(No Model.)

D. DENNETT.

CHAIR ATTACHMENT FOR TRICYCLES.

No. 436,648. Patented Sept. 16, 1890.

Fig. 2

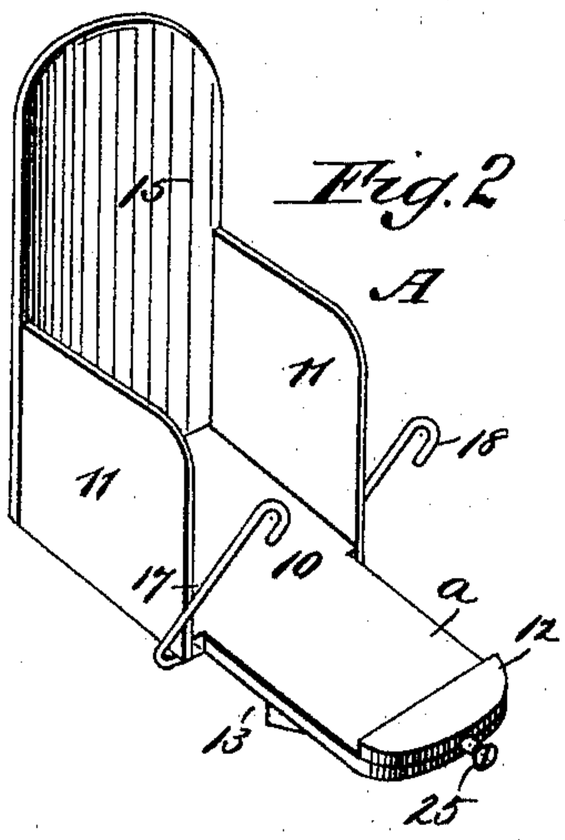


Fig. 1

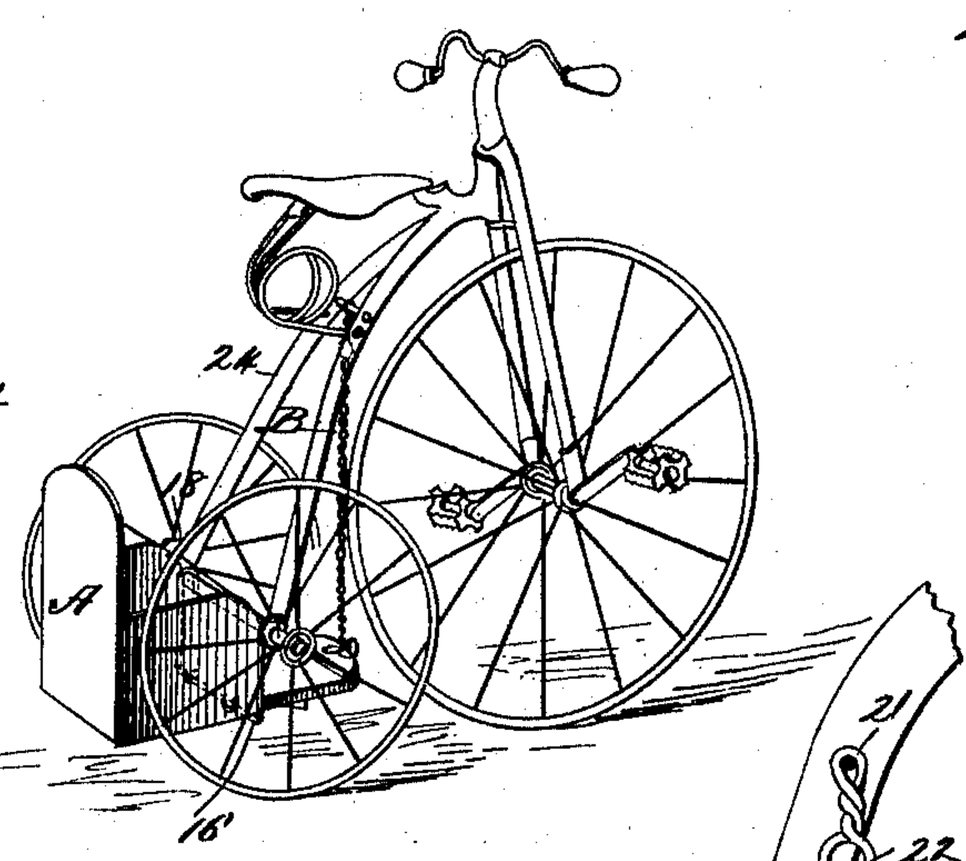


Fig. 4

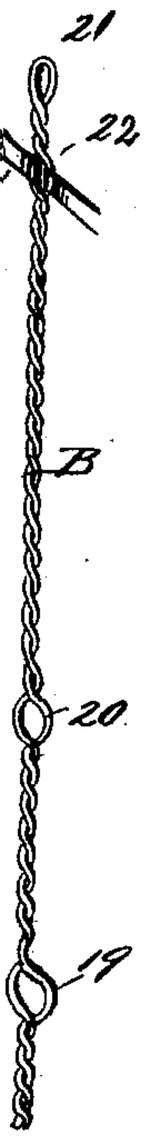
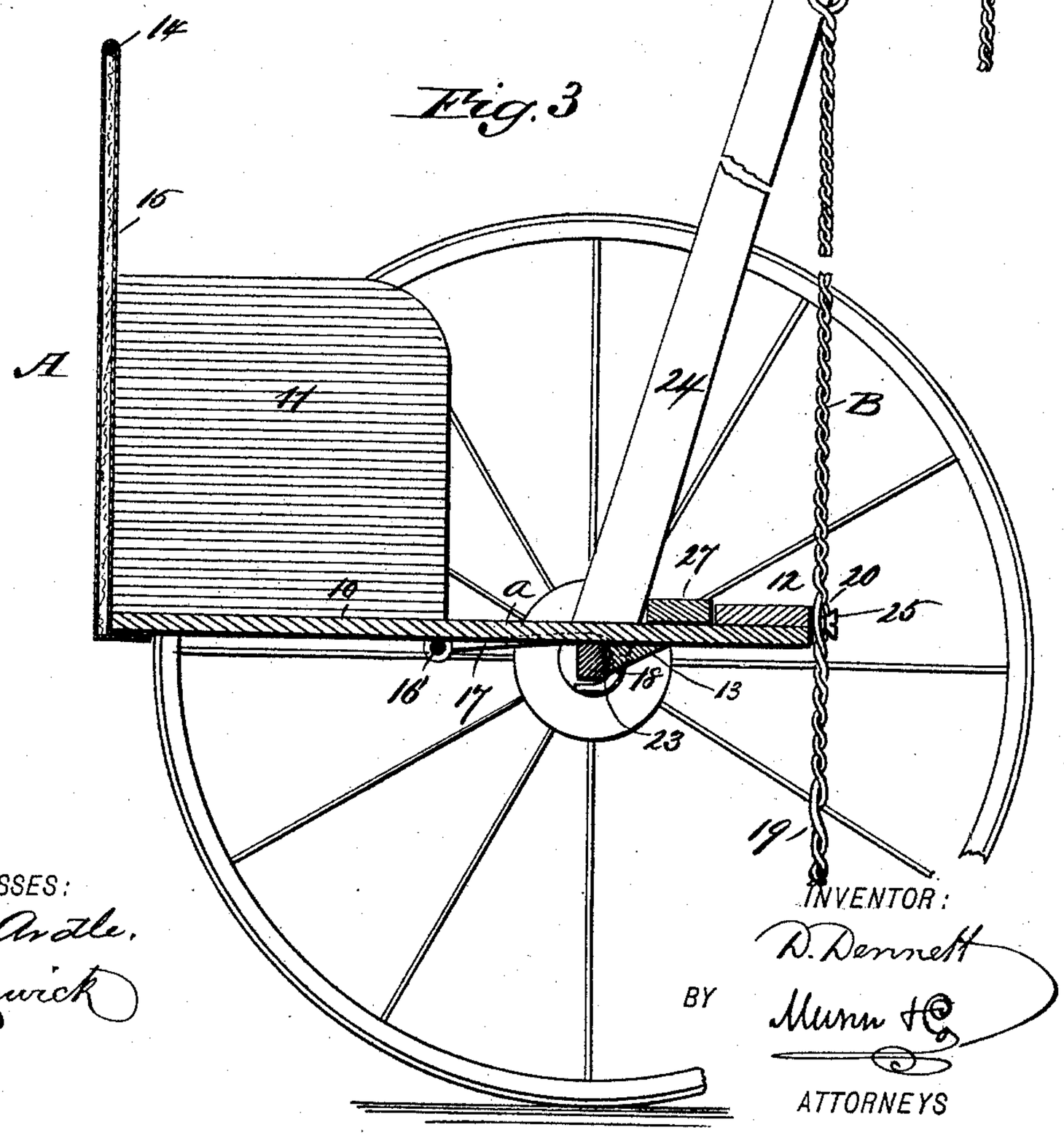


Fig. 3



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CHAIR ATTACHMENT FOR TRICYCLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,648, dated September 16, 1890.

Application filed December 19, 1889. Serial No. 334,273. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL DENNETT, of Brookhaven, in the county of Lincoln and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chair Attachments for Tricycles and Similar Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a chair attachment for tricycles, velocipedes, and similar machines, and has for its object to provide a means whereby a chair especially adapted for occupancy by babies or small children may be conveniently and safely secured to or suspended from the rear axle of a tricycle or like machine.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tricycle illustrating the application of the chair thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the chair detached. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the rear axle of a tricycle and through a chair secured upon said axle; and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the stay-rods or fastening devices of the chair.

The chair A consists, preferably, of a bottom board 10, having side boards 11 attached thereto to the rear and extending vertically upward therefrom, the said bottom board being of greater length than the width of the side boards 11, whereby a forward horizontal tongue *a* is formed, which tongue portion of the bottom is of less width than that portion between the sides, as best illustrated in Fig. 2.

At the outer end of the tongue portion *a* of the chair, upon its upper face, a transverse block 12 is secured in any suitable or approved manner, and some distance from the forward end of the tongue, upon the under side thereof, a second transverse block 13 is attached.

The back of the chair preferably consists of a skeleton wire frame 14, bent to suitable shape and of a width equal to the width of the bottom board 10 at its rear extremity, the said skeleton frame being secured to the said bottom board in any approved manner. This skeleton frame is ordinarily covered with cloth or other soft material, as illustrated at 15 in Fig. 3, and, if in practice it is found desirable, the inner faces of the side boards 11 may be cushioned and likewise that portion of the bottom between the side boards.

Upon the under face of the bottom board 10 of the chair, at the rear of the lower transverse block 13, a shaft 16 is transversely journaled, the ends of which shaft are bent forward to form crank-arms 17, and the extremities of said crank-arms are bent upon themselves to produce hooks 18.

In connection with the chair a tie-rod B is employed, which rod preferably consists of a stout piece of wire bent upon itself and twisted, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and in twisting the wire certain loops are formed, preferably four in number, one loop 19 being located near the lower end, one 20 near the center, a third 21 at the top, and the fourth 22 a slight distance below the upper end.

The chair may be attached to the tricycle in two ways—that is, it may be suspended from the axle, as illustrated in Fig. 1, or supported upon the axle, as shown in Fig. 3. When suspended from the axle the crank-arms 17 of the shaft 16 are made to extend vertically upward, and the hook portions 18 thereof are made to engage with the axle 23 of the tricycle, preferably outside of the forked backbone 24. When the chair is so suspended the tie-rod is secured to the forward end of the chair by passing a screw 25 or similar fastening device through the lower loop 19 of the tie-rod and into the forward end of the tongue portion of the chair. If it is possible to attach the tie-rod at its upper end by a bolt to the backbone of the tricycle, it is effected by passing the bolt through the forks at a point at or near where the members converge, which bolt is passed through the upper loop 21 of the tie-rod. In the event that this mode of attachment is impossible, the upper end of the tie-rod is held firmly to place by passing straps 26 through the loop 22, near the top of the tie-rod, which straps are carried in op-

posite directions, each being secured in any approved manner around one member of the backbone.

When the chair is to be supported upon the axle, the lower cross bar or block 13 is made to contact with the front face of the axle to prevent a rearward sliding movement of the chair, as shown in Fig. 3, and a block 27 is placed between the forward edges of the backbone and the rear edge of the block 12 upon the upper portion of the tongue.

It will be noticed in Fig. 3 that the heavier end of the attachment is behind the axle, and that there is a tendency for the front end to rise up, which tendency is overcome by the transverse strip 27 and rod B. There is really little or no tendency for the attachment to slip forward along the axle, and if such tendency does exist it is overcome by the friction of the part *a* on the axle.

As an additional fastening device, the tie-rod is also employed, attached at its upper end to the backbone of a tricycle, as heretofore set forth, and the screw 25, instead of being passed through the lower loop 19 in the tie-rod, is passed through the loop 20 immediately above it.

It will be observed, by reason of the construction above described, that a chair capable of containing an infant or a young child may be safely, conveniently, and expeditiously attached to a tricycle without in the least interfering with the pedal movements of the operator or with the movement of the tricycle itself.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a chair capable of attachment to a tricycle or similar machine, consisting of a body portion provided with a forwardly-extending horizontal tongue, a shaft journaled upon the bottom of the body provided at each end with a crank-arm terminating in a hook, and a tie-rod capable of attachment to the forward end of the tongue and to the backbone of the machine, substantially as shown and described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a chair capable of attachment to a tricycle or to similar machines, consisting of a body portion provided with a forwardly-projecting horizontal tongue, an axle journaled upon the bottom of the body of the chair provided with a crank-arm at each end terminating in a hook, a cross-bar secured to the bottom of the tongue at or near its center, a second cross-bar secured to the upper face of the tongue at its forward end, and a tie-rod capable of attachment to the tongue of the chair and to the backbone of the machine, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the backbone of a tricycle or similar machine and the rear axle thereof, of a chair comprising a body provided with a forwardly-extending horizontal tongue integral with the body, a shaft journaled upon the bottom of the body provided with a crank-arm at each end, and a hook at the extremity of each crank-arm, and a tie-rod capable of adjustable attachment to the tongue of the chair and the backbone of the machine, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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