(No Model.)

A. KNOWLTON.

CHILD'S CHAIR.

No. 325,178. Patented Aug. 25, 1885.

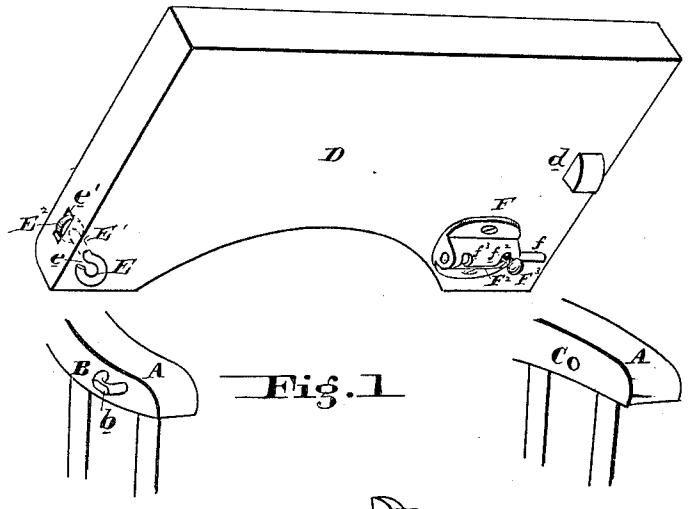


Fig. 1

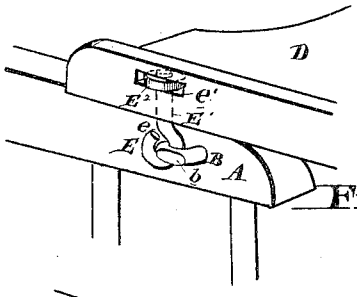


Fig. 2

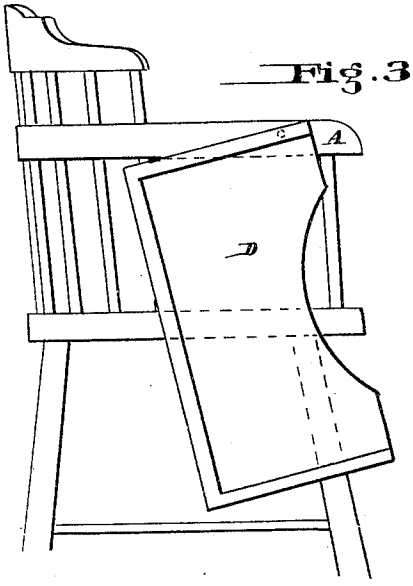


Fig. 3

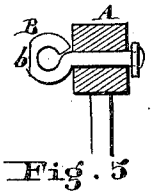


Fig. 5

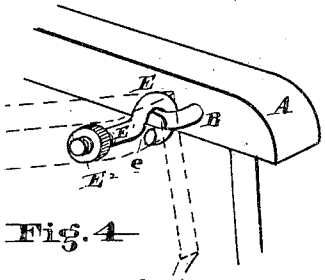


Fig. 4

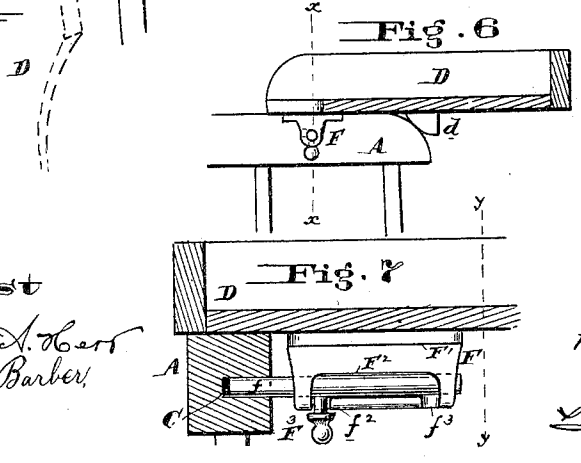


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

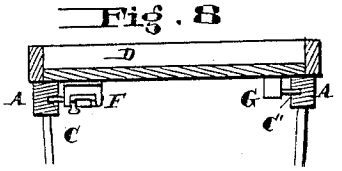


Fig. 8

Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS KNOWLTON, OF WEST GARDNER, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHILD'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 325,178, dated August 25, 1885.

Application filed January 30, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS KNOWLTON, of West Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Children's Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to children's chairs, but more particularly to the method of fastening the trays thereto; and it consists in a loose or universal-joint connection of a peculiar construction between one end or side of the tray and one of the arms of the chair, by which the tray may be put in the position before the child, or may be turned and allowed to hang down by the side of the chair; further, in the above combined with a locking-bolt having a slot with two locking portions therein, and in which the slot is toward the child when the tray is adjusted to the chair, so that while the bolt may be locked in its extended or withdrawn positions, any movement of the child would not accidentally unlatch the said tray, and in many details of construction, all of which are fully set forth in the following specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form part thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a suitable construction of connection between the tray and chair, by which the former may be connected to the latter, and yet be free to be placed before the child or out of the way and allowed to hang by the side of the chair; also, to make the said connection between the tray and chair in such a manner that the two parts may be uncoupled, if so desired. My object is also to provide a suitable, cheap, and simple construction of locking-bolt, by which the tendency of the bolt is to stay locked, and when so placed, in which the movement of the child will not tend to unlatch the tray.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tray and the ends of the arms of the chair, the said parts being disconnected. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the universal-joint connection between the tray and arm of the chair when the tray is in position before the child. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a chair and tray when the latter is hung loosely by the side of the chair. Fig. 4 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 2, when the chair is in the position indicated in Fig. 3, the tray in this position being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the arm of the chair, showing a modified arrangement of coupling or hinge by which the tray is attached. Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of the tray and part of the chair on line $y\ y$ of Fig. 7. Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation on line $x\ x$. of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation on line $x\ x$, showing a modified arrangement of tray and chair connection.

A A are two arms of the chair, one of which on its outer side is provided with a metal loop, B, preferably flattened down on its outer surface, as at *b*, and the other of which is provided with a hole, C.

D is the tray, which may be formed in any suitable manner, and on the side corresponding with the loop B it is provided with a loose or swivel hook, E, the shank E′ of which is inserted through the wood-work and is furnished with a washer or nut, E^2, which may be retained, if desired, in a slot, *e′*. Hook E is preferably provided with a small aperture or passage-way, *e*, which is just sufficient to take in the loop B at its flattened portion *b*. By this means, when the tray is put into an abnormal position, the hook E may be coupled to the loop B; but in the ordinary use of the said tray the aperture E will never come in such a position that the hook can be disengaged from its connection with the said loop.

In place of using a simple loop, B, as shown in Fig. 1, a swivel-eye—such as shown in Fig. 5—may be used; but for simplicity and cheapness that shown in Fig. 1 is perhaps preferable.

F is the locking-bolt, which consists of the frame or case F′, having slots F^2 and $f^2\ f^3$, in which the handle F^3, secured to the bolt *f*, works. This bolt *f* enters the hole C in one of the arms A of the chair, and when the handle or knob F^3 is in the slot or notch *f* it remains locked, but by being raised or pulled back toward the child and then pushed through the slot F^2 and allowed to fall into the notch f^3 the tray is unlocked. The novelty in this lock consists in the fact that the notch F^2 is at the bottom, and when the knob F^3 hangs therein it is not easily displaced; and, secondly, that the slot F^2, through which the knob F^3 must be moved in unlatching the tray, is made

to face the child, so that any movements of the child would have a tendency to keep the knob down in the notch and prevent any accidental unlocking of the said tray. The notch f^3 may be or may not be used, as desired. *d* is the stop secured to the tray, and by which it is adjusted to the arm of the chair, so as to bring the bolt *f* in position to enter the hole C.

This bolt may be used in connection with any other mode of fastening between the tray and arm of the chair than that already described, if so desired. For instance, the other arm of the chair may also be provided with a hole, C′, into which the pin G, secured to the tray, may be inserted before locking the chair in position by means of the said bolt F.

I am aware that, broadly considered, it is not new to attach a tray to a chair by screw-eyes, for in Patent No. 217,652 is shown a construction in which both arms of the tray are hinged by screw-eyes to the chair-arms, and the tray can only be raised up over the head of the child or disconnected; also in Patent No. 218,829 is shown a tray having two screw-eyes on one side of the tray, through which a horizontal arm of a vertically-hinged bracket passes, and by which a universal movement may be given to the tray; but in both of these constructions the screw-eyes are fixed and do not swivel, whereas by making the eye or loop in the chair-arm fixed and the eye on the tray swivel I am enabled to adjust my tray with all the facility of those using complicated structures.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A child's chair having one of its arms provided with an eye or loop, in combination with a tray having a loose or movable eye adapted to be coupled to the loop on the chair, by which said tray may be placed in position before the child or allowed to hang down on one side of the chair, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A child's chair having one of its arms provided with an eye or loop having one part thereof of less thickness than the rest, in combination with a tray having a loose eye adapted to be coupled to the loop on the chair, by which said tray may be placed in position before the child or allowed to hang down on one side of the chair, the said eye having a narrow opening by which it may be coupled or uncoupled, with the loop at its place of least thickness, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The chair-arm A, having loop B, made rigid, in combination with the tray D, having eye E, loosely pivoted thereto, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The chair-arm A, having loop B, in combination with the tray D, having eye E, and bolt F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. The arm A, having loop B, having flattened part *b*, in combination with tray D, having eye E, with opening *e*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

AUGUSTUS KNOWLTON.

Witnesses:
THATCHER B. DUNN,
JULIAN P. DUNN.