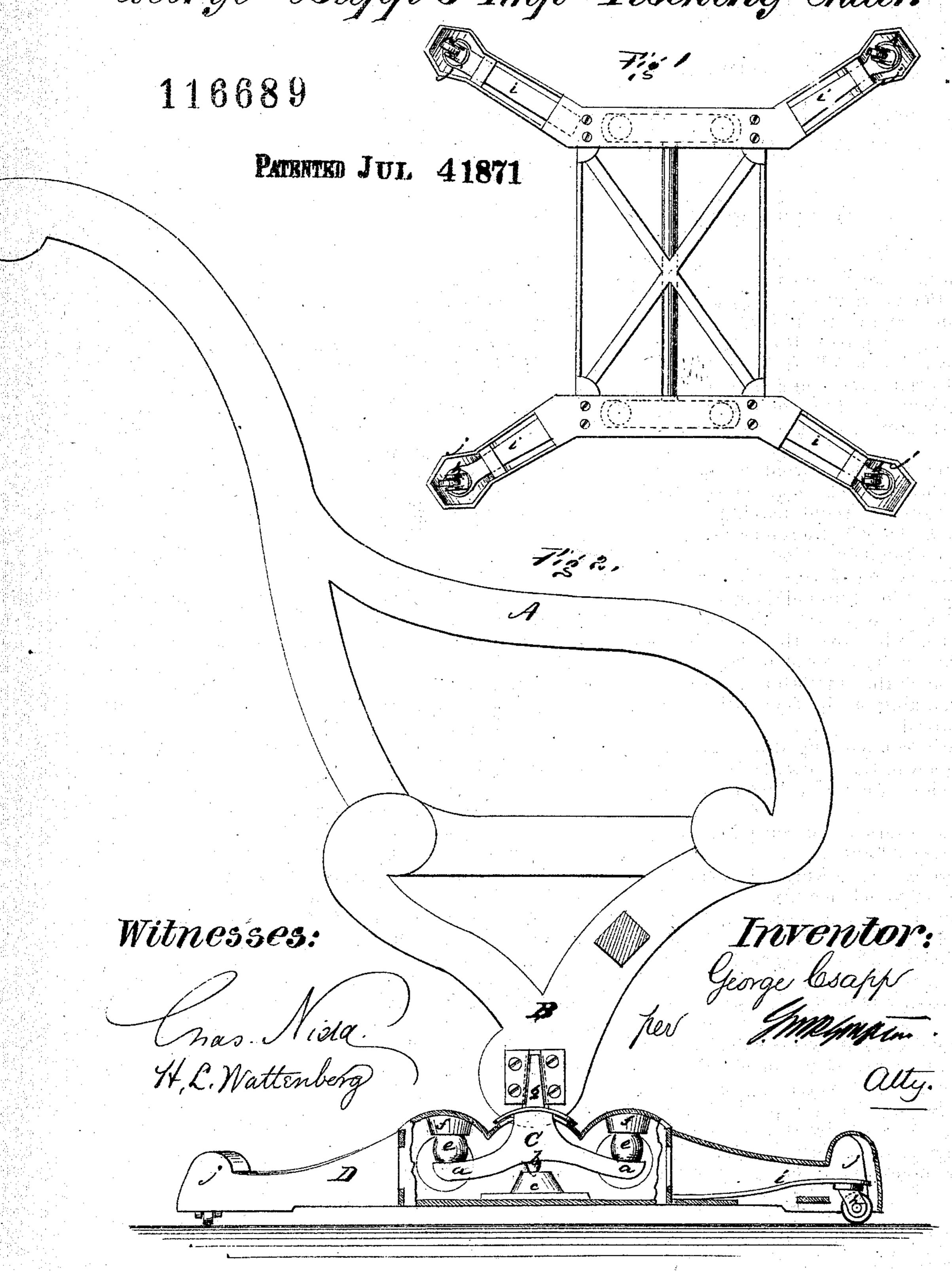
George Csapp's Impon Roching Chair.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CSAPP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ROCKING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,689, dated July 4, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George Csapp, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Rocking-Chair; and that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a rocking-chair in such a manner as will admit of a rocking motion without moving the pedestal or support, which will therefore remain in a fixed position on the floor. The invention consists of a pedestal having casters which will sink into recessed legs when the chair is in use, the legs then resting on the floor, but which will allow of the chair being rolled over the floor when not in use. Also, of a peculiarly-constructed rocking mechanism by which the chair-seat only moves, the pedestal remaining on the floor without being necessarily moved.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a bottom view of the pedestal of my chair, and Fig. 2 a side view of chair and pedestal partly in section.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

A represents a rocking-chair, the back, arms, and seat of which may be of the ordinary construction, and of any desired form. The lower part B of the chair, instead of being secured to the ordinary rockers, is attached to pivoted levers c. These levers are constructed of metal, and inclosed within the pedestal D, as shown in Fig. 2. At a middle point between the ends a a of the lever C, on its lower side, is secured a pivot, p, made in the shape of a knife-edge or balance-center, and pivoted on the step or projection c. Secured to the upper sides of the arms a a of the levers C are the rubber or other elastic springs e e, the upper end of said springs cushioning against the projections f f of the pedestal.

(See Fig. 2.) Now it will be observed that, when the chair A is secured to the levers C by means of the dovetailed tongue g, (as shown in Fig. 2,) or otherwise, a very slight movement of the person occupying the chair will cause the levers C to oscillate on the pivot p backward and forward, at pleasure, as in an ordinary rockingchair, the movement being facilitated by the action of the springs e e in a manner which is obvious. If the pedestal D were fitted with casters in the ordinary manner, it would be plain that the rocking motion of the chair would cause the pedestal to move about the room and abrade the carpet. To obviate this difficulty, I attach the casters h to the end of springs i, the other end of said springs being secured to the pedestal in any desired manner, so that when the chair is unoccupied the casters are exposed and free to act; but when the chair is occupied by the person using the same the casters will be forced upward and be received into the projection j of the pedestal D, bringing the under surface of the pedestal in contact with the floor, and thus holding it firmly in position.

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

Patent, is—

1. The pedestal D, provided with legs jj, in which casters hh attached to springs ii are secured, when the said legs and spring-casters operate in connection with the rocking mechanism and seat, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The chair B, mounted, by means of the tongue g and socket, on the levers C, oscillating on a pivot, p, which rests in the socket c, and rendered elastic in their movement by springs e, in combination with the pedestal and its parts, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as set forth.

GEORGE CSAPP.

Witnesses:

H. L. WATTENBERG, RUFUS HOYT.