

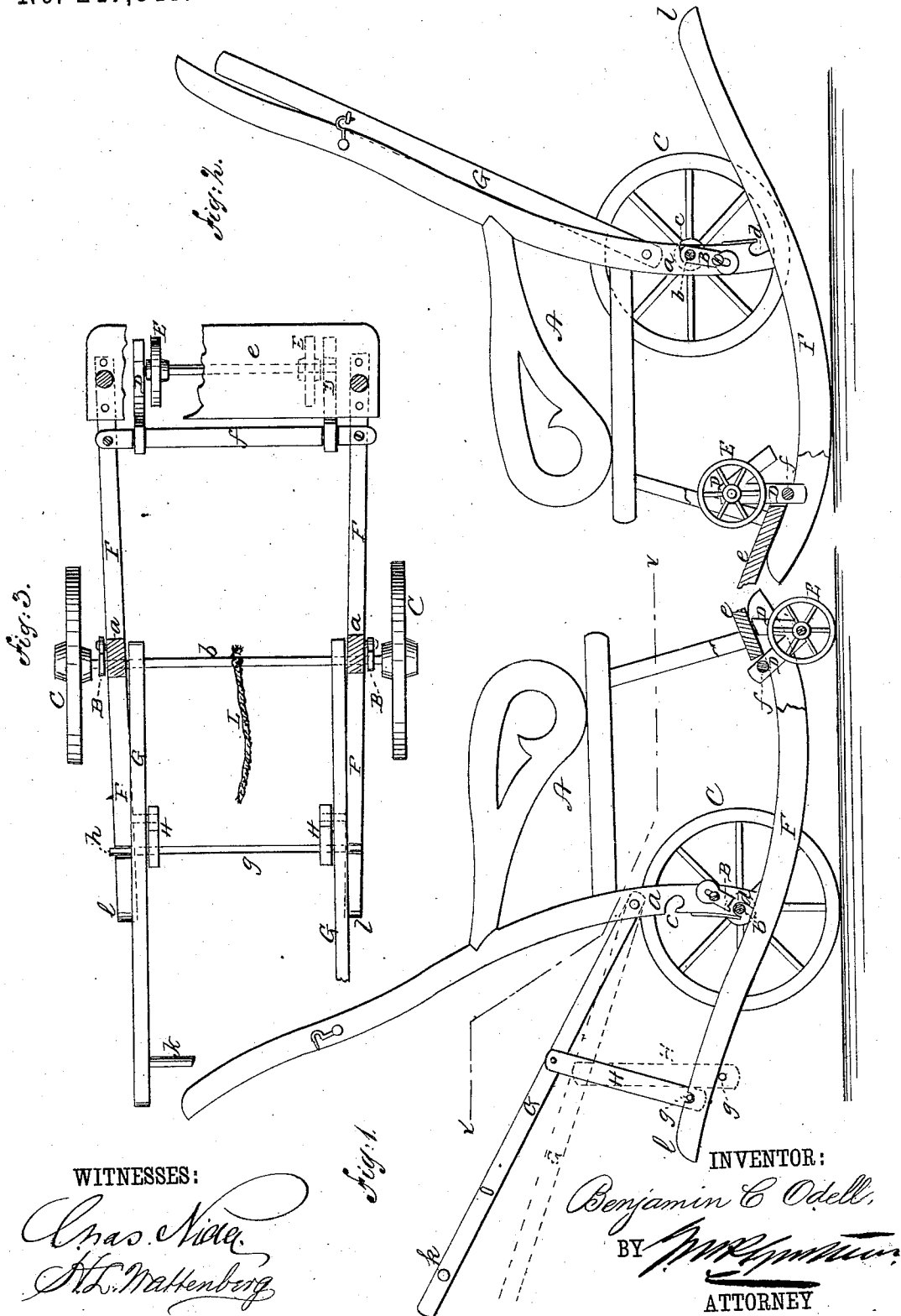
(No Model.)

B. C. ODELL.

CONVERTIBLE INVALID CHAIR.

No. 247,848.

Patented Oct. 4, 1881.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN C. ODELL, OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

CONVERTIBLE INVALID-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,848, dated October 4, 1881.

Application filed October 20, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN C. ODELL, of Kingston, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Convertible Invalid-Chair; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

10 This invention is in the nature of an improvement in invalid-chairs; and the invention consists in an invalid-chair provided with rockers, adjustable rear wheels and front rollers, and a combined push-handle and lever, the construction, combination, and arrangement being and operating as hereinafter specified and claimed, whereby the chair can be converted from a rocker to a trundle, and vice versa.

15 In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view, partly in section, of my invention when used as a trundle; Fig. 2, a side view, partly in section, of same when used as a rocking-chair; and Fig. 3, a horizontal section through line *x x*, Fig. 1.

25 Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

The chief purpose of this invention is to provide for invalids an inexpensive chair in which they may rock or be trundled from place to place without disturbing the occupant during the transforming of the chair from a rocking-chair to a trundle, or vice versa. To accomplish this an ordinary rocking-chair, A, of any desired size or shape, has fitted to its rear legs, 30 *a*, by swivel-bearings B, an axle, *b*, with wheels C fixed to it, and in the rear legs are formed notches *c* and *d*, between which the swivel-bearings B are pivoted. To the front part of the chair is affixed the foot-rest *e*, and to a stretcher, 40 *f*, are pivoted bearings D of rollers E. To the front and rear legs are secured rockers F, of ordinary construction. To the rear legs, *a*, and beneath the seat-frame of the chair, are pivoted at their lower ends bars G. These bars 45 extend from their points of attachment to the rear legs upward to, or nearly to, the top of the back of the chair. To these bars, and near their lower ends, are pivoted arms H, with a transverse bar, *g*, uniting their free ends and 50 projecting, as at *h*, beyond the sides of each of said bars. The upper ends of the bars G are also spanned by a stretcher, *k*.

Now, my chair, when constructed substantially as hereinbefore described, is operated as follows: When the axle *b* of the wheels C rests 55 in the notches *c*, and the bearings D of the rollers E are turned upward, (see Fig. 2,) the chair will rest on the rockers F and be in all respects the same as an ordinary rocking-chair; but if it is desired to transform the chair into a trundle-chair, or so that it will be supported by the 60 wheels C and E, the arms H are turned outward and downward from the bars G until the projecting ends *h* of the transverse bar *g*, secured thereto, are brought to bear upon the 65 upper surface of the rear ends of the rockers F, when, by slightly bearing downward upon the bars G, the front end of the chair is raised and the rollers E turned downward until they rest upon the floor. The bars G then being raised, 70 the transverse bar *g* is permitted to slide over the beveled rear ends, *l*, of the rockers until the projections *h* of the bar *g* are below the under surface of the rockers, in which position they are brought in contact with the under 75 sides of the rear of the rockers by raising the bars G, causing the rear part of the chair to be raised, when, by means of the cord L or otherwise, the axle *b* is dislodged from the notches *c* and permitted by gravity to fall into 80 the notches *d*. The chair will then be supported on the wheels C and rollers E, the rockers F being raised from the floor, as shown in Fig. 1. This dropping of the axle *b* from the notches *c* to the notches *d* is accomplished by the swivel- 85 bearings B, which turn on their pivots as the axle is raised or lowered. To elevate the wheels, and thereby allow the chair to rest on its rockers, the bars G and arms H are operated the same as before, the axle *b* being raised from the 90 notches *d* to the notches *c*, and the rollers E raised, as is shown in Fig. 2. In neither operation is it necessary to disturb the occupant of the chair.

When the chair is to be used as a trundle 95 the bars G form a handle, by means of which the chair and its occupant may be wheeled from place to place. When the chair is used as a rocking-chair the bars G fold up parallel with the back posts of the chair, and the arms 100 H fold up parallel with the bars G, in which positions they are out of the way and inconspicuous, and are there held by suitable catches.

When the chair is borne by the wheels on

the floor the occupant may, if he choose, push the chair from place to place with his feet bearing on the floor.

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

A chair with rockers, in combination with an axle and wheels fixed to its rear legs by swivel-bearings B, whereby said axle may be raised to or lowered from suitable notches, *c d*, formed in the rear legs, and in combination,

also, with adjustable rollers E, secured at or near the front ends of the rockers of the chair, and pivoted bars G, having pivoted arms H united at their lower ends by a transverse bar, *g*, with projecting ends *h*, whereby the chair may be converted from a rocking-chair to a trundle, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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