

(No Model.)

H. A. DALRYMPLE.
CHAIR.

No. 424,466.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

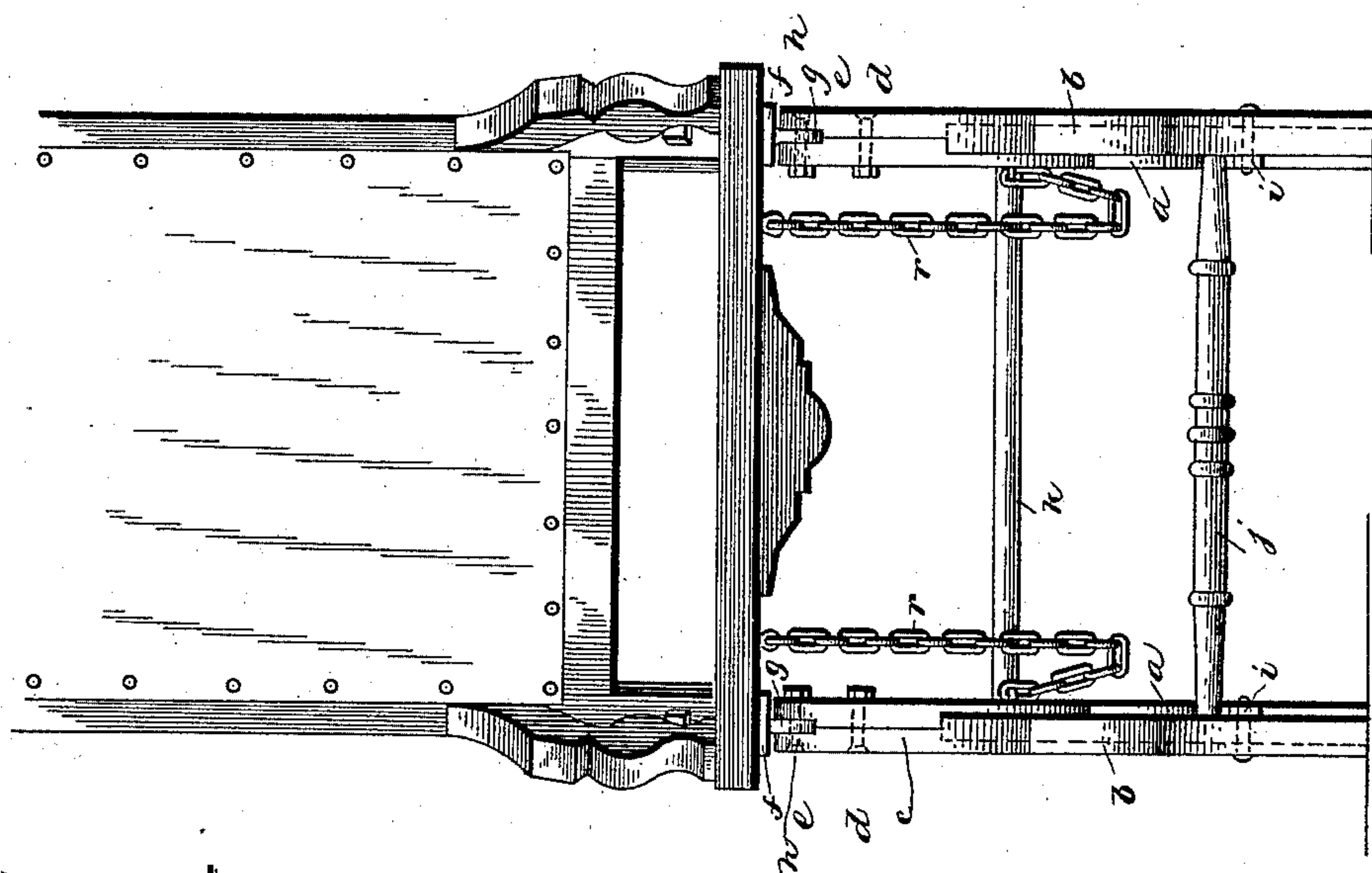


Fig. 2.

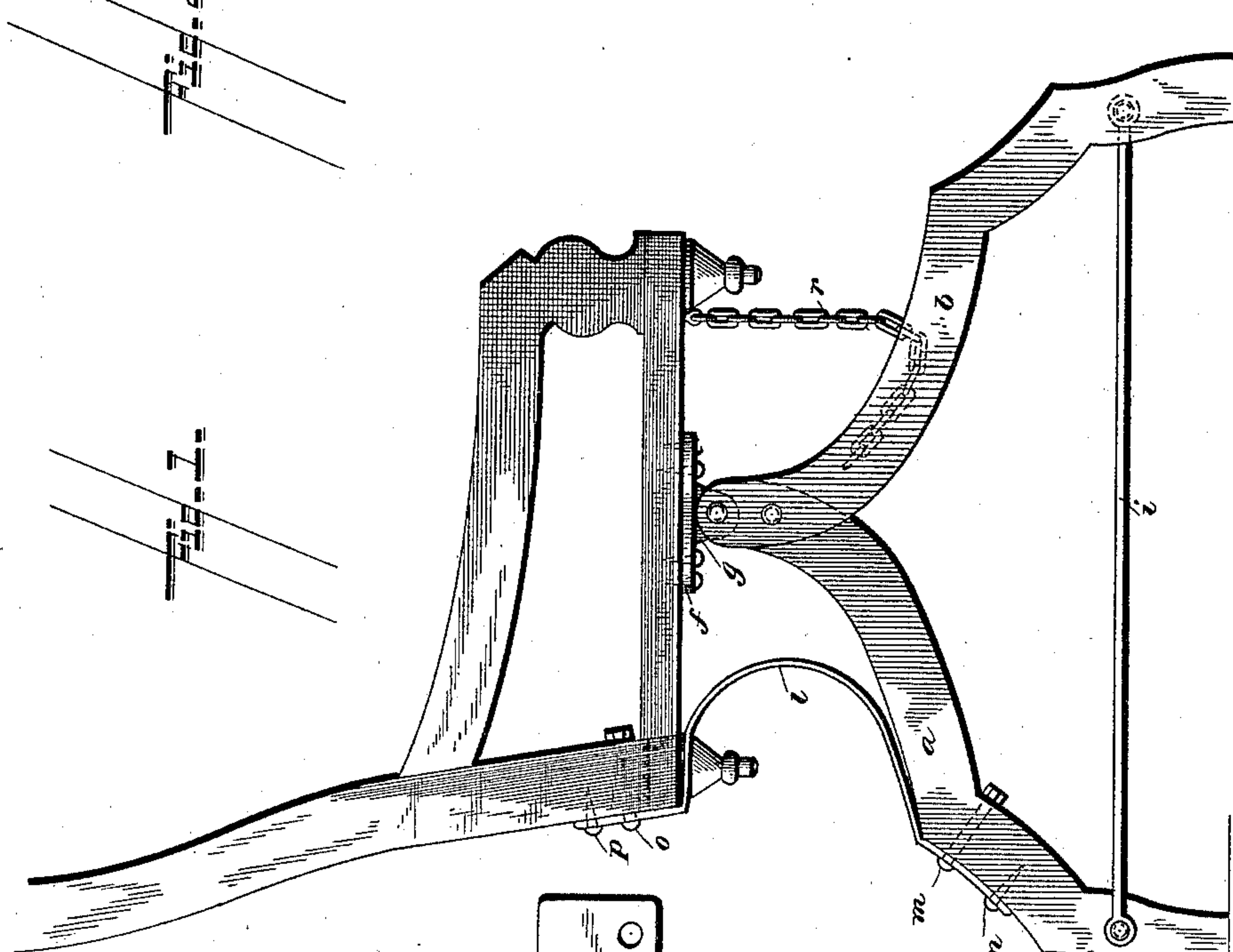


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

F. L. Curand
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Fig. 3.



INVENTOR

Hartwell A. Dalrymple
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARTWELL A. DALRYMPLE, OF RUTLAND, VERMONT.

CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,466, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed September 21, 1889. Serial No. 324,644. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARTWELL A. DALRYMPLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Chairs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of rocking-chairs in which the seat portion is pivoted to a stationary base which rests firmly upon the floor.

The invention consists of a rocking-chair the base of which is composed of legs meeting at their upper ends and rigidly secured and firmly braced together, combined with a seat portion pivoted to the meeting ends of the legs and having interposed front and back stops, the latter yielding, in order to impart an easy movement to the seat and to assist in its recovering a normal horizontal position, all as I will proceed now more particularly to set forth and claim.

I have illustrated and for conciseness in the specification will describe but one form of my invention, without thereby limiting the invention to mere details of construction, excepting in so far as such details of construction may be specifically claimed as of this invention.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a front elevation, of the chair, only a portion of the back and seat being shown; and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of one of the rocker-plates on a larger scale.

The base is composed of pairs of legs *a b*, shaped substantially as shown, so as to bring the upper portions of each pair of legs into engagement in a common plane. As shown in Fig. 2, the upper adjacent portions of the legs are recessed at *c*, so as to come flush together and when joined to make the width of each pair of legs at the joint little more than the width of each leg below the joint. At the joint the legs are united by bolts, rivets, or other fastenings *d*, passed transversely through them. The joints of the legs are further recessed at *e*, to form sockets for the

reception of the rocker-plates. These rocker-plates are composed of a base-plate *f*, to be secured to the under side of the seat, and having ears *g*, projecting therefrom substantially at right angles, which enter the recesses or sockets *e*, formed in the pairs of legs, where such ears are secured by means of bolts, rivets, or other fastenings *h*, passed through the legs and through the ears and forming pivots upon which the rocker-plates, when attached to the chair-seat, vibrate. By thus securing the seat to the base the seat has perfect freedom of vibration and is precluded from slipping laterally or forward or backward, or, in other words, is confined to a single center of vibration. The base is further braced by means of tie-rods *i*, passing from front to back, and is also provided with rings *j k* in any desired number and arrangement. The tie-rods and rungs prevent the spreading of the base in any direction.

Springs are interposed between the rear portion of the seat and the rear legs, in order to serve as a resilient medium to ease the rocking motion of the chair and also to limit the descent of the chair. I have shown the springs as flat plates *l*, united to the rear legs by bolts *m* and screws *n*, although other fastenings may be employed, and also united to the seat by means of bolts *o* and screws *p*, although other fastenings may be employed.

In order to prevent the too great backward movement of the seat, I interpose between the front legs and the front of the seat chains *r*. These chains may be ornamental, and to this extent serve the additional purpose of beautifying the chair. Obviously these chains would serve to prevent the seat tipping over backward, should the springs break.

As already intimated, other forms of springs may be used than the flat springs shown, and so, also, other devices than the chains *r* might be employed, having a similar function.

It is to be noted that the legs being socketed to receive the ears *g*, I dispense with the separate base-casting heretofore commonly employed. Moreover, the legs have less of the cumbrous appearance than the ordinary base, and the chair in consequence may be made much lighter and more economically.

What I claim is—

1. A rocking-chair comprising a base composed of pairs of legs meeting and united at their upper ends and provided with sockets, combined with rocker-plates having ears fast-
5 ened in said sockets in the upper meeting ends of the said pairs of legs and attached to the chair-seat, substantially as described.

2. A rocking-chair comprising a base composed of pairs of legs meeting and united at
10 their upper ends and provided with sockets, combined with rocker-plates having ears fastened in said sockets in the upper meeting ends of the said pairs of legs and attached to the chair-seat, and springs interposed be-
15 tween the rear legs and the seat, and stopping devices interposed between the front legs and

the front of the seat, substantially as described.

3. The base composed of pairs of legs *a b*, recessed at *c* and united to each other by
20 bolts or other fastenings *d* and provided with sockets *e*, combined with a chair-seat, and rocker-plates attached to the bottom of said seat, and having ears pivoted in the recesses
25 *e* of the pairs of legs, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of September, A. D. 1889.

HARTWELL A. DALRYMPLE.

Witnesses:

EDWIN L. ALLEN,
JOHN HOWE.