L. A. CHICHESTER.

CONVERTIBLE CHILD'S CHAIR.

No. 259,368. Patented June 13, 1882.

Fig: 1.

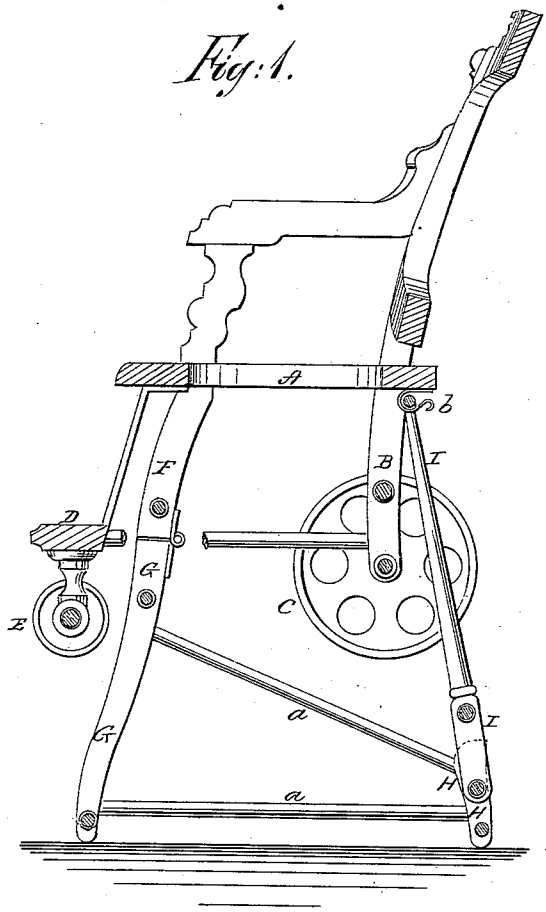


Fig: 2.

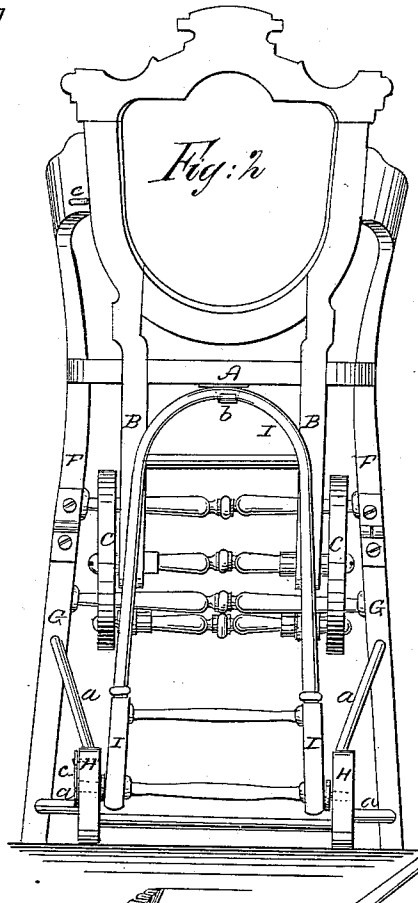
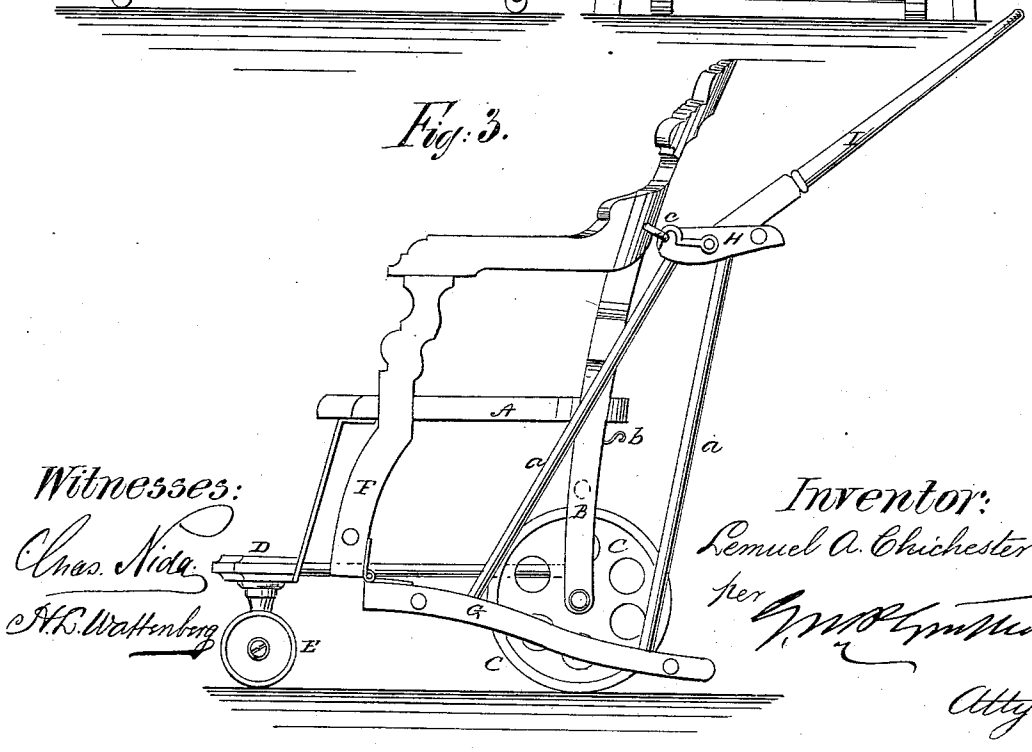


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEMUEL A. CHICHESTER, OF PHOENICIA, NEW YORK.

CONVERTIBLE CHILD'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,368, dated June 13, 1882.

Application filed February 24, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEMUEL A. CHICHESTER, of Phoenicia, in the county of Ulster and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Convertible 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, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making part of this specification.

This invention is in the nature of an improvement in convertible chairs; and the invention consists in a chair constructed and arranged as hereinafter specified and claimed, whereby it is adapted for use as a high chair or a trundle or carriage.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of my invention used as a high chair; Fig. 2, a rear view of same, and Fig. 3 a side view when converted into a trundle.

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

A represents a seat-frame. To the rear of this seat-frame are secured projections B, and to the lower ends of these projections are attached wheels C. Also, to the seat-frame, at its front, is fixed a foot-rest, D, and this foot-rest has placed beneath it wheels E. At or near the front of the seat-frame A are also fixed projections F, and hinged to these last-named projections are parts G of the front legs. Secured to these parts G of the front legs by braces *a* are the lower terminals, H, of the back legs, and pivoted to these lower terminals is a bowed push-handle, I.

To convert this chair into a high chair, the parts G are brought in line with the projections F by means of the hinges which unite these two parts together. The push-handle I is then turned nearly vertical and secured beneath the seat-frame at its rear by a catch, *b*, the push-handle, when in this position, forming the upper continuation of the back legs, and the chair then resting on its legs, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

To transform this chair into a trundle, the push-handle is detached from the catch *b* and turned back, the seat of the chair then descending, and the parts G of the front legs turning on their hinges and assuming a position nearly parallel with the floor. In this position the chair rests upon the wheels C and E, and the terminals H are secured to its back by catches *c*, as shown in Fig. 3.

The chair, when in position for a trundle, is supported wholly by its wheels independently of its legs, as is the chair shown and described in an application for a patent by me made simultaneously herewith; but in that chair so described the wheels are secured to springs, which are absent from the chair now described.

In this chair the rear wheels are secured directly to the rear projections, B, and the front wheels to the fixed foot-rest D.

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

In a convertible chair, the combination of the seat-frame, the projections B, the wheels C, attached directly to the lower ends of said projections, the foot-rest D, the wheels E, supported thereby, the projections F of the seat-frame, the legs G, hinged thereto, the terminals H, the braces *a*, connecting the said legs and terminals, the bowed handle I, hinged to the terminals, and catches *b c*, all constructed and arranged to operate as shown.

LEMUEL A. CHICHESTER.

Witnesses:

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G. M. PLYMPTON.