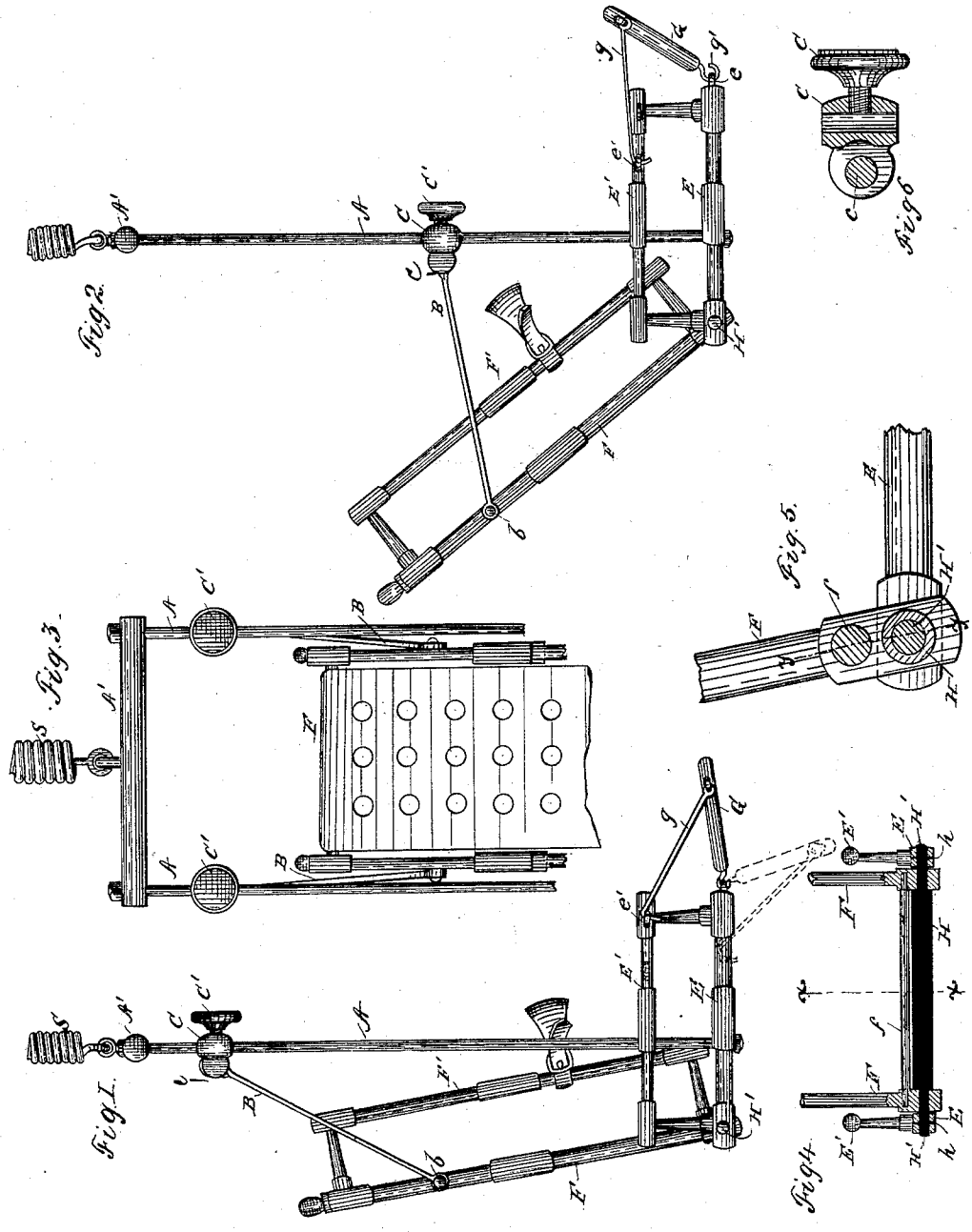
(No Model.)

H. S. PECK.

BABY JUMPER.

No. 331,434. Patented Dec. 1, 1885.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BABY-JUMPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 331,434, dated December 1, 1885.

Application filed June 26, 1885. Serial No. 169,853. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY S. PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westfield, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baby-Jumpers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to suspended adjustable chairs, such as are commonly known as "baby-jumpers;" and it consists in improvements in the construction thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

My device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the back and foot piece adjusted into different positions from those shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation with the lower parts broken away. Fig. 4 shows details of construction of the connection of the bottom of the chair with the back, (the section being on the line *y y* in Fig. 5.) Fig. 5 shows a cross-section of the cross-bars seen in Fig. 4, taken on the line *x x* in said figure. Fig. 6 shows details of construction of the clamp C, seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

The frame-work of the chair is made of turned work, and its parts consist of the back F, the side piece, F′, bottom E, with arms E′, and the suspending-rods A and cross-bar A′, suspending-spring S, back-stay B, foot-piece G, and foot-piece stay *g*. The back and bottom of the seat are pivoted together by the rung H, which has a tenon, H′, which extends through both of the back rails, F, and the bottom rails, E, and is secured by a pin, *h*, passing through the bottom E, as is clearly seen in Fig. 4. The suspending-rods A are made of small round iron or large wire passed through the cross-bar A′, the arm-rail E′, and the bottom rail, E. The back-stay rods B are pivoted to the back rail, F, at *b*, and on the sliding clamp C at *c*. These clamps are provided with binding-screws C′, so that they can be clamped upon the suspending-rods A at any point desired. To change the position of the back to a more or less vertical position, the clamps C are moved vertically on the slide or rod A, and when the proper position is attained are clamped fast by the binding-screws C′. This manner of adjusting the back is very convenient in operation, as a person standing directly in front of the chair can, with each hand, grasp one of the binding-screws C′, turn them both slightly, so as to unclamp the same from the rod A, and then move them up or down simultaneously until the back is in the position desired, and then clamp them fast again by turning the screws C′.

In performing the operation the occupant of the chair will be facing the attendant, and no difficulty will be experienced in making a proper adjustment of the back to the satisfaction of the occupant.

The foot-rest G is connected with the bottom or seat by hooks *g′* on the foot-piece, which hook into the screw-eyes *e* in the ends of the bottom rails, E, and the stay-rod is pivoted on the foot-piece at one end and made hook form at the other end, so as to engage with the screw-eye *e′* on the arm-rail E. By having two or more of these screw-eyes *e′* the foot-piece can be adjusted to various angles, as will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

The advantages of the construction here shown are as follows: First, by making the chair out of turned stuff it is cheaper and much lighter; second, by using the cross-bar A′ and the straight rods A A a much cheaper construction is obtained, as no attaching-irons are required, and the side rods, A A, are never bent by the weight of the occupant, as is the case where one rod arched over is used, as in other constructions, and hence the back-stay rods B can be connected with guides which slide on the rods A, while where the rod is arched like a bail over the chair the adjusting back-stay has to be connected with the top of the arch and the middle of the top of the back, which brings it directly over the occupant's head, which is objectionable for various reasons; third, the foot-rest, being attached by hooks, can be easily removed when not wanted, and again attached when it is wanted.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a suspended chair, a seat having a pivoted back, in combination with a suspend-

ing-bail consisting of the cross-bar A′ and vertical rods which pass through said seat, and back-stays which are pivoted to the back, and in clamps which slide on said vertical rods A A, substantially as set forth.

2. In a suspended chair, the combination, substantially as set forth, of the seat E, with arms E′, the back F, with sides F′, pivoted together by the rung H, the suspending-bail A A A′, the back-stays B B, and the sliding clamps C C on the rods A A, and the foot-piece G, connected with the seat by hooks, and provided with hooked supporting-stays *g g*, which engage with eyes or staples *e′ e′* on the seat-arms.

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

H. S. PECK.

Witnesses:
W. A. LUCE,
ROBT. H. PORTER.