

J. McADAMS.
Swinging-Chairs.

No. 155,739.

Patented Oct. 6, 1874.

Fig. 1.

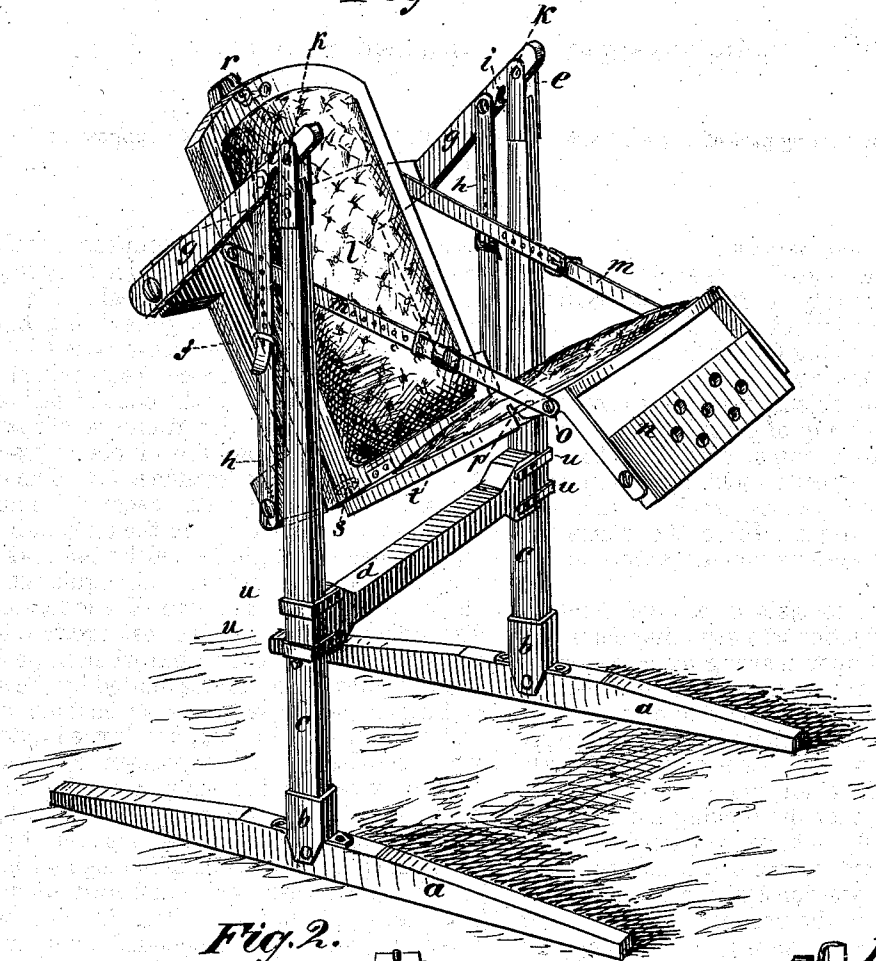


Fig. 2.

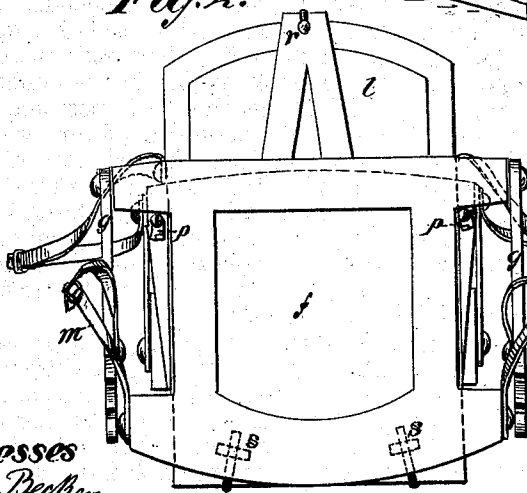
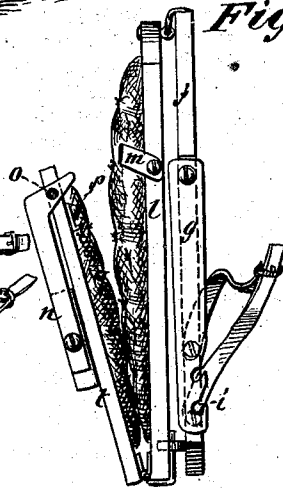


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
John Decker
Thos. Haynes

J. McAdams
by his Attorneys
Brown & Allen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN McADAMS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SWINGING CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,739**, dated October 6, 1874; application filed March 3, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN McADAMS, of Brooklyn, in county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Hanging or Swinging Chairs, of which the following is a specification:

The principal object of my invention is to prevent the suffering of persons, when seated, in traveling upon ships, cars, &c., from the effects of the unsteady rocking or rolling motion of such conveyances, which motion, with many persons, gives rise to the distressing and sometimes serious malady known as seasickness.

My invention consists in a novel combination and construction of a swinging chair with and suspended upon a swinging frame, which swinging frame is suspended from fixed supports, the points of suspension of the swinging frame and of the chair being so arranged, with reference to each other and to the center of gravity of the chair, and of a person when seated therein, that the rocking motion of the conveyance will not be imparted, or only slightly imparted, to the chair, and the latter will maintain a position comparatively uniform with reference to the vertical; and my invention furthermore consists in a novel combination and construction, for the purpose above set forth, of a folding swinging chair and leg-rest with a portable sectional supporting-frame, so that the whole can be taken to pieces and folded at will, for the purpose of storage or transportation.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, with all its parts in position as when in use. Fig. 2 is a back view of the swinging frame and seat folded, and Fig. 3 is a side view of the same.

The upright frame consists of foot-pieces *a*, Fig. 1, with the metallic sockets *b b*, into which fit, so as to be taken out and put in at will, the uprights *c c*. These uprights, when in position, are held firmly in their relation to each other by the sockets or keepers upon the ends of the stretcher *d*. At the top of each upright are secured two metallic plates, *e*, projecting above the end of the upright, and forming a bearing for a bolt or pivot, which forms the point of suspension of the back-frame. The swinging back-frame consists of a back-

piece, *f*, and side arms *g*, connected with the back-piece by pivots, upon which they are free to revolve, the width of the angle which they may form with the back-piece being limited and regulated by the tension-braces *h h*. The arms of the swinging frame are provided with notches or hooks *i*, near the ends of said arms, by which the swinging frame is suspended when in position upon the pivots or bearings *k* at the top of the standards *c*. The chair consists of a back, *l*, with a seat, *t*, hinged to the bottom of the same, and the tension-braces *m*, by which the angle formed by the seat with the back may be limited and regulated. To the front of the seat is pivoted the leg-rest *n*. The side pieces of this leg-rest are free to revolve upon the pivots *o*; but when in position their downward rotation is limited by the stops or buttons *p*. These stops or buttons, being pivoted to the chair-seat, are turned outward when the leg-rest is in position for use, and the side pieces of the leg-rest coming in contact therewith the leg-rest is held in its position, as shown in Fig. 1; but the stops or buttons being turned inward, the leg-rest is free to fold downward and backward upon the chair-seat, as shown in Fig. 3. The chair, when in position, is suspended by a link, *r*, from the top of the back-frame; and in the back side of the chair-back, near the bottom of the same, are the friction-rollers *s*.

When the whole is in position, as shown in Fig. 1, any backward and forward rocking motion of the fixed supports can only be communicated to the back-frame through the points of suspension *k*, and any lateral rocking motion of the back-frame can only be communicated through the point of suspension at the top of the back-frame at *r* and by friction upon the rollers *s*.

The center of gravity of the seat and person who may occupy the same being much below the points of suspension, the chair will remain in a comparatively uniform position with reference to the vertical, notwithstanding a considerable rocking motion of the points of suspension *k k*.

When desirable, for the purpose of stowing or transporting, the back-frame and chair may be unhooked from the points of suspension at *k k*, and folded, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The upright frame may then be taken apart by lifting the uprights or standards *c c* out of the sockets *b b*, and withdrawing the uprights or standards from the keepers or sockets upon the ends of the stretcher *d*.

I claim—

1. The combination of the back-frame *f*, suspended by arms *g g* to swing backward and forward on fixed supports, the seat *t*, and the back *l*, suspended from the upper part of said back-frame to swing laterally, substantially as herein described.

2. The combination of the back-frame *f*, arms *g g*, tension-braces *h h*, fixed supports *k k*, suspended chair-back *l*, hinged seat *t*, ten-

sion-braces *m m*, and folding leg-rest *n*, the whole arranged to form a folding swinging chair, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the foot-pieces *a a*, furnished with sockets *b b*; the standards *c c*, fitted to said sockets, and furnished at their upper ends with pivots or bearings *k k*; and the cross-brace or stretcher *d*, furnished with keepers or sockets *u*, to fit the standards, the whole forming a sectional support for a swinging chair, substantially as herein described.

JOHN McADAMS.

Witnesses:

FRED. HAYNES,
MICHAEL RYAN.