(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. LEMMAN.

REVERSIBLE CAR SEAT.

No. 365,311. Patented June 21, 1887.

Fig. 1

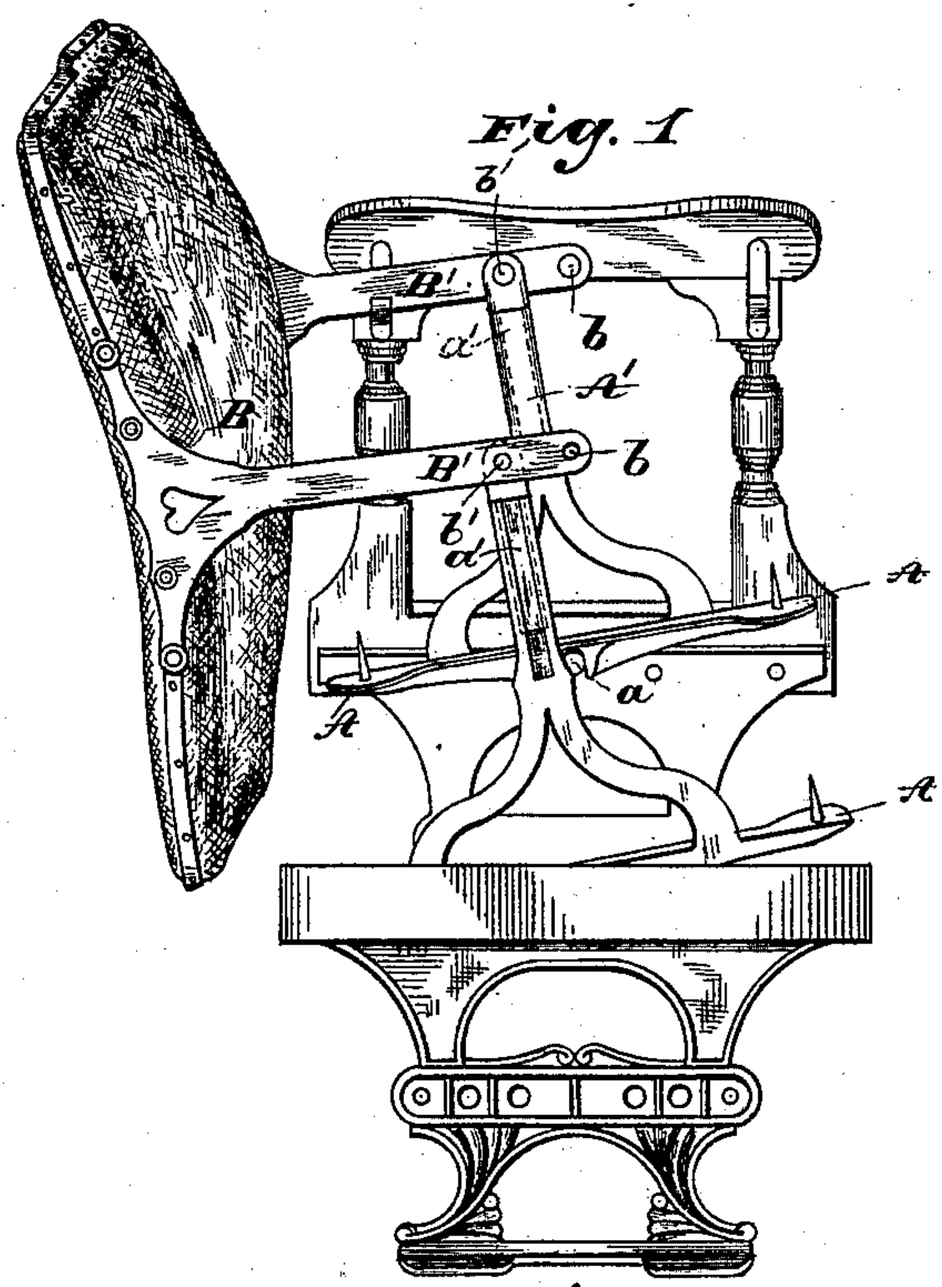
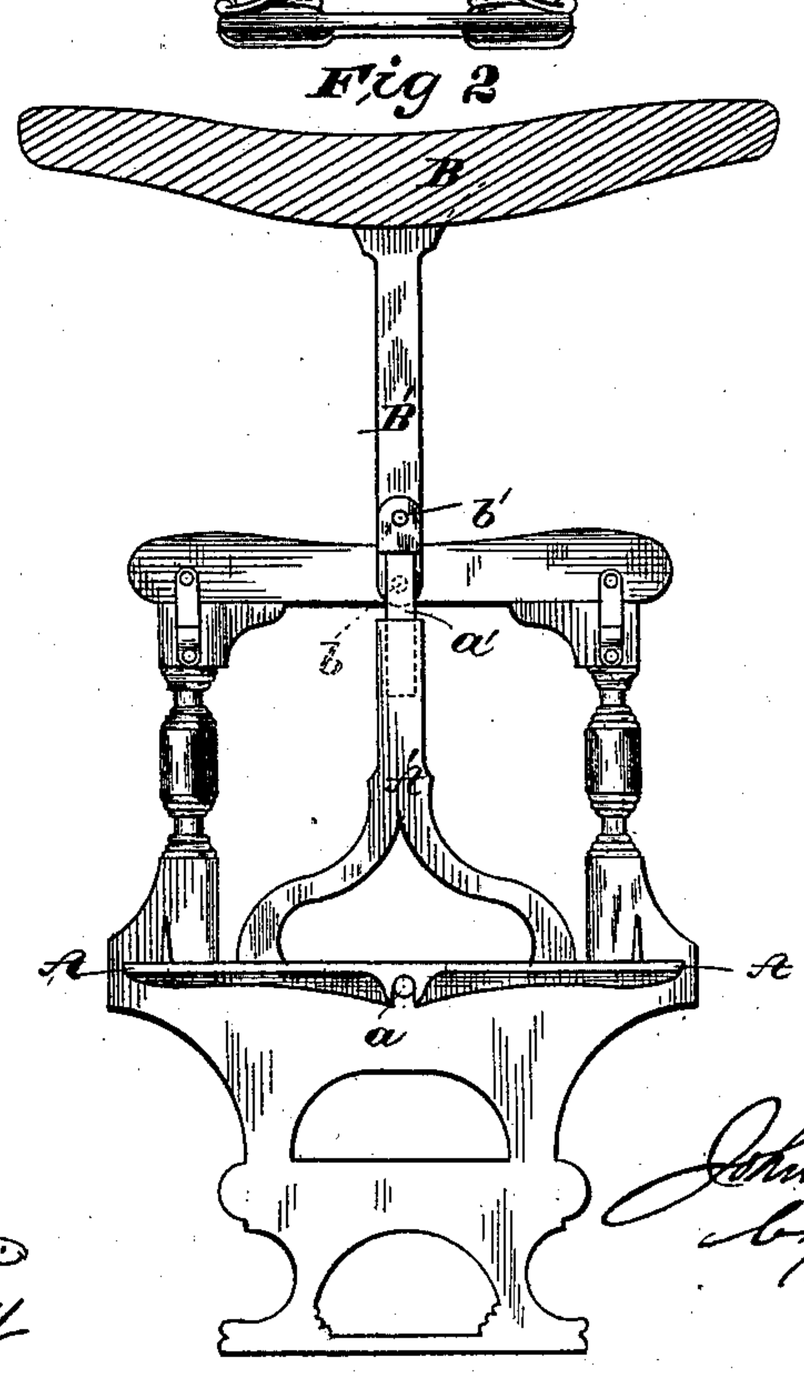


Fig 2



Witnesses:

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Inventor

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by Lee & Thomas

Atty's

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3

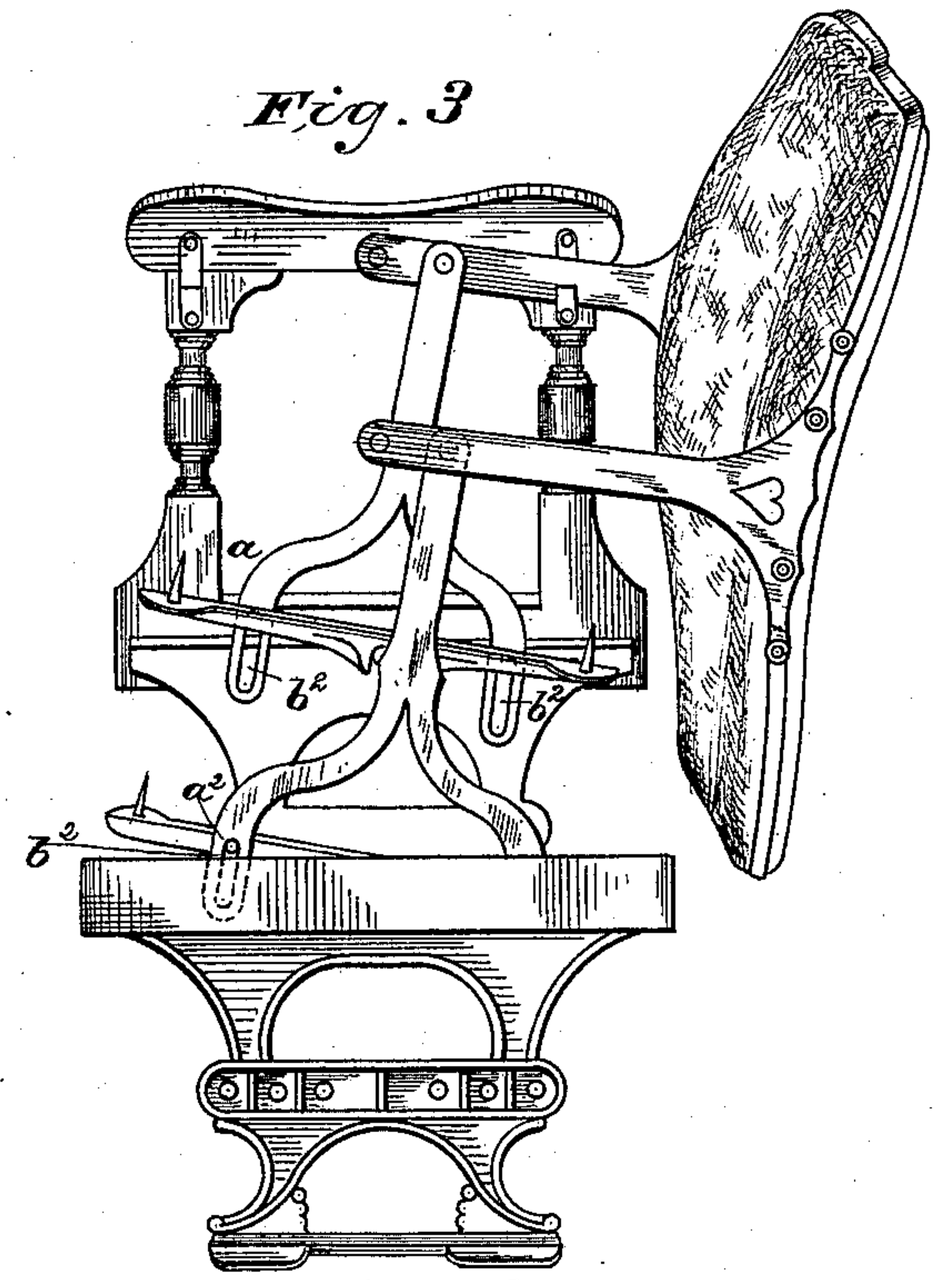
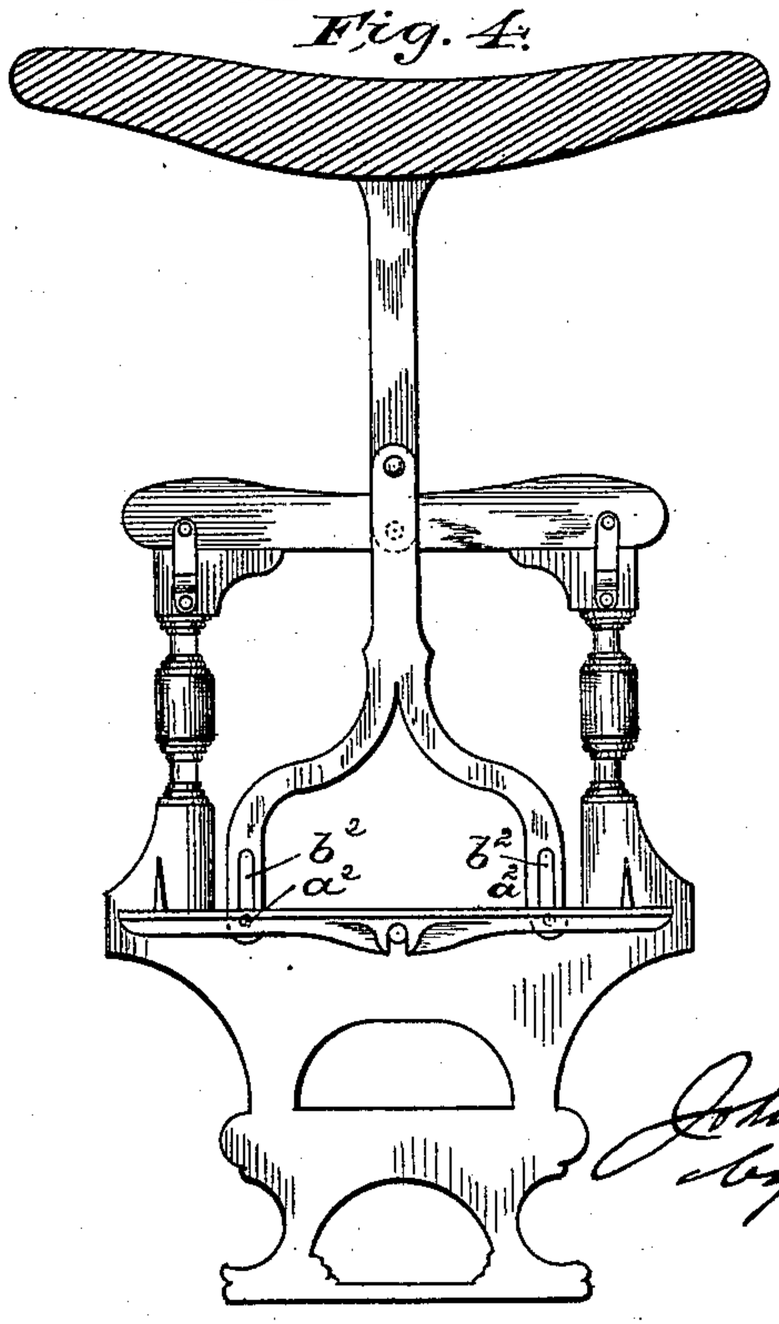


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LEMMAN, OF WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

REVERSIBLE CAR-SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,311, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed February 26, 1886. Serial No. 193,318. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LEMMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Car-Seats; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that type of settees for railroad-cars in which a tilting seat is pivotally connected with crank-pins on the striker-arms of the back, and otherwise so mounted that a reversal of the back effects a reverse tilt of the seat—such, for instance, as described in my United States Patent No. 334,957.

The object of my present invention is to so combine the parts that in reversing the back the seat is reversely tilted without lifting it bodily.

To this end my invention consists, primarily, in the introduction of compensating joints at proper points in the connection of the parts, which compensating joints, while they provide for tilting the seat by merely rocking it on journals, do not lessen the stability and rigidity of the settee. The form of the compensating joints and the points where applied may vary without departure from my invention. Thus I have illustrated two forms of my invention in the annexed drawings, which forms I will proceed to describe consecutively.

Form I.—Figure 1 represents a perspective view of such parts of a settee as suffice to illustrate my invention. Fig. 2 represents a cross-section thereof, showing the position of the parts when the back has been turned over half-way in the act of reversing it.

The seat, of which only the end irons, A A, are shown, is journaled on studs *a a*, projecting from the end frames of the stand. The back B has the usual rigid striker-arms, B′ B′, the outer ends of which are pivoted to the end frames of the stand at *b b*. Each end iron, A, of the seat has a rigid upright, A′, on the upper end of which is mounted, in a suitable guideway, a sliding bolt, *a′*, the outer end of which is pivoted to a crank-pin, *b′*, on the adjacent striker-arm B′. It will be readily observed that in reversing the back the bolts *a′* slide on the uprights A′, so that the reverse tilting of the seat is effected by simply rocking it on its journals without lifting it. The sliding bolts *a′* constitute here the compensating joints.

Form II.—This form of my invention, which is represented in Fig. 3 by a perspective view of a settee, the seat being omitted, and in Fig. 4 by a cross-section of the same, differs from Form I in applying the compensating joint between the end irons of the seat and its uprights, omitting the sliding bolts and pivoting the upper ends of the seat-uprights direct to the crank-pins on the striker-arms. Each seat-upright is forked at its lower end, and each leg of the fork has a vertically-elongated slot, b^2, engaging a pin, a^2, on the end iron of the seat. Slots b^2 are so proportioned that in either resting position of the back the pins a^2 are at the proper ends of the slots b^2, and in reversing the back the seat-uprights can slide on the seat without lifting it.

I do not confine myself primarily to either one of the two specific forms of my invention shown and described. I believe that I am the first to introduce compensating joints in this type of settees for the purpose stated, and therefore my first claim is intended to cover this feature as broadly as is possible within legal bounds.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the stand, the back having rigid striker-arms pivoted to the stand, the seat journaled on the stand and pivotally connected with crank-pins on the striker-arms of the back, and a compensating joint at each end of the settee, whereby a reversal of the back effects a reverse tilt of the seat by merely rocking such seat on its journals without lifting it.

2. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the stand, the back having rigid striker-arms pivoted to the stand, the seat journaled on the stand and having a rigid upright at each end, and a sliding bolt on each upright for connecting it with a crank-pin on the adjacent striker-arm.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN LEMMAN.

Witnesses:
WILL E. EATON,
CHESTER W. EATON.