No. 672,980. Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

J. H. HUNTER.

SEAT FOR OUTDOOR USE.

(Application filed Dec. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

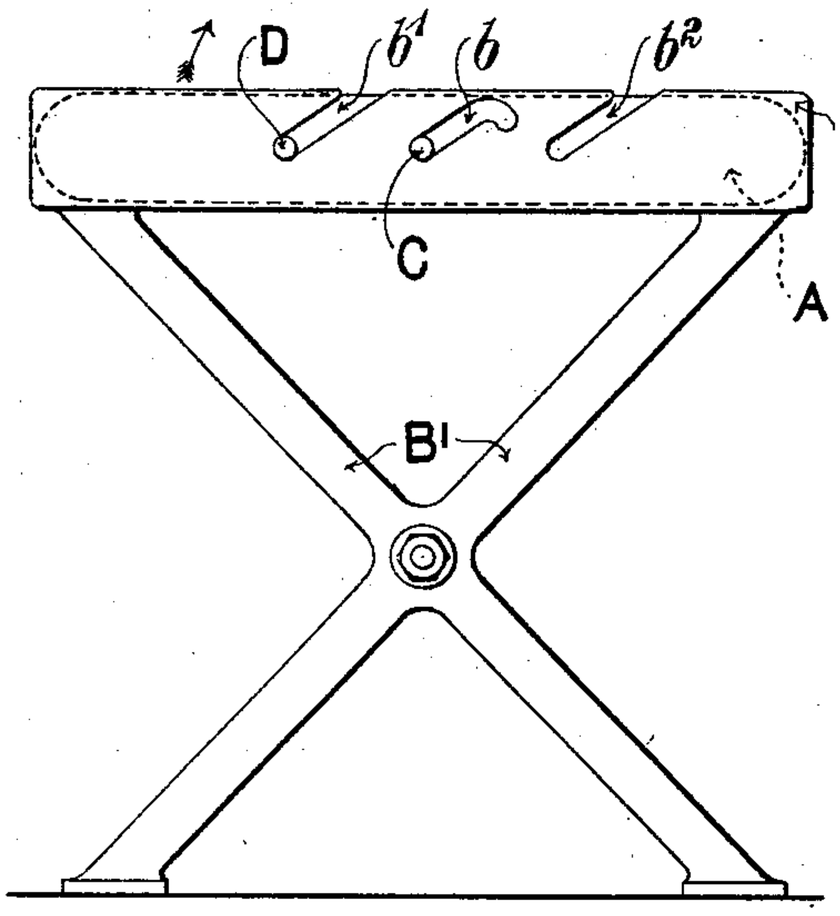


Fig. 4.

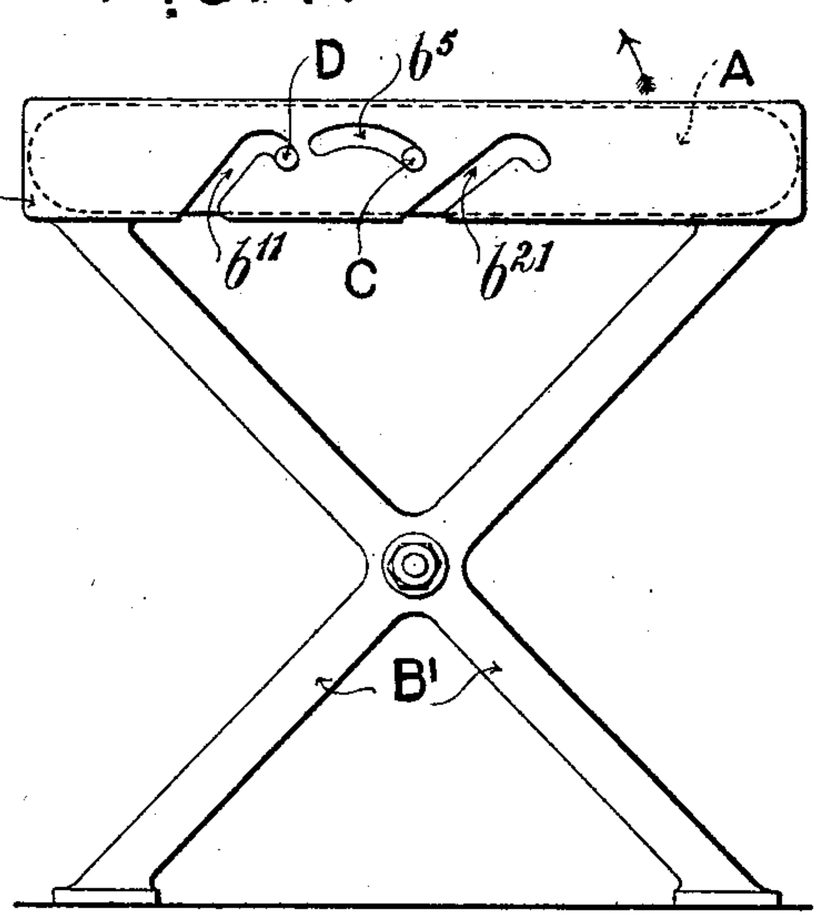


Fig. 2.

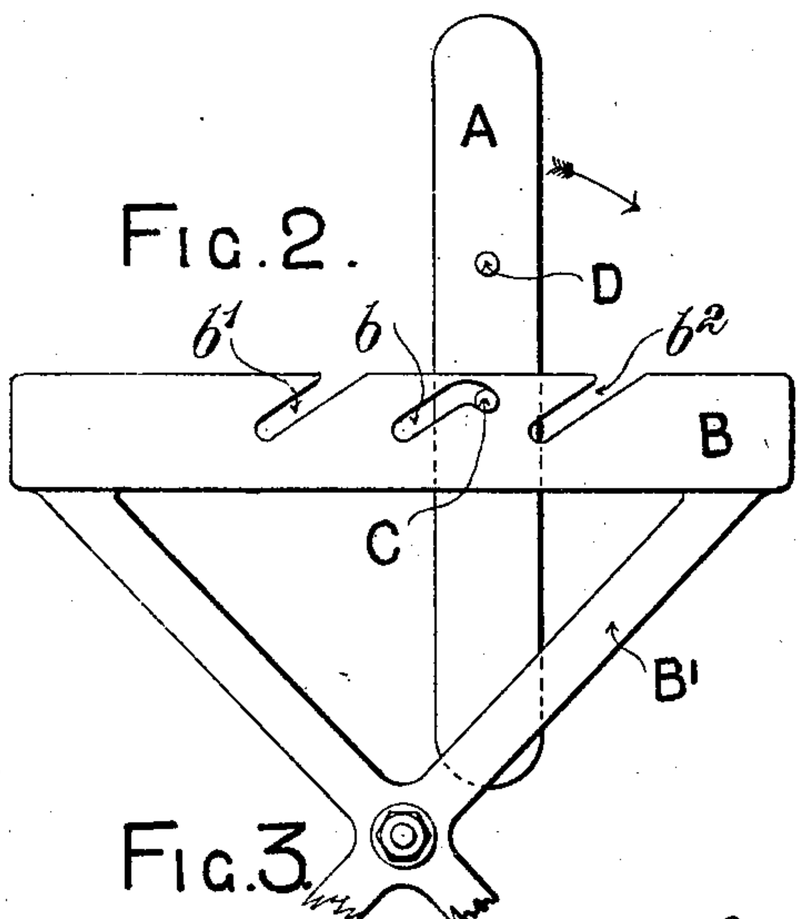


Fig. 5.

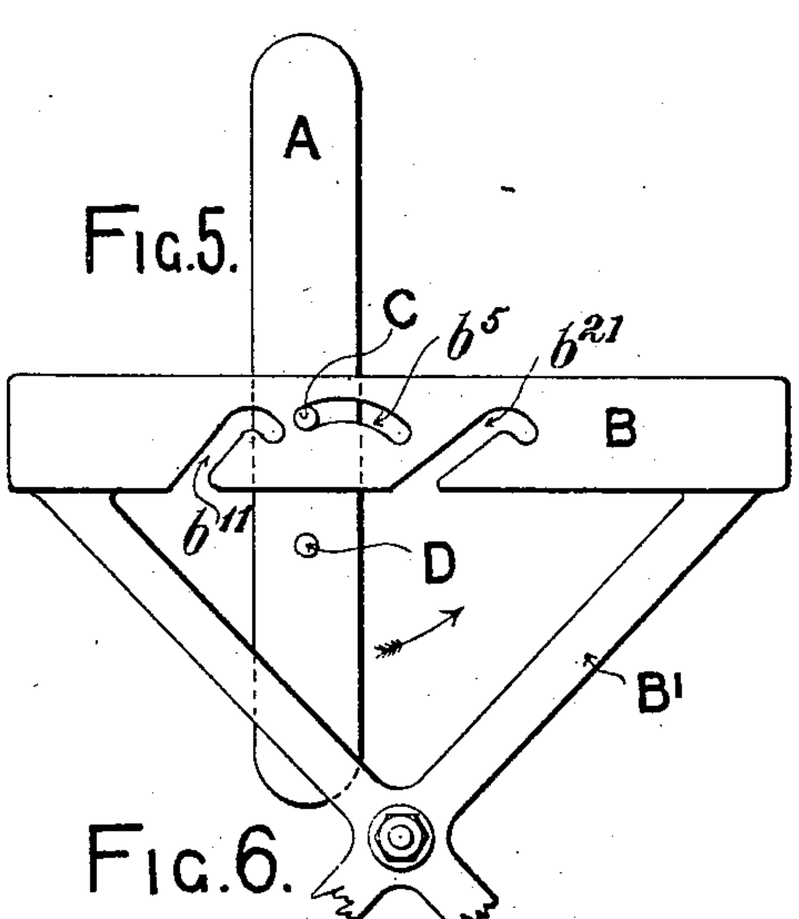


Fig. 3.

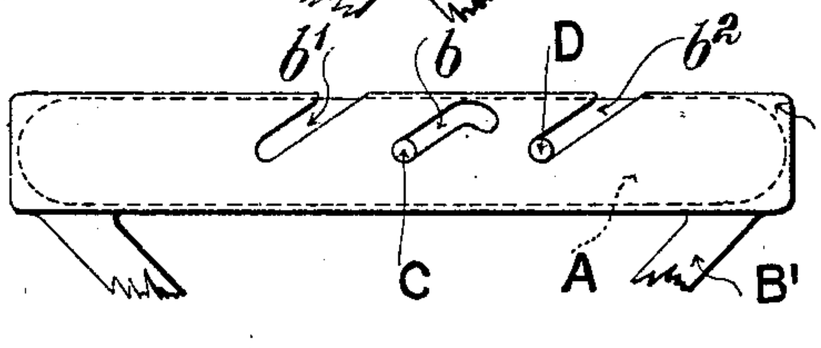
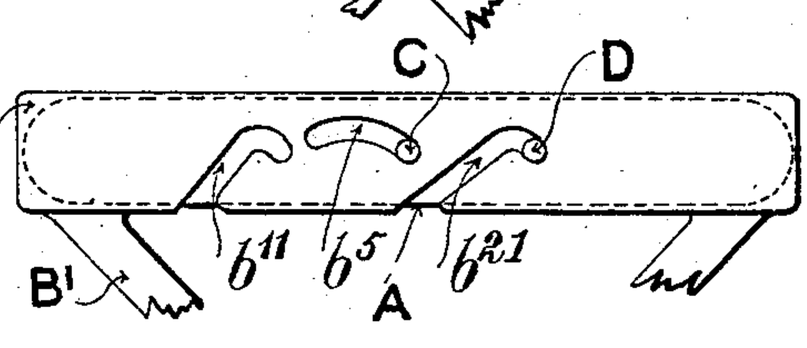


Fig. 6.



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JOHN HAMILTON HUNTER, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND.

SEAT FOR OUTDOOR USE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,980, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed December 24, 1900. Serial No. 40,998. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HAMILTON HUNTER, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Brooklawn, Blackrock, county of Dublin, Ireland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seats for Outdoor Use, of which the following is a full and complete specification.

This invention relates to improvements in seats for omnibuses, tram-cars, steamers, theaters, gardens, and outdoor use generally; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of one form my invention may assume. Fig. 2 is a broken view, in side elevation, showing the position of the pivot when the bottom is being reversed; and Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation, showing the bottom in its reverse position ready for use. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are similar views showing a modified construction in which the locking-pins pass under the top rails of the supporting-frame instead of above them.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The bottom A of the seat, which may be made of wood or any other suitable material and any desired length, according to the use to which it is to be applied and to the number of people it is intended to seat, is provided on each side with a pin C. These pins engage curved slots *b* in the top rails B of the supporting-frame B′, which slots are lower at one end than at the other for a purpose that will presently be made clear. Normally—*i. e.*, when the bottom is in position for use—the pivotal pins C rest in the lower ends of the curved slots *b*, as shown; but when it is desired to reverse the bottom it is moved upwardly with respect to the top rail of the supporting-frame until the pins C reach the other or higher ends of the slots *b*. On each side of the bottom A, at a convenient distance from the pivotal pins C, is fixed a stud D, adapted to engage one or other of two slots b' and b^2, arranged on either side of the slots *b*. These slots b' and b^2 are open to the upper sides of the top rails B of the supporting-frame, so that the studs D can be completely disengaged from them. The said slots are also so arranged with respect to the slots *b* that when the pivotal pins C lie in the lower ends of the slots *b* the locking-studs D lie in the closed ends of one or other of the slots b' b^2.

To reverse the bottom of the seat, it is pulled upward in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1 until the locking-pins C reach the upper or higher ends of the slots *b*. When in this position, the bottom is turned on its pivots by pressing its forward and higher end downward in the direction of the arrow, as shown in Fig. 2, which causes the studs D to engage the slots b^2, thereby forcing the pivotal pins C to the lower end of slots *b*.

As a modification the locking-studs D may be arranged to pass under the top rails of the supporting-frame, as shown by Figs. 4, 5, and 6, in which case the slots b' and b^2 are replaced by slots b^{11} and b^{21}, which are open at their lower ends and closed at their upper ends, the said upper ends being slightly curved, so as to afford a purchase for the studs D, and thus retain the seat in its horizontal positions in use.

Instead of making the bent slots *b* of a straight portion and a curved portion, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, bent slots b^5 may be used, which are curved throughout their length, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6.

It will be obvious that the pivotal pins C may be formed on or fixed to the top rails B of the supporting-frame B′ and that the slots b' and b^2 may be made in the sides of the bottom A of the seat or in plates fixed thereto.

I do not claim the reversible seat broadly in this application, as the same is described and claimed in a separate application, Serial No. 739,951, filed on December 11, 1899.

What I claim is—

The combination, with a frame having bent slots higher at one end than at the other, and inclined locking-slots arranged one on each side of the said bent slots; of a reversible seat provided with pivots which engage with the said bent slots, and locking-pins which engage with the said inclined slots according to the position of the seat, said seat being slidable laterally in the frame while being reversed, substantially as set forth.

JOHN HAMILTON HUNTER.

Witnesses:

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