Sheet 1-2 Sheets.

C. Holtz.

Combination Chair.

No. 87,933 Patented Mar. 16, 1869.

Fig. 1.

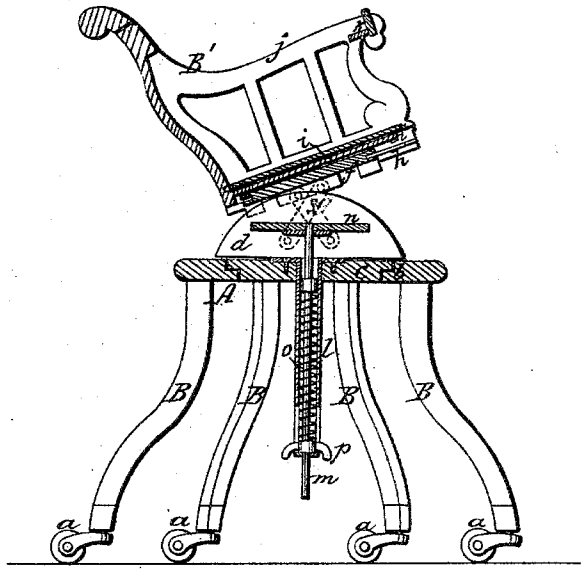
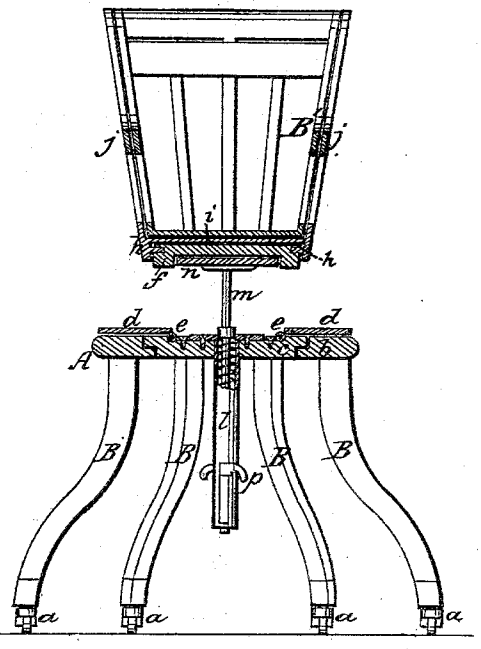


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
C. Wahlers
R. Langmeister

Inventor.
Carl Holtz
per
Van Santvoord & Hauff
Attys.

Sheet 2-2 Sheets.

C. Holtz.

Combination Chair.

No. 87,933. Fig. 3. Patented Mar. 16, 1869.

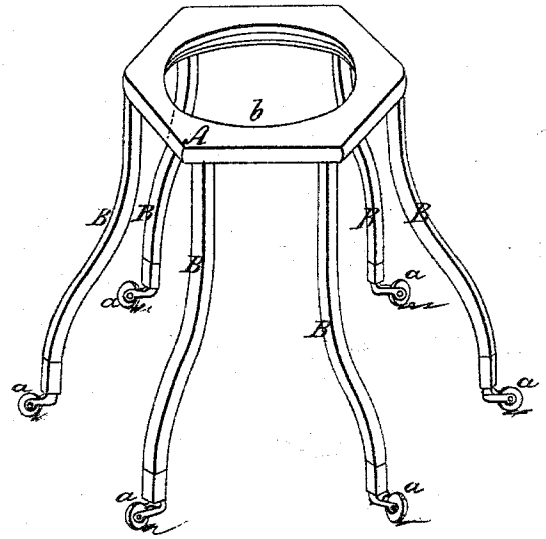
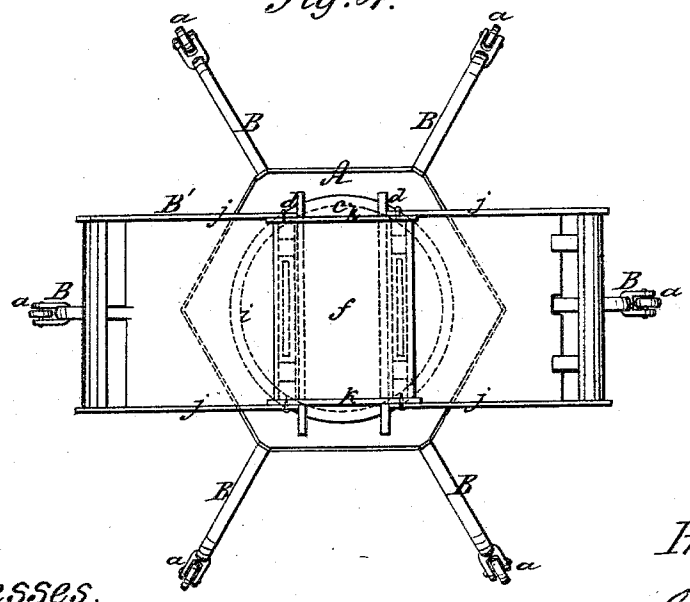


Fig. 4.



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per
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United States Patent Office.

CARL HOLTZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND CHARLES MAGNUS, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 87,933, *dated March* 16, 1869.

IMPROVED CHAIR FOR BABIES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL HOLTZ, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Combination Chair; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of this invention, when used as a rocking-chair.

Figure 2 is a transverse section of the same, when used as a baby-jumper.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the same, when used as a walking-chair.

Figure 4 is a plan or top view of the same, when used as a cradle.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a piece of furniture, which can be readily converted either into a rocking-chair, a baby-jumper, a walking-chair, a cradle, or a carriage, as desired.

It consists of a stool, A, the top of which may be made hexagonal, or in any other desirable form or shape, and provided with six (more or less) legs, B, which rest on casters *a*, so that said stool can be readily moved in either direction.

The top of the stool A is perforated with a circular hole, *b*, large enough to admit the body of a child, (see fig. 3,) and in this shape it serves as a walking-chair.

The hole *b*, in the top of the stool A, is recessed, so that it is capable to receive and retain a circular disk, *c*, (best seen in figs. 1 and 2,) and to this disk are attached two semicircular rockers, *d*, the connection between said rockers and the disk being effected by means of hinges *e*, so that the same can be turned up to the position shown in fig. 1, or turned down to the position shown in fig. 2.

On these runners rests a flat plate, *f*, which is, by preference, made square, and which is connected to said runners by four links *g*, two on each runner, so that it is free to rock on the rockers, but not allowed to become displaced; and furthermore its rocking motion is confined within certain limits, to prevent the chair from being upset, when it is used as a rocking-chair.

The edges of the plate *f* are grooved out, to receive tongues *h*, which are attached to the bottom surface of the seat *i* of the chair B′.

This chair is provided with arm-pieces *j*, and between the open ends of these arm-pieces is secured a table, composed of two flat strips *k*, each of which is held in position by separate screws or pins.

From the bottom part of the plate *e*, which fits into the top of the stool A, extends a tube, *l*, which forms the guide for a rod, *m*, to the top of which is attached a square platform, *n*.

A spring, *o*, which is wound round the rod *n*, and enclosed in the tube *l*, has a tendency to raise said rod, and through the rod extends a handle, *p*, which slides in slots in the lower part of the tube *l*, so that it can be pushed up and engage with a recess in the tube, whereby the rod is retained in position.

If the rod *m* is thus pushed up, the platform *n* bears against the under surface of the chair-seat, which is provided with a recess, to receive said platform; and if the links *g* are detached from the chair, and the rockers *d* are turned down, as shown in fig. 2, the chair is supported by the spring *o*, and it serves as a baby-jumper.

It will be seen that the rocking-chair can be converted into a baby-jumper with very little trouble.

The chair B itself is duplex, being made of two parts, one of which is fitted into the other, as seen in figs. 1 and 2.

If it is desired to convert the chair into a cradle, the strips *k*, which form the table, are detached, the inner part of the chair is drawn out, and the two parts are then connected to the plate *f*, as shown in fig. 4, the spaces left between the arm-pieces of the two parts being filled up by the strips *k*.

If desired, the cradle can be connected to the plate *f*, as shown in fig. 4, so that it can be rocked in a lateral direction, or it may be put up, so that it rocks in a longitudinal direction.

The duplex chair may be readily suspended from within the stool A, and thereby form a carriage, the casters forming wheels therefor.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The hinged rockers *d*, in combination with the plate *f*, stool A, and chair B′, constructed in the manner set forth.

2. The stop *p*, spring *o*, rod *m*, slotted guide *l*, and platform *n*, in combination with the stool A and chair B′, substantially as described.

3. The duplex chair B′, made in two parts, to fit to the plate *f*, in combination with the hinged or removable rockers *d* and stool A, substantially as set forth.

4. The stool A and chair B′, combined together and constructed to be converted into a rocking-chair, a baby-jumper, a walking-chair, a cradle, and carriage, at pleasure, substantially as set forth.

CARL HOLTZ.

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
A. BOLCE.