(No Model.)

G. W. COEN.

RECLINING ROCKING CHAIR.

No. 338,038. Patented Mar. 16, 1886.

Fig. 3.

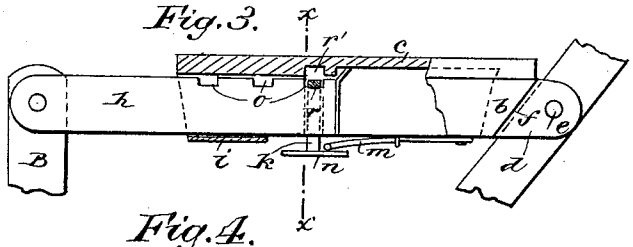


Fig. 4.

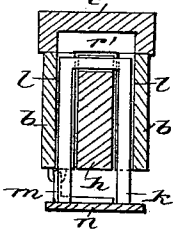
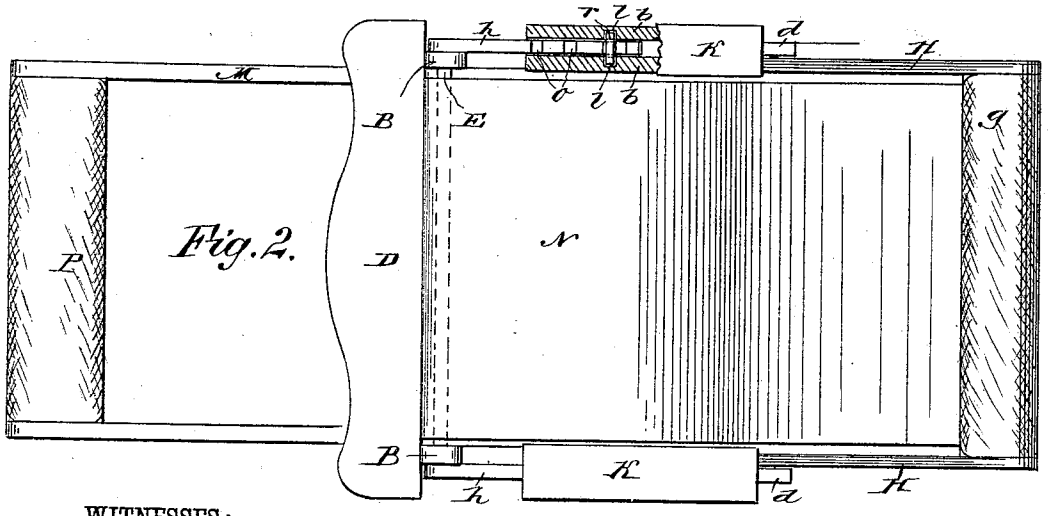


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. COEN, OF MONTICELLO, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND SAMUEL M. BUSHNELL, OF SAME PLACE.

RECLINING ROCKING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 338,038, dated March 16, 1886.

Application filed September 15, 1885. Serial No. 177,183. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. COEN, of Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reclining Rocking-Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to the construction of a reclining rocking-chair; and its object is to produce a chair which can be readily adjusted to change the inclination of the seat without the inconvenience of leaving the chair; and to this end the invention consists of the combinations of parts, including their construction, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my improved reclining rocking-chair. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the chair, the top of one of the arms being cut away to disclose the interior construction. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the arms, a portion of the same being cut away to disclose the interior arrangement; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken on line *x x* of Fig. 3.

Referring now to the general construction of the chair, A A represent the rockers; B B, the front standards, and C C diagonal brace-bars, upon the forward ends of which the seat-board D is rigidly secured, all of the parts named being united by screws or bolts, while the two side frames are braced by the front cross-piece or round, E, which reaches from standard to standard, and also by the back round, F, which is secured to the diagonal braces C C.

The head-board G is carried by two strips, H H, which are pivotally connected with the brace-bars C C by pivot-bolts *a*, which pass through apertures formed in the lower ends of the strips H H, the head-board being secured to the upper ends of the said strips, as is clearly shown.

The arms K K consist of box-like structures, formed by side pieces, *b b*, which are united by a top piece or strip, *c*. A short strip, *d*, is secured in the rear portion of the groove between the side pieces, *b b*, the projecting end of the strip being formed with an aperture, through which a bolt, *e*, is inserted to pivotally connect the arm with the brace H, the side pieces, *b b*, being cut or beveled off at *f*, as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the idea being to make the side pieces closely approach the bars H H, but at the same time to permit a certain amount of vibration upon the pivot *e*. The forward ends of the arms are supported by connecting-bars *h h*, which are pivotally secured to the standards B B, and ride in the grooves formed beneath the top piece, *c*, by the side pieces, *b b*, the bars *h h* being guided by plates *i i*, which are secured to the under side of the forward portion of the arms, and being held in position by a catch, which will now be specifically described.

The upper sides of the bars *h h* are notched at *o o*, and arranged to engage with the cross-arm of an upwardly-projecting stirrup, *k*, which rides in ways *l l*, formed in the side pieces, *b b*, the downwardly-projecting arms of the stirrup being connected by the thumb-plate *n*, which is normally depressed by the action of a spring, *m*, thus holding the cross arm *r* in one of the notches *o*. If, however, it is desired to change the position of the chair, the thumb-plate is raised by a slight upward pressure thereon, and the arm *r* raised into the recess *r'*, after which the bars *h h* may be moved outward or inward, as the necessities of the case require, the chair being secured in the desired position by releasing the thumb-plates *n*, thus allowing the cross-arms *r* to enter one of the other notches, *o o*.

The carpet or canvas strip N, which constitutes the body of the seat and back, is securely tacked to two strips, *p p'*, and these strips are in turn fastened to the seat and head-boards by screws, which are turned closely home, so that there is considerable pressure between the strips *p p'* and the boards named, which pressure acts upon every thread of the clamped fabric. A rectangular frame, M, upon one end of which there is a foot-rest, P, is supported beneath the seat by stops *q q*, which are arranged to form ways for the foot-rest frame to slide in, which frame may be pulled out to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, or shoved

in, as shown in dotted lines, the range of motion being limited by stops q', carried by the frame M.

The relative position of the parts of the chair described may be changed and shifted by the occupant while in the chair, and, as all material may be straight, no curved bars being required, except for the rockers, the chair will be strong and cheap.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a reclining rocking-chair, the combination, with the rigid frame A B C, the back frame or bars, H, seat N, and arms K, of the sliding frame M, having at its forward and rear ends upon the under side pendent stops q' q', the front bars or legs and the back frame or bars provided with stops q, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
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