2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. B. STEVENS.

NURSERY CHAIR.

No. 192,467. Patented June 26, 1877.

Fig. 1.

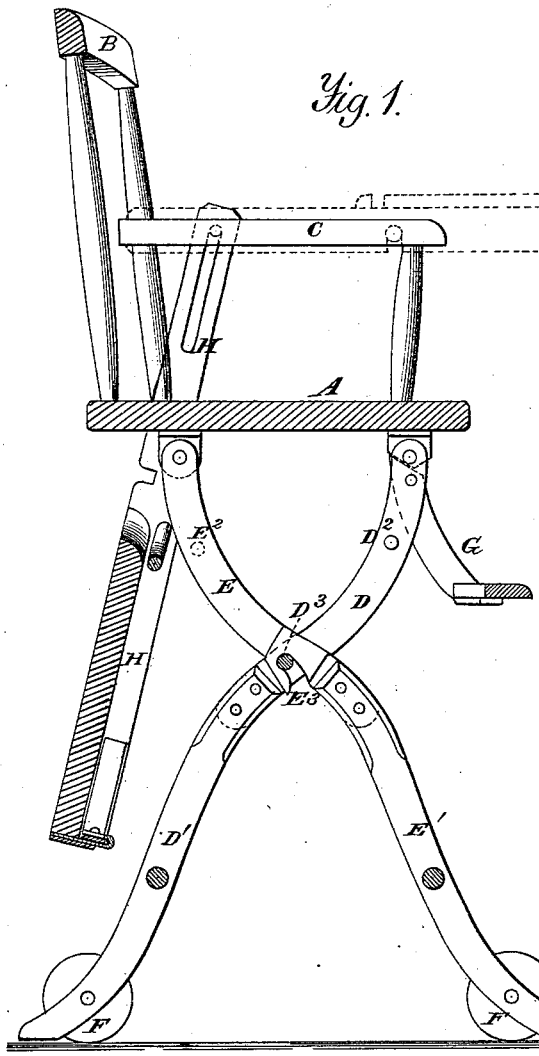


Fig. 2.

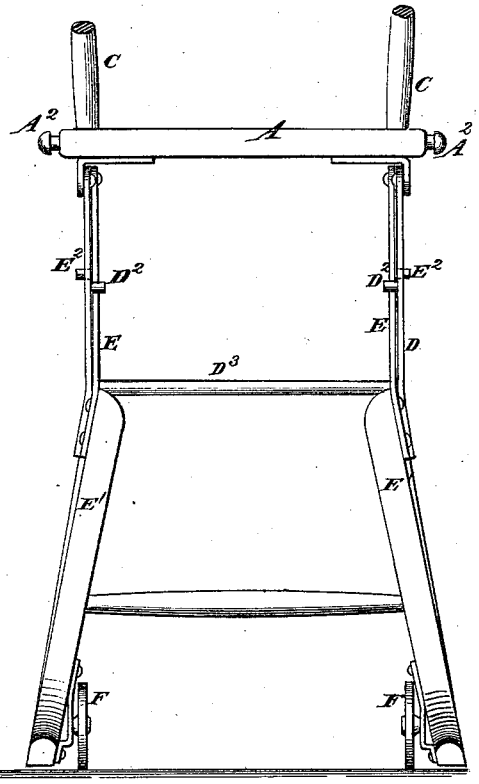
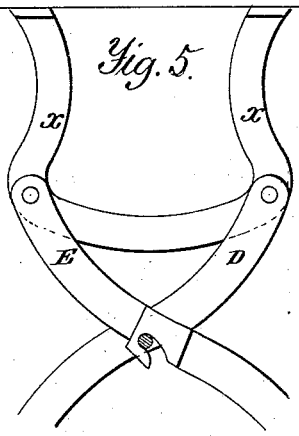


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert,
Jno. G. Mason.

A. B. Stevens.
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D. P. Holloway & Co
Attys.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. B. STEVENS.

NURSERY CHAIR.

No. 192,467. Patented June 26, 1877.

Fig. 3.

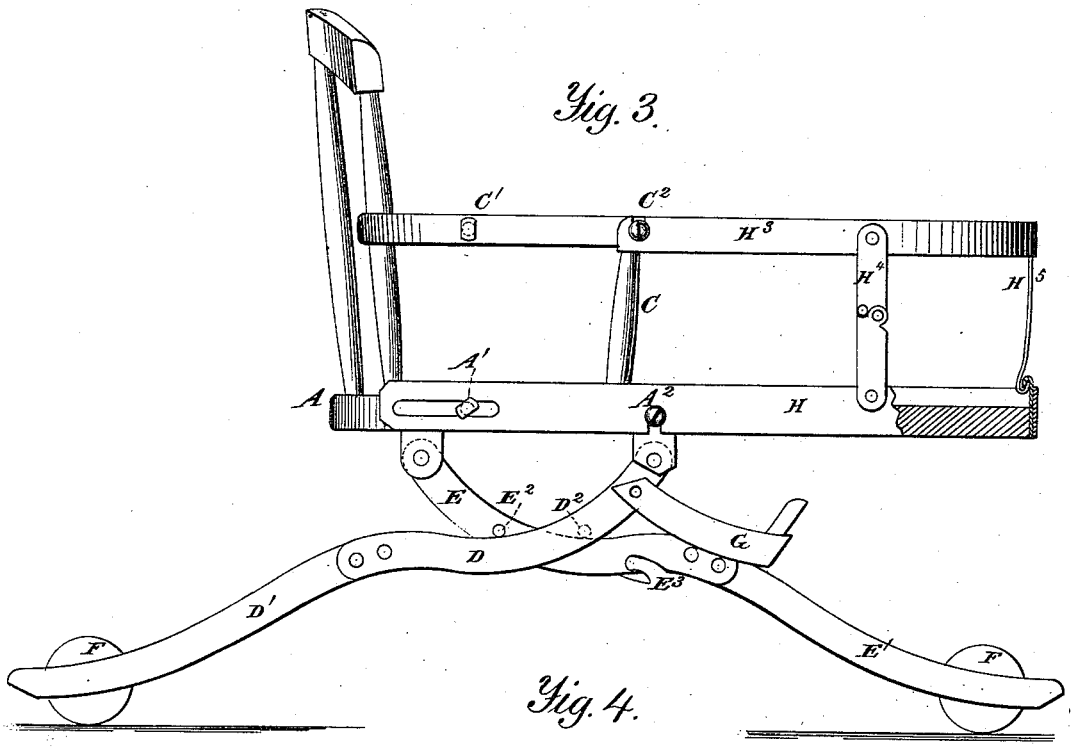
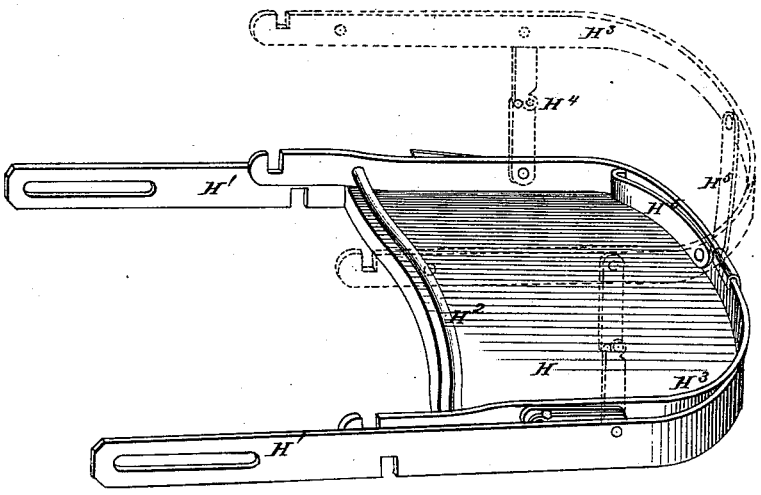


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert,
Jno. C. Mason

A. B. Stevens
Inventor.
D. P. Holloway & Co
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHER B. STEVENS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO HALE & KILBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN NURSERY-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 192,467, dated June 26, 1877; application filed March 29, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHER B. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Convertible Infant Chairs and Carriages, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of infant-chairs which are also convertible into carriages; and consists in combining, with the seat, legs pivoted thereto, and crossed and held in such angles to one another that the seat may be raised or lowered, and so supported that it may be used as a high chair or a low one supported upon an extended base, at pleasure. The table may be attached in the same plane with the seat, and so the chair be converted into a crib, an adjustable frame being fastened to the sides of the table, which, in conjunction with the arms and back of the chair, will form a frame around the entire bottom of the crib.

In the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the crib. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the table and frame. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation, showing the mode of supporting the seat in its elevated position with an intermediate frame.

The same letters are employed in all the figures in the indication of identical parts.

A is the seat, having on the sides flat-headed studs A^1 and round-headed studs A^2. B is the back, and C the arms, having on their sides flat-headed studs C^1 and round-headed studs C^2. Two metallic bars, D and E, are, respectively, hinged to the front and back corners of the under side of the seat, and are shaped as shown, or substantially so.

Instead of attaching the leg-bars directly to the seat, or to lugs on the seat, the latter may rest on a frame, such as is shown at X in Fig. 5, and the legs be pivoted to this frame.

On the bars D and E are secured wooden legs D^1 E^1, the bars being bent, as shown, so as to give an outward flare to the legs in whatever position they may stand. On the outsides of E and the insides of D are stud-pins E^2 and D^2, which are intended to form stops for the leg-bars when extended, as in Fig. 3. Across the outer pair of leg-bars, in the case illustrated by D, I place a rod, D^3, which couples them together, and also serves as a stop, engaging the hook-formed recess E^3, the sides of which are so formed as to clasp the rod D^3 closely as they are attached, so as to hold them somewhat tightly together; or a spring may be attached, or the point of the hook may itself be elastic to spring over the rod D^3.

Thus, when the seat is raised the weight is supported on the rod D^3; or by detaching that attachment the seat will fall, extending the legs until the seat rests on the stops D^2 E^2. The wheels F are placed on the end of the legs, instead of being above the ends, as in other cases where the carriage or wheel-chair is formed only in the lowered position of the seat.

G is the usual foot-rest. H is a table, attached by arms H^1, having longitudinal slots, which receive the flat-headed studs C^1, while the arms rest on the studs C^2. The slot permits the table to be moved away from the ends of the arms C to give room to seat or remove the child, and, when this is done, the table may be slid close to the ends of the arms C, resting on the studs A^2, the necks of which are received in notches in the arms, thus confining the child in the seat.

To form a crib, the table has a frame, H^3, normally folded inside the rim made by arms H^1, which extend around the front edge of table and rise above its surface. The frame H^3 is confined by a bent rod, H^2, passing through it and rim H^1, but which may be removed, and then frame H^3 may be raised, extending the hinged straps H^4, which, when extended, are stopped by a pin, and then the strip H^5, which turns on a pivot on H^3, is turned down and hooked into a catch on H^1. The table is then attached to the studs A^1 and A^2 on the sides of the seat, notches on the arm H^3 engaging the studs C^2. The seat and

the table, being in the same plane, form the bottom of a crib, of which the back B, arms C, and frame H^3 form a frame.

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

1. In combination with the seat, the crossed legs, supported in the elevated position of the seat by the rod D^3 and hook E^3, and in the lower position by the stops D^2 E^2, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the detachable table and means for securing it to the arms or seat, the adjustable frame H^3, hinged to the table so as to permit the adjustment of the latter to form a crib with protecting sides, substantially as set forth.

3. In a nursery or child's chair, the adjustable crossed legs, attached to the seat or seat-frame without a pivot at their intersection, in combination with stops for supporting them at various angles, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the table, the arms H^1, forming a rim, the rod H^2, links H^4, frame H^3, and arm H^5, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ASHER B. STEVENS.

Witnesses:
GEO. W. PIERIE,
HENRY POLSZ.