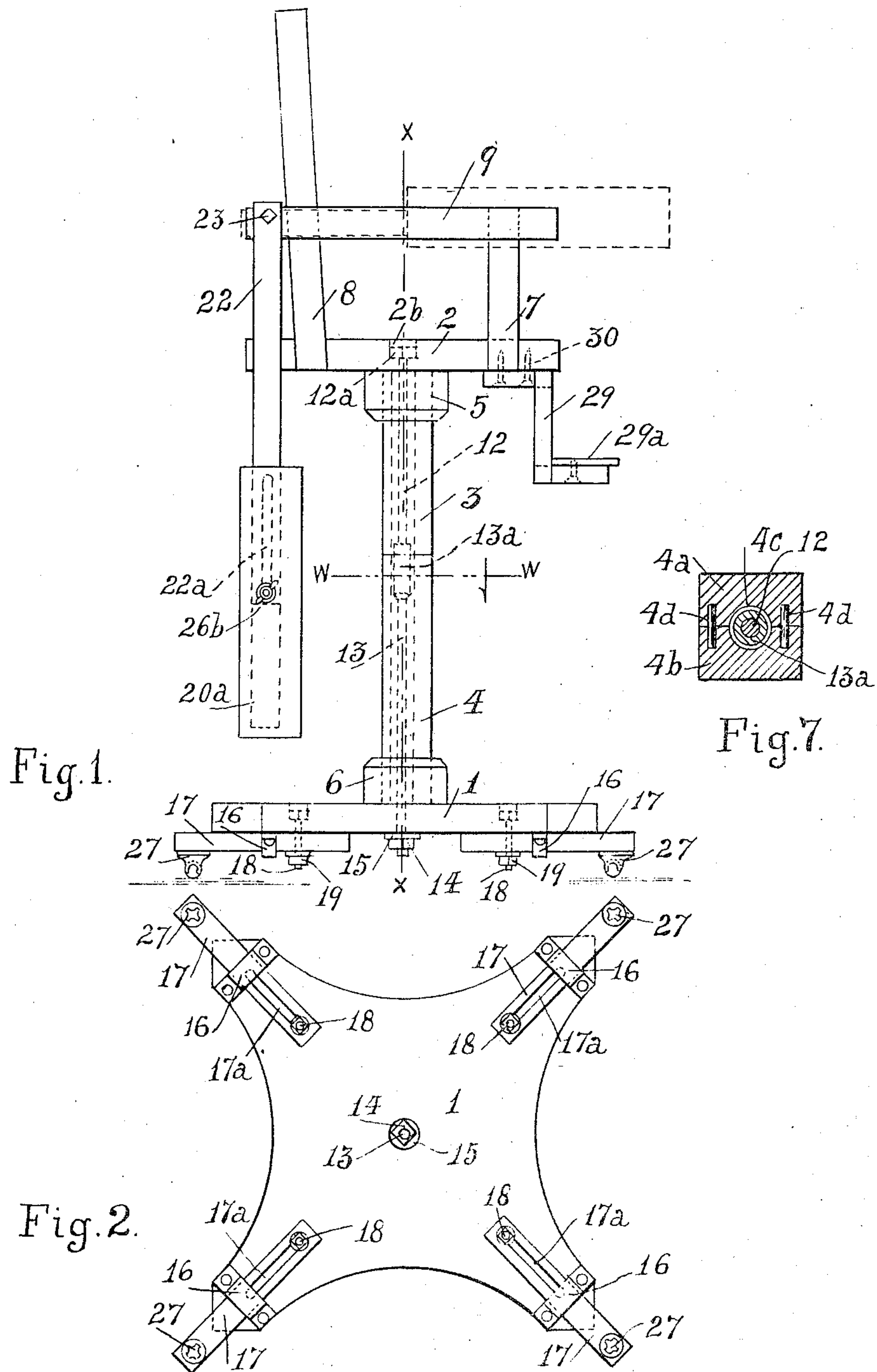


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 CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.  
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1909.

925,558.

Patented June 22, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.  
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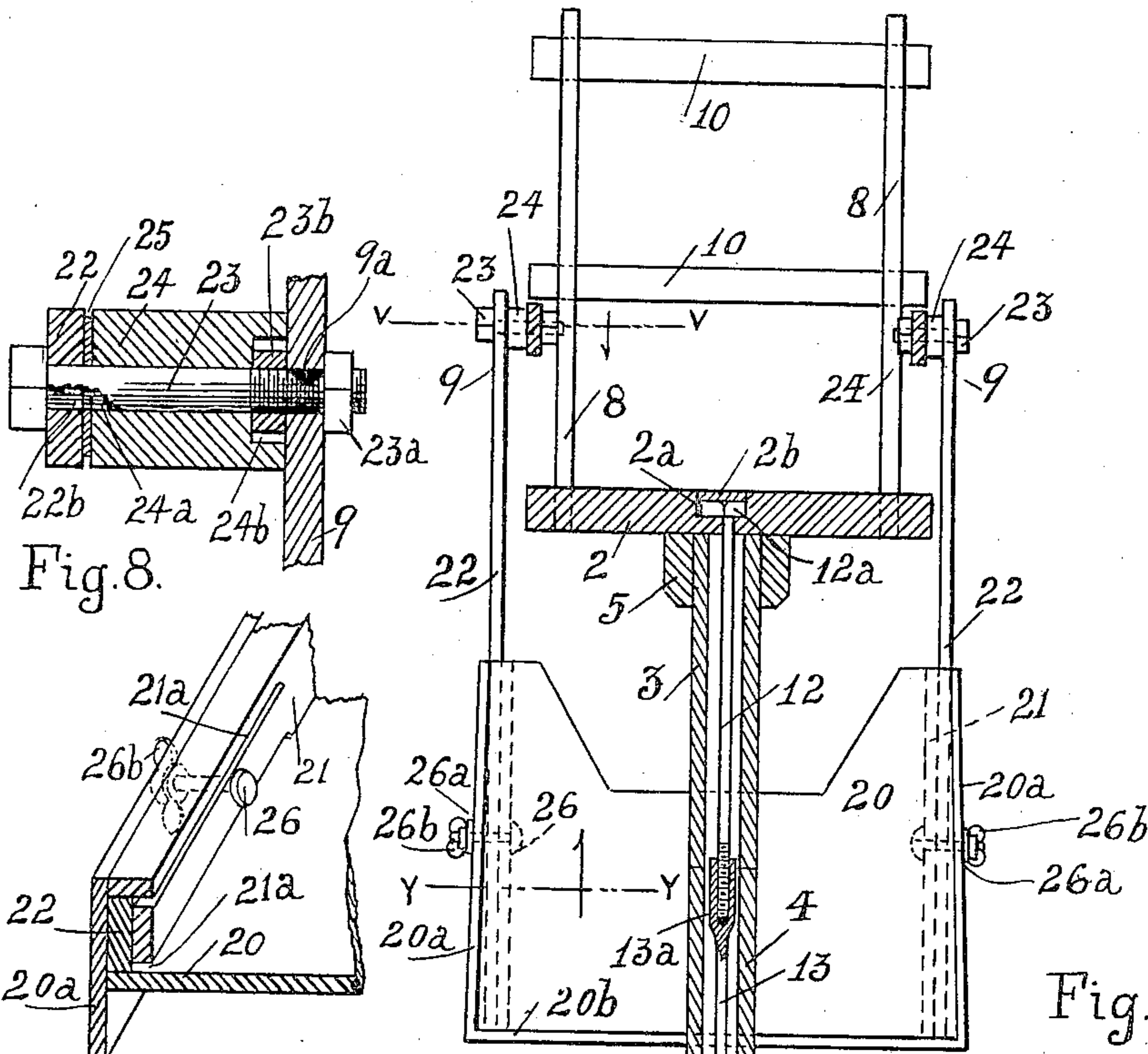


Fig. 3.

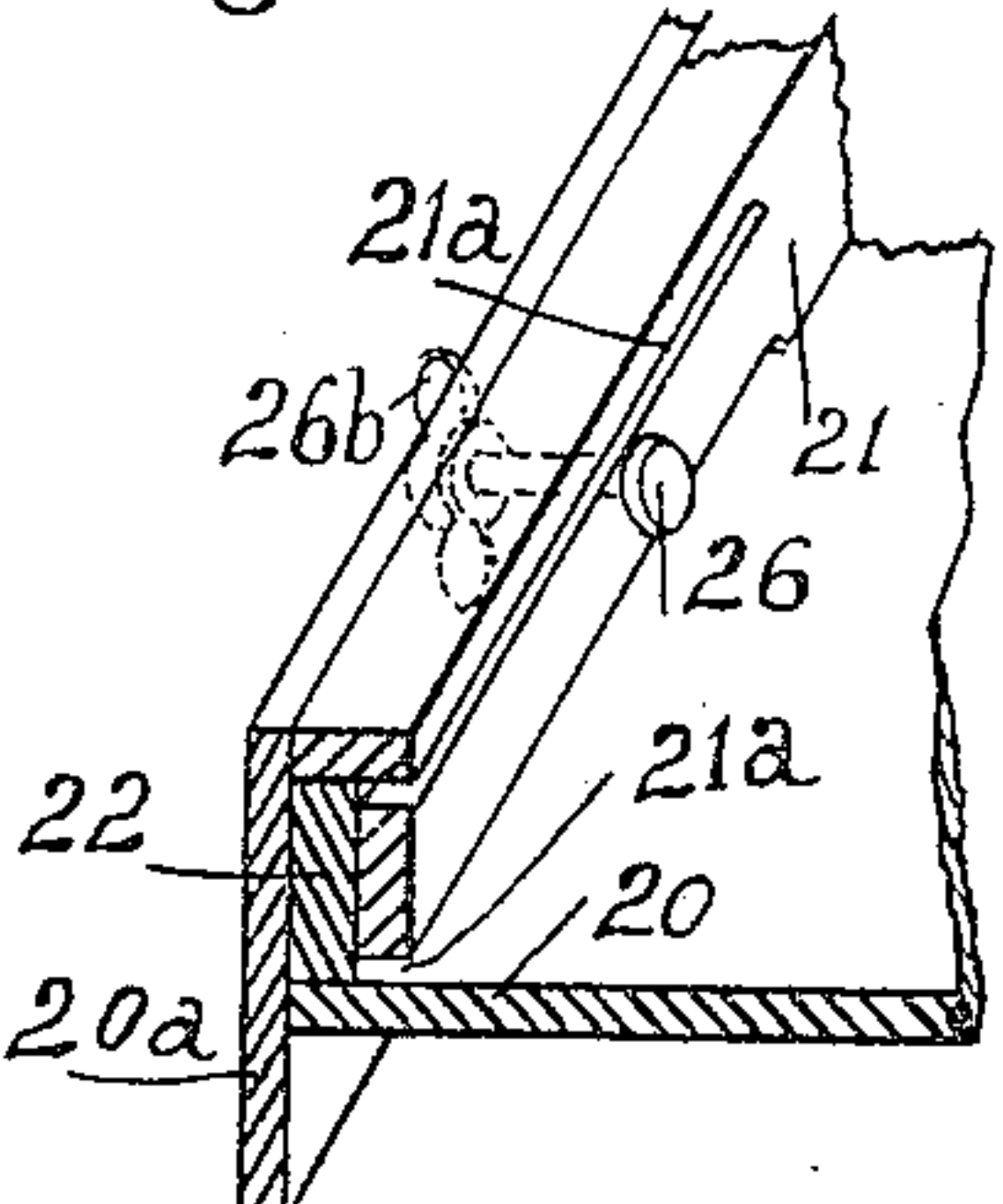


Fig. 5.

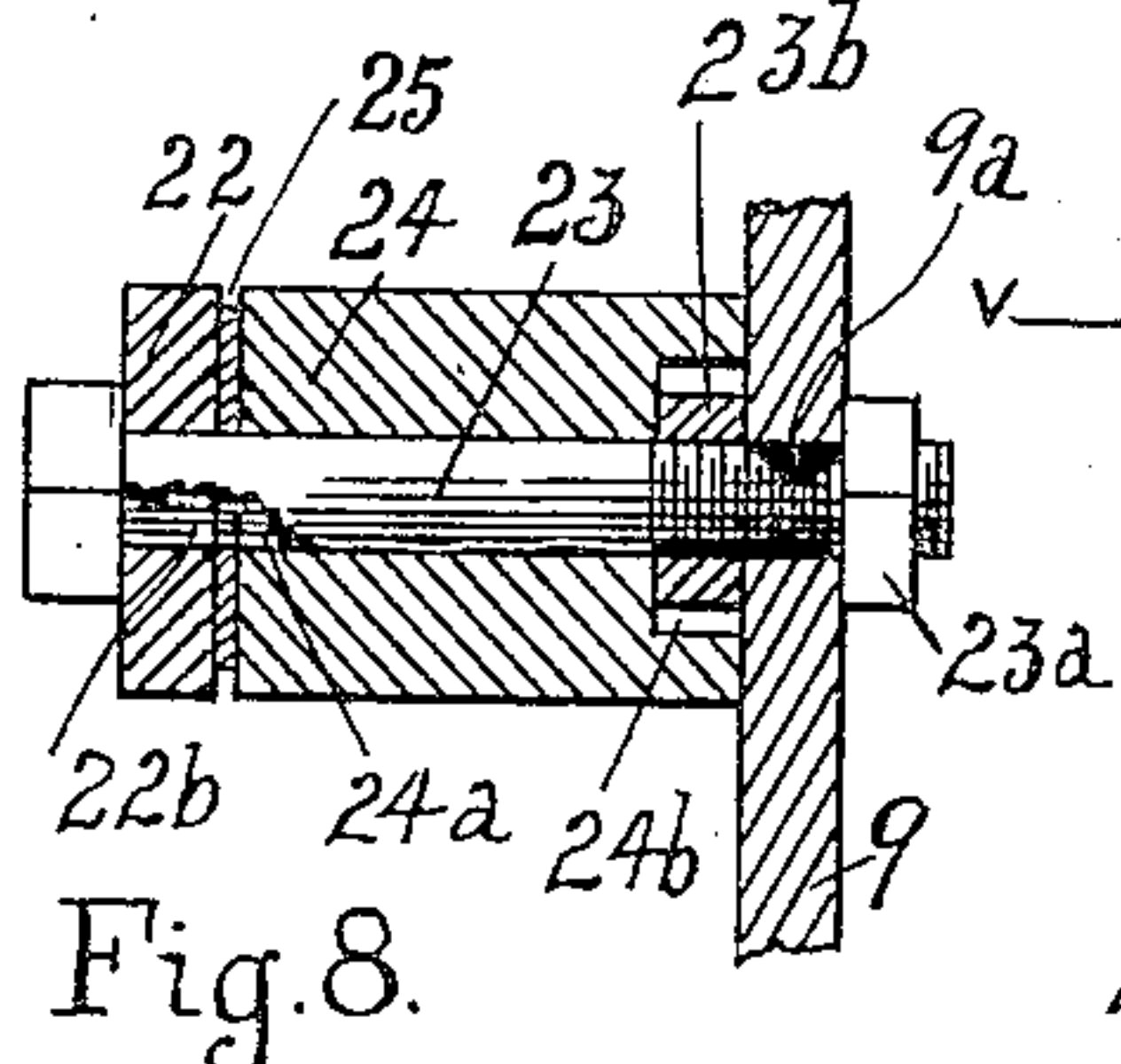


Fig. 8.

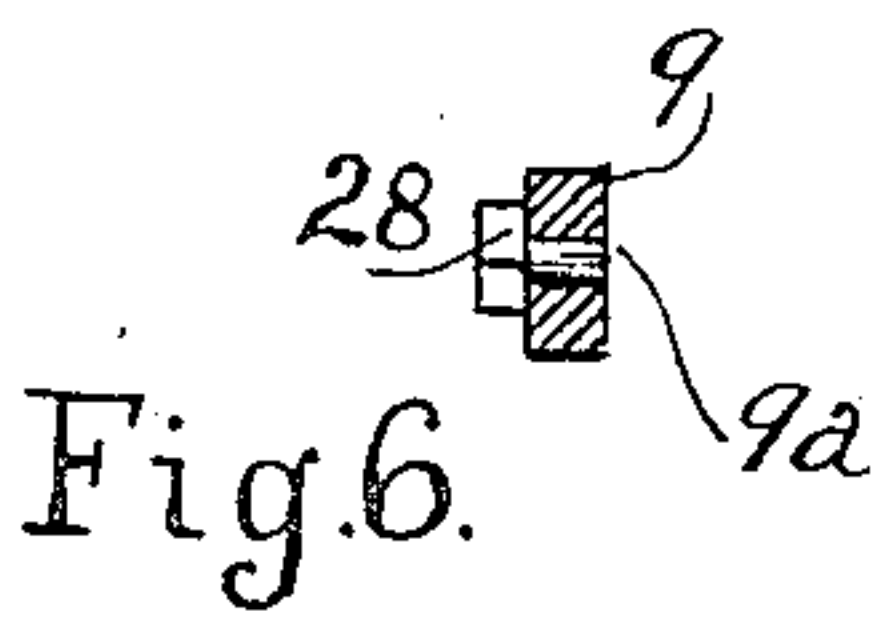


Fig. 6.

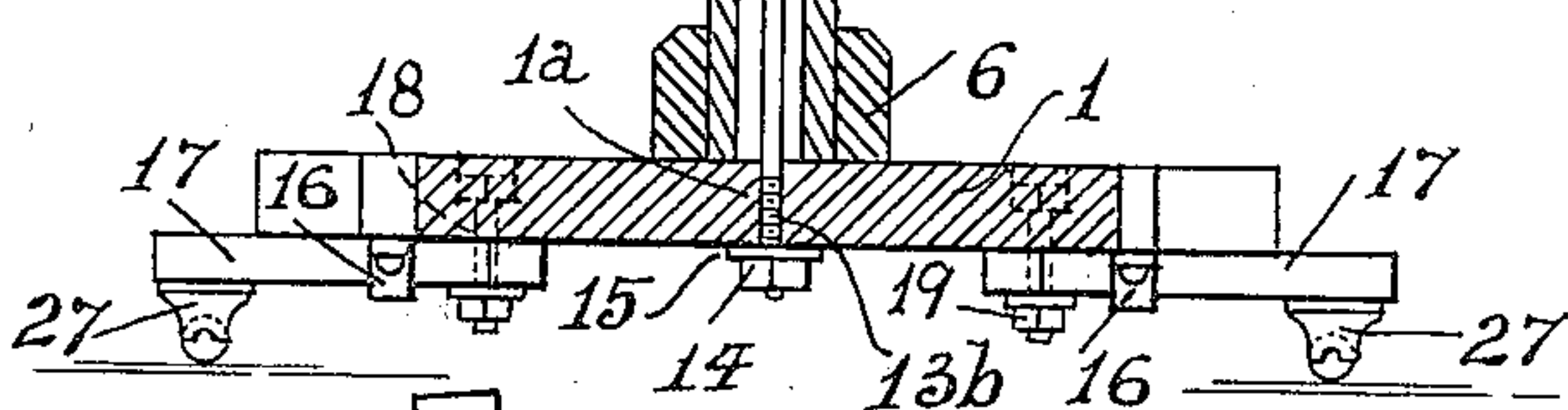


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY A. BRITTON, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

## CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

No. 925,558.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1909.

Application filed January 18, 1909. Serial No. 472,875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARVEY A. BRITTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Convertible Chairs, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable others skilled in the art to make and use my said invention.

This invention relates to convertible chairs of the "mission" order.

The purpose is to provide a chair, of the order named, so constructed and arranged that it will serve as a high chair and may be readily changed to serve as a study or office chair without impairing the mission effect.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction and combinations, of parts shown in the annexed drawings, to which reference is hereby made, and hereinafter particularly described and finally recited in the claim.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the chair arranged for use as a high chair. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan of the chair. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line X. X. of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the chair arranged for use as a study or office chair. Fig. 5 is an enlarged partial isometric view and horizontal section on the line Y. Y. of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical section on the line Z. Z. of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is an enlarged horizontal section on the line W. W. of Fig. 1, and Fig. 8 is an enlarged horizontal section on the line V. V. of Fig. 3.

The same reference numerals and characters designate the same parts in all of the views.

By reason of the peculiar construction of the chair, small pieces of lumber, which might otherwise go to waste, may be advantageously used in its manufacture, thereby materially reducing the first cost of the chair. The base 1 and seat 2 are cut out of a board or boards of suitable dimensions. The pedestal comprises an upper section 3 and a lower section 4, secured together end to end. A rectangular box 5 is fixed centrally on the under side of the seat 2, and a similar box 6 is fixed centrally on the upper side of the base 1. The pedestal section 3 fits snugly within the box 5, and the pedestal section 4 fits snugly within the box 6. The pedestal section 4, comprises members 4<sup>a</sup> and 4<sup>b</sup>, having longitudinal channels 4<sup>c</sup> and connected

by dowel pins 4<sup>d</sup>. When the members 4<sup>a</sup> and 4<sup>b</sup> are connected the channels 4<sup>c</sup> together form a longitudinal opening through the section adapted to accommodate the bolt passing through the seat, the pedestal and the base and connecting them together. The construction of the pedestal-section 3 is exactly the same as that of the pedestal-section 4. This construction of the pedestal-sections admits of the use of smaller pieces of lumber than would otherwise be available for the purpose.

Front standards 7 and back standards 8 are secured on the seat 2. Horizontal arms 9 connect the standards 7 and 8 and the rear ends of the arms extend rearwardly beyond the back standards 8, as shown. Cross pieces 10 connect the back standards 8. The bolt connecting together the seat, the pedestal and the base, comprises an upper bolt-section 12 and a lower section 13. The bolt-section 12 is an ordinary bolt threaded at its lower end to screw into a suitable socket 13<sup>a</sup> on the bolt-section 13 and having a square head 12<sup>a</sup>, fitting in a mortise 2<sup>a</sup> in the seat 2. A wooden plug 2<sup>b</sup> fills the mortise 2<sup>a</sup> above the bolt head and is finished flush with the upper surface of the seat. The lower bolt-section 13 has at its upper end an enlargement 13<sup>a</sup> having a female screw matching the male screw of the bolt-section 12, and having at its lower end a screw threaded part 13<sup>b</sup>. A nut 14 screws onto the part 13<sup>b</sup> of the bolt 13.

In assembling the parts the bolt-section 12 will be inserted through the central hole in the seat 2; the lower end of the bolt section 12 will be screwed into the socket at the upper end of the bolt-section 13; the upper part of the pedestal section 3 will be inserted in the box 5 and the lower part of the pedestal section 4 will be inserted in the box 6, with the part 13<sup>b</sup> extending downward through the hole 1<sup>a</sup> at the center of the base 1. The washer 15 will be placed on the lower part of the bolt section 13 and the nut 14 will be screwed on the threaded part 13<sup>b</sup>, to draw together and securely connect the parts. Box shaped guides 16 are suitably secured on the under side of the base 1. Slides 17 having lengthwise slots 17<sup>a</sup> are slidable in the guides 16. Bolts 18 fixed in the base 1 extend through the slots 17<sup>a</sup> and the slides slide on the bolts. Nuts 19 fit on the bolts 18. By loosening the nuts 19 the slides 17 may be slid outward or inward to



cause the slides to project more or less beyond the base, as may be necessary to form a stable support for the chair. Casters 27 are connected with the slides 17 respectively.

5 The crum tray is pivotally supported on the rearwardly extending parts of the arms 9 and may be suspended in a vertical position as shown in Fig. 1, or may be turned on its pivots to occupy a horizontal position on top of the arms 9, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The crumb tray comprises a bottom board 20 and side plates 20<sup>a</sup>, and an end plate 20<sup>b</sup> secured on the said bottom board. Guide rails 21 of L-shaped cross section 10 (Figs. 3 and 5) are secured in the angles formed by the board 20 and the side plates 20<sup>a</sup>. A saw cut 21<sup>a</sup>, lengthwise of the central part of each guide rail 21, extends through the vertical member of the guide rail, along the central part of its length, and separates it, at that place, from the horizontal member of the guide rail. The saw cut 21<sup>a</sup> extends only part of the length of the guide rail and the members of the guide rail 15 are not separated near the ends of the rail. Bolts 26 extend through the vertical members of the guide rails below the saw cuts 21<sup>a</sup>, and when the nuts on the bolts are tightened those parts of the vertical members of the guide rails below the saw cuts, being flexible 20 by reason of their separation from the horizontal members of the guide rails, are pressed tightly against the faces of the bars 22 and bear thereon to hold the tray in any position 25 in which it may be set on the bars. Rectangular bars 22 having longitudinal slots 22<sup>a</sup> fit and are slidable in the channels of the guide rails 21. The bars 22 have near their upper ends holes 22<sup>b</sup> accommodating the bolts 23 which connect the bars 22 with the arms 9. The bolts 23 are threaded for part of their length, as shown in Fig. 8 and nuts 23<sup>a</sup> and 23<sup>b</sup> fit on the screw threaded parts of said bolts. Rectangular blocks 24 have 30 longitudinal holes 24<sup>a</sup> accommodating the bolts 23 and also have in their ends rectangular mortises 24<sup>b</sup> accommodating the nuts 23<sup>b</sup>. Washers 25 surround the bolts 23 between the ends of the blocks 24 and the sides 35 of the bars 22.

In assembling the parts the bolts 23 will be inserted through the holes 22<sup>b</sup> in the bars 22; the washers 25 and the blocks 24 will be placed on the bolts 23 and the nuts 23<sup>b</sup> will 40 be screwed onto the bolts until they stop against the non-threaded body of the bolts. The ends of the bolts will then be inserted through the holes 9<sup>a</sup> in the side rails 9 and the nuts 23<sup>a</sup> will be screwed onto the bolts to 45 firmly clamp the side rails between the nuts 23<sup>a</sup> and 23<sup>b</sup> and thereby connect the bolts 23 with the arms 9 so as to form a rigid support for the bars 22, the connection being such that the bars 22 may turn freely on the bolts. 50 The crumb tray is slidable on the bars 22 and

is connected therewith by bolts 26 which pass through holes (not shown) in the guide rails 21; through the slots 22<sup>a</sup> in the bars 22, and through holes (not shown) in the side plates 20<sup>a</sup>. Washers 26<sup>a</sup> and thumb-nuts 26<sup>b</sup> fit on the bolts 26. By loosening the nuts 26<sup>b</sup> the crumb-tray may be slid on the bars 22 and when the tray is placed in the desired position the nuts 26<sup>b</sup> may be tightened to hold it in position. In practice the 55 crumb-tray will be adjusted only when it occupies its horizontal position and will then be moved inward or outward on the bars 22 to place the tray in position to suit the occupant of the chair and when the tray is so adjusted the thumb-nuts 26<sup>b</sup> will be tightened to secure it in the position in which it is placed. 60

I have shown and described a crumb-tray mounted on bars 22, but it is obvious that a 65 flat top suitable for a writing table, a drawing board or cutting board may be substituted for the crumb tray, without departure from my invention.

The foot rest comprises hangers 29 of suitable construction, connected with the seat by screws 30 and supporting a foot board 29<sup>a</sup> fixed on said hangers. When the chair is used as a study chair the screws 30 will be taken out and the foot rest will be detached. 70 To convert the high chair into a study or office chair the procedure will be as follows: Remove the nut 14 and the washer 15 from the bolt section 13; lift the pedestal out of the box 6; detach the pedestal section 4 from the 75 pedestal section 3; disconnect the bolt-section 13 from the bolt section 12; place the lower part of the pedestal section 3 in the box 6, with the lower part of the bolt 12 extending through the central hole in the base 1; 80 place the washer 15 and the nut 14 on the bolt 12 and tighten the nut on the bolt to firmly secure the parts together, as shown in Fig. 4. The study chair being lower than the high chair, the basal support of the chair may 85 be correspondingly contracted merely by loosening the nuts 19 on the bolts 18, and pushing the slides 17 inward, and then tightening the nuts to secure the parts in the position shown in Fig. 4. 90

In order to disconnect the crumb tray from the chair it is only necessary to remove the nuts 23<sup>a</sup> from the bolts 23 and the bolts may then be pulled out of the holes 9<sup>a</sup> in the arms 9 thereby detaching the bars 22 and the connected crumb tray. When the crumb tray is detached the holes 9<sup>a</sup> are unsightly, I therefore provide wooden plugs 28 fitting in said holes and having square heads completely hiding the holes. 95

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a convertible chair, the combination of a base, a seat, a pedestal member connectible 100 130



with said seat and in length suitable for a study chair, a bolt section in length suitable to extend through and connect said base, pedestal section, and seat to form a study  
5 chair, a complementary pedestal section in length equal to the difference in height between a study chair and a high chair and a complementary bolt-section connectible to said first named bolt-section to form a bolt in  
10 length suitable to extend through and con-

nect said base, both of said pedestal sections and said seat to form a high chair.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name at Springfield, Illinois, this 17th day of October, 1908.

HARVEY A. BRITTON.

Witnesses:

W. H. THAIN,

W. J. AURELIUS.