

No. 628,166.

Patented July 4, 1899.

J. SHERIDAN.
COMBINATION CHAIR.

(Application filed Dec. 27, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

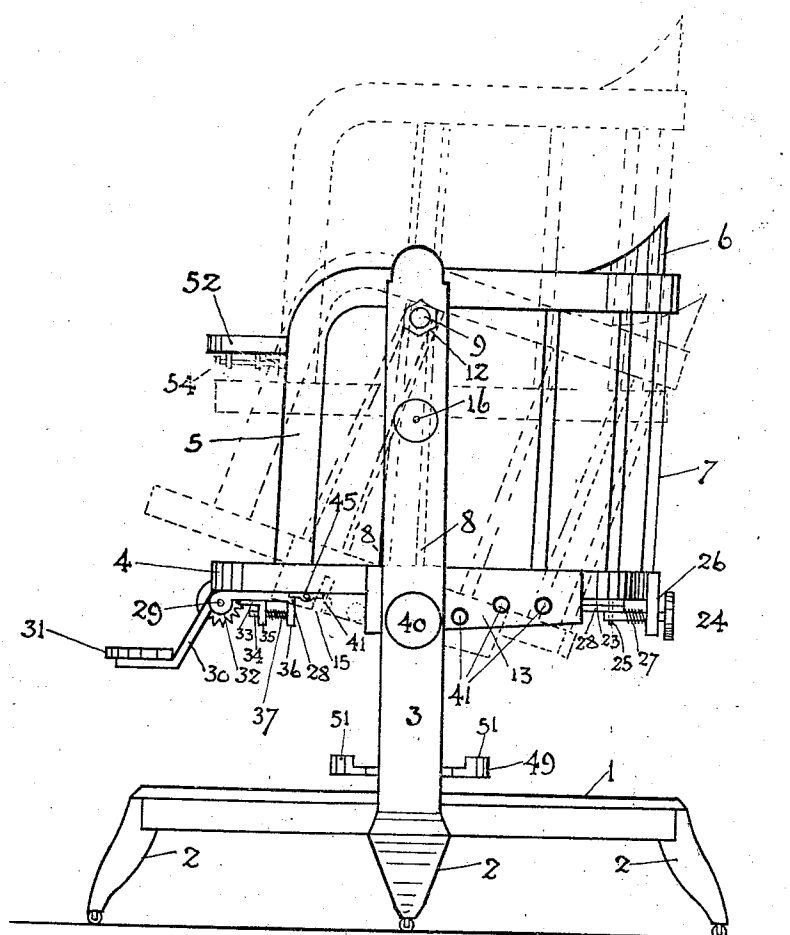


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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by his Attorney.

Louis H. Lammiman.

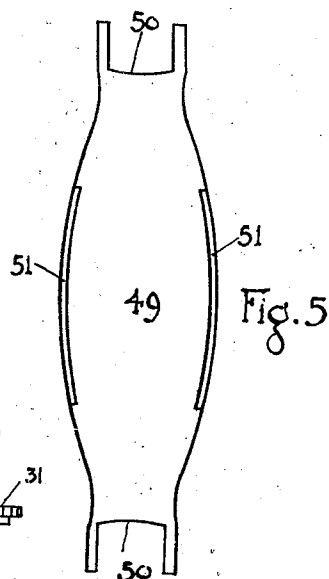
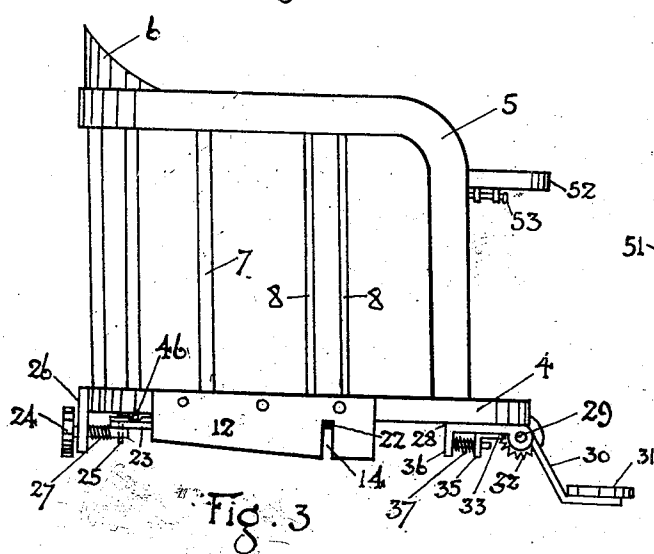
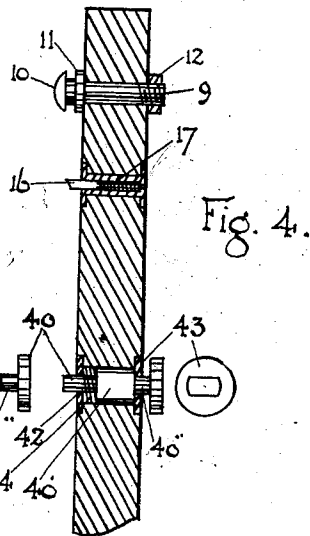
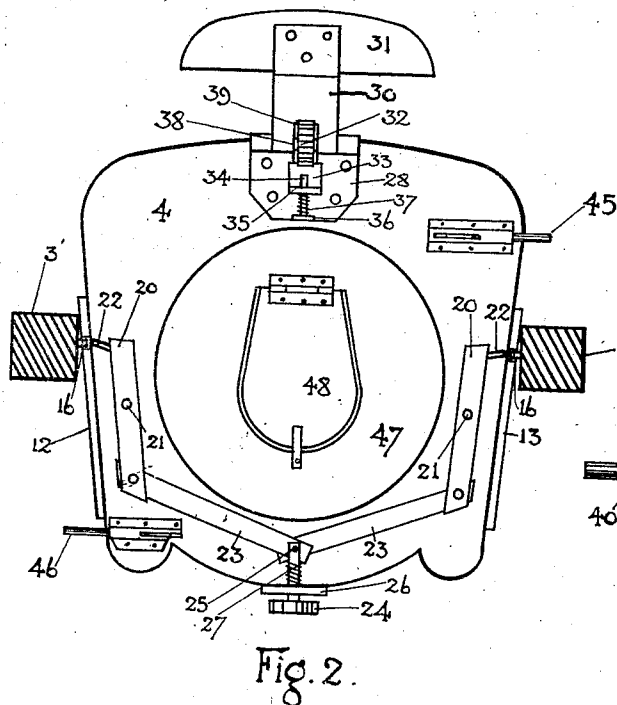
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SHERIDAN, OF LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMBINATION-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 628 166, dated July 4, 1899.

Application filed December 27, 1897. Serial No. 663,706. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES SHERIDAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lawrence, county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to an improvement upon a construction described and claimed in a patent granted to myself and J. W. McNulty August 27, 1895, No. 545,417. This chair was found to be defective in several particulars, which defects it is the object of this invention to correct. In the patent the means for holding the chair in the high position was inconvenient to operate and insecure. I have substituted for such means an automatic means for holding the chair in the high position, together with a convenient and simple means for releasing such holding means, so that the chair may be readily lowered. The locking or adjusting lever of the patent, which was used to hold the chair at different inclinations, was also found impracticable, and I have therefore discarded this lever and substituted a means which is considerably simpler. The independent foot-rest of the patent was found objectionable when the device was used as a swing-chair, and I have improved the present device by hinging the foot-rest to the chair-seat.

For a more complete disclosure of my device reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the left-hand side of the chair. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bottom side of the seat. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the right-hand side of the seat portion detached. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the middle of one of the side supports or standards. Fig. 5 shows a plan view of an attachment for holding a chamber vessel.

The base 1 is supported on legs 2, which may be provided with casters, as shown. Side bars or standards 3 3' extend vertically from the base to any desired height. The chair portion consists of the usual seat 4, arms 5, back 6, and rounds 7. Parallel rods 8 8 extend from the seat to the arm on each side of the chair. Each of the standards 3 3' is provided near its upper end with bolts 9, having

heads 10, each bolt being held in position on said standards by a collar 11, which bears against a shoulder on the bolt, and nut 12, which is screwed thereon, engaging opposite sides of the standards. The diameter of the bolts is such as to permit them to fit and slide nicely between the rods 8 8. The space between the head 10 and collar 11 is made about equal to the diameter of the rods 8. The sides of the seat have plates 12 and 13 secured thereto, the plate 12 having a notch 14 cut therein and the plate 13 having a like notch 15 (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1) directly opposite thereto. Catches 16, having beveled ends, as shown, are arranged in said standards 3 a short distance below the bolts 9, said catches being pressed out of their sockets by springs 17 and their ends projecting beyond the inner sides of the standards a sufficient distance to engage the notches 14 15 automatically when the chair is drawn up to the high position. When the chair is thus drawn up, the upper edge of the plates will strike the beveled portion of the spring-catches, forcing the same back into their sockets, and when the catches come opposite the notches they will spring out and hold the chair in the high position, as will be obvious. To force these catches back to permit the chair to be lowered, I provide the following mechanism: Levers 20 are pivoted at 21 on the under side of the seat of the chair, each of said levers being provided near one end with a projection 22, which is adapted to enter the notches in the plates. Each of the links 23 is pivoted at one end to the opposite end of said levers 20 and at the other end to a spring-pressed bolt 24 by means of a pin 25. Said bolt 24 passes through a bracket 26 and has a spring 27 thereon which acts between said bracket and the ends of said links and draws the pin 24 inwardly, thus drawing the projections 22 inwardly. By drawing the pin 24 outwardly the projections 22 will be forced into the notches, and if the chair is in its high position they will engage the ends of the spring-catches, forcing them back into their sockets, so that the chair may be readily and easily lowered. By providing the notches in plates 12 and 13, into which the spring-catches must project in order to hold the chair in an ele-

vated position, the engagement between the ends of projections 22 and the ends of the catches is made positive.

A plate 28 is secured to the under side of the seat and has its front end bent around a pintle 29. An arm 30 is pivoted on said pintle and carries at its opposite end a foot-rest 31. This pintle 29 also carries a ratchet-wheel 32. A pawl or sliding catch 33 is arranged to slide on the under side of said plate 28 and to engage said ratchet-wheel 32. Said pawl is held in place by and slides on a pin 34, which passes through the angular projection 35 of the pawl. The opposite end of pin 34 from the pawl is fixed in the angular projection 36 on plate 28, and a spring 37 on pin 34 between projections 35 and 36 forces the pawl into engagement with the ratchet. The arm 30 is provided with a notch 38, in which the ratchet-wheel is held, said wheel engaging the edge 39 of notch 38, so that said ratchet and bracket must move together. To change the adjustment of the foot-rest, it is simply necessary to draw back the pawl 33 from the ratchet and move the foot-rest to the desired position, after which the pawl, being released, will hold the foot-rest in the new position.

The standard 3 is provided with a bolt 40, which is arranged to engage the apertures 41 in the side plate 13. Plates 42 and 43 are secured to the sides of standard 3, through which the bolt 40 passes. The plate 42 is provided with an aperture into which the small end portion of the bolt 40 fits. The plate 43 has an oval or oblong aperture through which the oval or correspondingly-shaped central portion 40' of the bolt is adapted to pass. A spring 44 is interposed between plate 42 and the enlarged portion 40' of the bolt. When the bolt is pressed inwardly, so as to engage the apertures 41 of the side plate, the bolt may be turned so that the enlarged oval portion 40' thereof is in the vertical position shown in Fig. 4. In this position one end of the oval portion bears against the inner side of plate 43. When the bolt is turned so that the oval portion thereof is horizontal, as shown in the detached view of the bolt in Fig. 4, the oval portion may pass through plate 43 and will be held in its withdrawn position by the spring 44. When the bolt is withdrawn, the chair may be used as a swing, and by pressing the bolt inwardly, so that it may engage the apertures 41, the chair may be held at the several inclinations corresponding thereto, as will be obvious.

Sliding bolts 45 and 46 are secured to the under side of the seat at opposite corners and near the front and rear thereof, respectively, so that they will project beyond the side of the seat and engage the sides of tie-standards, thus preventing the chair from swinging too far.

A circular portion 47 is cut out in the seat, which on being removed will adapt the chair for use as a walking-chair, as in the former patent, and said circular portion is also pro-

vided with the drop-lid 48, which will permit the use of the same as a commode or nursery-chair. In connection with this latter use I provide an insertible support 49 for a chamber vessel. This support is provided with notched ends 50, which are adapted to engage the standard when it is placed in between the same. The flanges 51 on the edges of the support serve to keep the vessel in place.

A tray 52 is hinged on pin 53 so as to swing vertically and is held in place by sliding bolt 54.

From the above description it will be seen that a chair made in accordance with my invention may be readily changed from a low to a high chair, and vice versa, without loosening or tightening any nuts and that I have provided a simple means for changing the chair to a swing-chair or holding the same at different inclinations. By providing an adjustable foot-rest which is secured directly to the seat the chair is considerably improved over the construction of the patent above referred to, as in whatever position the chair is placed the foot-rest will be in a corresponding position.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. A combination-chair, consisting of a base, standards carried thereby, an adjustable seat arranged to slide vertically between said standards, notches at each side of said seat, spring-catches carried by said standards which are arranged to project inwardly and engage said notches and hold said seat in an elevated position, levers pivoted to the under side of said seat, projections carried by said levers which are adapted and arranged to enter said notches and engage said catches, and connections between said levers whereby said levers may be moved simultaneously, substantially as described.

2. A combination-chair having a base portion, standards carried thereby, an adjustable seat arranged to slide vertically between said standards, spring-catches arranged in said standards, said catches projecting from the inner sides thereof and being adapted and arranged to automatically engage the seat when it is raised and to hold it in its raised position, levers pivoted to the bottom of said seat, a link pivoted to the rear end of each lever, a pivoted connection between the opposite ends of said links, means for moving said pivotal connection, projections carried by said levers which upon movement of said pivoted connection will engage said catches and press them into said standards out of engagement of said seat, substantially as described.

3. A combination-chair having a base, standards carried thereby, a seat pivotally and adjustably connected to said standards, a plate secured to one side of said seat, a series of apertures in said plate, a bolt carried by one of said standards adapted to engage

said apertures, said bolt being provided at an intermediate portion with an enlargement, a projection carried by said standard which is adapted to engage said enlargement and hold said bolt in engagement with said apertures, and means for forcing said bolt out of engagement with said apertures when said enlargement is turned out of line of said projection, substantially as described.

4. A combination-chair having a base, oppositely-arranged standards extending therefrom, a seat supported between said standards, an enlarged removable portion in said seat, a commode-aperture in said removable portion, a plate having notched ends which

are adapted to fit on said standards, whereby said plate may be inserted between said standards and be supported thereby, and said chair may be used as a commode, or upon the removal of said plate and said removable seat portion, said chair may be used as a walking-chair, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 23d day of August, A. D. 1897.

JAMES SHERIDAN.

Witnesses:

H. DUNHAM

SIMON F. SUTHERLAND.