United States Patent

McClelland et al.

[15] **3,667,171**

[45] **June 6, 1972**

[54] ROW FOLDING SEATING STRUCTURE

[72] Inventors: **Robert G. McClelland; David W. Raymond,** both of Champaign, Ill.

[73] Assignee: **American Seating Company,** Grand Rapids, Mich.

[22] Filed: **Jan. 8, 1971**

[21] Appl. No.: **104,917**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **52/9**

[51] **Int. Cl.** **A47c 1/12,** E04h 3/12

[58] **Field of Search** 52/6, 8–10

[56] **References Cited**

UNITED STATES PATENTS

3,117,350	1/1964	Margadant	52/8
3,279,131	10/1966	Curra	52/9
3,429,081	2/1969	Robinson et al.	52/9

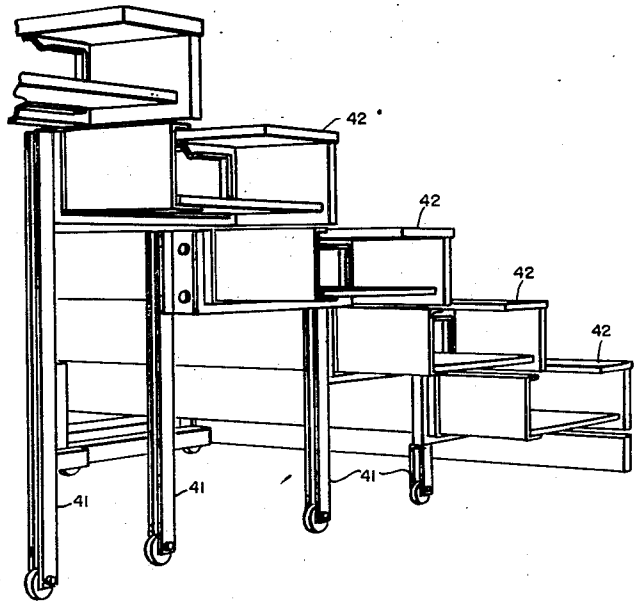
Primary Examiner—John E. Murtagh

Attorney—Dawson, Tilton, Fallon & Lungmus

[57] **ABSTRACT**

In a row seating structure a series of telescoping rows are provided, each row having spaced vertical carriage-mounted columns, each having a cantilever arm adapted to rest upon the next adjacent column when the telescoping structure is extended and a transverse rear riser beam connecting the columns in the row and equipped with forwardly extending supporting arms anchored at their rear upon the riser, and a spectator tread or platform supported by the arms, the arms also providing a seat above the forward end of the tread panel or platform.

15 Claims, 24 Drawing Figures



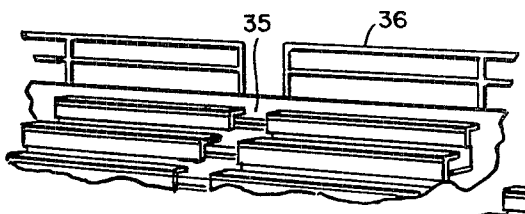


FIG. 2

FIG. 1

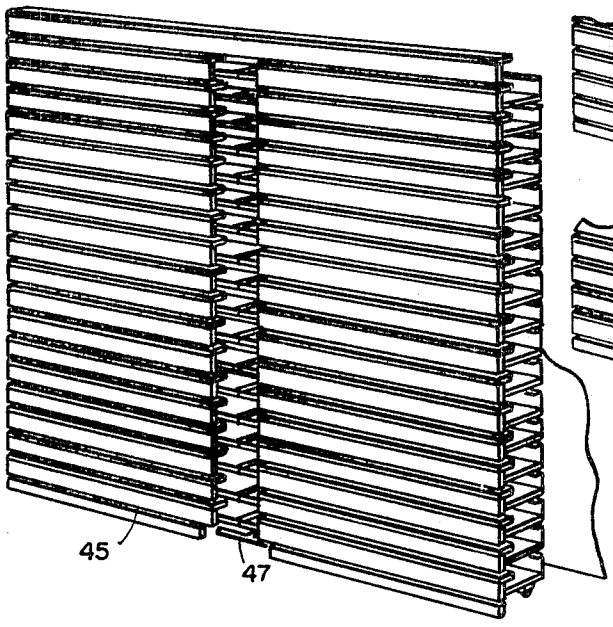


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

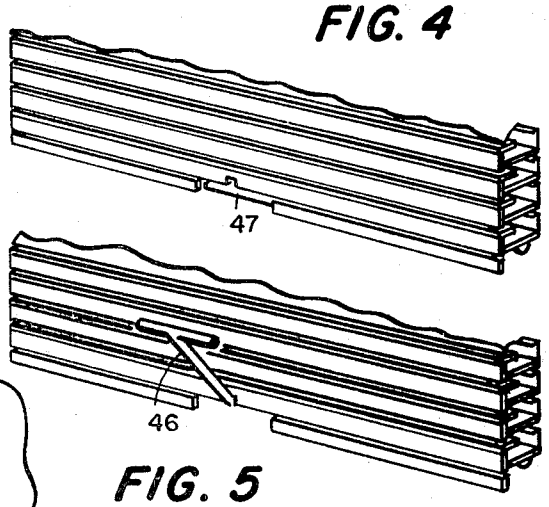


FIG. 5

INVENTORS
Robert G. McClelland
David W. Raymond
BY Dawson, Tilton, Fallon and Lungmus
ATTORNEYS

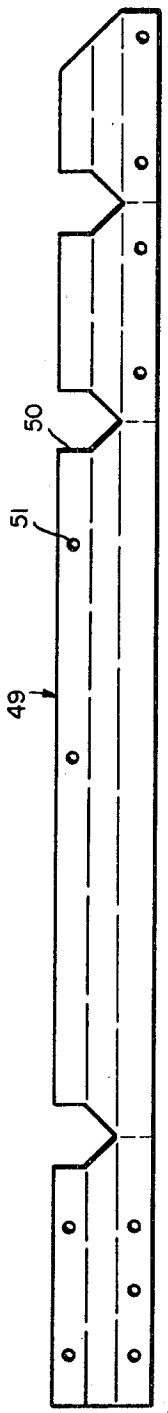


FIG. 6

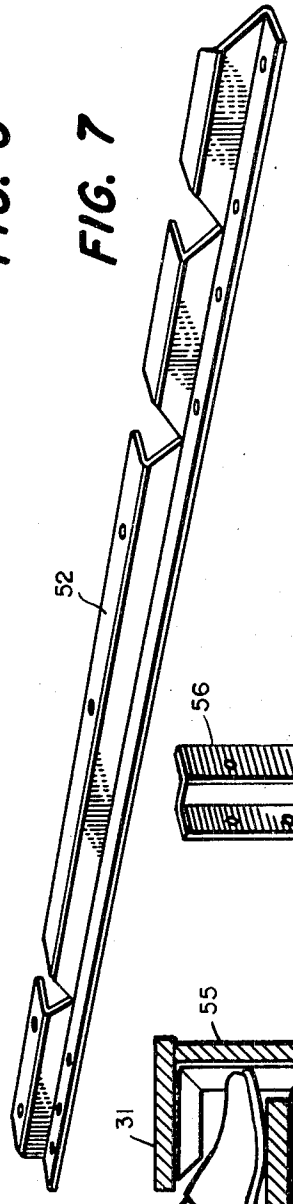


FIG. 7

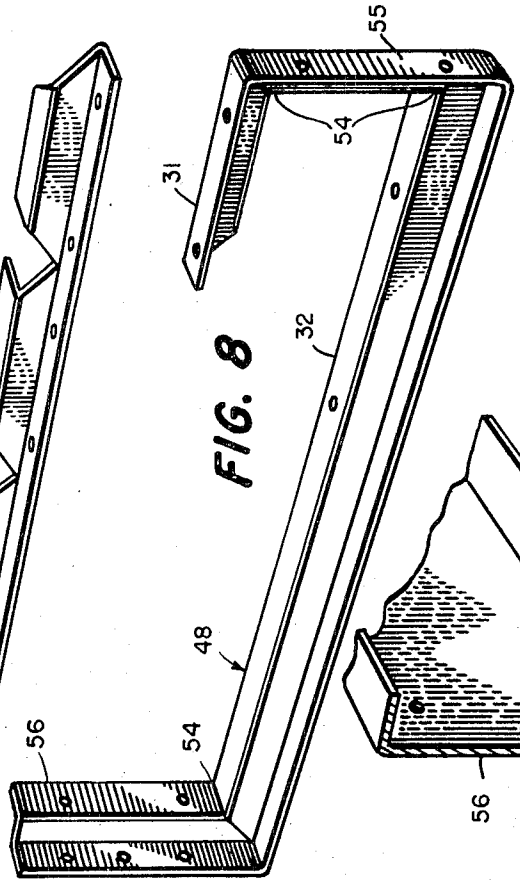


FIG. 8

FIG. 9

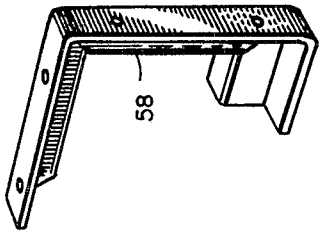


FIG. 10

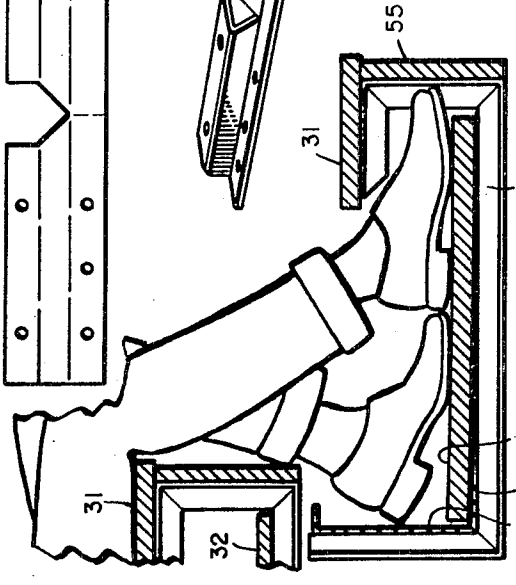


FIG. 11

INVENTORS
Robert G. McClelland
David W. Raymond
BY Dawson, Tilton, Fallon, and Lungmus
ATTORNEYS

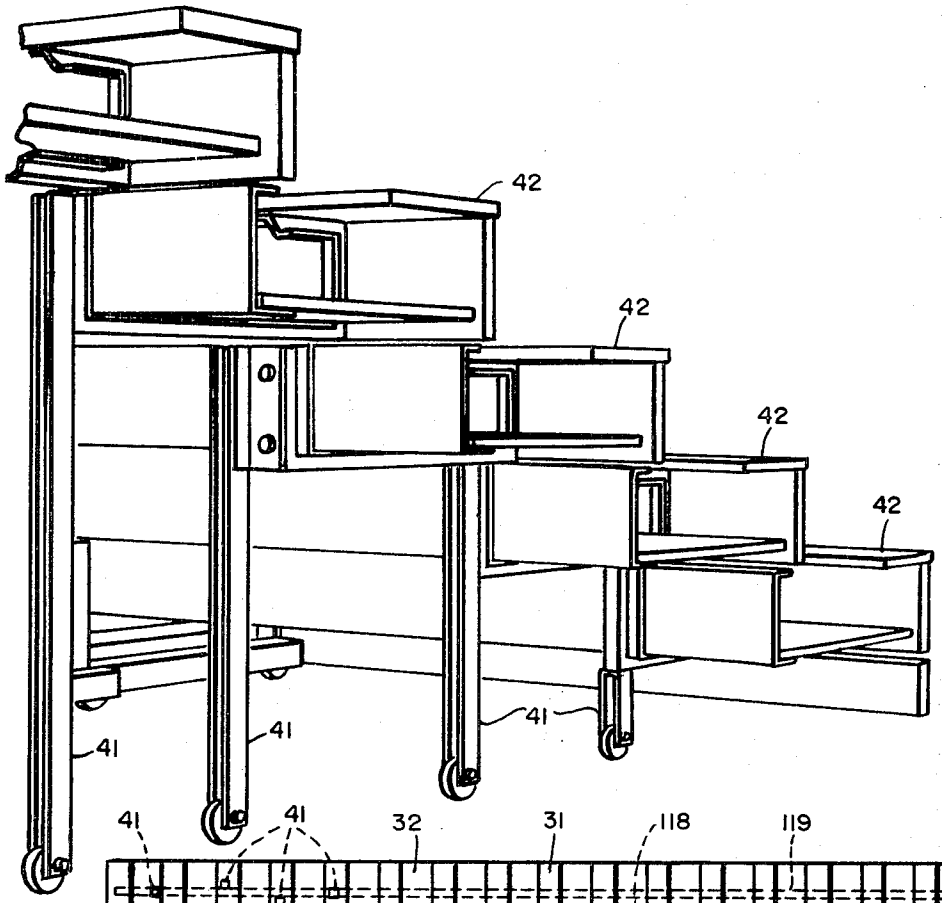


FIG. 12

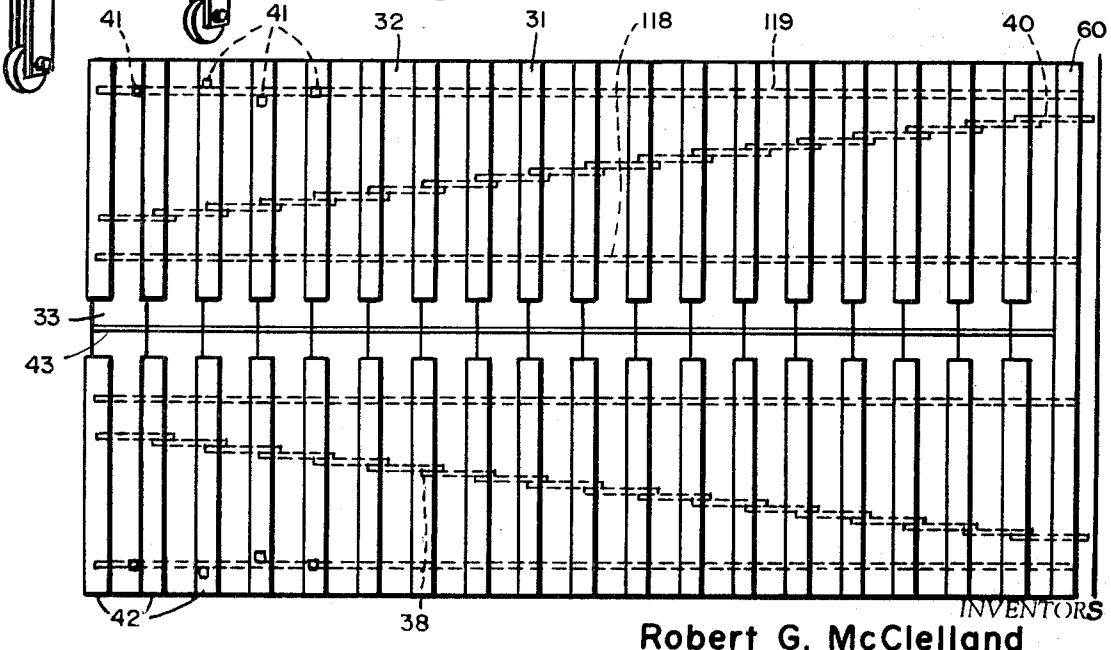


FIG. 13

INVENTORS
Robert G. McClelland
David W. Raymond
BY Dawson, Tilton, Fallon and Lungmus
ATTORNEYS

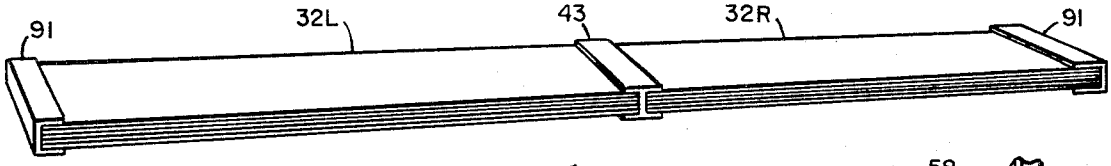


FIG. 14

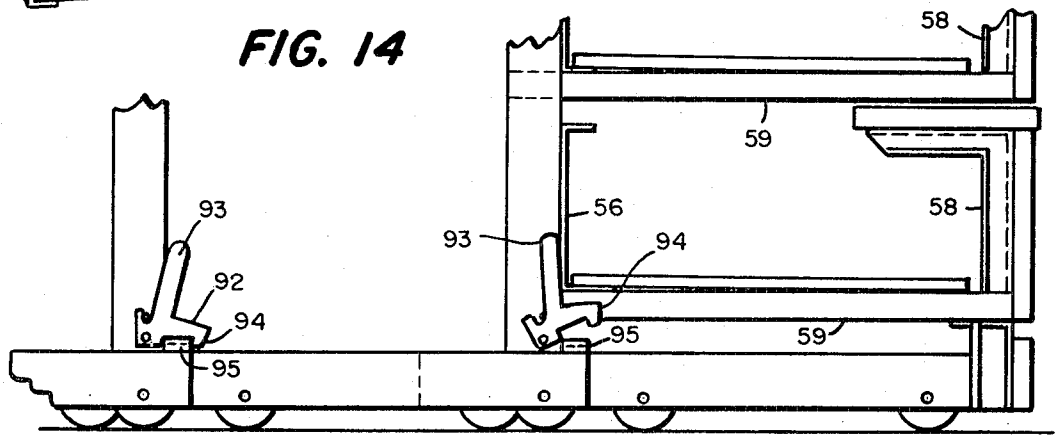


FIG. 15

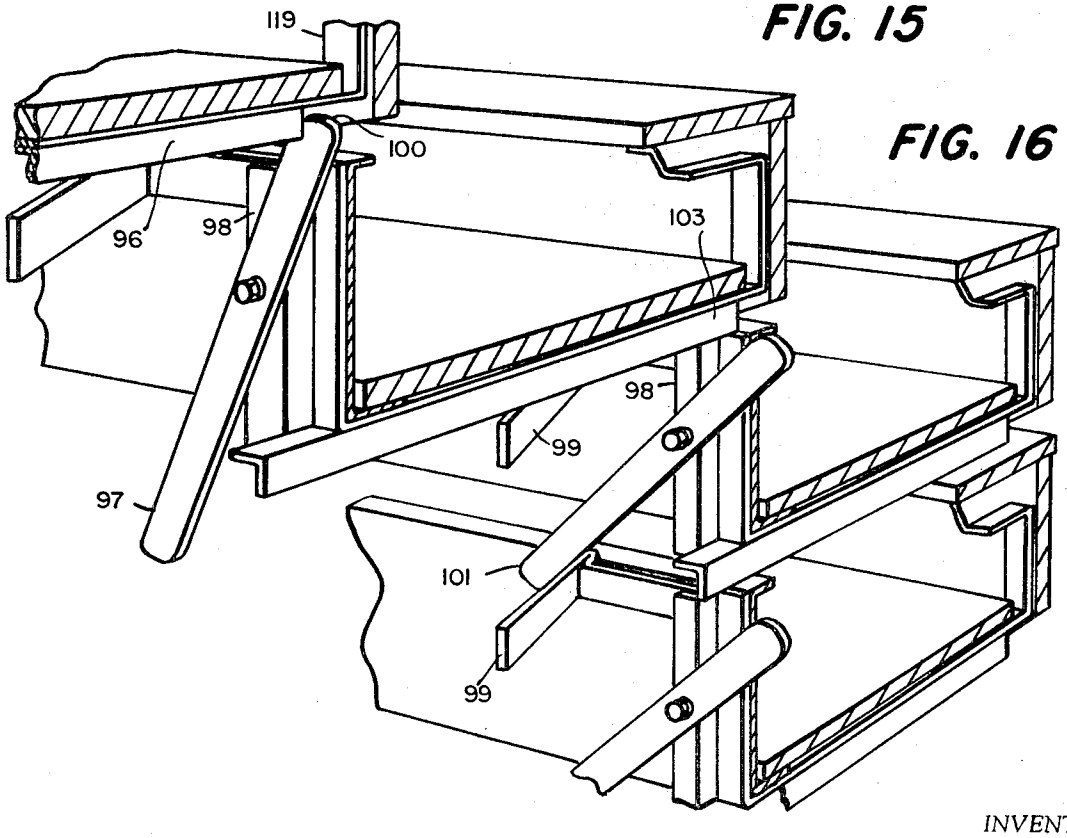


FIG. 16

INVENTORS
Robert G. McClelland
David W. Raymond
BY Dawson, Tilton, Fallon and Lungmus
ATTORNEYS

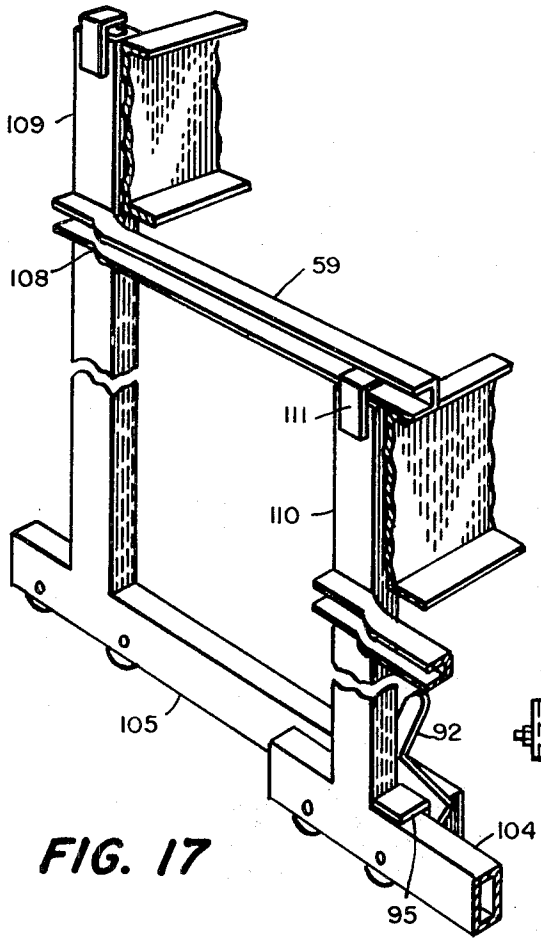


FIG. 17

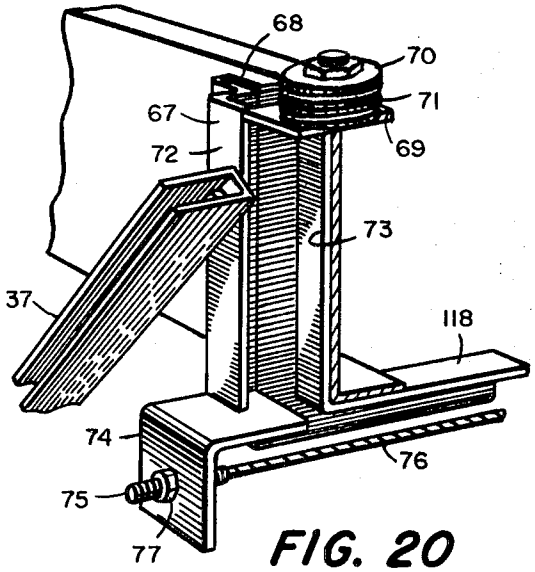


FIG. 20

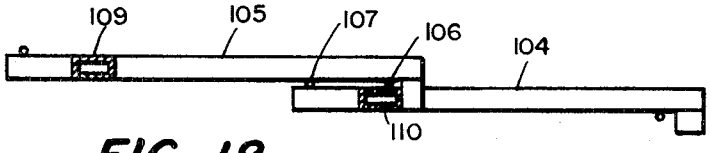


FIG. 18

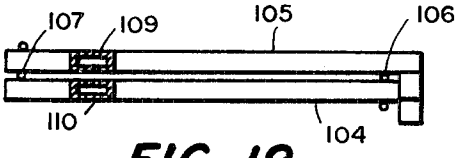


FIG. 19

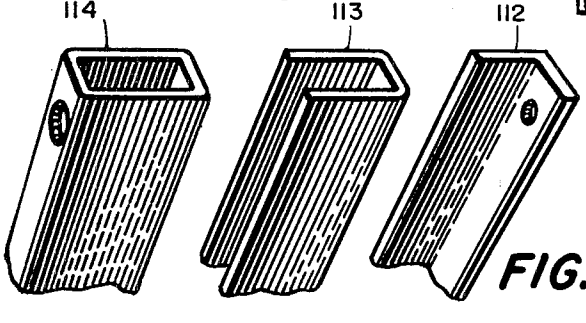


FIG. 24

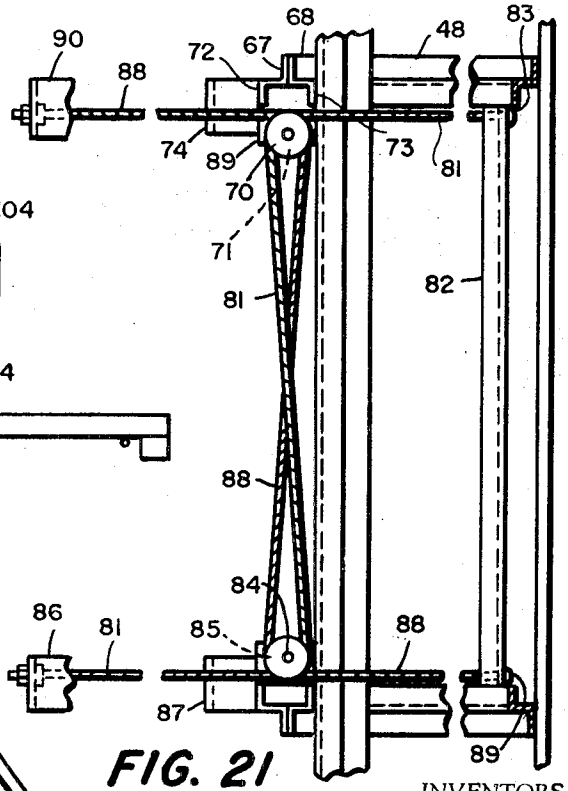


FIG. 21

INVENTORS
Robert G. McClelland
David W. Raymond
BY Dawson, Tilton, Fallon and Lungmus
ATTORNEYS

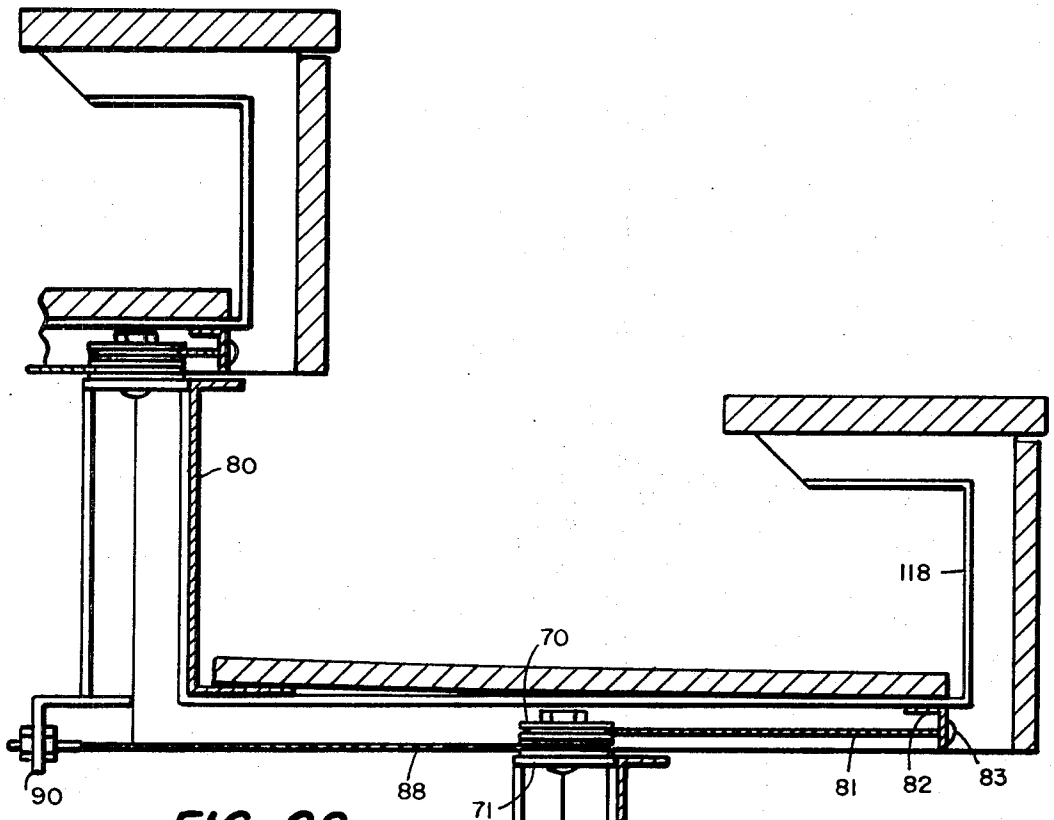


FIG. 22

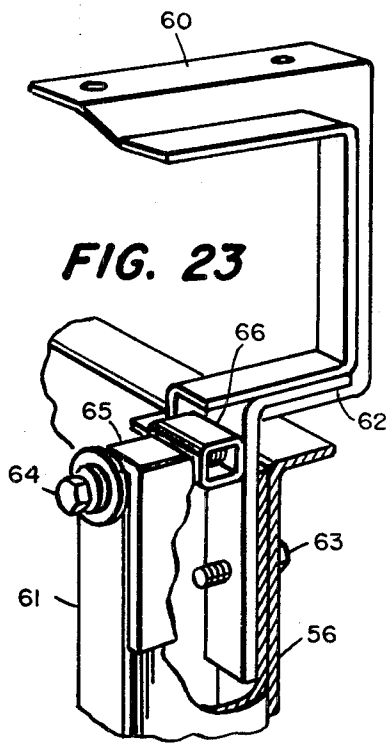


FIG. 23

INVENTORS
Robert G. McClelland
David W. Raymond
BY Dawson, Tilton, Fallon and Lungmus
ATTORNEYS

ROW FOLDING SEATING STRUCTURE

A problem is presented in the fabrication of the telescoping seating structure in providing access to the seats by way of aisles, while at the same time enabling the structure to be readily advanced to open position and retracted to closed position. Further, it is important to provide means for supporting tread panels or platforms with seats thereabove and a substantial space between the riser or kickboard and the forward end of the panel. Problems are presented also in providing antifriction means for effecting guiding of the row sections during movement to advanced and retracted positions, while also effectively locking the structure in advanced position to a rigid, sturdy structure with means for unlocking the locks as the rows are retracted.

We have discovered that through the utilizing of a single metal rear riser beam for each row, while extending from the riser arms to support the tread panel and seat support, a sturdy structure is provided which enables a portion of the seat to be cut away, because this is nonsupporting structure, and thus to provide an aisle which may be located centrally of the platform or along the side, or at any area of the platform. Further, by utilizing guide mechanism and antifriction elements and lock elements, a telescoping seat structure is provided which is sturdy and rigid in the extended position, but which is readily moved to retracted to closed position. In the accompanying drawings,

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a folding bleacher or telescoping seat structure provided with a central aisle and extended in front of a continuous wall;

FIG. **2**, a broken perspective view of the bleacher unit in front of a balcony, arranged so that the unit can be top-loaded with spectators from the balcony;

FIG. **3**, a perspective view of the bleacher unit folded into stored position in front of the wall;

FIG. **4**, a fragmentary perspective view of the lower portion of a similar bleacher unit, but without the central aisle, to show the handle to be employed in extending the unit to an open position;

FIG. **5**, a view similar to FIG. **4**, showing the handle raised to pull the closed unit into the extended position;

FIG. **6**, a layout of the special forwardly extending support arm; already cut and pierced, ready to be bent into shape;

FIG. **7**, a perspective view of the forwardly extending support arm after the first set of folds has been made;

FIG. **8**, a perspective view of the bracket in its final bent-up form with the corners welded together;

FIG. **9**, a broken perspective view of the end of the lower rear riser made of metal, formed into a structural shape to replace the usual wooden plank;

FIG. **10**, a perspective view of a similar smaller bracket which is connected to the cantilever arm;

FIG. **11**, a detailed sectional view, the section being taken through one row of the bleacher unit to show a wide foot space in back-to-back row spacing by use of the recessed lower rear riser and open front seat support;

FIG. **12**, a perspective view of the ends of the first four rows of the bleacher unit showing the added end support posts and wheels;

FIG. **13**, a top plan view of a complete **19** row unit showing the methods of supporting the structure from below on both sides of the unit, with a center aisle in all but the last row, the end support posts for the lower rows being shown as small squares;

FIG. **14**, a perspective view of a tread board which may be 20 feet long, or longer, made by using two long panels for treads, the panels being held together by an H-shaped center support, and the ends of the panels being protected by channel-shaped strips;

FIG. **15**, a broken side view of the lower portion of the posts and bases to show the operation of the lower row locks;

FIG. **16**, a fragmentary perspective view of the upper portion of several rows to show the functioning of the upper row locks;

FIG. **17**, a perspective view of the two columns or posts to show how the cantilever arms are attached to the side of a column and are offset in their shape so as to be directly over the preceding column or posts;

FIG. **18**, a top view of two column carriages or bases and showing the rollers between the carriages, thus keeping them apart when extended;

FIG. **19**, a view similar to FIG. **18**, but showing the carriages or bases in a folded position with the two rollers keeping them separated;

FIG. **20**, a fragmentary perspective view of one set of pulleys and cable mounting bracket;

FIG. **21**, a fragmentary top view of part of the unit to show one complete cable and pulley unit for keeping the row always in a parallel position with respect to the preceding and following rows;

FIG. **22**, a sectional view of four partial rows of seats to show the functioning of the cable and pulley system, the upper row being fully extended, a middle row being partially folded, and the lower row being completely folded;

FIG. **23**, a broken perspective view of the last row seat bracket attachment at the top of the last post or column; and

FIG. **24**, a broken perspective view of brace members which may be used.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before describing the structure in detail, certain particular features of the complete telescoping seating structure should be described. We have provided a single riser for each row to connect the columns in the row and to provide forwardly extending arms which have at their forward ends vertical portions supporting an elevated bench or seat and with a platform carried by the arms and rests on the lower flange of the riser. Such a structure is important because it permits the seat structure, which is nonsupporting, to be cut away at any desired point so as to provide an aisle extending upwardly along the seating structure. We prefer to employ a board closure or top riser below the seat portion to provide an aisle at the selected point along the seating structure.

The carriage structures for the main columns are normally held apart by the brace structure, but in order to prevent one carriage from striking the other and creating friction in the folding and unfolding of the structure, we provide rollers along the sides of the carriage wheels to eliminate such friction. We have also provided lightweight, but extremely sturdy support arms attached to and extending forwardly from the rear riser so as to support a tread board and a seat thereabove with extensive foot room and heel room therebetween, the tread board or platform extending forwardly of the lower rear riser to facilitate cleaning of the platform so that debris will fall forward on the next row, rather than through the structure to the floor. In this structure the rear riser is a channel with the flanges facing the front so that the rear of the platform or tread board can rest on the lower flange of the riser. The telescoping seat structure has horizontally extending arms of one row, positioned at a slightly higher elevation than the top of the vertical columns of the next forward row to the front, so that the arms and columns can move freely with respect to each other when the structure is in the unloaded position, the arms being attached so as to deflect down and contact with said columns when a spectator load is applied to the structure in the extended position.

We also prefer to employ, in combination with the rows, cable and pulley structures causing the row sections to be maintained in parallel during telescoping travel; also, we employ locks in the lower portion of the structure with the locks having extended tabs which will be engaged by the lower riser channel of row one, which acts as a trip member striking the extended tabs and disengaging the lock bar as the lower sections are folded. We prefer to employ in combination therewith upper row locks of unique construction which provide an early disengagement of the locks, so that there is no

obstruction or delay in the unlocking during the folding of the rows.

Turning to the specific structure (FIG. 1), the folding and extending bleacher unit **30** has seatboards or benches **31**, tread panels **32**, a center aisle **33**, an opening **35** to a balcony **36** beyond, a system of bracing **37** of the rows **38** with an added series of upper braces **39** for the higher rows **40** for added sturdiness, and added end support posts **41** at the extremities of the first four rows, as well as spliced tread panels **32** with H-shaped channel **43**. It is extended **44** (FIG. 1) or closed **45** (FIG. 3) manually by means of a handle mechanism **46** which is stored **47** below the first row in a key-locked concealed location. Referring to FIG. **6**, **7**, **8**, **9**, **10**, and **11**, a lightweight but sturdy forwardly extending support arm **48** is made from a single piece of metal **49**, which is cut to shape **50** and pierced **51**, then bent into a z-angle shape **52** before being further bent into a channel shape **48**, and welded in three locations **54**. The completed support channel **48**, has supporting has surfaces for a seatboard **31**, front board top riser **55**, tread panel **32** and a channel or lower riser beam **56**. The kick channel **56** is thin in comparison to a previously used wooden plank. It is sturdy, and has structural use, and bottom flange **57** supports the rear edge of the tread panel **32**. FIG. **11** shows how the use of the lower riser **56**, in conjunction with the support channel **48**, allows a 25 inch foot space in a 22 inch back-to-back spacing. A similar but simpler seat support channel **58** is used in conjunction with the cantilever arm **59** (FIG. **15**), and again in the top row **60** (FIG. **23**) where it is mounted to the top of the last post **61** by means of an angle **62** and bolt **63** through the lower riser **56**, and held firmly in place by a second bolt **64** from the rear between the top of the post and a side angle **65** and through a piece of square tubing **66**. A system of cables and pulleys may be employed to keep the rows parallel to other row as they are extended or folded. FIG. **20** shows one complete pulley and cable set-up. A short z-angle **67** is attached to the rear flange of the forwardly extending support arm **118**. A plate **69** for holding a pulley is attached to the outer flanges **72** and **73** of the z-angle **67** and arm **118**, respectively, at their upper endings. A small angle bracket **74** is attached at the lower end of z-angle **67**. A brace **37** also attaches to the z-angle near its upper end. The rear ending **75** of a cable **76** with its adjustment nut **77** attaches to the angle bracket **74**. Upon observing FIGS. **21**, **21** and **22**, it can be readily seen that in one cable attachment assembly the pulleys at the top operate with the cables of the next row, while the cable below the assembly operates with the set of pulleys in the preceding row. In FIG. **22**, there is a bleacher row **78** that is completely closed, a row **79** that is partially closed, and a row **80** that is fully extended. As shown in FIGS. **21** and **22**, cable **81** is attached to member **82** at the front of the row. Then it goes around the upper groove of pulley **70** of the preceding row, crosses over and goes around the groove of pulley **84** of the preceding row, and proceeds rearward until it is attached to bracket **86**. Cable **88** is threaded in like manner using the lower grooves in pulleys **70** and **84** but starting on the opposite end of member **82** and ending at bracket **90**. Row **79** with its pulleys is thus guided by the cables mounted on the underside of row **80**.

In FIG. **14**, we see that the full length platform is achieved by using two pieces of tread panels **32L** and **32R** and spaced with a piece of H-shaped channel **43**. The ends of the tread panels are protected by member **91**.

The bleacher unit is equipped with a set of wheel carriage locks. In FIG. **15** we see how the lower locks **92** operate. The first lock, not shown, must be unlocked manually by pulling out the operating handle **47** into its position for use **46**, (FIGS. **4** and **5**). Then as the unit is closed, the lower riser **56** of the first row strikes the lever arm **93** of all the other locks pushing each one rearward, forcing the lock finger **94** up, away from the lock angle **95** of the next row so the section can be closed into the next row in sequence.

The upper locking mechanism is shown in FIG. **16**. It consists of a stop angle **96** attached to the lower portion of the outer support channel **119** of the next row, a locking lever **97** which is free to swing outward and attached to the rear portion **98** of the support channel, and lock releasing arm **99** also attached to the rear portion **98** of the preceding support channel.

When the section is extended, the locking lever **97** is free to fall into the small space **100** in front of the angle stop **96**, where it stays, preventing the section from moving. As the preceding row closes, its lock releasing arm **99** will strike the lower end of the locking lever **97**, swinging the upper portion out of its space **100** in front of the angle stop **96**, as it appears at **101** with the lock release arm **99** holding it out, away from the stop **103**. The unlocking action occurs early in the closing operation of each section so that there is no danger of a jamming of the unit due to an upper lock not unlocking in time.

In FIG. **24** are shown brace members which may be used, the members being numbered **112**, **113** and **114**.

Referring to FIGS. **17**, **18** and **19**, we see that as the sections are closed or extended, the bases **104** and **105** are kept slightly apart by a front roller **106** on base **105** and a rear roller **107** on base **104**. The bases normally stay apart and these rollers help to keep the sections parallel at all times, being an added aid to the cable and pulley alignment system.

The tread cantilever arm **59** is offset at **108**, just ahead of its attachment to the inner side of the post **109**, so that it is centered above the preceding post **110** which bears its weight when in use. An angle bracket **111** at the top of the post **110** retains cantilever arm **59** alignment in relationship to post **110**. Another angle bracket on a post at the opposite side of the row also helps in retaining the row in alignment the opposite direction.

While in the foregoing specification we have set out a specific structure in considerable detail for the purpose of illustrating specific embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that such details may be varied widely by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

We claim:

1. A seating structure comprising a plurality of telescoping seat rows arranged for movement between extended and retracted positions, each row including two wheel-equipped carriage members, a vertical column mounted on each carriage member and provided with a cantilever arm adapted to be supported on the top of the next adjacent row toward the front of the seating structure when the structure is in extended position, a rear riser member connecting the upper portion of the columns, forwardly-extended support arms anchored upon said rear riser and structurally supported over the rear riser member of said next adjacent row when the seating structure is in extended position, and a platform on said support arms.

2. The structure of claim **1** in which said support arms anchored upon said riser have at their front upwardly- and rearwardly- turned portions with seatboards carried by said rearwardly-turned portions.

3. The structure of claim **1** in which said riser is a channel with upper and lower flanges facing forwardly and with the lower flange providing a rest for the rear edge of said platform, said riser providing the only transverse structural member.

4. The structure of claim **2** in which said support arms are Z-shaped in cross section.

5. The structure of claim **2** in which said support arms have upwardly-turned rear portions anchored to the rear of said riser.

6. The structure of claim **1** in which the forwardly extending arms of one row are positioned slightly above the top of the columns of the next adjacent froward row, so that the arms and columns may move freely with respect to each other when the seating structure is unloaded, but with said arms deflecting and contacting said columns for support when the structure is extended and a spectator load is applied.

7. The structure of claim **2** in which seat board portions of adjacent rows are cut away to provide an aisle.

8. The structure of claim 2 in which an upper riser can be secured to the upwardly-extending portions of the support arms.

9. The structure of claim 8 in which said upper riser and seatboard thereabove are cut away at a selected area in adjacent rows to provide an aisle.

10. The structure of claim 1 in which locks equipped with tabs extending are provided near the bottom of the row sections for locking the sections in extended positions, but are released by the trip action of the front lower riser engaging the tab extensions on the locks as the row sections are retracted.

11. The structure of claim 1 in which the platforms in the front rows of the seating structure are equipped at their outer extremeties with wheel-equipped posts.

12. A seating structure comprising plurality of telescoping seat rows arranged for movement between extended and retracted positions, each row including at least a pair of wheel-equipped carriage members, a vertical column mounted on each carriage member and provided with a cantilever arm adapted to be supported on the top of the column of the adjacent row toward the front of the seating structure when the structure is in extended position, a rear riser member mounted upon the upper portions of the columns in the row, seat support arms anchored upon said riser and extending forwardly above and beyond the rear riser member of said next adjacent row when the seating structure is in extended position, cable and pulley members connecting successive rows so as to guide seat rows in parallel movement during the movement of the structure to extended and retracting positions, and row locks securing the rows together when the seating structure is in extended position and being automatically unlocked as the rows are moved to retracted position, with handle mechanism stored below first row in a locked position.

13. The structure of claim 12 in which said carriage members are provided with side walls enclosing wheels therebetween and said carriage members are provided with antifriction rollers mounted upon vertical pivots.

14. The structure of claim 12 in which said support arms carried by said rear riser member are Z-shaped in cross section.

15. The structure of claim 1 with said rear riser recessed in relation relation to said forwardly extended support arms of the adjacent row, having said upwardly- and rearwardly-turned portions at the front of said support arms providing an unobstructive area for spectator foot movement and platform maintenance operations.

* * * * *