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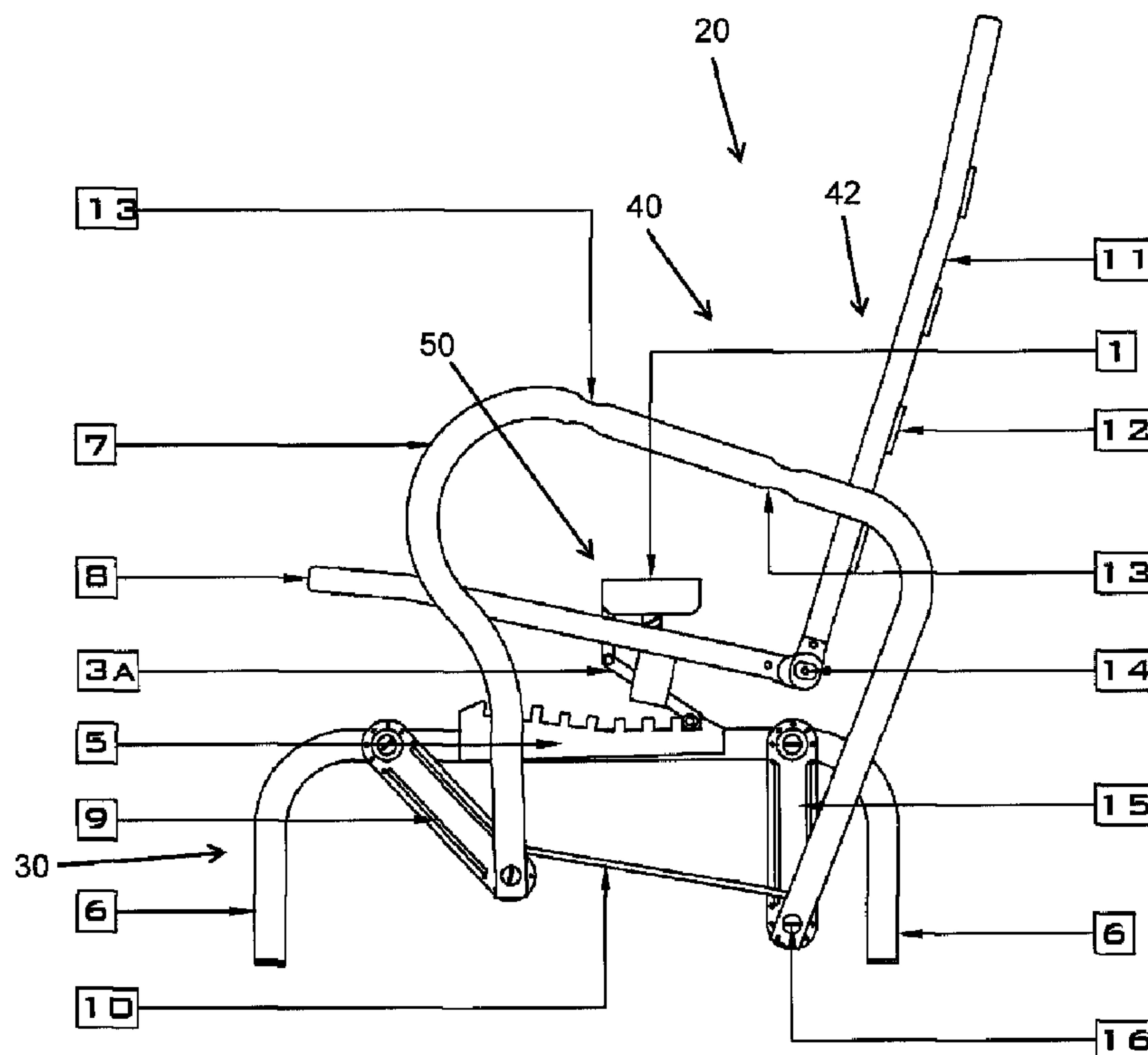
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(54) **Titre : FAUTEUIL MOBILE, SON PROCEDE DE FONCTIONNEMENT ET NECESSAIRE D'ASSEMBLAGE DE CELUI-CI**

(54) **Title: MOBILE CHAIR, METHOD OF OPERATION ASSOCIATED THERETO, AND KIT FOR ASSEMBLING THE SAME**



MOBILE CHAIR, METHOD OF OPERATION ASSOCIATED THERETO, AND KIT FOR ASSEMBLING THE SAME

Field of the invention:

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The present disclosure relates to mobile chairs, such as rocking chairs, for example. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to a mobile chair with an improved motion assembly, a method of operation associated thereto, and a kit for assembling the mobile chair.

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Background of the invention:

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Mobile chairs, such as rocking chairs, are known in the art. The typical rocking chair or rocker is a chair which allows a user to rock back and forth while remaining seated.

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The classical design of two curved bands attached to the bottom legs of the chair is well known, but rocking chairs on the market today can take many different configurations. Some rocking chairs can also use different mechanisms for rocking back and forth, and for stopping the rocking action of the chair when desired.

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In some rocking chairs, such a mechanism for stopping the rocking action is located or functional in the seat backing, and may thus be difficult to operate for those users which cannot apply force with their back (e.g. the elderly, the infirm, the very young, etc.). Further disadvantageously, the location of these mechanisms in the seat backing places them away from the location of the rocking motion, which typically occurs in or around the seat base. These mechanisms may thus require relatively complex mechanical connections to transfer the force applied by the user so as to stop the rocking motion. Such complex mechanical connections can be more costly

and time-consuming to repair and maintain, thus reducing the usefulness of the rocking chair for its user.

5 Some rocking chairs use a lever or other similar device mounted to the side of the rocking chair to stop the rocking motion. As with the back-driven mechanism described above, levers are not suitable for certain users of the rocking chair, such as the elderly, infirm, very young, the short, or amputees, which cannot easily access the user.

10 The Applicant is aware of US 6,406,095 B1 belonging to LPA Medical Inc. This document relates to a self-locking system comprising a state selector for detecting the intent of an occupant to rise from a chair and then automatically causing a lock to block the mobility functions of the chair. The state detector is responsive to movement of an upper portion of the body of the occupant while the occupant is still supported in
15 a normal seated position on the seat of the chair, thereby advantageously allowing the locking of the mobility functions of the chair to occur before the occupant starts to lift his weight from the seat of the chair.

The Applicant has also obtained Canadian patent CA 2,559,858, as well as US
20 patent US 7,322,650 B2.

Hence, in light of the aforementioned, there is a need for a device which, by virtue of its design and components, would be able to overcome or at least minimize some of the aforementioned prior art problems.

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Summary:

One object of the present invention is to provide a mobile chair, which by virtue of its design and components, satisfies some of the above-mentioned needs.

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According to one aspect, there is provided a mobile chair for a user comprising:

a base;

a seat assembly for seating the user thereon, the seat assembly being
5 moveable about the base; and

a motion assembly for preventing and allowing movement of the seat assembly about the base, the motion assembly being operatively connectable between the base and the seat assembly, and being operable between a movement configuration wherein the motion assembly allows the seat assembly to move about the base upon
10 the user sitting on the seat assembly, and an arrested configuration wherein the motion assembly prevents the seat assembly from moving about the base upon the user raising themselves from the seat assembly.

In some embodiments, the base has two legs disposed opposite from one
15 another. Optionally, each leg may have an arresting member attached to the leg. The arresting member can have a plurality of slots for receiving the motion assembly therein, thereby preventing movement of the seat assembly. Further optionally, the arresting member, or some part thereof, can be inclined relative to the horizontal so as to accommodate the desired seating position of different users. Further optionally,
20 the base can be a pivoting base so as to allow the user to pivot about the ground surface.

In some embodiments, the seat assembly has two armrests disposed opposite from one another. The armrests can include motion arms which are rotatably
25 mounted to the legs of the base, thereby allowing the motion arms (and the armrests) to move the seat assembly about the base.

In some embodiments, the seat assembly has a seat fixedly mounted to the armrests. The seat can include a seat base and a seat backing, each of which can be
30 structurally reinforced with lateral supports. Further optionally, the seat base and/or

seat backing can be upholstered, decorated, or otherwise made more comfortable or appealing to the user.

According to another aspect, there is provided a method for allowing and preventing movement of a mobile chair having a base and a seat assembly moveable about the base, the method comprising the steps of:

- a) moving the seat assembly about the base upon a user sitting on the seat assembly; and
- b) preventing movement of the seat assembly about the base upon the user raising themselves from the seat assembly.

In some embodiments, step a) includes applying a downward force to the seat assembly. Step a) can also include decoupling the seat assembly from the base, thereby allowing movement of the seat assembly about the base.

In some embodiments, step b) includes coupling the seat assembly to the base, thereby preventing movement of the seat assembly about the base

In some embodiments, the movement of the seat assembly about the base is a rocking motion.

According to yet another aspect, there is also provided a mobile chair kit equipped with a mobile chair, such as the one described above, and upholstery.

According to yet another aspect, there is also provided a method of manufacturing and/or assembling the above-mentioned mobile chair.

According to yet another aspect, there is also provided a set of components for interchanging with components of the above-mentioned kit.

According to yet another aspect, there is also provided a method of assembling components of the above-mentioned kit and/or set.

According to yet another aspect, there is also provided a method of doing
5 business with the above-mentioned mobile chair, kit, set and/or methods.

The objects, advantages and other features of the present invention will become more apparent upon reading the following non-restrictive description of certain of its optional configurations, given for the purpose of exemplification only,
10 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief description of the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a mobile chair, according to an optional
15 embodiment.

Figure 2 is schematic view of an arresting member, according to another optional embodiment.

20 Figure 3 is a partial perspective view of components and features of a motion assembly, according to an optional embodiment.

Figure 4 is another partial perspective view of components and features of a motion assembly, according to another optional embodiment.

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Figure 5 is yet another partial perspective view of components and features of a motion assembly, according to yet another optional embodiment.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of an upholstered mobile chair, according to
30 another optional embodiment.

Figure 7 is a view of a listing of various components and features of a mobile chair, as well as optional dimensions for these, according to an optional embodiment.

5 Figure 8 is a view of another listing of various components and features of a mobile chair, according to another optional embodiment.

Detailed description of preferred embodiments of the disclosure:

10 In the following description, the same numerical references refer to similar elements. Furthermore, for the sake of simplicity and clarity, namely so as to not unduly burden the figures with several references numbers, not all figures contain references to all the components and features, and references to some components and features may be found in only one figure, and components and features of the
15 present disclosure which are illustrated in other figures can be easily inferred therefrom. The embodiments, geometrical configurations, materials mentioned and/or dimensions shown in the figures are optional, and are given for exemplification purposes only.

20 Furthermore, although the present invention may be used for mobile chairs, such as rocking chairs or rockers, for example, and as a result, is sometimes described in the context of its use by rocking, pivoting, and other similar motions, it is understood that it may be used with other chairs, and to perform other motions and/or activities. For this reason, expressions such as "rocking", "pivoting", "rolling", "glider",
25 "moving", "chair", etc. as used herein should not be taken as to limit the scope of the present invention to rocking chairs in particular. These expressions encompass all other kinds of materials, objects and/or purposes with which the present invention could be used and may be useful.

In addition, although the optional configurations as illustrated in the accompanying drawings comprises various components and although the optional configurations of the mobile chair as shown may consist of certain geometrical configurations and dimensions as explained and illustrated herein, not all of these components and geometries are essential to the invention and thus should not be taken in their restrictive sense, i.e. should not be taken as to limit the scope of the present invention. It is to be understood that other suitable components and cooperations thereinbetween, as well as other suitable geometrical configurations may be used for the mobile chair and corresponding parts, as briefly explained and as can be easily inferred herefrom, without departing from the scope of the invention.

Broadly described, the mobile chair is an article which is intended to facilitate the movement of a person seated therein, and to aid the person to arrest or stop the movement of the mobile chair when desired. This improved functionality can allow the person to avail themselves of the benefits of mobile chairs, while being able to better control its position and orientation.

An example of a mobile chair 20 (or simply "chair 20") is provided in Figure 1. The term "mobile" refers to the ability of the chair 20 to move, or be moved, with respect to itself, or with respect to the ground surface upon which it rests. For example, the chair 20 can be move in a rocking motion, whereby it pivots back and forth along an arc line. In another example, the chair 20 can be stationary with respect to the ground surface, but capable of being displaced parallel thereto in frontward, rearward and/or lateral directions. In still yet another example, the chair 20 can be moved with respect to the ground surface. It can thus be appreciated that the mobility of the chair 20 is not limited to a particular direction, orientation, or relative plane. However, for the sole purpose of facilitating the description of the chair 20 and its components and features, the chair 20 will be described herein as a "rocking" chair 20, this description being understood as not limiting the scope of the present disclosure to rocking chairs.

The chair 20 has a base 30, an example of which is provided in Figure 1. The base 30 provides stationary, or mobile, support to the chair 20 and the user sitting therein. As such, the base 30 can take many different forms and configurations. In one possible embodiment, the base 30 can pivot and/or rock with respect to the ground surface, thereby advantageously allowing the user to rotate or pivot with respect to the ground surface. In other embodiments, such as those shown in the figures, the base 30 is stationary.

In some embodiments, the base 30 may have legs 6 which contact the ground and provide the support required of the chair 20. Although shown as having an inversed-"U" configuration, it will be appreciated that the legs 6 can have a different shape if required.

Optionally, each leg 6 can have one or more arresting members 5 attached thereto. Each arresting member 5 assists in stopping or arresting the movement of the seat assembly about the base 30, as further described below, and also stabilizes the position of the seat assembly. The position of the arresting member 5 on each leg 6 can vary as required, and according to the following non-exhaustive list of factors: the nature and/or orientation of the seat assembly, the desired stationary positions of the seat assembly, the configuration of the motion assembly, etc. Figure 2 provides an example of a possible arresting member 5. The arresting member 5 can have a plurality of teeth 5a projecting from a base 5b, and defining slots 5c into which the motion assembly, or components thereof, can be received. The number of teeth 5a, and thus the number of slots 5c, can vary as required. The arresting member 5 and/or the base 5b can be inclined relative to the horizontal. The angle of inclination can vary depending on numerous factors. The inclination of the arresting member 5 allows the chair 20 to be secured in many different positions, thus allowing many differently sized users to use the chair 20. For example, taller users or users with longer legs may make use of the rear, non-inclined portion of the base 5b and the slots 5c

located there. Similarly, shorter users or users with shorter legs may make use of the front, inclined portion of the base 5b and the slots 5c located there.

5 The chair 20 can also have a seat assembly 40, an example of which is shown in Figure 1. The seat assembly 40 allows the user of the chair 20 to be seated, and helps to support the user's weight. As will be further explained below, the seat assembly 40 is moveable about the base 30. The term "moveable" as used to explain the relationship of the seat assembly 40 with the base 30 refers to the ability of the seat assembly 40 to be displaced with respect to the base 30. In most embodiments, 10 but not necessarily all, this displacement is a rocking or pivoting motion. In most embodiments, the displacement of the seat assembly 40 is caused by the user. For example, the user may impart a rocking motion to the seat assembly 40 through her/his legs or arms, or by using some other device mounted to the chair 20. It can thus be appreciated that the seat assembly 40 can take many different forms and 15 configurations in order to achieve such functionality.

One of these possible configurations is shown in Figure 1. The seat assembly 40 can include two armrests 7, mounted on opposite sides of the seat assembly 40, so as to support the weight of the user's arms, and so as to help impart motion to the 20 seat assembly 40. The armrests 7 can take any suitable form or configuration, such as the inversed-"U" shape shown in Figure 1. The armrests 7 can each be made of a hollow metallic tube, and may have a diameter of about 1.25", although other materials and dimensions are within the scope of the present disclosure.

25 The armrests 7 may impart motion to the seat assembly 40 through motion arms 9,15. The motion arms 9,15 form a link between the seat assembly 40 (via the armrests 7, for example) and the base 30, thereby allowing for relative motion between both. There can be two motion arms 9,15 on each side of the seat assembly 40, and each motion arm 9,15 can have opposed ends. One end of each motion arm 30 9,15 can be pivotally mounted to a corresponding armrest 7 so as to allow for relative

motion (e.g. rotation) between the motion arm 9,15 and the armrest 7. The other end of the same motion arm 9,15 can be pivotally mounted to a corresponding leg 6 of the base 30 so as to allow for relative motion (e.g. rotation) between the motion arm 9,15 and the leg 6. Both motion arms 9,15 can be linked together by a support rod 10, if
5 required.

This optional configuration of motion arms 9,15, armrests 7, and legs 6 allows the seat assembly 40 to rock back and forth about the base 30 in the following possible manner. As the user pushes forward or backward on the armrests 7 with
10 her/his arms or legs, the armrests 7 will be able to rock forward or backward about the point at which the motion arms 9,15 are pivotally mounted to the legs 6 of the arm. This causes the seat of the seat assembly 40, which is attached to the armrests 7, to pivot as well, thereby advantageously allowing the chair 20 to rock back and forth.

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As previously mentioned, the seat assembly 40 can have a seat 42, an example of which is also provided in Figure 1. The seat 42 receives the user and provides a comfortable space for her/his to remain seated. The seat 42 can be fixedly connected to the armrests 7, thereby advantageously allowing the seat 42 to move
20 along with the armrests 7. The seat 42 may have a seat backing 11 which supports the back of the user, as well as a seat base 8, which supports the user's bottom. Either one, or both, of the seat backing 11 and the seat base 8 can be reinforced with lateral supports 12, and either one or both can be upholstered, decorated, or otherwise made more comfortable or appealing for the user, as exemplified in Figure
25 6.

The chair 20 can also have a motion assembly 50, an example of which is also shown in Figure 1. The motion assembly 50 controls the motion of the seat assembly 40 about the base 30 depending on the user's position on the chair 20. In so doing,

the motion assembly 50 is able to allow the movement of the seat assembly 40 about the base 30, and also prevent it.

5 The motion assembly 50 is operatively connectable to both of the base 30 and the seat assembly 40. The expression "operatively connectable" refers to the functional link formed by the motion assembly 50 between the base 30 and the seat assembly 40, which permits the motion assembly 50 to control a movement of the seat assembly 40 through its connection with the base 30, as will be further explained below. The motion assembly 50 can be operated between the following two
10 configurations: a movement configuration, and an arrested configuration. In the movement configuration, the motion assembly 50 allows the seat assembly 40 to move about the base 30 when the user sits on the seat assembly 40. This movement can be a rocking motion, for example. The movement configuration thus allows the user to "unlock" the seat assembly 40, and rock back and forth in the chair 20. In the
15 arrested configuration, the motion assembly 50 prevents the seat assembly 40 from moving about the base 30 when the user begins to raise themselves, or is raised, off of the seat assembly 40. The arrested configuration thus allows the user to "lock", or secure, the chair 20 in its last rocking position, advantageously securing the chair 20 in place. It can thus be appreciated that the motion assembly 50 can take many
20 suitable forms and configurations to achieve such functionality.

In one possible embodiment, an example of which is provided in Figures 3-5, the motion assembly 50 can have an application plate 1, a biasing mechanism 4, linking rods 1B,3A, and a locking rod 3.

25

Referring to Figures 3 and 5, the application plate 1 engages, directly or indirectly, the bottom of the user sitting on the seat assembly 40. In some embodiments, the application plate 1 extends across the width of the seat 42, although it can have other configurations. Further optionally, the application plate 1
30 can have a curvature so as to better conform to the profile of the bottom of the user,

and so as to better transmit the user's weight, among other possible reasons. In use, the application plate 1 receives a pressure generated by the user as she/he sits on the seat 42, and transmits said pressure to the biasing mechanism 4 and linking rods 1B,3A.

5

The biasing mechanism 4, which can be a spring, links the application plate 1 to the base 20 (such as at a cross support 2). The biasing mechanism 4 acts to return the application plate 1 to its default position. In most embodiments, the application plate 1 is in the default position when the user is not seated on the seat 42. In such a
10 default position, the biasing mechanism 4 applies a biasing force against the application plate 1, thereby pushing it away from the base 20 or cross support 2 and placing the motion assembly 50 in the arrested configuration. In some embodiments, the biasing mechanism 4 is mounted at one of its ends to a first projecting support 1A on the application plate 1, and is mounted at the other end to a second projecting
15 support 2A on the cross support 2. As the biasing mechanism 4 is compressed, projecting support 1A can be placed over the smaller-diameter projecting support 2A. This optional configuration advantageously allows the biasing mechanism 4 to apply its biasing force against the application plate 1.

20

The linking rods 1B,3A link the application plate 1 to the locking rod 3. Linking rod 1B can be fixedly connected at one of its ends to the application plate 1, and pivotally connected at its other end to a corresponding end of linking rod 3A. The connection of linking rod 1B to linking rod 3A can be provided with some play or leeway, to accommodate irregular motions or eccentricities in the rotational
25 movement of the linking rods 1B,3A relative to each other. Similarly, linking rod 3A can be fixedly connected at its other end to the locking rod 3. In addition, linking rod 3A can be pivotally mounted to side bracket 52. This advantageously allows linking rod 3A to rotate relative to side bracket 52, while still remaining in place.

The locking rod 3 can extend the entire width of the seat 42, and can fit at both its ends between the teeth 5a and within the slots 5c of the arresting member 5. Also at each of its ends, the locking rod 3 can be fixedly attached to corresponding ends of the linking rod 3A such that movements of the linking rods 3A on both sides of the seat 42 can be transmitted to the locking rod 3.

Having described some of the optional components and features of the base 30, seat assembly 40, and motion assembly 50, an example of their cooperation together will now be described to further facilitate understanding of the invention.

10

In the movement configuration, which can occur when the user sits on the seat 42 of the seat assembly 40, a downward pressure is applied to the application plate 1. This downward pressure on the application plate 1 causes it to move downwardly, which subsequently causes linking rod 1B to move downwardly. The movement of linking rod 1B downwardly causes the junction of linking rod 1B and linking rod 3A to also move downwardly, which causes linking rod 3A to rotate about the side bracket 52. The rotation of one extremity of linking rod 3A downwardly causes the other extremity of linking rod 3A to rotate upwardly. As this other extremity of linking rod 3A rotates upwardly, it also rotates locking rod 3 out of corresponding slots 5c of the arresting members 5, thereby "unlocking" the motion of the seat assembly 40 about the base, and allowing the user to move the seat assembly 40 in a rocking or other desired motion.

In the arrested configuration, which can occur when a user is not sitting on the seat 42 of the seat assembly 40 or raises themselves from the seat 42, no pressure is applied to the application plate 1. Therefore, the biasing mechanism 4 applies the biasing force against application plate 1, pushing it into its default position of extending away from the cross support 2. This causes linking rod 1B to be pushed away from the cross support 2, which subsequently causes linking rod 3A and locking rod 3 to pivot downward such that the extremities of linking rod 3 are placed within the

slots 5c of the arresting members 5. The placement of the linking rod 3 within the slots 5c prevents the seat assembly 40 from moving with respect to the base 30, thereby arresting the motion of the seat assembly 40.

5 In light of the preceding, it can be appreciated that the present invention may be an improvement over the prior art in that, by virtue of its design and components, the mobile chair 20 can reduce the effort required to perform a rocking motion, and to fix the chair 20 in place as desired. Such ease of use may be particularly useful for users who do not have the strength to apply a force, either by hand or with their body,
10 against the chair 20. Indeed, it can be appreciated that the present invention allows for the operation of the chair 20 by simply sitting upon it, and raising oneself from it.

 Furthermore, the cooperation together of the base 30, seat assembly 40, and motion assembly 50 allow for a relatively smooth and reliable operation of the chair
15 20. The relative simplicity and durability of the components used may help to ensure long time use and low maintenance requirements.

 In addition, the chair 20 can be used by many different types of users, whether they be old or young, tall or short, strong or infirm. This versatility advantageously
20 improves the appeal of the chair 20 and its possible attraction in the marketplace.

 Of course, numerous modifications could be made to the above-described configurations without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

Application number / numéro de demande: 2828044

Figures: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Pages: _____

01 Oct 2013

Drawings

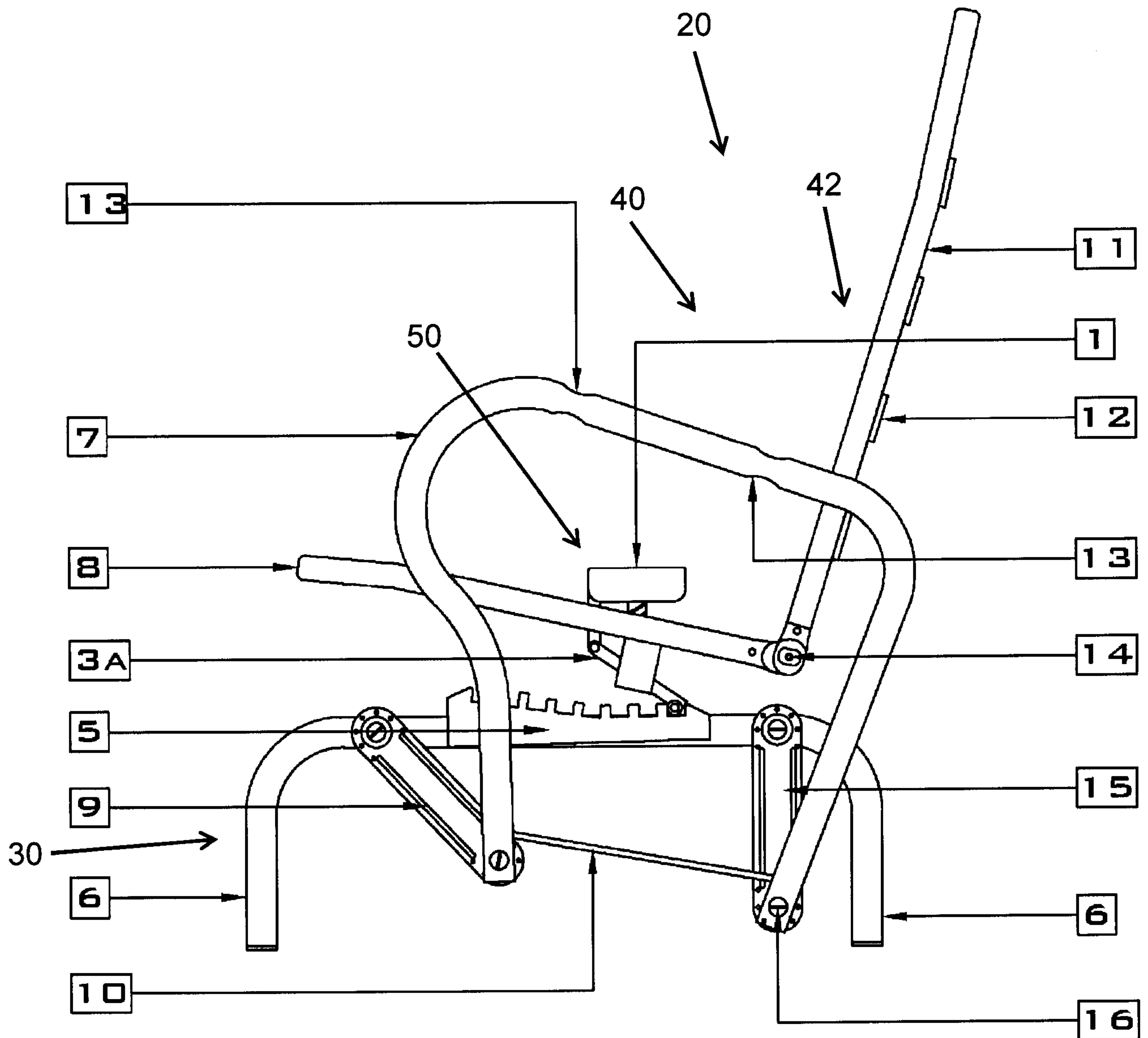
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Unscannable items

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(Request original documents in File Prep. Section on the 10th floor)

Documents reçu avec cette demande ne pouvant être balayés
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VUE LATÉRALE

FIG. 1

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- 1** PLAQUE DE $21\frac{1}{2}$ " DE LONG X 4" DE LARGE X $\frac{1}{8}$ " D'ÉPAIS AVEC UN RETOUR DE $1\frac{1}{8}$ ".
- 1A** TUBE DE $\frac{5}{8}$ " Ø X $1\frac{3}{4}$ " DE LONG, VIDE, SOUDÉ À 3" DU RETOUR INTÉRIEUR DE LA PLAQUE (#1) ET LE CENTRE DU TUBE EST À $2\frac{1}{8}$ " DE L'AVANT DE LA PLAQUE (#1).
- 1B** BRAQUETTE DE $2\frac{1}{4}$ " DE LONG X $\frac{5}{8}$ " DE LARGE X $\frac{1}{8}$ " D'ÉPAIS RIVETÉ À (#3A)
- 2** PLAQUE DE 19" DE LONG X $1\frac{1}{2}$ " DE LARGE X $\frac{1}{4}$ " D'ÉPAIS. FINI INTÉRIEUR 1B $\frac{3}{8}$ ". LE CENTRE EST SOUDÉ À 7" DE L'ARRIÈRE DU SIÈGE ET EST 2" EN DESSOUS DU SIÈGE (#8).
- 2A** TUBE DE $\frac{1}{2}$ " Ø X $1\frac{3}{4}$ " DE LONG, PLEIN, SOUDÉ AU CENTRE DE LA PLAQUE (#2) À $1\frac{3}{4}$ " DU BORD DU RETOUR.
- 2B** OEILLET DE 1" DE LARGE X 1" DE HAUT X $\frac{3}{8}$ " D'ÉPAIS, SOUDÉ AU CENTRE DE LA PLAQUE (#2) À $\frac{3}{4}$ " DU BORD DE RETOUR.
- 3** TIGE DE $\frac{3}{8}$ " Ø X 20 $\frac{7}{8}$ " DE LONG.
- 3A** BRAQUETTE DE $4\frac{3}{8}$ " DE LONG X $\frac{5}{8}$ " DE LARGE X $\frac{1}{8}$ " D'ÉPAIS, SOUDÉ À $1\frac{1}{2}$ " DU BORD DE LA TIGE ET ENCOCHÉ DE $\frac{1}{8}$ " DANS LA TIGE (#3).
- 4** RESSORT $3\frac{3}{8}$ " DE HAUT X $\frac{3}{4}$ " DE LARGE.
- 5** PLAQUE ENCOCHÉE 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " DE LONG X HAUTEUR VARIABLE (VOIR DÉTAIL) X $\frac{1}{4}$ " D'ÉPAIS, SOUDÉE AU CENTRE DE LA BASE (#6). LE BAS DE L'ARRIÈRE DE LA PLAQUE ENCOCHÉE EST SOUDÉ À $8\frac{5}{8}$ " DU SOL ET LE BAS DE L'AVANT EST ÉGAL AVEC LE BAS DE LA BASE (#6). VOIR VUE LATÉRALE.
- 6** BASE
- 7** BRAS, TUBE DE $1\frac{1}{4}$ " Ø.
- 8** SIÈGE, TUBE DE $\frac{7}{8}$ " Ø.
- 9** BALANCIER #1.
- 10** TIGE DE RENFORT.
- 11** DOSSIER, TUBE DE $\frac{7}{8}$ " Ø.
- 12** LATTE MOULÉE POUR LE DOSSIER(#11).

FIG. 7

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- 13** PRÉVOIR DES PERCEMENTS POUR L'APPUI DES BRAS.
- 14** JONCTION DU DOSSIER (#11) ET DU SIÈGE (#8).
- 15** BALANCIER #2.
- 16** JONCTION DU BALANCIER #2 ET DU BRAS (#7).

FIG. 8

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