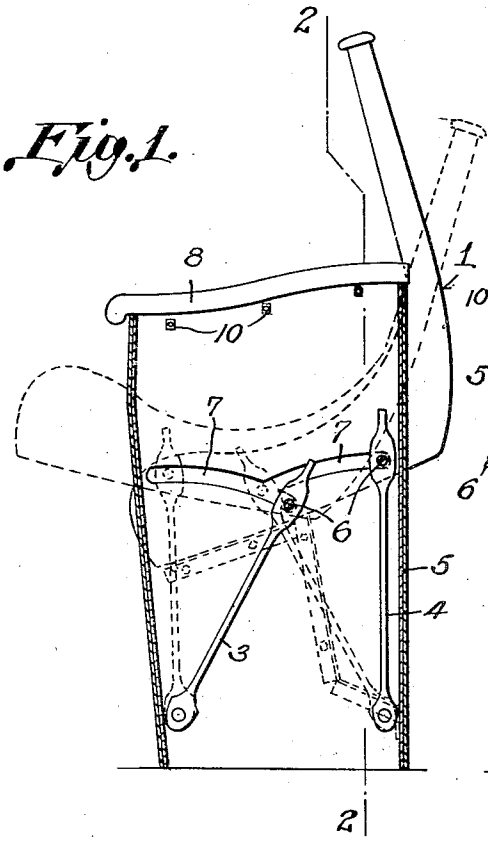
Oct. 10, 1933. F. FREDRICKSON 1,929,971

THEATER CHAIR

Filed Jan. 23, 1933

Fig. 1.



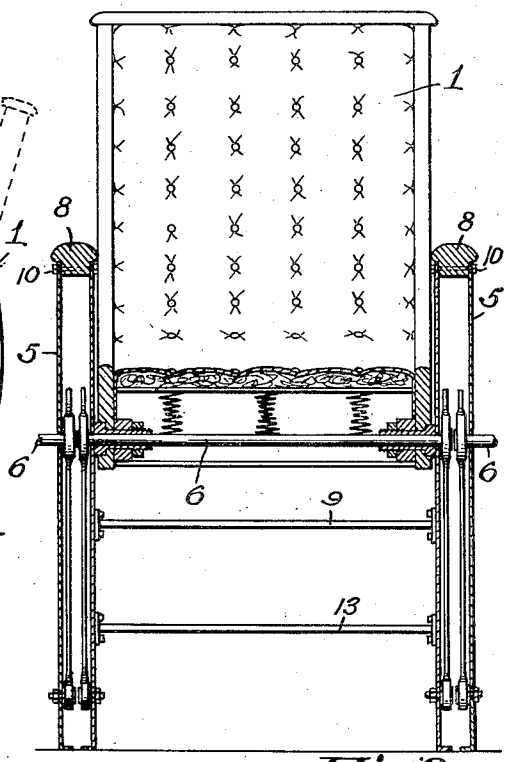


Fig. 2.

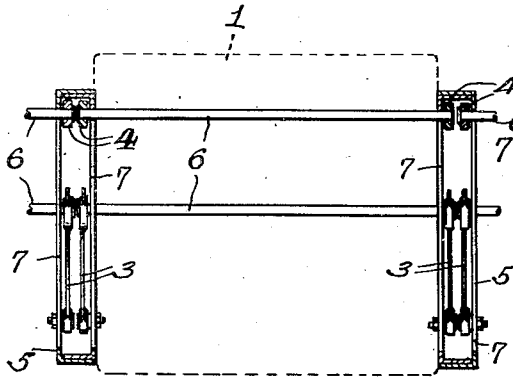


Fig. 3.

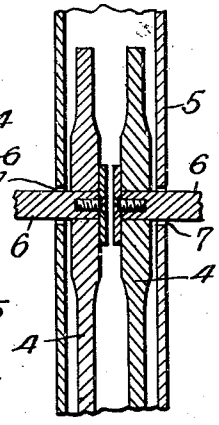


Fig. 4.

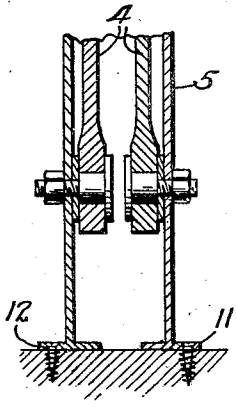


Fig. 5.

Inventor:
Fred. Fredrickson

Patented Oct. 10, 1933

1,929,971

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,929,971

THEATER CHAIR

Frederick Fredrickson, Boston, Mass.

Application January 23, 1933. Serial No. 653,161

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—115)

This invention is an improvement on the present-day seating which is confined to a limited space. This invention enables patrons to traverse through the rows without disturbing co-patrons in the rows. It also eliminates a person arising, causing visional obstruction in the rear rows.

It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a seat structure adapted to allow the patrons to remain seated, and by a slight backward pressure move the seat horizontally and tilting it upward into the rear, which is a feature of improvement over all previous seating innovations. This action does not interfere with or strike a person seated in the rear.

The present invention contemplates the use of a unit seat and back supported on four upright swinging legs, pivoted at the bottom. The upper end of each leg is attached to an iron rod, which passes under the seat and through slots in metal hollow standards wherein are enclosed the four swinging legs which constitute the whole of the mechanism. This is practically entirely enclosed which eliminates the possibility of any injury or the entanglement of clothing when the seat is moved.

Fig. 1 is a sectional side view of one of my chairs.

Fig. 2 is a sectional front view.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are sectional views of details.

Standards 5, comprise channel members fitted together in pairs as shown on Figure 2. Curved slots in the standards receive rods 6 and 6 which pass through the sides of and underneath the seat 1 as shown in Figure 2. The standards are capped by arm rests #8 shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The arm rests are secured by three screws #10 at top end of standards. There are two lugs #11 with screw holes #12 to secure the standards to floor. There are one stay #9 and one stay #13 bolted between standards #5 to hold the structure rigid, a unitary seat and back #1 drilled to receive rods #6, and supported on four swinging legs #3 and 4 pivoted at the lower ends and drilled at the upper end to receive rods #6 for free and easy movement of seat by pressure either forward or to the rear. The seat will remain stationary in both positions. It will thus be seen that the chair here is provided with the simplest possible mechanism and devoid of all complications which will make the same a successful commercial enterprise and compete with present day seating, especially theatrical, for the purpose for which it is principally intended.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention, it will be understood changes may be made in the combination and construction and arrangement of parts by those skilled in the art without departing from the principles of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A theater chair comprising spaced hollow standards, curved slots in the walls of the standards, a forward and rearward leg pivoted in each standard, bars connecting the upper ends of the corresponding legs, said bars slidably mounted in the slots and a unitary seat and back carried by said bars, whereby the back will tilt forwardly and upwardly as the seat is moved rearwardly.

FRED. FREDRICKSON.