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(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**

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Piece of seating furniture having a telescoping leg-rest element

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a piece of seating furniture having a telescoping leg rest element, comprising a seat part, a back part, a chassis and a leg rest pivotably connected to the seat part and/or the chassis, the seating furniture being adjustable between a sitting and a lying position, the leg rest 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 extended by the leg support, the leg rest comprising two rails, which are pivotably articulated to the seat part and on which the telescopic leg rest element is arranged movably in the longitudinal direction of the rails, the leg rest element being pulled in when the leg rest is pivoted in and pulled out to increase the length of the leg rest when the leg rest is pivoted out.

[0002] Typically, a piece of seating furniture has full-length cushioning extending over the seat part and leg rest. For an attractive design, the adjustment fitting of the piece of seating furniture must be designed in such a way that the cushioning is tightened when the leg rest is unfolded.

[0003] To achieve this, the leg rest must be simultaneously pivoted and extended as it is being unfolded.

[0004] From the document WO2014/071924A1 a piece of seating furniture has become known in which this object is achieved by a two-part leg rest, wherein the parts of the leg rest can be displaced against each other during the pivoting. Another piece of seating furniture is known from DE202004016889U1.

[0005] In order to pivot the leg rest and to transfer the parts of the pivoted-in leg rest pulled in in the sitting position into the position pulled out in the lying position, a lever adjustment gear is used in the known seating furniture, it being disadvantageous, in particular in the variant shown in FIG. 5 of the above-mentioned document, with a leg rest pivoted in approximately parallel to the seat part, that the pulled-out parts of the pivoted-out leg rest are not pulled out sufficiently far, so that a full-length cushioning

extending over the seat part and leg rest is not optimally tightened when the leg rest is unfolded.

[0006] It is furthermore disadvantageous that, in the case of an approximately vertically oriented intermediate position of the leg rest, the pulled-out parts of the pivoting-out leg rest are already pulled out approximately halfway in comparison with the pivoted-out end position, so that the length of the pulled-out parts of the leg rest is restricted, since they have to pass the floor during the pivoting.

[0007] In combination with the above-mentioned disadvantage of the parts of the pivoted-out leg rest not pulled out sufficiently far, the total length of the unfolded leg rest and therefore the lying comfort for the user is thereby restricted.

[0008] Proceeding from the described prior art, the invention is based on the object of developing a seating furniture of the generic type to the effect that the lying comfort of the seating furniture is improved.

[0009] The stated object is achieved according to the invention by a seating furniture comprising a telescopic leg rest element having the features set out in claim 1.

[0010] By means of the features according to the invention, it is possible to provide a seating furniture of the generic type in which a leg rest element is arranged so as to be movable in the longitudinal direction of two rails articulated to the seat part in such a way that, in the case of a vertically oriented leg rest which is pivoted out approximately halfway, the leg rest element is not adjusted or is only slightly adjusted with respect to the rails.

[0011] It is only in an approximately second half of the pivoting of the leg rest from the sitting into the lying position that, according to the invention, the leg rest element is displaced with respect to the rails into a pulled-out position, as a result of which the use of a leg rest element which is longer in comparison with the seating furniture known from WO2014/071924A1 is made possible.

[0012] At the same time, a lever geometry according to the invention of the lever adjustment gear used for pivoting the leg rest and for transferring the leg rest element

into the pulled-in/pulled-out position enables a greater travel distance in comparison with the seating furniture known from WO2014/071924A1, so that the leg rest element can be pulled out further with respect to the rails.

[0013] An embodiment example of the invention will hereinafter be described with reference to the attached drawing. This shows in

Fig. 1 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention in the lying position of the seating furniture;

Fig. 2 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention in the sitting position of the seating furniture;

Fig. 3 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention as shown in Fig. 2 with the seat angle adjusted;

Fig. 4 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention as shown in Fig. 3 with partially pivoted leg rest;

Fig. 5 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention with a seat part adjusted in its inclination and pivoted-out leg rest;

Fig. 6 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention as shown in Fig. 5 in a detailed view;

Fig. 7 a piece of seating furniture according to the invention as shown in Fig. 2 in a detailed view.

[0014] The illustrations in the drawing show substantially only the mechanism of the seating furniture 1 according to the invention without the parts which are not of interest here, such as, in particular, cushioning.

[0015] Some of the components mentioned below are present in duplicate as a result of a largely mirror-image structure of the mechanism of the seating furniture 1, these components being discussed below in each case in the singular, both components being meant here in each case.

[0016] A piece of seating furniture 1 according to the invention consists of a chassis 5, a seat part 3, a back part 4 and a leg rest 6 connected pivotably to the seat part 3, it being possible for the seating furniture 1 to be adjusted from a sitting position (Fig. 2) which is shifted towards the rear edge of the seating furniture 1 and in which the leg rest 6 is pivoted in substantially below the seat part 3 into a lying position (Fig. 1) which is shifted towards the front edge of the seating furniture 1 and in which the leg rest 6 is pivoted out in front of the seat part 3 in such a way that the seat part 3 is extended by the leg rest 6.

[0017] The terms “front edge of the seating furniture” and “rear edge of the seating furniture” relate to the perspective of a person sitting on the seating furniture, the legs of whom point forwards and the back of whom points rearwards.

[0018] The leg rest 6 is formed in two parts, one part of the leg rest 6 being formed by two rails 9 which are articulated in a pivotable manner on the seat part 3 and a further part being formed by a telescopic leg rest element 2 which is arranged so as to be movable in the longitudinal direction of the rails 9, the telescopic leg rest element 2 being pulled in when the leg rest 6 is pivoted in (Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 7) and being pulled out to increase the length of the leg rest 6 when the leg rest 6 is pivoted out (Fig. 1, Fig. 5).

[0019] A first 10 and/or a second articulation lever 11 are/is articulated to the seat part 3, a longitudinal axis, formed between the two end articulation points 18, 19 of at least one of the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11, being arranged oblique to the seat part 3 in the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, and thus the end articulation point 18 of this articulation lever facing the seat part 3 being positioned closer to a vertical plane spanned by the seat part front edge 15 than the end articulation point 19 of this articulation lever remote from the seat part 3.

[0020] At least one of the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11 has a stop element 28, which, during the pivoting movement of the leg rest 6, comes into contact with a stop surface of a seat part tab 29 connected to the front region of the seat part 3 (Fig. 2).

[0021] The terms “the end articulation point facing the seat part” and “the end articulation point remote from the seat part” are each intended to mean the shortest distance between an end articulation point of an articulation lever and the seat part, an end articulation point of an articulation lever facing the seat part having a shorter distance to the seat part than an end articulation point of this articulation lever remote from the seat part.

[0022] The first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11 are/is coupled to the telescopic leg rest element 2 in such a way that an adjustment of one of the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11 relative to the seat part 3 brings about an outward or inward pivoting of the leg rest 6 relative to the seat part 3 and a simultaneous displacement of the telescopic leg rest element 2 along the rails 9.

[0023] According to the invention, the pivoting of the leg rest 6 is effected by means of a lever adjustment gear articulated to the seat part 3, the first 10 and the second articulation lever 11 being respectively articulated to both a front region of the seat part 3 and to a coupling lever 16, a third 12 and a fourth articulation lever 13 having, in the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, an orientation in which a longitudinal axis, formed between the two end articulation points 20, 21 of at least one of the third 12 and/or the fourth articulation lever 13, is arranged oblique to the seat part 3, and thus the end articulation point 21 of this articulation lever remote from the seat part 3 is positioned closer than the end articulation point 20 of this articulation lever facing the seat part 3 to a vertical plane spanned by the seat part front edge 15, the third 12 and the fourth articulation lever 13 being respectively articulated to both the coupling lever 16 and to a fifth articulation lever 14, with their end articulation points 20, 22 facing the seat part 3 in the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, one of the third 12 and/or the fourth articulation lever 13 being extended beyond its articulation point to the coupling lever 16 and articulated at its free end to a first end of a control lever 17, the second end of which is connected in an articulated manner to a central region of one of the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11, the fifth articulation lever 14 being connected to both the third 12 and the fourth articulation lever 13 and, via its free end in an articulated manner, to the telescopic lag rest element 2.

[0024] In this context, “a central region of the articulation lever” is not intended to mean the exact geometric centre, but rather the entire region of an articulation lever lying between the two end articulation points.

[0025] During the adjustment of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting to the lying position, the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11 are pivoted in such a way that the coupling lever 16 is pushed forwards with respect to the seat part 3, the third 12 and the fourth articulation lever 13 simultaneously being pivoted with respect to the coupling lever 16 and the fifth articulation lever 14 being pushed forwards with respect to the coupling lever 16.

[0026] On account of the arrangement according to the invention and the added pivoting movements of the first 10 and/or of the second articulation lever 11, on the one hand, and of the third 12 and/or of the fourth articulation lever 13, on the other hand, in which, during the adjustment of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting to the lying position, one of the first 10 and/or of the second articulation lever 11 is pivoted with respect to one of the third 12 and/or of the fourth articulation lever 13 by an angle of preferably more than 200°, altogether a large travel distance is achieved for the lever adjustment gear.

[0027] According to the invention, the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11, on the one hand, and the third 12 and/or the fourth articulation lever 13, on the other hand, are arranged in such a way that, during an approximately first half of the pivoting of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting to the lying position, the coupling lever 16 is lowered with respect to the seat part 3, all portions of the fifth articulation lever 14 simultaneously being raised with respect to the coupling lever 16.

[0028] The lowering of the coupling lever 16 is thus virtually compensated for by a simultaneous raising of the fifth articulation lever 14 with respect to the coupling lever 16, which brings about that the articulation point of the fifth articulation lever 14 on the telescopic leg rest element 2, during a first phase of the pivoting from the sitting to the lying position, follows an almost linear or a "flat" movement curve close to the seat part front edge 15.

[0029] As a result, it is achieved according to the invention that, during an approximately first half of the adjustment of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting to the lying position, the leg rest 6 is pivoted and the leg rest element 2 is not displaced or is only slightly displaced relative to the rails 9 (Fig. 4).

[0030] It is only when the leg rest 6 is pivoted further in the direction of the lying position of the seating furniture 1 that the leg rest element 2 is then displaced in the longitudinal direction of the rails 9 until the pulled-out end position is reached (Fig. 1, Fig. 5, Fig. 6).

[0031] The effect according to the invention of a "flat" movement curve of the articulation point of the fifth articulation lever 14 on the telescopic leg rest element 2 enables the use of a leg rest element 2 which is substantially longer in comparison with the known, generic seating furniture (see document WO2014/071924A1), so that, in combination with the above-mentioned great travel distance of the lever adjustment gear, a particularly long leg rest surface according to the invention, in the pivoted-out position of the leg rest 6, and therefore increased lying comfort for the user can be provided.

[0032] During the adjustment of the seating furniture 1 from the sitting to the lying position, the seat part 3 is displaced forwards relative to the chassis 5 via a pivot guide 26 and at the same time is adjusted in terms of inclination, the pivot guide 26 having a front 7 and a rear steering lever 8 which together with the seat part 3 and chassis 5 form a four-bar linkage (Fig. 5).

[0033] The adjustment movement of the seat part 3 in the direction of the front edge of the seating furniture 1 is blocked by a chassis-side stop element 27 (Fig. 5).

[0034] A force is applied to the pivot guide 26 by at least one tension spring 25, the tension spring 25 acting between the seat part 3 and the chassis 5 in such a way that the tension spring 25 shortens during the adjustment movement of the seat part 3 in the direction of the front edge of the seating furniture 1 (Fig. 2, Fig. 6).

[0035] A linear actuator 23 is coupled, with a first end, to the chassis 5 and, with a second end, to the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11 via a cross-bar 24 connected to the first 10 or the second articulation lever 11 (Fig. 6).

[0036] In the starting position or the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, the leg rest 6 is held in the pivoted-in end position by the linear actuator 23 articulated between the chassis 5 and the cross-bar 24 by means of the stop element 28 acting between the seat part tab 29 and the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11.

[0037] The linear actuator 23 when actuated generates a linear stroke consisting of at least a first and a second sub-stroke, the linear actuator 23 bringing about, with a first sub-stroke, starting from the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, by means of the pivot guide 26, displacement of the seat part 3 forward relative to the chassis and simultaneous inclination adjustment of the seat part 3 until the rear steering lever 8 of the pivot guide 26 comes into contact with the chassis-side stop element 27 and the pivot guide 26 is thereby blocked, the leg rest 6 not pivoting out or in relative to the seat part 3 during this first sub-stroke of the linear actuator 23 (Fig. 3).

[0038] The tension spring 25 shortens during this first adjustment step and thereby supports the adjustment movement of the seat part 3, as a result of which first the seat part 3 is adjusted without pivoting of the leg rest 6 relative to the seat part 3.

[0039] At the end of the first adjustment step, the front edge of the seat part 3 has a greater distance to the contact plane of the seating furniture 1 than in the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, as a result of which the use of a longer leg rest 6 is made possible due to a greater pivoting space available.

[0040] The further advantage of this first intermediate position of the seating furniture 1 reached at the end of the first adjustment step consists in the possibility for the user of being able to carry out an additional adjustment function, also referred to as “lounge position”, in comparison with the seating furniture known from WO2014/071924A1 (Fig. 3).

[0041] Therefore, a seating furniture of the present invention offers, in a structurally simple manner, firstly the advantage of a leg rest 6 which is longer in comparison with

the generic seating furniture and therefore improved lying comfort, and secondly the advantage of improved sitting comfort on account of the possibility for the user of being able to adopt a sitting posture which is more relaxed with respect to the sitting position of the seating furniture.

[0042] In a second adjustment step of the seating furniture 1, brought about by a second sub-stroke of the linear actuator 23, from the sitting to the lying position, while maintaining the inclination and displacement position achieved at the end of the first sub-stroke, of the seat part 3 relative to the chassis 5 and while maintaining the position of the back part 4 relative to the seat part 3, an outward pivoting of the leg rest 6 relative to the seat part 3 is effected until the leg rest 6 has reached the pivoted-out end position and the seating furniture 1 has therefore reached a second intermediate position, also referred to as the "relax position" (Fig. 5, Fig. 6).

[0043] In the reverse adjustment direction, i.e. in the direction towards the sitting position of the seating furniture 1, the functional sequence described above takes place in the reverse order:

- Proceeding from the "relax position" of the seating furniture 1, when a first sub-stroke of the linear actuator 23 is actuated on account of the spring force of the tension spring 25 to be overcome, first the leg rest 6 is pivoted in until the pivoted-in end position is reached by means of the stop element 28 acting between the seat part tab 29 and the first 10 and/or the second articulation lever 11,

- When a second sub-stroke of the linear actuator 23 is actuated, the seat part 3 is displaced, against the spring force of the tension spring 25, relative to the chassis 5 in the direction of the rear edge of the seating furniture 1 until the sitting position of the seating furniture 1 is reached.

[0044] The invention is not restricted to the embodiment example, but rather is variable in many cases within the scope of the disclosure.

PATENTKRAV

1. Siddemøbel (1) med en sædedel (3), en rygdel (4), et chassis (5) og en i det mindste todelt ben-støtte (6), der svingbart er forbundet til sædedelen (3) og/eller til chassiset (5),

- hvorved delene i ben-støtten (6) ved svingbevægelsen mod hinanden kan forskydes mod hinanden,
- hvorved siddemøblet (1) kan justeres mellem en sidde- og en liggeposition,
- til hvilket formål ben-støtten (6) i siddepositionen i det væsentlige er svinget ind neden under sidedelen (3), og i liggepositionen på en sådan måde svinget ud foran siddedelen (3), at siddedelen (3) forlænges ved hjælp af ben-støtten (6),
- hvorved en del af benstøtten (6) dannes ved hjælp af et teleskopisk benstøtteelement (2), som ved udsvinget benstøtte (6) er trukket ind og ved udsvinget benstøtte (6) er trukket ud med henblik på forøgelse af benstøttens (6) længde,

hvorved

- i siddepositionen for siddemøblet (1), en første (10) og/eller en anden ledarm (11) er ledforbundet til sædedelen (3) og/eller til chassiset (5), og en mellem de to ende-ledpunkter (18, 19) på mindst én af den første (10) og/eller den anden ledarm (11) dannet længdeakse, skråtstillet i forhold til sædedelen (3), og derved er et mod sædedelen (3) vendende ende-ledpunkt (18) på denne ledarm positioneret nærmere ved et af sædedel-forkanten (15) udspændt vertikalplan end det bort fra sædedelen () vendende ende-ledpunkt (19) på denne ledarm,

- hvorved, i siddepositionen for siddemøblet (1), en tredje (12) og en fjerde ledarm (13) har en orientering, ved hvilken en mellem de to ende-ledpunkter (20, 21) på mindst én af en tredje (12) og/eller den fjerde ledarm (13) dannet længdeakse er arrangeret skråt i forhold til siddede-len (3), og derved er det bort fra sædedelen (3) vendende ende-ledpunkt (21) på denne ledarm positioneret nærmere ved et af sædedel-forkanten (15) udspændt vertikalplan end det mod siddedelen (3) vendende ende-ledpunkt (20) på denne ledarm, hvorved
- den tredje (12) og den fjerde ledarm (13) med deres, i siddepositionen for siddemøblet (1) mod siddedelen (3) vendende ende-ledpunkter (20, 22) hver for sig er tilsluttet til en femte ledarm (14), hvorved
- en koblingsarm (16) er ledforbundet til den første (10) og/eller til den anden ledarm (11) og/eller til den tredje (12) og/eller til den fjerde ledarm (13), og
- en styrearm (17) er ledforbundet til mindst én af den første (10), en anden (11), den tredje (12) og den fjerde ledarm (13),
-hvorved en femteledarm (14) dels er forbundet til den tredje (12) og den fjerde ledarm (13) og dels med sin frie ende ledforbundet til det teleskopiske benstøtteelement (2).

2. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge krav 1,
kendetegnet ved, at, under en delfase af svingbevægelsen af siddemøblet (1) fra sidde- til liggeposition, koblingsarmen (16) sænkes i forhold til sædedelen (3), hvorved samtidig alle dele af den femte ledarm (14) samtidig løftes i forhold til koblingsarmen (16).

3. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge krav 1 eller krav 2,

kendetegnet ved, at den første (10) og den anden (11) ledarm dels hver for sig er ledforbundet til et forreste område af sædedelen (3) og dels hver for sig til koblingsarmen (16), den tredje (12) og den fjerde ledarm (13) dels hver for sig til koblingsarmen (16) og dels hver for sig til den femte ledarm (14), en af den tredje (12) og/eller den fjerde ledarm (13) er forlænget udover sit tilkoblingssted på koblingsarmen (16) og på sin frie ende tilkoblet på en første ende af styrearmen (17), hvis anden ende er ledforbundet til et midterområde af en af den første (16) og/eller den anden ledarm (11).

4. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at benstøtten (6) omfatter en eller flere skinner (9), som svingbart er ledforbundet til sædedelen (3), og på hvilke det teleskopiske benstøtteelement (2) er arrangeret som bevægeligt i længderetningen af skinnerne (9), hvorved mindst een af den første (10) og den anden ledarm (11) er koblet til det teleskopiske benstøtteelement (2) på en sådan måde, at en justering af en af den første (10) og/eller den anden ledarm (11) i forhold til sædedelen (3) og bevirker en udad svingbevægelse eller indad svingbevægelse af benstøtten (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3) og samtidig forskydning af det teleskopiske benstøtteelement (2) langs skinnerne (9).

5. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at mindst een af den første (10) og/eller den anden ledarm (11) omfatter et anslagselement (28), der under svingbevægelsen af benstøtten (6) kommer i kontakt med en anslagsflade på en sædedel-laske (29), der er forbundet med det forreste område af sædedelen (3).

6. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at

- mindst én lineær aktuator (23) til justering af sædedelen (3) og benstøtten (6) er tilvejebragt, hvorved den lineære aktuator (23) ved aktivering genererer et lineært arbejdsslag, bestående af mindst et første og et andet del-arbejdsslag,

- hvorved den lineære aktuator (23) med et første del-arbejdsslag bevirker en forskydning af sædedelen (3) i forhold til chassiset (5) og en samtidig hældningsjustering af sædedelen (3), hvorved, under dette første del-arbejdsslag af den lineære aktuator, der ikke sker udad- eller indadsvingbevægelse af benstøtten (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3),
- hvorved den lineære aktuator (23) med et andet del-arbejdsslag bevirker et udad- eller indad-svingbevægelse af benstøtten (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3) og en samtidig forskydning af det teleskopiske benstøtteelement (2).

7. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at den lineære aktuator (23) med et del-arbejdsslag blot bevirker en udad- eller indad-svingbevægelse af benstøtten (6) i forhold til sædedelen (3) uden en justering af sædedelen (3) i forhold til chassiset (5) og uden en justering af rygdelen (4) i forhold til siddedelen (3).

8. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at den lineære aktuator (23) med en første ende er koblet til chassiset (5) og med en anden ende med den første (10) og/eller den anden ledarm (11), fortrinsvis via en tværstiver (24), der er forbundet med den første (10) eller den anden ledarm (11).

9. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at sædedelen (3), i det mindste under en del-fase af justeringen af siddemøblet (1) fra sidde- til liggeposition, forskydes fremad i forhold til chassiset (5) via en svingføring (26), hvorved svingføringen (26) omfatter en forreste (7) og en bageste styrearm (8), der sammen med siddedelen (3) og chassiset (5) danner en fire-stangs-kæde.

10. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,
kendetegnet ved, at justeringsbevægelsen af sædedelen (3) i retning mod forkanten af siddemøblet (1) blokeres af et chassis-sidigt anslagselement (27).

11. Siddemøbel (1) ifølge mindst eet af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved, at svingføringen (26) påvirkes med en kraft ved hjælp af mindst en trækfjeder (25), hvorved trækfjederen (25) på en sådan måde virker mellem sædedelen (3) og chassiset (5), at trækfjederen (25) forkortes under justeringsbevægelsen af sædedelen (3) i retning mod forkanten af siddemøblet (1).

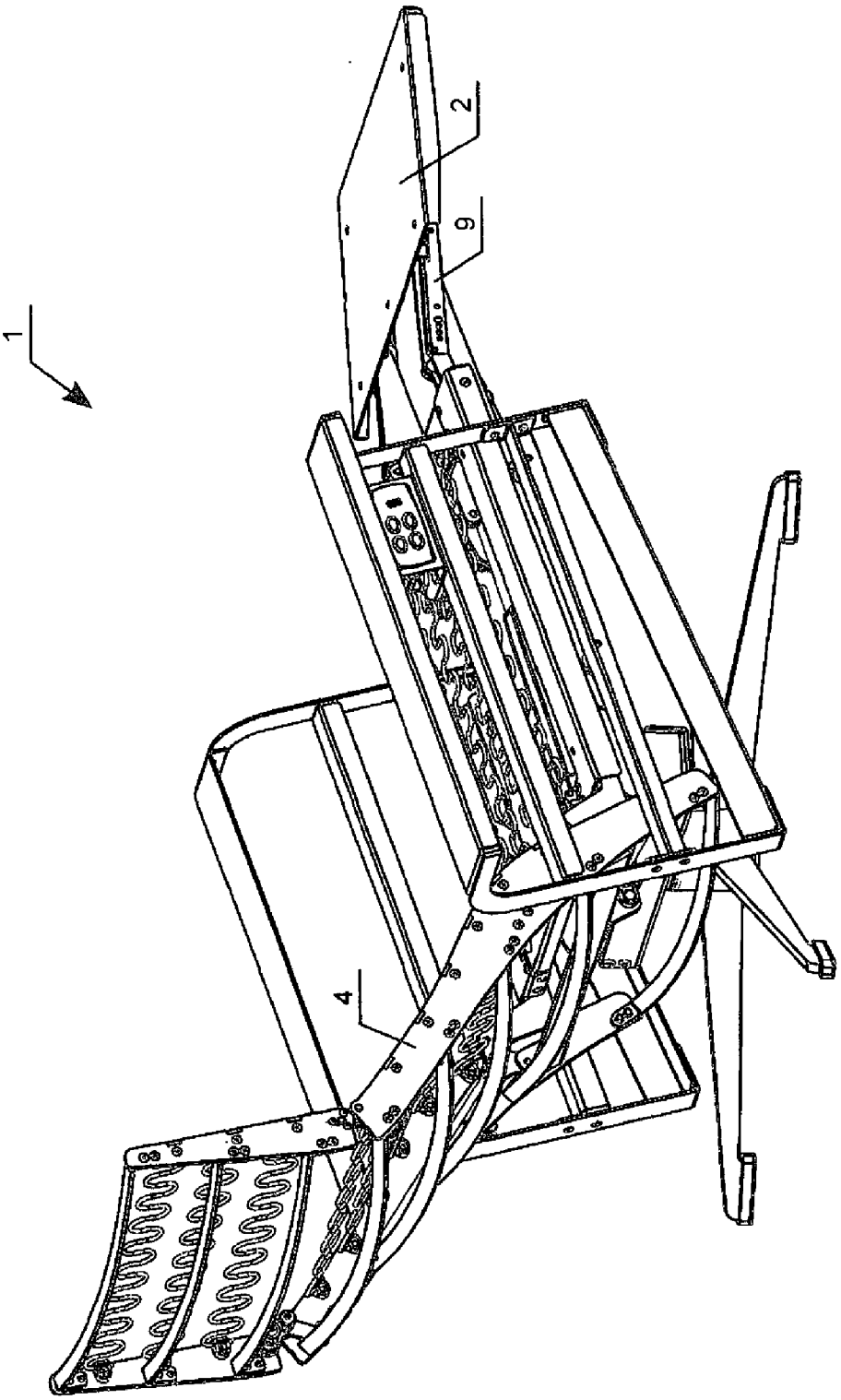

Fig. 1

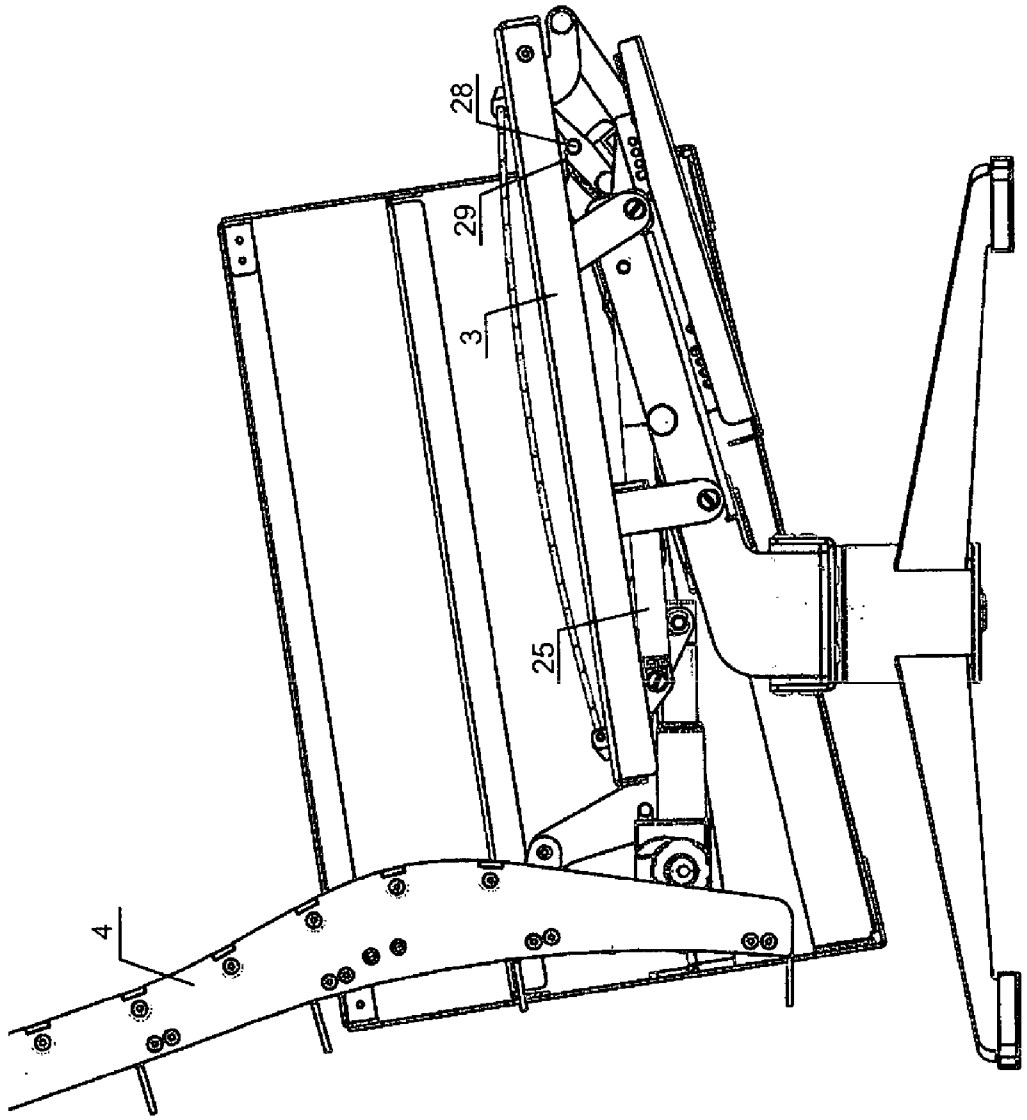

Fig. 2

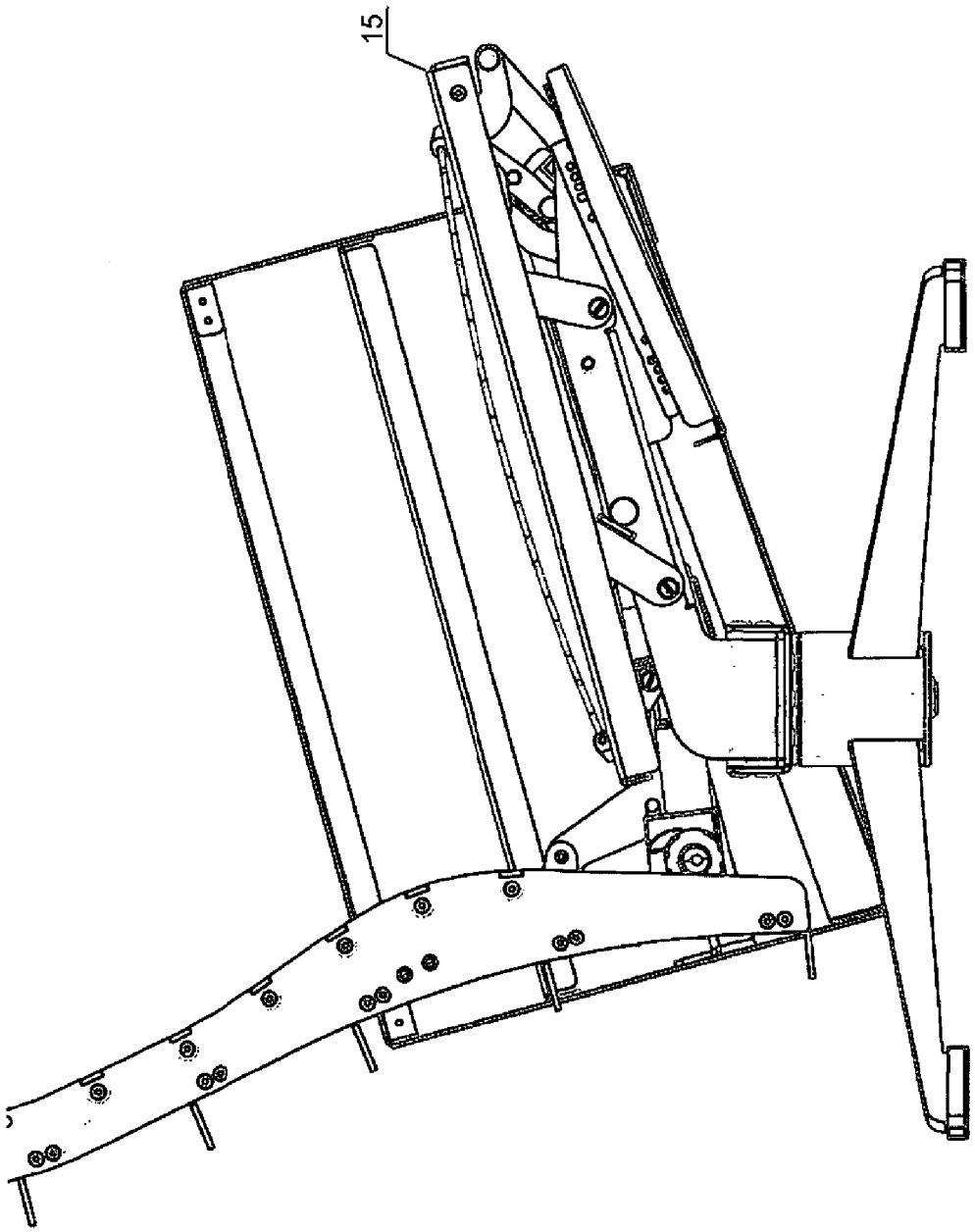

Fig. 3

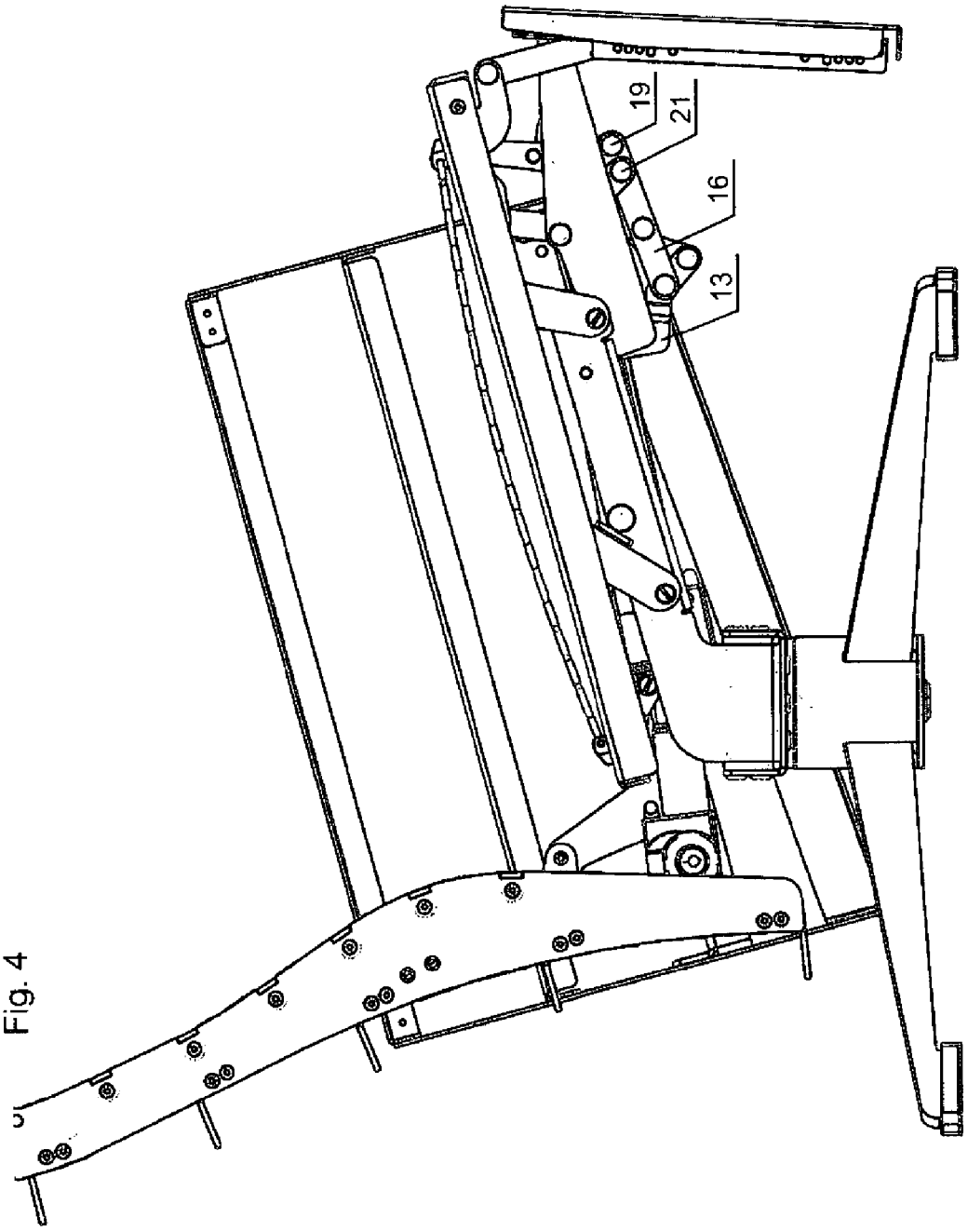

Fig. 4

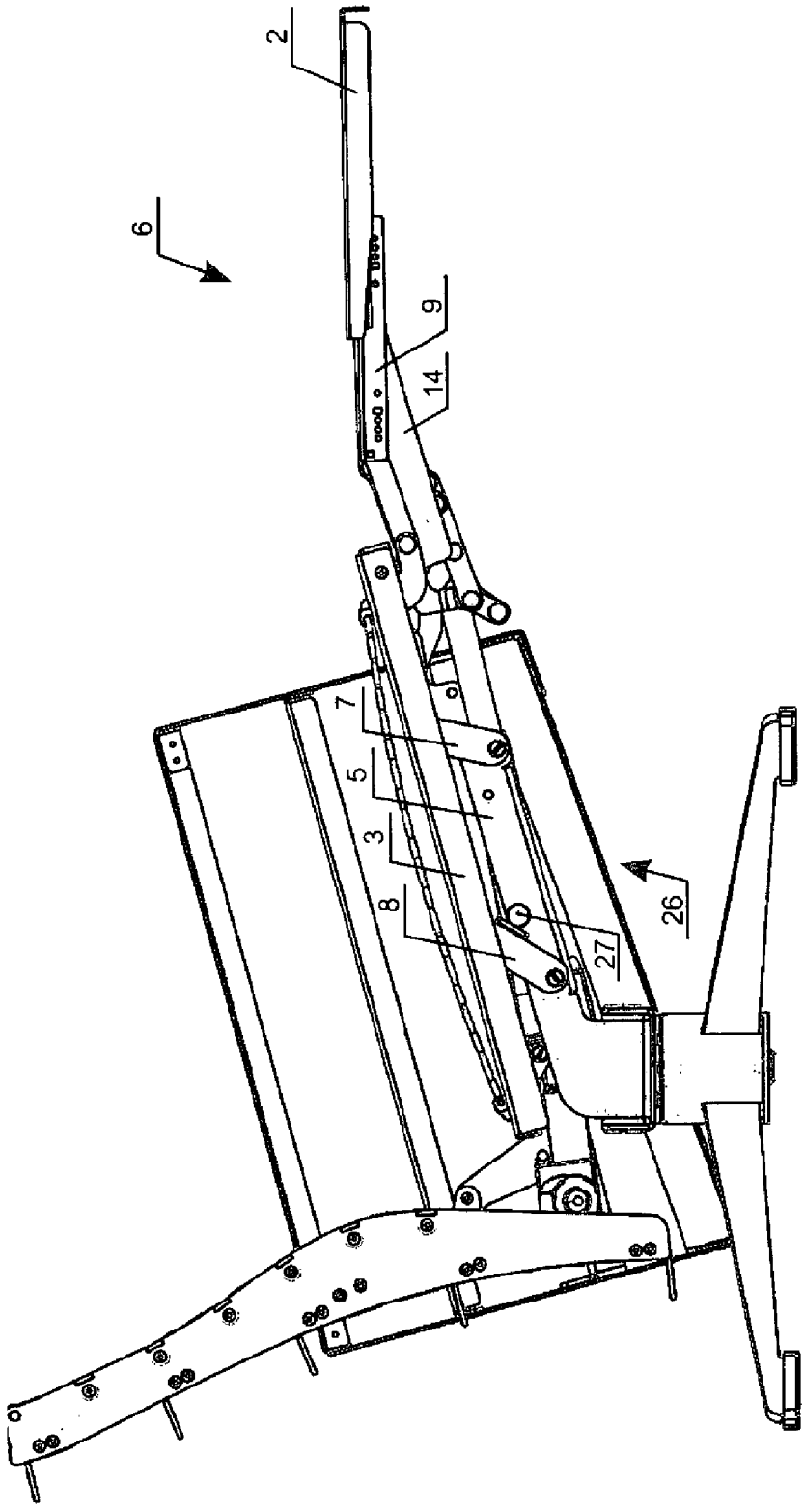

Fig. 5

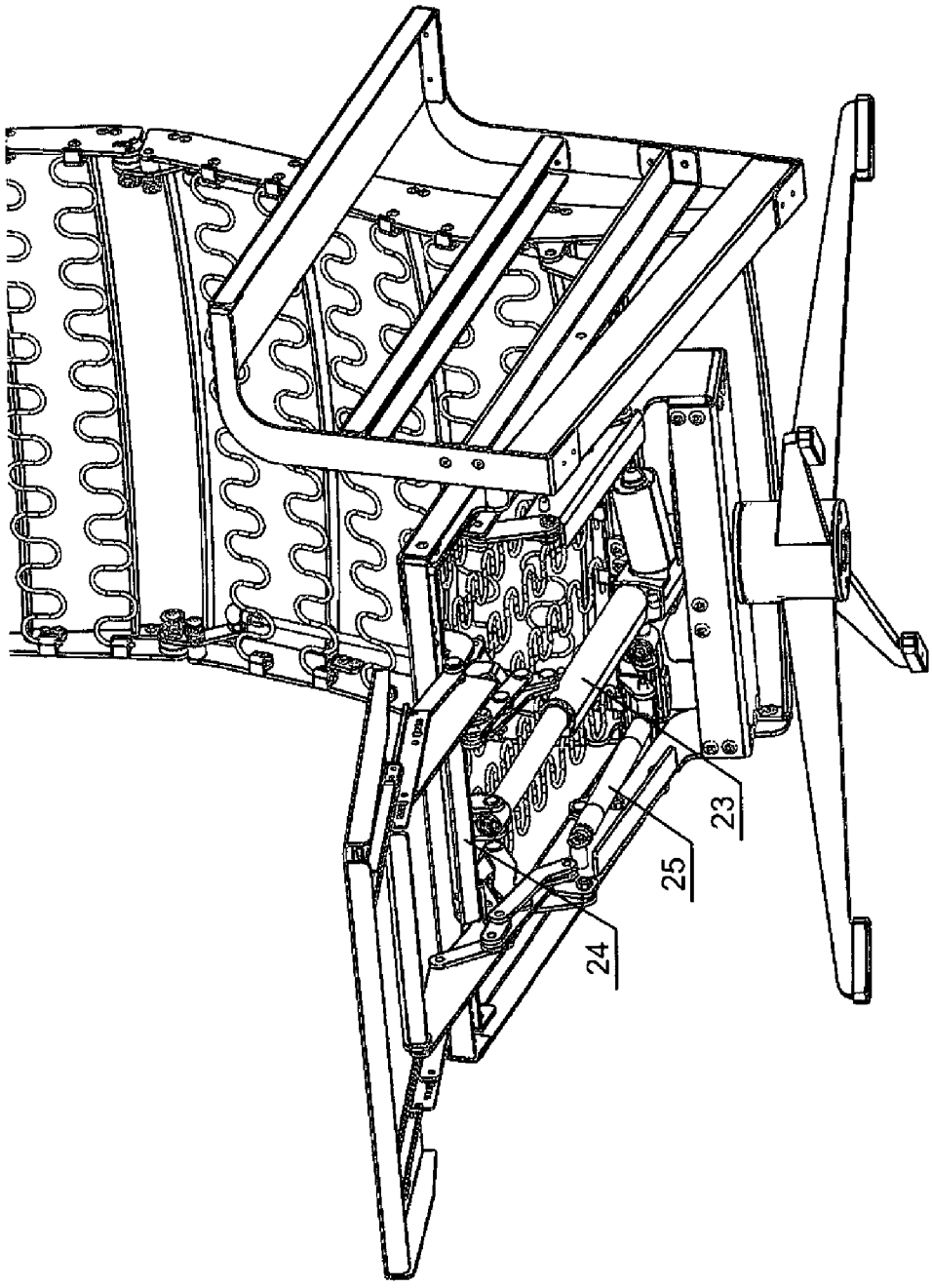

Fig. 6

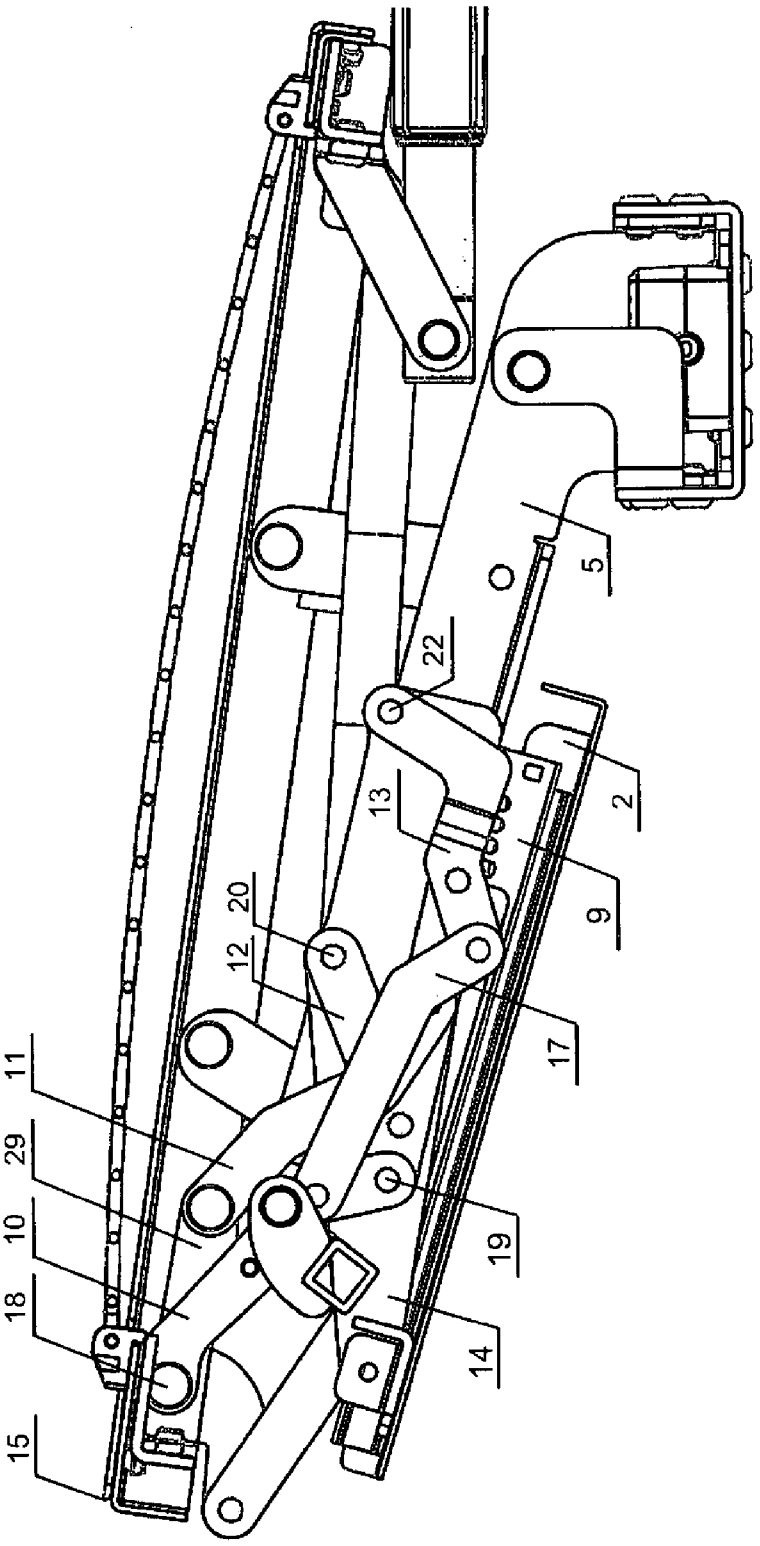

Fig. 7