Sitting furniture, in particular a swivel-chair.

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Description

The invention relates to a sitting furniture, in particular a swivel-chair with a frame, a seat and a back being pivotally supported at two mounting positions connected to frame sections extending beyond the seat, said seat being supported on the frame by means of a seat guide provided at the front section of the seat and being movable in longitudinal direction forward and backward in order to allow a user to sit down in a position between a rest position and a working position, a spring arrangement being present operating between the back and the frame sections which tends to force the back and by this the seat in the direction of the working position. Such a sitting furniture is known by US-A-3,337,265. In case of this known furniture the back is pivotally mounted on a shaft supported by frame sections extending beyond the seat. A torsion spring is mounted on said shaft and comprises a portion extending from said shaft to an upwardly positioned point of said back. On said shaft also some straps are pivotally mounted, the lower end of said straps being pivotally connected to the seat, said straps being urged by the same spring in longitudinal forward direction of the seat. The point of connection between the back and the seat is substantially lying in the plane of the seat and the spring extends over a great part of the back, which has to be taken into account when designing said sitting furniture.

The object of the present invention is to remove this disadvantage and to that end it is provided that the seat is pivotally supported by the back at a position lying between the seat and the mounting positions connected to the frame sections, said spring arrangement being shaped by a central hub and a cylindrical wall which are connected to either the frame sections or the back and are mutually locally connected by a radially running partition wall forming together a substantially annular free space, the axis of which is running in line with the rotation axis of the back, a catch in the shape of a ring segment being present in said free space together with an elastomeric body engaging one end of said catch and said partition wall, said catch being either connected to the back or to the frame sections. In this way the spring arrangement is substantially integrated in the frame sections supporting the back while the sitting comfort of the furniture is increased as well.

Preferably the seat guide supporting the front section of the seat on the frame is made such that the seat is substantially horizontally running in the working position of the sitting furniture or is somewhat sloping upwards, while in the rest position it is inclining backwards i.e. is lowering in the direction of the back.

In this way it is obtained, that the position of the seat, that means the angle which the longitudinal axis of the seat is making with a horizontal line, can vary in the desired way when the back and the seat are brought from the rest position to the working position.

Further details and advantageous additional developments of the invention will follow from the embodiments as described hereafter and shown in the drawings, which should not be considered in any way as a limitation of the invention as well as the sub-claims. It is shown in:

Fig. 1 as first embodiment of the invention a swivel-chair in side-view and in working position,
Fig. 2 the chair according to Fig. 1 in front-view,
Fig. 3 a presentation corresponding with Fig. 1, in which the chair is in its relaxation position (rest-position),
Fig. 4 a section, seen along the line IV-IV of Fig. 2, at an enlarged scale; this section corresponds about with the excised section A, shown with dash-dotted lines in Fig. 1,
Fig. 5 a view corresponding about with the excised section B, shown with dash-dotted lines in Fig. 1,
Fig. 6 a top view of the blocking-device, seen along the arrows VI-VI of Fig. 4,
Fig. 7 a front view, corresponding about with the excised section D of Fig. 2,
Fig. 8 a section, seen along the line VIII-VIII of Fig. 4, and corresponding about with the excised section E of Fig. 2,
Fig. 9 a section seen along the line IX-IX of Fig. 5,
Fig. 10 as second embodiment a side-view of a desk-chair according to the invention in working position,
Fig. 11 a front view of the desk-chair of Fig. 10,
Fig. 12 a side-view corresponding with Fig. 10, but in relaxation position (rest position),
Fig. 13 a section, seen along the line XIII-XIII of Fig. 16, which shows the seat-guide by means of a sloping longitudinal hole,
Fig. 14 a section, seen along the line XIV-XIV of Fig. 16, through the rotary spring,
Fig. 15 a section, seen along the line XV-XV of Fig. 14,
Fig. 16 a front view corresponding about with the excised section H, shown with dash-dotted lines in Fig. 11,
Fig. 17 a top view, seen along the line XVII-XVII of Fig. 13, and this on a mounting accepting the seat-guide, and
Fig. 18 a schematic presentation of the change of the slope of the seat while changing from the working position to the rest-position.

In the description hereafter identical or similar functioning parts are usually indicated with the same reference number and are usually described only once.

The Figures 1-3 show schematically a swivel-chair 10 according to the invention, with a turn-cross 11 of customary construction, that is connected with a box-like, internally hollow cross-support 13 by means of a column 12, serving for height adjustment, the support 13 serving for the incorporation of a blocking-device. At the cross-support 13 a frame 15 is connected, having at both sides of the seat each a horizontal
section 16 ending in a mounting 17, and a section 18, rising under an angle of about 45°, the latter ending in a mounting 19.

The mountings 19 serve for turnable hinging an upholstered back-piece 22, which is connected at its lower end with a seat-piece 24 by means of a hinge-joint 23. A bar 25 is running transverse to the seat 24 at its front segment, both ends of bar 25 being hinged in the mountings 17 longit-
dinally displaceable by means of seat-guides. In both mountings 19 a rotary spring is located, which aims to turn the back-piece in the direction of arrow 26 (Fig. 1), when the chair is not occupied and the blocking-device is disengaged. Thus the chair is pulled in its working position, and this so long until the cross-bar 26 bumps against a cam in mounting 17. This working position is shown in Fig. 1.

When on the other hand the back-piece 22 turns in the direction of the clock (with reference to Fig. 1 or 3) by a pressure of the shoulders at 27 against it, then the seat-piece 24 is shifted forward, until the cross-bar 26 bumps against its front cam in mounting 17, and at the same time the rotary springs in the mountings 19 are pressed together, thus tightened. This is the relaxation position of the swivel-chair 10, which also in the following will be referred to as relaxation position and which is shown in Fig. 3. If the seat is not blocked in this relaxation position, then it will return automatically after disburdening to the working position according to Fig. 1, while the rotary springs in the mountings 19 be partially released.

Figs. 4 and 5 show the frame 15 of the swivelchair 10 with its horizontal section 16, its mount-
ing 17, the rising section 18 and its mounting 19. In addition the seat 24 and the back-piece 22 are shown in dash-dotted lines schematically in their working position (similar to Fig. 1).

In mounting 17 is a seat-guide 30 in the form of an oblique longitudinal hole 31, which guides the cross-bar 25, so that the seat 24 when shifted forward, that is in the direction of arrow 33, is lifted, whereby a corresponding opposite force is created.

In mounting 19 a rotary spring 35 is positioned. To this end a mounting 37 is attached to the back 22 by means of two screws 36, 36' according to Fig. 9 said mounting 37 extending into a free space 39 by means of a catch 38, said free space comprising a shaped piece 40 of an elastomer, e.g. rubber. According to Fig. 5 the shaped piece 40 rests with one end against a radially extending wall 42 of the mounting 19, connected with the rising section 18, while its other end lies against the catch 38. When in Fig. 5 the back 22 is turned in the direction of the clock, the catch 38 turns correspondingly in the free space 39 and presses the shaped piece elastically together and against the wall 42, so that the opposite force, described above, is created in the direction of the arrow 26.

As the Figures 5 and 9 show in addition, the mounting 19 is attached rotably to the mounting 37 by means of a screw 44.

A blocking-device 45 is positioned in the cross-
support 13, said blocking device being released by means of an operating handle 46, the end of which is presented in Fig. 2 at 47, while an operating handle for the adjustment in height is shown there at 48. The handle 46 is rotably hinged at a bearing-frame 49. The bearing-frame 49 is attached at the cross-support 13. Thus when the operating handle 47 (Fig. 2) is pulled upward by the user, the handle 46 in Fig. 8 will turn around the bearing-frame 43 against the direction of the clock, so that its interior, free end 46', with reference to Fig. 8, will go downward.

The end 46' is positioned between two clamp-
ing-elements 52, 53, which according to Figs. 4 and 6 are each hinged at the bearing-frames 56, 57 by means of two turned offwelds 52', 52'' and 53', 53'' respectively and corresponding shafts 54, 55. The bearing-frames 56, 57 are attached to cross-support 13, comp. in particular Fig. 8.

According to Fig. 4 narrows the intermediate area between the clamping-elements 52, 53 downward, and the free end 46' of the operating handle 46 is dimensioned in such a manner, that on turning it downward the ends of the clamping-elements 52, 53 located there are forced away from each other. As a consequence thereof, with reference to Fig. 4, the clamping-element 52 is turned in the direction of the clock and the clamping-element 53 against the direction of the clock around the shafts 54 and 55 respectively.

Between the upper ends of the clamping-elements 52, 53 is a spring-device 60, here in the shape of a block of a suitable elastomer. The spring-device 60 presses these ends apart into their blocking-position, while on activation of the handle 46 these ends are turned in the direction towards each other — against the force of the spring-device 60 — whereby the blocking is released.

According to Fig. 8 each one of the two clamp-
ing-elements 52, 53 has a rectangularly shaped free space 61, through which extends a bar 62 of polygonal cross-section. In the example this cross-section is of square shape. As Figs. 4 and 6 show, the bar 62 is connected with a mounting 64 by means of a shaft 63, which in turn is attached to the seat 24, and actually the shaft 63 runs through a longitudinal hole 64' of mounting 64, so that a displacement in height of the seat 24 has no effect on the movements of the bar 62.

As shown in Fig. 4, the clamping-element 52 blocks in blocked position a movement of the bar 62 towards the left, while the clamping-element 53 blocks a movement of the bar 62 towards the right. If however the operating handle 46 is turned, so that its handle-end 46' moves downward, then the blocking is released. The clamping-elements 52 and 53 are advantageously hardened in the area of their free spaces 61. A blocking of seat 24 in any desired position is possible by them, and thus a blocking in both directions of displacement.

The Figs. 10 to 17 show a second example of the invention in the form of a desk-chair 70 (visitors chair) with a four legged frame 71,
consisting of two about U-shaped frames 72, 73 and a cross-connection 74. According to Fig. 15 the frames 72, 73 may have an about oval side-view, but may be also e.g. circlecylindrical, square, etc. Two mountings 75, 76 are attached to each one of the frames 72, 73. The mounting 76 serves for connecting a back 77, which is connect-
ected with a seat 79 by means of a hinge 78.

The mounting 76 comprises, just as the mount-
ing 13 of Figs. 1 to 9, a rotary spring in the sense of the definition given in the introduction. The mounting 75 is similarly composed as the mount-
ing 17 of Figs. 1 to 9, and serves here as well for the longitudinal guidance of the seat 79 and to its lifting on forward displacement. If the seat 79 is shifted into its relaxation position (rest position) according to Fig. 12, then the rotary spring in the mounting 76 is put under tension, so that on release of the chair 70 it will move back its parts into their working position according to Fig. 10.

In addition a cross-bar 80 is provided at the bottom side of the seat 79, which is connected to the seat 79 and both ends of which are each positioned movable in an inclined longitudinal hole 83 of the mounting 75. The mounting 75 is attached as shown to frames 72 and 73 respectively by means of two screws 84, 84'. The frames 72, 73 are further provided with a hole 85 each in the area of the mounting 75, in order to allow the introduction of the cross-bar 80 during assembly.

The construction of the mounting 76 with the rotary spring follows from the Figures 14-16. According to Figs. 15 and 16 a mounting part 90 is attached to the back 77 by means of two screws 88, 89, said mounting part 90 showing a catch 93 in the shape of a sector of a circle, which extends into a corresponding free space 94 of the mounting 76. This free space 94 is provided with a radially extending cross-wall 95 against which one end of a part 96 of an elastomeric material is resting, the other end of which is resting against the catch 93. If now in Fig. 14 the catch 93 is moved in the direction of the clock, then it presses the part 96 elastically together, so that a corre-
sponding opposite force is created, which tends to turn the back part 77 in the direction of the arrow 99 (Fig. 14) into its working position (Fig. 10).

For attachment of the mounting 76 (which according to Fig. 15 fits on the frame 73) and of the mounting part 90 on the frame 73 (respec-
tively on the other side on frame 72) serves a screw 102, which is screwed into a screw-thread case 103 welded in into the frame 73 (72 respectively), which keeps the mounting part 90 at the mounting 76, and allows a turning of the mounting part 90 with respect to the mounting 76.

The second example according to Figures 10-17 no blocking-device is shown. Such an arrange-
ment could however be provided if needed also for this embodiment.

Fig. 18 shows schematically the modification of the inclination of the seat 24 in various seat-
positions. The working position according to Fig. 1 is shown in full lines, in which the back 22 is about vertical. The seat 24 has an about horizontal position, or is slightly inclined forward, as this is ergonomically favourable during work.

When reverting to the rest position, presented with dashed lines, the seat-guide 30 causes, that the seat 24 assumes a slight inclination backward, in order to prevent a slipping out from the sitting furniture. Thus one obtains continuously an ergonomically favourable working position. The seat-guide 30 causes only a slight lifting herein.

According to the invention a chair is thus obtained with very simple means, having out-
standing use properties and an aesthetically pleasant, light and elegant appearance.

Claims

1. Sitting furniture, in particular a swivel-chair (10, 70) with a frame (15, 71), a seat (24, 79) and a back (22, 77) being pivotally supported at two mounting positions connected to frame sections (18, 79) extending beyond the seat, said seat (24, 79) being supported on the frame (15, 71) by means of a seat guide (30) provided at the front section of the seat and being movable in longitudinal direction forward and backward in order to allow a user to sit down in a position between a rest position and a working position, a spring arrangement (40, 96) being present operating between the back (22, 77) and the frame sections (18, 79) which tends to force the back (22, 77) and by this the seat (24, 79) in the direction of the working position, characterized in that the seat (24, 79) is pivotally supported by the back (22, 77) at a position lying between the seat and the mounting positions (19, 76) connected to the frame sections (18, 79), said spring arrangement (40, 96) being shaped by a central hub and a cylindrical wall which are connected to either the frame sections (18, 79) or the back (22, 77) and are mutually locally connected by a radially running partition wall (42, 95) forming together a sub-
stantially annular free space (39, 94) the axis of which is running in line with the rotation axis of the back (22, 77), a catch (38, 93) in the shape of a ring segment being present in said free space (39, 94) together with an elastomeric body (40, 96) engaging one end of said catch (38, 93) and said partition wall (42, 95), said catch (38, 93) being either connected to the back (22, 77) or to the frame sections (18, 79).

2. Sitting furniture according to claim 1, charac-
terized in that the seat guide (30) supporting the front section of the seat (24, 79) on the frame (15, 71) is made such that the seat (24, 79) is sub-
stantially horizontally running in the working position of the sitting furniture or is somewhat sloping upwards, while in the rest position it is inclining backwards i.e. is lowering in the direc-
tion of the back (22, 77).

3. Sitting furniture according to claim 2, charac-
terized in that the seat guide (30) comprises an elongated hole (31, 83), which in the normal position of the sitting furniture is sloping upwards to the front section of the seat, a bar (25, 80)
running through said elongated hole (31, 83) being connected to the front section of the seat (24, 79).

4. Sitting furniture according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a locking device (45) is provided for locking the seat (24) against movement in longitudinal direction.

5. Sitting furniture according to claim 4, characterized in that the locking device is made for stepless locking.

6. Sitting furniture according to claim 4 or 5, characterized in that the locking device (45) comprises a bar (62) connected with the seat (24), said bar cooperating with at least one clamping element (52, 53) mounted to the frame (13) of the sitting furniture (10), said clamping element (52, 53) being provided with an opening (61) through which the bar (62) extends and which in the locked position is in clamping connection with the bar (62).

7. Sitting furniture according to claim 6, characterized in that the cross-section of the bar deviates from the cylindrical shape, in particular is polygonal.

8. Sitting furniture according to claim 6 or 7, characterized in that the bar (62) cooperates with two clamping elements (52, 53) for locking of it in both directions of movement.

9. Sitting furniture according to one of the claims 6-8, characterized in that the clamping elements (52, 53) occupy a position transverse of the bar (62) in the locked position.

10. Sitting furniture according to one of the claims 6-9, characterized in that the connection (63) of the bar (62) to the seat is made adjustable in height (64').

11. Sitting furniture according to one of the claims 6-10, characterized in that at least one clamping element (52, 53) is rotatable mounted around a shaft (54, 55) extending perpendicular to the axis of the bar (62), an operating element (48, 46') being provided for rotating said clamping element around said shaft in such a direction that the locking is released.

12. Sitting furniture according to one of the claims 6-11, characterized in that a spring (60) is provided for exerting a force on said clamping element (52, 53) in the clamping direction.

13. Sitting furniture according to one of the claims 6-12, characterized in that said spring (60) is in the shape of an elastomeric body provided between both clamping elements (52, 53).

Patentansprüche

1. Sitzmöbel, insbesondere Drehstuhl (10, 70) mit einem Gestell (15, 71) einem Sitzteil (24, 79) und einem Rückenteil (22, 77), das an zwei Lagerstellen, die mit den das Sitzteil überragenden Gestellabschnitten (18, 79) verbunden sind, schwenkbar gelagert ist, wobei das Sitzteil (24, 79) am Gestell (15, 71) über eine am vorderen Abschnitt des Sitzteils vorgesehen Sitzführung (30) abgestützt und in Längsrichtung nach vorne und hinten verschiebbar ist, um einem Benutzer

eine Sitzposition zwischen einer Ruhelage und einer Arbeitsstellung zu ermöglichen und eine zwischen dem Rückenteil (22, 27) und den Gestellabschnitten (18, 79) wirksame Federanordnung (40, 96) vorgesehen ist, die bestrebt ist das Rückenteil (22, 27) und dadurch das Sitzteil (24, 79) in der Richtung der Arbeitsstellung zu drücken, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Sitzteil (24, 79) durch das Rückenteil (22, 77) an einer Stelle die zwischen dem Sitzteil und den mit den Gestellabschnitten (18, 79) verbundenen Lagerstellen (19, 78) liegt, schwenkbar gelagert ist, wobei die Federanordnung (40, 96) durch eine zentrale Nabe und eine zylindrische Wand, die entweder mit den Gestellabschnitten (18, 79) oder aber dem Rückenteil (22, 77) verbunden sind, gebildet wird und gegenstetig örtlich durch eine radial verlaufende Trennwand (42, 95) verbunden sind, die zusammen einen im wesentlichen ringförmigen freien Raum (39, 94) bilden, dessen Achse in einer Linie mit der Drehachse des Rückenteils (22, 77) verläuft, wobei in dem genannten freien Raum (39, 94) ein Mitnehmer (38, 93) in der Form eines Ringssegments zusammen mit einem elastomeren Körper (40, 96) vorgesehen ist, welcher ein Ende des Mitnehmers (38, 93) und die Trennwand (42, 95) berührt, wobei der Mitnehmer (38, 93) entweder mit dem Rückenteil (22, 77) oder den Gestellabschnitten (18, 79) verbunden ist.

2. Sitzmöbel nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die den vorderen Abschnitt des Sitzteils (24, 79) auf dem Gestell (15, 71) abstützende Sitzführung (30) derart ausgebildet ist, dass das Sitzteil (24, 79) im wesentlichen waagerecht in der Arbeitsstellung des Sitzmöbels verläuft oder eine leichte Neigung nach oben hat, während es in der Ruhelage nach hinten, also in Richtung zum Rückenteil (22, 77) geneigt ist.


4. Sitzmöbel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass eine Arretiervorrichtung (45) zur Arretierung des Sitzteils (24, 79) gegen Längsverschiebung vorgesehen ist.

5. Sitzmöbel nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Arretiervorrichtung zur stufenlosen Arretierung ausgebildet ist.


7. Sitzmöbel nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekenn-
9. Sitzmöbel nach einem der Ansprüche 6-8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Klemmelemente (52, 53) im arretierten Zustand eine zur Stange (62) quer verlaufende Lage einnehmen.

10. Sitzmöbel nach einem der Ansprüche 6-9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Anlenkung (63) der Stange (62) am Sitzteil höhenverschiebbar (64') ausgebildet ist.

11. Sitzmöbel nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das mindestens eine Klemmelement (52, 53) um eine zur Achse der Stange (62) senkrecht verlaufende Achse (64, 55) verdrehbar ausgebildet ist, und dass ein Betätigungselement (46, 48) zur Verwendung dieses Klemmelementen um diese Achse in einer die Arretierung lösenden Richtung vorgesehen ist.

12. Sitzmöbel nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass eine Feder (60) zur Beaufschlagung des Klemmelement (52, 53) in Klemmrichtung vorgesehen ist.

13. Sitzmöbel nach einem der Ansprüche 6-12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Feder (60) als zwischen den beiden Klemmelemente (52, 53) angeordnetes elastomeres Teil ausgebildet ist.

Revendications

1. Siège, en particulier chaise pivotante (10, 70) avec un cadre (15, 71), une assise (24, 79) et un dossier (22, 77) qui est supporté de façon pivotante à deux endroits de support, qui sont reliés aux sections du cadre (18, 79), faisant saillie de l’assise, l’assise (24, 79) étant supportée sur le cadre (15, 71) à l’aide d’un guidage de l’assise (30) disposé à la section antérieure de l’assise et étant déplaçable en sens longitudinal devant et derrière pour permettre à l’utilisateur une position assise entre une position de repos et une position de travail, un arrangement de ressort (40, 66) étant disposé travaillant entre le dossier (22, 77) et les sections du cadre (18, 79) qui tend à pousser le dossier (22, 77) et ainsi l’assise (24, 79) dans la direction de la position de travail, caractérisé par le fait, que l’assise (24, 79) est supportée de façon pivotante par le dossier (22, 77) à une position se trouvant entre l’assise et les endroits de support (19, 76) reliés aux sections du cadre (18, 79), ledit arrangement de ressort (40, 66) étant constitué par un moyeu central et une paroi cylindrique qui sont reliés soit aux sections du cadre (18, 79) soit au dossier (22, 77) et sont reliés entre eux localement par une paroi de séparation (42, 95) s’étendant radialement qui forment ensemble un espace libre (39, 74) substantiellement annulaire, dont l’axe s’étend dans une ligne avec l’axe de rotation du dossier (22, 77), un entraineur (38, 93) en forme d’un segment annulaire étant disposé dans le dit espace libre (39, 94) ensemble avec un corps d’élastomère (40, 96) touchant une extrémité de l’entraineur (38, 93) et la paroi de séparation (42, 96), ledit entraineur (38, 93) étant relié au dossier (22, 77) ou aux sections du cadre (18, 79).

2. Siège conforme à la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait que le guidage de l’assise (30) supportant la section antérieure de l’assise (24, 79) sur le cadre (15, 71) est formé de façon que l’assise (24, 79) s’étend substantiellement horizontalement dans la position de travail du siège ou est inclinée faiblement vers le haut, tandis que dans la position de repos il est incliné vers l’arrière, c.-à-d., est incliné dans la direction du dossier (22, 77).

3. Siège conforme à la revendication 2, caractérisé par le fait que le guidage de l’assise (30) comprend un trou oblong (31, 83) qui est incliné, dans la position normale du siège vers le haut vers la section antérieure de l’assise, une tige (25, 80) s’étendant à travers le trou oblong (31, 83) étant relié à la section antérieure de l’assise (24, 79).

4. Siège conforme à l’une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé par le fait que le dispositif d’arrêt (45) est disposé pour arrêter l’assise (24) contre un mouvement en direction longitudinale.

5. Siège conforme à la revendication 4, caractérisé par le fait que le dispositif d’arrêt est formé pour l’arrêté sans degrés.

6. Siège conforme à la revendication 4 ou 5, caractérisé par le fait que le dispositif d’arrêt (45) comprend une tige (62) reliée à l’assise (24), ladite tige coopérant avec au moins un élément de serrage (52, 53) monté au cadre (13) du siège (10), ledit élément de serrage (52, 53) étant muni d’une ouverture, à travers laquelle la tige (62) s’étend et qui est en connexion serrante avec la tige (62) dans la position arrêtée.

7. Siège conforme à la revendication 6, caractérisé par le fait que la coupe transversale de la tige s’écarte de la forme cylindrique, et en particulier est polygonale.

8. Siège conforme à la revendication 6 ou 7, caractérisé par le fait que la tige (62) coopère avec deux éléments de serrage (52, 53) pour l’arrêter dans les deux directions de mouvement.

9. Siège conforme à l’une quelconque des revendications 6 à 8, caractérisé par le fait que les éléments de serrage (52, 53) occupent une position transversale par rapport à la tige (62) dans la position arrêtée.

10. Siège conforme à l’une quelconque des revendications 6 à 9, caractérisé par le fait que la connexion (63) de la tige (62) à l’assise est réglable en hauteur (64').

11. Siège conforme à l’une quelconque des revendications 6 à 10, caractérisé par le fait qu’au moins un élément de serrage (52, 53) est monté rotativement autour d’un axe (54, 55) s’étendant perpendiculairement à l’axe de la tige (62), un élément de commande (46, 46') étant disposé pour tourner le dit élément de serrage autour de cet axe, dans une telle direction que l’arrêté est libéré.

12. Siège conforme à l’une quelconque des
revendications 6 à 11, caractérisé par le fait qu’un ressort (60) est prévu pour exercer une force sur l’élément de serrage (52, 53) dans la direction de serrage.
13. Siège conforme à l’une quelconque des revendications 6 à 12, caractérisé par le fait que ledit ressort (60) est formé comme un corps d’élastomère disposé entre les deux éléments de serrage (52, 53).