W. E. BUSER.

ROCKING-CHAIR.

No. 185,487. Patented Dec. 19, 1876.

Fig. 1.

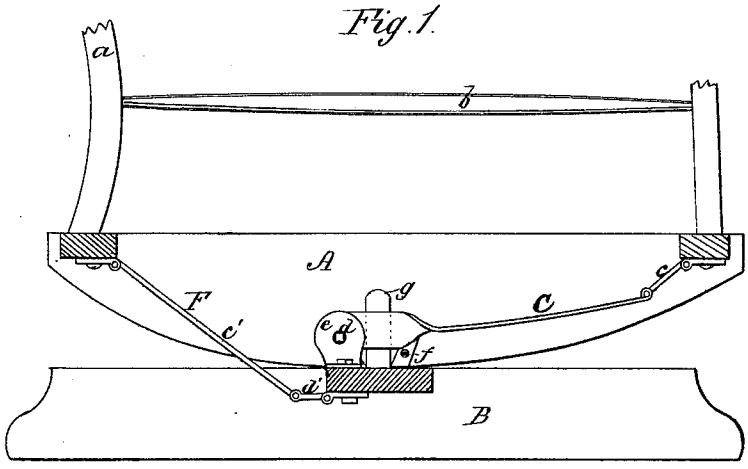
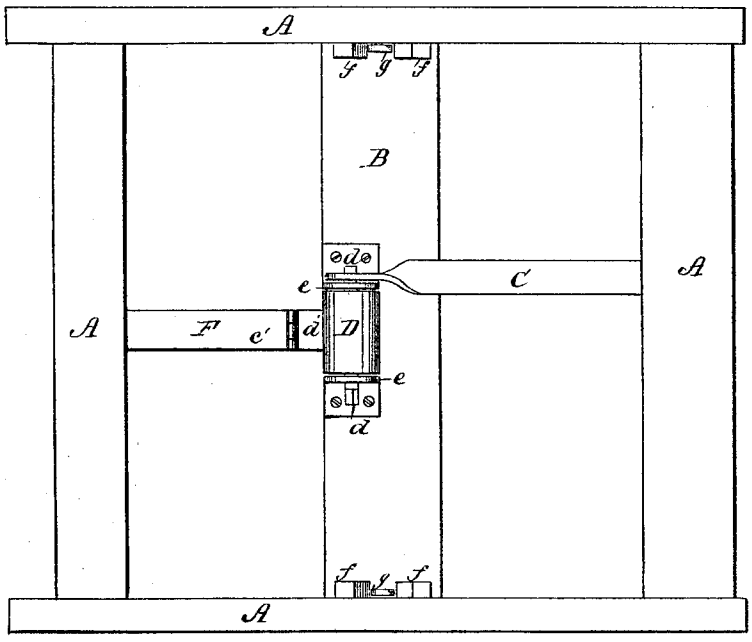


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BUSER, OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROCKING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,487**, dated December 19, 1876; application filed June 6, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BUSER, of Chillicothe, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rocking-Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention is an improvement in that class of rockers in which the chair proper is mounted upon a pedestal or platform; and the improvement relates particularly to the manner of connecting a coiled spring and a hinged bar, which are respectively attached to the platform and chair-seat, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical section, and Fig. 2 a plan view, showing the means and mode of connecting the chair and platform.

A indicates a rocking-chair, and B the platform or pedestal upon which it is supported. The weight of the back *a* of the chair causes it to tilt or incline the seat *b* from a horizontal, which is for various reasons objectionable. To prevent this I employ a spring-bar, C, which is connected to the front of the seat-frame by means of pivoted link *c*, and extends backward to connect with the square shaft or rod *d*, which is arranged horizontally in suitable bearings *e*, attached to the platform B. A ribbon-spring, D, is coiled around the bar *d* between the bearings or supports *e*, and its ends are secured, respectively, to the bar *d* and the platform *b*. The end of the bar C is provided with a square hole to receive the end of the rod *d*, so that the action of the spring is communicated directly to the bar C. This pressure is designed to counterbalance the weight of the back *a*, so that the seat will be maintained in a horizontal position when the chair is unoccupied, but without perceptibly interfering with its freedom of movement as a rocker. To increase the stress of the spring and tilt the chair farther forward, the bar C is detached from rod or shaft *d*, and a wrench applied to the other end of the same to wind up the spring. I also connect the rocker to the platform by means of a three-jointed bar, F. The bar is composed of a long and short piece, *c' d'*, the former, *c'*, being hinged to the rear bar of the chair-seat frame, and the latter, *d'*, to the under side of the cross-bar of platform B. The bar F permits the chair proper to rock freely, but prevents it being tilted too far forward by the action of the spring, and also connects the chair to the platform, so that the former cannot be lifted off or accidentally disengaged from the latter.

To prevent any displacement of the chair on the platform, I apply blocks *f* to the inner side of the rockers proper, and set pins *g g* in the platform, in such position as to project up between the blocks.

To provide for the oscillation of the chair the blocks *f* are placed a little distance apart. The blocks are, preferably, elastic, so that the movement of the chair may not be too suddenly arrested by contact of the pins and blocks.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the coiled spring and its shaft attached to the platform, of the bar C, hinged to the chair-seat and connected with the shaft, substantially as shown and described, whereby it is adapted to be detached to permit adjustment of the tension of the spring B, as specified.

WILLIAM E. BUSER.

Witnesses:

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