Mar. 6, 1923.

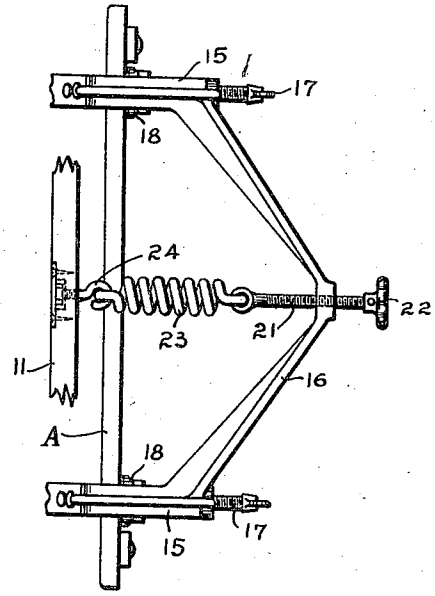
1,447,302

J. B. GUGLER

ROCKING HIGH CHAIR

Filed June 23, 1921

Fig. 2.



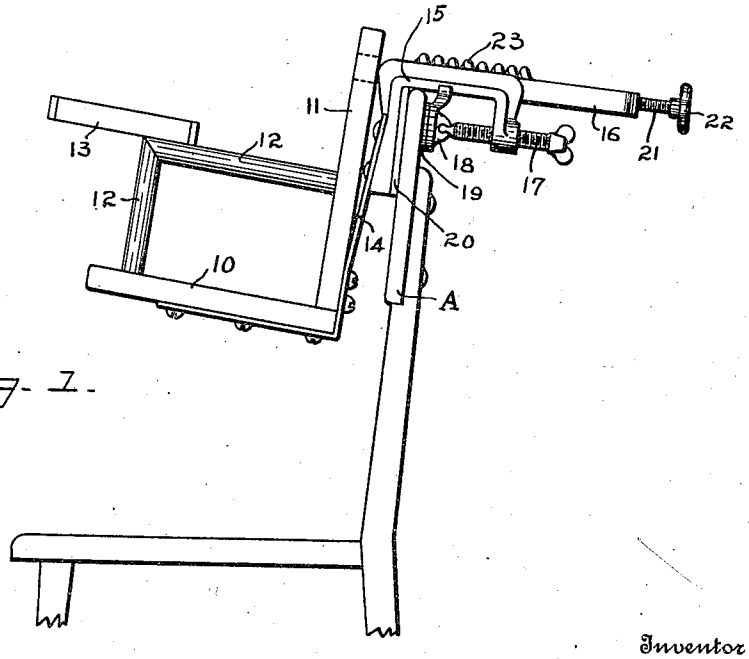


Fig. 1.

Inventor:

John B. Gugler.

Witness:

R. J. Honomichl.

By David O. Barnell,

Attorney.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. GUGLER, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

ROCKING HIGH CHAIR.

Application filed June 23, 1921. Serial No. 479,830.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. GUGLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rocking High Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to chairs for use by small children, and particularly to chairs or seats adapted to be detachably connected with an elevated support, such as the back of an ordinary chair for adults. It is the object of my invention to provide a simple, strong and inexpensive article of this kind, having easily operable clamping means for engagement with the support, and wherein a rocking movement of the high-chair or seat, relative to the support, is permitted. A further object of my invention is to provide resilient connecting means between the seat and the support-engaging clamps, and to provide means for adjusting the tension of the resilient connection, whereby to proportion the same for the desired action under varying weights.

In the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 is a side view of a chair embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a partial plan view of the same.

In the illustrated construction I provide a chair or seat comprising a base portion 10 having a back 11 and arm-rests 12 rigidly connected therewith, and a tray or lap-board 13 which may be either fixedly or detachably connected with the arm-rests 12 in any desired manner. The particular construction of the seat itself is not an essential of my invention and may be varied as desired. The seat is supported principally by a pair of flat bars 14 of resilient material such as spring steel, which are rigidly connected with the seat at the lower rear portion thereof, and which extend upwardly from the points of connection with the seat. The upper ends of the resilient members 14 are rigidly connected with the clamp-jaws 15, and the latter are preferably formed integrally with a cross-piece or yoke 16 which extends in a horizontal plane and is arched rearwardly therefrom as best shown in Fig. 2. The clamp-jaws are substantially U-shaped, having horizontally extending intermediate portions and downwardly extending front and rear portions, and through the latter are threaded openings for receiving the clamp-screws 17. The screws 17 carry at the front ends thereof swivel-heads 18 which are faced at the ends with sheets of cushioning material 19 such as felt or rubber, and the rear sides of the front jaw-members have similar facings 20. When the chair is in use the clamping members are engaged with a suitable elevated support, such as the back A of an ordinary chair for adults, as shown in Fig. 1, the clamp-screws 17 being tightened down so as to securely grip the support. At the middle of the cross-piece or yoke 16 there is threaded opening for receiving a screw 21, of which the rear end has a knob or hand-wheel 22, and the front end has a loop for connection with a coil tension-spring 23. The front end of said spring is connected with a swivel-hook 24, said hook being rotatably connected with the central upper portion of the back-member 11 of the seat. The parts are so proportioned that the base portion 10 of the seat tends to assume a slightly inclined position, with the front edge higher than the rear. From Fig. 1 it will be seen that when a child is placed in the seat, the weight will tend to swing the front portion of the seat downwardly and bend the resilient supporting-bars 14 so that the lower portions thereof will move rearwardly, the movement being more or less pivotal about the portions of said bars which are attached to the clamp-jaws 15. The tilting movement of the seat is, of course, resisted to some extent by the bars 14, but is also resisted by the spring 23, which is elongated by the forward movement of the upper portion of the seat-back 11 to which it is connected. Now, as the tension of the spring 23 may be readily adjusted by turning the adjusting-screw 21, whereby to move the same longitudinally through the threaded opening in the yoke 16, it will be seen that a balance may be secured between the weight in the seat and the resistance of the resilient members to the tilting or rocking movement of the seat, and the chair thus adapted for use by children of different weights, or for the same child at different ages. In practice, the adjustment of the spring 23 is preferably such that when the child sits erect in the seat the same will remain in the normal position shown in Fig. 1, but upon moving the body forwardly the resulting forward shifting of the weight will be sufficient to cause more or less tilting or rocking movement of the seat, depending upon the amount

that the body is moved. The rocking movement may thus be controlled at will by the child, and the necessary movements of the body to effect such action are quickly learned, even by very young children.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A rocking high-chair, comprising a seat having a base and a back portion, spaced clamp-members adapted for detachable connection with a support, a rearwardly arched yoke extending transversely between said clamp-members, flexible hanger-members depending from said clamp-members and connected with the back-portion of the seat adjacent to the base, and a variable tension spring connected with the upper central portion of the back and to the central portion of the yoke, said spring adapted to resist tilting movement of the seat.

JOHN B. GUGLER.