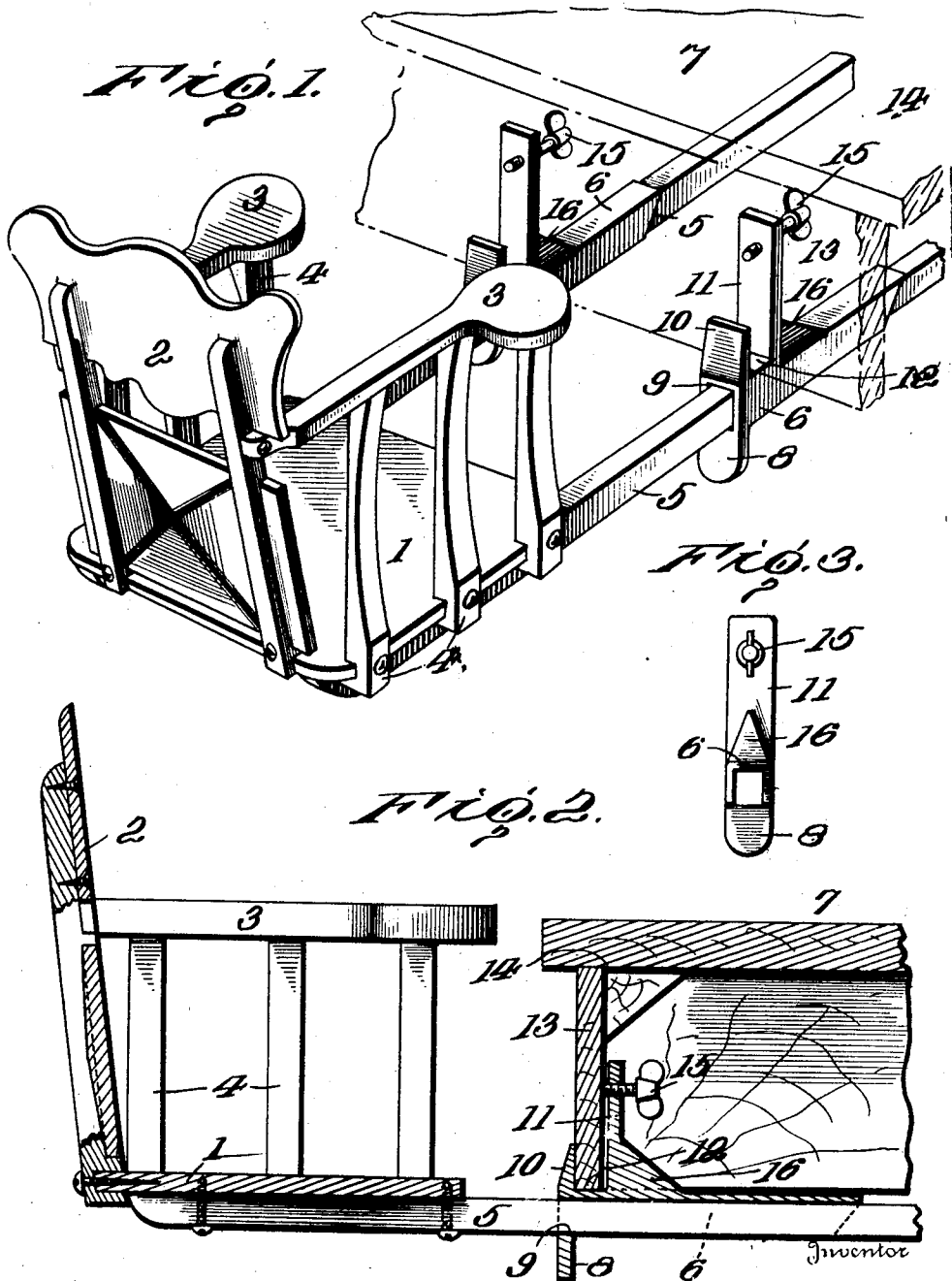


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 INFANT CHAIR.
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INFANT-CHAIR.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STRAITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Infant-Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in infant chairs.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved device of this character, whereby the chair may be conveniently attached to a table, or other suitable object, so as to support the chair firmly in position for holding an infant or child.

Another object of my invention is to provide an infant's chair so constructed that it cannot be tipped over and thereby injure the occupant.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap and useful infant's chair of this character, which can be readily attached for use or detached and put out of the way when so desired.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement applied to a table.

Fig. 2 is a vertical central longitudinal sectional view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevational view of the supporting bracket.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents the bottom of a chair composed of the back 2, and arms 3, and arm supports 4.

No special form of chair is necessary, except one adapted for children.

In the illustrative form here shown, there is attached to each side of the seat 1 of the chair and extending outwardly and forwardly therefrom, two elongated supporting bars 5, attached in any suitable manner to the chair bottom.

Coöperating with the supporting bars 5, are two brackets 6, which are attached to the table 7. Each of these brackets is enlarged and is U-shaped in cross-section. The outer end of the U-shaped bracket is closed by a depending web or flange 8, which thus forms an opening 9, in the front end of each bracket into which the supporting bars 5 fit and are adapted to slide back and forth therein. The elongated U-shape of the bracket forms an elongated supporting sur-

face at the top of the U for the supporting bars, and the sides of the U form elongated guides for the supporting bars 5, thus holding the supporting bars against lateral movement in respect to the brackets. From this it will be observed that the elongated brackets and elongated supporting bars form a substantial and steady support for the chair in its various positions.

In the form of bracket 6, here shown, its outer end is provided with two upwardly extending arms 10 and 11, forming an upwardly extending slot 12, which embraces the depending board or flange 13, extending downwardly from the top 14, of the table 7.

Attention is directed to the fact that the front upwardly extending arm 10 is short and tapered upwardly, as shown, so that there is very little of the bracket that is exposed. On the other hand the inner upwardly extending arm 11 is made relatively heavy and about twice the length of the outer arm. A clamping screw 15 passes outwardly from the long arm preferably near its upper end and engages the inner side of the depending flange 13 of the table 7. This inner arm being thus elongated is preferably a length equal to the width of the depending flange 13 of the table. By reason of this construction there is a long bearing surface on the depending flange of the table to receive the lateral strain on the depending flange caused by the weight of the chair and the child occupying it. Furthermore, the strain caused by the weight of the chair and the child is largely at the top of the long arm which brings it substantially at the top of the depending flange of the table, thus minimizing the chance of splitting or breaking the depending flange caused by the strain above referred to.

Attention is particularly called to the fact that the supporting bars are made of a length safely longer than either the leg or arm-reach of the child at the table. This prevents the child from pushing the chair so far from the table as to disengage the supporting arms from the brackets. By this construction there is no necessity for any stops on the supporting rods, and it enables the chair to be quickly detached from the brackets when not in use, and quickly attached without the necessity of operating any stops, latches, or locks of any kind.

For the purpose of strengthening and bracing the inner long arm, which sustains substantially all of the before-mentioned strain, I provide a triangular brace portion 5 16 between the long arm and the top of the elongated U-shape portion.

Serious accidents have happened to children using the ordinary "high-chair" caused by the child pushing the chair over backward. As a consequence where high chairs are used, it is customary to watch the child 10 closely to prevent such an accident.

By the use of my above described construction, such an accident cannot happen. 15 The table forms a support which the weight of the child cannot tip over; it eliminates all chance of accident and removes the necessity of paying attention to the child to prevent accident while at the table. It also 20 enables the child to be pushed sufficiently far from the table to prevent it from meddling with the settings on the table, which is a common, dangerous and annoying practice of children.

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

1. A child's seat for tables, comprising a seat portion, having a forwardly projecting 30 supporting member approximately in the horizontal plane of the seat, and of less width than the width of the seat to provide leg space at the side of the support, and supporting means comprising a member attachable to a table top, said attachable member 35 having a longitudinally extending supporting way to receive the chair supporting member, the longitudinal supporting way located in a horizontal plane out of line with 40 the top of the table, whereby the supporting

member may be moved in and out in respect to the table top.

2. The combination of a child's seat having a forwardly projecting elongated support approximately in the horizontal plane 45 of the seat, the elongated support of less width than the width of the seat to provide leg space at its side, and a supporting member detachable to a table top, the supporting member having a longitudinally elongated supporting-way for the elongated seat support, the elongated way located in a horizontal plane out of line with the table top 50 whereby the seat support may move in and out in respect to the table top, the said seat support having a length exceeding the arm or leg reach of the child, for the purpose described. 55

3. The combination of a child's seat having two forwardly and horizontally projecting 60 parallel rod supports and two supporting members, each of said members having a clamp for attachment to a table or the like and constructed to receive and support the outer end of the said projecting seat sup- 65 ports.

4. The combination of a child's seat having two seat supporting rods projecting forwardly and horizontally therefrom and two supporting members of an elongated inverted U-shape, the outer end of each U-shaped member closed by a wall forming a support for said seat rods, and two arms projecting from the outer end of the U-shaped members and forming a clamp for 75 attachment to a table or the like.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JOHN STRAITH.