

(19) **DANMARK**

(10) **DK/EP 3965617 T3**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(12) Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **A 47 C 1/0355 (2013.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2023-10-30**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2023-08-02**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **20750574.4**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2020-06-28**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2022-03-16**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **DE2020100560**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2021000994**
- (30) Prioritet: **2019-06-29 DE 102019117625**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **M. Schuster Patentverwertungs GmbH, Bonner Straße 12, 51379 Leverkusen, Tyskland**
- (72) Opfinder: **SCHUSTER, Michael, , 30657 Hannover, Tyskland**
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **CHAS. HUDE A/S, Langebrogade 3B, 1411 København K, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **Siddemøbel med dobbelt-motor WallAway-funktion**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
EP-A1- 3 143 902
CN-U- 204 292 604
US-A1- 2015 054 315
US-A1- 2015 272 329

Description

The invention relates to seating furniture comprising a frame, a seat part pivotable in inclination, a back part pivotable relative to the seat part, and a foot part which can be pivoted out and which is attached to the seat part via at least one foot part adjustment gear unit, wherein, to adjust the seating furniture from an upright sitting position into a lying position, the seat part is displaced forwards relative to the frame, the foot part being pivoted in substantially below the seat part in the sitting position and being pivoted out in front of the seat part in the lying position in such a way that the seat part is elongated by the foot part.

In particular, the present invention relates to pieces of seating furniture in which the backrest can be pivoted without a wall and which may therefore also be referred to colloquially as sofas having a wall-away function. This means that during pivoting into a lying position the backrest migrates forwards with respect to the frame, together with the seat part, in such a way that the backrest does not overhang or only insignificantly overhangs the rear edge of the seating furniture in each pivot position.

In a generic piece of seating furniture from EP3143902A1, a sequence of the adjustment function of the seat part, back rest and foot part is known which has two intermediate positions between the sitting and the lying positions.

In this context, in a first adjustment step, the seat part is displaced forwards and the rear region of the seat part is lowered and the front region of the seat part raised, in such a way that the seat part is adjusted in inclination with respect to the sitting position, the foot part not yet being extended in this first intermediate position, also known as the “lounge position”, of the seating furniture.

In a second adjustment step, the foot part is extended in front of the seat part without further adjustment of the seat part, resulting in a second intermediate position, also known as a “relax position”, being reached.

In a third adjustment step, the seat part is subsequently displaced further forwards and the back part is pivoted, with synchronous movement, into a lying position.

- 5 To achieve the stated movement sequences, according to EP3143902A1 two linear actuators are required, a foot part linear actuator acting between the seat part and the foot part adjustment gear unit and a back part linear actuator acting between the seat part and the frame, wherein, during the adjustment of the seating furniture from the sitting into the lying position, in an electronically regulated sequence, initially the back part linear
10 actuator is actuated so as to adjust the seat part in inclination and thus to create a greater distance between the front edge of the seat part and the floor so as to be able to extend as long a foot part as possible.

- After this adjustment step, subsequently the foot part linear actuator is actuated so as to
15 extend the foot part. Only once the foot part has been fully extended is the back part linear actuator actuated in turn by means of the electronic control system so as to adjust the backrest in inclination.

- A drawback of this is that because of the electronically regulated adjustment sequence it
20 is not possible for the user to adjust the backrest and footrest mutually independently, in spite of the use of two linear actuators.

- If said electronic control system were dispensed with, the foot part length would be limited, since when the foot part was adjusted it would also have to pass the floor in a
25 seat part position not adjusted in inclination.

- Starting from the described prior art, the object of the invention is to develop seating furniture of the generic type to the effect that, when two linear actuators are used to adjust the seat part, back part and foot part with two intermediate positions located between the
30 sitting and the lying position in accordance with EP3143902A1, the back part and foot part can be adjusted mutually independently without the length of the foot part having to be limited.

Said object is achieved according to the invention by seating furniture having a two-motor wall-away function having the features set out in claim 1.

- 5 As a result of the features according to the invention, it is possible to provide seating furniture of the generic type which enables an adjustment of the back part and foot part which is to be actuated mutually independently as well as an adjustment of the back part and seat part which is to be actuated mutually independently.
- 10 In this context, in each adjustment position of the foot part or seat part it is possible to adjust the back part into any desired pivot position without a wall, and in each adjustment position of the back part the foot part or seat part can be pivoted into any desired position.

The foot part is not limited in length, and can be of the same length as in the seating
15 furniture known from EP3143902A1.

According to the present invention, unlike in the seating furniture known from EP3143902A1, the foot part linear actuator acts between the foot part adjustment gear unit and a cross-strut, which is guided displaceably both relative to the frame and relative
20 to the seat part, and the back part linear actuator acts between the frame and the cross-strut which is guided displaceably both relative to the frame and relative to the seat part.

When the foot part linear actuator is actuated, a first, linear sub-stroke is generated, and as a result the seat part is initially displaced forwards and simultaneously adjusted in
25 inclination.

If the foot part linear actuator is actuated further, a second linear sub-stroke is generated and the foot part is thus extended.

30 As a result of the adjustment sequence according to the invention, which takes place when the foot part linear actuator is actuated and in which initially the seat part is adjusted in inclination and only subsequently is the foot part extended, an electronic control system

as known from EP3143902A1 can be dispensed with without restricting the foot part length.

Moreover, as a result of the adjustment of the back part and of the foot part / seat part which is to be actuated mutually independently, by contrast with the seating furniture known from EP3143902A1, a plurality of additional adjustment combinations of the foot part, seat part and back part are made possible, increasing the ease of adjustment of seating furniture according to the invention.

10 An embodiment of the invention is described in the following with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows seating furniture according to the invention in the sitting position of the seating furniture;

15

Fig. 2 shows seating furniture according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 1 from a different perspective;

Fig. 3 shows seating furniture according to the invention in a first intermediate position;

20

Fig. 4 shows seating furniture according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 3 from a different perspective;

25 Fig. 5 is a detail of seating furniture according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 shows seating furniture according to the invention in a second intermediate position;

30

Fig. 7 shows seating furniture according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 6 from a different perspective;

Fig. 8 shows seating furniture according to the invention in the lying position of the seating furniture;

5 Fig. 9 shows seating furniture according to the invention in accordance with Fig. 8 from a different perspective;

Fig. 10a shows seating furniture according to the invention with a seat part not adjusted in inclination and a back part pivoted relative to the seat part;

10

Fig. 10b shows seating furniture according to the invention with a seat part partially adjusted in inclination and a back part pivoted relative to the seat part.

The drawings show substantially only the mechanism of the seating furniture according
15 to the invention, without the parts which are not of interest here, such as upholstery.

Some components mentioned in the following are present twice as a result of a largely symmetrical construction of the mechanism of the seating furniture 1, these components each being discussed in the singular in the following while referring to both components
20 in each case.

Seating furniture 1 according to the invention consists of a frame 5, a seat part 3, a back part 4 connected to the seat part 3 and/or frame 5 via at least one back part adjustment gear 2, and an extensible foot part 6, the seating furniture 1 being pivotable between a
25 sitting position shown in Fig. 1 and a lying position shown in Fig. 8.

The foot part 6 is attached to the seat part 3 via at least one foot part adjustment gear unit 9, preferably in the form of at least five four-link chains arranged in succession.

30 The foot part adjustment gear unit 9 has a first 25 and a second 26 articulated lever, each articulated to the seat part 3, at least one of the first 25 and second 26 articulated levers having a stop element 24 which, during the pivot movement of the foot part 6, comes into

contact with a stop surface of a seat part tab 27 connected to the front region of the seat part 3.

5 The back part adjustment gear unit 2 has a fastening plate 20, rigidly connected to the seat part 3 and having an adjustment gear unit 21 which is articulated thereto and which is further attached to the frame 5 via a first connecting lever 22 and to the back part 4 via a second connecting lever 23.

10 The seat part 3 is displaceable relative to the frame 5, from a sitting position displaced towards the rear edge of the seating furniture 1 into a lying position displaced towards the front edge of the seating furniture 1, and adjustable in inclination by means of a first 10 and a second displacement gear unit 11.

15 The terms “front edge of the seating furniture” and “rear edge of the seating furniture” are based on the perspective of a person sitting on the seating furniture, whose legs are pointing forwards and whose back is pointing backwards.

20 The first displacement gear unit 10 has a pivot guide, a front 7 and a rear steering lever 8 forming a four-link chain together with the seat part 3 and an intermediate support 14 connected to the second displacement unit 11.

The pivot movement of the first displacement unit 10 towards the front edge of the seating furniture 1 is blocked by a stop element 18 on the seat part side.

25 The second displacement unit 11 is formed by a linear or approximately linear guide system, preferably by a lever adjustment gear unit 16 articulated to the frame 5 or by a toothed rack gear unit or by sliding blocks or rollers movable in a positive fit in a C profile, and the guide system, starting from the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, can be moved forwards along a movement path relative to the frame 5, the movement
30 path preferably being linear and/or rising in the forward direction.

The first 10 and the second displacement unit 11 are attached to one another, the intermediate support 14 being articulated to two pivot levers 28 of the lever adjustment gear unit 16, causing the first displacement unit 10 to be guided displaceably relative to the frame 5.

5

The first displacement unit 10 is loaded with force by a tensile spring 17.

The tensile spring 17 is preferably coupled to the seat part 3 and preferably coupled to the intermediate support 14 of the first displacement unit 10.

10

According to the invention, a first linear actuator 12 is coupled to the frame 5 by a first end and to the displacement unit 10 by a second end via a first cross-strut 15, which is connected to the intermediate support 14 of the first displacement unit 10.

15 According to the invention, the first cross-strut 15 is guided displaceably both relative to the frame 5 and relative to the seat part 3.

According to the invention, a second linear actuator 13 is coupled to the first cross-strut 15 by a first end and to the foot part adjustment gear unit 9 by a second end via a second cross-strut 19, which is connected to the foot part adjustment gear unit 9.

20

This arrangement according to the invention of the first 12 and second linear actuator 13, in which

- 25 - the first linear actuator 12 is coupled to the frame 5 by a first end and to the first cross-strut 15, which is guided displaceably both relative to the frame 5 and relative to the seat part 3, by a second end, and
- the second linear actuator 13 is coupled to the first cross-strut 15, which is guided displaceably both relative to the frame 5 and relative to the seat part
- 30 3, and to the foot part adjustment gear unit 9 by a second end via the second cross-strut 19, which is connected to the foot part adjustment gear unit 9,

makes possible an advantageous adjustment sequence, described in the following, of the seat part 3, foot part 6 and back part 4 between the sitting and the lying position of seating furniture 1 according to the invention.

- 5 In the starting position or sitting position of the seating furniture 1, the second displacement unit 11 is held in its starting position by way of the first linear actuator 12 articulated between the frame 5 and the first cross-strut 15, the foot part 6 is held in the pivoted-in end position by the second linear actuator 13 acting between the first 15 and second cross-strut 19, by means of the stop element 24 acting between the seat part tab 10 27 and the foot part adjustment gear unit 9, and the first displacement unit 10 is defined in its pivot position by the defined position of the foot part 6 and by means of the second linear actuator 13 (Figs. 1, 2).

The second linear actuator 13, upon actuation, generates a linear stroke consisting of at 15 least a first and a second sub-stroke, and in a first adjustment step of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting into the lying position, brought about by the first sub-stroke of the second linear actuator 13, the seat part 3 is displaced forwards by means of the first displacement unit 10 and the rear region of the seat part 3 is lowered and the front region of the seat part 3 is raised, in such a way that the seat part 3 is adjusted in inclination with 20 respect to the sitting position of the seating furniture 1 until the rear steering lever 8 of the first displacement unit 10 comes into contact with the stop element 18 on the seat part side and the pivot movement of the first displacement unit 10 is thus blocked.

In this adjustment position of the seat part 3, the foot part is not yet extended (Figs. 3, 4, 25 5).

The tensile spring 17 shortens during this first adjustment step, and thus supports the adjustment movement of the seat part 3, meaning that initially the seat part 3 is adjusted without pivoting of the foot part 6 relative to the seat part 3 (Figs. 3, 4, 5).

30

At the end of the first adjustment step, the front edge of the seat part 3 is at a greater distance from the footprint plane of the seating furniture 1 than in the sitting position of

the seating furniture 1, meaning that a larger pivot space is provided for the foot part 6, which is extended once this first intermediate position is reached, and thus making it possible to use a longer foot part 6.

- 5 The further advantage of this first intermediate position of the seating furniture 1 is the possibility for the user to take on a more relaxed sitting posture than in the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, without the foot part 6 already extending at this time.

10 In a second adjustment step of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting into the lying position, brought about by the second sub-stroke of the second linear actuator 13, while maintaining the inclination position and displacement position of the seat part 3 relative to the frame 5 achieved at the end of the first sub-stroke and while maintaining the position of the back part 4 relative to the seat part 3, the foot part 6 is extended relative to the seat part 3 until the foot part 6 has reached the pivoted-out end position and the seating
15 furniture 1 has thus reached a second intermediate position during the adjustment from the sitting into the lying position (Figs. 6, 7).

The arrangement of the first cross-strut 15, which is connected to the intermediate support 14 of the first displacement unit 10 and which is guided displaceably both relative to the
20 frame 5 and relative to the seat part 3 and to which, according to the invention, both the first 12 and the second linear actuator 13 are articulated, makes an adjustment sequence possible in which, when the second linear actuator 13 is actuated, in the adjustment direction towards the lying position of the seating furniture 1, the inclination of the seat part 3 is always adjusted first and only subsequently is the foot part 6 extended, in such a
25 way that the foot part 6 can be of the same length as in the seating furniture known from EP3143902A1 even without an electronic control system.

In the reverse adjustment direction, in other words the direction towards the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, as a result of the spring force of the tensile spring 17
30 which is to be overcome, initially the foot part 6 is retracted until the stop element 24 comes into contact with the stop surface of the seat part tab 27, and subsequently the seat

part 3 is adjusted into the starting position counter to the spring force of the tensile spring 17.

As a result of a linear stroke generated by actuating the first linear actuator 12, a third
5 adjustment step of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting into the lying position is brought about, and during this adjustment step, while maintaining the position of the foot part 6 relative to the seat part 3, a displacement of the seat part 3 forwards relative to the frame 5 and a pivoting of the back part 4 relative to the seat part 3, coupled to the displacement movement of the seat part 3, take place by means of the lever adjustment gear unit 16
10 (Figs. 8, 9).

All of said adjustment steps brought about by the first 12 and second linear actuator 13 may be carried out separately and in any desired order, or optionally even simultaneously, an adjustment of the back part 4 and foot part 6 which is to be actuated mutually
15 independently and an adjustment of the back part 4 and seat part 3 which is to be actuated mutually independently being ensured, in such a way that in each adjustment position of the seat part 3 or foot part 6 it is possible to adjust the back part 4 into any desired pivot position without a wall, and in each adjustment position of the back part 4 the foot part 3 or seat part 6 can be pivoted into any desired position.

Moreover, the sequence known from EP3143902A1 of the adjustment function of the seat part 3, back part 4 and foot part 6 is ensured using two intermediate positions located between the sitting and the lying position, in that, during the adjustment of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting into the lying position by means of the first 12 and second
25 linear actuator 13,

- by way of a first sub-stroke of the second linear actuator 13, the seat part 3 is displaced forwards and simultaneously adjusted in inclination, without extension of the foot part 6, until a “lounge position” perceived as pleasant
30 by the user is reached (Figs. 3, 4, 5),
- by way of a second sub-stroke of the second linear actuator 13, the foot part 6 is extended in front of the seat part 3, without adjustment of the seat part 3

relative to the frame 5 and without adjustment of the back part 4 relative to the seat part 3, until a “relax position” is reached (Figs. 6, 7),

- by way of a linear stroke of the first linear actuator 12, the seat part 3 is displaced further forwards and simultaneously the back part 4 is pivoted relative to the seat part 3 until the lying position is reached (Figs. 8, 9).

In addition to this adjustment sequence known from EP3143902A1, seating furniture 1 according to the present invention makes possible many further adjustment combinations of the seat part 3, foot part 6 and back part 4 which increase the comfort of the seating furniture 1; for example, as is shown in Figs. 10a, 10b, when a seat part 3 is not or only partially adjusted in inclination, the back part 4 can be adjusted relative to the seat part 3 without a wall.

PATENTKRAV

1. Siddemøbel (1) med et stel (5), en sædedel (3), hvis hældning er svingbar, en i forhold til sædedelen (3) svingbar rygdelen (4) og en svingbar foddelen (6), som
5 via mindst et foddelen-justeringsgear (9) er tilsluttet til sædedelen (3), hvorved

- siddemøblet (1) kan indstilles mellem en opret sidde- og en liggeposition,
- hvorved, i det mindste under en delfase af justeringen af siddemøblet
10 (1) fra sidde- til liggepositionen, sædedelen (3) forskydes fremad fra sidde- til liggepositionen, hvorved mindst en første (12) og en anden lineære aktuator (13) er tilvejebragt med henblik på justering af sædedelen (3), foddelen (6) og rygdelen (4) mellem sidde- og liggepositionen for siddemøblet (1),
- 15 - hvorved den første lineære aktuator (12) ved betjening frembringer et lineært arbejds slag og dermed i det mindste bevirker en justering af rygdelen (4),
- hvorved den anden lineære aktuator (12) ved betjening frembringer et lineært arbejds slag og dermed i det mindste bevirker en justering af
20 foddelen (6),
- hvorved den første lineære aktuator (12) ved betjening frembringer et lineært arbejds slag og derved en justering af rygdelen (4) i forhold til sædedelen (3),

kendetegnet ved, at

- 25 - den anden lineære aktuator (13) ved betjening frembringer et lineært arbejds slag, bestående af mindst et første og et andet del-arbejds slag, og derved,
- under justeringen af siddemøblet (1) fra sidde- til liggepositionen, med et første del-arbejds slag bevirker en forskydning fremad af sædedelen
30 (3) i forhold til stellet (5) og en samtidig hældningsjustering af sædedelen (3), hvorved, under dette første del-arbejds slag af den anden lineære aktuator (13), der ikke sker ud- eller indkøring af foddelen (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3), hvorved

- under justeringen af siddemøblet (1) fra sidde- til liggepositionen, den anden lineære aktuator (13) med et, efter det første del-arbejdsslag følgende, andet del-arbejdsslag, der bevirkes en udkøring af foddelen (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3).

5

2. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** den anden lineære aktuator (13) med et, efter det første arbejdsslag følgende, andet del-arbejdsslag, under bibeholdelse af den ved afslutningen af det første del-arbejdsslag opnåede hældnings- og forskydningsposition af sædedelen (3) i forhold til stellet (5) og under bibeholdelse af rygdelen (4) position i forhold til sædedelen (3), bevirker en udkøring af foddelen (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3).

3. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge kravene 1 eller 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** den første lineære aktuator (12) ved betjening bevirker et lineært arbejdsslag og dermed en justering af rygdelen (4) i forhold til sædedelen (3) ved samtidig justering af sædedelen (3) i forhold til stellet (5).

4. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at**, med henblik på justering af siddemøblet (1) mellem sidde- og liggepositionen, sædedelen (3) via en første (10) og en anden forskydningsenhed (11) forskydes i forhold til stellet (5).

5. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** den første forskydningsenhed (10) er fastgjort både til sædedelen (3) og til den anden forskydningsenhed (11), og den anden forskydningsenhed (11) ydermere er fastgjort til stellet (5).

6. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** den første forskydningsenhed (10) omfatter en svingføring, hvorved en forreste (7) og en bagerste styrearm (8) med sædedelen (3) og en med den anden forskydningsenhed (11) forbundet mellembærer (14) danner en fire-led kæde.

7. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** svingbevægelsen af den første forskydningsenhed (10) i retning af sidde-møblets (1) forkant blokeres ved hjælp af et anslagselement (18) på siddemøb-let (1).

5

8. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** den anden forskydningsenhed (11) ved hjælp af et lineært eller ved hjælp af et med tilnærmelse lineært føringssystem, fortrinsvis ved hjælp af et armjuste-ringsgear (16) eller ved hjælp af et tandstangsgear eller ved hjælp af glideblok-ke eller ruller, som kan bevæges form-følgende i et C-profil, og føringssystemet, begyndende fra siddepositionen for siddemøblet (1), kan bevæges fremad langs en bevægelsesbane i forhold til stellet (5), hvilken bevægelsesbane for-trinsvis stiger i retning fremad.

15 9. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** den første (10) og den anden forskydningsenhed er fastgjort til hinanden, hvorved fortrinsvis den mellemliggende støtte (14) er forbundet med mindst en bevægelig del af føringssystemet, hvorved den første forskydningsenhed (10) er ført forskydeligt i forhold til stellet (5).

20

10. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** den første forskydningsenhed (10) ved hjælp af mindst en trækfjeder (17) er kraftpåvirket, og trækfjederen (17) fortrinsvis virker mellem den mellemliggende støtte (14) i den første forskydningsenhed (10) og sædedelen (3).

25

11. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** den anden lineære aktuator (13) på en sådan måde virker mellem den i for-hold til stellet (5) forskydeligt førte første forskydningsenhed (10) og foddel-justeringsdrevet (9), at der ved frembringelse af et del-arbejdsslag på den an-30 den lineære aktuator (13) blot bevirkes en justering af sædedelen (3) i forhold til stellet (5), uden at der bevirkes en ud-bevægelse eller ind-bevægelse af fod-delen (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3).

12. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved,**
at den første lineære aktuator (12) er koblet til stellet (5) med en første ende og
til forskydningsenheden (10) med en anden ende via en første tværstiver (15),
der er forbundet til den mellemliggende støtte (14) i den første forskydningsen-
5 hed (10).

13. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved,**
at den anden lineære aktuator (13) er koblet til den første forskydningsenhed
(10) med en første ende via den første tværstiver (15), som er forbundet til den
10 mellemliggende støtte (14) i den første forskydningsenhed (10) og til foddel-
justeringsgearet (9) med en anden ende via en anden tværstiver (19), der er
forbundet til foddel-justeringsgearet (9).

14. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved,**
15 **at** den første tværstiver (15) er ført forskydeligt både i forhold til stellet (5) og i
forhold til sædedelen (3).

15. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved,**
at

20

- den første lineære aktuator (12) er koblet til stellet (5) med en første
ende og til den første tværstiver (15), som er ført forskydeligt både i for-
hold til stellet (5) og i forhold til sædedelen (3) med en anden ende, og
- den anden lineære aktuator (13) er koblet til den første tværstiver (15),
25 der er ført forskydeligt både i forhold til stellet (5) og i forhold til sæde-
delen (3), og til foddel-justeringsdrevet (9) med en anden ende via den
anden tværstiver (19), som er forbundet til foddel-justeringsdrevet (9).

16. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved,**
30 **at**, under justeringen af siddemøblet (1) fra ligge- til siddepositionen,

5

- en svingbevægelse af fod-delen (6), og som er bevirket af et første del-arbejdsslag af den anden lineære aktuator (13), blokeres af et anslagselement (24), og

5

- ved frembringelse af et andet del-arbejdsslag af den anden lineære aktuator (13), og som følger efter det første del-arbejdsslag, der frembringes en forskydning af sædedelen (3) bagud i forhold til stellet (5) og samtidig en hældningsjustering af sædedelen (3).

10

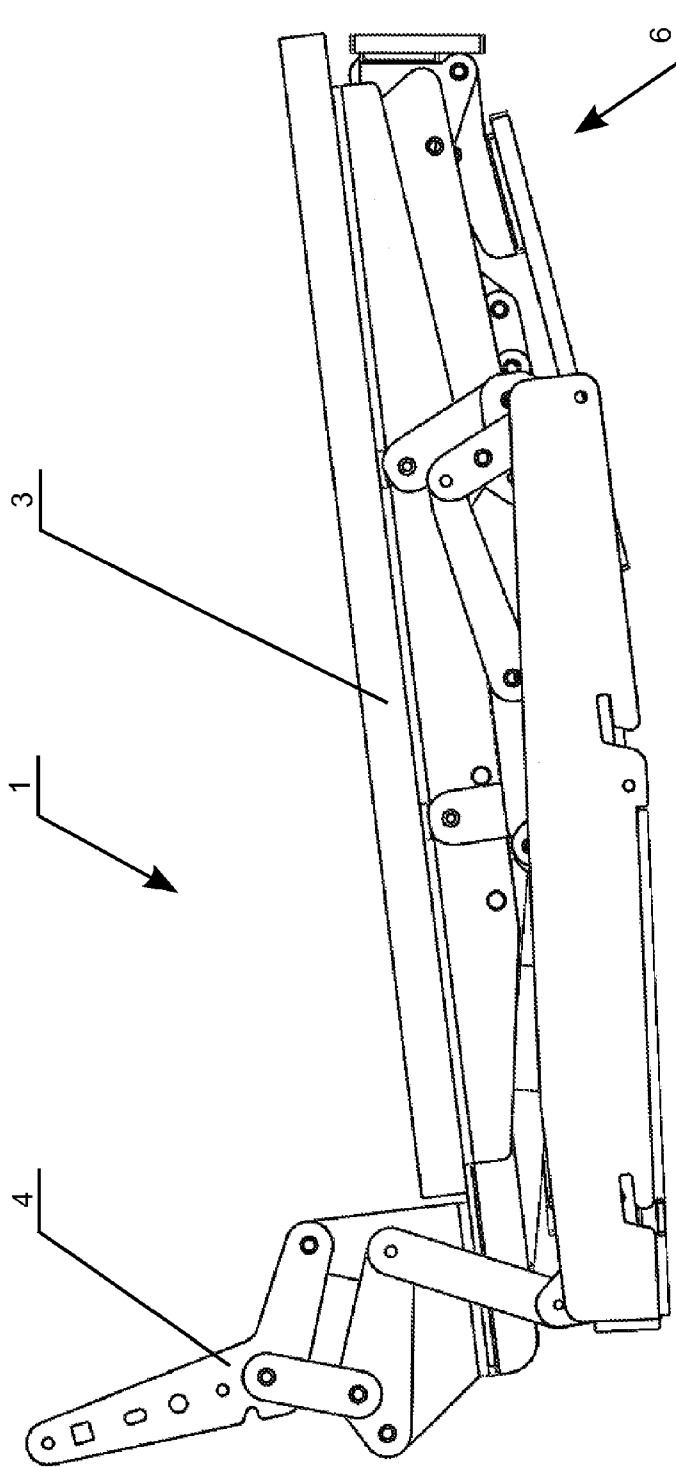


Fig. 1

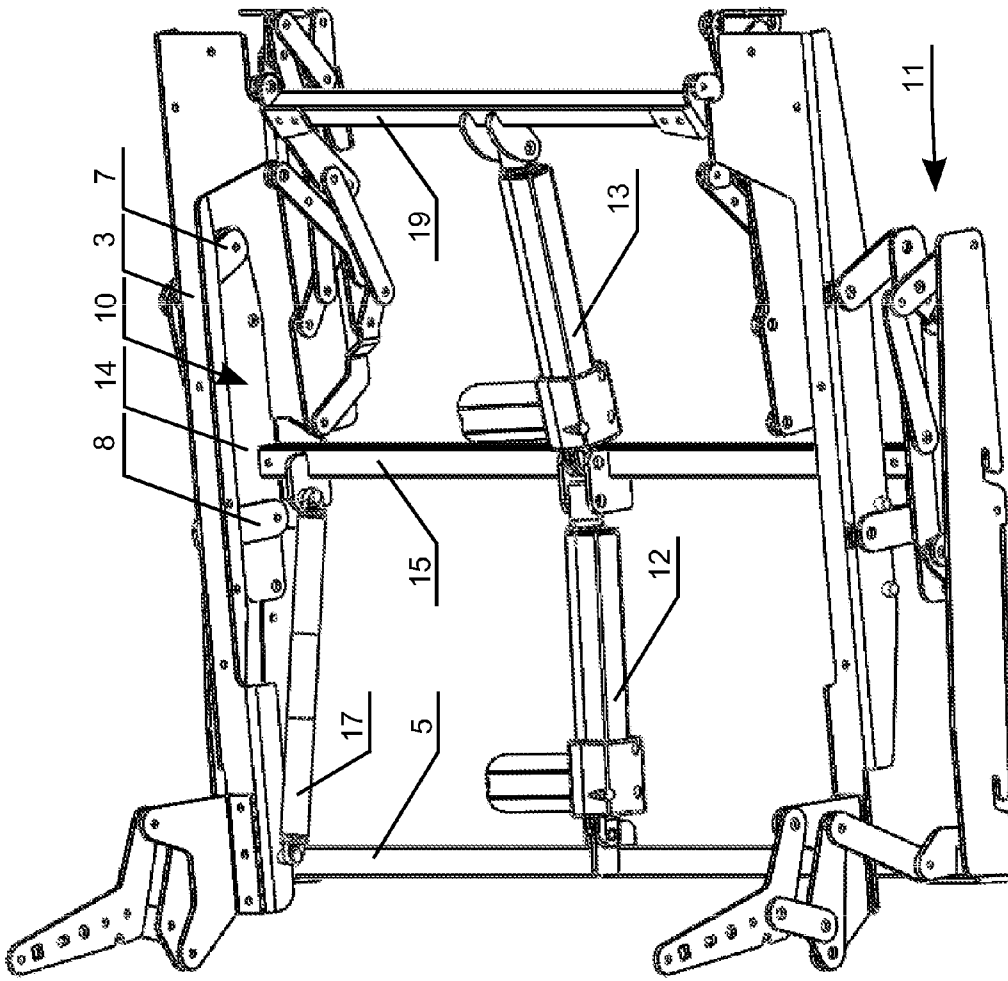
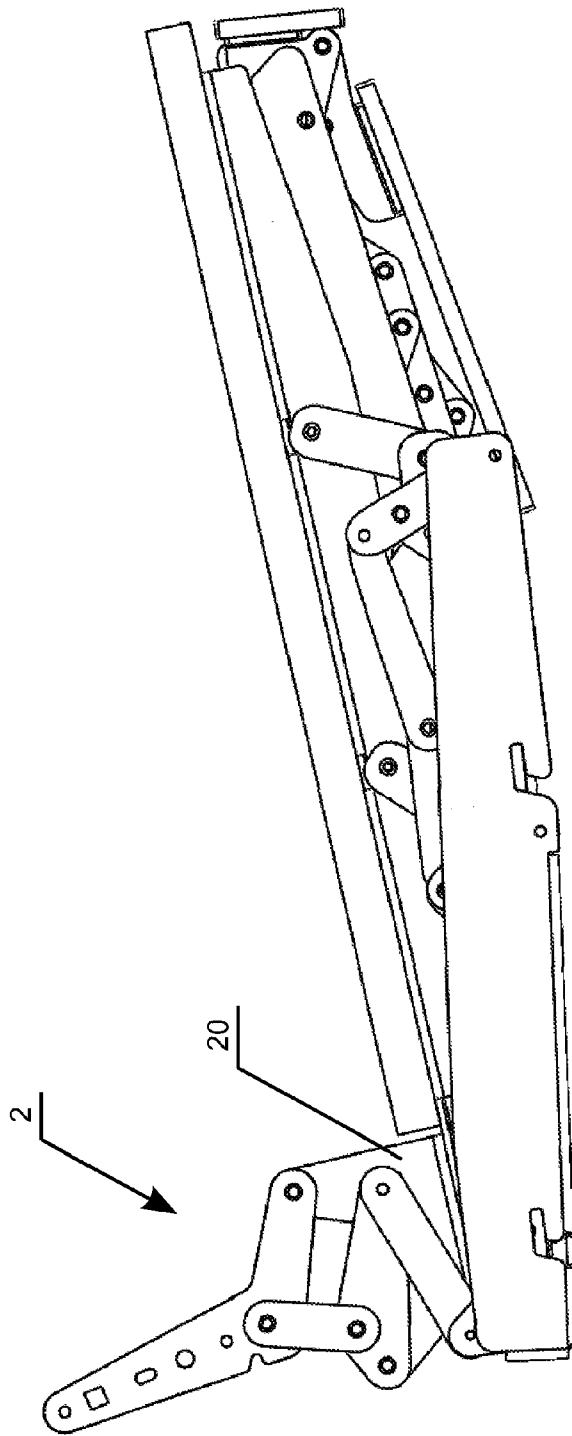


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



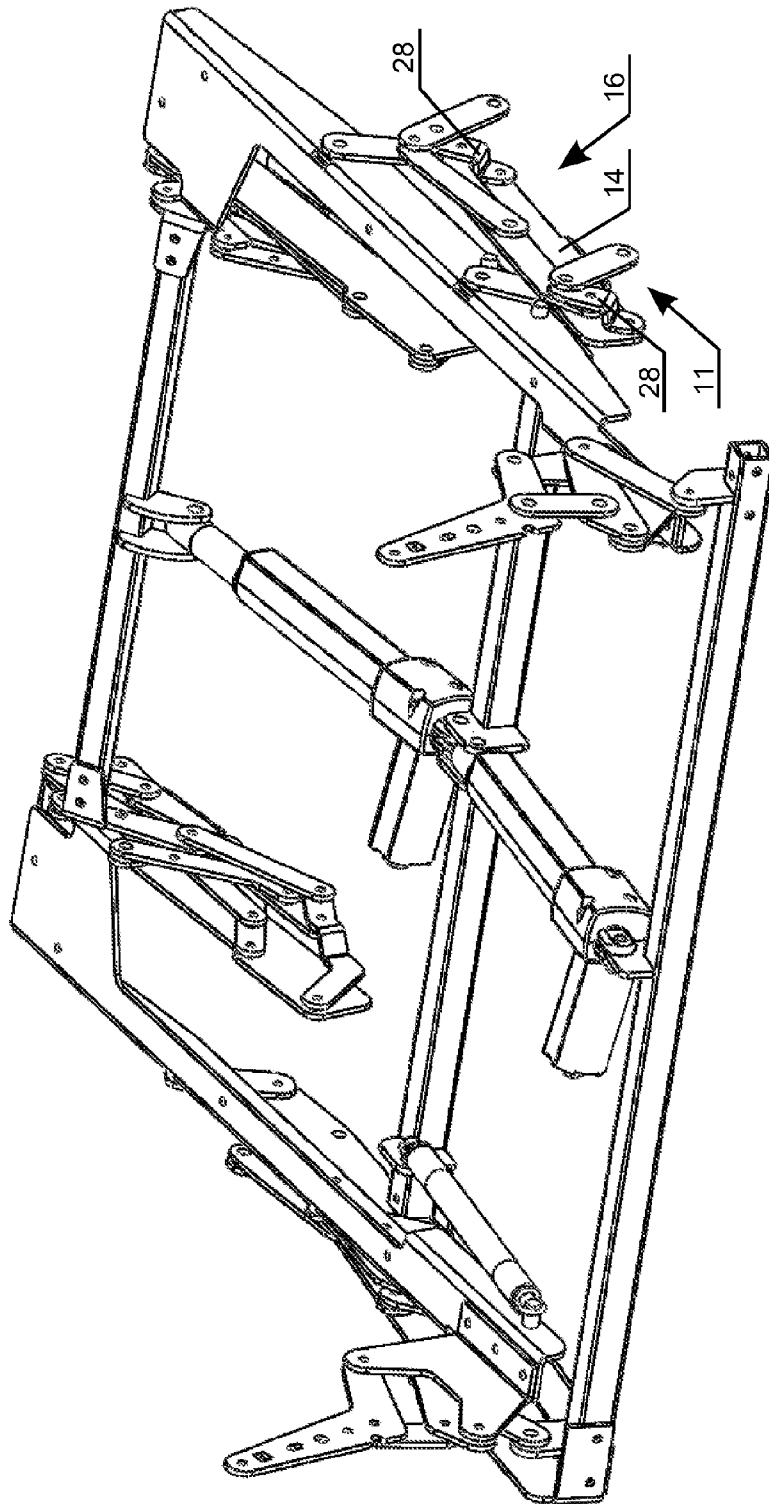


Fig. 4

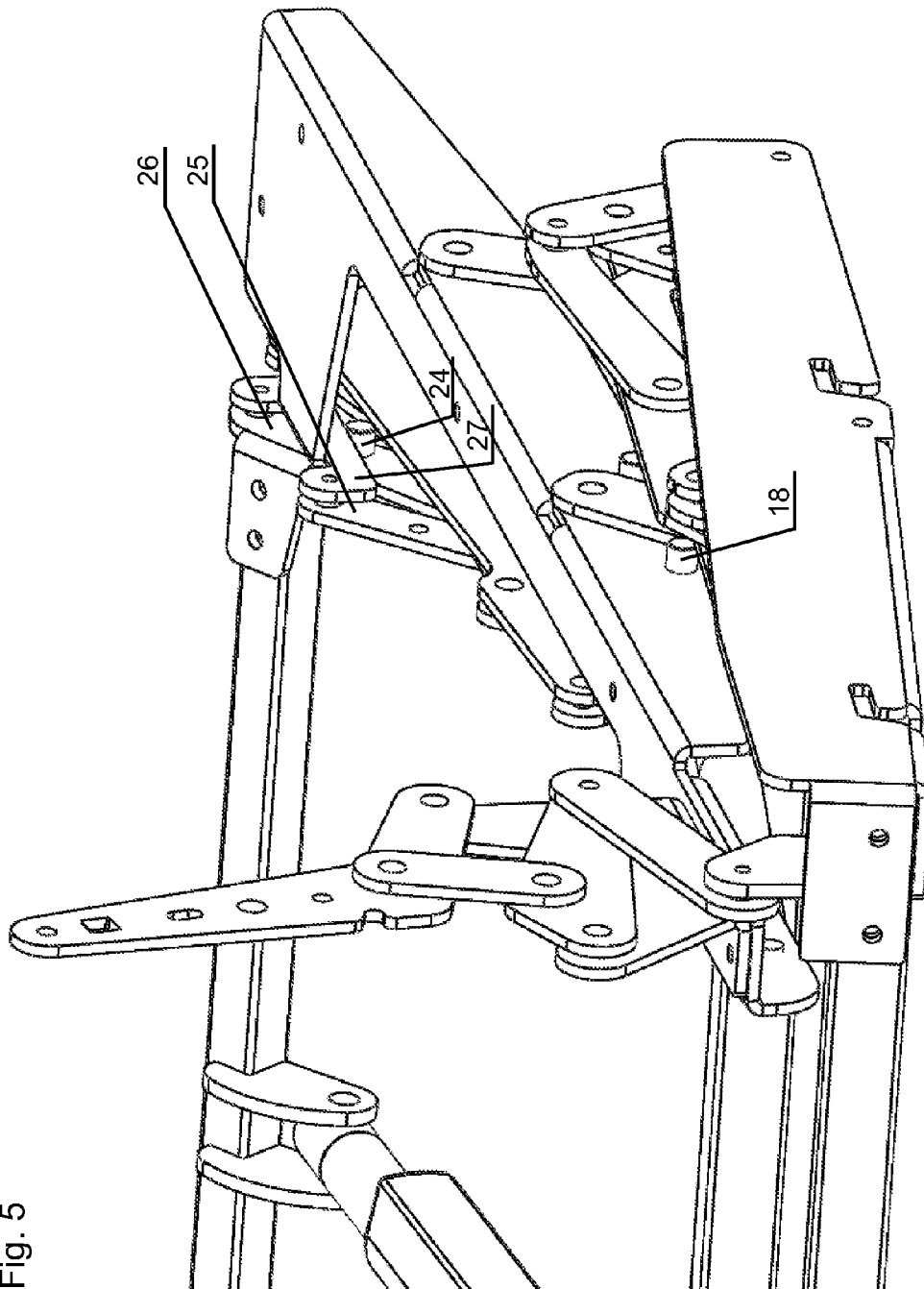
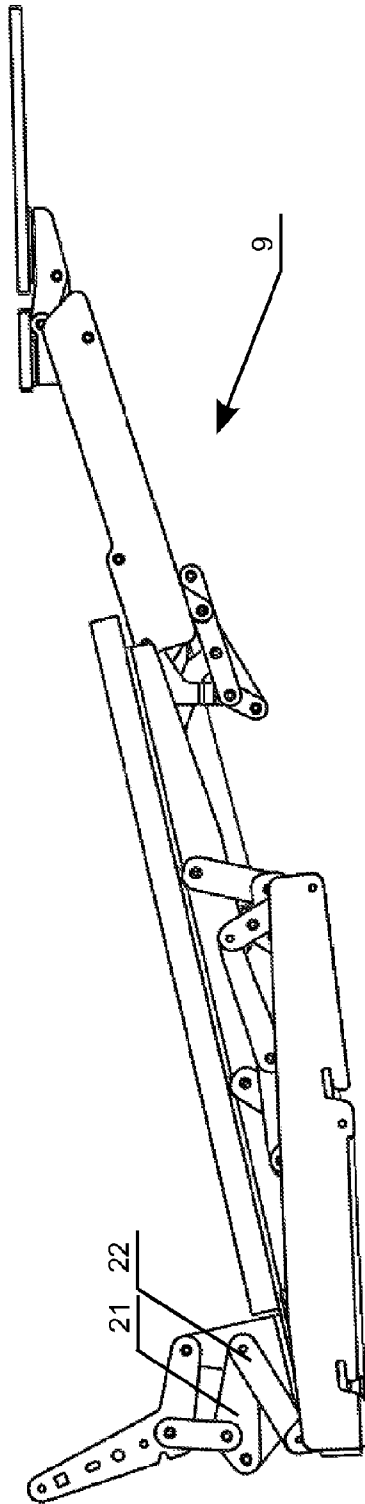


Fig. 5

Fig. 6



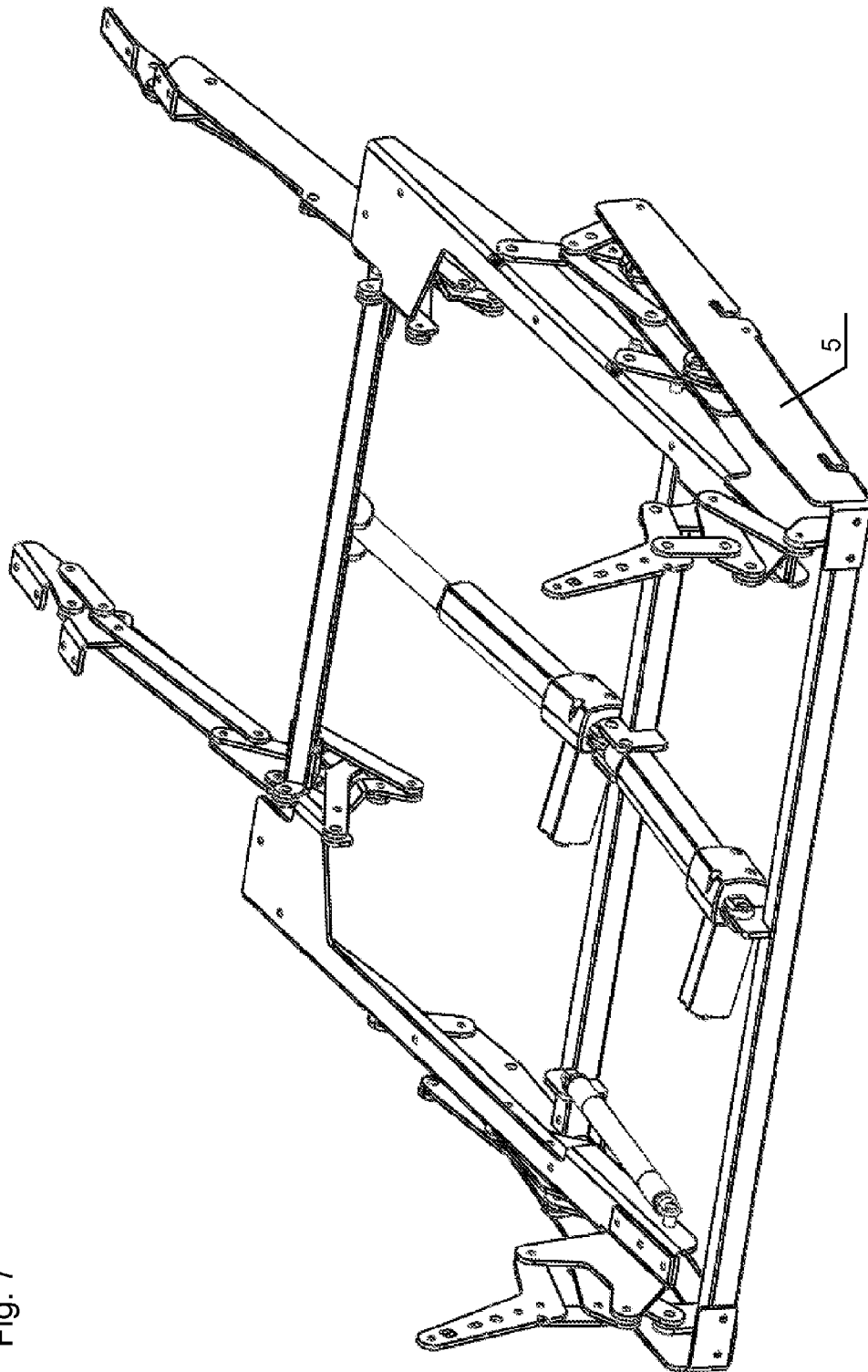
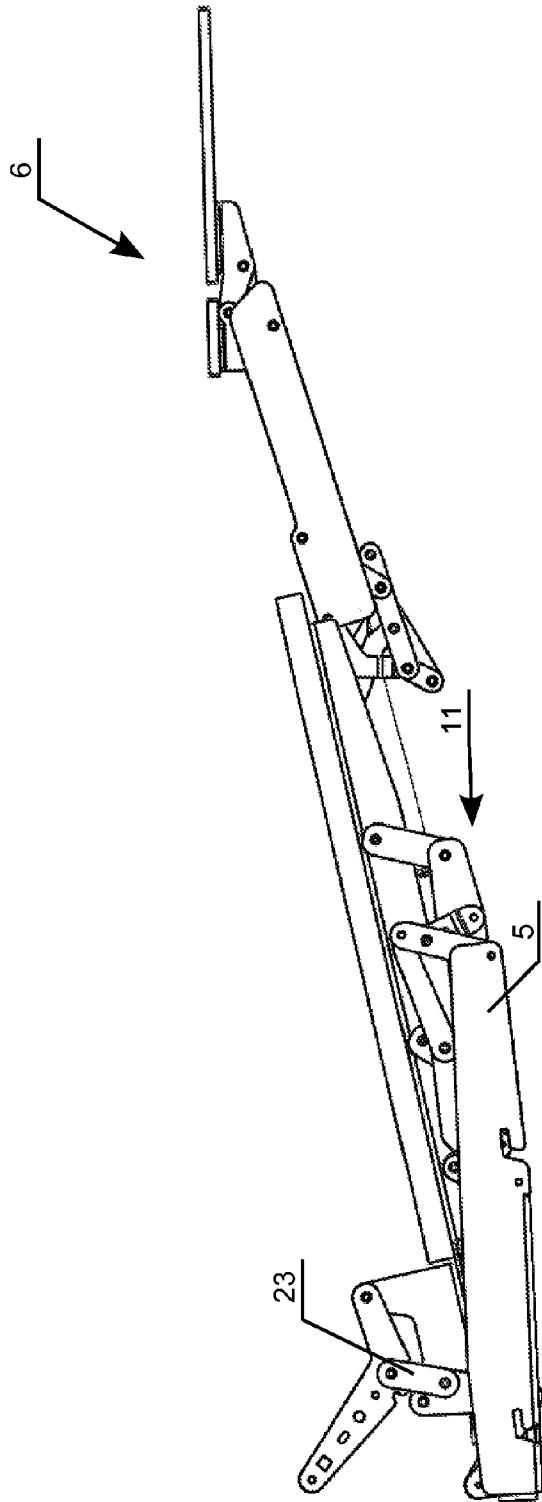


Fig. 7

Fig. 8



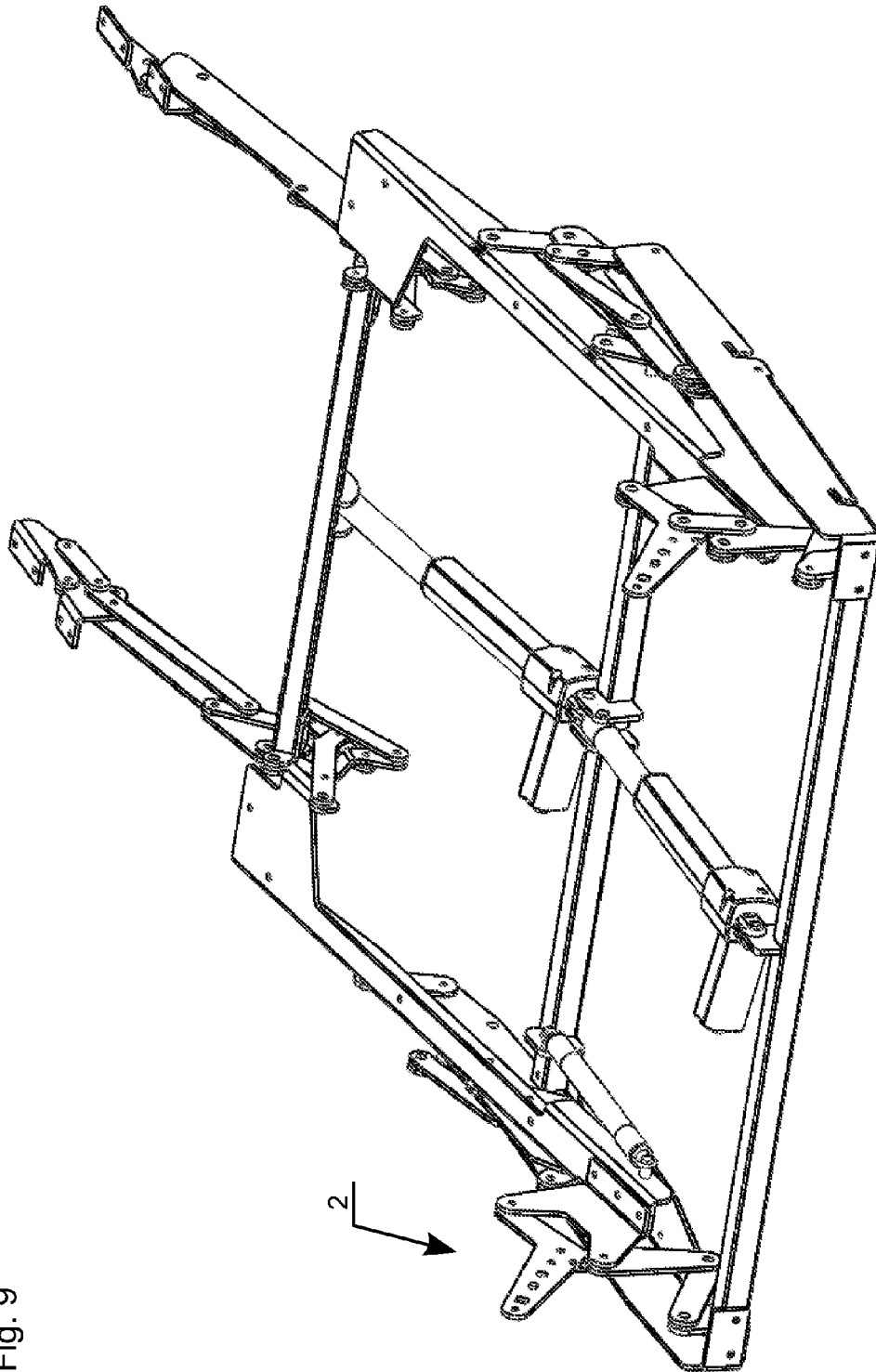


Fig. 9

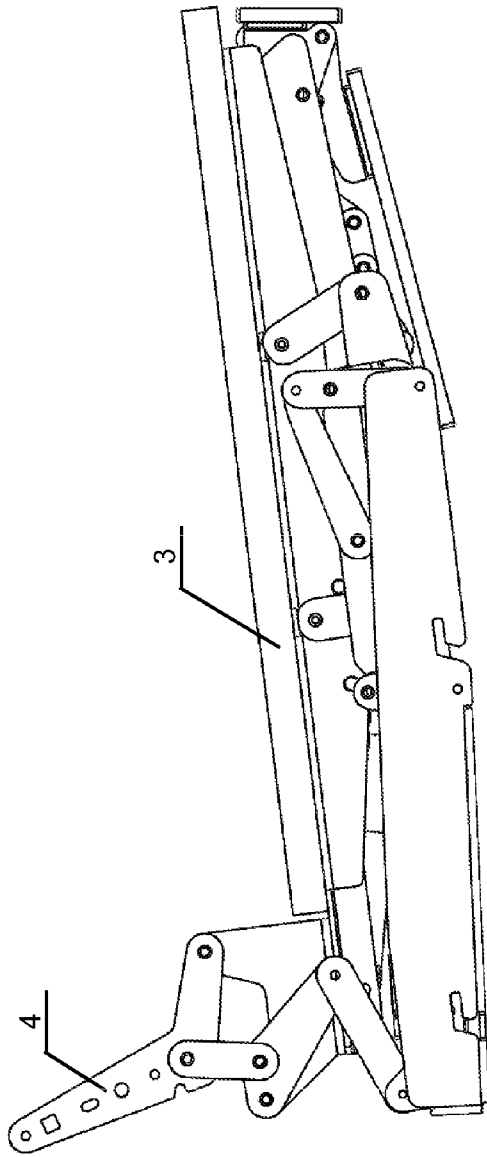


Fig. 10a

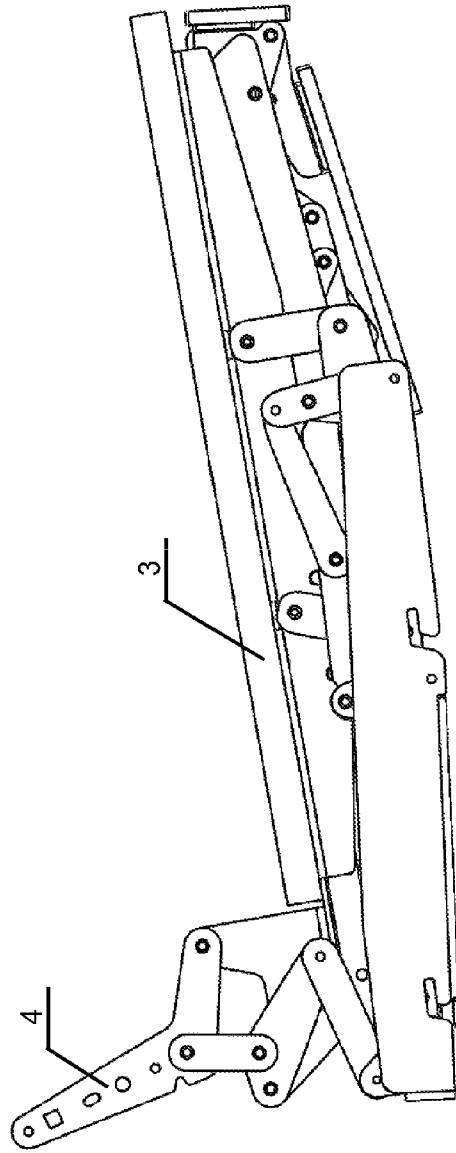


Fig. 10b