

REVERSIBLE SEAT.

No. 186,505.

Patented Jan. 23, 1877.

Fig. 1.

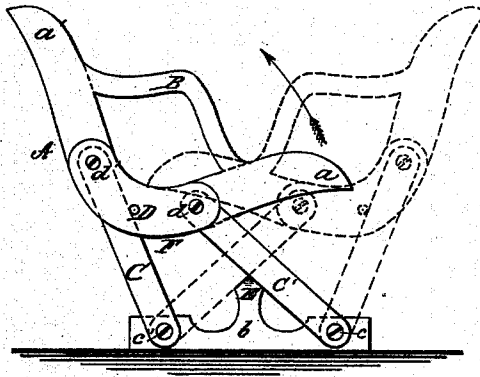
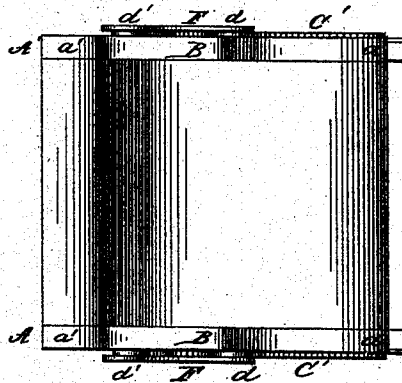


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

H. Pydqvist
J. A. Scarborough

INVENTOR:

L. T. Stanley
BY *Wm. H. [Signature]*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIUS T. STANLEY, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVERSIBLE SEATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,505**, dated January 23, 1877; application filed December 11, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIUS T. STANLEY, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Reversible Seat, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to reversible seats for railway-cars and other places.

The object of the invention is to provide a reversible seat for cars, school-houses, churches, and other places, which shall be comfortable, elegant in its appearance, inexpensive in its construction, strong, durable, and conveniently reversed.

Referring to the drawing, A A' are end pieces of iron or other suitable material, which are curved so as to form the two arms *a a'*, which are oppositely arranged, but are similar in form. B B' are arm-pieces attached to the end pieces A, midway between their centers and their ends. These arms are curved in opposite directions from the end pieces, and form supports for the arms of the occupant of the seat. The body of the seat and back are supported by bars that are attached to the end pieces. C C' are bars that are pivoted at *c c* to the part *b* that is attached to the floor, and are pivoted at their upper ends to the end pieces A A' at *d d*. D is a stop-lug formed on the end piece A, and E is a stop formed on the part *b* for limiting the motion of the bars C C'. The pivoting-points of

the upper ends of the bars C C' are placed nearer together than their lower pivots, so that when the seat is moved forward upon the bars it is also made to turn through a quarter of a revolution, or until it becomes reversed, and the bars are oppositely arranged, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. The seat, when reversed, occupies the same floor-space as before.

The bars C C', which in the present case are pivoted outside of the end pieces A A', and capped by a plate, F, may be pivoted at the inner side of the said end pieces.

A seat made in this manner, while being as inexpensive in its construction as those in common use, is more comfortable to sit upon, is more readily reversed, and presents a more finished appearance.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A reversible seat, supported by two pairs of swinging bars, whose upper ends are pivoted nearer together than their lower ends, so that the seat is reversed by swinging it on the bars, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The end pieces A A', having the stop-lug D, in combination with the swinging bars C C', the part *b*, and stop-lug E, substantially as herein shown and described.

LUCIUS THADDEUS STANLEY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. CHURCH,
CHAS. FAIRCHILD.