No. 845,222. PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

M. L. DAVID.

CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1905.

Fig. 1.

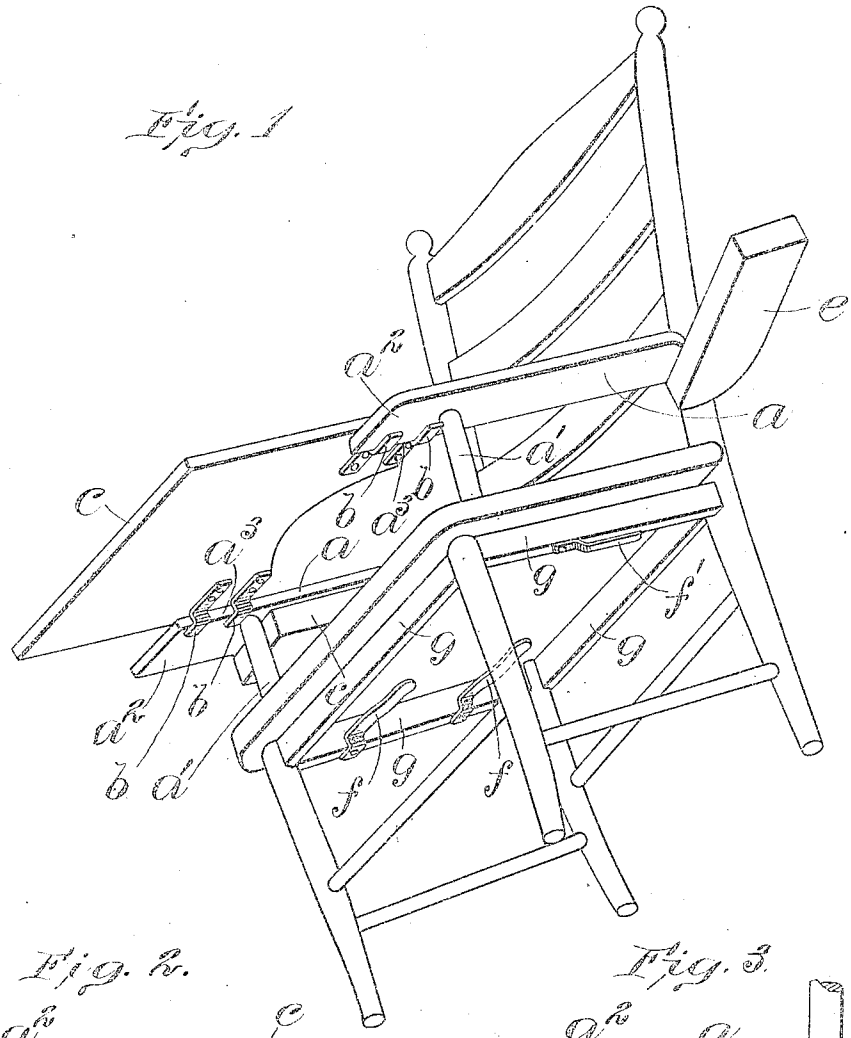


Fig. 2.

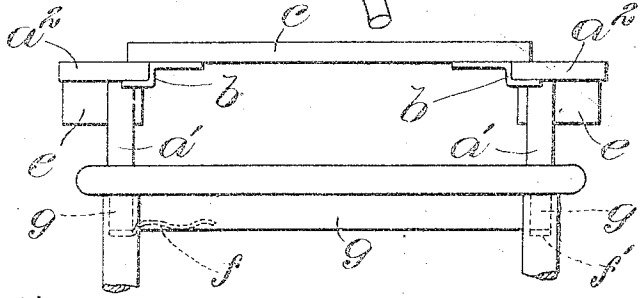
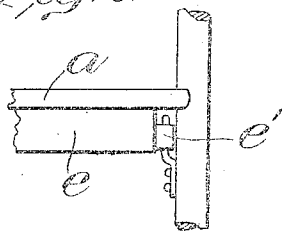


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY L. DAVID, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

No. 845,222. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed March 1, 1905. Serial No. 247,855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY L. DAVID, of Brockton, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chair Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to arm-chairs, and has for its chief object to enable a table to be conveniently engaged with and detached from the arms of the chair and securely supported in front of the occupant.

The invention also has for its object to provide trays or receptacles for various articles adapted to be covered and closed by the arms of the chair and to be moved outwardly to expose their contents.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a chair embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a front elevation of portions of the chair and its attachments. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation showing portions of the chair and a portion of one of the hinged trays.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, $a\ a$ represent the arms of a chair, and $a'\ a'$ represent the supports for the forward portions of the arms. The arms are provided with extensions $a^2\ a^2$, projecting forward from the supports a' to a sufficient extent to engage a table c, the said supports having inner edges $a^3\ a^3$, which are parallel with each other. The length of the table c is such that its end portions are adapted to bear on the upper sides of the arm extensions a^2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. To the under side of the table are attached angular ears or lugs $b\ b$, which are adapted to slide lengthwise of the arms and have portions which bear upon the inner edges of the arms to prevent horizontal displacement of the table crosswise of the arms, and portions which bear on the under surfaces of the arms to prevent upward displacement of the table.

It will be seen that the table may be grasped by the hands of a person sitting in the chair and moved backwardly until it is engaged with the extensions a^2 of the arms, as shown in the drawings, the engagement being such as to firmly support the table in a horizontal position in front of the occupant. The table may be readily removed by pushing it forward until the lugs are disengaged from the arm extensions.

The rear lugs b are arranged to abut against the arm-supports a' when the table has been suitably engaged with the arms, the lugs being thus prevented from being pushed back into contact with the swinging trays $e\ e$. These trays are connected by hinges e' with the back portion of the chair and are formed and arranged so that they may be swung inwardly under the arms and entirely covered thereby, or swung outwardly, so that their contents will be exposed. When the trays are swung inwardly, their forward ends are in close proximity to the front arm-supports a' and are separated from the rear lugs b by said supports.

$g\ g\ g\ g$ represent bars or strips affixed to the legs of the chair under the seat and forming a rectangular frame or casing inclosing a space which is covered at the top by the chair-seat and is open at the bottom.

$f\ f$ represent ears which are affixed to one of the pieces g, said ears projecting under the said space. f' represents a similar ear which is pivoted at f^2 to the piece g opposite the piece to which the ears $f\ f$ are attached. The ear f' is adapted to be swung inwardly under the said space and also to be swung outwardly, as indicated in Fig. 1.

The pieces g and the ears $f\ f$ and f' constitute means for confining the table c under the chair-seat when not in use. When the ear f' is displaced, as shown in Fig. 1, the occupant of the chair may place one end of the table on the ears $f\ f$ and then secure the table by swinging the ear f' inwardly under the table, the pieces g forming walls which surround the table and prevent it from being moved edgewise in any direction.

It will be seen that the chair above described is adapted to be used for various purposes. For example, the table c may be used as a support for fabrics and the trays e for sewing materials, or the table may be used as a book-rest and the trays for the reception of writing materials, smoking materials, &c.

The chair may be of any suitable construc-

tion, excepting in the particulars above specified, and its legs may be provided with rockers, if desired.

I claim—

An arm-chair having fixed frame-pieces below its seat, forming the walls of an open-bottomed storage-space, one of the said pieces having fixed ears projecting under said space, while an opposite piece has a pivoted ear adapted to coöperate with the fixed ears in supporting a table in said space.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARY L. DAVID.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
E. BATCHELDER.