(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

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No. 458,673. Patented Sept. 1, 1891.

Fig. 1.

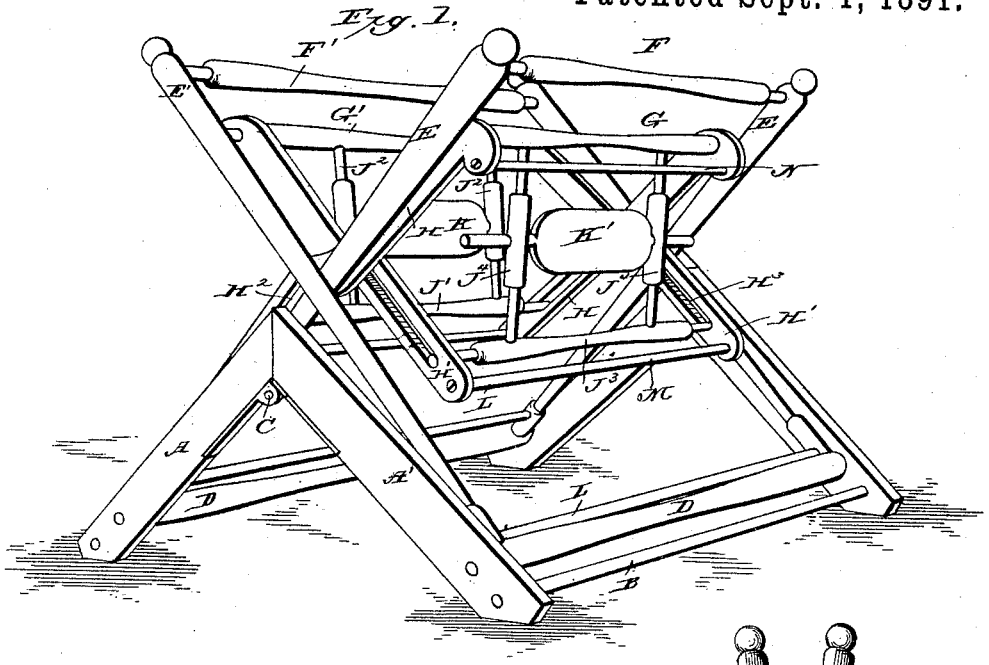

Fig. 2.

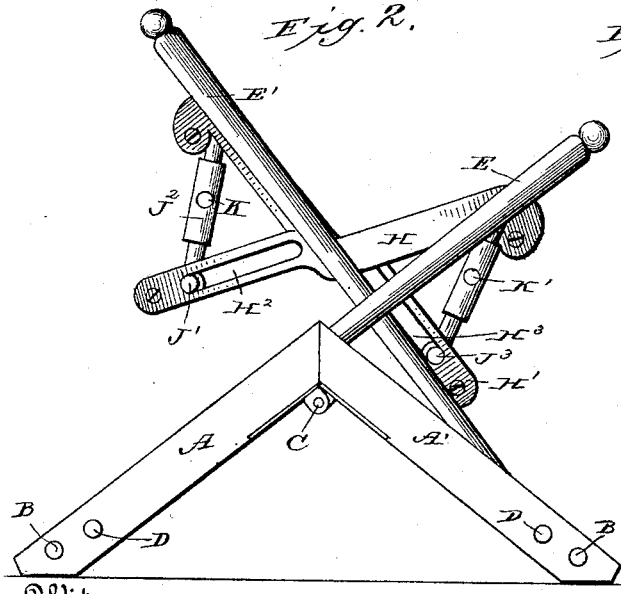

Fig. 3

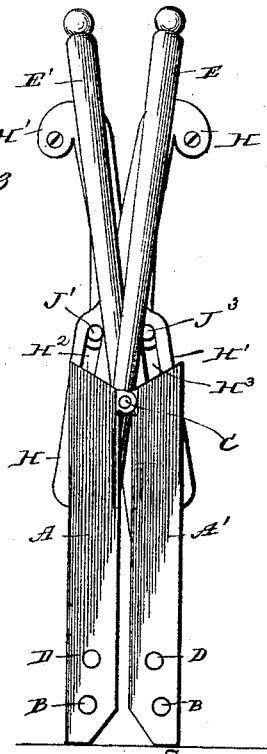

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Fig. 4.

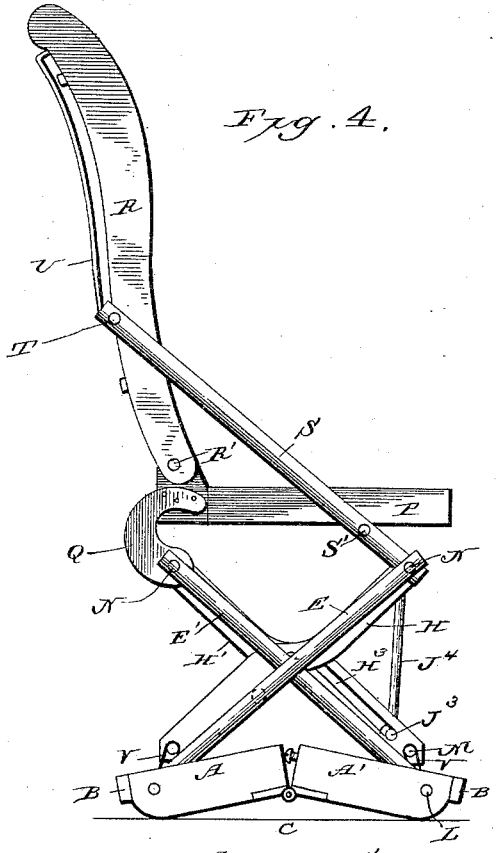
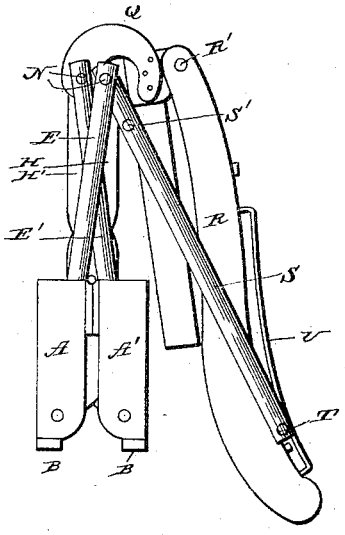


Fig. 6.



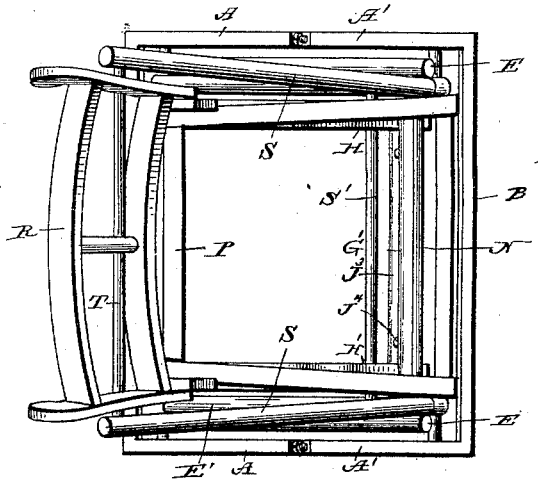


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS A. CIDILEAU, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

CRADLE, CHAIR, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,673, dated September 1, 1891.

Application filed June 28, 1890. Renewed July 27, 1891. Serial No. 400,809. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS A. CIDILEAU, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cradles, Chairs, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

I will first describe my invention and will then point out particularly its features of novelty in the claims at the close of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a cradle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, showing the position of the parts when motion is given to the cradle. Fig. 3 is an end view of the cradle when folded up. Fig. 4 is a side view of a chair embodying my invention. Fig. 5 is a top view of the same, and Fig. 6 an end view of the chair folded up.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

My invention has for its object to provide cradles and chairs which shall occupy but little space when in use, which can be folded up into still smaller compass when not in use, and which shall be safe and whose motion shall be pleasant to the occupants.

Referring to the drawings, Figs. 1 to 3, A A′ represent the end pieces, and B B the side bars, constituting what may be termed the "base" of the article. The said end pieces A A′ are connected together by hinges C and then their lower ends spread apart and their upper ends meet and abut, as shown in Fig. 1.

Journaled in the end pieces A A′ are oscillating bars D, and to one of these bars is connected a pair of sway-bars E E, and to the other of said bars is connected a pair of sway-bars E′ E′. A bar F connects the upper end of the pair of bars E, and a corresponding bar F′ connects the upper end of the pair of bars E′.

Journaled in the pair of bars E below the bar F is another bar G, and in like manner journaled in the sway-bars E′ below the bar F′ is a corresponding bar G′. Upon the bar G is hung a pair of arms H, which are provided with slots H^2 in their lower portions, into which project the ends of a bar J′, that is connected by pieces J^2 J^2 to the longitudinal bar G′, while hung upon the said bar G′ is another pair of arms H′, which are pivoted at their middles to the arms H, before mentioned, and have slots H^3 in their lower portions, in which project the ends of a bar J^3, which is connected by pieces J^4 to the longitudinal bar G, as shown.

Between the pieces J^2 extends a side piece K, and between the corresponding pieces J^4 extends a similar side piece K′. The lower ends of the sway-bars E are braced and held in their relative positions by rods L, and the lower ends of the arms H are connected by bars M and their upper ends by bars N, corresponding connecting-bars being employed on the sway-bars E′ and arms H′.

It will be noted that the parts H H′ J′ J^3 J^2 J^4 K and K′ G and G′ constitute a receptacle in which the child may be placed, the bottom of said receptacle being formed by means of a strip of canvas or other suitable material extending from the bar J′ to the bar J^3 or otherwise.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, pressure brought to bear upon the longitudinal bars F, for instance, will cause the sway-bars E to swing downward and the sway-bars E′ to swing upward, thereby tilting the receptacle, as shown in Fig. 2, and upon the pressure being removed a reverse motion will take place and the motion will continue to be repeated until the parts again come to a state of equilibrium or rest, as shown in Fig. 1.

When the cradle is not in use, it can be folded up or collapsed, as shown in Fig. 3, the hinging of the parts A A′, the journaling of the bars D D′ G G′, and the play of the bars J′ J^3 in the slotted arms H^2 H^3 permitting this to be done.

The chair represented in Figs. 4 to 6, inclusive, embodies the essential features of the cradle represented in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, and the same letters of reference are used to indicate the like parts in the two structures. The additional elements embodied in the chair consist of a seat-frame P, having de-

pending arms Q mounted upon the longitudinal bar N, a back R, pivoted to said seat-frame at R′ and arms S, pivoted at their lower ends to a bar N and connected at their upper ends by bar T, which is held in place by a guide U, secured to the rear of the back R, as shown. A bar S′, supported by the arms S, extends from side to side of the chair, and upon it rests the forward portion of the seat-frame P.

In order that the chair may be limited in its vibrations and held normally in the position shown by the full lines, Fig. 4, suitable springs of rubber or metal V may be applied to the bars M and L, as shown, and stops applied to the sway-bars E′, as also shown.

The position of the chair when folded up is shown in Fig. 6.

A cradle or chair constructed in accordance with my invention is light, yet sufficiently strong, portable, and ornamental.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the base, the sway-bars pivoted to said base at opposite sides thereof, the bars G G′, journaled to the sway-bars, the arms H H′, bar J^3, and pieces J^4, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the base, the sway-bars pivoted thereto at opposite sides, the bars G G′, journaled in the sway-bars, the arms H H′, pivoted together and slotted at their lower portions, and the bar J^3, working in the slot of one of said arms and connected to the bar G by slats J^4, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the base consisting of the side bars and the end pieces, the latter hinged together, as described, of the sway-bars pivoted to the end pieces, the bars journaled in the upper ends of said sway-bars, the slotted arms hung upon said journaled bars and connected together, as described, and the bar J^3, connected to one of said journaled bars by slats and co-operating with the slots in one of the slotted arms, whereby the device is enabled to be folded up into small compass, substantially as described.

4. In a chair such as herein described, the combination, with the base, the sway-bars pivotally mounted thereon at opposite sides thereof, the cross-bars at the top of the sway-bars having the slotted arms H H′ hung thereon, and the bar J^3, working in said slot in one of said arms and connected to one of the cross-bars at the top of the sway-bars, of the seat-frame P, pivotally connected to the cross-bar connecting the rearwardly-extending sway-bar, the back R, pivotally connected to the seat-frame, and the brace-arms S, connecting the said back and the forwardly-extending ends of the sway-bars, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the base, sway-bars pivoted to said base at opposite sides thereof, the hanger-bars G G′, supporting the slotted arms H H′, and the bar J^3, working in the slots thereof and connected to the hanger-bar G by the slats J^4, of the rungs M N, the arms Q and S, supporting the seat-frame P and working pivotally on the extremity of the bars N, the pivoted back R, and the springs V, connected at one end to the base A and at the other to the extremity of the slotted arms H H′, substantially as described.

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HARRISON BAILEY.