

Aug. 30, 1949.

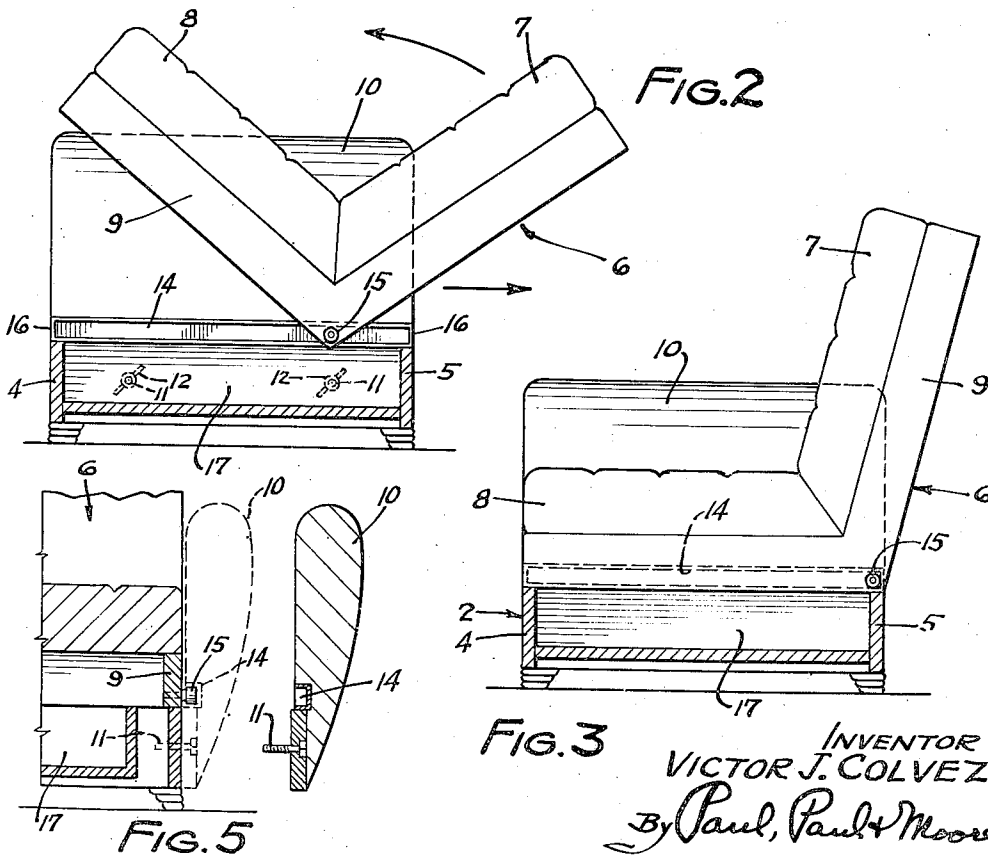
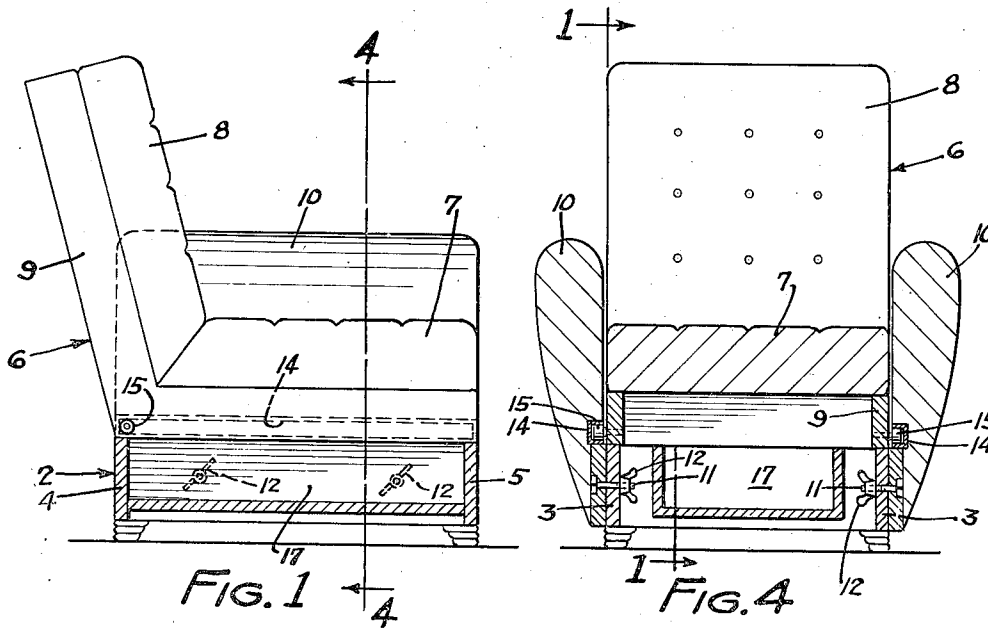
V. J. COLVEZ

2,480,552

CHAIR

Filed April 2, 1945

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
VICTOR J. COLVEZ
By Paul, Paul & Moore
ATTORNEYS

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V. J. COLVEZ

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

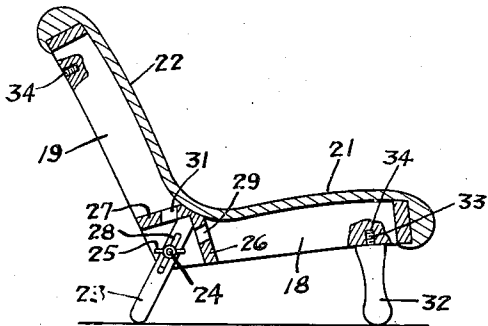


FIG. 6

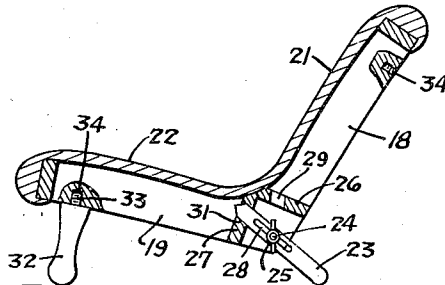


FIG. 7

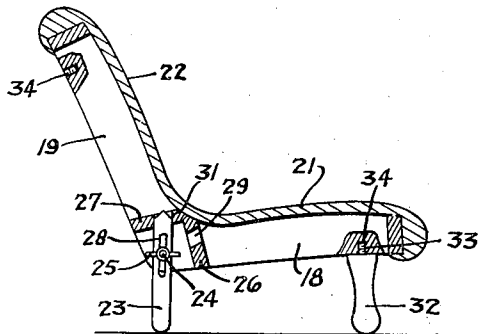


FIG. 8

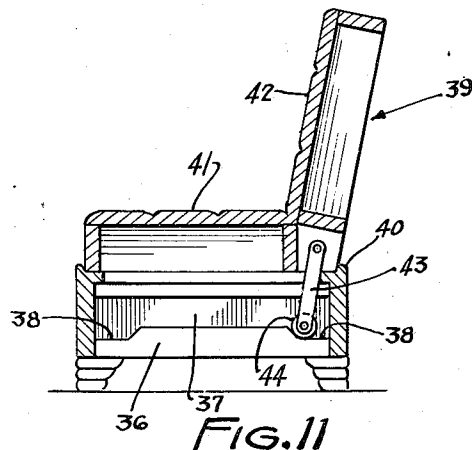


FIG. 11

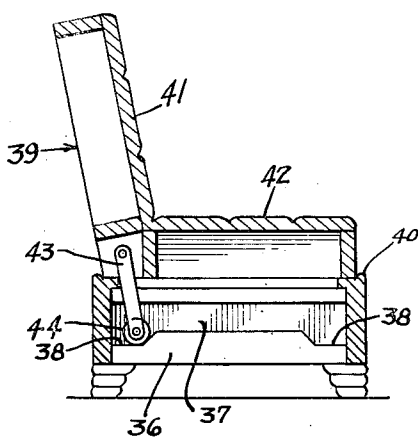


FIG. 9

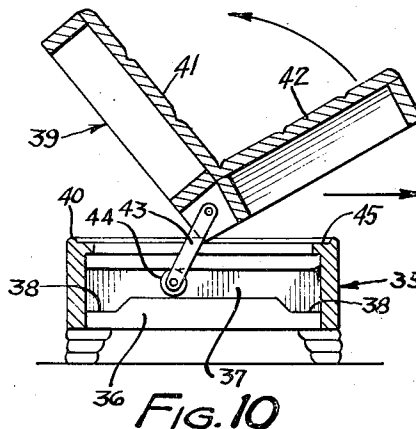


FIG. 10

INVENTOR.
VICTOR J. COLVEZ
BY *Paul, Paul & Moore*
ATTORNEYS

Aug. 30, 1949.

V. J. COLVEZ

2,480,552

CHAIR

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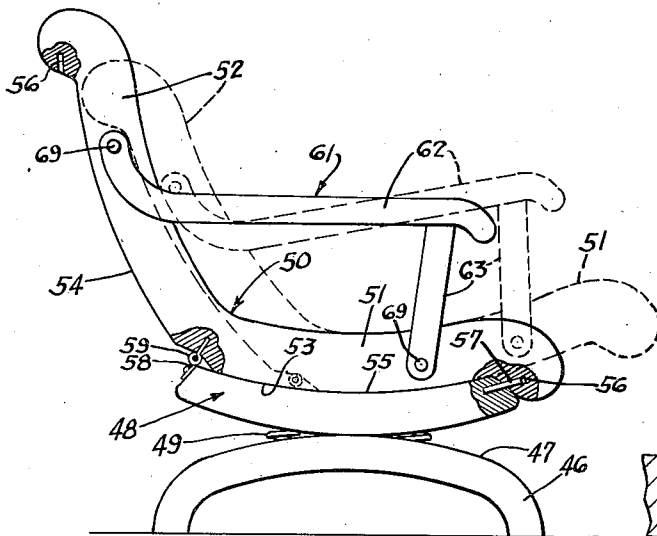


FIG. 12

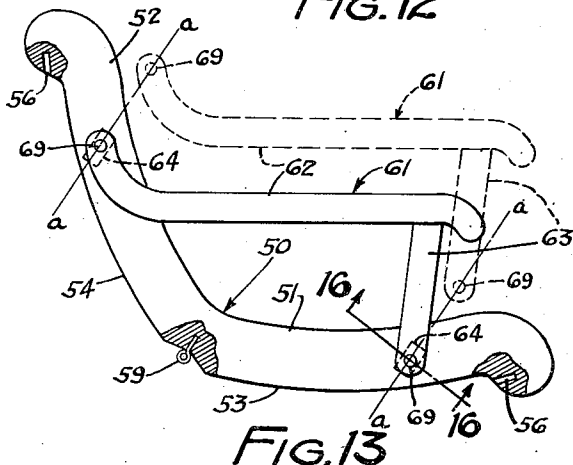


FIG. 13

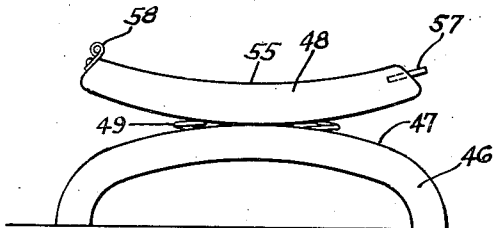


FIG. 14

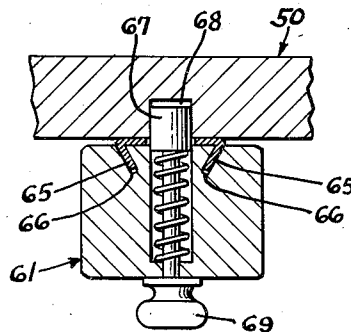


FIG. 16

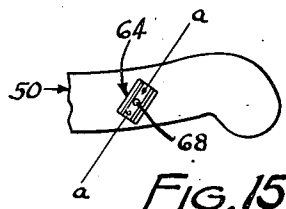


FIG. 15

INVENTOR.
VICTOR J. COLVEZ
BY
Paul, Paul & Moore
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CHAIR

Victor J. Colvez, Minneapolis, Minn.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 155-99)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in chairs, and more particularly to a novel chair comprising seat and back portions having means for reversing their positions on the supporting frame whereby the seat and back parts thereof may be interchanged.

An important object of the invention is to provide a reversible chair of simple and inexpensive construction, comprising a combined seat and back unit made as an integral structure and having means for pivotally and slidably mounting it on its supporting frame whereby the seat and back unit may quickly be reversed to interchange the positions of the seat and back parts thereof.

A further object of the invention is to provide a chair of the class described having means whereby the positions of its seat and back parts may be varied with respect to the floor line, by relatively adjusting the positions of the rear legs of the chair.

A further object is to provide a chair of the rocker type comprising spaced frame members each having a rocker mounted thereon, and a combination seat and back unit being detachably mounted on said rockers and having means for securing it in fixed relation thereon and also whereby the position of the seat and back unit may be reversed on said rockers to interchange the positions of the seat and back parts of the chair, said seat and back unit also having armrests detachably secured thereto which are interchangeable to permit reversing the positions of the seat and back unit on the rockers.

Other objects of the invention reside in the constructional features of the chair and whereby the armrests may readily be detached therefrom when desired to facilitate cleaning and repairing; in the provision of means for locking the armrests in position on the seat and back unit; in the construction of such a chair which is extremely simple and inexpensive in construction whereby the parts may be manufactured in quantity production at low cost and without requiring special machinery or equipment.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the following description and the accompanying drawings and will be pointed out in the annexed claims.

In the accompanying drawings there has been disclosed a structure designed to carry out the various objects of the invention, but it is to be understood that the invention is not confined to the exact features shown, as various changes may be made within the scope of the claims which follow:

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the chair taken substantially on the line 1-1 of Figure 4;

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the seat and

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back unit being shifted from one position to the other;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1, showing the seat and back unit in a position reversed from that shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the line 4-4 of Figure 1, showing the means for detachably securing the armrests to the supporting frame;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view showing one of the armrests removed;

Figure 6 is a view showing a chair in which the seat and back parts are formed as an integral unit and supported by detachably mounted legs;

Figure 7 is a view of the chair shown in Figure 6 wherein the parts have been reversed and the rear legs adjusted to vary the angle of the chair with respect to the floor;

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 6 with the rear legs positioned to elevate the rear portion of the chair;

Figure 9 is a cross sectional view of a chair embodying the general features of the chair shown in Figure 1, but wherein links are provided for guiding the seat and back unit when shifting it from one position to the other;

Figure 10 is a view showing the seat and back unit in the process of being shifted;

Figure 11 is a view of the chair shown in Figure 9 with the seat and back unit reversed;

Figure 12 illustrates a rocker type of chair comprising a reversible seat and back unit;

Figure 13 is a view showing the seat and back unit of Figure 12 detached from its supporting base, the dotted lines indicating one of the armrests detached from the unit;

Figure 14 is a view showing only the supporting base of the rocker illustrated in Figure 12;

Figure 15 is a fragmentary view showing the means provided for supporting the armrests on the seat and back unit; and

Figure 16 is an enlarged detail sectional view on the line 16-16 of Figure 13, showing the means for detachably locking the armrests to the seat and back unit.

In Figures 1 to 5, inclusive, there is shown a chair comprising a box-like supporting frame 2 having side walls 3-3 and end walls 4 and 5 which constitute the back and front of the chair depending upon the position of the seat and back unit thereon.

The combination seat and back unit is generally designated by the numeral 6, and as shown in Figures 1 and 4, comprises a seat part 7 and a back part 8 provided on a suitable L-shaped frame 9, as clearly illustrated in the drawings. The parts 7 and 8 are similar in mechanical construction, but the finish or design of the upholstery if upholstered, may vary considerably, whereby the general appearance of the chair may be quickly changed by simply re-

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versing the seat and back unit, as herein disclosed.

Suitable armrests 10 are detachably secured to the side walls 3—3 of the supporting frame 2 by such means as bolts 11 and wing nuts 12, as best shown in Figures 4 and 5. To thus detachably secure the armrests to the supporting frame constitutes an important feature of the present invention, as it makes it possible to reverse the armrests on the base 2, thereby to effect more uniform distribution of wear thereon.

An inwardly facing channel or guideway 14 is provided on the inner side of each armrest 10 and is adapted to receive oppositely disposed anti-friction rollers 15 provided at the vertex or central corner of the L-shaped frame 9, as best indicated in Figure 2.

The channels or guideways 14 are preferably closed at their ends as indicated at 16, to prevent the rollers 15 from becoming disengaged therefrom, when the seat and back unit 6 is shifted from one position to another. If desired, a suitable storage compartment 17 may be provided in the supporting frame 2 of the chair as indicated. This compartment is readily accessible when the unit 6 is in a tilted position, as indicated in Figure 2.

By reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3 it will be noted that the walls 4 and 5 of the supporting frame are similar in construction, but the finish or upholstering thereof may be of different patterns or designs in a manner similar to the seat and back parts to effect changes in the appearance of the chair.

In Figure 2 the seat and back unit 6 is shown being shifted from one position to another whereby the part 7 becomes the back of the chair and the part 8 the seat. To thus shift the position of the unit 6, said unit is moved forwardly or to the right from the position shown in Figure 1, and the seat-back unit is then tilted in the direction of the arrow, as indicated in Figure 2, until it completes such movement and assumes the position shown in Figure 3. In this position the seat and back parts have been interchanged whereby the part forming the seat in Figure 1 now forms the back of the chair, and, in like manner, the part forming the back in Figure 1 becomes the seat in Figure 3.

By detachably securing the armrests 10 to the side walls 3—3 of the supporting frame, said arms may readily be detached from the chair as shown in Figure 5. When one of the armrests is thus removed from the chair the seat and back unit may readily be removed therefrom to facilitate cleaning, repairing, and the like. The closed ends 16 of the inwardly facing guideways or channels 14 prevent the seat and back unit from accidentally becoming detached from the supporting frame, when shifting it from one position to the other, as will be understood by reference to Figure 2.

In Figures 6 to 8, inclusive, there is illustrated another form of a chair having a combined seat and back unit comprising divergent frame members 18 and 19, secured together to provide an angular frame, which, when in the position shown in Figure 6, constitutes a seat part 21 and back part 22. Rear legs 23 are adjustably secured to the frame 18—19 by suitable bolts 24 and wing nuts 25. Normally, the upper pointed ends of the legs 23 are seated in the corner of adjoining cross members 26 and 27, and suitable slots 28 are provided in the legs 23 to permit relative longitudinal movement thereof with re-

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spect to the bolts 24. Suitable sockets 29 and 31 are shown provided, respectively, in the frame members 26 and 27 adapted selectively to receive the upper terminals of the legs 23, as indicated in Figures 7 and 8.

Front legs 32 are detachably secured to the forward ends of the frame members 18 and 19 to support the front portion of the chair, as shown. The legs 32 may be detachably secured to said frame members by such means as threaded extensions 33 provided on said legs 32 and receivable in threaded sockets 34 provided in the frame members 18 and 19, as clearly illustrated in Figures 7, 8 and 9. Other means suitable for the purpose may be provided, if desired.

In Figure 7 the chair is shown reversed from the position shown in Figure 6, wherein the legs 32 are attached to the frame members 19 and not the frames 18, as in Figure 6. When the chair is thus reversed, the part 21 constituting the seat in Figure 6 becomes the back and the part 22 the seat. In Figure 7 it will also be noted that the chair is shown inclined rearwardly a relatively greater distance than the chair shown in Figure 6. This results because of the particular position of the rear legs 23.

In Figure 8 the chair is shown substantially as in Figure 6 except that the rear portion thereof has been elevated as a result of the rear legs 32 being substantially vertically disposed. In other words, the particular mounting of rear legs 23 makes it possible to readily and conveniently change the angle of the chair with respect to the floor, whenever desired.

In Figures 9, 10 and 11 there is shown a chair which may be termed a bedroom chair, comprising a box-like supporting frame 35 having its side walls 36 provided with inwardly facing guideways 37, each provided at each end with a recessed portion 38. The seat-back unit is generally indicated by the numeral 39, and comprises parts 41 and 42 adapted alternately to provide a seat or back portion, depending upon the position of the unit 39 upon the supporting frame 35.

Links 43 each have one end pivotally connected to the frame of the seat and back unit 39 adjacent to the vertex thereof, and anti-friction rollers 44 may be provided at the opposite ends of said links adapted to travel in the guideways 37, when the seat-back unit is shifted from one position to the other, as indicated in Figure 10. The slight bead or rib 40 may be provided around the circumference of the supporting frame 35 to retain the seat and back unit 39 on its seat 45, when in operative position.

In Figures 12 to 16, inclusive, there is shown a rocker type of chair comprising spaced supporting leg members 46 shown having upwardly curved or arcuately formed upper edges 47 providing tracks upon which a pair of rockers 48 may rock, which will be understood by reference to Figures 12 and 14. The rockers 48 are retained on the tracks 47 by suitable springs 49 each having operative connections with the supporting members 46 and rockers 48, as is well known in the art. The seat and back unit shown in Figures 12 and 13 is designated by the numeral 50.

The seat and back unit 50 comprises a seat part 51 and a back part 52, which are arranged in a manner similar to the seat and back parts of the unit 6 shown in Figure 1. The bottom edges 53 of the seat part 51 are downwardly curved or convex in shape, and the corresponding edges 54 of the back part 52 are similarly

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shaped. The edges 53 and 54 are adapted to be seated on the concaved edges 55 of the rockers 48. The seat part 51 and back part 52 of the seat and back unit 50 are provided with sockets 56 adapted to receive pins 57 secured to the front ends of the rocker 48. Interlocking elements 58 and 59 are secured respectively to the rockers 48 and seat and back unit 50 adapted to receive pins thereby to inseparably secure the seat and back unit 50 to the rockers whereby the chair may be picked up and moved about without danger of the seat and back unit becoming detached from the supporting frame.

The chair shown in Figures 12 to 16, may be provided with suitable armrests 61, each comprising an upper horizontal portion 62 and an upright member 63. Channel-like securing elements 64 are secured to the seat and back parts 51 and 52, as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 13 and full lines in Figure 15, and have their longitudinal center lines *a-a* disposed in parallel relation to facilitate attaching the armrests thereto or removing them therefrom.

Each channel member 64 is provided with opposed flanges 65 which are preferably inwardly turned, as shown in Figure 16, and are adapted to be received in correspondingly shaped grooves 66 provided in the inner faces of the adjacent parts of the armrests 61. A spring-actuated bolt 67 is provided at the upper end of each armrest and similar bolts 67 are provided in the lower ends of the upright members 63. The terminals of the bolts 67 are adapted to be received in sockets 68 provided in the side frame members of the seat and back unit 50 thereby to securely lock the armrests to said unit, the armrests are attached thereto, as shown in Figure 12. Each locking bolt is provided with a suitable finger grip or knob 69 whereby it may be conveniently grasped, as will be understood.

To secure the seat and back unit 50 to the rockers 48 said unit is placed on top of the rockers, as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 12, and is then relatively moved rearwardly to the full line position shown in said figure, whereby the pins 57 at the forward ends of the rockers will be received in the sockets 56 provided at the forward portion of the seat portion, whereby the interlocking elements 58 and 59 will be aligned, as shown in Figure 12. When said elements are thus aligned, suitable pins may be inserted there-through whereby the seat and back unit 50 will be firmly and inseparably secured to the rockers.

The novel chair herein disclosed is extremely simple and inexpensive to manufacture. The seat and back unit shown in the chair illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3, may be quickly and conveniently shifted from one position to the other, as indicated in Figure 2, by simply grasping a hold thereof and tilting it about the axes of the rollers 15 and simultaneously moving it longitudinally in the guideways 14, as will be clearly understood by reference to Figure 2.

The parts 7 and 8 of the unit shown in Figure 1, may be upholstered with material of different patterns so that by shifting the position of the seat and back unit as above described, different designs may be obtained and at the same time the life of the chair is greatly prolonged, as a result of more uniform distribution of the wear of the seat and back portions of the chair. In like manner, by shifting the position of the seat and back unit upon its supporting frame, the wear is more uniformly distributed on said parts and on the

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armrest because when the unit 6 is in the position shown in Figure 1, the forward portions of the armrests are subjected to greater wear, and when the seat and back unit is positioned as shown in Figure 3, the opposite ends of the armrests are subjected to greater wear. The same applies to the form of chair shown in the remaining figures.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention may be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the specific embodiments herein except as defined by the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a chair of the class described, a supporting base, inwardly facing horizontal guideways concealed in said base, a combined seat and back unit, and links pivotally mounted on said unit and depending therefrom and having means at their lower ends adapted to travel in said guideways, thereby to guide the seat and back unit in its fore-and-aft movement and whereby said unit may be reversed on the base to selectively face in opposite directions.

2. In a chair of the class described, a box-like supporting frame or base, inwardly facing guideways in opposed walls of said base, a combined seat and back unit mounted on the base, and means including links operatively connecting said unit with said guideways and permitting the position of the seat and back unit to be reversed upon the base.

3. In a chair of the class described, a box-like supporting frame or base, inwardly facing guideways in opposed walls of said base, a combined seat and back unit mounted on the base, a link pivoted to each side of said unit and each having a roller mounted for traveling movement in one of said guideways, said guideways and links permitting the position of the seat and back unit to be reversed upon the base and also inseparably securing it to said base.

4. In a chair of the class described, a box-like supporting frame or base, inwardly facing guideways in opposed walls of said base, a combined seat and back unit mounted on the base, a link pivoted to each side of said unit and each having a roller mounted for traveling movement in one of said guideways, said guideways and links permitting the position of the seat and back unit to be reversed upon the base and also inseparably connecting it thereto and each guideway having a depression at each end thereof for receiving the rollers mounted on said arms.

VICTOR J. COLVEZ.

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