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PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

C. W. DUNN.
CONVERTIBLE FURNITURE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

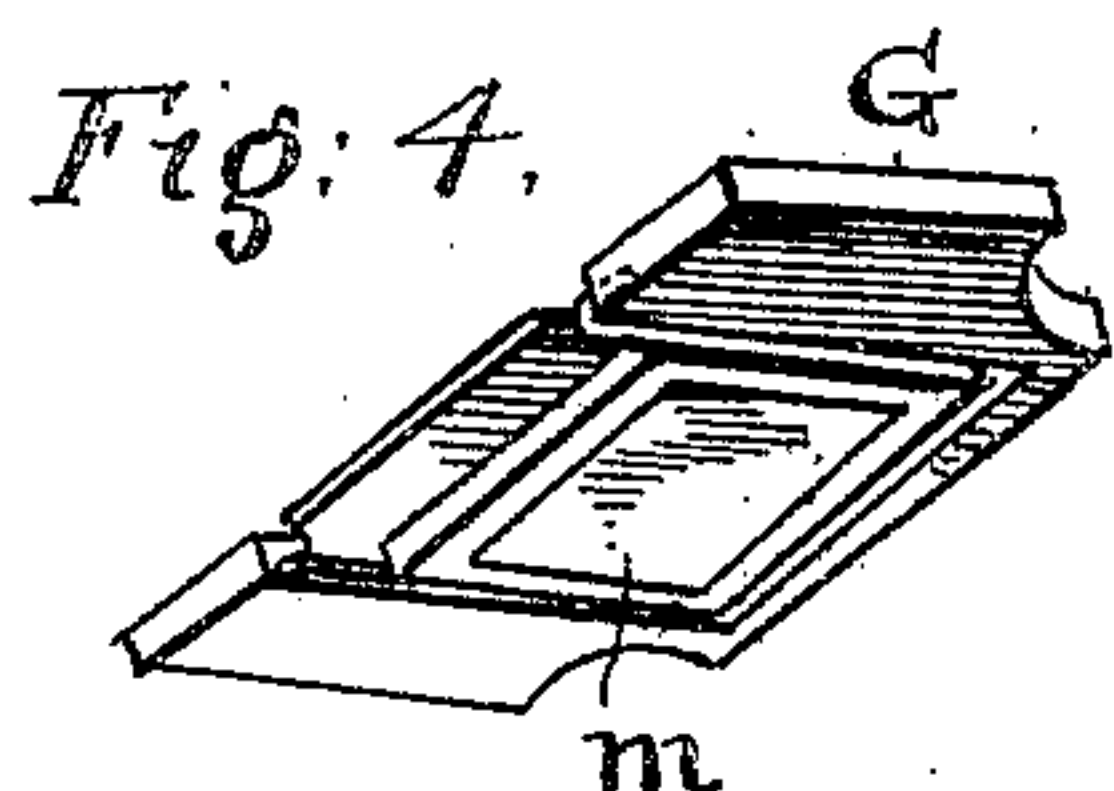
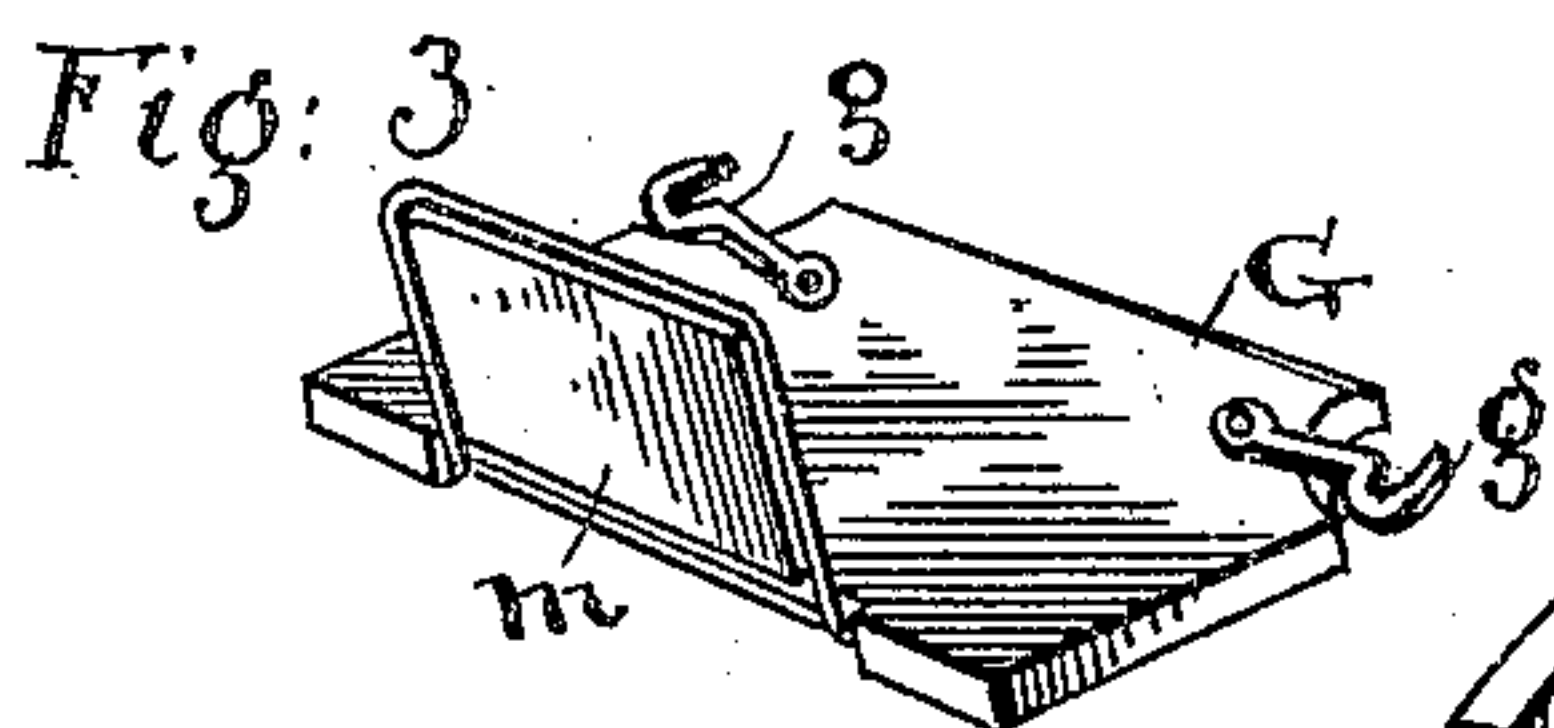
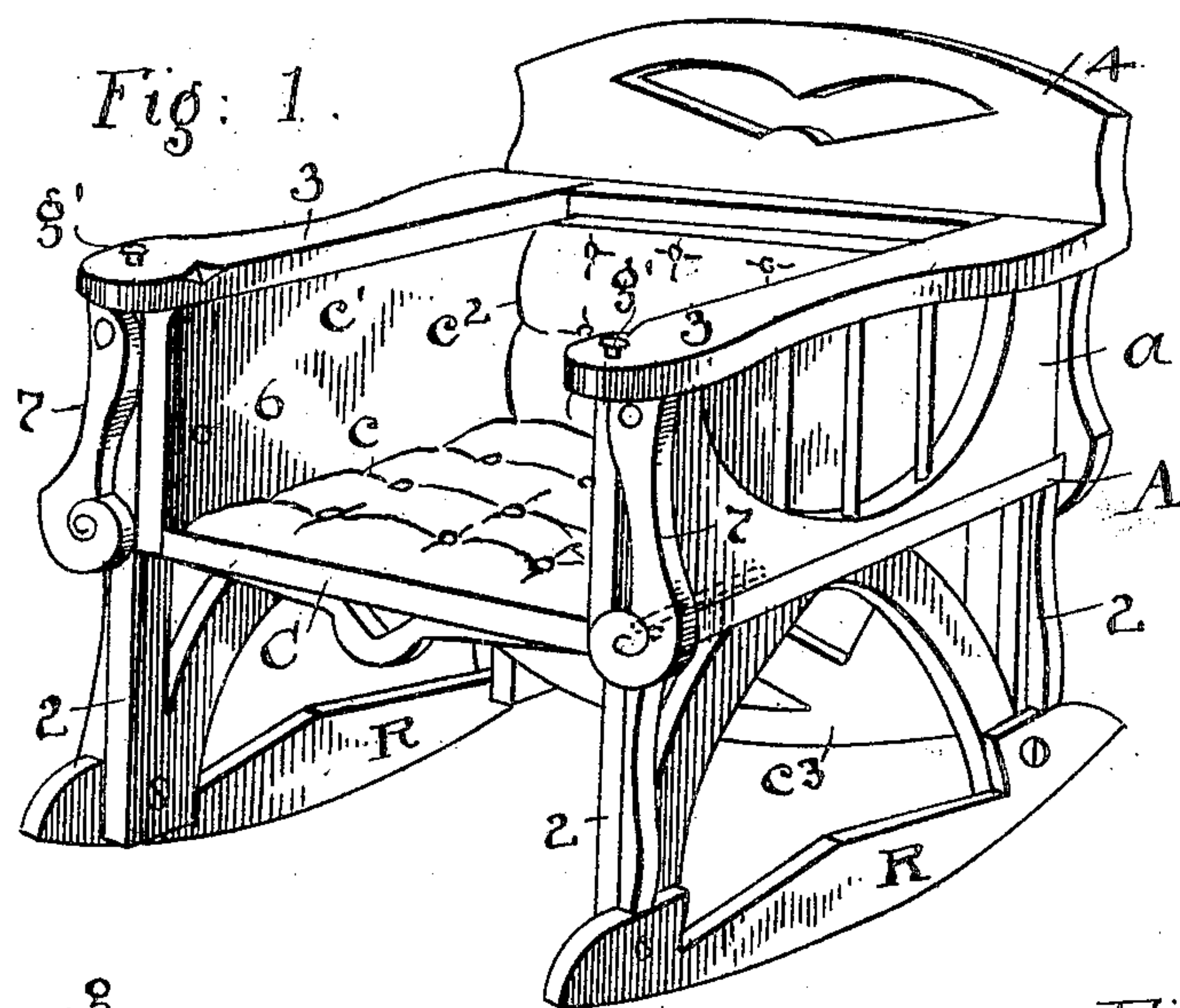
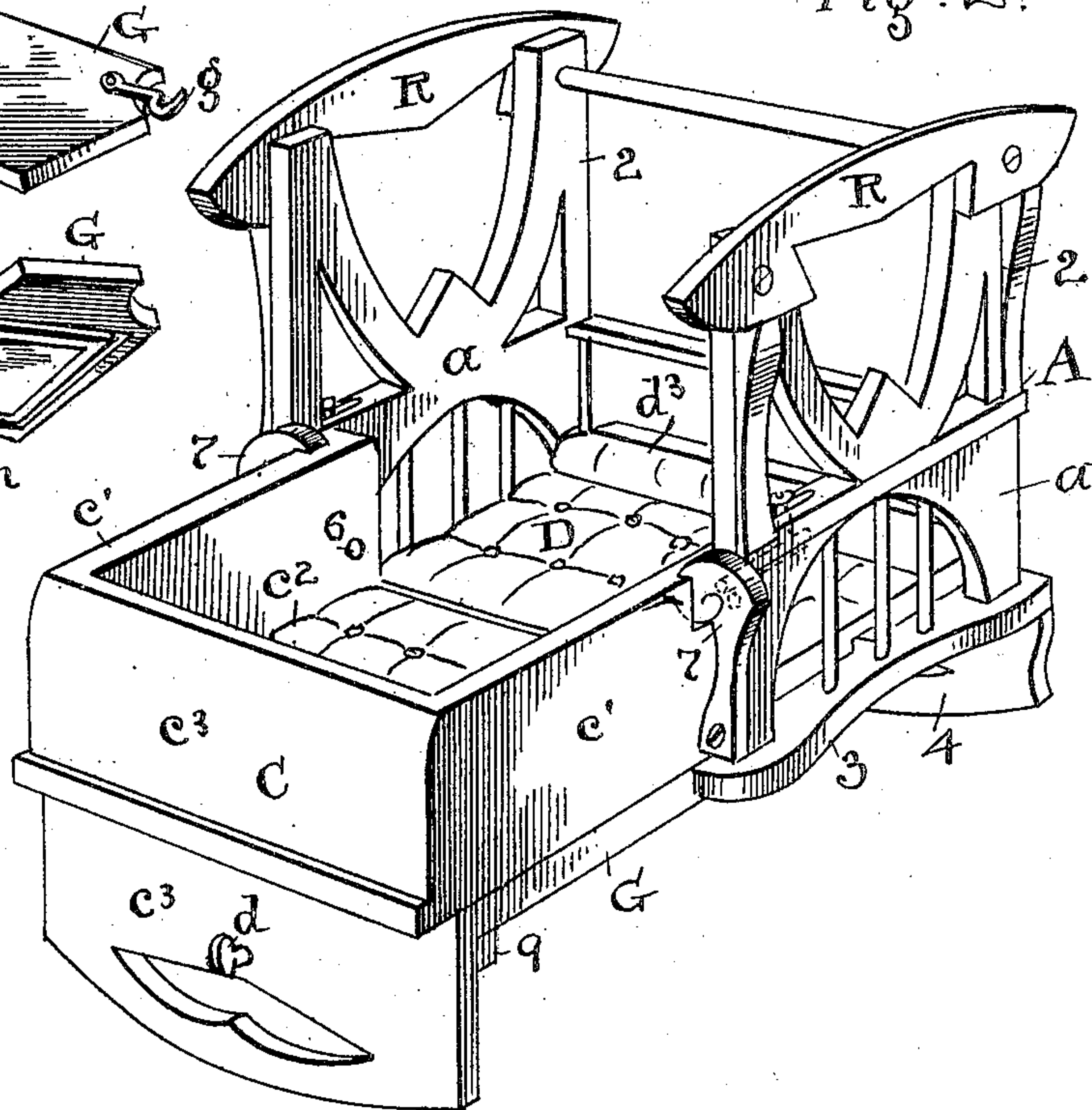


Fig: 2.



Witnesses

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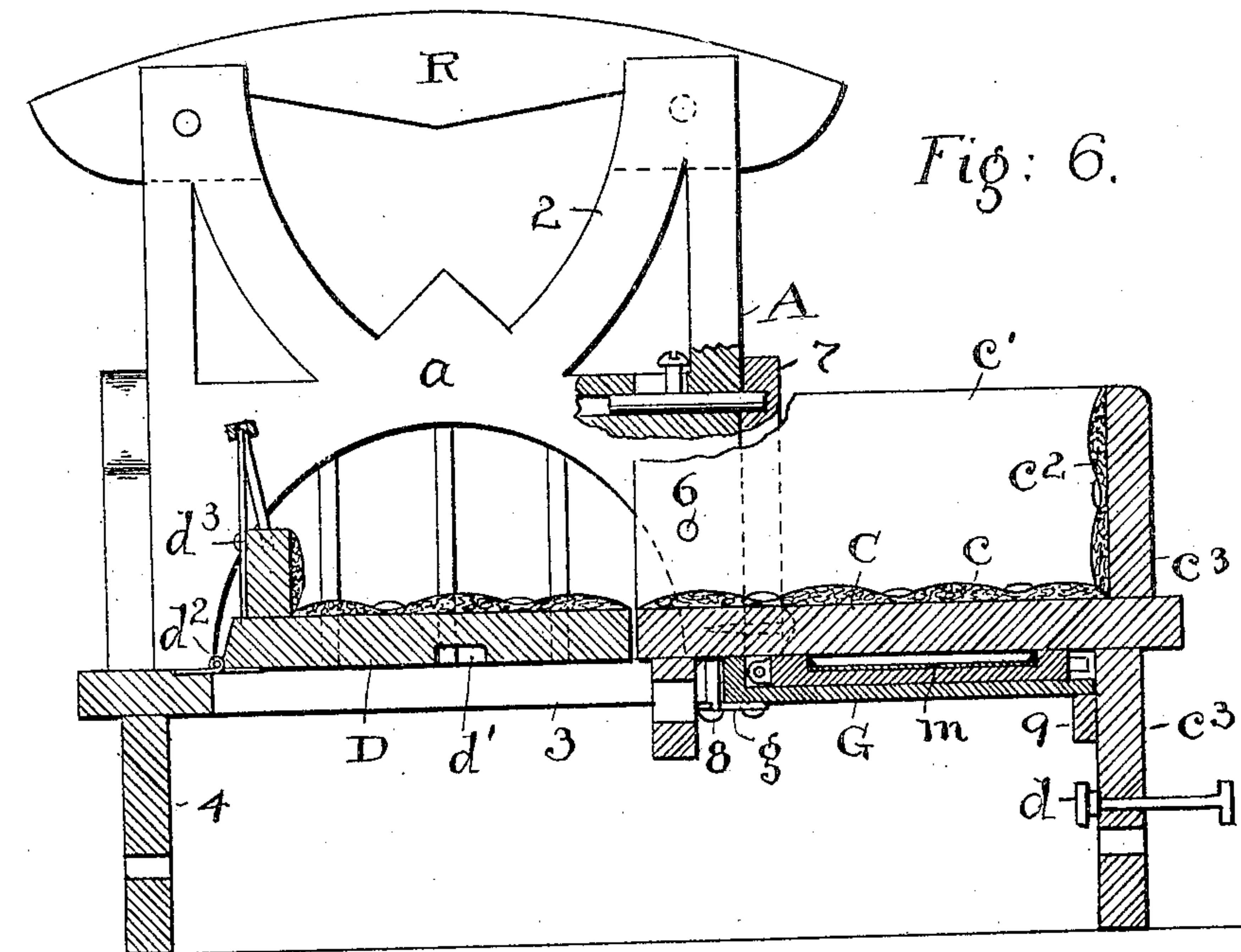
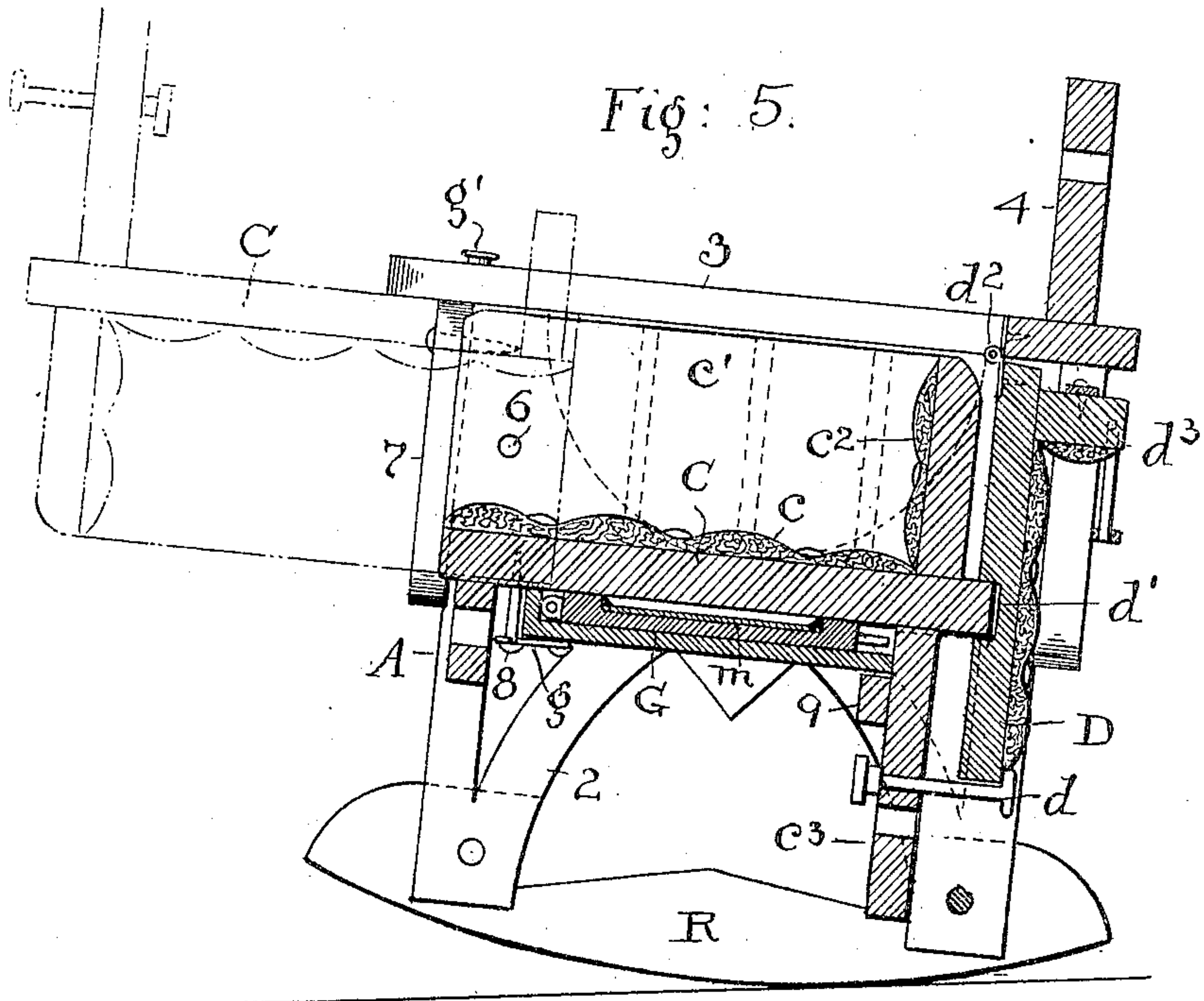
By his Attorney *H. T. Fisher*

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. DUNN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CONVERTIBLE FURNITURE.

No. 808,822.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

Application filed April 4, 1905. Serial No. 253,765.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. DUNN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Convertible Furniture; and I do 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.

My invention relates to convertible furniture; and the object of the invention is to provide a piece of furniture which is adapted to be converted into a chair, whether straight or rocking, and into a child's crib, according as one or the other may be desired.

The invention therefore consists in a piece of furniture which is so constructed and has parts so arranged and combined as to be adaptable to form either a straight chair or a rocking-chair and when inverted to form a child's crib, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention as it appears in the form of a rocking-chair. In Fig. 2 the invention is shown as converted into a child's crib. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of a chair table-board, as hereinafter described. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section of the invention from front to rear shown as a rocking-chair, and the dotted lines at the front show the front crib-section, which lies beneath the chair, as shown in full lines, when not in use. Fig. 6 shows the article inverted as compared with Fig. 5 and forming a crib.

From the foregoing views and description it will be seen that the invention is adaptable to form a rocking-chair, as appears in Fig. 1, and by removal of the rockers R therein to convert the structure into a straight chair or one without rockers, and the rockers are secured by means of screws, so as to be easily removable and attachable when a change from one form to the other is desired. In this construction and when used for both chair and crib there is a main frame A, comprising the chair-legs 2, arms 3, back 4, and outer sides a beneath said arms, and it will be noticed that the back 4 is rounded to rocker form on its upper edge, so that when the chair is inverted the said back part becomes one of the crib-rockers, Fig. 2. Otherwise it is an ornamental portion of the chair, as in Fig. 1.

C represents a pivoted or swinging frame constituting a seat-frame for the chair and

the front portion of the crib, according to position, and contains a cushioned seat portion c , the solid side walls c' for the seat and crib, and the upholstered back c^2 , which also becomes the headboard of the crib, and all these parts are rigid with each other. The outer walls a of the chair or main frame A are rigid therewith and constitute side portions for the crib when the device is converted into a crib, as in Fig. 2. It will be seen that the said frame C as a whole is pivoted at 6 in its front and top in main frame A, and in its position in the chair it rests upon the hinged crib-bottom member D, Fig. 5, and the said part D is recessed transversely on its inner face at d' to provide a support for the rear of the seat-bottom and upon which the said bottom rests and is safely supported while the device is used as a chair. The seat-bottom c has a pendent portion rigid therewith, Fig. 5, which is locked with the part D by means of a turn-bolt d , which engages and connects the lower edge of the part D with the part c^3 and holds the two parts together, thus preventing part D from springing away and letting the seat c drop; but when the said button is given a quarter-turn either way it permits the part D to be swung back upon its hinges d^2 sufficiently to turn the seat-frame C downward and swing it around into position dotted lines, Fig. 5, to which position it must be brought before converting the structure into a crib. This can be done while the chair remains on its rockers, and especially when it is tilted back somewhat to give clearance to the frame C as it swings around beneath. When the said part or frame C is turned around into position dotted lines, Fig. 5, for a crib, the pivoted and somewhat ornamental side lockers 7 are turned inward at their free ends to engage in opposite notches in the side walls c' , and thus rigidly lock the said parts together, as shown in Fig. 2. This being done, the entire structure stands inverted and brings the rockers R above and out of use and the rockers 4 and c^3 , respectively, below and constituting the crib-rockers. Now the cushion portion of seat c is above again, so that it is used both for a seat and for the crib, and the small rear cushion portion c^3 thereof forms, say, the head of the crib, and the part D, which is not in use when the device is used as a chair, except as a support at the back thereof, is adapted to be swung down into a horizontal position on the hinges d^2 between the sides a of the chair-frame and complete

the bottom of the crib. Thus a cushion-bottom for the crib is made and a foot-rest d^3 is provided, as seen in Fig. 6, this latter element being rigid with the part D.

5 A table or tray G is constructed to rest across the front of the chair and to come on a plane with the arms 3 for the convenience of invalids, and to this end the said table is provided with means for detachably connect-
10 ing it with said arms. Any suitable means may be used; but in this instance I employ hooks g , adapted to engage headed pins or screws g' on the arms 3, and when not in use said board is put out of the way beneath the
15 chair-seat. In this position its hooks engage headed pins or screws 8 at one edge and rest on ledge 9 on rocker part c^3 at the other edge. This table or tray also carries a foldable or hinged mirror m , and thus a very convenient
20 attachment is afforded which is wholly out of the way when not wanted.

It will be noticed that the seat-support D is hinged at such a plane at its top that it will be brought flush with the seat c , which forms
25 the front portion of the crib-bottom when inverted, and it will further be noticed that there necessarily are two inversions of the seat or seat-frame whether said frame be turned separately before or after inverting
30 the main frame. For convenience this frame A is referred to as the "main" frame and frame C as the "seat-frame," which is also the front position of the crib when inverted. If straight supports were used for the crib
35 instead of rockers, there would be no material change in construction, as the edges of the rockers could be made straight, and thus serve practically the same purpose so far as supports are concerned; but rockers are much
40 more desirable.

Assuming that the structure is being used as a chair, it is in the form seen in Fig. 1. Then to convert it into a crib the button d ,
Fig. 5, is rotated so as to permit the hinge-
45 support D to be sprung backward. This releases the combined seat and crib portion, (indicated by C,) so that it can be swung down and forward at its free rear end and inverted, the chair-frame in the meantime remaining
50 in position, Fig. 1. The pivoted spring-locks 7 are then thrown inward at their lower ends and lock the part C rigidly with the chair-frame. This brings the two rockers c^3 and 4 at the top of the entire structure. Then the
55 whole structure thus rigidly locked together is inverted or turned upside down and the parts come to position seen in Fig. 2 with rockers c^3 and 4 down. Then the support D is turned down on its hinges to form half the
60 crib-bottom and the crib is ready to be used. To reconvert the structure to its original form, Fig. 1, it is bodily inverted from its position, Fig. 2, so as to bring its chair-rockers R down, as in Fig. 1, and then the pivoted
65 locks 7 are opened, and the part is swung

downward and backward and raised at its rear so that the support D may be carried inward to engage the seat extension d' , Fig. 5, and said support D is then locked by the button d and the parts are back to their original posi- 70
tion.

What I claim is—

1. In a combined chair and crib, a main frame and a pivotally-supported seat therein adapted to be inverted in front of said main 75
frame and locked therewith, and rocking supports rigid with said main frame and said seat-frame, respectively, constructed to carry the structure when reversed to form a crib.

2. A main frame, a seat-frame pivoted in 80
the front of the main frame and invertibly supported in the front of the main frame and provided with a rocker at its edge, and the main frame provided with a rocker forming the upper portion of its back corresponding 85
to the rocker on the seat-frame, whereby rocker-supports are provided when the structure is inverted and a crib is formed.

3. In a combined chair and crib, a main frame and a seat-frame having side and end walls and 90
pivoted in the main frame, means to lock said seat-frame rigidly with the main frame in an inverted position, and a bottom-section for the crib suspended upon the main frame and adapted to be moved into horizontal position 95
on a plane with the said seat when the parts are inverted.

4. In a combined chair and crib, the main frame and a pivotally-supported seat-frame therein constructed to form a portion of the 100
crib, and a section of crib-bottom suspended upon the main frame behind the said seat and adapted to be brought into a horizontal position, and rests on the main frame for said section. 105

5. The combination of the main frame and the seat-frame pivoted therein at its front, a pivotally-supported member at the rear of said seat-frame constructed to rest the seat thereon, and means to temporarily lock the 110
said seat and member together.

6. The combination of the main frame and the seat-frame having a back rigid therewith, a support for the said seat-frame pivoted on the main frame behind said back, and the said 115
seat-frame provided with a depending portion locked with said support, whereby the seat-frame is carried at the rear when used for a chair.

7. The combination of the main frame and 120
the seat-frame pivoted at its front within the sides of the main frame and provided with a rigid back on its top and a rocker on its bottom, and a support for the rear of the seat-frame hinged at its top to the main frame, and said 125
main frame having a rocker to correspond to the rocker on the seat-frame when the parts are inverted.

8. In a combined chair and crib, a main frame having chair arms and sides and an ex- 130

tension on its back having a rounded edge, a seat-frame having a back portion and sides between the sides of the main frame and pivoted to swing into inverted position at the front of the main frame and form one-half of the crib, means to lock said frames rigidly together in inverted position, and a bottom-section to fill out the other half of the crib-bottom hinged at one edge to the back of the main frame.

9. In a combined chair and crib, the invertible main frame and the separately-invertible seat-frame pivoted therein, and means locking said frames together, a rocker on each frame and a bottom-section for the crib adapted to fill the space between said seat-frame and the rear of the main frame, said bottom-section hinged at one edge and constructed to pro-

vide a support for the seat-frame when the structure is used as a chair.

10. In a combined chair and crib, an invertible main frame having a rocker on its top and rear, in combination with a seat-frame pivoted in the front of said main frame and provided with side and rear walls on its top and a rocker at its bottom and front, and a bottom-section for the crib separately supported on the main frame and having a shouldered portion to engage the seat when the parts are used as a chair.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. DUNN.

Witnesses:

ALEX. ROMANIS,
A. ROMANIS.