is hinged to the seat-frame, and likewise is provided with an opening corresponding to the opening in the seat-frame, and the top central portion of the said back has an adjustable section 13, sliding in grooves in the back frame 12, which has a short deeper groove 12′ at each side engaged by pins 13′ on section 13, and limiting its movement outward, so that when the child has been placed within the chair this section may be closed part way, as seen in full lines in Fig. 1, and thus aid in a measure in confining the child within the chair and prevent its creeping out, yet leaving room for its body.

Rigidly fixed upon the back, at the sides thereof, are two curved arms 14, adapted to slide in suitable openings in the seat-frame, and at the lower end of said arms, secured in bearings thereon, is a cross-rod 15. This cross-rod serves as a support for the seat proper 16, which seat has guide-rods 17, which lie horizontally upon the bottom of the seat from front to rear and slightly apart from the surface thereof, and are fastened rigidly in the seat at both ends, the rear ends, however, being curved around and slightly apart from the rear edge of the seat and suitably fastened thereto beneath the cushion, so as to be firmly fixed in the position shown. The pivoted cross-rod 15 has holes through it for the passage of the guide-rod 17, and the said seat is adapted to slide upon said cross-rod in its guide-rods the full length of said rods and around the bent portion thereof at the rear, so that when the child is occupying the seat

in its lowered position the said cross-rod will have passed around the bent ends or loops to the rear edge of the seat, as shown in Fig. 3. At its front the seat is supported by a yoke 18, pivoted on the under side of the seat in suitable keepers 19 and attached at its upper ends to the rods 19′, Figs. 3 and 4, preferably laid in channels in the under side of the seat-frame. The rods 19′ have a depression 20 at their front ends, in which the said yoke hangs when the seat is down, as in Fig. 3, and they are set apart from the surface of the channel in which they lie between the said depression and their rear ends, so that the yoke may slide therein and allow the seat to be thrown back into the position seen in Fig. 4. When the seat is in this position, it will be noticed that the guide-rods 17 on the seat have been run down so that their forward ends are in the cross-rod 15, and the seat is adapted to play back and forth in these guide-rods in the said cross-rod 15 and to swing or pivot on the yoke 18 in taking its various positions, as illustrated herein.

In Fig. 2 we illustrate the position the seat will occupy with respect to the cross-rod 15 when it is intended to throw the back into the elevated position seen in Fig. 1, and when it is so placed it will automatically seat itself in the seat-frame when the back is elevated, the swinging yoke and the curved arms operating together to bring it to its elevated plane. At the same time that this occurs the seat is automatically locked at the rear by means of of a spring-latch 21, the inner end of which is beveled like a latch of a door and adapted to engage the seat in the same manner as a door-latch is engaged and locked, the said latch of course having a suitable spring to keep it closed and a button or the like to take hold and open it.

It will be observed that the seat-frame and front edge of the seat proper are rabbeted, so that the seat-frame forms a ledge upon which the edge of the seat proper rests, and thus both the front and rear of the said seat are held exactly in position. However, to further secure the parts in raised position we provide a horizontally-arranged catch 22, Fig. 5, which passes beneath the lower end of the curved arms, and thus prevents said arms from being depressed by pulling forward on the back, so that the parts are doubly locked and made secure and firm. Thus we obtain a construction whereby a chair is convertible into the three several practical forms illustrated in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, the first of which makes a chair for ordinary use adapted to be occupied by any one; second, a nursery-chair provided with a seat upon which a child may rest when tired of using the chair as a perambulator, as shown in Fig. 4. It will be understood that when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 4 they can readily be thrown into the position seen in Fig. 3 by simply raising the seat to a horizontal position and sliding it forward upon its supports, as shown in Fig. 3. Then after removing the child and desiring to convert the chair into the form shown in Fig. 1 the seat is first thrown into about the position seen in Fig. 2, when, as before stated, it is in proper relation to the back to be carried up and automatically seated and locked itself, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 3 we show a slot or opening 23 in the curved inner edge along the center of the adjustable central section 13 of the back 12, which slot or opening is deep enough in said section to accommodate a separate sliding piece 24, adapted to slide back to wholly uncover the opening in the back and to automatically drop down and fill half of said opening when the back is raised. (See Fig. 1.) This dropping occurs automatically or by gravity, and the said piece is pushed back in the slot by hand when the back is lowered. The back section 13 is therefore preferably made of two parts—front and rear—and the said parts are spaced with a piece along their outer edges, which forms a tongue 25 for the back section that enters corresponding grooves in the edges of the back frame. A catch 26, Fig. 7, at the upper edge of the section 13 serves to lock the said section of the back in its closed position on the side frame.

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

1. In a chair, the seat-frame, the back having arms extending beneath said frame and the adjustable seat supported by said arms, and pivot-connections to swing beneath the seat-frame, substantially as described.

2. The frame provided with an opening for the seat and the pivoted back, in combination with a seat and arms on said back having a cross-rod connected therewith, and a yoke on which the seat is swung, substantially as described.

3. The seat-frame and the pivoted back having rigid curved arms projecting through said frame, in combination with a seat supported on said arms and on a yoke suspended from the seat-frame, substantially as described.

4. The seat-frame and the pivoted back having curved arms, and a cross-rod pivoted to turn axially on the lower ends of said arms, in combination with a seat having parallel guide-rods connected with said cross-rod, and a suspensory support for the front of the seat, substantially as described.

5. The seat-frame having guide-rods 20, the seat and the back having arms, and a pivoted rod at the ends of said arms, in combination with a seat, a rod connecting the seat with rods 20, and guides connecting the seat with the cross-rod on the arms of the back, substantially as described.

6. The chair-frame having an opening for a seat, and the pivoted back having arms, in combination with the seat supported by said arms and a hanger suspended beneath the seat-frame, and a locking device to support

the seat in the opening in the frame, substantially as described.

7. The seat-frame having a central opening, the back pivoted on said frame and having an opening to match the opening in the seat-frame, and curved arms at its sides, in combination with a seat supported on said arms and by pivoted and sliding connections, substantially as described.

8. In a convertible nursery-chair, the back frame and a sliding section fitted in the frame at its sides, the lower edge of the said section being curved to match the edge of the opening in the back frame, and a lock on the outer edge of the said parts to fasten them together, substantially as described.

9. In a convertible nursery-chair, the back provided with an opening, a sliding section above the opening, and a separate sliding piece in said back section to partly close said opening, substantially as described.

10. In a convertible chair having a pivoted back and arms fixed thereon, in combination with the seat-frame having slots for the passage of the arms, and a lock to engage said arms and prevent them from passing downward when the back is raised, substantially as described.

Witness our hands to the foregoing specification this 22d day of March, 1890.

JACOB L. TISCHLER.
MATHEW GAEBL.
MARTIN LENGYEL.

Witnesses:
H. T. FISHER,
NELLIE S. MCLANE.