A. H. PREST.

ROCKING CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1919.

1,377,600. Patented May 10, 1921.

FIG. 1.

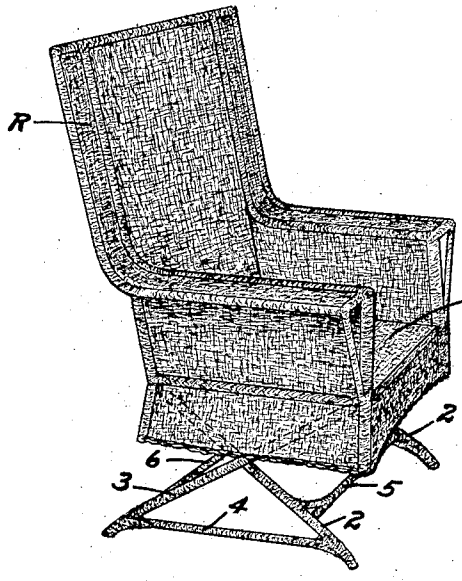



FIG. 2.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ROCKING-CHAIR.

1,377,600. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 10, 1921.

Application filed October 27, 1919. Serial No. 333,640.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUSTIN H. PREST, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rocking-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to furniture and more particularly to rocking chair construction and has for its object to provide an improvement in the fabrication of reed or other chairs so as to secure a substantially stationary base portion but permit a rocking movement of the seat construction with relation to the base, and it is a further object to secure a chair construction of this type which is ornate, substantial and inexpensive; and the invention consists in the construction and features, forms of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawing and herein described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved chair.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the skeleton or frame of the chair.

The improved chair embodies a platform or base structure comprising two side pairs of diagonally crossed legs, the front legs of which are indicated at 2—2 while the rear legs are indicated at 3—3, and the lower ends of these legs are braced from front to rear as by rods 4—4 while the front legs are transversely braced at 5 and the rear legs similarly braced at 6. These legs are, preferably, made having a tough and endurable material of considerable resiliency so that they will yield to a certain degree above their lower braced portions thereby permitting a comparatively free to and fro oscillation of the seat structure S, Fig. 1.

The seat structure frame is constructed upon the upper and free ends of the legs 2 and 3 which are shown as bent upwardly at the portions 7, the front ends of the rear legs 3 being transversely connected by a rod 8 while the rear ends of the front legs 2 are connected by a rod 9 and side brace rods 10 rigidly connect the upper ends of each pair of legs, so that the braces 8, 9 and 10 form, substantially, the main framework for the seat S, and this framework, being rigidly interconnected or jointed at the upper ends or elbow portions 7 of the several legs, is designed to oscillate to and fro with the flexing of the legs 2 and 3. If desired supplemental and diagonal braces 11 may be extended respectively from adjacent the elbows at the front ends of the rear legs diagonally across and joined to the upper rear ends of the front legs 2, and still other additional transverse braces 12 may be employed connecting the upper ends of the front and back legs.

If desired, the chair may be provided with side arms and back portions by extending upwardly the leg members to a desirable height and attaching to the upper front ends of the rear legs 3 arm forming members 15, the rear ends of which are attached at 16 to the upwardly extending portions 17, in this case, of the front legs 2. The lateral arm and back forming elements 18 can also combine with the arm and back forming structure, if desired, and over the upper and rigidly connecting portion of the frame there may be woven any suitable reed indicated at R in Fig. 1, or the chair frame may be otherwise finished or upholstered.

In action, weight upon the front edge of the seat S will cause the front and upper ends of the rear legs 3 to swing downwardly and forwardly as upon a fulcrum at their rear and rigid lower ends, this downward and forward tilting of the front edge of the seat causing an upward bowing or springing of the front legs 2 about their lower fixed ends, and obviously a reversed movement will occur when the weight on the seat S is thrown toward the rear or back of the chair.

To prevent undue wear between the crossing and contacting portions of the diagonally disposed front and rear legs 2 and 3 of each pair suitable wearing plates 20 may be applied to the inner or contacting surfaces respectively so that the material of which the legs are constructed will be protected and the life of the chair extended.

Various changes may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. A chair having diagonally disposed crossed side legs formed of resilient material and braced against relative movement above and below the crossing points of said legs, the upper forward portions of the rear legs being extended upward to form arm supports, the rear upper portions of the front legs being extended upward to form a back supporting structure, a seat supporting frame arranged between the upper portions

of said crossed legs and wear plates arranged on the inner faces of the diagonally disposed legs adjacent to the points where the same cross each other.

2. A chair having two pairs of legs formed of resilient material, the members of each pair being diagonally disposed and arranged so that they cross each other, braces arranged between the members of each pair of legs above and below the points where said legs cross each other, transversely disposed braces arranged between the corresponding members of the pairs of legs above and below the points where the same cross each other, and a seat frame arranged between the upper portions of said crossed legs.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

A. H. PREST.