

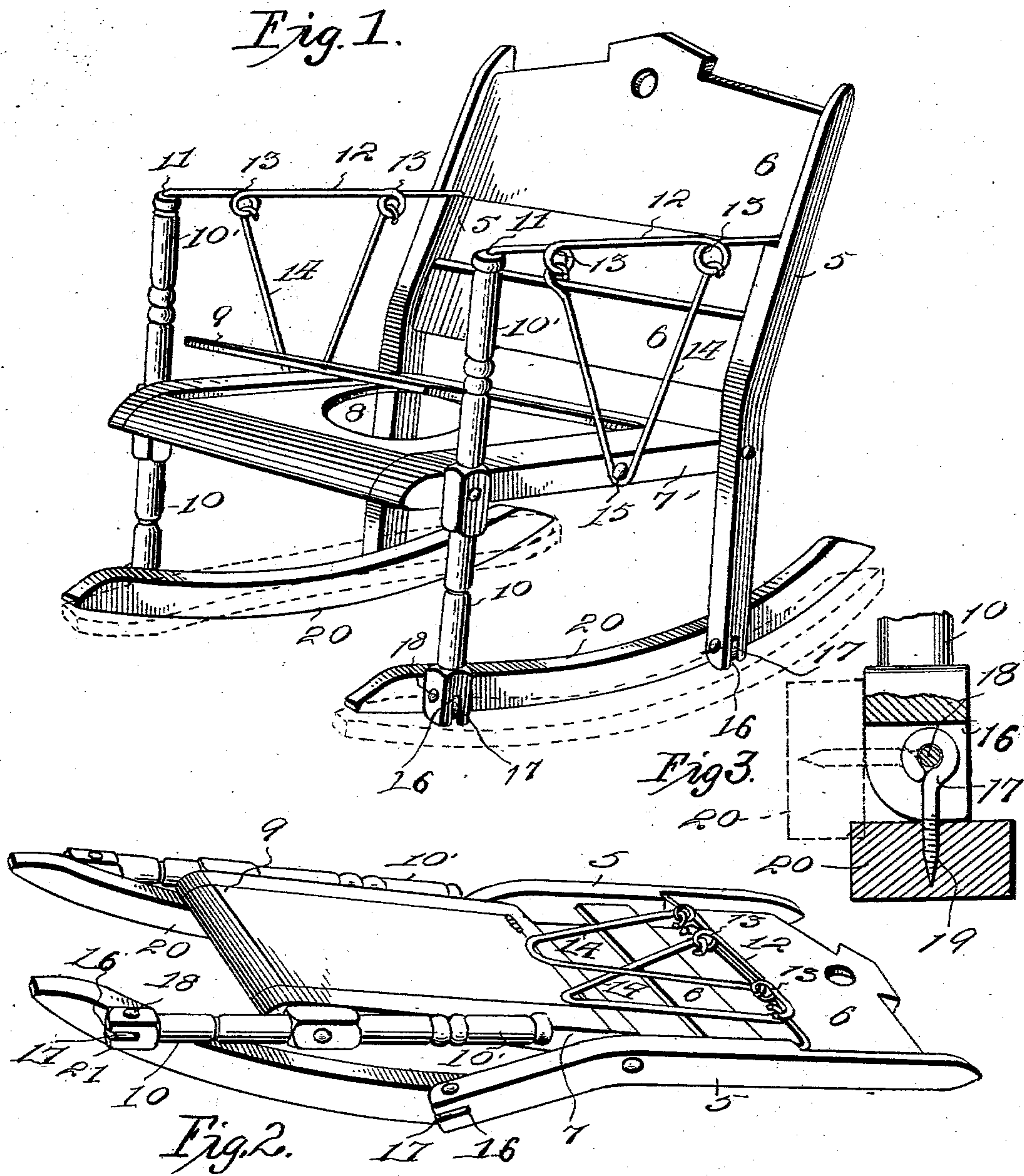
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Patented Dec. 9, 1902.

A. BRUBAKER.
CHAIR.

(Application filed Apr. 26, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BRUBAKER, OF ASHLAND, OHIO.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 715,346, dated December 9, 1902.

Application filed April 26, 1902. Serial No. 104,830. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW BRUBAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Chair, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in infant-chairs, and has for its principal object to provide an improved form of chair which may readily be converted into a rocking or dining chair or may be employed as a nursery-chair.

A still further object of the invention is to so construct a chair of this class that it may be folded into small compass for storage or shipment.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair constructed in accordance with my invention, the parts being adjusted to form a rocking-chair and a second position of the parts being illustrated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the chair with the parts folded together. Fig. 3 is a view of a detail of construction, illustrating the connection between the rocker-strips and the legs of the chair.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The back of the chair is formed of opposite standards 5, connected together by rigid cross-bars 6 to form a support for the back of the occupant. Between the standards 5 is hinged the rear portion of the seat 7, the latter being provided with a suitable opening 8 when the device is used as a nursery-chair, the opening being formed in the lower portion of the seat, as indicated in Fig. 1, the recess formed for this purpose being normally covered by a hinged lid 9, having its upper surface flush with the remaining portion of the seat. To the opposite sides of the front portion of the seat are hinged the front legs 10, which are continued up beyond the top of the seat to form arms 10', having at their upper ends suitable openings 11 for the reception

of spring-braces 12, which also serve as side arms or guards for the chair. The braces 12, of which there is one on each side of the chair, are formed of short sections of spring-wire bent intermediate of their length to form loops 13 and the opposite ends of the wire being bent at right angles to the length thereof for engagement with the openings 11 in the arms 10' and in suitable pivot-openings arranged in the standards 5, the connection with the standards being permanent, while the braces may be readily disconnected from the arms 10' when the chair is to be folded.

14 designates a pair of arms formed from a piece of wire or other suitable material bent into V shape and having loops at its opposite ends for engagement in the loops 13 of the braces 12. The intermediate portion of the wire extends down to a point adjacent to the seat 7 and may be engaged with a suitable pin or screw 15, projecting from the side of the seat, by exerting slight downward pressure on the brace 12, the latter yielding to an extent sufficient to permit the arm to pass under the pin or stud, and thus rigidly lock the brace 12 in position.

The inner lower corners of the standards 5 and the front legs 10 are rounded, as indicated in Fig. 3, and both standards and legs are slotted about midway of their width, as indicated at 16, for the reception of rings or eyes 17, which are held in place by suitable pins 18. The rings or eyes 17 are each formed integral with studs 19, carried by rocker-bars 20, and this connection may be in the form of an ordinary screw-eye carried by the rocker and having its head projecting into the slot 16.

When the parts are adjusted in the position illustrated in full lines in Fig. 1, the rocker-bars are resting on the floor and the lower ends of standards 5 and front legs 10 are raised a slight distance above the floor, so that they will not interfere with the use of the chair as a rocker. To adjust the device for use as a dining-chair, it is merely necessary to turn the rockers, with the pins or studs 18 as centers, the sides of the rocker-bars coming into contact with the shoulders 21, formed at the outer lower corner of the standards and legs and preventing further movement. The chair now rests on flat surfaces of the rocker-bars and may be placed

on an ordinary chair or other support and used as a high chair at a dining-table, the extended base formed by the elongated rocker-arms permitting the chair to be placed safely in position on a chair or other support which would not receive or support a small chair having the ordinary legs. When the device is used as a dining-chair, moreover, the parts are additionally braced by the lower rocker-bars, as well as by the connection between the rocker-bars and the legs and standards, owing to the engagement of the comparatively wide shoulders 21 with the flat surface of the rocker-bars. When used as a nursery-chair, it is merely necessary to raise the lid 9.

When the chair is to be folded for storage or for shipment, the rocker-bars must first be adjusted to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1. The central portions of the braces 12 are then forced downwardly until the arms 14 can be disengaged from the pins or studs 15, after which the front ends of said braces are raised from the openings 11 and are folded inwardly against the back of the chair. The seat may then be folded down, owing to its pivotal connection with the standards 5 and legs 10, this folding movement being permitted by the turning of the studs 19 in the rocker-bars 20. When folded, the chair occupies but small space, and it may be readily stored away when not in use or when shipped in quantities.

While the construction herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings is the preferred form of the device, it is obvious that various changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a chair, of rocker-bars each having a curved and a flat face and adjustable to present either face to the chair-supporting surface, means for pivotally connecting the bars to the lower ends of the chair-legs, the connection being such that when in rocking position the bars will be pressed against the side of the legs by the weight of the chair.

2. The combination with a chair having slotted legs or standards rounded at their lower corners, of rocker-bars each having a curved and a flat surface, and pivot-eyes connected to the rocker-bars and extending into said slot, the pivotal connection between the rocker-bars and legs being such that when in rocking position the bars will be pressed against the sides of the legs by the weight of the chair.

3. The combination with a chair having slotted legs or standards rounded at their lower corners, of rocker-bars each having a curved and a flat surface, studs secured to the rocker-bars and having pivot-eyes extend-

ing into said slots, and fulcrum-pins extending through said eyes.

4. The combination in a chair, of standards and cross-bars forming the back-section, front-leg members, a seat pivotally connected to both the standards and the front-leg members, and side braces detachably connecting the seat to the standards and the upper portions of the front-leg members.

5. The combination in a chair, of the back-section, laterally - foldable braces carried thereby and forming side arms for guards, a chair-seat member pivoted between the standards, and front legs pivoted to the opposite sides of the seat and having upwardly-extending arms provided with openings for the reception of the front ends of the braces.

6. The combination in a chair, of the back-section having standards, a seat pivotally connected thereto, the front legs pivoted to the opposite sides of the front portion of the seat and having upwardly-extending arms, spring-braces connecting the arms and standards and auxiliary connecting-arms extending between said braces and the sides of the seat.

7. The combination in a chair, of the back-section, a seat pivoted thereto, the front legs pivoted to the opposite sides of the front portion of the seat and having upwardly-extending arms, braces each formed of spring-wire extending between the arms and standards and provided with loops intermediate of their length, a V-shaped arm having loops in its opposite ends for engagement in the loops of the brace, and a pin or stud carried by the seat for engagement with said arm.

8. The combination in a chair, of the back-section, having pivot-studs, a seat carried thereby, front legs pivotally connected to the opposite sides of the seat and having upwardly-extending arms provided with top openings, spring-wire braces carried by the back-section and having depending end portions adapted to said openings, there being loops at the intermediate portions of each brace, studs carried by the opposite sides of the seat, and a V-shaped arm adapted to engage each stud and provided at its opposite ends with loops for engagement in the loops of said braces.

9. A folding chair having a plurality of pivotally-connected members, and a bracing and connecting device comprising a spring-wire brace connecting two of the chair members, and auxiliary arms connecting the main portion of the brace with a third member of the chair.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW BRUBAKER.

Witnesses:

J. R. WALLACE,
E. U. HARMST.