



US007147284B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Mills et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,147,284 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 12, 2006**

(54) **STUDENT DESK CHAIR WITH ROCKERS**
RAILS

(75) Inventors: **Robert J. Mills**, Torrance, CA (US);
Peter Glass, Arroyo Grande, CA (US);
Scott L. Fletcher, Redondo Beach, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Virco Mgmt. Corporation**, Torrance, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/866,435**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 10, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2005/0275262 A1 Dec. 15, 2005

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47C 3/02 (2006.01)
A47C 3/021 (2006.01)
A47C 3/029 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **297/271.5; 297/258.1;**
297/270.1; 297/270.5; 297/271.6

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **297/270.1,**
297/270.5, 271.5, 271.6, 258.1, 259.2, 261.1,
297/272.1, 272.2

See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

D8,949 S	2/1876	Sulzbacher
D24,301 S	5/1895	Harden
D39,845 S	2/1909	Killian
D43,442 S	1/1913	Taylor
D48,329 S	12/1915	Severt
D58,118 S	6/1921	Townsend
D68,187 S	9/1925	Wurdack
D99,956 S	6/1936	Morgan
D100,540 S	7/1936	Carlson

D107,271 S	11/1937	Vavrik	
D111,200 S	9/1938	Hasenstein	
D141,295 S	5/1945	Wright	D15/6
D141,551 S	6/1945	Edelson	D15/1
D150,894 S	9/1948	Smith	D15/6
D166,961 S	6/1952	Giglio	D15/6
D171,209 S	12/1953	Jones	D15/6
D173,881 S	1/1955	Pearl	D15/6
D180,031 S	4/1957	Pearlstone	D15/6
D182,182 S	2/1958	Herschell	D15/6
D194,840 S	3/1963	Ridder et al.	D15/6
D198,312 S	6/1964	Gale	D15/6
D198,625 S	7/1964	Lockshin	D15/6
D207,310 S	4/1967	Caldemeyer et al.	D15/6
D207,311 S	4/1967	Caldemeyer et al.	D15/6
D207,313 S	4/1967	Caldemeyer et al.	D15/6
D207,314 S	4/1967	Caldemeyer et al.	D15/6
D215,930 S	11/1969	Mondragon	D15/6
D225,928 S	1/1973	Lockwood	D6/49

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Rocking Chair Origin, History Design, etc., www.designboom.com, 246 pages.

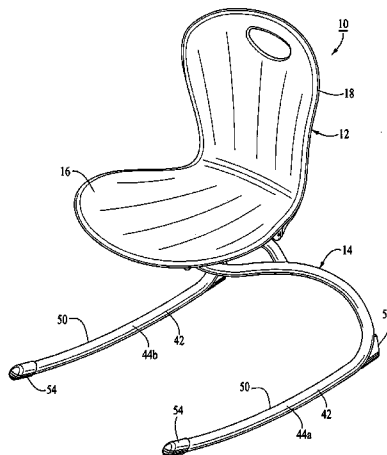
(Continued)

Primary Examiner—Rodney B. White
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Denton L. Anderson;
Sheldon Mak Rose & Anderson; Robert M. Hupe

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A rocking chair particularly suitable for use as a student desk chair as a seating surface, a back rest and a pair of generally parallel rocking rails. Preferably, the rocking chair has a relatively small footprint and has a relatively limited range of rocking motion. In one preferred, but not required embodiment, the pair of generally parallel rocking rails are both reverse cantilevered rocker rails.

18 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

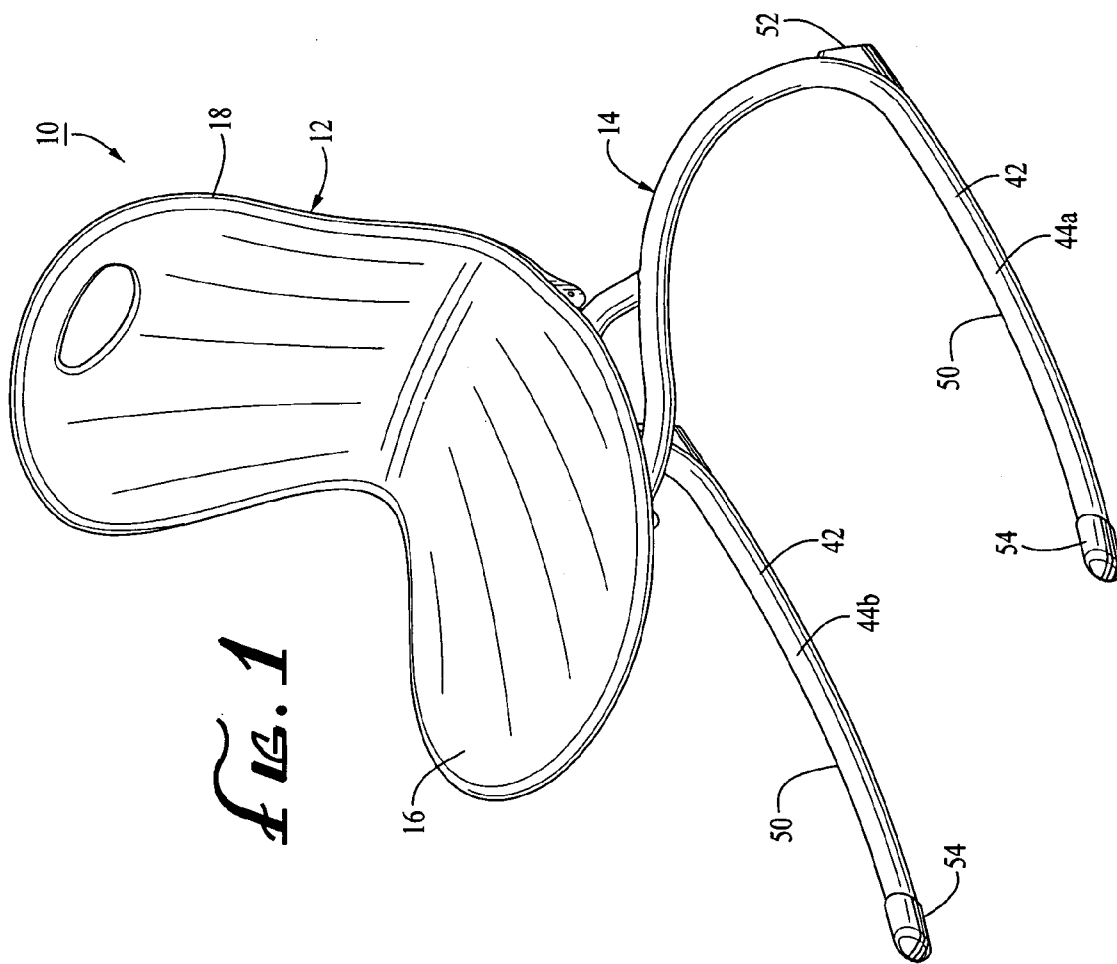
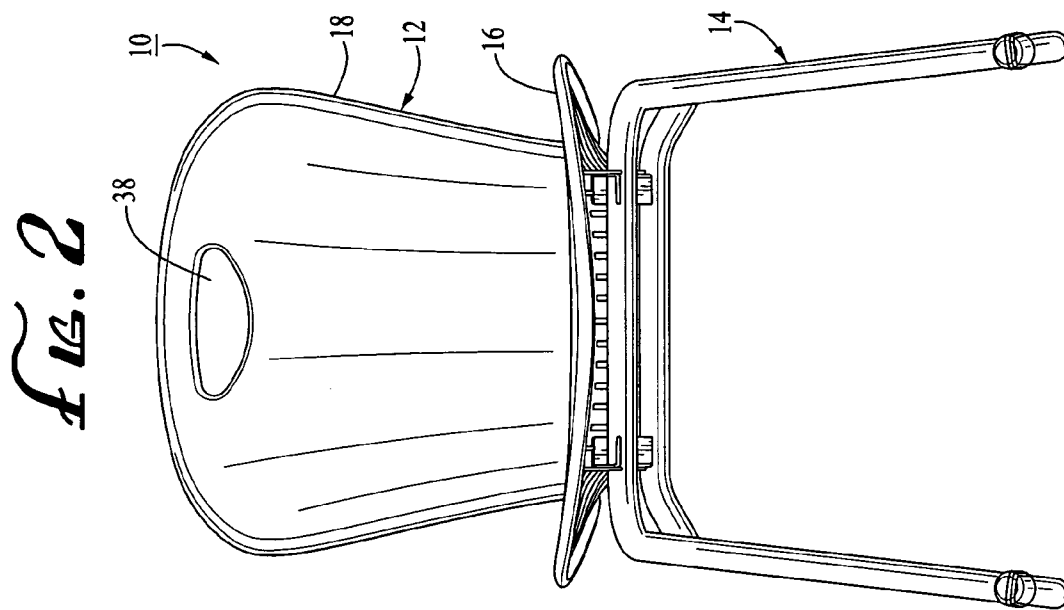
D237,918 S 12/1975 Chapin et al. D6/49
D237,919 S 12/1975 Chapin et al. D6/49
D239,223 S 3/1976 Smith D6/49
D239,794 S 5/1976 Chapin et al. D6/49
4,079,991 A * 3/1978 Harris 297/271.6 X
D278,283 S 4/1985 Riart D6/348
4,786,105 A * 11/1988 Sheehan et al. 297/271.6
D359,169 S 6/1995 Willens D6/348
5,560,675 A 10/1996 Altheimer et al. 297/33
5,599,064 A * 2/1997 Vanderminden, Sr.
297/258.1 X
5,695,244 A * 12/1997 Gillern et al. 297/271.6
5,702,152 A * 12/1997 Shaw 297/271.6 X
D412,406 S 8/1999 Stumpf et al. D6/348

6,604,784 B1 * 8/2003 Bosman et al. 297/171
6,752,458 B1 * 6/2004 Rivera 297/258.1
2003/0209925 A1 * 11/2003 Bosman et al. 297/239

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

“Tips for Educators Working With Children With Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effect”, publication date unknown.
“A Note on the Increasing Autism Data”, publication date unknown.
“Keys to Success: Combining Communications and Sensory Integration Strategies”, publication date unknown.
“Strategies for Classroom Teachers”, publication date unknown.
“Hyperactivity: Positive Outlets, not Medication”, publication date unknown.

* cited by examiner



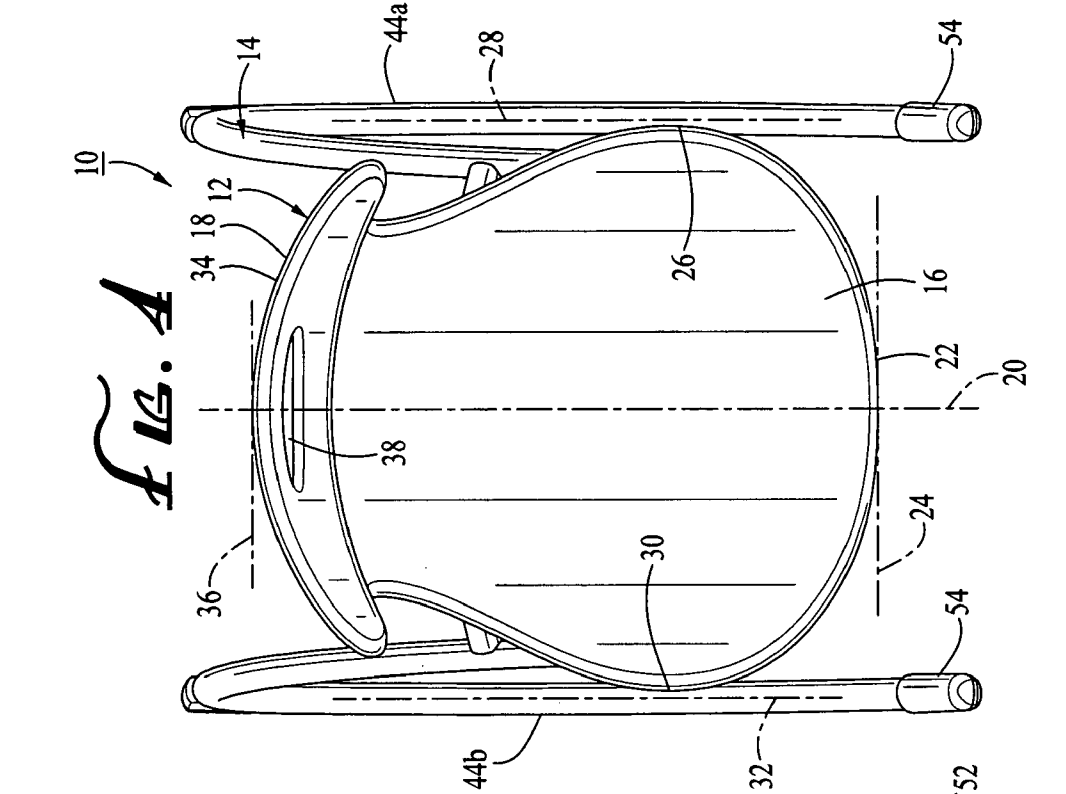


FIG. 1

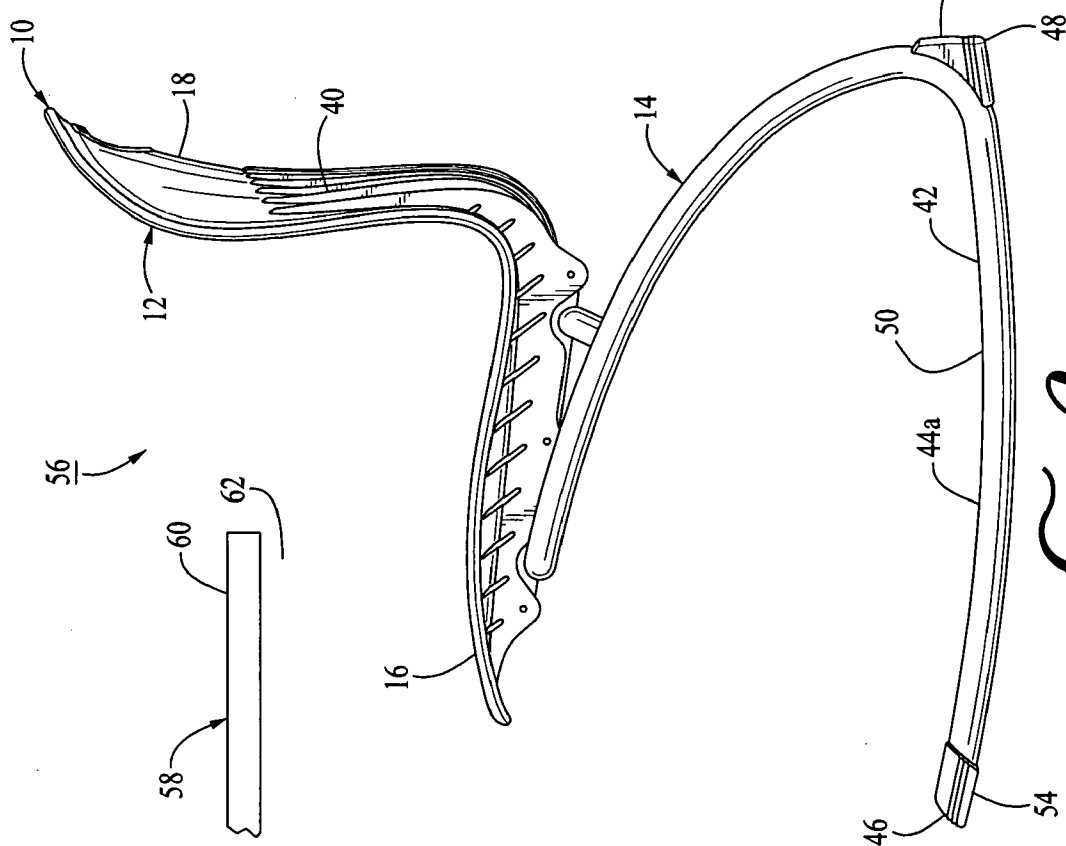
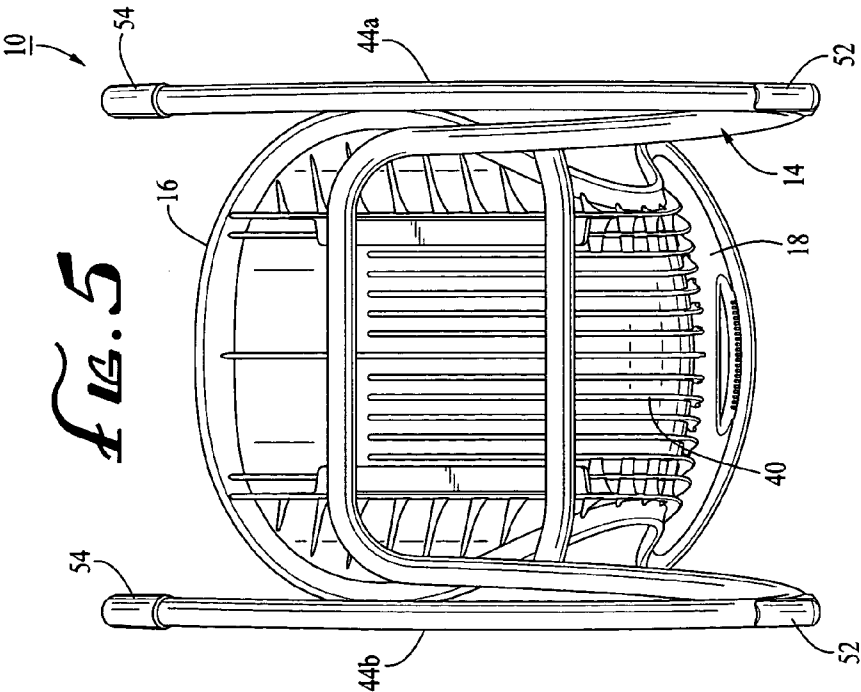
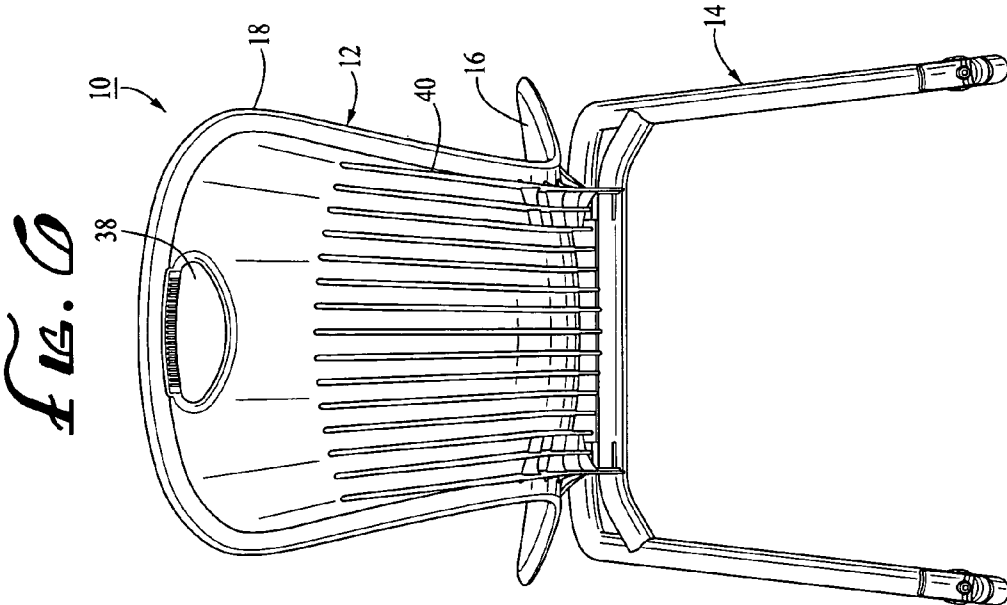
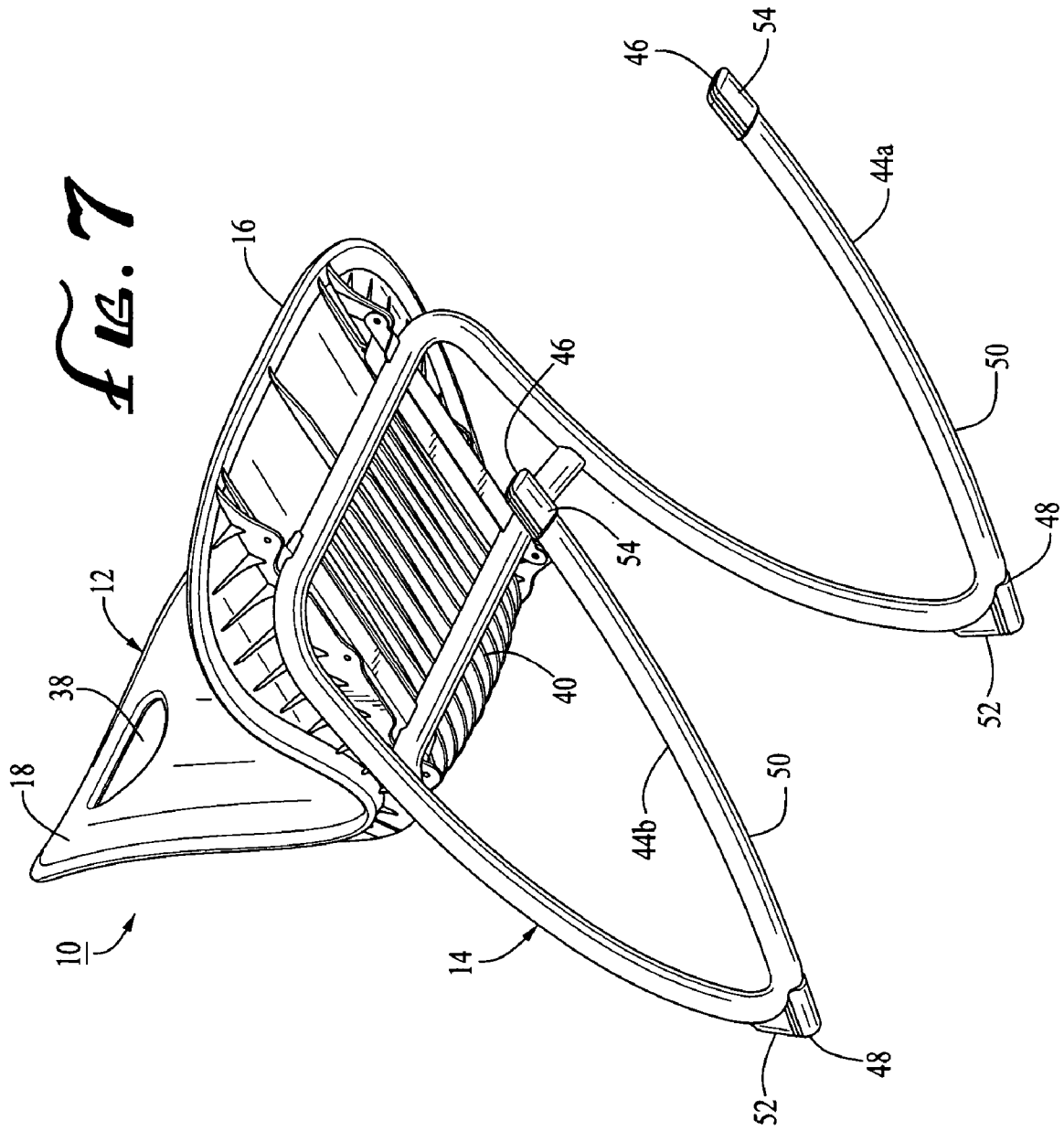


FIG. 2





1

STUDENT DESK CHAIR WITH ROCKERS RAILS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to chairs and, more specifically, to rocking chairs.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Maintaining the attention span of students, especially young students, in a classroom situation has always been a difficult task. Providing the student with a desk and desk chair which is comfortable and provides good ergonomics throughout the many long hours in a typical school day is increasingly understood to be a critical factor in maintaining the student's attention span.

Also, the dramatic increase in student hours spent in high-intensity computing has created a need for ergonomically sound classroom furniture designed for such activities. Such ergonomically sound classroom furniture tends to prevent distracting discomfort and reduces the risk of injuries associated with long-term exposure to poor ergonomics.

Accordingly, there is a need for a student desk chair which is comfortable throughout the long hours in a typical school day, especially where such long hours may include work at a computer terminal and keyboard.

Such a desk chair must, in addition to being comfortable, must be relatively inexpensive to manufacture, have a relatively small foot print, be easy and safe for ingress and egress and be conveniently storable above the floor (to facility cleaning of the classroom).

SUMMARY

The invention satisfies this need. The invention is a rocking chair and a rocking chair/classroom desk combination. In one embodiment of the invention, the rocking chair comprises: (a) a seating surface; (b) a backrest disposed above the seating surface; and (c) a support carriage comprising a left side reverse cantilevered rocker rail and an opposed right side reverse cantilevered rocker rail, both rocker rails being disposed generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, the support carriage being adapted to support the seating surface above the floor.

In another embodiment, the rocking chair comprises: (a) a seating surface having a horizontal longitudinal axis, a forward edge which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, a left side edge which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface and a right side edge which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; (b) a backrest disposed above the seating surface, the backrest having an upper edge which terminates at a vertical backrest plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; and (c) a support carriage having a left side rocker rail and an opposed right side rocker rail, the support carriage being adapted to support the seating surface at an elevation above a floor, the pair of rocker rails being generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, each rocker rail having a forward most portion, a rearward most portion and a central portion, the forward most portion extending forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface

2

plane, the rearward most portion extending rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane, the left side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating surface plane and the right side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least about 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having one or more degrees of curvature, none of which is greater than about 70 degrees.

DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description, appended claims and accompanying drawings where:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a rocking chair having features of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a front view of the rocking chair illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a side view of a classroom chair and desk combination having features of the invention, including a side view of the rocking chair illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a top view of the rocking chair illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a bottom view of the rocking chair illustrated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a rear view of the rocking chair illustrated in FIG. 1; and

FIG. 7 is a second perspective view of the rocking chair illustrated in FIG. 1, showing the underside of the rocking chair.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following discussion describes in detail one embodiment of the invention and several variations of that embodiment. This discussion should not be construed, however, as limiting the invention to those particular embodiments. Practitioners skilled in the art will recognize numerous other embodiments as well.

The invention is a rocking chair **10** having unique characteristics which make it suitable as a classroom chair.

As illustrated in the drawings, a typical rocking chair **10** of the invention comprises a seating assembly **12** mounted on a support carriage **14**. The seating assembly **12** comprises a generally horizontal seating surface **16** and a generally vertical backrest **18** disposed above the seating surface **16**. The seating assembly **12** is preferably contoured to conform to the body of the user for whom the rocking chair **10** is designed.

The seating assembly **12** can be made from a variety of materials, including metals, woods and plastics. Plastic materials, such as polypropylene, have been found to be suitable for use in the seating assembly **12**.

The seating surface **16** has a horizontal longitudinal axis **20** and a forward edge **22** which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane **24** which is disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **20** of the seating surface **16**. The seating surface **16** further comprises (i) a left side edge **26** which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane **28** which is generally parallel to the longitudinal axis **20** of the seating surface **16** and (ii) a right side edge **30** which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane **32** which is generally parallel to the longitudinal axis **20** of the seating surface **16**.

The backrest **18** has an upper edge **34** which terminates at a vertical backrest plane **36** which is disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **20** of the seating surface **16**. An aperture **38** can be provided in the backrest **18** to provide a hand-hold for the convenient lifting of the rocking chair **10**.

In the embodiment illustrated in the drawings, a plurality of parallel reinforcing ribs **40** are provided on both the rear side of the backrest **18** and the underside of the seating surface **16** to provide additional rigidity.

The seating assembly **12** can be provided in a plurality of assembled parts or, as illustrated in the drawings, as an integral unit.

The seating assembly **12** is attached to the support carriage **14** such that the seating surface **16** is supported at an appropriate height above a floor. The support carriage **14** can have any number of configurations. In the embodiment illustrated in the drawings, the support carriage **14** is comprised of rolled steel tubing.

The support carriage **14** comprises a pair of opposed generally parallel rocker rails **42**. Preferably, as illustrated in the drawings, the rocker rails **42** comprise a left side reverse cantilevered rocker rail **44a** and an opposed right side reversed cantilevered rocker rail **44b**. The use of cantilevered rocker rails **42** provide the support carriage **14** with a degree of flexure not found where the rocker rails **42** are supported by linear struts.

The use of reverse cantilevered rocker rails **42** provides additional advantages over conventional cantilevered rocker rails **42**. The forwardmost portions **46** of the rocker rails **42** in embodiments having reversed cantilevered rocker rails **42** do not protrude as far forward and are not disposed as far above the floor as are the forwardmost portions **46** of the cantilevered rocker rails **42** which are not reversed in design. Accordingly, the use of reverse cantilevered rocker rails **42** facilitate the safe and easy ingress and egress by the user and facilitate the construction of a classroom rocking chair **10** having a reduced footprint.

Rocking chairs **10** having minimized footprints are very important in classroom situations to efficiently make use of the limited space available within the classroom and to safely and efficiently retain a large number of students within the classroom. A smaller foot print also reduces the risk of tripping over the rocker rails **42**. Thus, it is preferably that the forwardmost portion **46** extends forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface plane **24**, the rearwardmost portion **48** extends rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane **36**, the left side rocker cantilevered rocker rail **44a** extends laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating surface plane **28** and the right side reverse cantilevered rocker rail **44b** extends laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane **32**.

An additional advantage of using reverse cantilevered rocker rails **42** is that the use of reverse cantilevered rocker rails **42** encourages both relaxed and attentive seating. All rocker rails **42** allow the user to lean back, tipping the seat angle rearward into a relaxed position. Traditional cantilevered rocker rails **42** allow the rocking chairs **10** to emphasize this because their frame-flex naturally rotates the seating surface **16** further back. However, with reverse cantilevered rocker rails **42**, the seating surface **16** angle tends to tip forward during the front portion of the rocker rails' travel (as the backrest **18** flexes into a more closed position), particularly when the user's weight and sitting position shifts slightly forward on the seating surface **16** (as when the user is operating a keyboard) which allows better back support, permits the pelvis to rotate forward for better ergonomics and comfort during focused work (by encour-

aging proper reversed curvature of the lumbar spine) and opens up the leg-body angle for better blood flow to the legs and feet.

The use of reverse cantilevered rocker rails **42** also provides the advantage of allowing the rocking chair **10** to be simply and easily stored above the floor (such as for cleaning the floor) by resting the underside of the seating surface **16** on the top of the desk **58** while sliding the rocker rails **42** immediately below the desktop.

The support carriage **14** and the rocker rails **42** are configured and constructed of materials so that the amount of spring in the support carriage **14** when in use by a user is not excessive and is not too stiff. In one embodiment, the rocker rails **42** are made of 12-gage (0.1046) steel tube with a nominal 1-inch outside diameter.

The rocker rails **42** each have a forwardmost portion **46**, a rearwardmost portion **48** and a central portion **50**. Typically, the central portion **50** of both rocker rails **42** is at least about 20 inches in length and have lower surfaces with identical curvatures. Typically, the curvature of both rocker rails **42** have a single degree of curvature between about 50 degrees and about 70 degrees, preferably between about 55 degrees and about 65 degrees. In one embodiment, the radius of the two rocker rails **42** is 60.17 degrees.

Preferably, the forward motion of the rocking chair **10** and the rearward motion of the rocking chair **10** are carefully controlled so as to provide sufficient forward and rearward motion, while preventing excessive forward and rearward motion. In the embodiment illustrated in the drawings, the furthest forward motion of the rocking chair **10** is about 8.5 degrees from its at-rest position. The furthest rearward motion of the rocking chair **10** is about 7 degrees from the at-rest position.

Typically, the rearwardmost portion **48** of both rocker rails **42** comprises a rocker stop **52** to effectively prevent rearward rocking motion of the rocking chair **10**. The rocker stop can be made from a resilient material.

Typically, the forwardmost portions **46** of both rockers **10** are covered with a cap **54** made of a resilient material.

The invention is also a classroom desk and chair combination **56** comprising (i) a student desk **58** having an elevated, generally horizontal work surface **60** and an open space **62** defined below the work surface **60** and (ii) a rocking chair **10** as described above. Typically, the work surface **60** defines a work surface area of at least about 50 square inches, most typically of at least about 225 square inches, such as between about 500 square inches and about 1000 square inches. In the desk and chair combination **56**, the rocking chair **10** is sized and dimensioned to allow the forward portion of the rocking chair **10** to be positioned within the open space **62** below the work surface **60**. The work surface **60** is disposed at an elevation between about 10 inches and about 15 inches above the elevation of the seating surface **16** of the rocking chair **10**. Such a design of a classroom desk and chair combination **56** allow a student to comfortably sit within the rocking chair **10** and work at the work surface **60**. Such desk and chair combination **56** are especially suited for comfortably retaining students within a classroom situation for many hours at a time, even where the students are working at computer terminals disposed on top of the work surfaces **60**, for example, laptop computer terminals placed upon the work surfaces **60**.

The rocking chair **10** of the invention provides both good ergonomics and comfort in a product that is also attractive and fun to use. Such a rocking chair **10** will provide students with positive feelings about their school and about their classroom environment. Such positive feelings are recognized by educators to be critical factors in the improvement of a student's academic performance.

5

Having thus described the invention, it should be apparent that numerous structural modifications and adaptations may be resorted to without departing from the scope and fair meaning of the instant invention as set forth hereinabove.

What is claimed is:

1. A rocking chair comprising:

- (a) a seating surface having a right side, a left side, a forward portion, and a rearward portion, the seating surface being adapted to support a user thereon;
- (b) a backrest disposed above the seating surface;
- (c) a forward flexing support carriage disposed below the seating surface and adapted to support the seating surface above a floor, the support carriage comprising:
 - (i) a left side rocker rail having a forward portion and a rearward portion;
 - (ii) an opposed right side rocker rail having a forward portion and a rearward portion;
 - (iii) a left side support extending downward from the rearward portion of the left side of the seating surface to the rearward portion of the left side rocker rail; and
 - (iv) a right side support extending downward from the rearward portion of the right side of the seating surface to the rearward portion of the right side rocker rail,

wherein both rocker rails are disposed generally parallel to a longitudinal axis of the seating surface, and wherein the seating surface is cantilevered by the left side support and the right side support of the support carriage, the support carriage providing forward flexure of the rocking chair and allowing the seating surface to tip forwardly.

2. The rocking chair of claim 1 wherein:

- (a) the seating surface has a horizontal longitudinal axis, a forward edge which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, a left side edge which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface and a right side edge which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface;
- (b) the backrest has an upper edge which terminates at a vertical backrest plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; and
- (c) each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the forwardmost portion extending forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface plane, the rearwardmost portion extending rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane, the left side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating surface plane and the right side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane.

3. The rocking chair of claim 1 wherein each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least about 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having a radius of curvature which is greater than 70 degrees.

4. The rocking chair of claim 1 wherein each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least about 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having a radius of curvature between about 55 degrees and about 70 degrees.

6

5. The rocking chair of claim 1 wherein:

- (a) the seating surface has a horizontal longitudinal axis, a forward edge which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, a left side edge which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface and a right side edge which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface;
- (b) the backrest has an upper edge which terminates at a vertical backrest plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; and
- (c) each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the forwardmost portion extending forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface plane, the rearwardmost portion extending rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane, the left side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating surface plane and the right side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having a radius of curvature which is greater than 70 degrees.

6. The rocking chair of claim 1 wherein the rocker rails are made from 1-inch tubular steel.

7. A classroom desk and chair combination comprising:

- (a) a student desk having (i) an elevated, generally horizontal work surface and (ii) an open space defined below the work surface; and

(b) the rocking chair defined in claim 1;

wherein the rocking chair is sized and dimensioned to allow the forward edge of the rocking chair to be positioned within the open space below the work surface; and

wherein the work surface is disposed at an elevation between about 10 inches and about 15 inches above the elevation of the seating surface of the rocking chair; so that a student can comfortably sit within the rocking chair and work at the work surface.

8. The classroom desk and chair combination of claim 7 wherein:

- (a) the seating surface has a horizontal longitudinal axis, a forward edge which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, a left side edge which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface and a right side edge which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface;
- (b) the backrest has an upper edge which terminates at a vertical backrest plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; and
- (c) each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the forwardmost portion extending forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface plane, the rearwardmost portion extending rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane, the left side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating

7

surface plane and the right side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane.

9. The classroom desk and chair combination of claim 7 wherein each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least about 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having a radius of curvature which is greater than 70 degrees.

10. The classroom desk and chair combination of claim 7 wherein each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least about 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having a radius of curvature between about 55 degrees and about 70 degrees.

11. The classroom desk and chair combination of claim 7 wherein:

- (a) the seating surface has a horizontal longitudinal axis, a forward edge which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, a left side edge which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface and a right side edge which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface;
- (b) the backrest has an upper edge which terminates at a vertical backrest plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; and
- (c) each rocker rail has a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the forwardmost portion extending forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface plane, the rearwardmost portion extending rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane, the left side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating surface plane and the right side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having a radius of curvature which is greater than 70 degrees.

12. The classroom desk and chair combination of claim 7 wherein the rocker rails are made from 1-inch tubular steel.

13. A rocking chair comprising:

- (a) a seating surface having a horizontal longitudinal axis, a forward edge which terminates at a vertical forward edge seating surface plane disposed generally perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the seating surface, a left side edge which terminates at a vertical left side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface and a right side edge which terminates at a vertical right side seating surface plane disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal axis of the seating surface;
- (b) a backrest disposed above the seating surface, the backrest having an upper edge which terminates at a vertical backrest plane disposed generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface; and
- (c) a forward flexing support carriage disposed below the seating surface and adapted to support the seating surface above a floor, the support carriage comprising:
 - (i) a left side rocker rail having a forward portion and a rearward portion;

8

- (ii) an opposed right side rocker rail having a forward portion and a rearward portion;
- (iii) a left side support extending downward from the rearward portion of the left side of the seating surface to the rearward portion of the left side rocker rail; and
- (iv) a right side support extending downward from the rearward portion of the right side of the seating surface to the rearward portion of the right side rocker rail,

wherein both rocker rails are disposed below the seating surface and are adapted to support the seating surface at an elevation above a floor, the pair of rocker rails being generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the seating surface, each rocker rail having a forwardmost portion, a rearwardmost portion and a central portion, the forwardmost portion extending forwardly no more than about 3 inches beyond the forward edge seating surface plane, the rearwardmost portion extending rearwardly no more than about 1 inch beyond the backrest plane, the left side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the left side seating surface plane and the right side rocker rail extending laterally no more than about 1 inch beyond the right side seating surface plane, the central portions of both rocker rails being at least about 20 inches in length and having lower surfaces with identical curvatures, both curvatures having one or more degrees of curvature, none of which is great than about 70 degrees, wherein the seating surface is cantilevered by the left side support and the right side support of the support carriage, the support carriage providing forward flexure of the rocking chair and allowing the seating surface to tip forwardly.

14. The rocking chair of claim 13 wherein the left side rocker rail and the right side rocker rail are both cantilevered rocker rails.

15. The rocking chair of claim 13 wherein the rocker rails are made from 1-inch tubular steel.

16. A classroom desk and chair combination comprising:

- (a) a student desk having (i) an elevated, generally horizontal work surface and (ii) an open space defined below the work surface; and
 - (b) the rocking chair defined in claim 13;
- wherein the rocking chair is sized and dimensioned to allow the forward edge of the rocking chair to be positioned within the open space below the work surface; and
- wherein the work surface is disposed at an elevation between about 10 inches and about 15 inches above the elevation of the seating surface of the rocking chair; so that a student can comfortably sit within the rocking chair and work at the work surface.

17. The classroom desk and chair combination of claim 16 wherein the left side rocker rail and the right side rocker rail are both cantilevered rocker rails.

18. A classroom desk and chair combination comprising:

- (a) a student desk having (i) an elevated, generally horizontal work surface and (ii) an open space defined below the work surface; and
 - (b) the rocking chair defined in claim 1;
- wherein the rocking chair is sized and dimensioned to allow the forward edge of the rocking chair to be positioned within the open space below the work surface.