G. W. COLIE.
Rocking-Chair.

No. 208,714. Patented Oct. 8, 1878.

Fig. 1.

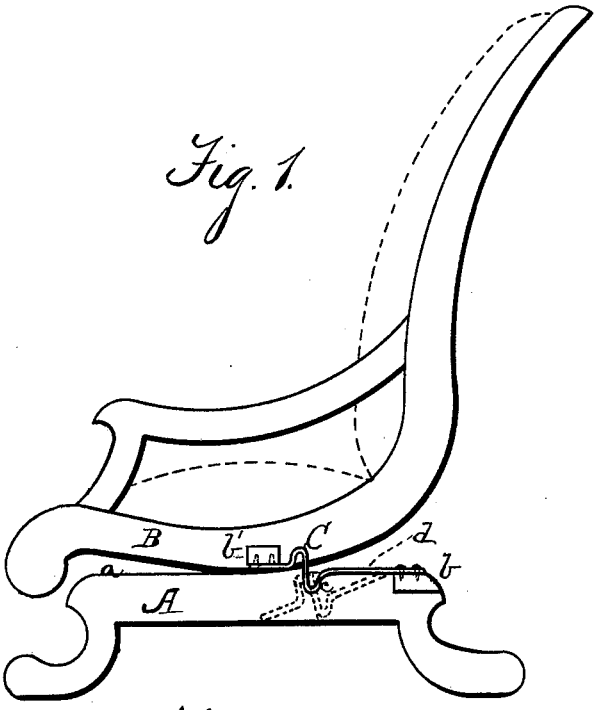

Fig. 2.

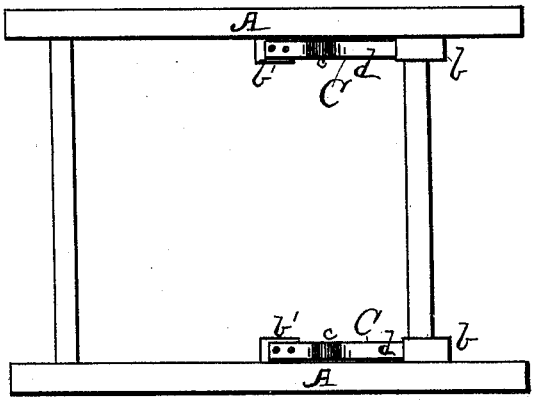

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
T. H. Parsons,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. COLIE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROCKING-CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,714**, dated October 8, 1878; application filed March 19, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WOODRUFF COLIE, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have made certain Improvements in Rocking-Chairs, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to what are known as "platform" or "spring" rockers, the lower part or platform being stationary, and the upper part rocking on the platform; and the invention consists in the manner of attaching and holding the two parts together by a frictionless spring, made in one piece, that takes up in itself (partly in waves formed therein) the "slip" of the rocker in its forward-and-back movement, all as hereinafter fully explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a vertical half of a rocking-chair; Fig. 2, a bottom-plan view; and Figs. 3 and 4, views of the spring varied in the form of the waves only.

A represents the platform or base on which the rocking part B oscillates or rocks, the tracks *a* being made flat and level. C is a spring attachment, that unites or holds the rocker B to the platform A. It is of steel, preferably made in a single piece, the rear end rigidly attached by screws to a block or projection, *b*, which is formed on or attached to the rear of the inside of the platform A. This spring has naturally a downward bend to it, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1. The other or forward end of the spring is forced up against a block, *b'*, on the side of the rocker, and is fastened to it by screws or other means, and the tension of the spring thus arranged keeps the rocking part B and the platform A together, preventing any side sway or movement whatever in that direction, or back and forward on the platform, and when the chair is lifted from the floor it holds the two parts properly together. Neither can it be pushed forward and back on the platform. In this spring C are formed one or more waves, *c*, somewhat like the letter **S** turned around.

The wave, (or waves,) in connection with the straight part, in the forward or backward movement in rocking, takes up therein the natural slip when the chair is in motion, and also prevents any forward-and-back movement of the rockers on the platform when the chair is handled or moved from one spot to another. This does away with the objection to so many patent spring-rockers, the constant slip causing a "squeaking" noise, unpleasant to the ear, besides a constant friction on certain parts. My spring does away with all friction, the "take-up" being mostly in the waves of the spring—"in the air," so to express it.

The wave or waves *c* are preferably near the forward end of the spring, leaving a space, *d*, on the spring at a constant tension to hold the two parts together, as before stated.

The waves *c* may be formed as shown in either of the figures, only varied as to being close together or elongated, as in Fig. 3.

This construction seems to be the simplest possible, and also makes a better chair than the more complicated ones—less liable to get out of order.

I claim—

The combination of the parts A B and the spring C, said spring being constructed of a single long curved piece, uniting the platform and rocker, and having the bend or waves *c c* therein, and forming a part of the said spring C, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEO. W. COLIE.

Witnesses:
J. R. DRAKE,
T. H. PARSONS.