

(No Model.)

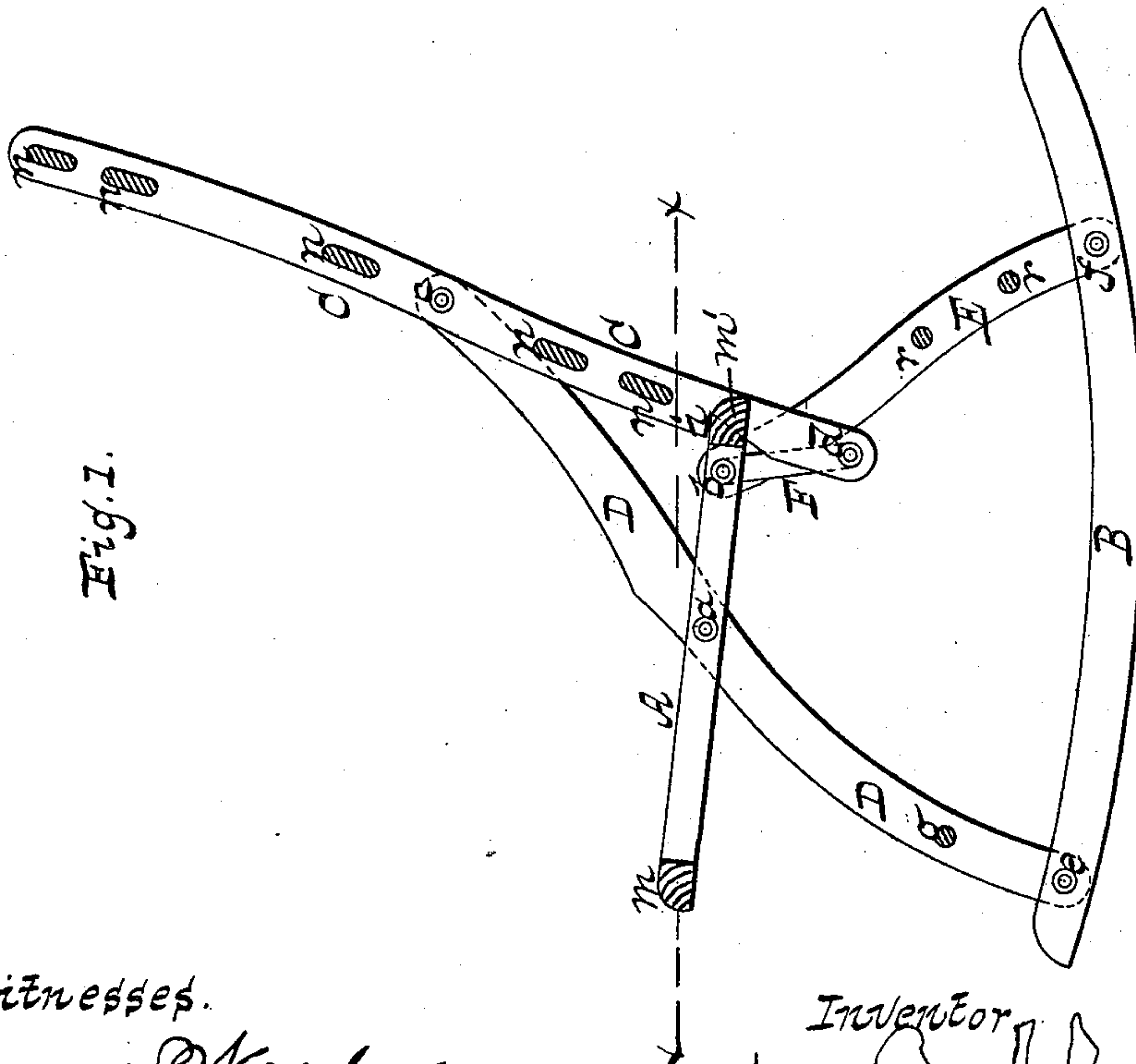
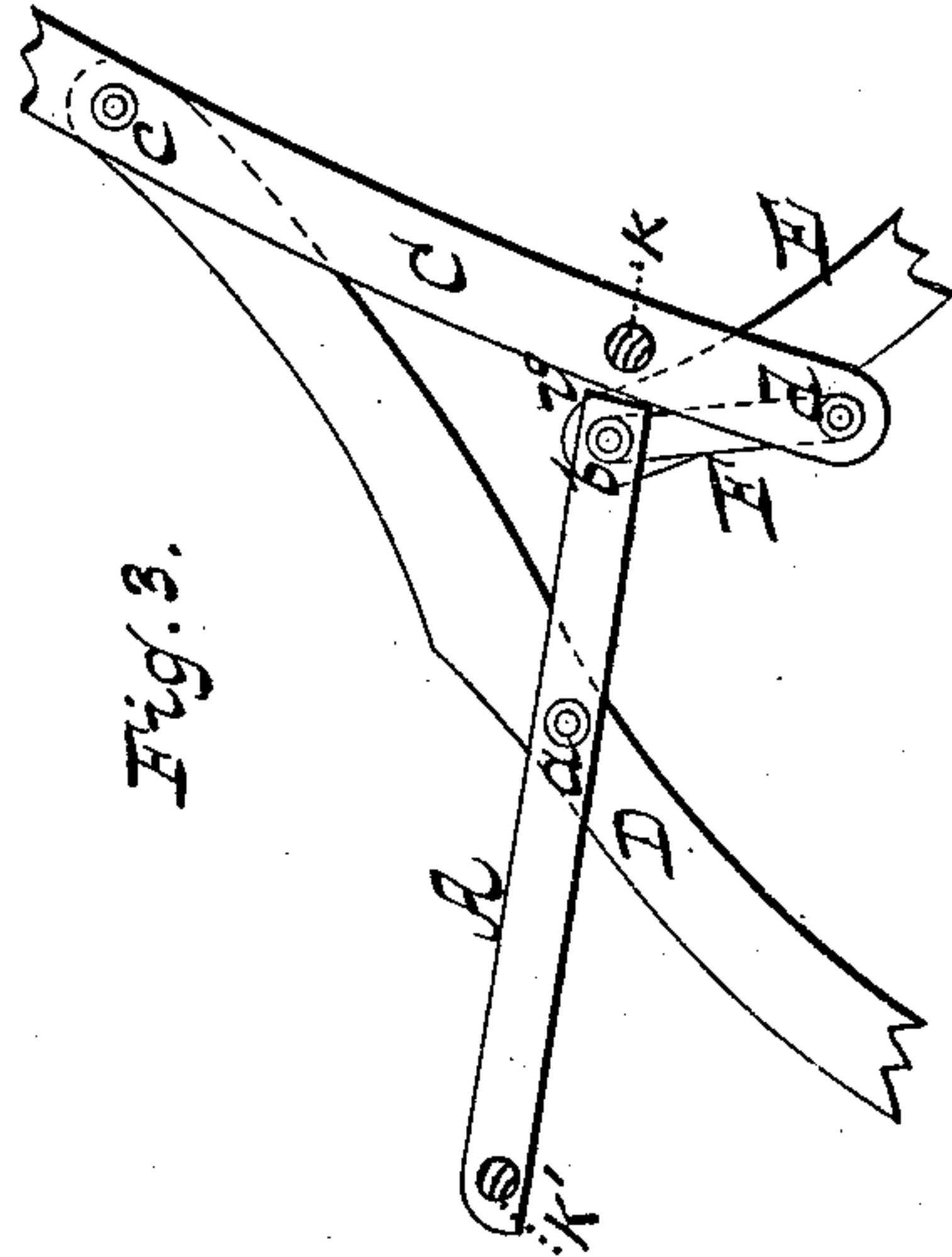
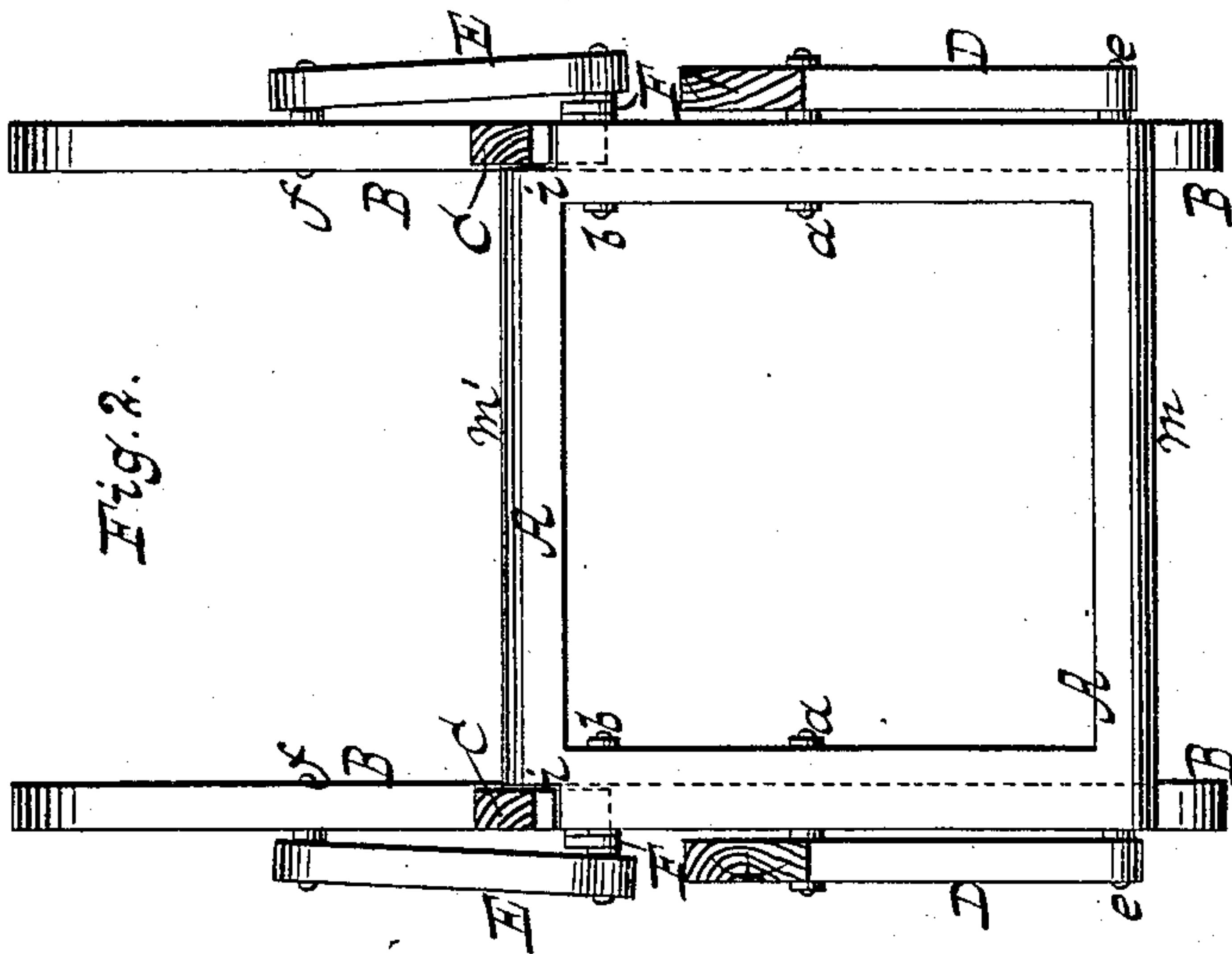
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. N. SELLEG.

FOLDING ROCKING CHAIR.

No. 250,760.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.



Witnesses.

Barney Keed
William D. Hall.

Inventor

25/10/19

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

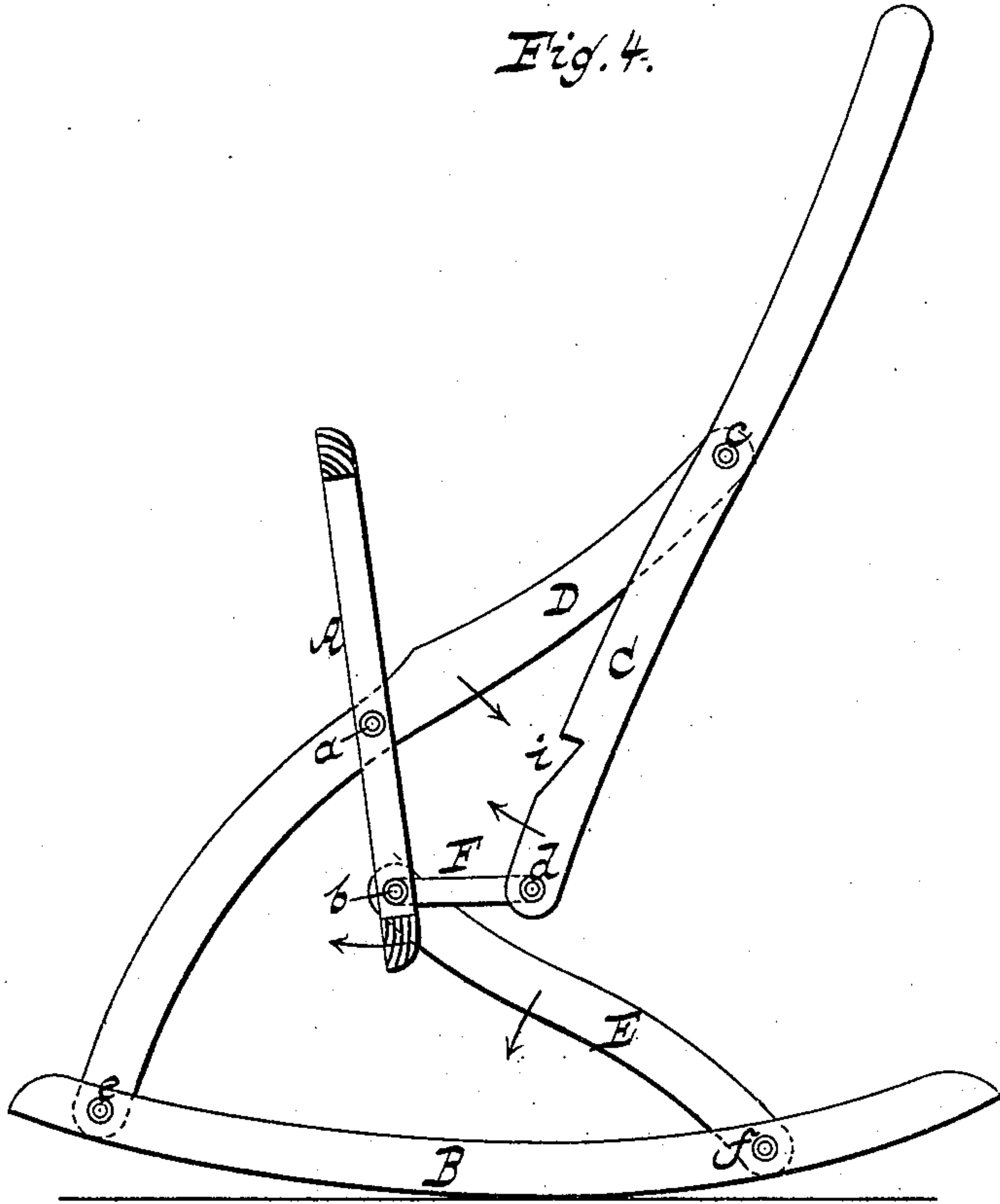
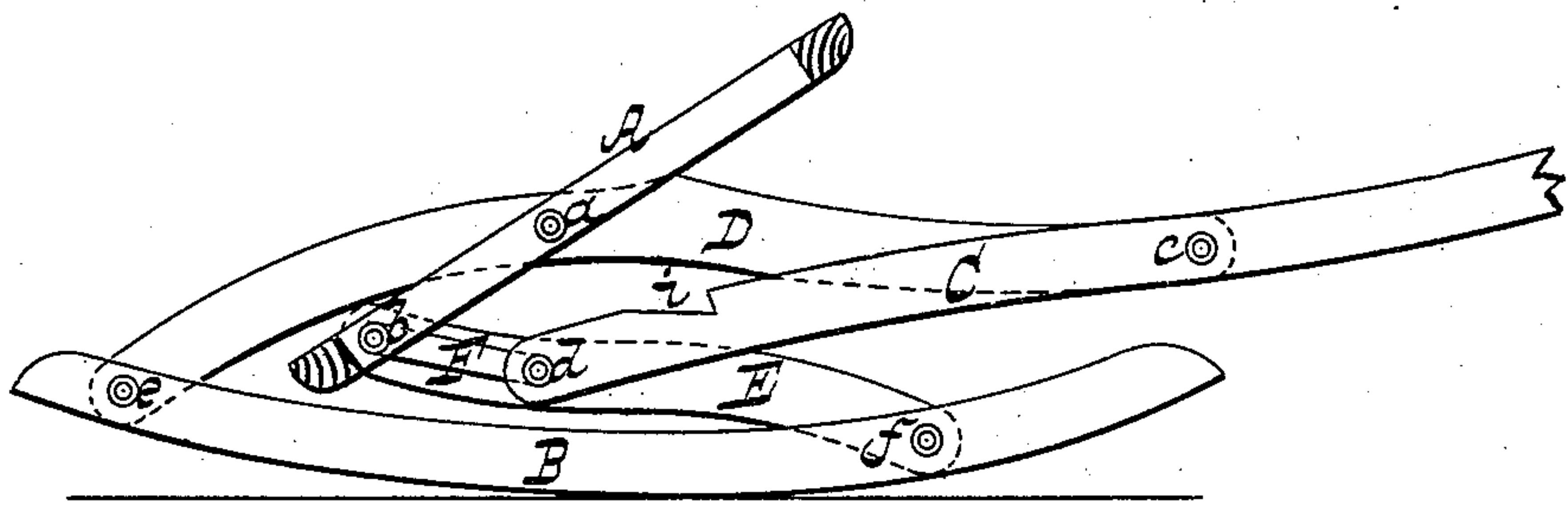


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

Harvey Reed
William J. Hall

Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID N. SELLEG, OF NEWBURG, NEW YORK.

FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,760, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed September 16, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID N. SELLEG, of Newburg, Orange county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Rocking-Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a chair embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view, taken at the line X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view, showing the rear end of the side rail of the seat-frame differently constructed from Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side view of the chair partly closed, and Fig. 5 is a side view of the chair when closed or folded.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all figures.

A designates the side rail to the seat-frame; B, the rocker, pivoted to the front leg, D, at *e*, and to the back leg, E, at *f*.

C is the back post of the chair, to which the upper end of the front leg, D, is pivoted, at *c*, and in this back post, at *i*, (plainly seen in Figs. 4 and 5,) is cut a notch on the front side of the post, which forms a shoulder or stop for the side rail to strike against; but I do not confine myself to this notch as a means for stopping the side rail or rear end of the seat from going up too high. The shape or form of the back post may be made to answer the same purpose, as seen in Fig. 3 at *i*; or the notch may be cut on the side of the back post and a part of the seat-rail project past and alongside of the back post and strike against the shoulder thus formed on the side of the back post; or a pin may be inserted in the back post to stop the seat; or the rear end of the seat may strike against a round stretched across between the back posts, as at K in Fig. 3. In this last case the seat need not touch the back posts at all. Another device is to cut a mortise in the back post and a tenon on the rear end of the side rail. The front legs are framed together by rounds extending between them, and likewise the rear legs, and the back posts also.

The seat is designed to be made in two ways, either flexible or rigid. If rigid, the seat-frame is made of four pieces, the two side rails A and a front round and a rear round, (shown at *m* *m'* in Fig. 1;) and between this frame, and secured to it, is placed the upholstery, of any design. If a flexible seat is to be made, it may

be attached to the side rails, or only to the front and rear rounds. In this case the rear round is placed at K, Fig. 3, between the back posts, and not between the rear ends of the side rails to the seat. The result is, in a flexible seat, that it is held taut by the operation of the chair when it is fully opened for use; but the seat is not strained and then relaxed. The side rails of the seat are pivoted to the front legs, D, at *a*, and the rear end of the side rail has a link, F, which is pivoted at *b* to the side rail of the seat-frame and at *d* to the lower end of the back post.

The hind leg, E, is pivoted to the rocker at *f*, and directly to the side rail, A, at *b*, so that by raising the front end of the seat-frame the lower end of the back post, C, is brought forward and the hind leg, E, is closed downward onto the rocker B, and the chair is closed, as seen in Fig. 5. The reverse movement opens the chair and brings the parts in position, and when a flexible seat is used it is held taut when the chair is opened for use.

The front legs are extended above the seat to form braces or brace-arms between the seat and the back posts, and greatly strengthen the chair when open.

By my construction of a folding rocking-chair I make four independent frames.

First. The back posts as joined by the rounds or slats extending between them, or by any design of back that may be used. In Fig. 1 the holes for such rounds or slats are seen at *n n n*.

Second. The front legs and braces or brace-arms, from the seat to the back posts, are framed together by one or more rounds stretching from one to the other, below the seat, as seen at *o*, Fig. 1.

Third. The third frame is the seat-frame, which consists of two side rails and a front round extending between the side rails at the front end, and when a rigid seat is used another round at the rear end extends between the rear ends of the side rails.

Fourth. The fourth frame consists of the hind legs framed together by one or more rounds extending between them, as seen in Fig. 1 at *r r*.

The rockers can be framed together, but I prefer to leave them single.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a folding rocking-chair, the combination with a full-framed seat consisting of two side rails united at their front and rear ends by a round extended from one side rail to the other, 5 of back posts united to the rear ends of the seat-frame by links pivoted to the end of said side rails and to the lower ends of the back posts, thereby forming a pivotal joint, and of rear legs pivoted at their tops directly to the rear 10 ends of said side rails and at their lower ends to rockers, and front legs pivoted directly to said side rails where they cross each other, and said front legs extended up to form brace-arms and pivoted directly to the back posts, as set 15 forth.

2. The combination, in a folding rocking-chair, of the four frames, consisting of back posts united together by rounds, or any design of a back extended between them as one frame;

front legs extended above the seat and forming brace-arms united together by rounds below the seat, as the second frame, the said front legs and brace-arms being pivoted directly to the seat-frame; rear legs united together by rounds extending between them, as the third 25 frame, and a seat-frame consisting of side rails united by a round extending between them at their front end, as the fourth frame, and links pivoted to the rear ends of the side rails and to the lower ends of the back posts, and the 30 hind legs being pivoted at their top directly to the rear ends of the side rails, and of rockers pivoted to the lower ends of the front and rear legs, as set forth.

D. N. SELLEG.

Witnesses:

HARVEY WEED,
WILLIAM S. HALL.