

May 4, 1948.

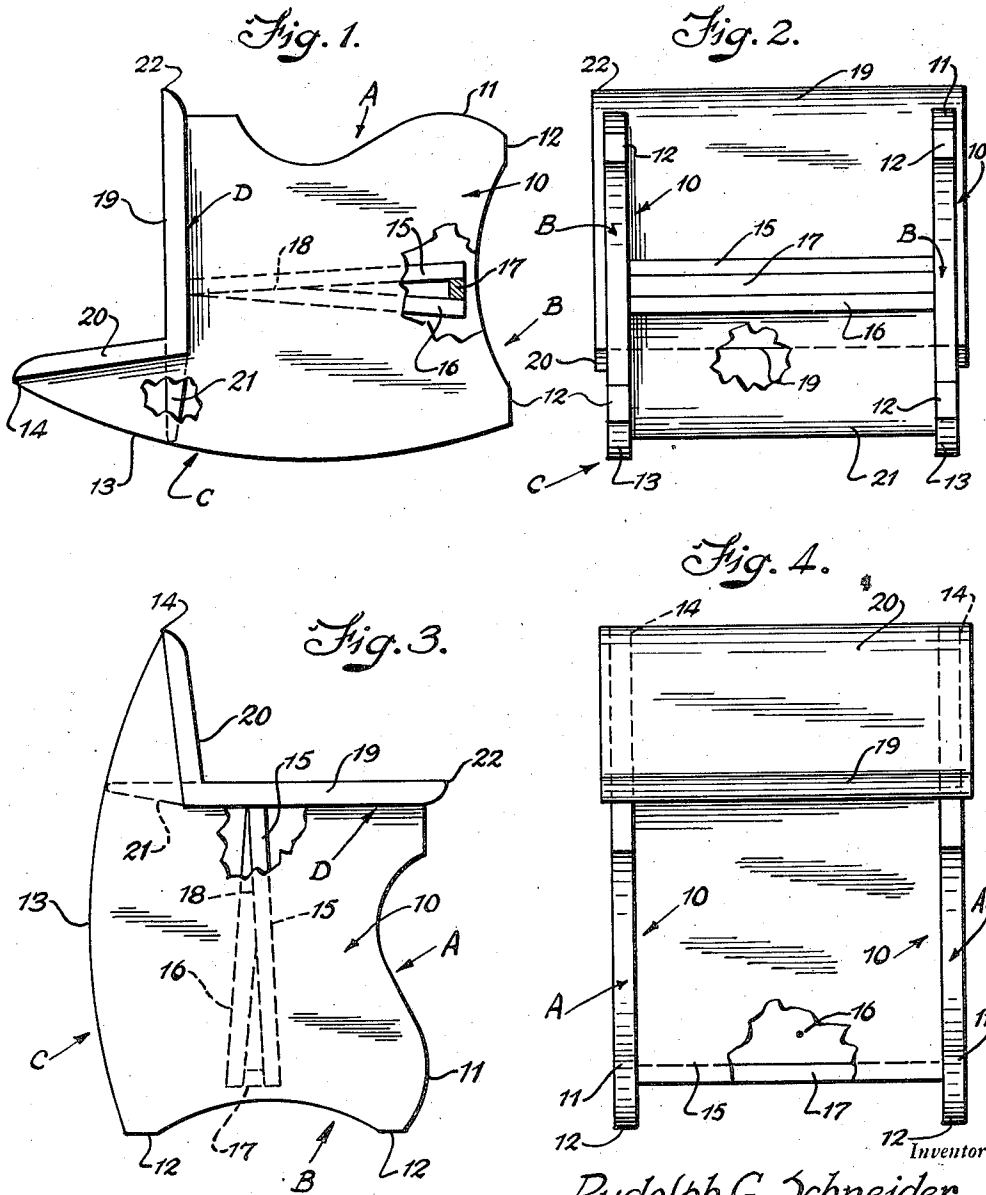
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2,440,979

CONVERTIBLE FOUR-WAY CHILD'S CHAIR

Filed April 26, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 5.

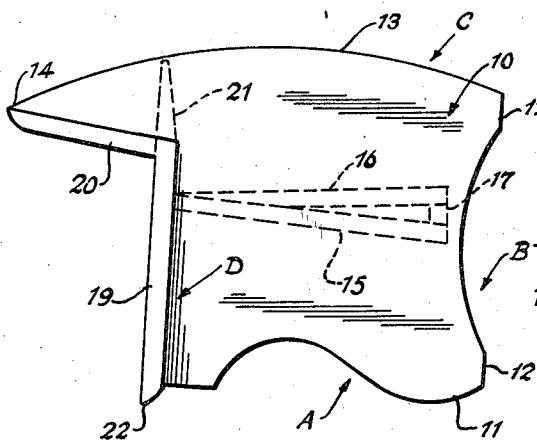


Fig. 6.

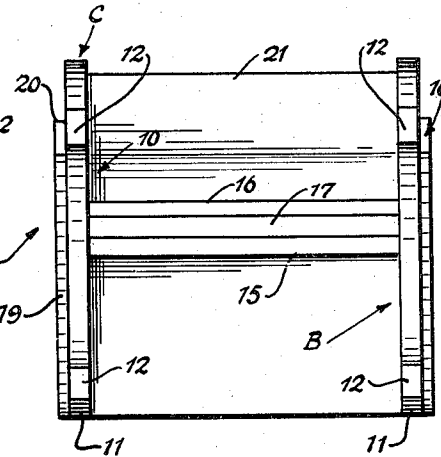


Fig. 7.

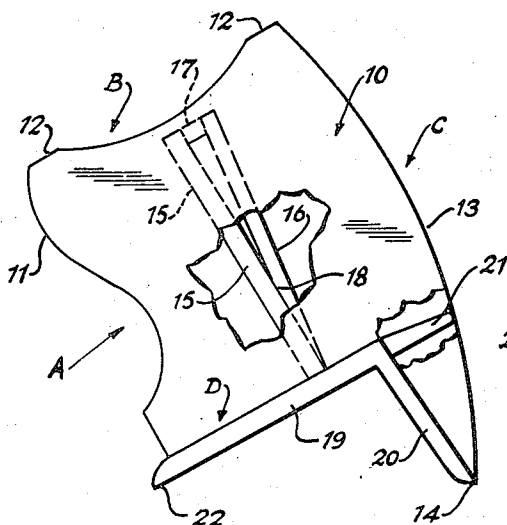
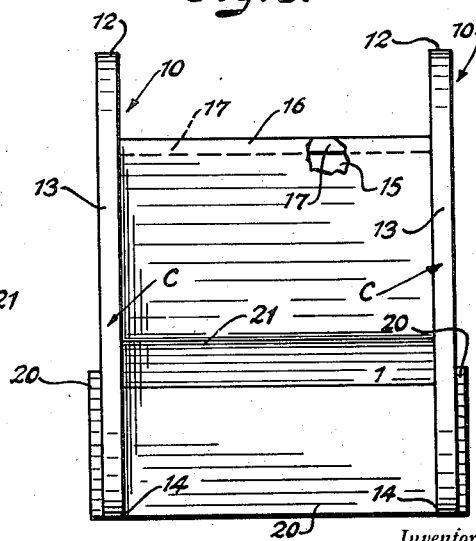


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CONVERTIBLE FOUR-WAY CHILD'S CHAIR

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3 Claims. (Cl. 155—69)

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This invention relates to the class of juvenile playthings, and has more particular reference to a so-called four-way or convertible chair which lends itself admirably well to adoption and amusing use by children, particularly small tots ranging in age, let us say, from one to six years or so.

In carrying out my primary aims, I have evolved and produced a substantial wooden, plastic or equivalent type of chair characterized by a pair of spaced parallel side panels forming the main frame members, these panels having associated therewith right angularly disposed interconnecting members, said members primarily serving as selectively usable seats, the arrangement being such that the chair, as a unit, may be turned bodily through approximately 360° or a complete circle, whereby to permit predetermined spots or regions of the perimeter edges of the side panels to contact and rest on the floor or other surface.

More specifically, the chair is usable in one instance as a short back, armless style, secondly as a rocking chair, third, as a vertical arm-equipped chair, and fourth and finally as a lean-back lawn or so-called seaside chair.

Other features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view, with parts broken away, showing the structure employed as a rocking chair.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of the structure seen in Figure 1, that is, observing in a direction from right to left.

Figure 3 is a side view, with parts broken away, showing the upright armless arrangement.

Figure 4 is a front or end elevation thereof, observing the structure of Figure 3 in a direction from right to left.

Figure 5 is a side elevational view showing a low style stationary arm chair.

Figure 6 is a front view thereof, that is, a view observing the structure of Figure 5 in a direction from right to left.

Figure 7 is a side view, with parts broken away, of the slanting or lean-back lawn chair.

Figure 8 is a front view of the same observing in a direction from right to left.

Referring now to the drawings by distinguishing reference numerals, it will be observed that like numerals designate like elements or parts throughout the various views. The main frame

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members, as before implied, comprise two duplicate solid wood or equivalent side frames or panels, and these are denoted by the numerals 10. Inasmuch as each member is turnable throughout a complete circle to provide the four-way convertible changes, it seems advisable to differentiate each marginal edge of each panel, and to this end the four edges are differentiated by the reference letters A, B, C and D. Along the edge A the rounded crown portions are denoted by the numerals 11, and these serve in a manner to be hereinafter described. The edge B includes flattened portions 12 which constitute feet in a manner to be set forth. Also, as shown in Figure 1, the perimeter edge C is longitudinally bowed, as at 13, to define a rocker whose terminal is indicated at 14.

Continuing the consideration of Figure 1 (which view incidentally shows all of the parts in the overall structure), it will be seen that the numeral 15 designates a seat board, 16 a complementary or companion seat board, and 17 a bar or strip which is arranged between the outer ends of the boards 15 and 16, this serving as a reinforcing element and spacing cleat. The inner end of the board 16 is tapered, as at 18, and provides a feather edge, meeting and secured to the adjacent surface of the board 15. There is a solid somewhat heavier board at 19, this being secured to the edges D and, as shown in Figure 2, having its end portions extending beyond the outer surfaces of the panels 10, as illustrated. This board 19 serves not only as a back rest, but also as a seat, as will be hereinafter set forth. There is another somewhat narrower board at 20 which abuts the lower or adjacent end portion of the board 19 and which terminates flush with the pointed rear end of the rocker 13, as at the point 14. And, finally, there is another board at 21, and this is an extension of board 19 and interposed between the extending rocker portions of the side panels, as illustrated. This serves also as a back rest as well as the seat.

In taking up the four-way idea, it is best to consider the figures consecutively. Attention is first directed to Figures 1 and 2 showing the rocking chair. As stated, this type of a chair is for youngsters ranging from one to six years old, and the sides, which project above the seat board 15, prevent the little tots from falling out. Thus, at this time, the lower portions of the panels 10 serve as rockers and the upper portions project above the seat board 15 and constitute confining arms. The board 19, at this

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time, constitutes a back rest. Figure 2 is considered in conjunction with Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical "highboy," armless-type chair. In this connection, it will be seen that the feet 12 contact the floor and that the board 20 serves as the back rest, while the board 19 serves as the seat. The intervening boards, 15 and 16 serve as vertical braces. This chair is adapted for children ranging from three to six years old. Figure 4 is read in conjunction with Figure 3.

Whereas the seat board 19 in Figure 3 ranges about 10½ inches from the floor, the type of chair seen in Figures 5 and 6 is a low-style and is for small tots ranging from one to four years old and the seat board 16, which is then up or toward the top, is about 6 inches from the floor and the projecting side panels constitute wings or arms and prevent small tots from falling out.

The lean-back lawn or beach chair is shown in Figures 7 and 8, and at this time the tapered or V-shaped cross-piece 21 serves as a seat, while the depending board 20 serves as an apron, the side panels serving as side wings, and the board 16 serving as an inclined back rest. The tips 22 of the then rearwardly and downwardly inclined board 19 serve as supporting feet, that is, they coact in conjunction with the tips 14 to provide the desired steady but tilted chair style.

A chair of this type is highly useful and substantially indestructible. It provides many uses for small children and will be therefore adopted as amusing due to the various positions into which it may be arranged according to the dictates and discretion of the juvenile user.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description in conjunction with the invention as illustrated in the drawings will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding and impression of the alleged features of merit and novelty sufficient to clarify the construction of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and rearrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice so long as no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. An armless chair of the class described comprising a pair of vertical spaced parallel panels having their upper portions notched, a horizontal seat board secured to the upper edges and spanning the space between said panels, a back rest secured to said seat board and also to the upstanding end portions of the side panels, and a pair of substantially vertical downwardly diverging brace boards secured between the intermediate portions of the side panels and extending down from the under side of said seat

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board, the lower end portions of the side panels being fashioned into surface-engaging feet.

2. A convertible multiple purpose tumble-type play chair for turnable conversion use by small children comprising a pair of duplicate one-piece spaced parallel side panels, corresponding marginal edge portions of said side panels being longitudinally curved and thus shaped to function as rockers, a vertically disposed connecting and assembling board secured to corresponding edge portions of said panels distinct from said first named marginal edges and occupying a position at right angles to said side panels, a horizontally disposed seat board contacting and at right angles to the intermediate portion of said vertical assembling board and fixedly mounted between the central area portions of said side panels and having its outer free edge portion terminating inwardly of the adjacent marginal edges of said side panels, and a second horizontally disposed seat forming board arranged between said side panels and at right angles to the side panels and also at right angles to the first named assembling board and underlying and secured rigidly beneath said horizontal seat board, the first named seat board serving for seating purposes when the rockers are in rocking contact with the floor, and said second seat board serving for seating purposes when the chair is turned upside down and the second seat board takes a plane and position atop the first named seat board.

3. The structure specified in claim 2, together with a fourth board rigidly mounted at right angles between said side panels and in alignment with the first named assembling board, said fourth board serving as a seat when the second and third boards are in upstanding substantially vertical positions, and being disposed in a vertical back-rest forming position when the second and third seat boards are in the aforementioned inverted position.

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