C. L. CHADEAYNE.

Rocking-Chairs.

No. 156,132. Patented Oct. 20, 1874.

Fig. 1.

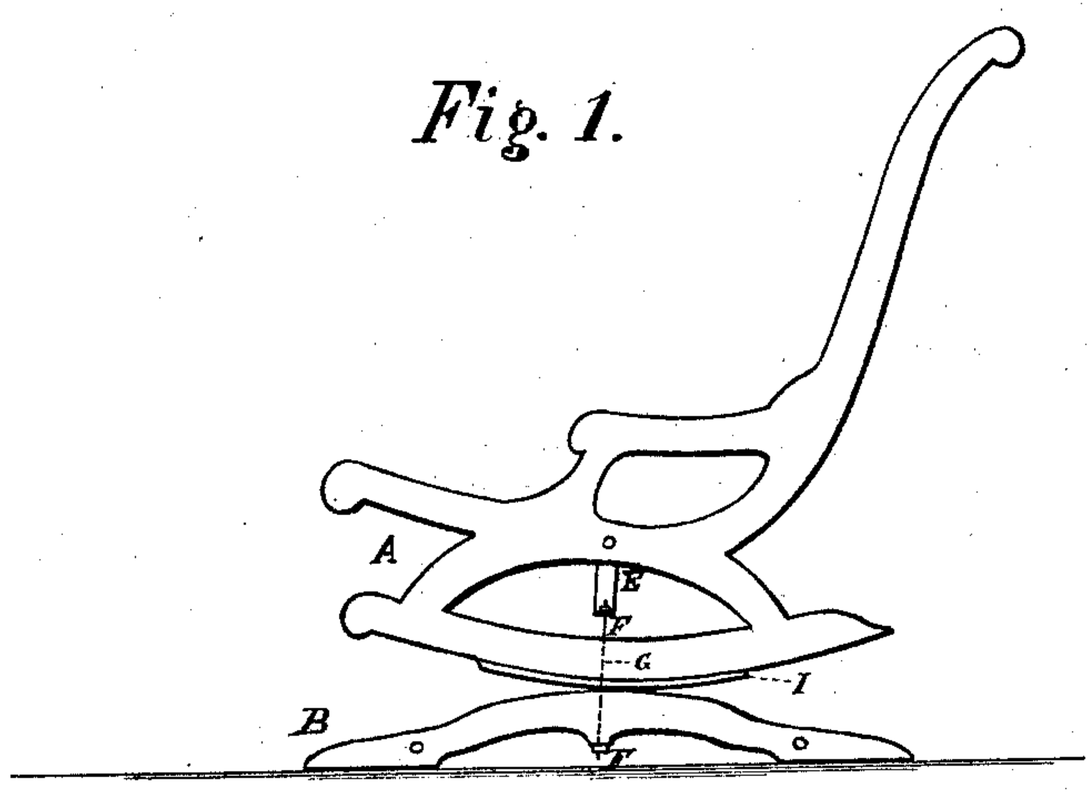


Fig. 2.

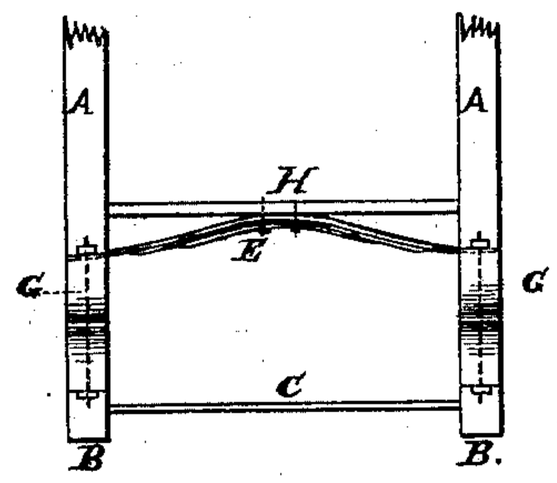
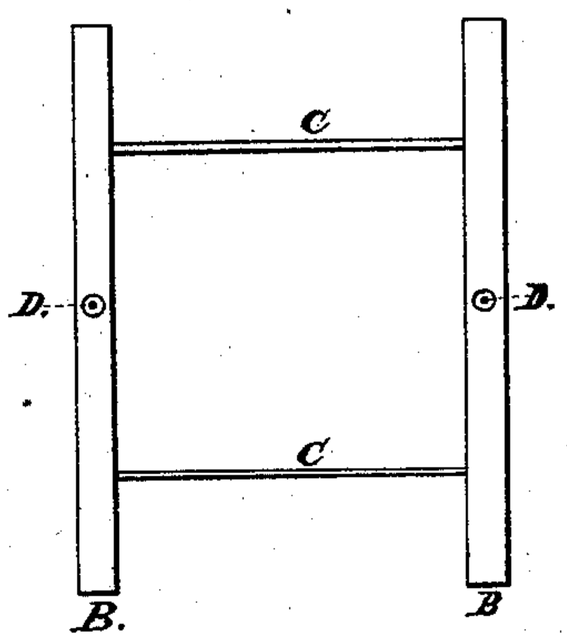


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Charles L. Cozzens.

Edmund H. Garrison

Inventor

Charles L. Chadeayne

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. CHADEAYNE, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROCKING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **156,132**, dated October 20, 1874; application filed March 10, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. CHADEAYNE, of Yonkers, New York, have invented certain Improvements in Rocking-Chairs, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to that class of rocking-chairs which roll on a curved standard or frame to which the seat is secured by springs; and consists in arranging the parts so that only one spring is required, which is attached to a cross-bar or spindle immediately beneath the seat, and connected at the ends to wire ropes or links, which are fastened to the standard. Springs have been used heretofore to press the rocker down upon the standard, but, so far as I am aware, my invention is the first in which the seat is secured to the standard by links having a positive fastening at both ends, and in which the rocking effect results from the rolling of the rocker upon a curved standard.

By my invention the spring itself forms a part of the connection between the rocking-seat and the curved standard.

Springs have been used heretofore for connecting the rocking-seat with the standard, but in such cases the weight of the seat and of its occupant is supported only by the leaf-springs, whereas in my invention the rocker bears directly upon the curved standard, and the function of my spring is to hold the seat down instead of up. It will be seen that I obtain an advantage in leverage, by connecting the standard directly with the cross-bar immediately beneath the seat, instead of with the rocker.

The accompanying drawings are as follows:

Figure 1 is a side view of my rocking-chair; Fig. 2, a transverse section, showing the spring and its connections, and Fig. 3 a plan of the standard.

B B represent the frame or bottom part on which the rocker rests. C C are the spindles or stretchers, which keep the frame apart. D D are holes through which wire-ropes pass, which link the seat to the curved standard. E E represent a flat leaf-spring secured by the clamps F F, to the cross-spindle H, which is placed immediately beneath the seat. G G are wire-rope connections or links, fastened at one end to the spring, and at the other to the standards.

A rocking-chair thus constructed will be found durable, free from noise, or unpleasant movement, and less liable to get out of order than those constructed with spiral springs. As yet there are no rocking-chairs of this description, that require so little cutting away of the wood to make the connection; hence they are as well adapted for light cane or rattan chairs, as to heavy chair-frames designed for upholstering.

I claim as my invention—

In a rocking-chair, substantially such as described, the combination of the elevated cross-bar H, and the leaf-spring E, with the links G, and the standards B B, whereby the spring E constitutes a part of the connection between the seat and the standard upon which the rocker rests, substantially as set forth.

CHARLES L. CHADEAYNE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES L. COZZENS,

EDMUND H. GARRISON.