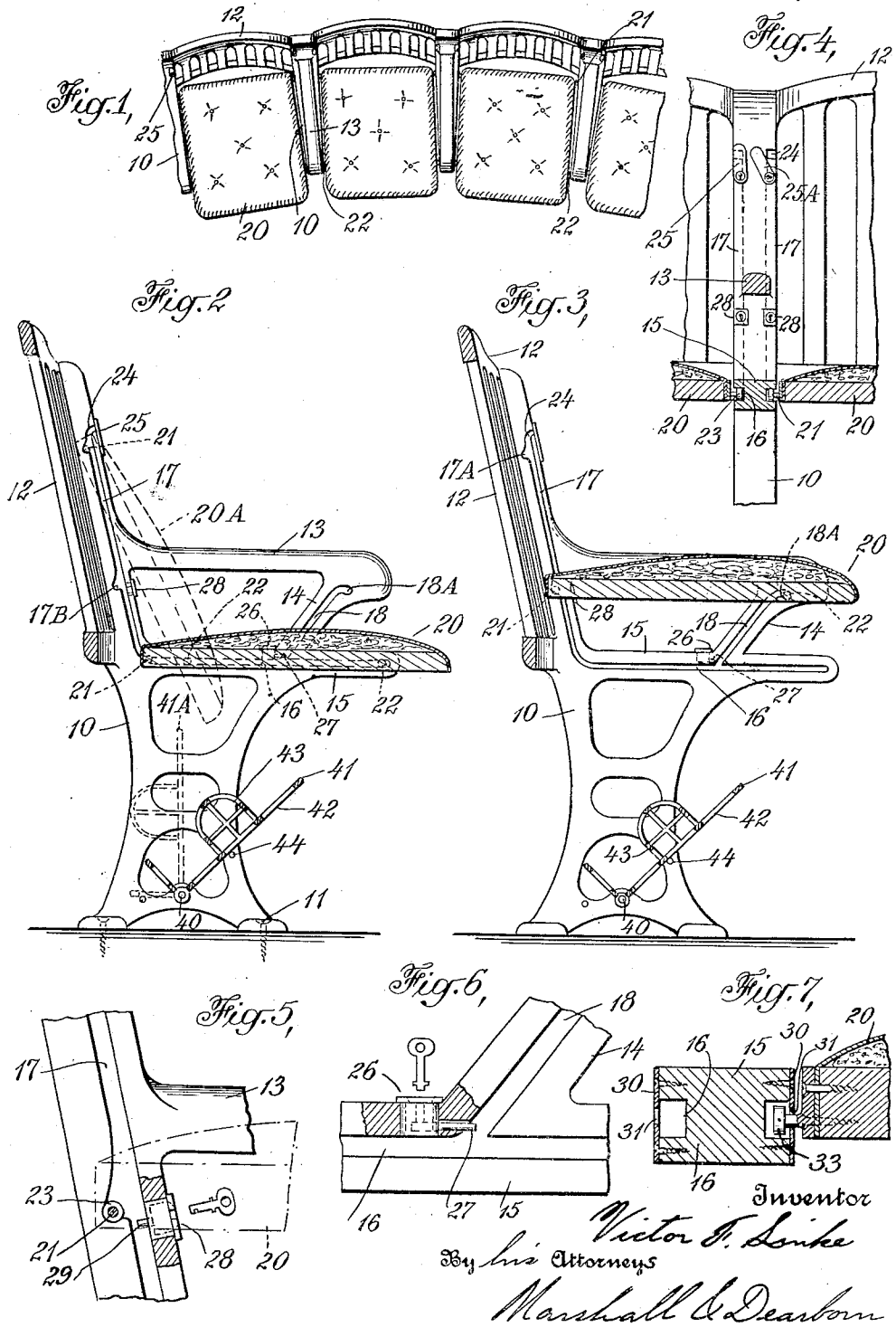


V. F. LINKE.
THEATER CHAIR.
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1,336,641.

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VICTOR F. LINKE, OF WEST NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY.

THEATER-CHAIR.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 13, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR F. LINKE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of West New York, Hudson county, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Theater-Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to theater chairs, and its object is to provide a simple and efficient structure by means of which the seat is adjustable to different heights, and which permits the user to rise to allow a person to pass in front.

Another object is to construct a seat which is provided with an arrangement for receiving wraps and hats, but which is out of the way when it is desired to clean the floor.

In order that my invention may be thoroughly understood, I will now proceed to describe the same in the following specification, and then point out the novel features thereof in appended claims.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a part of a row of theater chairs made in accordance with and embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of one of the chairs showing the seat in one of its positions in full lines and showing the seat in another of its positions in broken lines.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the seat adjusted to its higher level.

Fig. 4 is a sectional front elevation of the parts between two adjacent seats illustrating a device for making it possible to remove the seats from the chairs.

Fig. 5 is a sectional side elevation of a portion of the device showing a lock for retaining the seat from being moved down to its lower level.

Fig. 6 is a similar view of another lock which retains the seat from being moved up to its upper level.

Fig. 7 is a sectional plan view showing a portion of the chair frame and cooperating parts of a modified form of construction.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

10 designates the side frames of the chairs adapted to be secured to a floor as at 11, and 12 the rigid connecting back portions. Each side frame is constructed to form an arm 13, a brace therefor, designated by 14, and a seat support 15.

16 is a substantially horizontal groove or track in the seat support, one of these being provided on each side. These are connected by suitable curves with similar grooves 17 running up the part of the seat frame to which the backs 12 are joined. Other grooves 18 run along the arm supports 14 and run into the grooves 16.

20 designates the seats proper. These have parallel sides and fit loosely between adjacent chair frames. At the rear corners of these seats are pins 21 extending laterally therefrom into the grooves or tracks and near the front are similar pins 22 also extending into the grooves or tracks. These may, if desired, be provided with rollers 23 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Before specifically describing the construction of the other parts shown in the drawings, I will describe the operation of the device. When the seat is at its lower level the pins 21 and 22 are in the grooves 16. When one using the seat starts to rise, a downward pressure is applied to the forward edge of the seat which overhangs the pins 22 and this causes the seat to tilt and the pins 21 to run up in the grooves 17. Thus in the most natural manner an occupant of a chair may rise or partly rise to permit a person to pass in front. Sitting down again will cause the seat to resume its initial position.

When the chair is not in use the seat may be tilted back to the position in which it is shown in broken lines at 20^A in Fig. 2. Pockets 17^A are provided near the upper ends of the grooves 17 to receive the pins 21 and to maintain the seat in this position. When in this position the seat is out of the way and provides easy access to the retainer under it which will be fully described hereinafter. It is also out of the way when it is desired to clean the floor under the chair.

The upper ends of the grooves 17 extend out through the front of the chair frame as at 24 and are covered by pivoted tabs 25. When these are moved out of the way as at 25^A in Fig. 4, to uncover the ends of the grooves, the pins 21 may be moved out of the grooves after which the pins 22 may be raised up over grooves 17 and moved out through the ends 24 thereof. Thus the seats may be removed readily from the chair frames.

When the chair is to be used for a child, the seat may be so moved from its tilted position that its pins 22 will run up the

grooves 18 until they reach the pockets 18^A at the ends of these grooves. The pins 21 will then be in position to go into pockets 17^B, and the seat will assume the raised position in which it is shown in Fig. 3.

In order to prevent unauthorized raising of the seats, locks 26 are provided which have bolts 27 projecting into the grooves 18. These are shown in Fig. 6. These locks are operated by keys in the possession of the attendants. It may be desired to prevent changing the seats from their higher to their lower levels in which case other locks 28 may be provided having bolts 29 projecting into the grooves 17 as shown in Fig. 5.

The modification of construction shown in Fig. 7 comprises the provision of slotted steel plates 30 over the grooves, the slots therein designated by 31 forming the tracks with which the pins 21 and 22 engage. 33 shows an enlarged head for these pins which prevents them from being withdrawn from their tracks except in the manner provided through the openings 24.

Pivoted to the chair frames at 40 is a garment support 41 which is preferably a wire frame having a flat portion 42 and an upturned rear portion which prevents wraps and the like from falling back, and a projecting central part 43 for supporting a hat. This frame rests upon stops 44 which hold it in the position in which it is shown in full lines in Figs. 2 and 3. It may also be swung up about the pivots 40 into the position in which it is indicated in broken lines in Fig. 2 and designated by 41^A, to get it out of the way when desired, as for example, for cleaning the floor.

I intend no limitations other than those imposed by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A seat, rear supports and forward supports projecting from opposite sides of said seat, a chair frame having back tracks for guiding the rear seat supports up and down, seat tracks for guiding the forward seat supports backward and forward, and arm support tracks branching from the seat tracks intermediate the length thereof, extending upwardly and forwardly therefrom and adapted to receive the forward seat supports.

2. A seat, rear supports and forward supports projecting from opposite sides of said seat, a chair frame having back tracks for guiding the rear seat supports up and down, seat tracks for guiding the forward seat supports backward and forward, and arm support tracks branching from the seat tracks intermediate the length thereof, extending upwardly and forwardly therefrom and adapted to receive the forward seat supports; and locks for obstructing the movement of the supports in the tracks.

3. A seat, rear supports and forward supports projecting from opposite sides of said seat, a chair frame having back tracks for guiding the rear seat supports up and down, seat tracks for guiding the forward seat supports backward and forward, and arm support tracks branching from the seat tracks intermediate the length thereof, extending upwardly and forwardly therefrom and adapted to receive the forward seat supports; and locks for obstructing the lower ends of the arm support tracks.

4. A seat, rear supports and forward supports projecting from opposite sides of said seat, a chair frame having back tracks for guiding the rear seat supports up and down, seat tracks for guiding the forward seat supports backward and forward, and arm support tracks branching from the seat tracks intermediate the length thereof, extending upwardly and forwardly therefrom and adapted to receive the forward seat supports; said back tracks being provided with pockets for receiving the rear seat supports when the forward seat supports are at the upper part of the arm support tracks.

5. A seat, rear supports and forward supports projecting laterally from opposite sides of said seat, a chair frame having back tracks into which the rear end seat supports project for guiding said rear seat supports up and down, seat tracks connected therewith into which the forward seat supports project for guiding said forward seat supports backward and forward, the forward ends of the seat tracks being closed to limit the forward movement of the seat, and the upper ends of the back tracks being open to permit the removal of the seat.

6. A seat, rear supports and forward supports projecting from opposite sides of said seat, a chair frame having back tracks for guiding the rear seat supports up and down, seat tracks connected therewith for guiding the forward seat supports backward and forward, and arm support tracks branching from the seat tracks intermediate the length thereof, extending upwardly and forwardly therefrom and adapted to receive the forward seat supports, the forward ends of the seat tracks being closed to limit the forward movement of the seat, and the upper ends of the back tracks being open to permit the removal of the seat; said back tracks being provided with pockets near their upper ends for receiving the rear seat supports to maintain the seat in a tilted position, and provided with other pockets intermediate their length for receiving the rear seat supports when the forward seat supports are at the upper part of the arm support tracks.

Witness my hand this 31st day of August, 1917.

VICTOR F. LINKE.