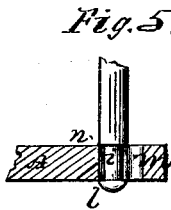
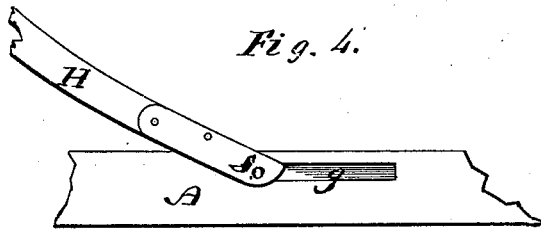
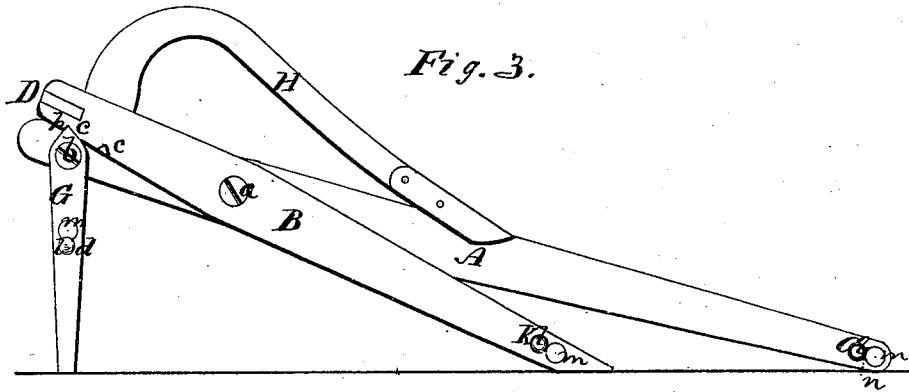


A. T. L. DAVIS.
CONVERTIBLE CHAIRS.

No. 184,597.

Patented Nov. 21, 1876.



Witnesses,
W. H. Schaffer

Inventor,
Albert T. L. Davis,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT T. L. DAVIS, OF LAKE VILLAGE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONVERTIBLE CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 184,597, dated November 21, 1876; application filed July 29, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT T. L. DAVIS, of Lake Village, in the county of Belknap, and State of New Hampshire, have invented an Improved Convertible Chair; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification—

Figure 1 being a side view of the improved chair; Fig. 2, a front view of the same; Fig. 3, a side view thereof, arranged as a lounge or camp-bedstead; Figs. 4 and 5, views of parts detached.

Like letters designate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

The object of my invention is twofold: first, to make a good and convenient adjustable reclining chair; and, second, to make a reclining chair convertible readily into a lounge or camp-bedstead, for convenient use in tents, and in camping out. For the latter purpose it also is made to fold compactly, for convenience of transportation.

The foundation-work of the chair consists of two pairs of cross-legs, A B and A B, pivoted together at *a a*, two of these, A A, extending upward and backward to form the back support of the chair, and there being two rounds or cross-pieces, C D, respectively, at the upper ends of the legs A A and B B, to which the ends of the canvas or other material, E, that covers the seat and back, is attached. This foundation-structure is similar to that of some other chairs in use. With this structure I combine two braces, G G, pivoted at *b b* to the lower ends of the front legs A A, and extending upward so as to engage with notches *c c* in the under sides of the legs B B, near their upper forward ends, as shown. These braces thus securely support the legs at a proper height; and this height can be adjusted at will, so as to make the seat higher or lower, and the back more or less inclined, by having two or more notches *c c* in each leg B. The braces G G are preferably connected by a round or rod, *d*, so that they can be moved together, and one may assist to keep the other in position.

For general use, the chair is provided with arms H H; and these arms are pivoted at

their front ends on pivots *e e*, respectively, to the upper parts of the legs B B, while their rear ends are provided with pins or projections *f f*, which take into and slide in longitudinal grooves *g g* in the sides of the back extensions of the legs A A, in the right positions, substantially as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The length of the grooves is sufficient to allow the arms to slide as far as required in adjusting the inclination and relative positions of the legs A A and B B to the fullest extent required, and the arms are kept by this construction sufficiently firm and steady. For a camp-chair the arms H H may be either used or dispensed with. The chair is more conveniently packed and transported without them; and, though sometimes desirable, they are not essential to the use of the chair, as such, or as a lounge or bedstead, in camp.

To convert the chair into a lounge or camp-bedstead, the braces G G are turned on their pivots *b b* till they are reversed in position, and the legs are spread along in a position approaching a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 3. The long parts of the braces, being then turned downward, become legs, to support the forward end of the lounge or bedstead at a height more elevated than the other end, as shown; and the opposite short ends of the braces have sharpened or abrupt extremities *h h*, which enter the proper notches *c c* in the legs B B, and thus not only hold the parts in right position, but hold themselves in an upright position to serve as legs, as specified. Thus the chair, by simply changing the positions of the parts, is at once converted into a lounge or camp-bedstead, and vice versa, very easily and quickly.

To enable the chair to be folded compactly and made portable, the cross-pieces C D, at the upper ends of the legs A A and B B, and another round or cross-piece I, connecting the lower ends of the legs B B, as well as the round *d*, which connects the braces G G, are made readily removable without drawing nails or screws, so that the sides may be folded together. The cross-piece D, connecting the upper ends of the legs B B, may have tenons to fit in simple notches in the ends of the legs, and removable by moving later-

ally therefrom. The other rounds or cross-pieces C I K and *d* have narrow necks or tenons *i i* near their ends, and heads or enlargements *l l* at their ends. These heads enter through enlarged parts *m m* in the mortises which receive the tenons; and these tenons then move laterally into narrow parts *n n* of the mortises, so that the heads cannot be drawn through them, as shown in Fig. 5. Thus the rounds are very easily inserted and withdrawn, and yet they hold securely while in position.

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

1. The combination of the reversible braces G G with the cross-legs A A B B, whereby the chair is convertible into a lounge or camp-

bedstead, and vice versa, substantially as herein specified.

2. The combination of the arms H H, pivoted at the front ends to the legs B B, and moving at their rear ends in slots of the legs A A, with the adjusting-braces G G, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

3. The rounds or cross-pieces C D I K, constructed as described, in combination with the legs provided with the peculiar mortises, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

A. T. L. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

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