

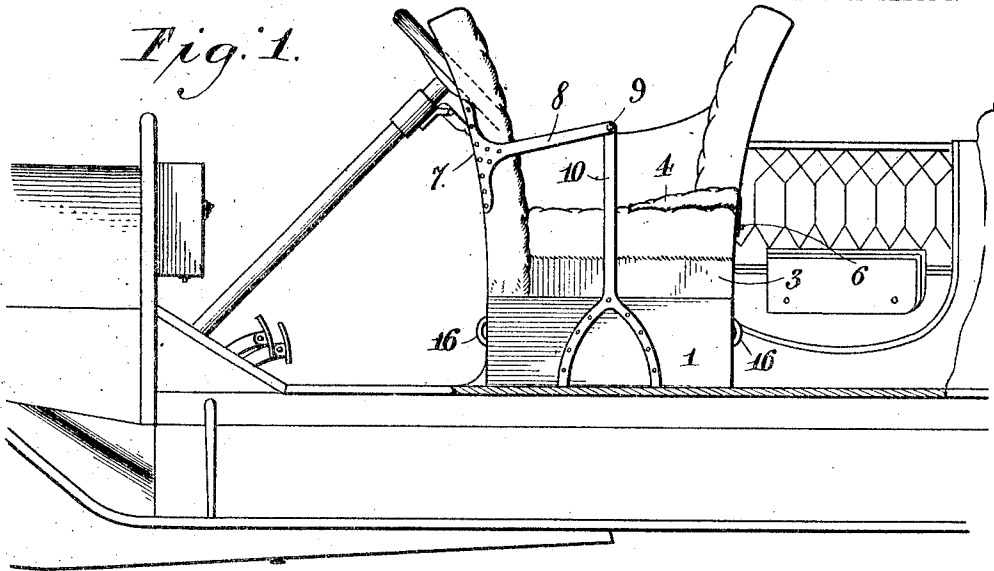
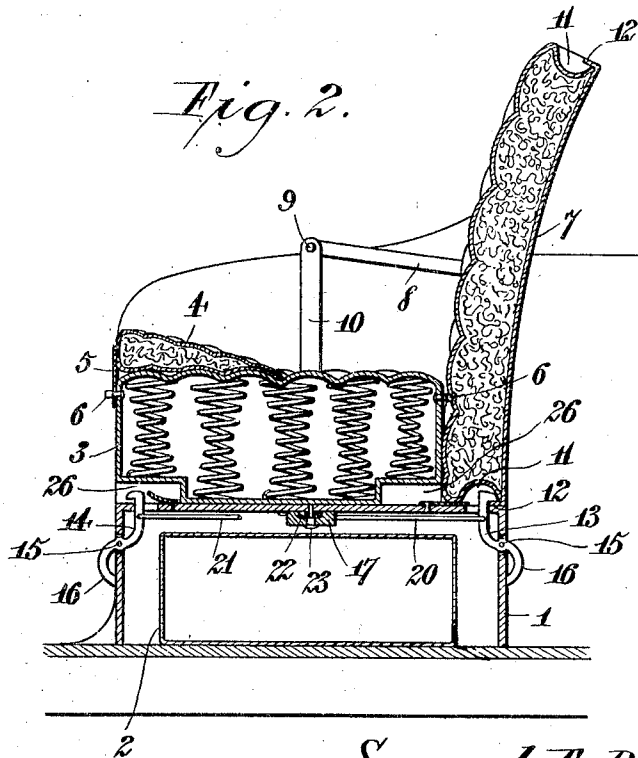
S. E. BROWN.
AUTOMOBILE SEAT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1912.

1,083,797.

Patented Jan. 6, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

Christ Feinle Jr.,
R. M. Smith.

Inventor,
Samuel E. Brown.

By Victor J. Evans,
Attorney.

1,083,797.

S. E. BROWN.
AUTOMOBILE SEAT.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1912.

Patented Jan. 6, 1914.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

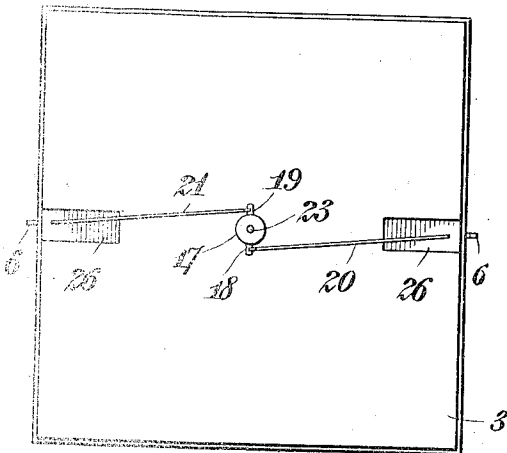


Fig. 4.

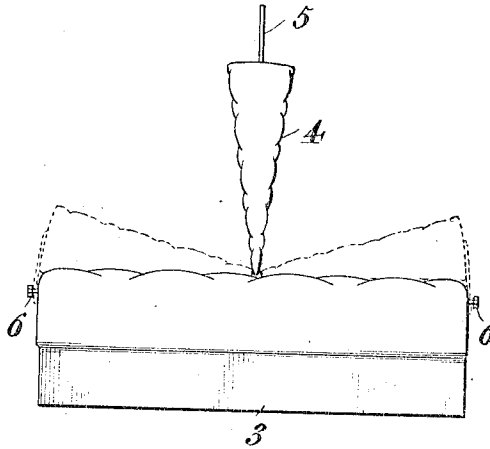
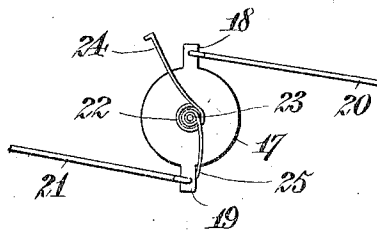


Fig. 5.



Witnesses: _____

*Christ Feinley Jr.,
R. M. Smith*

Inventor,

Samuel E. Brown

By *Victor J. Evans,*

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL E. BROWN, OF KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

AUTOMOBILE-SEAT.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 6, 1914.

1,083,797.

Application filed November 15, 1912. Serial No. 731,550.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL E. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Automobile-Seats, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to seats for automobiles and similar vehicles, the object in view being to provide a reversible front seat whereby the person occupying the seat next to the driver is enabled to easily and quickly reverse the seat so as to cause the same to face either forward or backward, the same being combined with means for securely locking the seat in either of said positions, and such means being capable of operation either from the front or back of the seat support.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claim hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a reversible seat embodying the present invention, the adjacent side of the body being broken away. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section through the seat taken longitudinally of the machine. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the seat cushion. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the seat cushion and hinged leg supporting pad. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the two-armed lever and its controlling spring, showing also portions of the connecting rods.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the seat support which is ordinarily located just above the gasoline tank 2 and to one side of the driver's seat. Mounted upon the seat support 1 is a seat cushion 3 of any usual or preferred construction, said seat cushion being adapted to slide in a fore and aft direction on the support 1.

In carrying out the present invention, a leg supporting pad 4, substantially wedge-shaped in cross section, is hinged along its thinner edge to the seat cushion 3 along a central transverse line, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4, so that said pad may be reversed or swung toward the front or back, the thicker edge of the pad always lying adjacent to either the front or rear edge of the seat cushion 3. Ordinary stitching may be employed for hingedly connecting the inner

edge of the pad 4 to the cushion 3. If desired, the pad may be provided with a fastening flap 5 provided with an eye adapted to engage over buttons or similar fasteners 6 at the front and back of the seat cushion thereby enabling the hinged pad to be fastened in place. This feature is not, however, essential, as the pad will ordinarily lie in the position in which it is placed without the aid of a fastening device.

The seat back 7 is provided with forwardly extending arms 8 rigidly connected therewith and pivotally connected at their extremities, as shown at 9, to uprights 10 whereby the back 7 may be swung over and across the top of the seat cushion and reversed top for bottom, as will be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 2. In its top and bottom edges the back 7 is provided with recesses 11 and is also provided with keepers or catch lips 12 adapted to be engaged by either one of a pair of catches 13 and 14 arranged, respectively, at the back and front of the seat support, as shown in Fig. 2. Each of said catches is pivoted at 15 to the body of the seat support and is provided with a hand grip 16 by means of which said catch may be rocked out of engagement with the keeper 12 of the back 7 of the seat. In order that both of the catches 13 and 14 may be simultaneously operated, said catches are operatively coupled or connected together by the following means. Pivottally mounted on the bottom of the seat support 1 is a two-armed lever, shown in detail in Fig. 5, said lever comprising a disk-shaped central portion 17 and two arms 18 and 19 extending radially outward therefrom. A connecting rod 20 extends from the arm 18 to the catch 14 while a similar connecting rod 21 extends from the arm 19 to the catch 13. This lever is held in a certain position by means of a retracting spring 22 coiled around the pivot 23 of said lever and having one arm 24 fastened to the seat support 1 while the other arm 25 of the spring is secured to the lever, as by looping the end of the spring around one of the arms of the lever, as shown in Fig. 5. The tension of this spring is exerted to set the lever in such position as to maintain the catches 13 and 14 in position to engage one of the keepers 12 of the seat back, so as to hold the back locked in the position in which it is set.

It will now be observed that by grasping one of the handles 16, both of the catches

will be simultaneously swung out of engaging position so that the seat back will be released. When the seat back is thrust downward to its final position, either at the
5 front or back of the seat support, the adjacent catch 13 or 14, as the case may be, will snap into locking engagement with the keeper of the seat back.

The cushion 3 is provided at the front
10 and back with recesses 26, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so as not to interfere with the operation of the catches 13 and 14, it being apparent that when the seat back 7 is shifted or
15 reversed from one position to the other, the seat cushion must slide a limited distance in order to accommodate itself to the new position of the seat back.

By providing a seat of the construction above described, the person occupying the
20 front seat of the machine next to the driver is not compelled to twist his neck and back in order to converse with the persons occupying the rear seats of the machine. In lieu

thereof, he may readily reverse the seat either from the front or back thereof without the assistance of others in the machine.

I claim:—

A reversible seat for automobiles comprising a seat support, a seat cushion, a seat back mounted to be swung over the seat
30 cushion and reverse top for bottom, pivoted catches each provided with a hand grip at the front and back of the seat support for locking the back to the seat in both positions, a two-armed lever fulcrumed on the
35 seat support, rods extending from the lever arms to said catches, and a single retracting spring engaging said lever for simultaneously setting both catches.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
40 in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL E. BROWN.

Witnesses:

BEN. F. STAHL,
J. D. ALLEN.