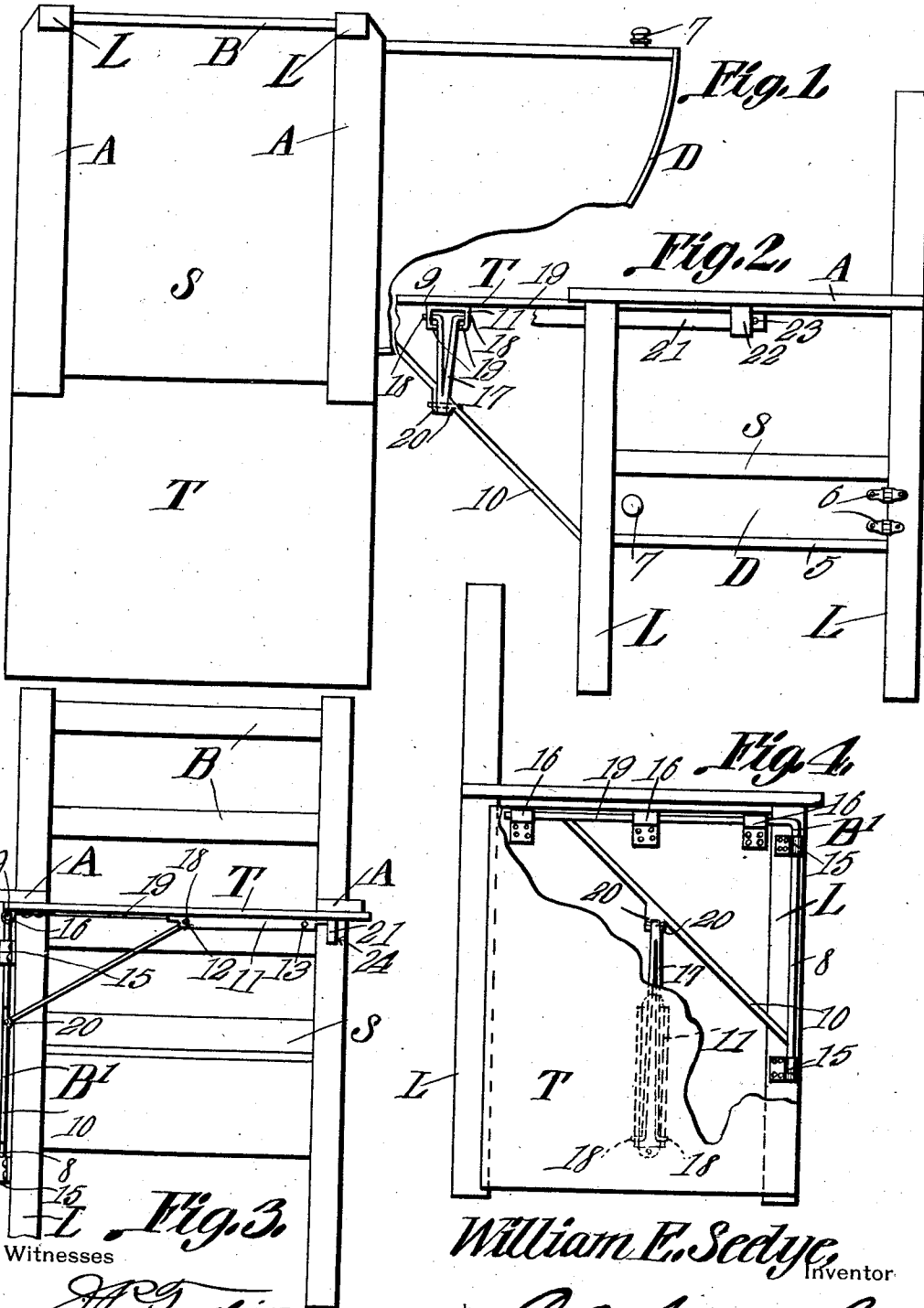


W. E. SEELYE.
CHAIR.

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1,061,875.

Patented May 13, 1913.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. SEELYE, OF SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CHAIR.

1,061,875.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 13, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. SEELYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, have invented a new and useful Chair, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to chairs, and has for one of its objects to embody a table in connection with a chair, which table may be swung against one side of the chair when not in use and may be readily swung in front of the chair.

Another object of the present invention is to provide novel means for supporting the table when swung in front of the chair.

This invention also contemplates a device of the character indicated which shall be simple, substantial and inexpensive in construction, as well as convenient and efficient in use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be apparent as the invention is better understood, this invention resides in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that this device is susceptible of alterations or deviations in its details within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in its preferred embodiment, wherein similar reference characters have been employed to denote corresponding parts, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a chair embodying the present invention with the table swung into position in front of the chair and the drawer swung open, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof with the drawer closed, parts being broken away. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the chair. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the chair with the table folded against the side of the chair, parts being broken away.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the chair comprises the legs L, seat S, arms A and the back B, as are common in chair constructions. As shown, the legs L are extended above the seat S and the arms A are attached to the upper ends of the forward legs and are attached to the rear legs at points below the upper ends thereof.

In carrying out this invention, a bracket B' is mounted on one front corner of the

chair to swing horizontally, and a table T is pivoted to the bracket to swing vertically, which will permit the bracket to be swung forwardly and the table to be swung upwardly so as to position the table in front of the chair and against the front legs above the seat S, and will also permit the bracket B' to be swung against the corresponding side of the chair together with the table.

The bracket B' comprises an inverted L-shaped member having the vertical arm 8 and the horizontal arm 9, which are connected by a diagonal brace 10, and a pair of ears 20 being secured to the brace 10. The vertical arm 8 of the bracket is mounted in the bearings 15 secured to the corresponding front leg of the chair so that the bracket may swing to and from the side of the chair. The table T has a plurality of bearings 16 secured to the bottom thereof at one end and these bearings engage the horizontal arm 9 of the bracket so that the table may swing vertically to and from the bracket. The table T is arranged to swing against the outer side of the bracket B' when the bracket is swung against the side of the chair, and in this manner the bracket and table may be compactly folded against the corresponding side of the chair underneath the arm A.

A channel iron guide 11 is secured to the bottom of the table T and has apertures 12 and 13 in the respective ends of its flanges, the edges of the flanges being inturned as designated by the numeral 19. A V-shaped brace 17 is pivoted at its crotch between the ears 20 and the free ends of its arms pass between the flanges of the guide 11 and are outturned to form fingers 18. The arms of the brace are resilient or flexible and the fingers 18 are adapted to snap through the respective apertures 12 and 13 when the table is raised and lowered, the said fingers sliding within the edges 19 as the table is swung. The fingers 18 may be released from the apertures 12 and 13 by pressing the arms of the brace 17 together, or better still, by pressing the fingers themselves together.

A beam 21 is carried by the side of the chair opposite the side against which the table is adapted to be swung, this beam 21 passing through an opening 24 extending through the corresponding forward leg directly underneath the arm A and through the guide 22 depending from an interme-

diate portion of the said arm. This beam 21 when slid rearwardly is housed under the arm A and when slid forwardly is adapted to be projected beyond the chair and under the table when the table has been raised and swung in front of the chair. In this manner, the beam 21 serves to support the free end of the table when the table is erected, and when the table is folded against the side of the chair, the beam 21 may be readily slid inwardly or rearwardly under the arm A. This beam 21 is provided with a stop 23 at its rear end adapted to strike the guide 22 when the beam has slid forwardly in order to limit the forward movement of the beam and to prevent its removal.

The drawer has been designated by the letter D and is in the form of a sector with the corner hinge to the rear leg of the chair opposite the side against which the table is adapted to be swung, so that the drawer may be swung directly under the seat S. The hinges can be designated by the numeral 6, and a casing 5 for the drawer has been provided underneath the seat S. The drawer D is also provided with a handle or knob 7 for convenience in swinging the drawer open and closed.

When the table is swung against the side of the chair, the chair may be employed in the ordinary fashion, and whenever desired or essential, the table may be conveniently and readily raised and swung into a position in front of the chair against the front legs above the seat, so that the person seated in the chair may employ the table for any purpose he may see fit. The drawer D may also be readily swung open, and is designed to contain such articles or implements as the person may use when occupying the chair. The brace 17 serves to effectually

support the table from the bracket, and the beam 21 which may be projected under the free end of the table also assists in supporting the table, as will be apparent. When it is not desired to use the table, the brace 17 may be readily disengaged from the apertures 12 and then by swinging the bracket against the side of the chair and swinging the table downwardly, the table and bracket will be compactly held below the corresponding arm A.

This chair may be employed for various purposes, such as for sewing, drafting, or the like, or may be employed for use in serving invalids. It is also possible to apply the invention to various forms of ordinary chairs now in use, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

An attachment for chairs embodying a bracket adapted to swing horizontally, a vertically swinging table carried thereby, a channel iron guide secured to the bottom of the table, the guide having apertures in the ends of its flanges and having the edges of its flanges inturned, and a V-shaped brace having its crotch pivoted to the bracket and having the ends of its arms passing between the flanges of the guides, the free ends of the arms of the brace being outturned so as to slide within the inturned edges of the flanges and to engage in the said apertures.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM E. SEELYE.

Witnesses:

RHEA KAUPP,
GEO. W. SHOTTS.