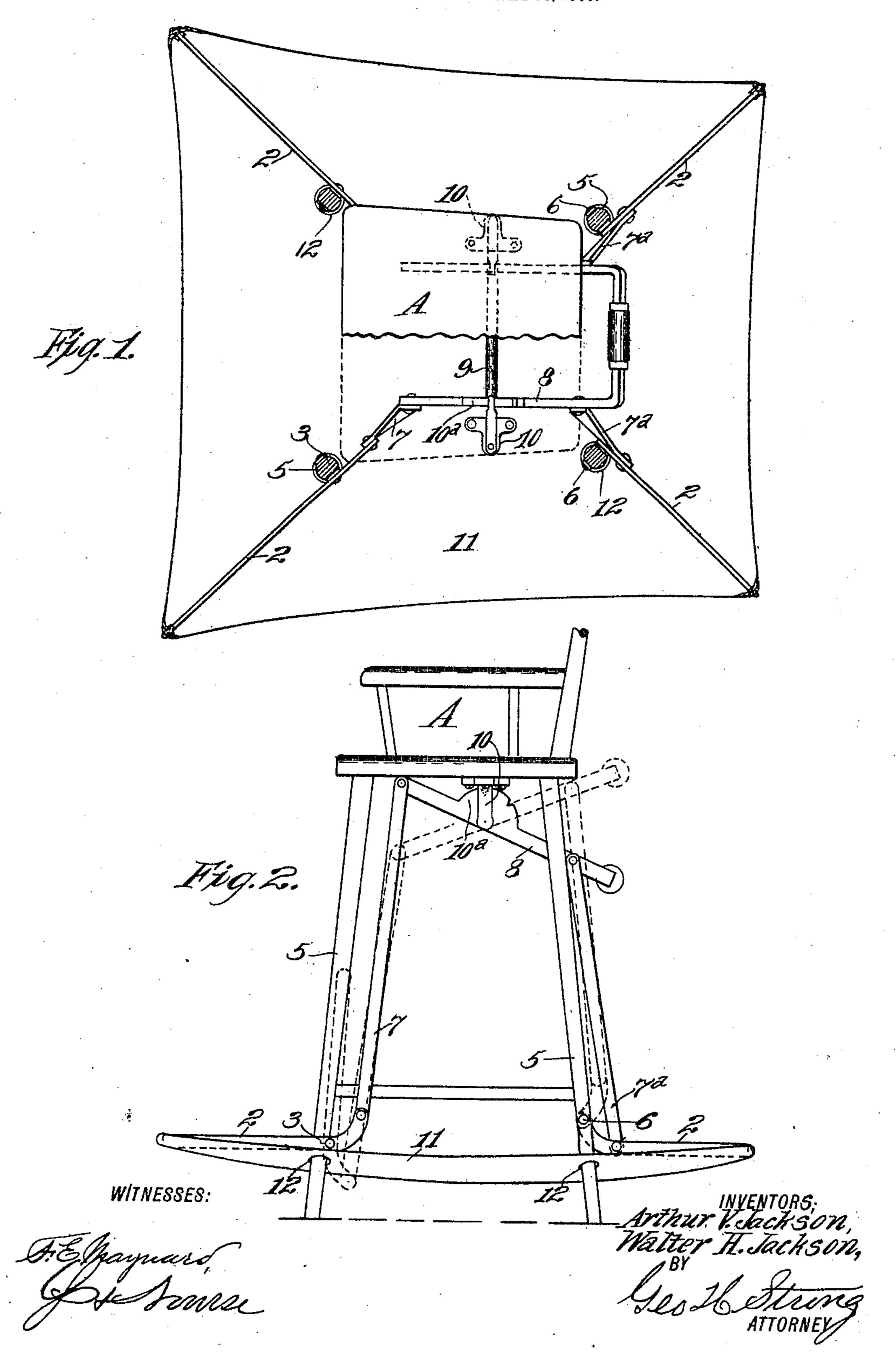
A. V. & W. H. JACKSON.

CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1906.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

No. 837,570.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed May 24, 1906. Serial No. 318,484.

United States, residing at Pinole, in the 5 county of Contra Costa and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chair Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an attachment for to chairs, which is especially designed for preventing the scattering of crumbs or other substances by the occupant of the chair.

It consists in the combination of parts and in details of construction, which will be 15 more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with apron extended.

It is the object of our invention to provide 20 a flexible apron and mechanism by which it is supported around the lower part of the chair and capable of being unfolded and extended, so as to form a receptacle for anything which may fall within its area, and 25 when not in use it may be folded up out of the way.

A is a chair, which in the present illustration represents a child's chair.

2 represents arms fulcrumed to the lower 30 part of the chair, as shown at 3, and the inner ends of the arms are curved upwardly. The pivot-points of the arms which project to the front are in the straight portion of the arms, so that the upturned ends lie within the space 35 inclosed by the chair-legs 5. The upturned ends of the rear arms are pivoted to the rear chair-legs, as at 6. Connected with the upturned ends of the front arms are the rods 7, and connected with the rear arms at a point 40 exterior to the fulcrum are the rods 7<sup>a</sup>.

8 is a lever, which is here shown in yoke form, having a fulcrum-shaft 9 which is journaled in suitable boxes or supports 10, secured to the chair-seat or other suitable 45 point. The rear portion of the yoke lies just behind the rear legs of the chair, and by grasping it it may be raised or depressed, and thus turned upon its fulcrum-shaft. This action will either extend or fold up the arms 50 2, and these arms may be maintained in either position by means of a segment-ratchet 10a, carried by the yoke, and a spring-pawl fixed to the chair and adapted to engage with the notches of the ratchet, thus holding the 55 device in either position.

11 is an apron which is made of any suit-

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Arthur V. Jackson angles stretched upon the outer points of the fulcrumed arms 2, which, diverging from the front and rear of the chair, will support the 60 apron and extend it. The apron preferably has its edges slightly convexed from one point of attachment to the other, so that when the arms are let down and the apron distended it will cause it to curve upwardly 65 around the periphery, thus forming a sort of receptacle to catch whatever may fall from above. The peripheral edge of the apron may be hemmed, or it may be protected by binding or in other suitable manner.

Holes are made through the apron at 12, these holes corresponding with the legs of the chair, and they may be suitably bound or protected from wear. The apron then being fitted over the lower ends of the chair-legs 75 and the angles connected with the divergent arms, the device is in readiness for use.

When by upward movement of the yokelever the divergent arms 2 are simultaneously raised by reason of their connections with the 80 lever, the apron will be folded up closely around the body of the chair, and it and its contents, if any, may be carried to a point where it is desired to discharge them. By reversing the movement of the yoke-lever the 85 apron will be extended and ready for use.

A convenient means for attaching the apron to the arms is by forming gromets at the angles, which are hooked over projecting points on the arms.

The hem of the apron preferably incloses an elastic, or if bound the binding may be elastic to insure the turning up of the edges when extended and holds the edges close around the chair-legs.

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

1. An attachment for chairs, said attachment consisting of an apron fitting around 100 the legs of the chairs, and means for extending and collapsing said apron.

2. An attachment for chairs consisting of an apron of larger area than the chair-base, having openings through which the chair- 105 legs extend, and arms by which the apron is extended or folded.

3. An attachment for chairs, said attachment consisting of an apron of larger area than the base of the chair and having holes 110 through which the chair-legs project, arms pivoted to and diverging outwardly from the

chair-legs, means for connecting the outer ends of the arms with the outer angles of the apron, and means whereby the arms and apron may be folded against the chair or ex-

5 tended outwardly therefrom.

4. An attachment for chairs consisting of an apron of larger area than the chair-base, said apron having holes through which the chair-legs extend, arms pivoted to the chair-10 legs and diverging therefrom, attachments by which the outer ends of the arms are connected with the angles of the apron, a tiltable yoke-lever fulcrumed contiguous to the chairseat, and rods connecting said lever with the

15 apron-carrying levers.

5. An attachment for chairs, said attachment consisting of a rectangular apron having openings through which the chair-legs project, levers fulcrumed to and divergent 20 outwardly from the lower part of the chairlegs, means for connecting the outer ends of the levers with the angles of the apron, a yoke-lever fulcrumed and tiltable contigu-

ous to the chair-seat, links connecting said lever with the fulcrumed apron-carrying arms, 25 and a pawl-and-ratchet mechanism whereby the parts may be retained in a folded or ex-

tended position.

6. An attachment for chairs, said attachment consisting of an apron of larger area 30 than the chair-base and having openings through which the chair-legs extend, connections whereby the apron is extended, or folded around the chair, and an elastic peripheral edge to the apron by which the apron 35 is contracted about the chair-legs when folded, and the edge upturned when extended.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto Let our hands in presence of two subscribing

witnesses.

ARTHUR V. JACKSON. WALTER H. JACKSON.

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Witnesses:

E. E. GRAU, J. W. Hanson.