

No. 694,283.

Patented Feb. 25, 1902.

L. JANSON.

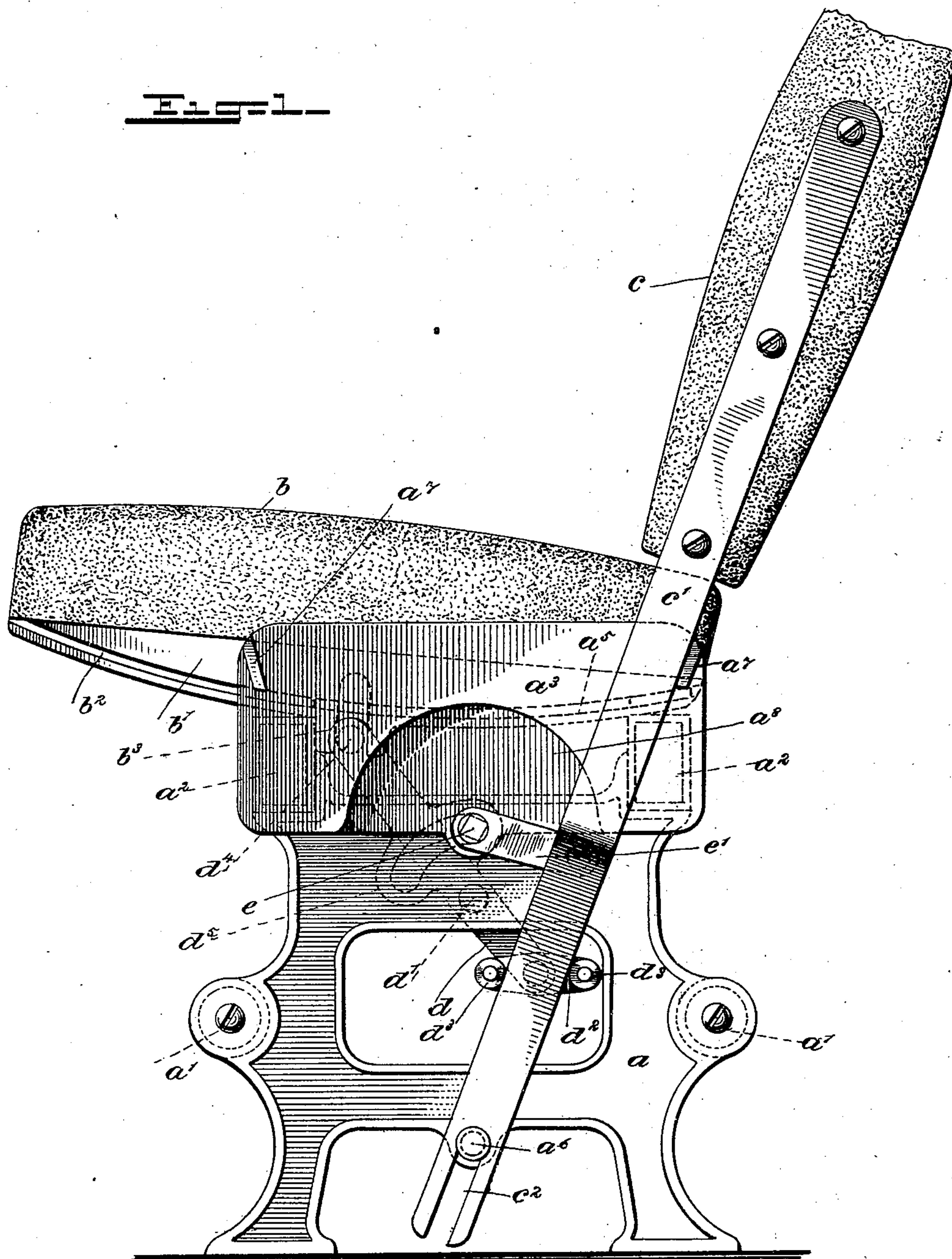
SEAT.

(Application filed Sept. 12, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1



WITNESSES:

Geo. W. Maylor

J. B. Owens

INVENTOR

Louis Janson

BY

Mum
ATTORNEYS

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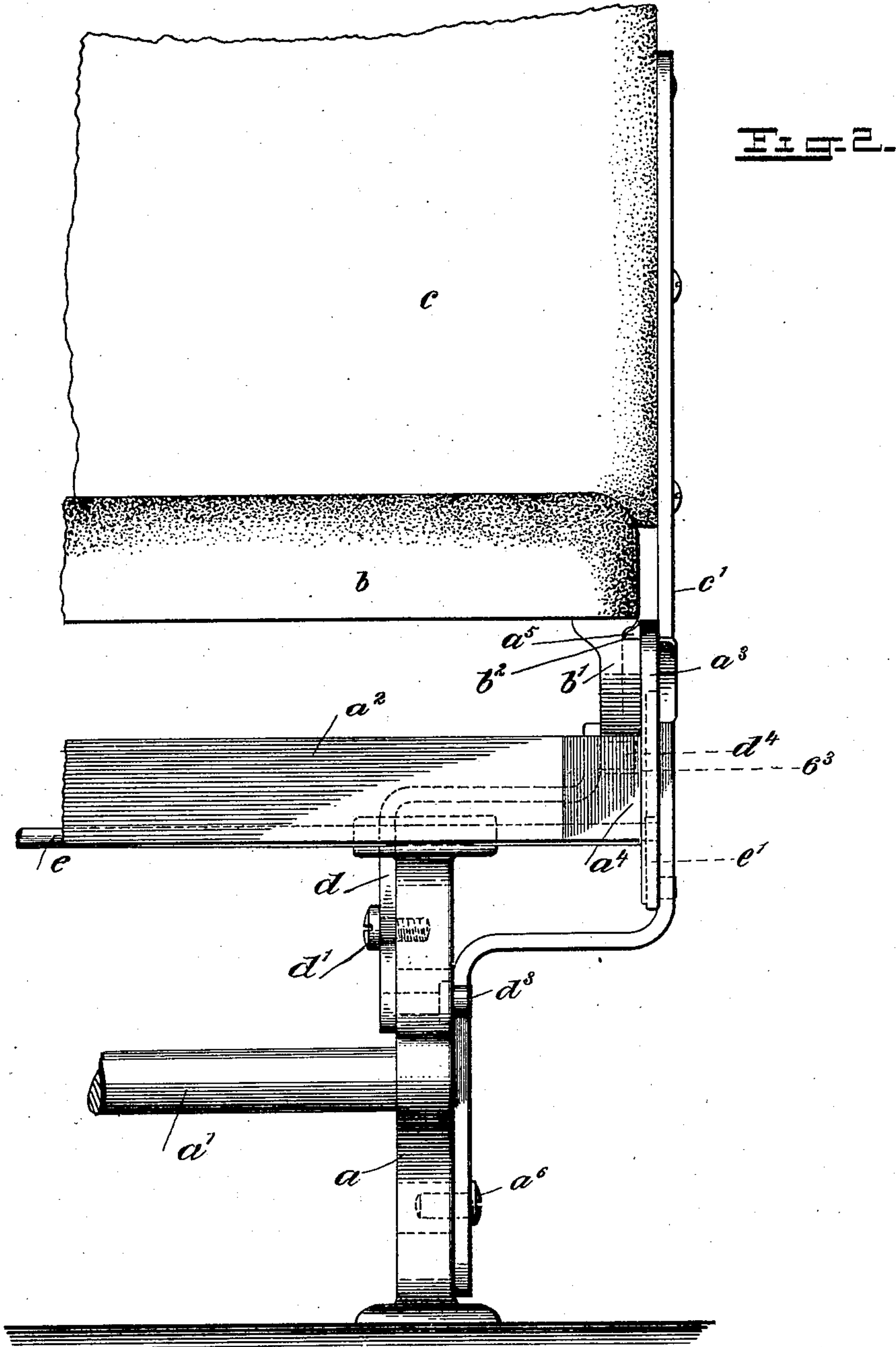
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WITNESSES:

Geo. W. Waylen

J. B. Owens

INVENTOR

Louis Janson

BY

Mum
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS JANSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,283, dated February 25, 1902.

Application filed September 12, 1901. Serial No. 75,191. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS JANSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Seat, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a seat adapted particularly for use in railway-cars and other public places; and it comprises certain novel forms of construction and combinations of parts concerning the devices for reversing the seat.

This specification is a specific description of one form of the invention, while the claims are definitions of the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

Figure 1 is a side view of the invention, and Fig. 2 is a partial front view thereof.

The rigid parts or base of the seat are made up of the end frames a , connected together by the transverse rods a' , carrying at their top the beams a^2 , which beams project side-wise beyond the end frames a and carry the end plates a^3 , one at each end of the seat.

b represents the seat proper, and c represents the back. The seat proper has an arc-shaped slide b' at each end, these slides projecting downward and bearing on the socket-pieces a^4 of the end plates a^3 , such socket-pieces serving not only to carry the rocker-shaped slides b' , but also serving as a means for effecting connection between the parts a^2 and a^3 . For guiding the movement of the rocker-slides b' I provide a tongue a^5 on the inner side of each end plate a^3 . These tongues a^5 are slidably received in grooves b^2 , formed in the respective slides b' . The tongues a^5 are arc-shaped in conformity with the lower edge of the slides or runners b' , so that the seat d may move evenly from the position shown in Fig. 1, in which the seat occupies its left-hand position, to the position in which the seat lies at the right-hand side of the base.

The back c is fastened to the upper ends of the two levers c' . These levers lie, respectively, at the sides of the base of the seat, being curved inward at their lower portions, as

indicated in Fig. 2, so that they lie snugly against their respective end plates a^3 and end frames a . The lower end of each lever is forked, as indicated at c^2 , and this fork straddles a pin a^6 , carried by the adjacent end frame a . These pins form the fulera of the levers and also allow the levers to move upward. Fulcrumed to the inner sides of the end frames a are levers d , (only one of which is shown in the drawings.) These levers are fulcrumed at the point d' , and each carries at its lower end a pivotally-mounted cross-head d^2 , having transverse pins or rollers d^3 , bearing against opposite sides of the levers c' . As the levers c' are thrown, in this instance carrying with them the back c , they impart a swinging movement to the levers d . These levers are connected at their upper ends to the seat b through the medium of transverse pins d^4 , carried on the levers and engaged between lugs b^3 , formed on the slides or runners b' of the seats. The lugs b^3 serve also to limit the movement of the seat on the base, since said lugs are located between the socket-pieces a^4 and must strike the same at the limit of their movement. $a^7 a^7$ represent two lugs which are formed on each end plate a^3 , respectively, at the sides thereof. These lugs a^7 limit the movement of the levers c' . Now it is clear that both the seat and back may be readily reversed by throwing the levers c' from one position to another. Assuming the parts to be in the position shown in Fig. 1, by throwing the back c with its levers c' to the left the upper ends of the levers d will be thrown to the right and will carry with them the seat proper, b , thus changing the position of both of the parts b and c .

For the purpose of locking the parts so that they cannot be accidentally thrown from one position to another I provide a transfer-shaft e , which is mounted loosely in the end plates a^3 and extends under the seat proper from one end plate to the other. At each end the shaft e carries an arm e' , which arms are arranged to swing within semicircular cavities a^8 , formed in the end plates a^3 . The arms e' are respectively connected with the levers c' . For the purpose of permitting the levers d to move freely from one position to the other without interference with the shaft e the levers are formed, as indicated by the dotted

lines in Fig. 1, with transversely-elongated loops d^5 , through which loops the shaft e passes. The normal position of the arms e' being that shown in the drawings, it is clear
 5 that the levers c' cannot be thrown unless they are first lifted, so as to throw the arms e' to a position upward from the horizontal position. Therefore in order to reverse the
 10 seat it is necessary first to raise the back until the arms e' pass the horizontal line. Then by pushing the back sidewise the reversal may be effected. As soon as the seat is reversed the parts will fall back to the position shown in Fig. 1, and thus be locked against any ac-
 15 cidental movement.

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

1. The combination of a base, a seat re-
 20 versibly mounted thereon, a back, a lever at each side of the base and in connection with the back, the levers being fulcrumed on the base and said fulcrum comprising a pivotal and slidable connection, connections between
 25 the seat and the levers to move the seat in unison with the levers, an arm pivotally mounted on each side of the base, said arms respectively having connection with the levers, and a shaft connecting the arms to-
 30 gether, for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of a base, a seat re-
 versibly mounted thereon, a back, a lever con-
 35 nected with the back and fulcrumed on the base, a second lever fulcrumed on the base and connected with the seat, and a cross-head pivotally carried on the second lever and hav-
 ing laterally-projected portions engaged with opposite sides of the first-named lever.

3. The combination of a base, a seat re-
 40 versibly mounted thereon, a back, a lever at-
 tached to the back and having a slot receiv-
 ing a part on the base whereby to fulcrum the lever and allow it a longitudinal move-
 45 ment in addition to its pivotal movement, a
 connection with the seat to work the seat with

the lever, and an arm mounted to swing on the base and connected with the lever.

4. The combination with a base, a seat re-
 versibly mounted thereon, a back, a lever at-
 50 tached thereto and fulcrumed on the base, the fulcrum comprising a pivotal and slidable connection, a transverse shaft mounted on the base, an arm attached to the shaft and connected to the lever, a second lever ful-
 55 crumed on the base and connected with the first-named lever and with the seat, said second lever being formed with a transversely-elongated looped portion receiving the shaft.

5. The combination of a base, a seat re-
 versibly mounted thereon, a lever fulcrumed
 60 on the base, the fulcrum comprising a pivotal and slidable connection, a connection between the lever and seat, for the purpose specified, and an arm mounted to swing on the base and connected with the lever.
 65

6. The combination of a base, a seat re-
 versibly mounted thereon, a lever fulcrumed
 on the base, said fulcrum comprising a pivotal
 and slidable connection, means bearing be-
 70 tween the base and lever for causing the lever to move longitudinally simultaneously with its pivotal movement, and a second lever forming a connection between the first lever and the seat.

7. The combination of a base, a seat re-
 versibly mounted thereon, a lever fulcrumed
 75 on the base, the fulcrum comprising a pivotal and slidable connection, means working between the base and lever to cause the lever to move longitudinally simultaneously with
 80 its pivotal movement, and a connection between the seat and lever to throw the seat simultaneously with the movement of the lever.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of
 85 two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS JANSON.

Witnesses:

MYERS CURTIS,
 JOSEPH SALOMON.