Aug. 27, 1963 I. KARMEL 3,101,970

CHAIR UNIT FOR CHILDREN

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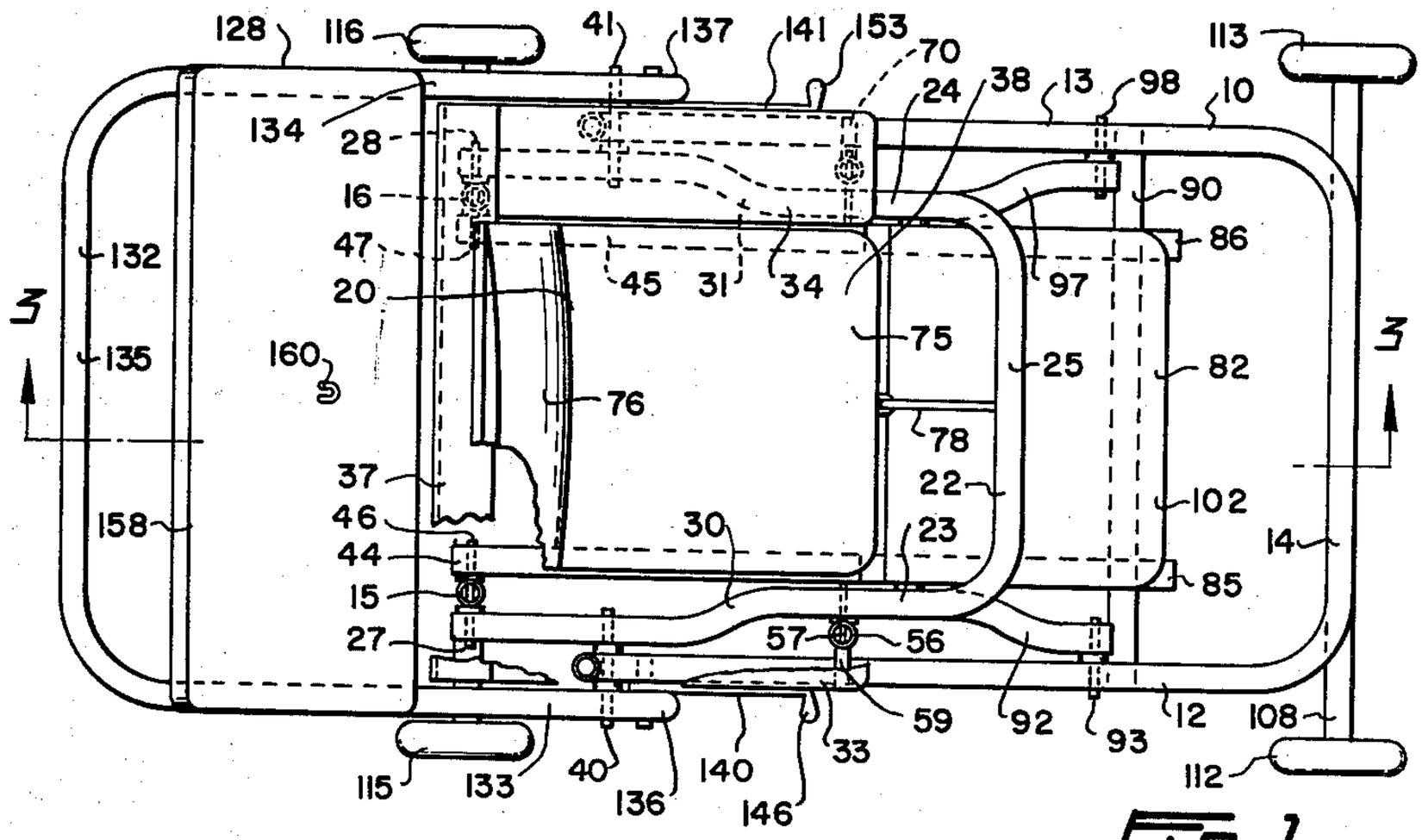

FIG. 1.

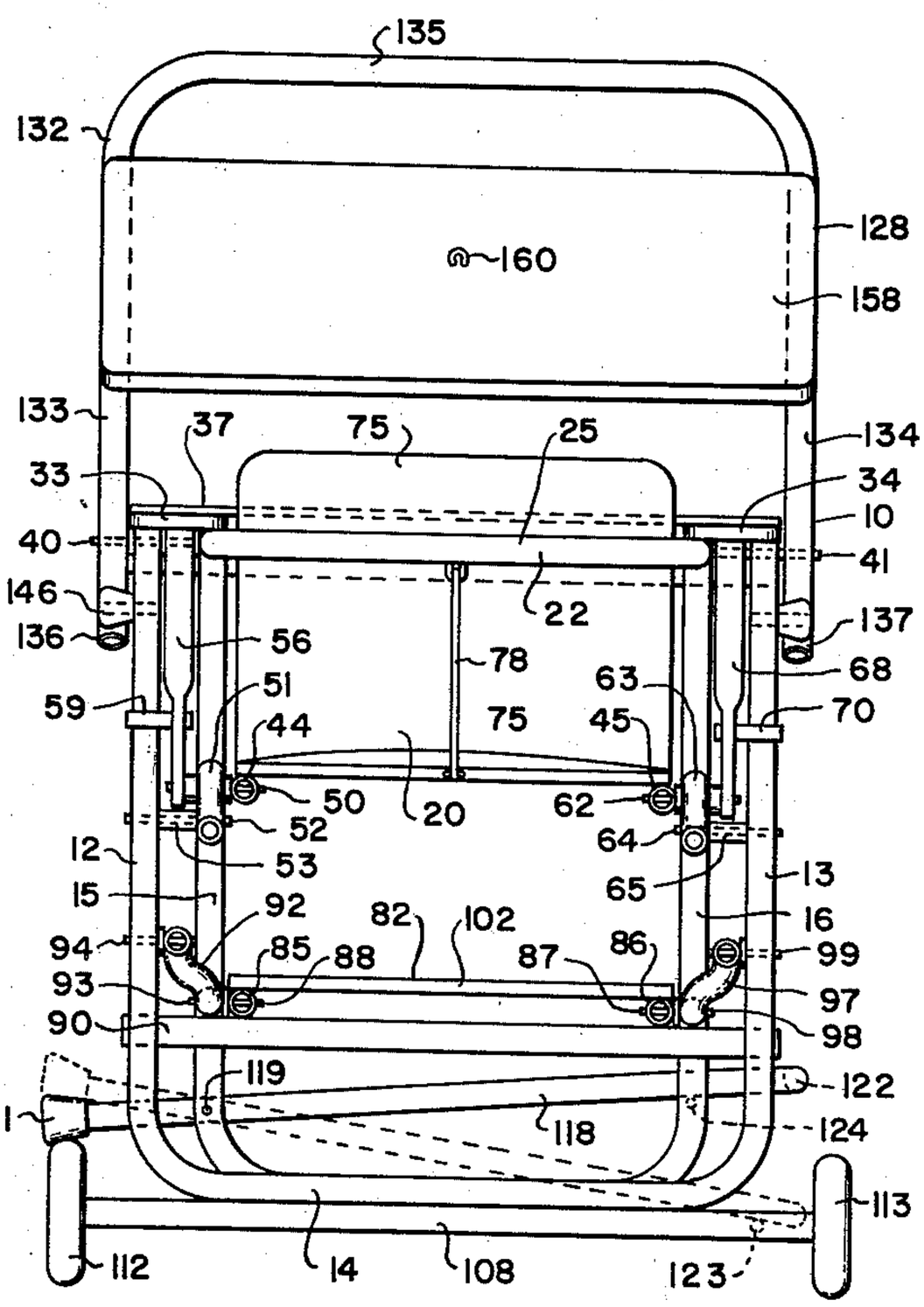

FIG. 2.

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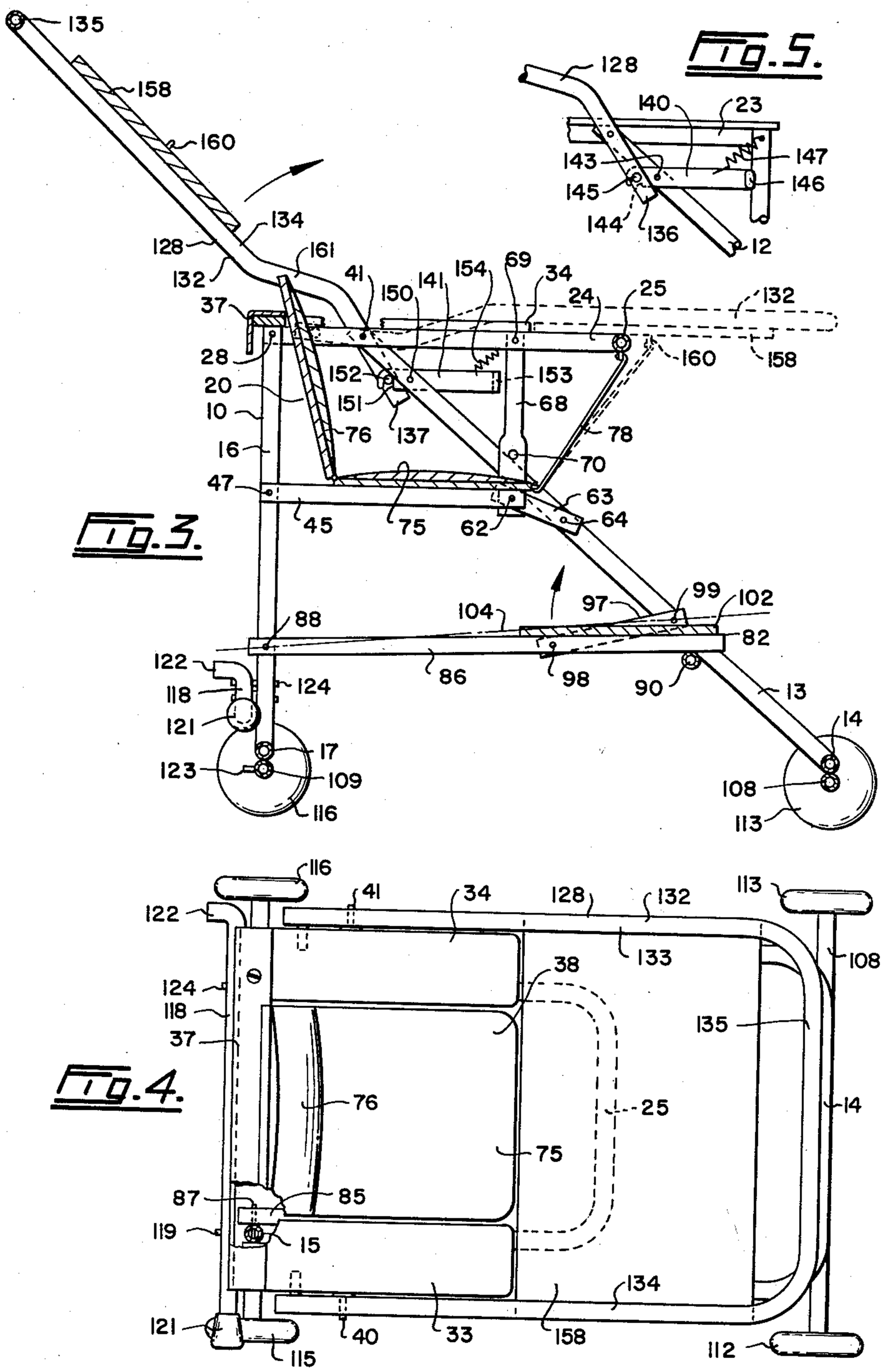

FIG. 3.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

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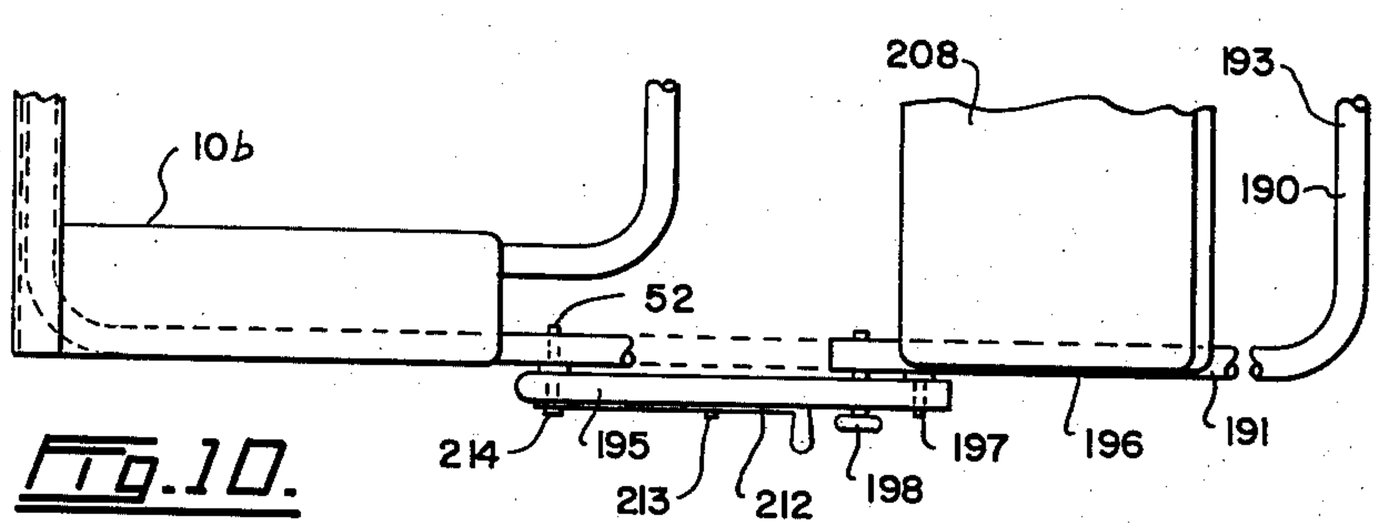

Fig. 10.

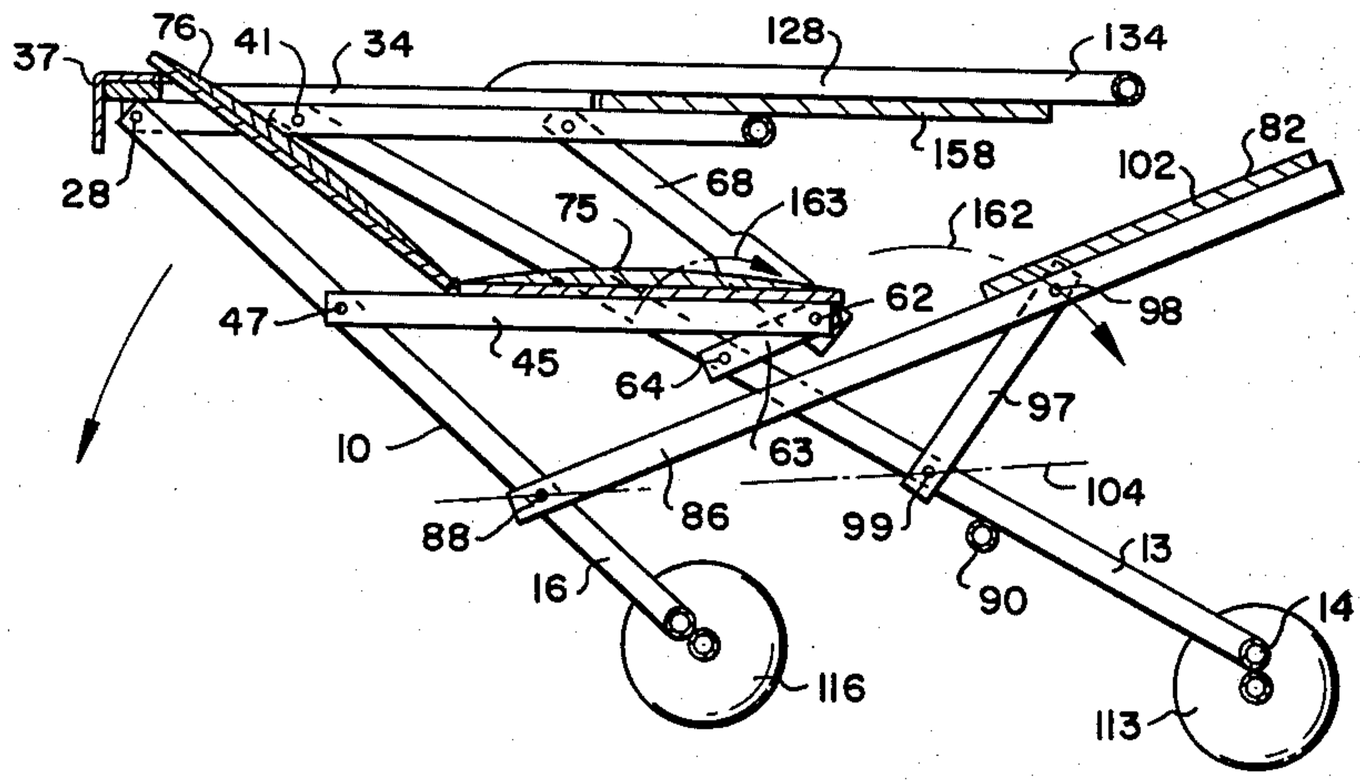

Fig. 6.

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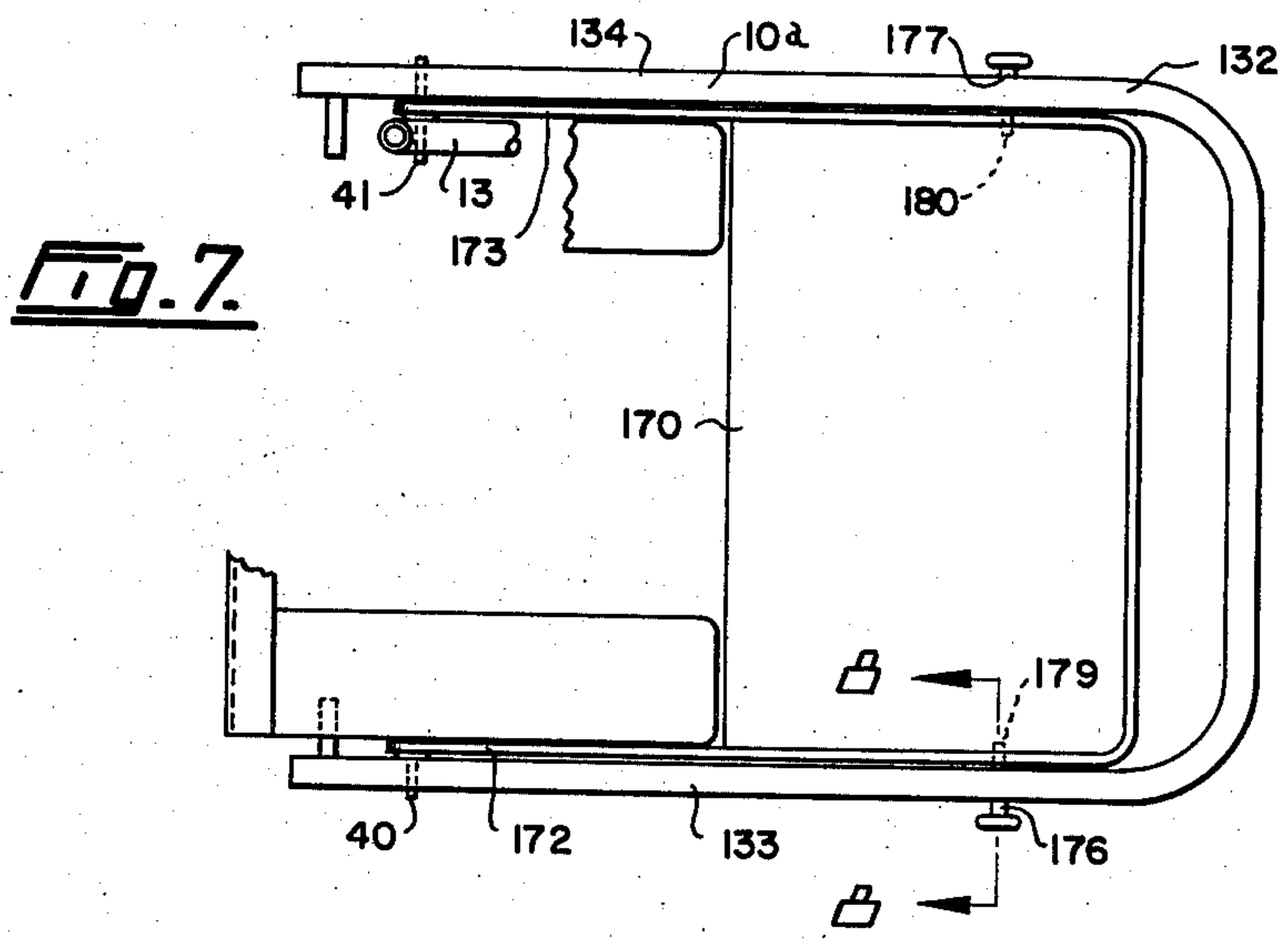

FIG. 7.

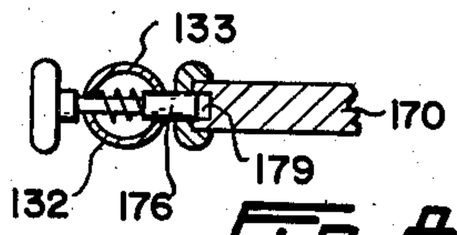

FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.

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Filed Mar. 27, 1961, Ser. No. 98,582
10 Claims. (Cl. 297—119)

This invention relates to a child's chair unit preferably including a table and which may also be used as a stroller.

An object of the present invention is the provision of a chair and feed and play table for children which may be quickly and easily collapsed into a comparatively small bundle for carrying or storing purposes, is very light and yet strong in construction, and which cannot possibly collapse when a child is in it.

Another object is the provision of a chair and table unit for children which may also be used as a stroller without any alteration in the construction thereof, and which may be instantly converted to a stroller or back to a feed and play table, thereby eliminating the necessity of two articles for these purposes.

A further object is the provision of a child's chair unit which may or may not be collapsible, and which is instantly convertible from or to a chair-table unit to or from a stroller.

There are tables on the market for children which may be used for both playing and feeding, and have legs that collapse when the table is not required. However, these are for indoor use only, they fold into a comparatively cumbersome bundle, and cannot be used as a stroller. A preferred device according to the present invention eliminates these difficulties. It consists of a collapsible chair unit made of tubular aluminum or any other suitable material. It includes automatic locking means for retaining the chair in its erected position, and the locking means is such that the chair cannot possibly collapse with a child either standing or sitting in it. The chair also has a tray arrangement which may be positioned in front of the child for feeding or playing purposes, and may be swung into a position where it acts as a handle so that the device may be used as a stroller. The unit normally includes wheels so that it may be quickly and easily moved about either when in use as a chair-table combination, or a stroller. The locking means may be quickly and easily released to permit the unit to be collapsed into a very small bundle.

Although it is preferred to make the unit collapsible, it is to be understood that this invention contemplates a unit that is not collapsible, but includes a tray arrangement which may be positioned in front of a child in the unit and may be swung into a position where it acts as a handle to convert the unit into a stroller.

Examples of this invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

FIGURE 1 is a plan view of the chair unit set up for use as a stroller,

FIGURE 2 is a front elevation of the unit,

FIGURE 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of FIGURE 1, showing the handle in dotted lines in the table position,

FIGURE 4 is a plan view of the unit set up as a table,

FIGURE 5 is a fragmentary side elevation of part of the unit,

FIGURE 6 is a side elevation of the unit in partly collapsed condition,

FIGURE 7 is a plan view of an alternative form of unit,

FIGURE 8 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of FIGURE 7,

FIGURE 9 is a fragmentary side elevation, partly in section, of another alternative form of unit, and

FIGURE 10 is a plan view of part of the unit shown in FIGURE 9.

Referring to FIGURES 1 to 6 of the drawings, **10** is a collapsible chair unit including a pair of inclined front legs **12** and **13** which are preferably connected together at their lower ends by a cross bar **14**. A pair of substantially vertical back legs **15** and **16** are provided, said legs preferably being connected together at their lower ends by a cross bar **17**.

The front legs **12—13** and back legs **15—16** support a seat section generally designated by the numeral **20**. The seat section includes a substantially U-shaped supporting member **22** made up of side members **23** and **24** connected at their outer ends by a cross member **25**. Side member **23** is pivotally connected at its inner end to the upper end of back leg **15** by a pin **27**, while side member **24** is pivotally connected at its inner end to the upper end of back leg **16** by a pin **28**. Members **23** and **24** extend forwardly from the back legs to which they are connected, and are bent inwardly at **30** and **31**, respectively, and then extend forwardly from said bent portions, as clearly shown in FIGURE 1. If desired, said side members may extend straight back from the forward ends thereof, in which case it would be necessary to provide spacers between the inner ends of said members and the back legs. Arm rests **33** and **34** are fixedly mounted on the upper surfaces of horizontal side members **23** and **24**. A back cross brace **37** is fixedly secured to the inner ends of side members **23** and **24** and arm rests **33** and **34**, and this brace keeps the upper ends of back legs **15** and **16** properly spaced apart. Cross brace **37** actually forms part of an annular support including supporting member **22**, said brace and member forming and surrounding a seat opening **38**. The upper ends of the inclined front legs **12** and **13** are swingably connected to side members **23** and **24** by pins **40** and **41**, said pins being spaced forwardly a little from pins **27** and **28**, see FIGURE 1. It will be noted that the front legs are connected to the outer sides of the side members, while the back legs are connected to the inner sides thereof.

Seat section **20** includes a lower supporting arrangement including horizontal, side bars **44** and **45**. These side bars are spaced below and a little inwardly of side members **23** and **24**. The inner ends of supporting bars **44** and **45** are pivotally connected to the inner sides of back legs **15** and **16** by pins **46** and **47**. The outer end of horizontal bar **44** is pivotally connected by a pin **50** to the upper end of a downwardly-inclined link **51**, the lower end of which is pivotally connected by a pin **52** to front leg **12**, and as link **51** is spaced inwardly from the front leg, the pin also carries a spacer **53** between these elements, see FIGURE 2. A vertical support **56** is swingably mounted at its lower end on pin **50**, and is pivotally connected at its upper end to side member **23** by a pin **57**. A stop **59** extends outwardly from vertical support **56** and normally rests on front leg **12**. Support **56** is of such length that when stop **59** rests on the front leg, side member **23** and side supporting bar **44** are maintained in parallel relationship in substantially horizontal planes.

Side supporting bar **45** is carried in the same manner as bar **44**. The forward end of bar **45** is connected by a pin **62** to the upper end of a downwardly-inclined link **63**, the lower end of which is connected by a pin **64** to inclined front leg **13**, said pin also carrying a spacer **65** between the leg and the inclined link. A vertical support **68** is carried by pin **62** and is connected at its upper end to side member **24** by a pin **69**. A stop **70** secured to vertical support **68** normally rests on front leg **13** to retain bar **45** and side member **24** in parallel relationship in substantially horizontal planes.

A padded seat 73 is carried by bars 44 and 45. This seat may be freely mounted on the bars, or it may be fixedly secured thereto, if desired. A padded back 76 hingedly secured to the inner edge of seat 75, is inclined upwardly therefrom and rests against cross brace 37, see FIGURE 3. A safety crotch strap 78 may be removably or permanently connected at its ends to the forward edge of seat 75 and the cross member 25 midway between the ends of the latter.

In order to collapse unit 10, back legs 15—16 have to swing forwardly relative to front legs 12—13. In order to do this, links 51 and 63 have got to swing forwardly on their pins 52 and 64, but their inner or upper ends must first swing upwardly. Therefore, if a child is sitting on seat 75, his weight resists the collapsing action.

A foot section generally designated by the numeral 82 extends between the front and back legs spaced below bars 44 and 45 of seat section 20. The foot section includes substantially horizontal side bars 85 and 86 pivotally connected at their inner ends to back legs 15 and 16 by pins 87 and 88, the forward ends of said bars resting freely on a cross bar 90 fixedly secured to the front legs 12 and 13. An upwardly-inclined link 92 is connected at its inner end by pin 93 to side bar 85 spaced inwardly from the outer end thereof, and the outer end of said link is pivotally connected by a pin 94 to front leg 12. Similarly, an upwardly-inclined link 97 is connected at its lower end by a pin 98 to side bar 86, and at its upper end by a pin 99 to front leg 13. A foot plate 102 is secured to bars 85 and 86 at the outer ends thereof.

The action of links 92 and 97 is the same, and as the latter is clearly shown in FIGURE 3, the action in connection with it will now be described. It will be noted that when side bar 86 is in its normal horizontal position resting on cross bar 90, pin 98 is below common centre line 104 extending through pins 88 and 99. Any effort to move back legs 15—16 forwardly to collapse units 10 would tend to swing links 92 and 97 downwardly, but they cannot move in this direction because of cross bar 90. Therefore, the unit is locked in the erected position. In order to collapse the unit, it is necessary to move foot plate 102 upwardly to swing links 92 and 97 in the same direction around their respective pins 94 and 99, and pin 98 must cross the common centre line 104. This requires a certain degree of force since bar 86 and link 97 act as toggle links requiring to be moved across the common centre line. A child sitting on seat 75 cannot reach the foot plate to pull it upwardly, and if he stands on the foot plate, he cannot pull it upwardly so that the unit cannot be collapsed by a child in it, and it cannot accidentally collapse on its own. Even if a child on the seat could reach the foot plate, he could not collapse the unit since the seat must move upwardly before the back legs can move towards the front legs.

The unit described so far as a collapsible chair, and it may be used as that, cross bars 14 and 17 acting as feet for the unit, in which case suitable glides may be provided on the bars. However, it is preferable to provide wheels for the unit. This may be accomplished by securing axle bars 108 and 109 to the undersurfaces of cross bars 14 and 17. Axle bar 108 has wheels 112 and 113 rotatably mounted on the ends thereof, and axle bar 109 has wheels 115 and 116 rotatably mounted on its ends. It will be noted that bars 108 and 109 are longer than the width of the unit described above so that the wheels are located outwardly of the sides of the unit, as clearly shown in FIGURE 1, in order to provide both lateral and longitudinal stability for said unit.

If desired, suitable braking means may be provided. In this example, a brake bar 118 is pivotally mounted at 119 on the lower end of back leg 15, said brake bar extending across the back of the unit and behind leg 16. Bar 118 may have a knob 121 on one end adapted to engage wheel 115, and said bar may have a handle 122 projecting outwardly from its opposite end. When knob 121 engages wheel 115, the opposite end of bar 118 rests on a pin 124 projecting from leg 16, but the adjacent end of the bar may be swung clear of this pin and dropped downwardly on to a pin 123 projecting from axle bar 109 beneath pin 122. At this time, knob 121 is swung upwardly clear of wheel 115, as shown in broken lines in FIGURE 2.

It is preferable to provide unit 10 with a table-handle section 128. This section includes a U-shaped support or frame 132 made up of side arms 133 and 134 connected together at their outer ends by a cross member 135. Arms 133 and 134 are pivotally connected to seat section 20 wherever desired, such as in the plane of side members 23 and 24. One convenient way of doing this is illustrated in the drawings, and in this example, the side arms are swingably mounted on pins 40 and 41 which connect the upper ends of front legs 12 and 13 to members 23 and 24. Support or frame 132 may be used as a handle, in which case, unit 10 functions as a stroller, and at this time, the support is inclined upwardly and rearwardly from seat section 20, as shown in FIGURES 1 to 3. When this support is in this position, the ends 136 and 137 of arms 133 and 134 project downwardly beneath side members 23 and 24. Support 132 is locked in this position in any convenient way. One way of doing this is to provide locking bars 140 and 141 adjacent the arm ends 136 and 137. Bar 140 is pivotally mounted at 143 on front leg 12 and has a recess 144 opening downwardly and fitting over a pin 145 projecting inwardly from arm 133. A handle 146 projects outwardly from the opposite end of locking bar 140, see FIGURE 1, and a spring 147 normally pulls the latter end of the locking bar upwardly. Similarly, locking bar 141 is pivotally mounted at 150 on front leg 13 and has a downwardly-opening recess 151 therein adapted to fit over a pin 152 projecting inwardly from side arm 134. A handle 153 projects outwardly from the opposite end of bar 141, and a spring 154 connected thereto normally urges said end upwardly, see FIGURE 3. With the various elements in the positions shown in FIGURES 1 to 3, locking bars 140 and 141 retain support 132 in its upper inclined position where it acts as a handle. Even without these locking bars, support 132 cannot be swung rearwardly out of its proper inclined position since pins 134 and 152 would engage the front legs 12 and 13.

Bars 140 and 141 may be swung downwardly to release pins 145 and 152 of support 132 to permit the latter to be swung forwardly and downwardly into the position shown in broken lines in FIGURE 3 and full lines in FIGURE 4. A tray or table 158 extends across support 132 and is permanently or removably secured to side arms 133 and 134. The side arms are jogged as indicated at 161 in FIGURE 3 so that when said arms are in substantially horizontal positions, tray 158 rests on cross member 25 in the same horizontal plane as arm rests 33 and 34. However, said side arms may be straight and spacers used instead of the jogging of the side arms. If desired, tray 158 may be releasably locked in this horizontal position by means of the crotch flap 78 upon disconnecting the front end of the latter from the cross member 25 and releasably connecting said front end to an eye fastener 160 depending from the undersurface of tray 158 as clearly shown in broken lines in FIGURE 3. FIGURE 4 shows how tray 158 is positioned just ahead of and above seat 75 so that it is in the correct position for a child resting on the seat. At this time, unit 10 is set up to act as a combined chair and table. If it is desired to use the unit as a stroller, it is only necessary to swing support 132 upwardly into its inclined position.

It is a very simple matter to collapse unit 10. FIGURE 6 shows the unit partly collapsed from its position shown in FIGURE 3. In order to start this action, foot plate 102 is swung upwardly until it crosses centre line 104 where the toggle is broken, and back legs 15—16 may be swung forwardly beneath front legs 12—13. The foot plate fol-

lows the path indicated by arrow **162** in FIGURE 6. At the same time, links **51** and **63** swing upwardly and follow the path indicated by arrow **163** in FIGURE 6. This allows side members **23** and **24** to swing downwardly on their back pins **27** and **28** and front pins **57** and **69** towards the front and back legs which are also moving into substantially parallel positions. Support **132** is preferably in its lower position during the collapsing operation so that you end up with a comparatively small compact bundle. The construction of unit **10** is such that most of the elements thereof may be made from aluminum tubing so that the unit is quite strong, but very light. However, any suitable material may be used.

In order to erect the unit, if supporting member **22** is held up or lifted upwardly, the front and back legs swing downwardly towards their normal positions. As the back legs are swung away from the front legs, the various elements move towards their final positions, and the last action is to press foot plate **102** downwardly over centre line **104** to lock the legs and other elements in the erected position. Actually, when the foot plate is pressed downwardly, the back legs are automatically moved away from the front legs.

This invention contemplates the possibility of a unit including a seat section that is not collapsible, or is collapsible and locked in erected position by some means other than that described above. In this case, the novelty is in the handle-table idea that makes it possible quickly and easily to change the unit from a table to a stroller and back again.

Tray **158** of unit **10** is fixedly mounted on support **132**. FIGURES 7 and 8 illustrate an alternative unit **10***a* in which the tray is movably mounted on support **132**. In this example, a tray **170** fits between side arms **133** and **134**, and has arms **172** and **173** extending along the insides of arms **133** and **134**. Arms **172** and **173** are swingably mounted at their outer ends on pins **40** and **41**. Spring-loaded locking pins **176** and **177** extend through side arms **133** and **134** into recesses **179** and **180** formed in the adjacent sides of tray **170**.

When locking pins **176** and **177** engage tray **170**, as shown in FIGURE 7, said tray moves with support **132** in the same manner as tray **158** described above. However, when the support is in the handle or inclined position, if it is desired to use tray **170**, pins **176** and **177** are drawn outwardly to release the tray, at which time, said tray is swung downwardly into position resting on cross member **25**. In other words, the tray is available to a child on the seat even when the unit is being used as a stroller.

FIGURES 9 and 10 illustrate a unit which is another alternative form of the invention. The only actual difference is in the construction and arrangement of the tray-handle section. Instead of support **132**, unit **10***b* has a U-shaped support or frame **190** made up of side arms **191** and **192** connected together at their outer ends by a cross member **193**. Arm **191** is made in two sections **195** and **196** pivotally connected together at overlap ends by a pin **197**. The lower end of arm section **195** is connected to seat section **20** in any desired manner, and in this example, it s swingably mounted on pin **57**. Arm sections **195** and **196** are releasably held in aligned positions in any suitable manner, such as by means of a spring-loaded pin **198**, see FIGURE 10. Similarly, arm **190** is made in sections **202** and **203** swingably connected together at overlapping ends by pin **204**. The lower end of section **202** is swingably mounted on pin **52**. Arms sections **202** and **203** are releasably held in aligned position by a locking pin **206**. A tray **208** is fixedly or removably secured to arm sections **196** and **203**.

Support **190** is held in an inclined position as shown in FIGURE 9 in any desired manner. For example, a locking bar **212** may be pivotally mounted on arm section **195** by pins **213**, said bar having an end that hooks on to a pin **214** projecting outwardly from vertical support **56**.

Another locking bar **218** is pivotally mounted on arm section **202** by a pin **219**, said bar having an end that hooks over a pin **220** projecting outwardly from vertical support **68**. The opposite end of bar **218** is drawn upwardly by a spring **222**.

When support **190** is in the position shown in FIGURES 9 and 10, it acts as a handle so that unit **10***b* may be used as a stroller. When it is desired to use tray **208**, locking pins **198** and **206** are drawn outwardly to permit arm sections **191** and **203** to be swung downwardly around pins **197** and **204** into substantially horizontal positions, shown in broken lines in FIGURE 9. At this time, tray **208** is in front of and aligned arm rests **33** and **34**, while cross member **193** rests on back cross brace **37**. It is preferable to have the tray in this position when unit **10***b* is collapsed and erected in the manner described above. It will be noted that arm sections **196** and **203** are long enough to extend past a child on seat **75** without touching him.

It is obvious that instead of fixedly securing tray **208** to support **190**, said tray may be movably connected thereto in the same manner as tray **170** is connected to support **132** of unit **10***a*.

The chair units of this invention preferably are convertible from strollers to tables and back again merely by swinging the handle between the inclined and horizontal positions. Each unit is preferably collapsible, but it does not have to be so. However, a unit may be built as a chair alone, incorporating only the specified collapsible system, and the latter chair may or may not be supplied with a table arrangement. The chair unit lends itself to many other variations. For example, the table or tray may be hollow in order to hold articles, such as pencils, rulers and papers, and said table or tray may take any other desired form.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A chair unit for children comprising a seat section, legs connected to and supporting said section, wheels carried by the legs upon which the unit rides, a support carrying a tray and swingably mounted on the seat section movable from a horizontal position with the tray near and in front of the seat section to an inclined upright position relative to said seat section to become a handle by means of which the unit may be moved about on said wheels thereby converting the unit into a stroller, means for retaining the tray support in the horizontal position, and locking means for releasably and rigidly locking the support in the inclined upright position relative to the seat section to prevent said support from swinging to the horizontal position when the stroller is being moved by means of the support.

2. A chair unit for children comprising a collapsible seat section, legs collapsibly connected to and supporting said section, wheels carried by the legs upon which the unit rides, locking means for releasably preventing the seat section from collapsing and retaining said legs in position to support said seat section, a support carrying a tray and swingably mounted on the seat section movable from a horizontal position with the tray near and in front of the seat section to an inclined upright position relative to said seat section to become a handle by means of which the unit may be moved about on said wheels thereby converting the unit into a stroller, means for retaining the tray support in the horizontal position, and locking means for releasably and rigidly locking the support in the inclined upright position relative to the seat section to prevent said support from swinging to the horizontal position when the stroller is being moved by means of the support.

3. A chair unit for children comprising an annular support forming a seat opening, a pair of laterally spaced back legs pivotally connected at upper ends to the support, a pair of laterally spaced front legs pivotally connected at upper ends to said support forwardly of the back legs, said front legs normally being inclined forwardly and downwardly relative to the support, wheels

carried by the front and back legs upon which the unit rides, seat supporting side bars beneath the opening hingedly connected to the back legs and extending forwardly therefrom, vertical supports pivotally connected at upper ends to the support and at lower ends to the opposite ends of said side bars, a foot section extending between the back and front legs below the side bars, locking means forming part of the foot section for releasably retaining said back legs in their vertical and the front legs in their inclined positions, a support carrying a tray and swingably mounted on said annular support movable from a horizontal position with the tray in front of and substantially aligned with the annular support to an inclined upright position relative to the latter support to become a handle by means of which the unit may be moved about on said wheels thereby converting the unit into a stroller, means for retaining the tray support in the horizontal position, and locking means for releasably and rigidly locking the support in the inclined upright position relative to the seat section to prevent said support from swinging to the horizontal position when the stroller is being moved by means of the support.

4. A chair unit for children as claimed in claim 3 including downwardly inclined links pivotally connected at upper ends to the side bars and at lower ends to the front legs, and a stop projecting from each vertical support and normally resting on an adjacent front leg.

5. A chair unit for children comprising an annular support forming a seat opening, a pair of laterally spaced back legs pivotally connected at upper ends to the support, a pair of laterally spaced front legs pivotally connected at upper ends to said support forwardly of the back legs, said front legs normally being inclined forwardly and downwardly relative to the support, wheels carried by the front and back legs upon which the unit rides, seat supporting means beneath the seat opening hingedly connected to the back legs at one end and suspended at the opposite end from the support, a foot section extending between the front and back legs below the seat supporting means, locking means for releasably retaining said back legs in their vertical and the front legs in their inclined positions, a support including side arms mounted on the front legs near the seat supporting means and inclined upwardly away from said seat supporting means to act as a handle by means of which the unit may be moved about on said wheels thereby converting the unit into a stroller, said arms being in lower and upper sections hingedly connected together, means releasably locking the sections of each arm in alignment to prevent said sections from hinging when the stroller is being moved by means of said support, said upper arm sections when released being swingable into horizontal positions along the top of the annular support, and a tray carried by the upper arm sections positioned to lie in front of and substantially aligned with the annular support when the upper arm sections are in their horizontal positions.

6. A chair unit for children comprising an annular support forming a seat opening, a pair of laterally spaced back legs pivotally connected at upper ends to the support, a pair of laterally spaced front legs pivotally connected at upper ends to said support forwardly of the back legs, said front legs normally being inclined forwardly and downwardly relative to the support, seat supporting side bars beneath the opening hingedly connected to the back legs and extending forwardly therefrom, vertical supports pivotally connected at upper ends to the support and at lower ends to the opposite ends of said side bars, a foot section extending between the back and front legs below the side bars, said foot section being pivotally connected to the back legs and normally lying in a substantially horizontal position resting on stop means carried by the front legs, and link means connecting the foot section to the front legs positioned to prevent movement of said front legs towards the back legs when the foot section is in said horizontal position and to permit said movement when the foot section is swung upwardly about the pivotal connection thereof to the back legs.

7. A chair unit for children comprising an annular support forming a seat opening, a pair of laterally spaced back legs pivotally connected at upper ends to the support, a pair of laterally spaced front legs pivotally connected at upper ends to said support forwardly of the back legs, said front legs normally being inclined forwardly and downwardly relative to the support, seat supporting side bars beneath the opening hingedly connected to the back legs and extending forwardly therefrom, vertical supports pivotally connected at upper ends to the support and at lower ends to the opposite ends of said side bars, downwardly-inclined links pivotally connected at upper ends to the side bars and at lower ends to the front legs, a stop projecting from each vertical support and normally resting on an adjacent front leg, a foot section extending between the back and front legs below the side bars, and locking means forming part of the foot section for releasably retaining said back legs in their vertical and the front legs in their inclined positions.

8. A chair unit as claimed in claim 7 in which the foot section comprises side bars pivotally connected to the back legs and normally resting on a cross bar carried by the front legs, a foot plate carried by the side bars near the front legs, and downwardly-inclined links pivotally connected at one end to the front legs and at the opposite end to the side bars inwardly of said front legs, said plate and links forming the locking means and being swingable upwardly and forwardly to release the legs.

9. A chair unit for children comprising an annular support forming a seat opening, a pair of laterally spaced back legs pivotally connected at upper ends to the support, a pair of laterally spaced front legs pivotally connected at upper ends to said support forwardly of the back legs, said front legs normally being inclined forwardly and downwardly relative to the support, seat supporting side bars beneath the opening hingedly connected to the back legs and extending forwardly therefrom, vertical supports pivotally connected at upper ends to the support and at lower ends to the opposite ends of said side bars, downwardly-inclined links pivotally connected at upper ends to the side bars and at lower ends to the front legs, a stop projecting from each vertical support and normally resting on an adjacent front leg, a foot section between and pivotally connected to the back legs and extending between the front legs, and locking means forming part of the foot section and connecting the latter section to the front legs and releasably retaining said back legs in their vertical and the front legs in their inclined positions, said back legs being swingable towards the front legs when released by the locking means.

10. A chair unit for children comprising an annular support forming a seat opening, a pair of laterally spaced back legs pivotally connected at upper ends to the support, a pair of laterally spaced front legs pivotally connected at upper ends to said support forwardly of the back legs, said front legs normally being inclined forwardly and downwardly relative to the support, a seat positioned beneath said seat opening, a foot section extending between the back and front legs below said seat and extending outwardly beyond the seat, said foot section being pivotally connected to the back legs and normally lying in a substantially horizontal position resting on stop means carried by the front legs, and link means connecting the foot section to the front legs positioned to prevent movement of said front legs towards the back legs when the foot section is in said horizontal position and to permit said movement when the foot

section is swung upwardly about the pivotal connection thereof to the back legs.

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