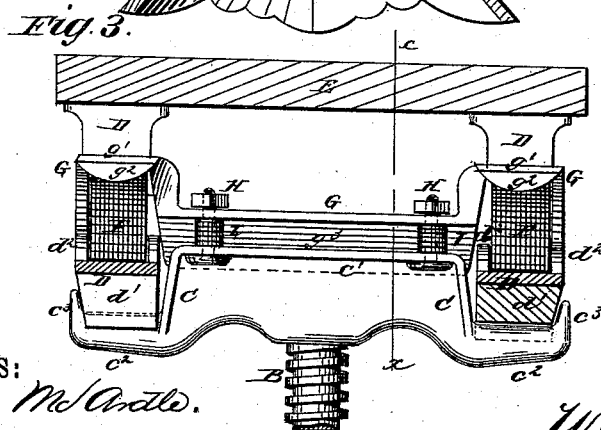
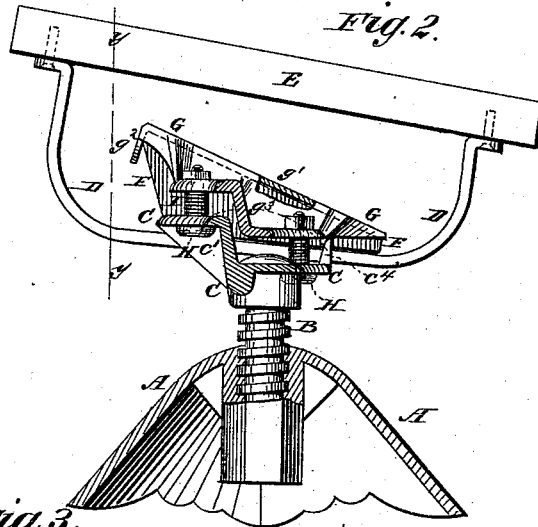
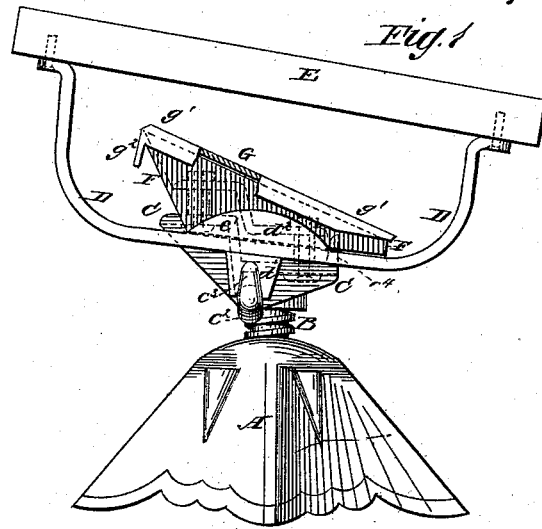


W. T. DOREMUS.
Oscillating-Chair.

No. 215,337.

Patented May 13, 1879.



WITNESSES:
Francis McArdle.
C. Sedgwick

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN OSCILLATING CHAIRS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **215,337**, dated May 13, 1879; application filed February 20, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. DOREMUS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oscillating Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of a part of a chair to which my improvement has been applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 3, part being broken away to show the construction. Fig. 3 is a front view, partly in section, through the line *y y*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the chair for which Letters Patent No. 161,671 were granted to me April 6, 1875, in such a way that the amount or degree of elasticity of the rubber springs may be readily regulated, that the tilt of the chair may be readily adjusted, and that the bolts may be protected from lateral strain when the chair is oscillated.

The invention consists in the combination of the upper plate, having inclined cross-heads formed upon its ends, the four bolts, and their rubber blocks or washers, with the supporting-plate, the rubber blocks, and the curved straps; in the offsets formed upon the two plates, to serve as stops to limit the forward movement of the chair; in the flanges or lugs formed upon the rear edge of the lower plate, to receive the rear edge of the upper plate and serve as stops to limit the rearward movement of the chair; and in the upward projections formed upon the outer ends of the arms of the lower plate, to prevent any lateral movement of the bearing-blocks and straps, as hereinafter fully described.

A represents the cap-plate, that receives the legs of the chair, and in which is formed the long nut for the pivot-screw B. The upper end of the screw B is attached to or formed upon the rear middle part of the plate C. The forward part of the plate C is made with an upward offset, *c*¹, as shown in Fig. 2. Upon the lower parts of the ends of the plate C are formed arms *c*², the upper sides of which are rounded off, and their outer ends have upward projections or stops *c*³ formed upon them, as shown in Fig.

3. Upon the arms *c*² rest the concaved lower sides of the bearing-blocks *d*¹, formed upon or attached to the middle part of the lower sides of the straps or bars D.

The end parts of the straps D are curved upward, and their ends are bent outward and are attached to the seat-frame E. Upon the edges of the middle parts of the straps D, directly over the bearing-blocks *d*¹, are formed upwardly-projecting flanges *d*², to form a seat for the triangular wedge or other shaped rubber blocks F. Upon the upper sides of the rubber blocks F rest the inclined cross-heads *g*¹ of the plate G, which cross-heads have downwardly-projecting flanges *g*² formed upon their upper forward ends, to prevent the rubber blocks F from working forward.

The plate G is made with an offset, *g*³, corresponding with the offset *c*¹ of the plate C.

H are four bolts, which are passed through the forward and rear parts of the two plates C G, and have nuts screwed upon their forward ends. With this construction, by tightening or loosening the nuts of the four bolts H, the amount or degree of elasticity of the rubber blocks F will be increased or diminished, as may be required, and by loosening or tightening the two forward bolts, and tightening or loosening the two rear bolts accordingly, the chair will be tilted back or forward, as may be desired, to meet the wishes of the buyer, or to compensate for the packing of the rubber.

Rubber blocks or washers I are placed upon the bolts H between the plates C G to keep the parts firm and snug, and prevent any noise or rattling when the chair is in use.

Upon the rear edge of the plate C are formed upwardly-projecting lugs or flanges *c*⁴, to serve as stops for the rear edge of the plate G to strike against when the chair is tilted backward, to relieve the bolts H from the side strain that would otherwise come upon them.

The shoulders of the offsets *c*¹ *g*³ of the plates C G serve as stops when the chair is tilted forward to relieve the bolts H from side strain. The end shoulders of the plates C G, the projection *c*³ of the arms *c*², and the flanges *d*² of the straps D keep everything in place laterally. With this construction the chair has a firm rigid support, and at the same time an

elastic oscillation or forward and backward movement, which movement may be made more or less free by adjusting the nuts of the bolts H.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the plate G, having inclined flanged cross-heads g^1 and offsets g^3 , the bolts H, and their rubber washers I, with the supporting-plate C, the rubber blocks F, and the curved straps D, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The supporting-plate C, provided with the screw B, the offset c^1 , the arms c^2 , and the flange c^4 , in combination with the cap-plate A, the plate G, the bearing-blocks d^1 , the curved straps D, the rubber blocks F, and the bolts H, substantially as herein shown and described.

WILLIAM T. DOREMUS.

Witnesses:

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