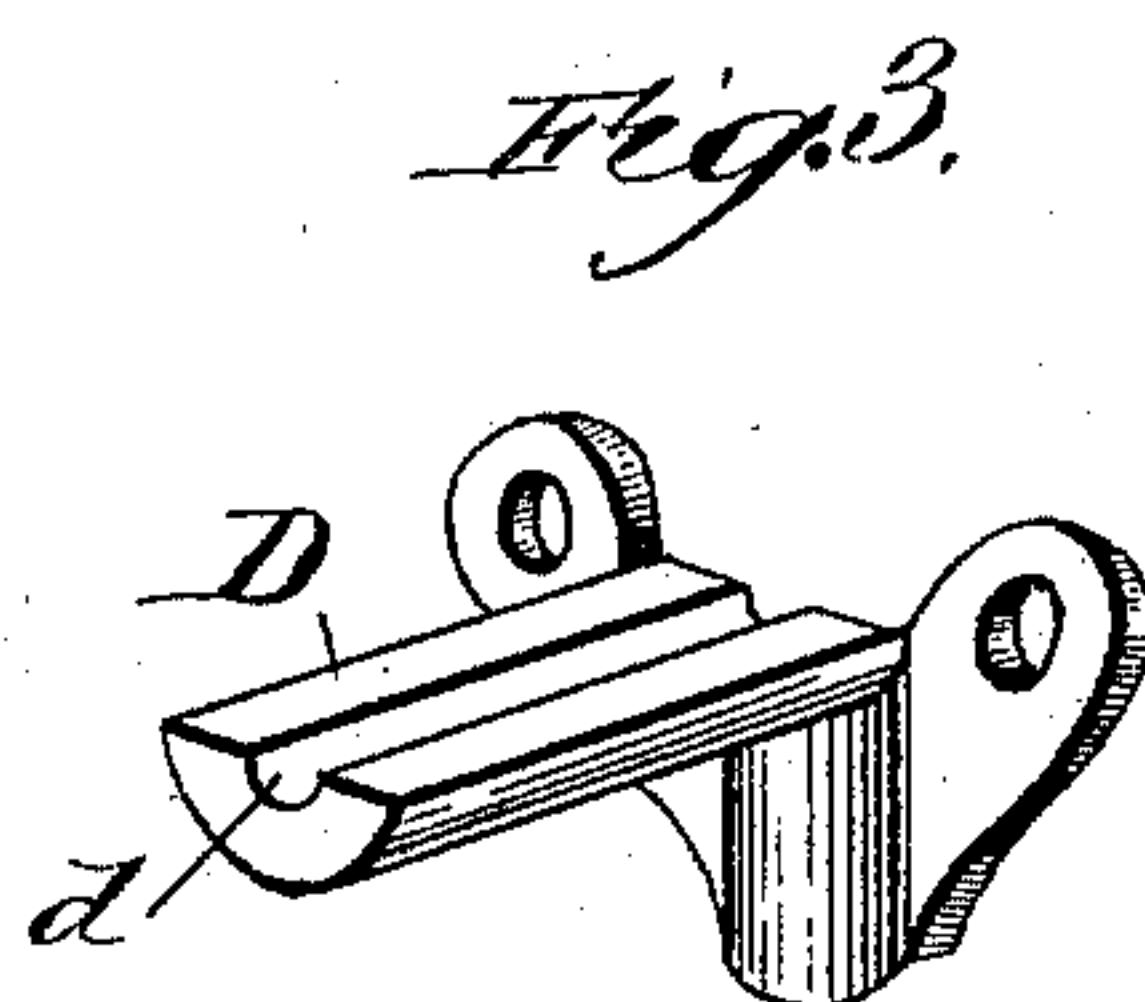
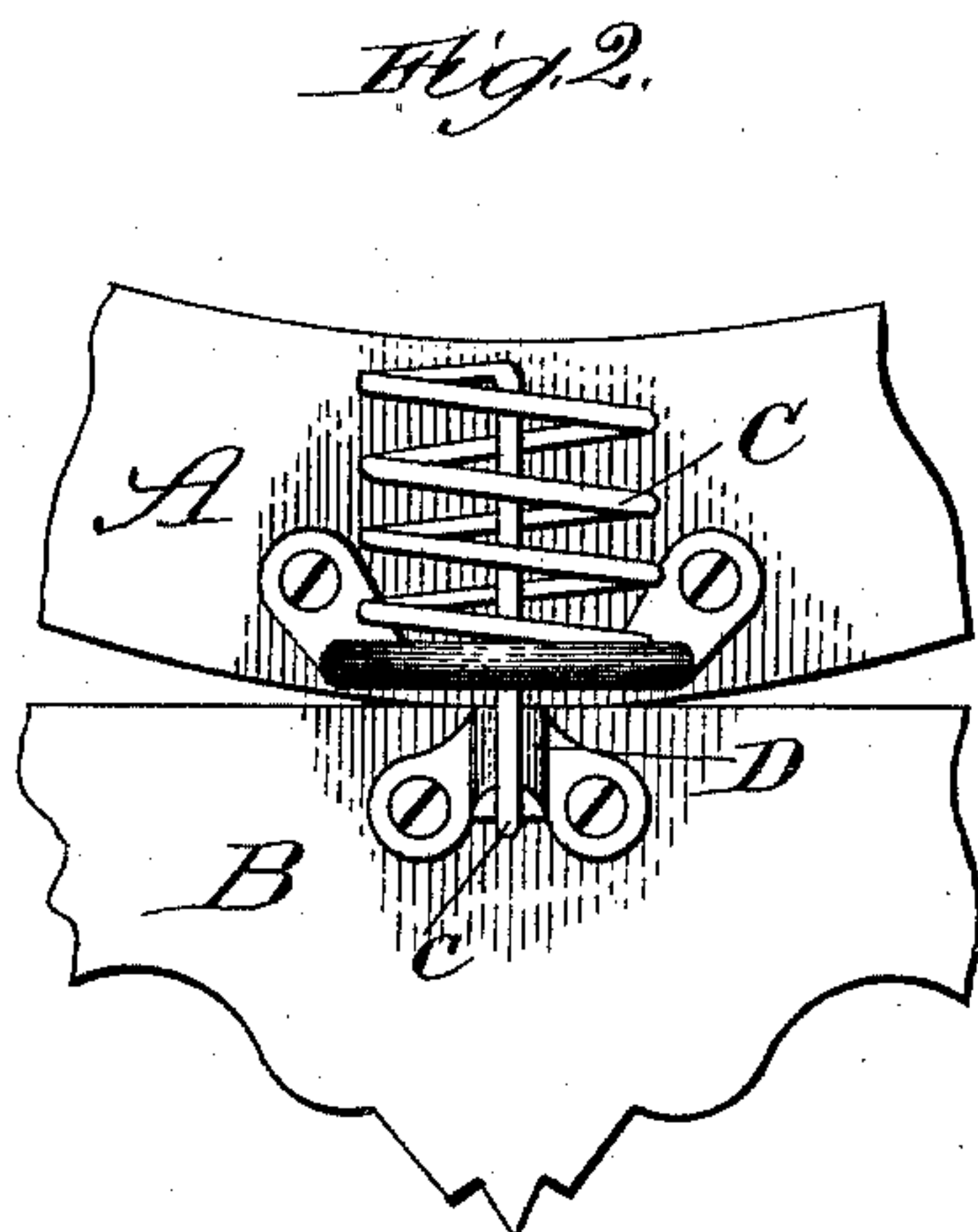
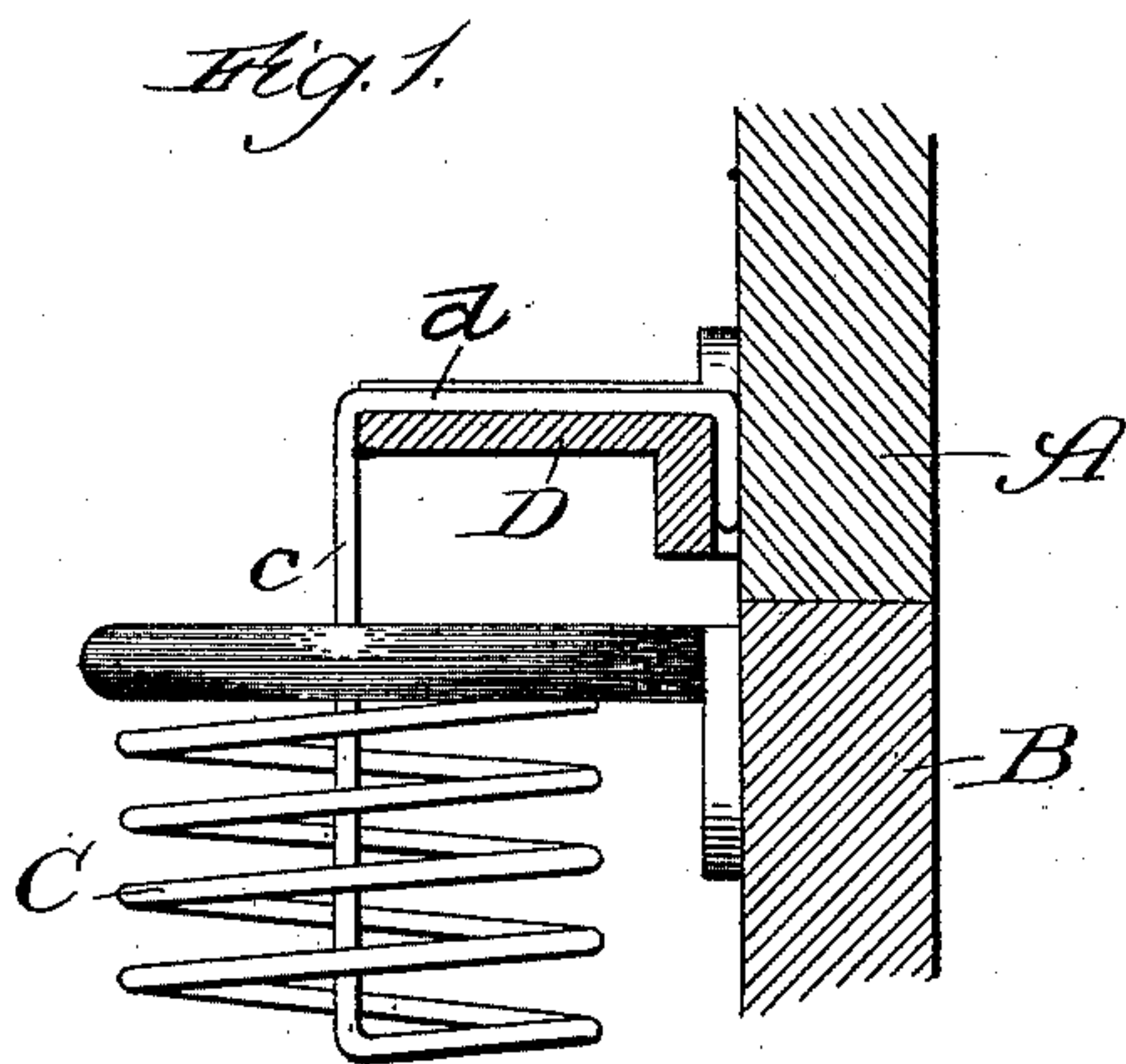


(No Model.)

W. I. BUNKER.
ROCKING CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

No. 477,501.

Patented June 21, 1892.



Witnesses:
Chas. E. Gaylord
Clifford N. White.

Inventor:
William I. Bunker,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM I. BUNKER, OF LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS.

ROCKING-CHAIR ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,501, dated June 21, 1892.

Original application filed June 28, 1887, Serial No. 242,797. Divided and this application filed April 29, 1889. Serial No. 308,919.
(No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM I. BUNKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Grange, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rocking-Chair Attachments, (of which the following is a divisional specification of an application upon which Letters Patent No. 416,209 were issued to me December 3, 1889, for an improvement in rocking-chair attachments,) of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of a rocker and base-rail of a chair, showing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of one of the attaching-brackets.

In the drawings, A is the rocker; B, the base-rail; C, the connecting-spring; c, an extended end portion thereof; D, a stud or bracket for securing the extended end portion of the spring to the rocker or base-rail, and d a groove or channel in the stud or bracket D.

In constructing my improved attachment I make a coiled spring of suitable dimensions and length, and preferably about two and a half inches long, and substantially the same or a little less in diameter, the wire at one end of the spring being bent and extended upwardly or downwardly lengthwise of the spring and beyond its opposite end. The entire body of the coils is preferably above or below the line of contact between the rocker and base-rail, with the end nearest such line secured to the rocker or base-rail by a bracket, and the extended portion of the wire at the other end of the spring preferably passed through the body of the coils and attached to a bracket or stud on the opposite member of the chair. The bracket or stud intended to receive the extended end portion of the spring is provided with a groove on its upper surface and along its back next to the wood of the chair, as more particularly shown in Fig. 1. The extended end portion of the spring is carried a sufficient distance to bring it opposite the stud or bracket intended to receive it, when it is bent and extended crosswise of the coiled spring a sufficient distance to bring it from the outer end of the stud or bracket to the wood of the chair, when it is again turned

and bent lengthwise of the spring. This enables the extended end portion C of the wire to be fitted into the groove in the bracket or stud, so as to be held therein by the tension of the spring, and permits it to be lifted out when it is desired to remove the rockers from the base.

It will be observed by an inspection of the drawings that one end of the spring is permanently and non-rotatably secured to the bracket on one of the parts of the chair and the other end detachably secured to a stud or bracket on the other part of the chair. When I say "permanently secured" I mean that the spring is connected to the bracket by having its end coil or coils screwed thereon or otherwise rigidly attached, and when I say "non-rotatably" secured I mean that the spring is held in place on the chair from turning on its longitudinal axis. Of course if the spring is held from rotating the extended portion of the wire detachably secured to the stud or bracket will likewise be held from rotating or turning in relation to the attaching-stud. I have shown this improvement in connection with an open coiled or compressible spring; but it is obvious that it is equally applicable to a close-coiled or extensible spring.

The advantage of holding the spring in a fixed position at one end, and so from rotating on its longitudinal axis, is that the detachable end of the spring is also held from moving back or turning and twisting around, and the detachable securing of one end of the spring permits its easy removal from the stud or bracket, and hence the easy separation of the seat and base parts of the chair. In other words, the permanent securing of one end of the spring and detachable securing of the other end gives all the advantages in one construction that are now obtained in two constructions, loosely and permanently attached springs.

Although I have shown and described a specific form of spring and bracket, I do not desire to unduly limit myself thereto, except as herein claimed.

In the claims I shall call for but one stud or bracket provided with grooves; but I wish to say that I do not desire to limit myself to

but one such stud in case I prefer to use more, or one for each end of the spring.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. A spring attachment for platform rocking-chairs, comprising a compressible connecting spiral spring, in combination with a stud or bracket for attaching one of its ends to one of the members of a chair having a groove or
10 channellengthwise of its top in which the wire connecting it to the coils of the spring fits and is held by the tension of the spring, and means for attaching the other end of the
15 spring to the other member of the chair, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the rocker and base-rail of a platform rocking-chair, a compressible connecting spiral spring and attaching

devices for securing the same to the rocker and base-rail, the spring being secured at one 20 of its ends to a bracket on one of the members of the chair and having the wire at its other end bent and extended lengthwise of the spring to a point beyond the end of its coils and then bent and extended crosswise 25 to a point beyond the side of its coils and then bent lengthwise of the spring, and an attaching stud or bracket for the last-mentioned end having grooves to receive such crosswise and last-mentioned lengthwise-projecting por- 30 tion, substantially as described.

WILLIAM I. BUNKER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE S. PAYSON,
SAMUEL E. HIBBEN.