T. MOENKEDICK.

Rocking-Chair.

No. 227,122. Patented May 4, 1880.

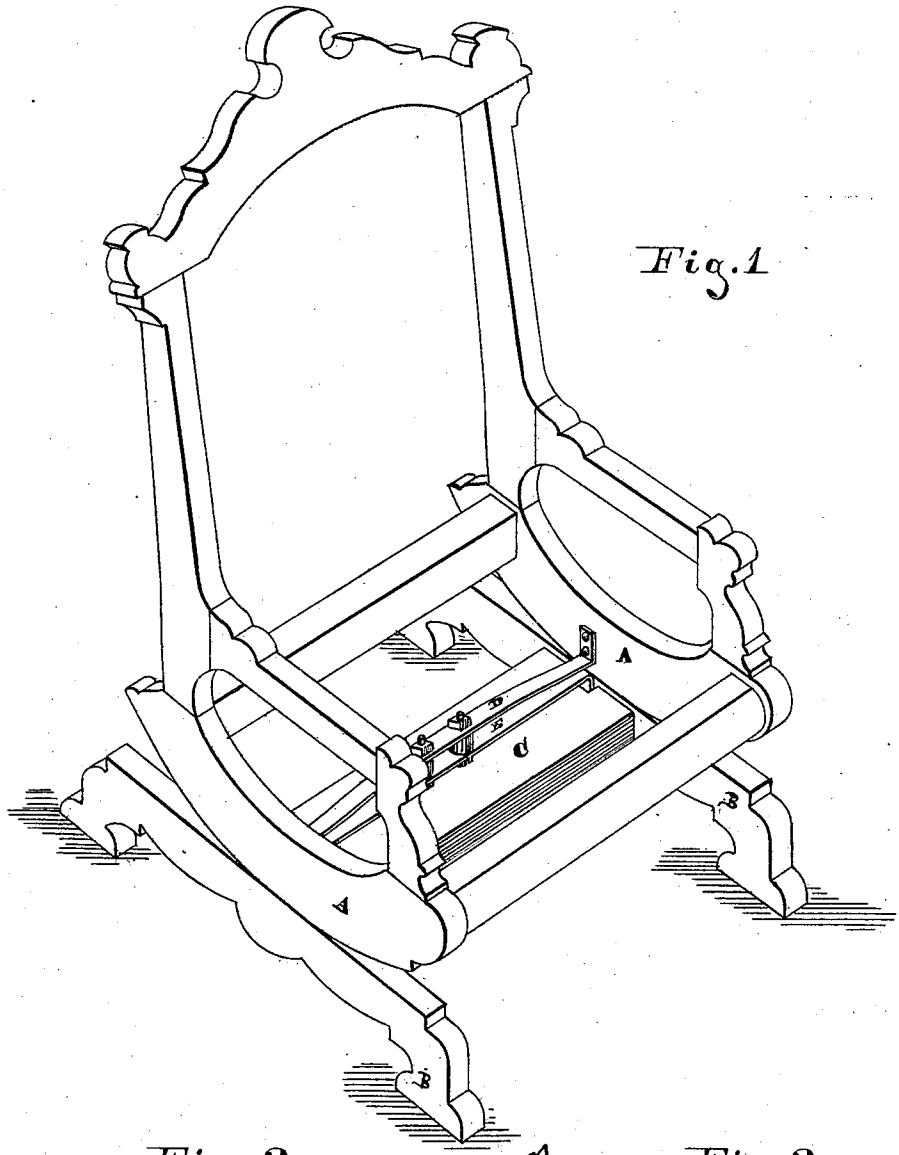


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

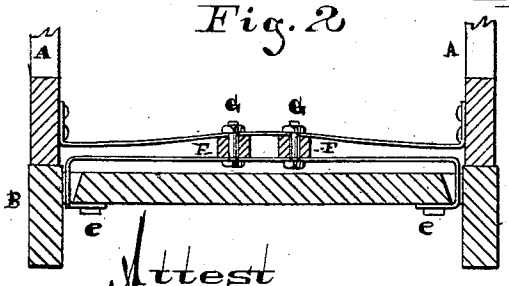
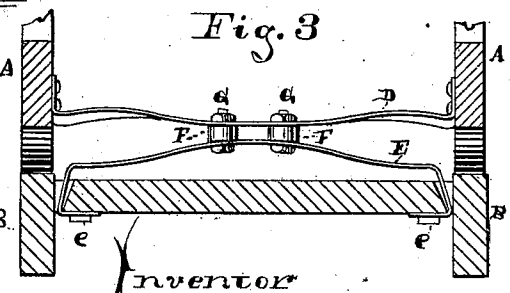


Fig. 3



Attest

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE MOENKEDICK, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO CHARLES KAIPER, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

ROCKING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,122, dated May 4, 1880.

Application filed August 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE MOENKEDICK, of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rocking-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of rocking-chairs which consist of a rocking member which rests upon a platform, to which it is attached by springs extending between the rockers and secured, respectively, to the rocking and stationary members, so as to permit a rocking motion and retain the rocking member in place upon the platform.

The object of the invention is a jointless attaching-spring for this class of rocking-chairs which will retain the chair in proper position upon the platform, insure an easy rocking motion, and, by reason of having no moving or hinged joints, be noiseless in use.

The invention consists of a double spring the opposite members of which are rigidly secured together near the middle, one member having its opposite ends bent to be attached to the rockers, the ends of the opposite member being bent in the opposite direction for attachment to the base or platform.

It also consists of a means of securing the platform-spring to the stretcher, that the ends of the spring may be conveniently secured beneath the stretcher and have ample play to insure an easy rocking motion.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate identical parts in the different figures, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rocking-chair embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the rockers and platform, taken in front of the spring, but showing the spring-separating blocks in section. In this view, as in Fig. 1, the springs are in the position they will occupy when the rocking frame is at rest. Fig. 3 is a view in the same plane as Fig. 2, showing the position the spring will assume when the rocking frame reaches the limit of its forward or backward motion.

A A are the rockers; B B, the feet, which, united by stretcher C, form the platform. The rocking frame and the platform, except the slots in each end of the stretcher, are constructed in the usual manner.

D and E are two straps of spring metal. F F are perforated blocks of wood, hard rubber, or other suitable material. These are placed at a little distance apart between the springs D and E, and upon opposite sides of the spring-centers the springs are firmly secured upon the ends of these blocks by bolts G G.

The ends of spring D are bent upward at a right angle and firmly secured to the inside of the rockers by two screws. The spring between the bent ends is a little longer than the distance between the opposite rockers, so that when the ends are attached to the rockers, as shown in the drawings, the spring will be a little slack.

Spring E has a double bend at each end, the first bend being at right angles to the body of the spring, and the second or end bends parallel with it, as seen at Figs. 1 and 2. The vertical ends of the spring are of greater length than the thickness of stretcher C, so that when its ends are firmly secured to the under side of the stretcher by screws *e* the body of the spring will be held above the top, that the ends of bolts G G will never touch the stretcher. The vertical ends of spring E have limited play in inclined slots cut centrally in the ends of the stretcher C.

It will be seen that as the chair is rocked back or forward the lower spring will assume the position shown in Fig. 3, and by coming in contact with the inclined end of the slots, if an unusual strain is brought upon the chair, prevent it from overturning.

I have shown two blocks, F F, bolted between the springs to retain them in proper position one above the other, and prevent any turning of the springs with relation to each other.

Another advantage in this mode of construction is that the springs may be readily separated, and the parts of the chair be taken apart for repairs or for shipping; but the invention would not be varied by soldering or brazing the springs together in the center or uniting them in any other well-known mode that would hold them firmly in the center,

while the ends are left free for attachment to the rockers and platform.

It would also be an inferior modification of my invention to omit the slots in the ends of the stretcher, make the vertical end of the spring E shorter, and secure the horizontal end upon top of the stretcher. In this case the horizontal ends should be made longer and the fastening-screws placed nearer the center of the stretcher. A round turn upon the ends of the spring would, in this case, be preferable to the short turn shown in the drawings.

I do not claim the combination of the straps D and E, secured, respectively, to the rocking and stationary member of a rocking-chair with detachable center fastenings, consisting of blocks F and bolts G.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with a rocking-chair consisting of a rocking frame upon a stationary platform, the double spring composed of straps D and E, firmly united together near their centers, as described, the bent ends of strap D being firmly secured to the rocking frame and the opposite bent ends of strap E secured to the platform, substantially as described.

2. The combination of frame A, feet B, and slotted stretcher C with springs D and E, centrally united, as described, the ends of said spring E passing through the slots in the stretcher and secured to its under side by screws *e*, substantially as specified.

THEODORE MOENKEDICK.

Witnesses:
CHARLES KAIPER,
GEO. J. MURRAY.