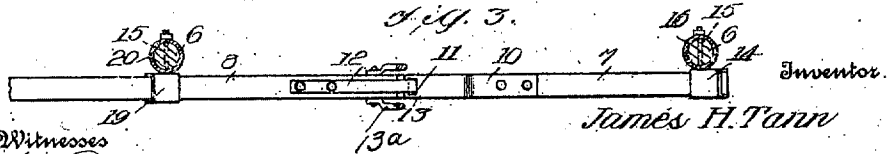
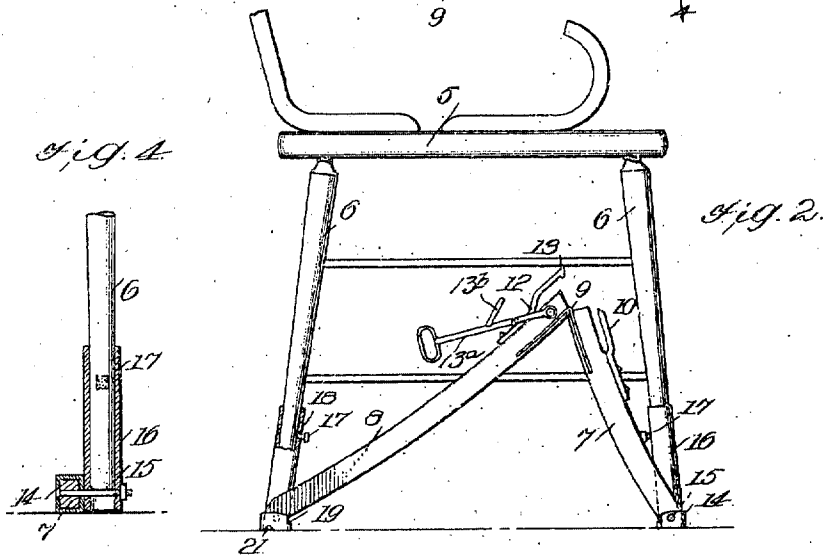
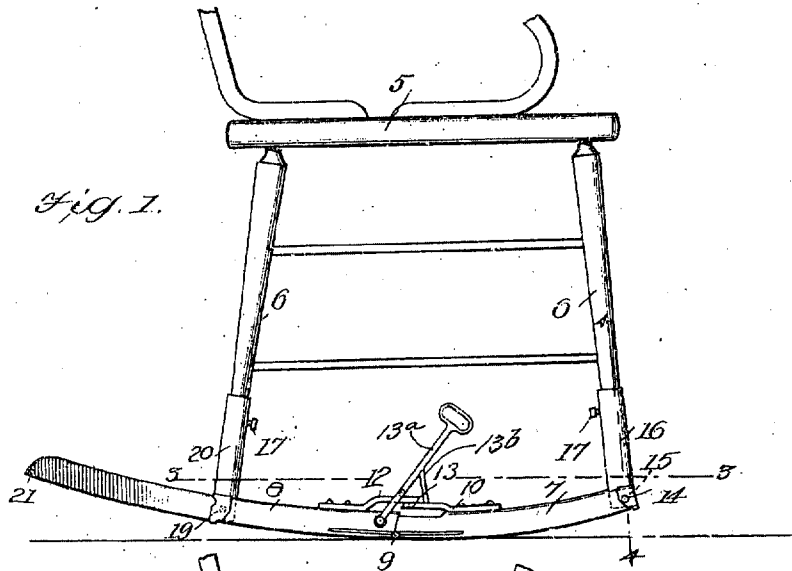


J. H. TANN.
 CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 1, 1910.

993,733.

Patented May 30, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HENRY TANN, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

993,733.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 30, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. TANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Convertible Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a novel and improved chair attachment whereby a rocking chair may be readily converted into an ordinary chair, and vice versa, the attachment comprising a pair of rockers which are so constructed and mounted on the legs of the chair that they may be folded into inoperative position, each rocker comprising two hinged sections.

The invention also has for its object to provide a simple and efficient lock for the rocker sections; and also to provide a connection between the rockers and the chair legs which enables the attachment to be readily applied to any ordinary chair.

In order that the invention may be better understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawing and the detailed description appearing hereinafter.

In the drawing—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the chair arranged as a rocking chair. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the chair arranged as an ordinary chair. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Referring specifically to the drawing, 5 denotes an ordinary chair having legs 6. Each rocker is divided transversely intermediate its ends to form two sections, said rocker sections being indicated at 7 and 8, respectively. The rocker sections 7 are connected to the front legs of the chair, and the rocker sections 8 are connected to the rear legs. The connection between the rocker sections is made by a hinge 9 which is so located that the adjacent ends of the sections may be swung upwardly as shown in Fig. 2, thus removing the rocker sections from the floor and converting the rocking chair into an ordinary chair.

For the purpose of holding the rocker sections in alignment, there is provided a lock comprising members 10 and 12. The member 10 is a flexible strip which is fastened at one of its ends to the top edge of the section 7 adjacent to its hinged end, and said strip has at its free end an aperture 11.

The member 12 is fastened at one of its ends to the top of the rocker section 8, adjacent to the hinged end of the latter, and the free end of said member has a lug 13 which is adapted to enter the aperture 11. The extremities of the lug 13 and the free end of the strip 10 are beveled so that said parts may automatically come into locking position when the rocker sections are spread and aligned. Upon placing the rocker sections in this position, the free end of the strip 10 snaps over the lug 13 and the latter enters the aperture 11.

A device is provided for unlocking the members 10 and 12, said device comprising a hand lever 13^a which is pivoted to the rocker section 8, and has on one side a projecting finger 13^b which is adapted to engage the strip 10 when the hand lever is swung forwardly, and to press said strip downwardly so as to disengage the same from the lug 13, after which the hand lever may be employed for pulling the rocker sections upwardly into the position shown in Fig. 2.

The rocker section 7 is secured to the front chair leg by means of a band 14 which encircles the front end of said section, and is pivotally connected, by means of a pin 15, to a tube 16 into which the lower end of the leg is inserted, said tube and leg being located on the inside of the rocker section. The chair leg is adjustably held in the tube by means of a set screw 17 passing through an aperture 18 in the tube, and engageable with the leg. The band 14 is rigidly secured to the rocker section 7, and thus held against longitudinal movement thereon.

The rocker section 8 is connected to the rear leg of the chair by means of a band 19 encircling said rocker section, and pivotally connected to a tube 20 which receives the lower end of said leg in the same manner as the tube 16, said band 19 and tube 20 being also pivotally connected, and the leg being adjustably held within the tube by a set screw in the same manner as the front leg of the chair. The band 19 is not made fast to the rocker section 8, but is free to slide back and forth thereon in order that the rocker sections may be folded. At the rear end of the rocker section 8 is a pin or other suitable device 21 for preventing the band 19 from slipping off said end of the rocker section.

Fig. 1 of the drawing shows the parts ar-

ranged for a rocking chair, the rocker sections being swung in alinement, and held in this position by the locking device described. To convert the rocking chair into an ordinary chair, the rocker sections are unlocked, and their hinged ends are swung upwardly to the position shown in Fig. 2, the pivotal connection between the bands and the tubes permitting this swinging movement to take place. Upon swinging the rocker section into this position, the rear section 8 slides forwardly in the band 19, so that the bottom of the tube 20 may come in contact with the floor, said tube forming a continuation of the rear leg of the chair. The band 14 is so positioned on the rocker section 7 that when said section is swung upwardly, the lower end of the tube 16 comes in contact with the floor, said tube forming a continuation of the front leg of the chair. The change from one position to the other can be quickly made, and when the parts are arranged as a rocking chair, the rocker sections are firmly held in alined position by the locking device described. The attachment may be applied to any ordinary chair having four legs, and no specially constructed chair is necessary. The chair may also be raised or lowered by reason of the adjustable connection between the chair legs and the tubes 16 and 20.

I have described and shown only one of the rockers, it being understood that the legs on the other side of the chair are similarly equipped.

I claim:

1. The combination with a chair, of rockers, said rockers being divided transversely

intermediate their ends to form two sections, a pivotal connection between the sections, bands encircling the rocker sections, said bands being pivotally connected to the chair legs, the band of one of said sections being loose thereon to permit said section to slide lengthwise through said band, and means for locking the rocker sections in alined position.

2. The combination with a chair, of rockers mounted on the legs thereof, said rockers being in folding sections adjustable into inoperative position, means for holding the rocker sections in operative position, said holding means comprising a latch carried by one of the rocker sections, and a keeper for the latch carried by the other rocker section, and means carried by one of the rocker sections for disengaging the latch from its keeper.

3. The combination with a chair, of rockers mounted on the legs thereof, said rockers being in folding sections adjustable into inoperative position, means for holding the rocker sections in operative position, said holding means comprising a latch carried by one of the rocker sections, and a keeper for the latch carried by the other rocker section, and a lever pivoted to one of the rocker sections, and having a projecting finger adapted to engage the latch for disengaging the latter from its keeper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES HENRY TANN.

Witnesses:

DAVID ALEXANDER TANN,
BERTHA WADDIE.