

J. W. PATTERSON.
OBSERVATION CHAIR AND EXTENSION SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1911.

1,029,821.

Patented June 18, 1912.

FIG. 1 -

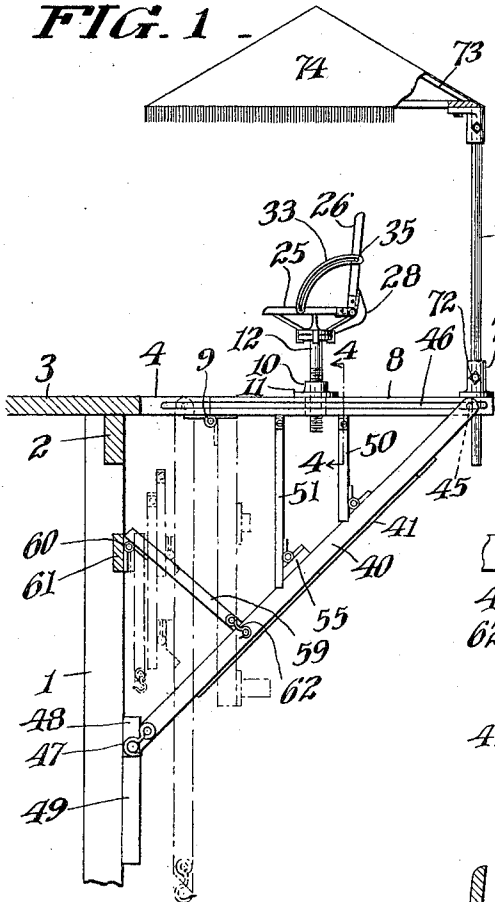


FIG. 2 -

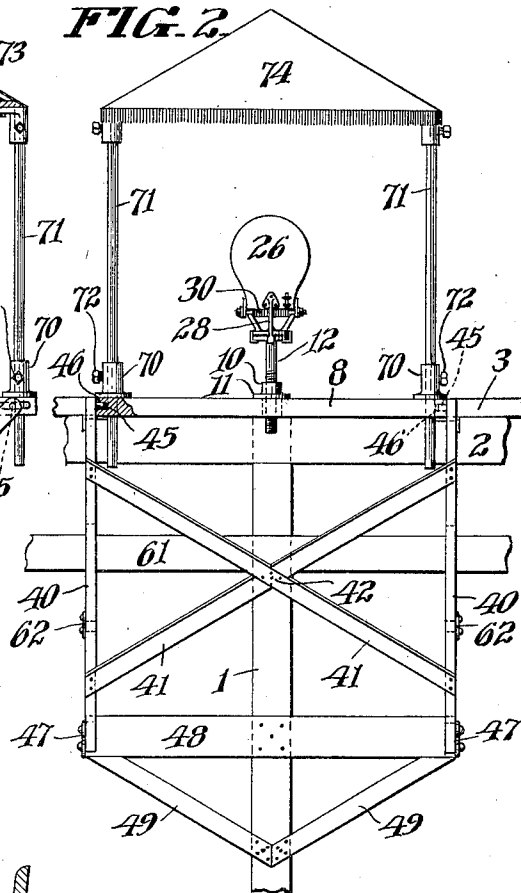
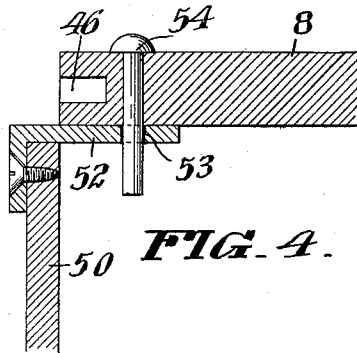
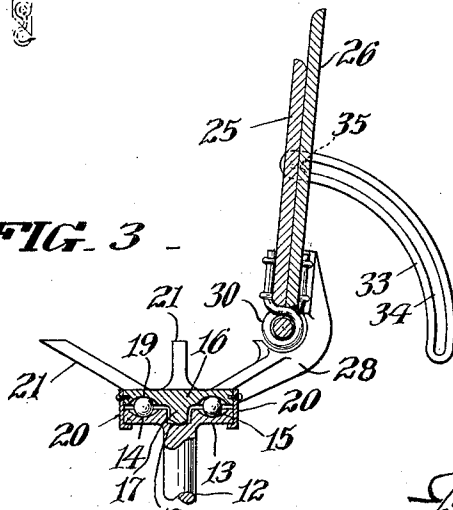


FIG. 3 -



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OBSERVATION-CHAIR AND EXTENSION-SUPPORT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WALTER PATTERSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Atlantic City, county of Atlantic, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Observation-Chairs and Extension-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

For the purpose of observing parades from windows and also for the purpose of providing comfortable and advantageously situated seats adjacent to thoroughfares such as boardwalks, now frequently found at many of the seaside resorts, I have provided an observation seat and means for supporting the same which is admirably adapted to be attached to and extended from a window frame or a portion of overhanging floor of a boardwalk or similar structure.

The object of my invention is to provide such a structure which may be constructed at relatively small cost and a further object also is to so construct the same that it may be collapsed so as to conceal the same as much as is possible when not in use.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will be set forth in the detailed description of my invention which follows or will become apparent therefrom.

A convenient form of embodiment of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings but it will be understood that changes in the details of construction within the scope of the claims may be made without departing therefrom and without loss of the advantages incident to the same.

In the preparation of the drawing illustrating my invention I have shown the same in connection with a floor structure, such as a boardwalk, and in the said drawing:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a construction embodying my invention, a portion of the flooring being shown in cross section; Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section of a portion of a chair adapted to be used in connection with my invention; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a portion of the structure on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Having reference to the drawing, 1 designates one of the columns upon which a sill 2 is supported, and 3 designates the floor one end or edge portion of which is sup-

ported upon the sill 2. The remainder of the flooring is supported upon other columns and sills (not shown).

4 designates a projecting or overhanging portion which is extended out from the edge of the floor 3 and to which the floor structure 8 of my observation support is pivotally connected by means of hinges one of which is shown at 9. Preferably there should be two or more such hinges connecting the floor structure 8 to the overhanging portion 4 at different points along the edge thereof. The floor structure 8 may be made in any suitable and convenient manner as desired.

Secured to the floor structure is a member provided with a tubular portion 10 having a sleeve 11 by means of which the said member is secured to the floor structure 8. The sleeve or tubular portion 10 is screw-threaded and is adapted to receive and support the screw-threaded column 12 provided at its upper end with a flange 13 which preferably is integral therewith. The said flange is provided with a circular groove 14 in which balls 15 are supported.

16 designates a revoluble disk provided with a central projection 17 which projects into an opening 18 in the upper end of the screw-threaded column 12. The disk 16 is provided with a groove 19 complementary to the groove 14 and the surface of the said groove 19 rests upon the top portions of the said balls. The disk 16 is detachably secured to the flange 13 by means of detachable holding clips 20. By removing the said clips the disk 16 and the balls 15 may be removed. By providing the balls 15 it will be understood that the revolution of the disk 16 upon the column 12 is facilitated. The disk 16 is provided with upwardly and outwardly extending arms 21 which are adapted to support the seat 25 when it is depressed into horizontal position in the manner indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings to be used as a seat.

The back 26 of the chair is secured at its lower edge to the upwardly extending portion of an arm 28 extending rearwardly from the disk 16. The seat is hingedly connected at the lower edge of the back 26 and when not in use is held in position against the back of the chair by means of a spring 30 which is coiled around the pivot pin of the seat of the chair and one end of which

is connected to the seat while the other end thereof is connected to the back of the chair, as is clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

In order to guide the seat of the chair in its pivotal movement, I have provided arcuate shaped arms 33 which are secured to the edges of the seat and which are provided with arcuate slots 34 through which project lugs 35 from the opposite edges of the back 26 of the chair. The length of the arcuate slot 34 is such that when the seat is in depressed horizontal position, as is indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the lugs 35 occupy positions substantially at the outer ends of the said slots.

Although I have shown but one chair it will be understood that two or more chairs may be placed on the floor structure 8, the dimensions of the latter being increased, if necessary, for that purpose.

For supporting the floor structure of the chair, I have provided the frame-like structure consisting of the side pieces 40 connected together by means of the diagonal braces 41, which braces are also connected to each other at their point of crossing, as is indicated at 42.

The upper ends of the side pieces 40 are provided with inwardly projecting lugs 45 which fit into slots 46 formed in the edges of the floor structure 8. These slots extend entirely along the edges of the floor structure and are extended into the edges of the overhanging portion 4 of the floor for a purpose to be hereinafter stated. The lower edges of the side pieces 40 are provided with hooks 47 by means of which the said lower ends are connected to a cross member 48 which is connected to the supporting column 1. The opposite ends of the said cross member 48 are supported by means of braces 49 the inner ends of which are secured to the said column 1, as is clearly indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawing. By raising the hooks 47 the side pieces 40 may be disengaged from the cross member 48. As a further means of supporting and bracing the floor structure 8, I have provided the upright members 50 and 51 which are pivotally connected to the said side members 40.

The upper ends of the members 50 and 51 are provided with angle members 52, as is indicated in Fig. 4 of the drawing, which are adapted to fit underneath and close against the under surface of the floor structure 8. These angle members are provided with holes 53 through which holding pins 54 project, such pins projecting through holes in the floor structure, as is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and operating to detachably connect the upper ends of the said supporting braces 50 and 51 to the floor structure. When it is desired to disconnect the upper ends of the supporting braces 50 and 51 from the floor structure, the pins 54

are removed and the said braces may then be moved about their pivots into parallel and close relation to the respective side pieces 40. In order that the braces 51 may lie flat, they are pivoted upon blocks 55, as is shown in Fig. 1, so that when turned down upon their pivots they will lie flat upon the surfaces of the braces 50 which are also turned down into contact with the edges of the side members 40. I have provided additional braces 59 which are pivotally connected at 60 to a cross support 61 secured to the columns 1 (only one of which is shown in the drawing). The lower ends of the said braces are detachably connected by means of hooks 62 to the side members 40.

For the purpose of providing a support for a canopy or covering, I have provided a sleeve 70 secured at one edge of the floor structure 8 through which a supporting rod 71 extends and which is adapted to be adjustably held therein by means of a clamping screw 72. The upper end of the rod 70 is provided with a framelike structure 73 which is adapted to support a canopy 74. The seat may be raised and lowered as may be desired by different persons by turning the column or post 12 in one direction or the other. It will also be understood that if desired the chair may be inclosed by means of any suitable inclosing structure, which may include glass sides.

When it is desired to collapse the structure, the supporting rod 71 and the canopy supported thereby and the chair structure preferably should be removed. In order to collapse the structure the pins 54 are removed and the braces 50 and 51 are turned down into parallel relation to the sides 40 and also the braces 59 are disconnected from the said side pieces and are allowed to turn about their pivots so as to occupy a vertical position, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The lower ends of the side pieces 40 are then disconnected from the cross member 48 and the upper ends thereof are moved along the opposite edges of the floor structure 8 with the lugs 45 sliding in the grooves 46 until the upper ends thereof occupy positions indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawing, in which position the lugs 45 occupy the extensions of the slots in the edges of the overhanging portion 4 of the floor 3. When moved into this position the floor 8 then drops down and depends in a vertical plane as is indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings and serves to protect from the weather and from more or less of moisture the braces and their hinge connections which enter into the structure.

Although I have illustrated my invention as applied to a boardwalk or similar structure which is supported upon columns, it will be understood that without substantial

modification it may be attached and supported in relation to the window frame structure of windows, doors, etc.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a stationary supporting means having an overhanging portion which portion is provided with grooves or slots in its opposite edges, a support for an observation chair pivotally connected to the said overhanging portion and being in alinement therewith, the said chair support being provided with slots or grooves in its opposite edges which are in alinement with the grooves in the said overhanging portion, a bracing structure having side pieces connected with lugs at their upper ends which project into the said slots which bracing structure is adapted to be detachably connected to the said stationary support at a point below the said overhanging portion and the said upper ends of the said bracing structure being adapted to be moved inwardly until the said lugs occupy positions in the slots in the opposite edges of the said overhanging portion whereby the chair support may be permitted to move about its pivotal support so as to overlie the said bracing structure.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a stationary support having an overhanging portion provided with grooves in the opposite edges thereof, a floor structure for supporting an observation chair, the said structure being of the same width as the said overhanging portion and being provided with slots or grooves in its opposite edges which are in alinement with the slots or grooves in the said overhanging portion, a bracing structure having side members the upper ends of which are provided with lugs which enter the said grooves and the lower ends of which are connected to a part of the stationary support, means for disconnecting the lower ends of the said

bracing structure from the said stationary support whereby the upper ends thereof may be moved inwardly to bring the said lugs into engagement with the slots in the edges of the said overhanging portion, whereby the said floor structure for supporting the observation chair may be moved about its pivotal support into substantially vertical position and overlying the said bracing structure.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination of a stationary support including a flooring provided with an overhanging portion which portion is provided with grooves in its opposite edges, a floor structure pivotally connected to the outer edge of the said overhanging portion which structure is adapted to support an observation chair or seat and the said floor being provided with slots or grooves which extend from a point adjacent to the outer edge of the said floor structure inwardly throughout the entire length of the said edges, the said slots being in alinement with the slots in the opposite edges of the said overhanging portion, a bracing structure having lugs at the opposite sides of its upper end which enter the said slots or grooves, braces pivotally connected to the said bracing structure and being in contact with and detachably connected with the said floor structure, a brace pivotally connected to a part of the stationary supporting structure and detachably connected to the said bracing structure, and means for detachably connecting the lower end of the said bracing structure to a part of the said stationary supporting structure whereby the said device may be collapsed as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have hereunto signed my name this 11th day of July, A. D. 1911.

JOHN WALTER PATTERSON.

In the presence of—

GEORGE DIGGS,

W. M. BLACKLEDGE.