Sept. 17, 1946. M. G. LEMOS 2,407,839

CONVERTIBLE ROCKING CHAIR

Filed Nov. 3, 1944

Fig. 2.

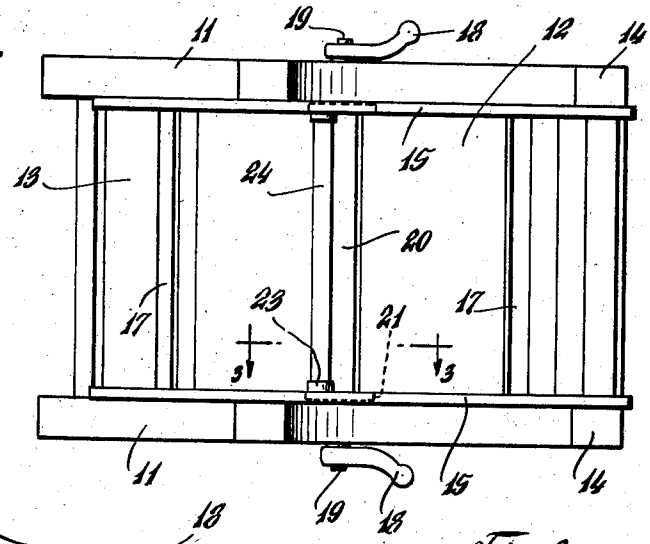


Fig. 1.

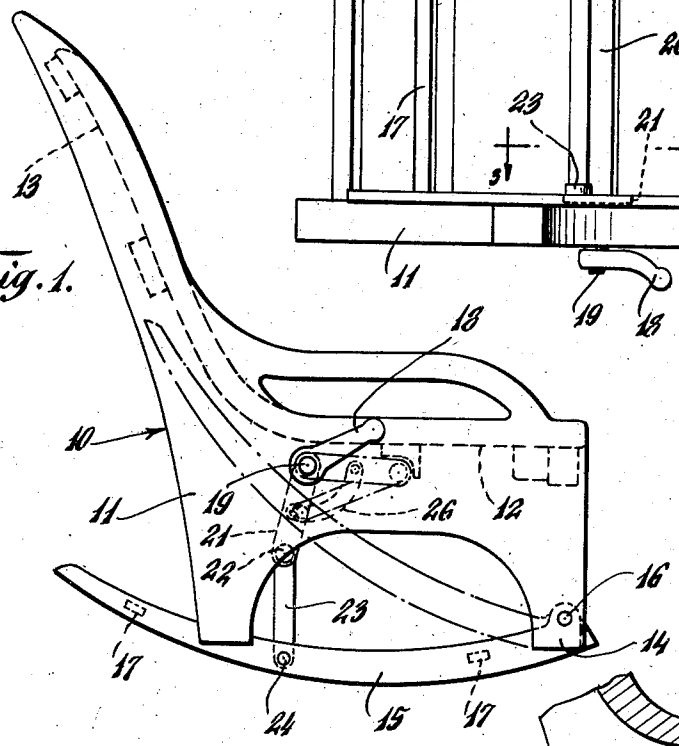


Fig. 6.

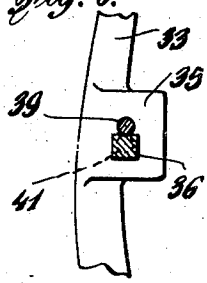


Fig. 4.

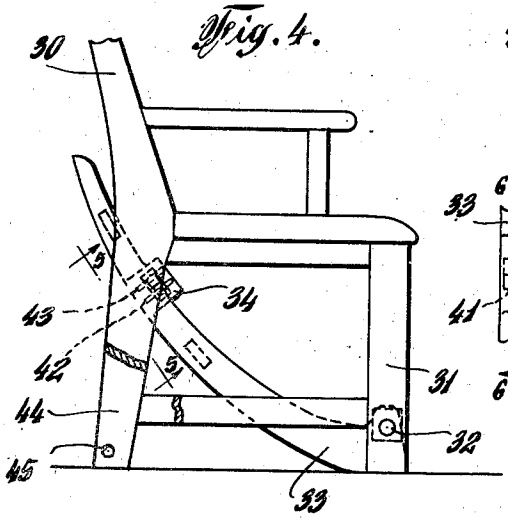
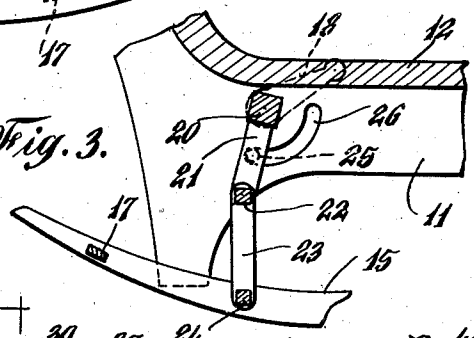


Fig. 3.



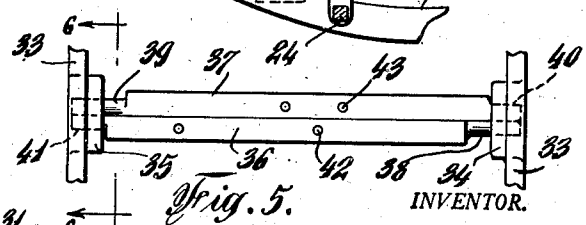


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR.

Manuel G. Lemos

BY Henry J. R. Metzler

Agt.

Patented Sept. 17, 1946 2,407,839

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,407,839

CONVERTIBLE ROCKING CHAIR

Manuel G. Lemos, New York, N. Y.

Application November 3, 1944, Serial No. 561,658

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—73)

1

This invention relates to improvements in rocking chairs, and, more specifically, to a new and improved construction of a convertible rocking chair.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of a rocking chair whose rockers can be made inoperative by a simple manipulation so that the chair stands on four legs and can be used as an ordinary chair, thus uniting two pieces of furniture to one, which will result in a considerable saving of space and will be very advantageous in small apartments, hotel rooms, ships, army camps and the like whenever there is not sufficient room for a normal arm or easy chair and for an additional rocking chair;

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a new and improved construction of the lower portion of all types of chairs which is applicable to arm chairs, side chairs, easy chairs, benches and the like irrespective of whether the same are made of wood or of metal, plastic material or the like;

Still another object of the present invention is the provision of a device of the character described which is simple in construction and inexpensive to manufacture, yet which is well adapted to withstand the rough usage to which such devices are ordinarily subjected.

Further objects of the instant invention reside in any novel feature of construction or operation or novel combination of parts present in the embodiment of the invention described and shown in the accompanying drawing whether within or without the scope of the appended claim and irrespective of other specific statements as to the scope of the invention contained herein.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a preferred embodiment of my invention;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the same;

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 partially broken away;

Figure 4 is a side elevation of a modification of my invention;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary plan view of a part of the device as it appears when viewed according to the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The general principle of my invention upon which both modifications are based is the presence of two longitudinal curved bars or rockers 15 or 33 of which each is pivoted to the inner

2

side of the lower end portion of the front legs of the chair, of crossbars 17 connecting the rockers to each other, and of means for retaining the rockers in a position in which their lower surfaces project over the lower ends of the legs of the chair.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 of the drawing, the numeral 10 denotes a chair which has side portions 11, a seat portion 12, a back 13 and front legs 14 as well as rear legs, said legs being adapted to support the chair 10.

Cross bars 17 connect the rockers 15 to each other. A shaft 20 is horizontally extended through the chair 10 below the seat portion 12. The end portions 19 of shaft 20, which extend through apertures in the side portions 11 of chair 10 are provided with handles 18, adapted to be manipulated conveniently by a person sitting on the chair. Two levers 21 are secured to shaft 20 and are located between the side portions 11 of chair 10. The lower end of each lever 21 is pivotally connected at 22 to a connecting link 23. An additional cross bar 24, which has cylindrical end portions, extends through the lower ends of the connecting links 23 and through the rockers 15 so as to secure each rocker 15 pivotally to a connecting link 23. A pin 25 is laterally secured to at least one of the levers 21, and a curved groove 26 is provided in the side portion 11 of the chair into which pin 25 extends (Figs. 1 and 3).

If the parts 15 and 18 to 24 are in the position shown in Fig. 1 in full lines, the lower surface of the rockers 15 projects slightly over the lower ends of the legs of chair 10, thus the chair can be used as a rocking chair. Upon swinging the handles 18 in an anti-clockwise direction, the parts 15 and 18 to 24 will be brought in a position as indicated by dash-and-dotted lines in Fig. 1, so that the chair will rest on its four legs, the rockers 15 being inoperative. The groove 26 in cooperation with pin 25 limits the movement of the parts 15 and 18 to 24 in both directions.

According to the modification of Figs. 4, 5 and 6, substantially the same rocker arrangement can be used as in the embodiment of Figs. 1, 2 and 3. It is only the arrangement of the rocker swinging and retaining devices which differs from the previously described embodiment of the invention. The rockers 33 are pivoted at 32 to the front legs 31 of a chair 30 and are connected to each other by stationary cross bars. A lug 34 is secured to one rocker 33 and a lug 35 is secured to the other rocker 33 (Fig. 5). Axially shiftable crossbars 36 and 37, whose main portion is pref-

erably square in cross-section and which have cylindrical end portions, are arranged between the rockers 33. The right end portion 38 of cross-bar 36 is longer than its left end portion 41, and the left end portion 39 of cross bar 37 is longer than its right end portion 40. The end portions 36 and 40 are extended through the lug 34, and the end portions 39 and 41 are extended through the lug 35. If the cross-bar 36 is shifted as far as possible toward the right hand side, the end portion 38 will extend through lug 34 and the right rocker 33, and will project over the latter. Likewise, if the cross-bar 37 is shifted as far as possible toward the left hand side, the end portion 39 will extend through lug 35 and through the left rocker 33 and will project beyond the latter. Pins 42 and 43 are provided on the cross-bars 36 and 37 for facilitating the shifting of the same. A recess 45 is provided at the inner side of the lower end portion of each rear leg 44 of chair 30, and the lugs 34 and 35 are located on the rockers 33 in such a manner that the end portions 39 and 38 engage the recesses 45 when the rockers are in a position as shown in full lines in Fig. 1 and when the crossbars 36 and 37 are shifted so that their longer end portions 38 and 39 project beyond the outer side of the rocker 33. The rockers 33 are then operative so that chair 30 can be used as a rocking chair.

Further modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art and it is desired, therefore, that my invention be limited only by the prior art and the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

In a convertible rocking chair having four supporting legs, two rockers tiltably attached to the inner side of the lower portion of the two front legs of the chair and adapted to swing up and down between all four legs of the chair, crossbars connecting said rockers to each other, a shaft horizontally extended through the chair below its seat portion, a handle secured to each end of said shaft and adapted to be manipulated by a person sitting on the chair, two levers secured to said shaft and being located between the side portions of the chair, a connecting link pivotally secured to the lower end of each of said levers, a crossbar having cylindrical end portions which extend through the lower ends of said connecting links and through said rockers so as to secure said rockers pivotally to said connecting links and a pin laterally secured to at least one of said levers and extending into a curved groove in the side portion of the chair, said groove and said pin being adapted to limit the movement of said levers, all substantially as described.

MANUEL G. LEMOS.