

(No Model.)

W. H. WALKER.

CHAIR.

No. 385,890.

Patented July 10, 1888.

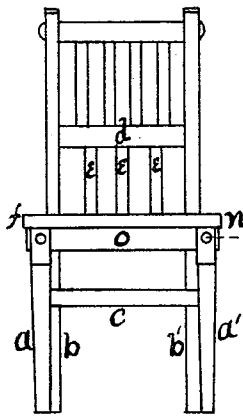


Fig. 1.

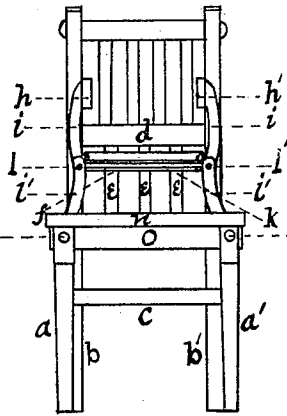


Fig. 2.

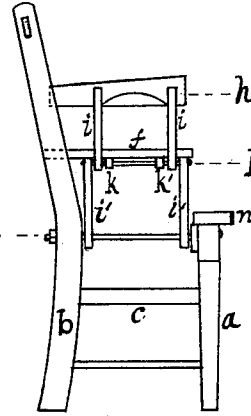


Fig. 3.

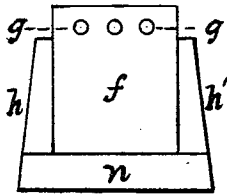


Fig. 4.

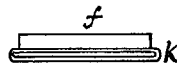


Fig. 5.

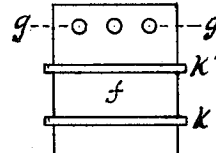


Fig. 6.

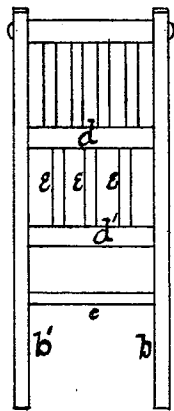


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

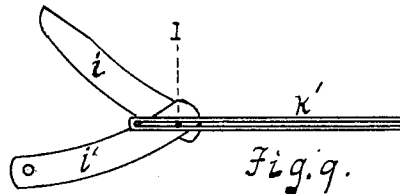


Fig. 9.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,890, dated July 10, 1888.

Application filed April 23, 1888. Serial No. 271,652. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HERVY WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenwich, in the county of Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combination-Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved chair arranged for adults; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the same arranged for infants or small children; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the same arranged as in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a plan of the bottom as arranged for adults, all other parts detached; Fig. 5, a front edge elevation of the bottom of the infant's chair and of one of the loops; Fig. 6, a plan of the last named inverted, showing the relative position and transverse arrangement of the loops thereon; Fig. 7, a rear elevation of the chair-back and rear posts, all other parts detached; Fig. 8, a front elevation of a pair of the folding bars detached from the chair and from each other; and Fig. 9 a front elevation of the same bars connected and partly folded, the rod *l* sliding in loop *k*.

My invention relates to a combination chair, the object thereof being to produce a chair that may be changed and adapted at pleasure to the use of infants or adults.

My invention consists in constructing the chair-seat, as arranged for adults, in four parts, of which when arranged for infants one part constitutes the seat, two parts the arms, and the other or fourth part the foot-board; and, further, in connecting the arm-pieces with what I call "folding bars," such bars, when the chair is arranged for adults, being folded and concealed under the seat; but when arranged for infants such bars are unfolded and constitute the legs or side supports of the infant's seat and also support the arms.

The details of my improved chair are as follows:

In the drawings, the parts marked *a a'* represent the front legs; *b b'*, the rear legs; *c c*, the rungs; *d d'*, the stretchers; *e e*, the back-rods; *f*, the seat of infant's chair; *g g'*, holes in the part last named; *h h'*, the arms or arm-pieces; *i i'*, the folding bars; *k k'*, the loops; *l l'*, the hinge or joint rods; *m m'*, the wire

rungs or rods; *n*, the infant's foot-board; *o*, the cross-bar or front stretcher.

I make the legs, rungs, stretchers, and back of my improved chair the same as an ordinary dining chair, except that I arrange the cross-bar or stretcher *o* on the inner or back side of legs *a a'*, so as to project one-half or three-fourths of an inch to the rear of the foot-board, thus forming a shoulder or rest for the support of the forward end of the movable parts *f h h'*, when arranged for the use of adults, the rear of part *f* resting on the stretcher *d'*, and the parts *h h'* on the rung-rods *m m'*, and these four parts, *f h h' n*, when arranged in the same plane and relatively as shown in Fig. 4, constitute the seat of the adult's chair.

To the under side of part *f*, I attach firmly two metallic loops, *k k'*, arranged thereon, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. I make the opening in such loops about half an inch wide, and in length a little in excess of the width of part *f*, as seen in Fig. 5.

To the arm-pieces *h h'*, I attach the bars *i i'*, and to these bars I hinge or joint other similar bars, *i' i'*, by means of rods *l l'*. The rods *l l'* pass through loops *k k'* and play or slide laterally therein. Through the lower or outer ends of bars *i' i'*, I pass the metallic rung-rods *m m'*, whereon such bars roll or turn inward.

In putting the chair together I pass the back-rods *c c* through holes *g g'*, thereby permitting part *f* to be raised or depressed, but not permitting the same to be turned laterally.

When the chair is to be used by adults, the bars *i i'* are folded and concealed under the seat, the rods *l l'* being then pushed nearly to the center of the seat; when to be used for an infant or small child, the arm-pieces *h h'* are raised up as far as the bars *i i'* will permit and the back end of the arm-pieces caught inside the posts *b b'*. The part *f* is thereby raised up and held about five inches above the foot-board *n*, the whole assuming the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In putting a child into the chair or taking it therefrom either or both arms may be dropped without depressing seat *f*, and it is obvious that the arm-pieces *h h'*, upper half of the folding bars *i i'*, and foot-board *n* may all be dispensed with and the chair still left efficient and operative for the purposes proposed, but by no means so good and convenient as when such parts are retained.

When bars *ii* and arms *hh'* are dispensed with, the infant's seat *f* is lengthened so as to fill the space in rear of foot-board *n*. When the bars, arms, and foot-board are all dispensed with, 5 the seat is then made in one piece, the front, for adults, resting on cross-bar *o*, the rear on stretcher *d'*, and when raised to height of bars *i' i'* it rests and remains thereon till the said bars *i' i'* and rods *ll'* are pushed inward or to- 10 ward each other and the seat allowed to descend.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with the chair-frame, the

rung-rods *m m'*, bars *i' i'*, rods *ll'*, loops *kk'*, and seat *f*, all arranged, connected, and operating as above pointed out and specified. 15

2. In combination with the chair-frame, the rung-rods *m m'*, folding bars *i i'*, joint-rods *l l'*, arms *h h'*, seat *f*, loops *k k'*, and foot-board *n*, all arranged, connected, and operating as 20 above pointed out and specified.

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