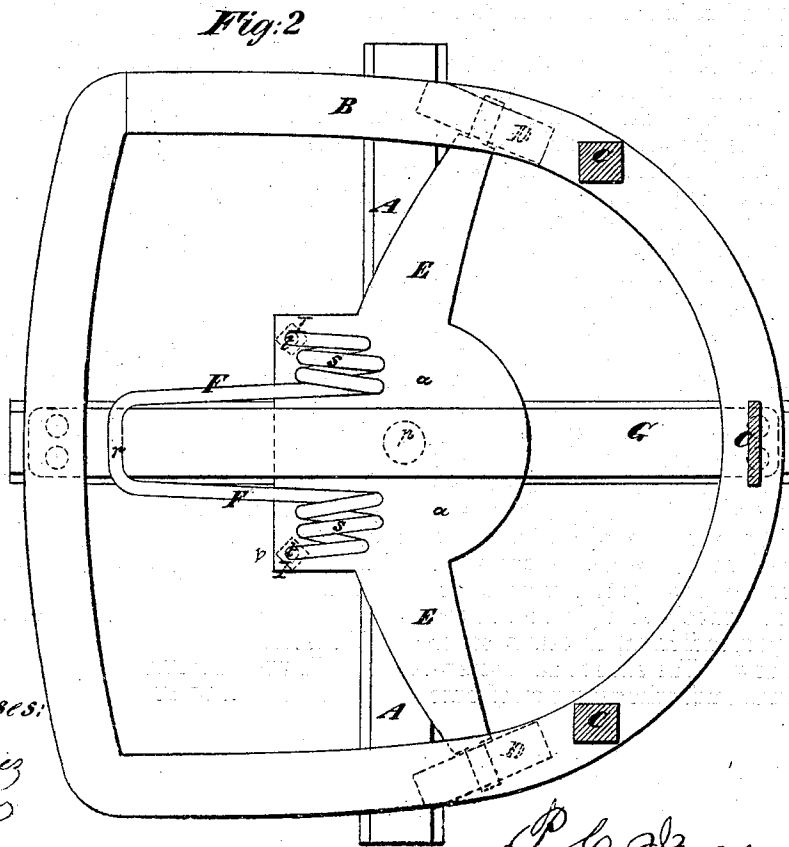
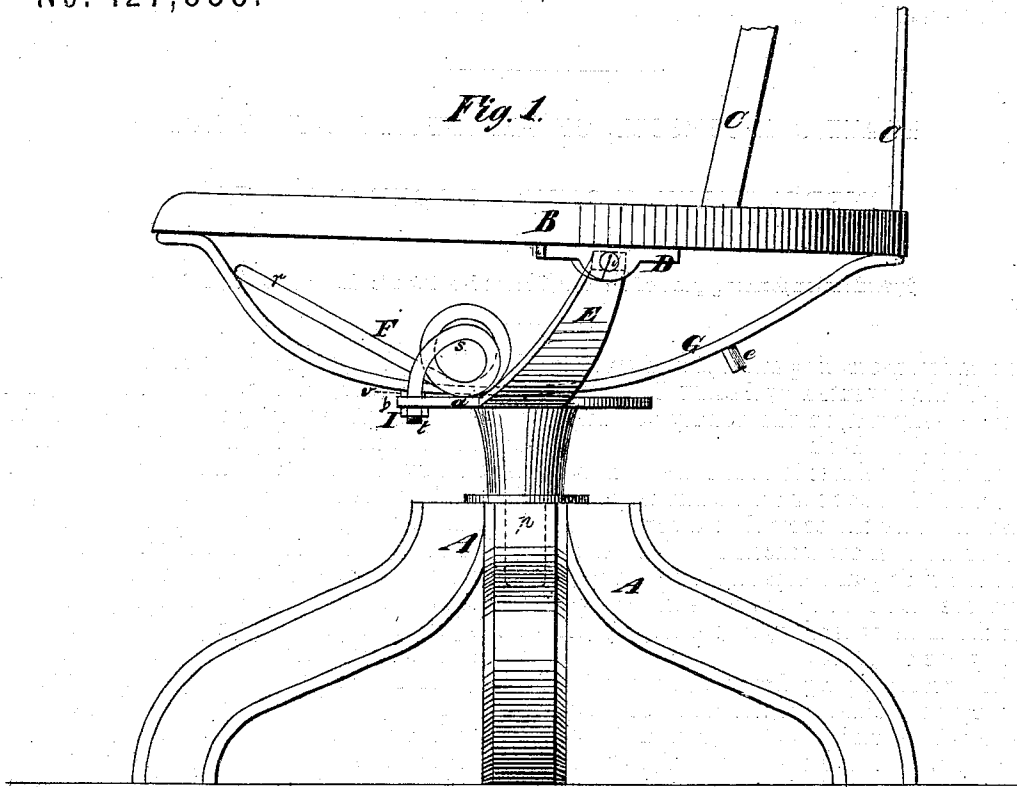


P. C. INGERSOLL.

Improvement in Spring Rocking-Chairs.

No. 127,888. Patented June 11, 1872.



Witnesses:
Frederick H. Hays
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PLATT C. INGERSOLL, OF GREENPOINT, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING ROCKING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,888, dated June 11, 1872.

Specification describing an Improved Spring Rocking-Chair, invented by PLATT C. INGERSOLL, of Greenpoint, in the county of Kings and State of New York.

This invention relates to that class of chairs whose seat and back rock on a stationary base or pedestal under the control of a spring. It consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the spring and combination, with the seat and the stationary base, pedestal, or support, of the chair, whereby great efficiency and durability are obtained.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of a chair constructed according to my invention, and Fig. 2 is a plan of the same taken first above the seat, and showing the upholstery work of the latter removed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

A is the pedestal of the chair, which is of ordinary construction, and B is the seat to which is rigidly attached the back C, only a portion of which is shown in the drawing. The seat is provided on its under side with suitable metal bearing pieces or boxes D D, which receive the journals of an iron transom, E. This transom is of inverted arc form, and at its middle is expanded or swelled into a plate-like portion, *a*, shown more particularly in Fig. 1, and this portion has formed on it a pivot, *p*, on which the seat of the chair turns. G is an iron brace, of inverted arch form, and which is rigidly attached at its ends to the back and front of the seat at right angles to the transom E, over which it crosses at or near the middle of its length opposite the plate-like portion *a*. F is the spring, which is made of wire, and bent in the middle of its length to form an elongated bow, *r*, which is formed at opposite sides of the bow *r* into two coils, *s s*, whence its ends *b b* take a straight and downward direction perpendicular, or nearly so, to the plane of the bow. The ends *t t* have screw-threads cut upon them for the reception of nuts

I I. The spring thus constructed is so applied that it straddles the brace G of the seat, and that its ends pass through holes provided for them in the transom E; and thus applied it is secured by the nuts I I being screwed on its ends below the transom in such manner as to hold the coils upon the transom and give them a firm bearing thereon, and to cause the central portion of the bow to bear upon the brace G. The transom E has provided upon the front portion of the part *a* a bearing, *v*, upon which the spring brings the front portion of the brace G, when the back of the seat is not depressed by the weight of the sitter; and upon the back part of the brace there is a stop, *e*, which comes in contact with the back of the transom to limit the backward-rocking movement of the seat. In the rocking of the seat of the chair the bow *r* of the spring plays on the brace G, and, as the seat is tipped or rocked back, the brace, acting on the bow of the spring, winds up its coils, and the force so produced effects the forward or return movement of the seat.

The seat of the chair represented, in addition to rocking, is capable of turning or rotating, but the invention is equally applicable to a chair whose transom E or other equivalent support is rigidly secured to the base or pedestal, the spring being attached in the same way to the said support, and applied in similar relation to the brace G or other equivalent rigid attachment to the seat.

Claim.

The curved portion or brace G attached to the seat of a chair, in combination with the pivoted transom E, central plate *a*, and spring F, all arranged substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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