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CHAIR FOR CHILDREN

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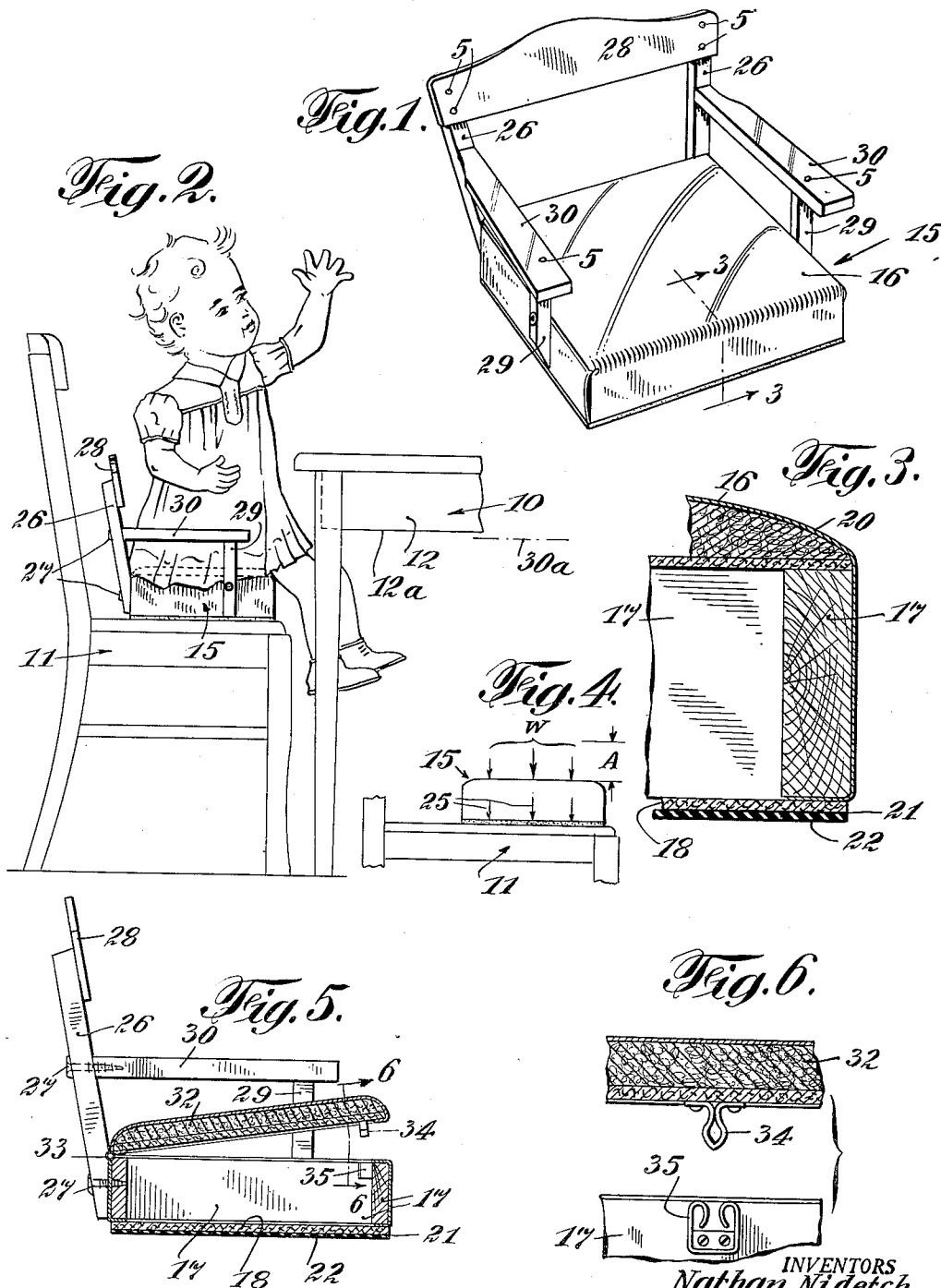


Fig. 6.

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CHAIR FOR CHILDREN

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2 Claims. (Cl. 155—131)

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This invention relates to chairs for children.

The object of the invention is to do without the use of the known high chair, as this is a single use article of furniture, and when not in use consumes space which is valuable in apartments of the smaller sizes.

The invention consists of an auxiliary seat of a height determined by the difference between inside height of a standard kitchen table and the height of the seat of a standard kitchen chair, less the approximate space for the limbs of a child, so that the child can sit on the auxiliary seat with comfort without having the table obstruct the limbs of the child. The auxiliary seat is readily stored and as readily applied to an ordinary kitchen chair, and its use enables the child to sit similar to a grown-up at the table, without the use of the known and space occupying high chair.

The invention will be further described hereinafter, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, and the invention will be finally pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved auxiliary seat;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, supported by a standard chair adjacent a standard table;

Fig. 3 is a vertical fragmentary section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic drawing showing a feature of operation of the auxiliary seat;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a modified form of seat, and

Fig. 6 is a section taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the known table, as a kitchen table, is shown by 10. The known chair, as a kitchen chair, is shown by 11. Each has generally a standard height, about 30 inches from the top surface to the floor, for the table, and about 17 inches, from the seat of the chair to the floor, for the chair. The table usually has a vertical board 12 of about 3 inches. This leaves a space of about 10 inches from the lower edge of the board 12 of the table 10 to the seat of the chair 11.

The invention consists of an auxiliary seat 15, which is a separate article of furniture, as shown in Fig. 1. It has, preferably, an upholstered seat portion 16, of a height of about 3 or 3½ inches, determined to allow the limbs of the child to freely dispose themselves above the seat portion and below the edge portion of the

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board 12, to avoid any objectionable restriction from the table. The seat portion 16 has a bottom exterior surface of a material which provides friction with the seat of the chair, when downward pressure, as by the weight of the child, is applied to the seat portion, whereby the seat 15 is anchored, so to say, to the seat of the chair, and the seat does not slip, when the child is seated in position. The seat 15 has a hollow square or rectangle 17 of boards or timber, with a bottom 18 secured thereto, the interior of the frame 17 above the bottom 18, being empty. A leather like top covering 20 of curved form also encloses said material, and extends over the outer part of the frame 17 having its edges held by the bottom 16. The exterior of the bottom 18, has a layer of cement 21, to which adhesive, a cloth layer 22 of corduroy or the like is applied. This character of cloth increases the frictional factor with the seat of the chair. Any other suitable material as friction rubber may be substituted for the cloth layer. The pressure factor for increasing the frictional hold is indicated by the lower arrows 25 in Fig. 4, the upper arrows indicating the weight, as W. The space to allow freedom of movement of the limbs of the child is indicated by "A" in Fig. 4, as this determines the height of the seat 15. The horizontal plane of the upper surface of the arm 30 of the seat 15 is at all times below the horizontal plane passing through the edge 12a of the table board 12, as shown by the dot dash line 30a.

To the rear of the seat portion, upright and preferably inclined stays 26, are secured by screws 27, the upper ends having secured thereto, a back piece 28. The lateral sides of the seat, have uprights 29 secured thereto, which support arms 30, which have their ends secured to the rear stays 26, to form arms for the seat 15. Fastening means 5 hold the arms and back to the uprights.

A modified form of seat is shown in Fig. 5, in which an openable top 32 is hinged at 33 to the frame 17. The front part of the lid seat 32 has a fastening device 34, engaging its counterpart 35, at the inner part of the front of the frame 17. The bottom of this modified form of seat is the same as described in connection with Fig. 1. The empty space covered by the lid 32 may be used for the storage of the child's napkin, silver, or dishes, or other articles.

The essential feature is the replaceable seat of a height to enable the child to sit at a table like a grown-up, without any restriction to the limbs of the child, and at the same time have the bottom

of the seat provide a friction surface throughout the bottom, which bottom at the same time protects any painted finish or any upholstery of the supporting chair. In smaller urban living quarters, space is scarce, and when occupied by the usual child's chair, the quarters are encumbered, as such a high chair has no other use. With the use of this improvement, the seat takes up little room and can be temporarily stored in a kitchen closet, the kitchen chair being used for its general purposes in the meantime. The seat 15, has also an educational value to the child, as it enables it to simulate and assimilate the manners of a grownup.

We have described several forms of our invention, but obviously various changes may be made in the details disclosed without departing from the spirit of the invention as set out in the following claims.

We claim:

1. An auxiliary chair, adapted to be placed on an adult's chair to permit a young child to sit at a table, said auxiliary chair consisting of a seat having a flat friction pad providing the entire lower surface of the seat, a back extending upwardly from said seat when in use and a pair of arms, connected to an intermediate portion of the back and having upper portions in the same plane, and each arm having a portion extending from the seat to the forward part of the first mentioned portion of the arm.

2. An auxiliary chair of the type called for in claim 1, in which the pad has a substantially straight rear edge and substantially straight side edges and the rectilinear distance from said rear edge to the front extremities of the arms and the rectilinear distances from either side edge of the pad to the upper surface of the arm on the opposite side of the auxiliary chair are such that when the latter is in normal use, with the arms disposed beneath a table top, a tipping movement of the auxiliary chair would bring an arm into contact with the table before overbalancing of the auxiliary chair could take place.

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