No. 708,641. Patented Sept. 9, 1902.

G. J. HOLTON.

BABY JUMPER.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1902.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

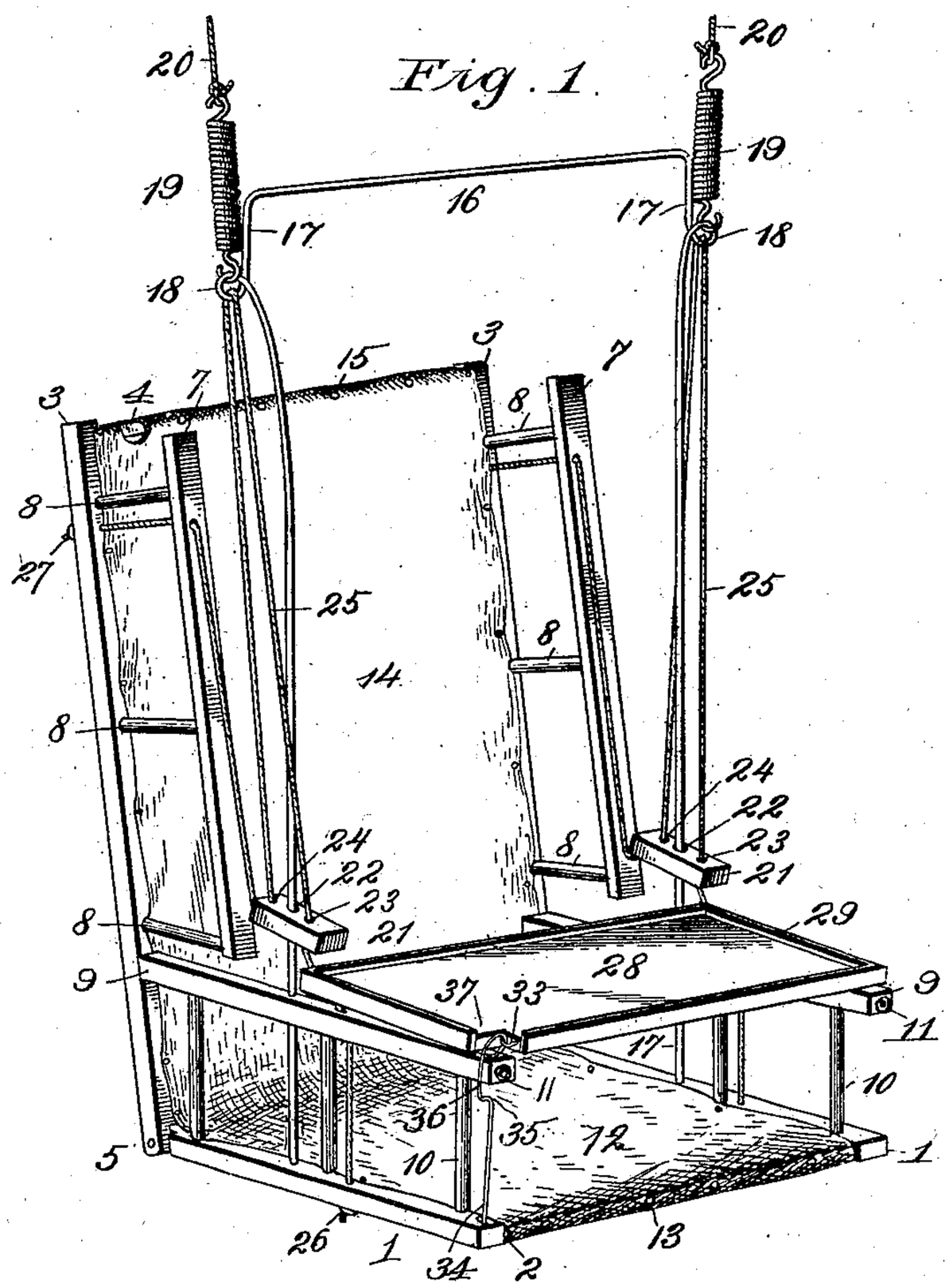
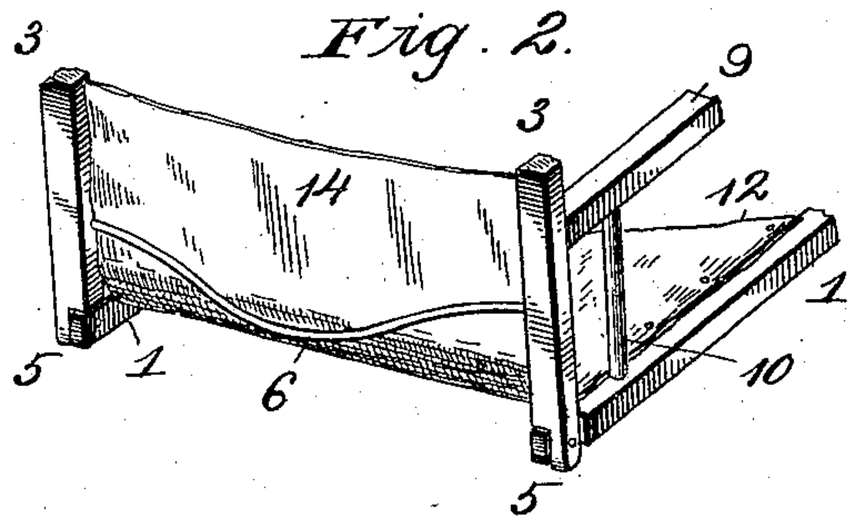


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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Geo. W. McDougall.

Inventor:
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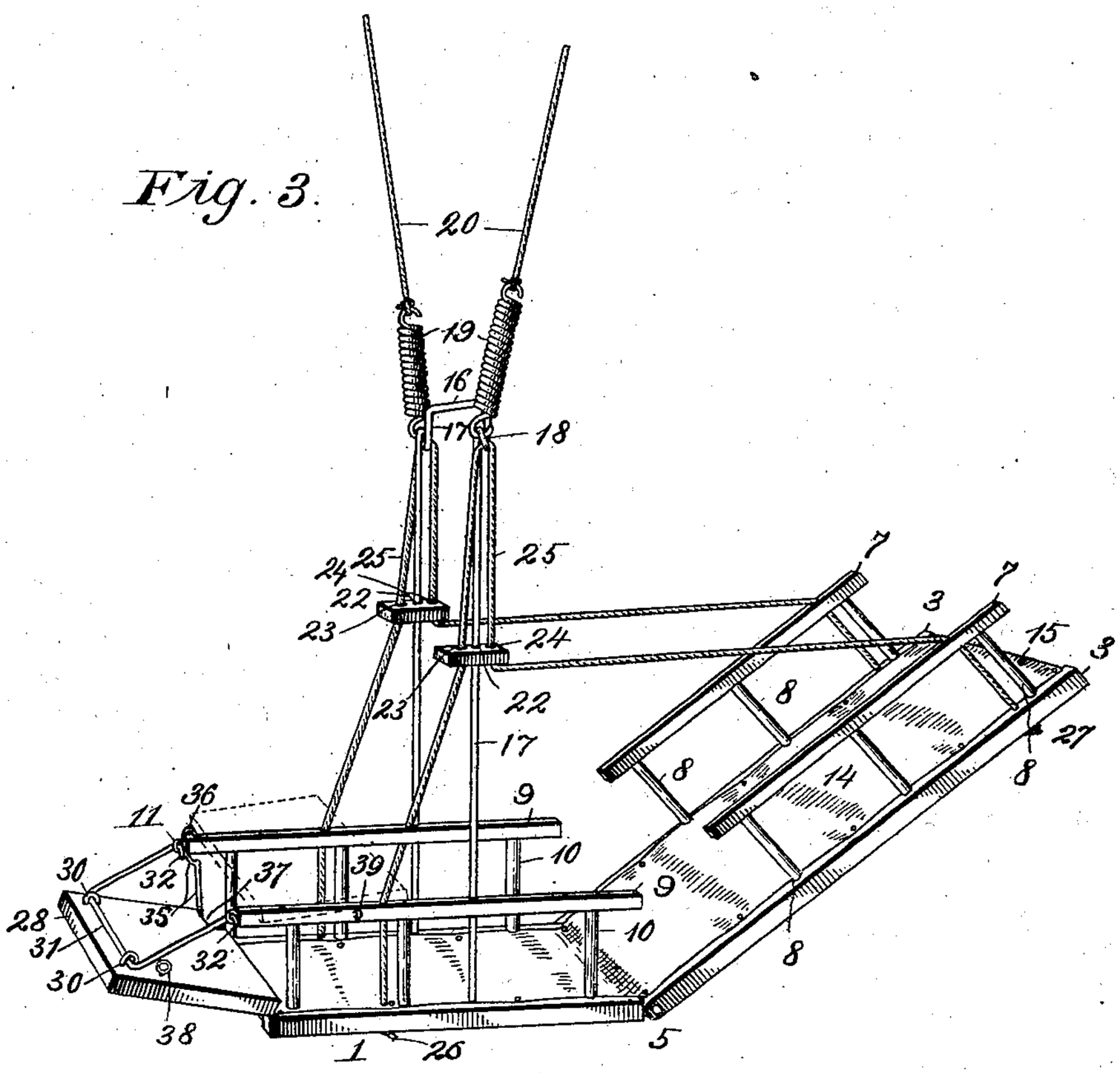
Fig. 3.



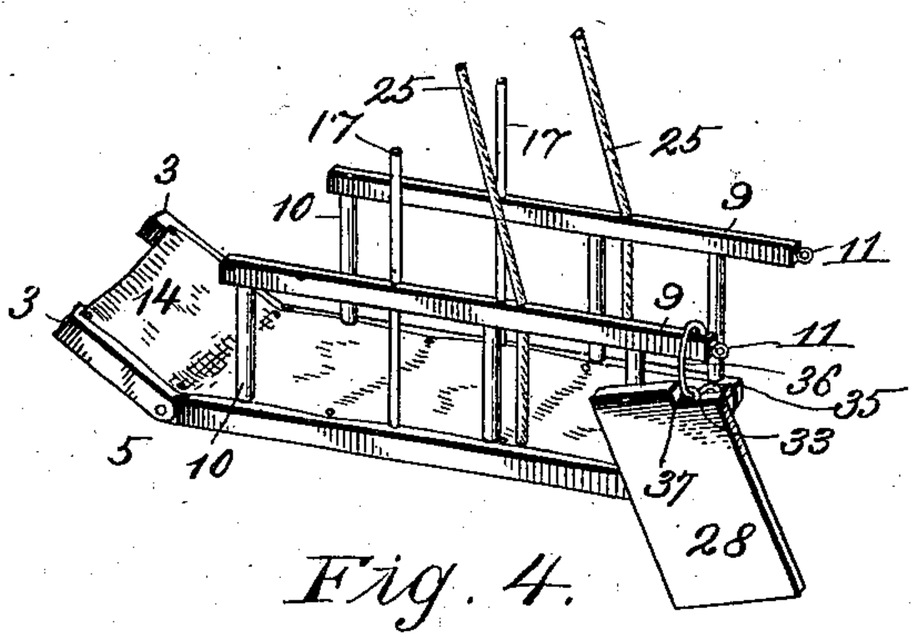


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE JOHN HOLTON, OF PONCA, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE W. DIEHL, OF PONCA, OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

BABY-JUMPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,641, dated September 9, 1902.

Application filed February 28, 1902. Serial No. 96,049. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JOHN HOLTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ponca, in the county of Kay and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baby-Jumpers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to baby-jumpers; and my object is to produce a device of this character which may be readily transformed into a chair or a hammock and in which the back may be secured at the angle most comfortable to the occupant.

With this object in view, and others as hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed, and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device arranged as a chair. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view showing the back-brace of the chair. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device arranged as a hammock. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing the tray or foot-board in the position it occupies to permit the child to be placed in the chair.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, 1 designates the side rails of the seat portion, connected at their front ends by a cross-bar or round 2 and at their rear ends to the lower ends of rails 3 of the back, said rails being connected at their upper ends by a cross-bar or round 4. The connection between the back and seat is a pivotal one, the bars being halved together and pivoted, as at 5, and at a suitable distance above this connection the back rails are connected by a cross-brace, said brace having a depressed central portion 6, so as to not inconvenience the occupant of the seat or of the hammock. When arranged as a hammock, the depressed portion obviously projects forward and occurs opposite the hollow of the occupant's back, whereas if it were a straight brace in the position shown it would inconvenience the occupant when occupying either an upright or a recumbent position.

7 designates side rails for the back, the same being disposed parallel with and a suitable distance forward of and connected to the back rails 3 by cross-braces 8.

The seat is provided with arms or rails 9, connected by vertical posts 10 to rails 1, and secured to the front end of said arms or rails 9 are eyebolts 11, for a purpose which hereinafter appears.

The cover of the device is in the form of a single piece of canvas, duck, or other suitable fabric and comprises the seat portion 12, secured by tacks or screws 13 to the cross-bar 12, and the back portion 14, secured by tacks or screws to the cross-bar 4, as at 15, said seat portion and back portion being also similarly secured to the rails 1 and 3, as shown.

A spring-metal arch, preferably of heavy wire, is arranged a suitable distance forward of the back and comprises the bridge or top portion 16, extending transversely over the seat, and the vertical depending legs 17, extending down through rails 9 and 1 and rigidly secured in such relation in any suitable manner, and said legs near their upper ends are bent to form guide eyes or loops 18, to which are attached, by preference, the lower ends of strong retractile springs 19, which springs are suspended by suitable cables 20 from the ceiling or other overhead point, so as to provide a resilient support for the chair or hammock.

21 designates a pair of clamping-blocks provided with central holes 22, through which the arch-legs 17 extend, and with holes 23 24 forward and rearward, respectively, of holes 22. Light ropes or their equivalents are threaded through guide-eyes 18 of the arch and from the latter depend so as to provide loops 25. The front strands of the loops extend down through holes 23 of the clamping-blocks and then downwardly and forwardly and through rails 9 and 1, being knotted or otherwise secured to the latter, as shown at 26. The rear strands of said loops extend down through holes 24 of the clamping-blocks, thence through rails 7 near their rear ends, and through rails 3, to which they are secured by knots 27 or otherwise.

From the foregoing it will be apparent by

reference to Figs. 1 and 3 that the variation in the length of loops 25 determines the degree of inclination of the back to the seat—that is to say, when the loops are longest—viz., when the clamping-blocks are depressed as far as possible—the back is substantially upright, and that when the loops are shortened by sliding the clamping-blocks upwardly on the arch the back swings downward toward a horizontal plane, and it will also be understood in this connection that the clamping-blocks are of such type that they reliably secure the back at the desired angle and may be quickly and easily operated.

28 designates a board having flanges 29 projecting from one face, so as to form a tray. At its opposite side and in one edge it is provided with a pair of eyebolts 30, in which is pivoted spring-metal U-shaped brace 31, having hook terminals 32 for engagement with eyebolts 11 when the edge of the board most remote from the eyebolts is resting upon the front edge of the seat, as shown in Fig. 3, a guard against dislodgment of the footboard being provided in the use of the eye 33, encircling and slidingly mounted on the vertical rod 34, secured at its opposite ends to the front ends of one set of the seat-rails 1 and 9, the upper end of said rod being bent outwardly to form a shoulder 35, where the board may hang at times, and the loop 36, the latter, in conjunction with the cut-away corner 37, permitting the board to be twisted and manipulated in such a way that it can assume any of the positions shown in the drawings. In Fig. 1 in full lines and in Fig. 3 in dotted lines it is shown as a tray and is resting upon rails 9, being secured in such position through the medium of the eye 33 engaging rod 34 and the eye 38 engaging hook or eye 39 of rail 9 at the opposite side of the tray from rod 34, this being the position it occupies when the device is used as a chair. In Fig. 3 in full lines the board is shown as inverted and is supported upon the seat by the hook-brace 31 from rails 9, which position is that which it is caused to assume when the device is used as a hammock.

As the manipulation of the sliding clamping-blocks for the purpose of transforming the device from a chair into a hammock, and vice versa, has been explained, further description of the operation of the device is deemed unnecessary, and it is to be understood that while I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention it is susceptible of modification in minor particulars without departing from its essential spirit and scope or sacrificing any of its advantages.

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

1. A baby-jumper, comprising a seat portion having at its front end an adjustable board to be used as a foot-rest or a tray, a back hinged to the seat portion, an arch secured to the seat portion, clamping-blocks slidingly mounted on the arch, and flexible connections slidingly connected to the arch and extending down through the clamping-blocks and connected to the seat portion at one end and extending down through the clamping-blocks and connected at their opposite ends to the upper part of the back portion.

2. A baby-jumper, comprising a seat portion having at its front end an adjustable board to be used as a foot-rest or a tray, a back hinged to the seat portion, an arch secured to the seat portion, clamping-blocks slidingly mounted on the arch, flexible connections slidingly connected to the arch and extending down through the clamping-blocks and connected to the seat portion at one end and extending down through the clamping-blocks and connected at their opposite ends to the upper part of the back portion, and springs suitably suspended and attached at their lower ends to the arch.

3. A baby-jumper, comprising a seat portion, side rails or arms therefor, a rod connecting the front ends of one set of the side rails with the seat portion proper below, and having its upper end formed with a shoulder 35, and a loop above said shoulder, a board having an eye engaging said rod and adapted to rest as a tray upon the side rails, means for additionally securing the tray in such position.

4. A baby-jumper, comprising a seat portion, side rails or arms therefor, a rod connecting the front ends of one set of the side rails with the seat portion proper, below, and having its upper end formed with a shoulder 35, and a loop above said shoulder, a board having a sliding connection with said rod and adapted to rest upon the seat portion proper, and a brace for detachably hooking said board to the side rails and thus supporting it as a foot-rest.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE JOHN HOLTON.

Witnesses:

W. K. MOORE,

ELLIS DAVIS.