

Description

FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to backrests. It particularly relates to backrests that are demountable for portability.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

In U.S. Patent 4,556,254, commonly owned herewith the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference thereto, there is described an orthopaedic backrest that comprises a thin, stiffly resilient, shell-like frame upholstered with a foam padding. The frame has a controlled rigidity and a height such that the backrest will provide support for an average person over the lumbo-sacral area. It is also known to provide backrests of a frameless type wherein the foam padding is relatively thick and provides the desired structural rigidity for the backrests. A need has been expressed by many persons for a backrest that will provide the requisite degree of spinal support, but which is more readily transportable.

Although the backrests are orthopaedic devices, users normally prefer that the devices have an aesthetically pleasing rather than a strictly functional appearance.

In accordance with this invention, a demountable backrest includes an upper part and separate therefrom, a lower part, the two parts suitably having an approximately equal top to bottom axial length. It should be clearly understood that the requirement that the two backrest parts be separate does not preclude their being attached together with a flexible strap or the like so that the two parts will always be available together for assembly. The upper part has a bounding margin therearound including a lower generally transversely extending margin; similarly the lower portion has a bounding margin therearound including an upper, generally transversely extending margin generally coextensive with the lower margin of the upper part. The backrest further comprises load transfer means for joining the upper and lower backrest parts together with the transversely extending margins generally contiguous with each other. The load transfer means includes matable elements respectively disposed along the transversely extending margins. Preferably releasable fastening means are provided for retaining the upper and lower backrest parts together when the matable elements are engaged to form a unitary backrest.

Generally speaking, the matable elements will have an axis of engagement; in accordance with one embodiment of the invention, the axis is parallel to the top to bottom axis of the backrest, and

the matable elements are in the form of pairs of relatively deep pockets and tongues which are received in the pockets, which elements may be relatively thin in a front to back direction. This form of matable elements is particularly useful where the structural rigidity of the backrest is provided by a frame, as the upholstered finish which normally covers this type of backrest is relatively thin, and any protrusions are desirably minimized so as to avoid discomfort for the user and high spots which will conduce to rapid wear of the upholstered finish. In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, the matable elements are engageable in a transverse direction, which will generally necessitate a somewhat increased front to back thickness of the matable elements. This form of the matable elements is described in relation to a backrest wherein the structural rigidity of the backrest is provided at least in part by a structural foam material, which tends to be relatively thick in relation to the frame type of backrest. However, it should be appreciated that the invention is not limited to these specific forms of matable elements nor is their use limited in the above manners.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- FIG. 1 - is a perspective view from the rear left side of the upper and lower portions of the frame of the demountable backrest seen in proximate disengaged relationship;
- FIG. 2 - is a rear elevational view of the upper and lower frame portions, with the right hand side of the frame partially upholstered;
- FIG. 3 - is similar to Fig. 2 but shows the frame parts fully upholstered, with a small skirt shown in a upturned position to reveal detail;
- FIG. 4 - is a longitudinal mid section of the backrest of Fig. 3, taken along the line 4-4 with the parts in assembled relationship;
- FIG. 5 - shows the lower part of the backrest with a carrier bag therefor normally contained in a pouch forming part of the backrest;
- FIG. 6 - shows the carrier bag in front elevation with the backrest contained therein for transportation, and
- FIG. 7 - is a sectional view on enlarged scale along line 7-7 of Fig. 3 with the parts in their assembled relationship;
- FIG. 8 - is a perspective view of a second embodiment of the invention, with the parts shown separated; partly

- broken away to reveal detail with other detail shown in dashed outline;
- FIG. 9 - is a cross sectional view on 9-9 of Fig. 8;
- FIG. 10 - is a cross sectional view on 10-10 of Fig. 8;
- FIG. 11 - an elevational view corresponding to Fig. 9, with the upholstery removed, and
- FIG. 12 - is a perspective view corresponding to Fig. 10, with the upholstery removed.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A demountable backrest in accordance with one embodiment of the invention is identified generally by the numeral 10 and includes an upper part 10U and a lower part 10L. Backrest 10 includes a thin shell like frame 12 which may suitably be molded from a high impact plastic material such as polycarbonate resin or laid up from glass fiber reinforced polyester. Frame 12 comprises a lower part 12L and physically separate therefrom an upper part 12U. Frame 12 has a forward facing major surface 14 and a rearward facing major surface 16. Frame 12 has a complex form which in medial longitudinal section, i.e. from top to bottom, which direction may also be referred to as the axial direction, is a shallow S shape, with a forward concavity in the upper frame part 12U and a forward convexity in the lower frame part. A zone of inflexion locates between the concave and convex portions at about mid axial position. Frame parts 12L, 12U have a bounding margin 20L, 20U, therearound, the upper margin portion of the lower frame part being specifically identified by the numeral 22 and the lower margin portion of the upper frame part by the numeral 24. Upper margin portion 22 and lower margin portion 24 locate in the zone of inflexion and are generally coextensive and opposed. Major apertures 26, 28 are respectively provided centrally in the lower and upper frame parts 12L, 12U to control the resiliency thereof and heat transmission therethrough.

Three pairs of matable elements 30 are disposed in transversely spaced apart relationship on frame 12 to inter-connect frame parts 12L, 12U, and to form therewith a means for transferring loads between the upper and lower parts of frame 12 to which backrest 10 will normally be subject in use. Each matable element 30 comprises a tongue 32 and a pocket 34. The matable elements have an axis of engagement which is aligned with the axis of frame 12. Tongues 32 are conveniently disposed on the upper frame portion 12U, and pockets 34 on the lower frame portion 12L, as illustrated, but this

could be reversed, or both tongues and pockets formed on each of the frame portions.

Distal portions 36 of tongues 32 project below the lower margin portion 24. The forwardly facing surface of tongues 32 is rearwardly offset from adjacent portions of the forward surface 14 of frame 12, and conveniently forms a continuum of the rearward surface 16 of the frame. The upper proximal end 40 of tongues 32 overlaps frame portion 12U somewhat to increase the axial rigidity and strength thereof in this area, without unduly limiting the transverse resiliency of the frame 12. Preferably tongues 32 are integrally formed with the frame portion, although they may be separately formed and secured thereto should this be desired. The width and thickness of distal tongue portions 36 decrease on approach to the free end thereof to facilitate the entry of the tongues into the entrance 42 to pockets 34.

Pockets 34 are defined in part by the frame portion on which they are disposed, to forward surface 14 thereof forming the front wall of the pockets. The rear wall 44 of pockets 34 is rearwardly offset from the rearward surface 16 and side walls 46, which serves to buttress the frame portion associated therewith to increase the axial rigidity, strength and load transmitting capability thereof, without unduly decreasing the resiliency in the transverse direction. The upper extremity of walls 44 and 46 define in part the pocket entrances 42, which are further defined in part by margin portions 22. A lacuna 50A is formed in margin portion 22 intermediate adjacent pockets 34 for a purpose to be described subsequently. A thin flange 52 surrounds the entrance 42 to each pocket 34, and a similar flange 54 is disposed on each tongue 32 spaced apart from both the distal end 36 thereof and margin portion 24, for a purpose to be described.

Backrest 10 further comprises a means for releasably fastening the upper and lower parts thereof together. As illustrated this comprises two pairs of latchable members 60. Latchable members 60 which locate on frame 12 transversely outwardly of load transfer members 30, comprise a tab 62 suitably secured to upper frame portion 12U rearwardly thereof, and a socket 64 therefor secured to the lower frame portion 12L. Tabs 62 and sockets 64 have an axis of engagement that is axially aligned with the axis of backrest 10. Sockets 64 have an entrance 66 thereto; suitably pocket entrances 42 and socket entrances 66 are in the same plane, and will be somewhat spaced apart from margin portion 24 when the two frame portions 12U, 12L are latched together. The distal end 68 of tab 62 is resiliently movable in the forward direction and is directed downwardly outwardly at a small angle. Accordingly, as tab 62 is engaged in

its socket 64, the tab becomes rearwardly biased, and a shoulder 70 provided on tab 62 will then snap behind a shoulder 72 associated with a rearward surface of socket 64, the socket being rearwardly open beneath should 72. A locating finger 74 locates on tab 62 adjacent the proximal end thereof forwardly of distal end 68; the finger engages an interior wall of socket 64 to counter the resilient biasing action of the tab. A lacuna 50B similar to lacuna 50A is provided between sockets 64 and adjacent pockets 34. A thin flange 76 surrounds socket entrance 66, flanges 52 and 76 being generally contained within the same transverse plane. The means for releasably fastening the upper and lower parts of backrest 10 together is supplemented by a resiliently engageable latch element associated with the medial one of the pairs of matable elements 30, the latch element comprising a latch shoulder 78S integrally formed with tongue 32 and a window opening 78W formed in a wall of associated pocket 34 through which window opening shoulder 78S may latchingly engage.

Backrest 10 further includes an upholstery finish 80 separately enveloping each frame portion 12U, 12L. Upholstery finish 80 comprises a relatively thick layer 82 of resilient plastic foam overlying the forward surface 14 of each part of frame 12, which layer wraps over the margins 20U, 20L, other than at margin portions forming part of entrance 42 and 66, and which is preferably adhesively secured to the frame. A thinner layer of plastic foam material 84 suitable covers the rearward surface of each frame portion 14,16, also covering the proximal portion 40 of tongues 32, tabs 62 and walls 44,46 defining pockets 34 and sockets 64. In the vicinity of pockets 24 and sockets 64, foam layers 82, 84 are tailored to terminate marginally beyond the plane flanges 52 and 76 to be slightly compressed thereby, and to generally fill lacunas 50A, 50B. Similarly foam layer 82 and 84 associated with the upper backrest part terminate marginally beyond the plane of flanges 76 to be marginally compressed thereby. Foam layer 84 is preferably made to be somewhat thinner or cut away in the vicinity of the location of the distal ends 68 of tabs 62 when engaged in their sockets 64, so that a user may easily locate and apply a manual pressure to the distal ends to unlatch shoulders 72,74 when it is desired to disengage the two parts 10U, 10L of the backrest for transportation and storage purposes.

Upholstery finish 80 further includes a woven stretch fabric cover 86, which is normally sewn up from flat jersey knitted fabric. Cover 86 for the upper part 10U of backrest 10 is provided with openings 88U through which distal tongue portions 36 and distal tab ends 68 project. Similarly, in the cover 86 for the lower part of backrest 10, open-

ings are provided 88L. As the cover 86 is drawn tightly over the respective foam covered frame portion 12L, 12U, the foam layer 82 adjacent to margin portions 22,24 is compressed to form backrest margins 22B, 24B, and cover 86 surrounding openings 88L, 88U is tucked beneath associated flanges 52,54 and 76 to retain the foam in its compressed condition and provide a neatly trimmed appearance.

When the upper and lower halves of backrest 10 constructed in the foregoing manner are latched together, the upholstered finish covering margin 24 will be pressed into touching compressive engagement with the upholstered finish covering margin 22 and the wall structure defining entrances 42, 66 whereby the demarcation between the two halves will be barely discernible to the view and will not cause any discomfort for a user. A vestigial skirt 90 is formed as an integral part of the cover 86 for the upper half of backrest 10 to mask the demarcation between the two halves of the backrest. The slight compression of the foam layer 82 when the two halves of the backrest 10 are latched together also serves to generate a small force to urge the latching shoulders 70,72 into contact to reduce any tendency to rattle. Additionally, when tab distal end 68 is depressed, the tab will tend to move towards its unlatched position, and it is unnecessary that each pair of latching shoulders be disengaged simultaneously.

It may be noted that when both pairs of shoulders 72,74 are disengaged, this will permit a small degree of relative rotational movement of the upper and lower parts of backrest 10; latching elements comprising latch shoulder 78S and latch window 78W should be configured whereby they will tend to unlatch when the upper and lower backrest parts are relatively rotated, so that it is not necessary for a user to manually unlatch latching shoulder 78S.

A bag 92 is provided for the storage and transportation of backrest 10 when in its demounted condition. Bag 92 is conveniently stored a pouch 94 which is formed between the cover 86 for the lower backrest part and its underlaying foam layer 84, and which is bounded by layer 82 when it wraps over the bounding margin 20L. The foam layers which form part of pouch 94 are covered by a slick skin 94S so as not to crumble and disintegrate over time. Pouch 94 has a flap entrance 96 thereto, which also permits the removal of cover 86 for cleaning purposes. A web 98 interconnects bag 92 to the interior of pouch 94.

In a second embodiment of the invention seen in Figs. 8 through 19, structural elements that are similar to those of the first embodiment are similarly numbered with the addition of 100. Thus a backrest 110 of the second embodiment comprises an upper part 110U and a lower part 110L each

having a bounding margin respectively defined in part by margin portions 122 and 124, Matable elements 130 are provided along margin portions 122 and 124, which elements comprise a transversely extending web 132 having a plurality of key elements 133 which project therefrom adjacent the lower edge thereof at spaced apart intervals on opposed sides thereof. Matable elements 130 also comprise a transversely extending slotted member 134 having an entrance 142 thereto which connects to an underlaying keyway 143 along which key elements 133 are slidable in a transverse direction. Entrance 142 is shaped to permit the entry of key elements 133 into keyways 143, the matable elements engaging and disengaging with a bayonet movement. Key elements 133 are chamfered at 145 along their leading edges to facilitate their passage into keyways 143. A plurality of thin blade like members 147 project in an axial direction from the matable elements 130 in the plane of web 132 to form therewith a load transfer means, members 147 being encapsulated within and bonded to a relatively thick structural foam 184 which provides much of the desired rigidity for backrest 110.

A thin flange 152 surrounds entrance 142 to form a trim covering underlaying structure. A plurality of transversely elongated aligned beads 149 are provided on opposed sides of web 132 vertically spaced apart from key elements 133. A thin flange 154 having a continuous slot therealong is supported on beads 149 to form a trim covering underlaying structure. Hook and pile tabs 162 are used for retaining backrest 110 in its assembled relationship.

It will be apparent that many changes may be made to the illustrative embodiments, while falling within the scope of the invention and it is intended that call such changes be covered by the claims appended hereto.

Claims

1. A backrest (10) having a top to bottom axis, characterized by an upper part (10U) having a bounding margin therearound including a lower margin portion (24B), and a lower part (10L) separate from said upper part, said lower part having a bounding margin therearound including an upper margin portion generally coextensive with said lower margin portion; and
load transfer means including matable elements 30 for demountably joining said parts together to form a unitary backrest.
2. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein each said part comprises a shell frame (12U, 12L), and wherein said matable elements are disposed on said shell frame to form therewith said load transfer means.
3. A backrest as defined in Claim 2, wherein said shell frame forms at least a part of said matable elements.
4. A backrest as defined in Claim 2, wherein said matable elements comprise a plurality of pairs of tongues (32) and pockets (34) therefor disposed at transversely spaced apart intervals along said upper and lower margin portions.
5. A backrest as defined in Claim 4, wherein said pockets each have an entrance (42) thereto for receiving respective tongues therein, and said entrance is surrounded by a thin flange (52).
6. A backrest as defined in Claim 4, wherein at least one of said pairs of tongues and pockets is provided with a latch element (78S, 78W) for releasably retaining said at least one pair in mated relationship.
7. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3 further comprising releasable fastening means (60) for releasably retaining said matable elements in mated relationship.
8. A backrest as defined in Claim 7, wherein said releasable fastening means includes a tab (62) and socket (64) therefor having cooperating shoulder means (70, 72), and means (74) is provided for resiliently biasing said shoulder means into engagement as said tab is urged into said socket to lock said tab therein.
9. A backrest as defined in Claim 8, wherein distal portions (68) of said tab project beyond said socket therefor when said shoulder means is engaged, said distal portions serving to permit a manual pressure to be applied to said tab to disengage said shoulder means and the withdrawal of said tab from said socket therefor.
10. A backrest as defined in Claim 2, including an upholstered finish (82,94,86) separately covering said shell frame of each part.
11. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein said matable elements engage together along a transverse axis.
12. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein one of said parts includes a pouch (94), and wherein bag means (92) is secured to the interior of said pouch by connecting web



having a bounding margin respectively defined in part by margin portions 122 and 124, Matable elements 130 are provided along margin portions 122 and 124, which elements comprise a transversely extending web 132 having a plurality of key elements 133 which project therefrom adjacent the lower edge thereof at spaced apart intervals on opposed sides thereof. Matable elements 130 also comprise a transversely extending slotted member 134 having an entrance 142 thereto which connects to an underlying keyway 143 along which key elements 133 are slidable in a transverse direction. Entrance 142 is shaped to permit the entry of key elements 133 into keyways 143, the matable elements engaging and disengaging with a bayonet movement. Key elements 133 are chamfered at 145 along their leading edges to facilitate their passage into keyways 143. A plurality of thin blade like members 147 project in an axial direction from the matable elements 130 in the plane of web 132 to form therewith a load transfer means, members 147 being encapsulated within and bonded to a relatively thick structural foam 184 which provides much of the desired rigidity for backrest 110.

A thin flange 152 surrounds entrance 142 to form a trim covering underlaying structure. A plurality of transversely elongated aligned beads 149 are provided on opposed sides of web 132 vertically spaced apart from key elements 133. A thin flange 154 having a continuous slot therealong is supported on beads 149 to form a trim covering underlaying structure. Hook and pile tabs 162 are used for retaining backrest 110 in its assembled relationship.

It will be apparent that many changes may be made to the illustrative embodiments, while falling within the scope of the invention and it is intended that call such changes be covered by the claims appended hereto.

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1. A backrest (10) having a top to bottom axis, characterized by an upper part (10U) having a bounding margin therearound including a lower margin portion (24B), and a lower part (10L) separate from said upper part, said lower part having a bounding margin therearound including an upper margin portion generally coextensive with said lower margin portion; and
load transfer means including matable elements 30 for demountably joining said parts together to form a unitary backrest.
2. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein each said part comprises a shell frame (12U, 12L), and wherein said matable elements are disposed on said shell frame to form therewith said load transfer means.
3. A backrest as defined in Claim 2, wherein said shell frame forms at least a part of said matable elements.
4. A backrest as defined in Claim 2, wherein said matable elements comprise a plurality of pairs of tongues (32) and pockets (34) therefor disposed at transversely spaced apart intervals along said upper and lower margin portions.
5. A backrest as defined in Claim 4, wherein said pockets each have an entrance (42) thereto for receiving respective tongues therein, and said entrance is surrounded by a thin flange (52).
6. A backrest as defined in Claim 4, wherein at least one of said pairs of tongues and pockets is provided with a latch element (78S, 78W) for releasably retaining said at least one pair in mated relationship.
7. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, 2 or 3 further comprising releasable fastening means (60) for releasably retaining said matable elements in mated relationship.
8. A backrest as defined in Claim 7, wherein said releaseable fastening means includes a tab (62) and socket (64) therefor having cooperating shoulder means (70, 72), and means (74) is provided for resiliently biasing said shoulder means into engagement as said tab is urged into said socket to lock said tab therein.
9. A backrest as defined in Claim 8, wherein distal portions (68) of said tab project beyond said socket therefor when said shoulder means is engaged, said distal portions serving to permit a manual pressure to be applied to said tab to disengage said shoulder means and the withdrawal of said tab from said socket therefor.
10. A backrest as defined in Claim 2, including an upholstered finish (82,94,86) separately covering said shell frame of each part.
11. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein said matable elements engage together along a transverse axis.
12. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein one of said parts includes a pouch (94), and wherein bag means (92) is secured to the interior of said pouch by connecting web



means (98), said backrest when demounted being insertable into said bag means for transportation.

13. A backrest as defined in Claim 12, wherein said backrest comprises an upholstered finish including a resilient foam layer (82, 84) and a fabric cover layer (86) and said pouch is defined by said layers.

14. A backrest as defined in Claim 1, wherein one of said margin portions (22B, 24B) is surrounded by a skirt (90) which surrounds the other of said margin portions when said parts of said backrest are joined together.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Rückenlehne (10), die eine von oben nach unten verlaufende Achse hat,
gekennzeichnet durch ein oberes Teil (10U), das rundherum einen begrenzenden Rahmen hat, wozu ein unterer Randabschnitt (24B) gehört, und ein unteres Teil (10L), separat von dem besagten oberen Teil, wobei das besagte untere Teil rundherum einen begrenzenden Rand hat, wozu ein oberer Randabschnitt gehört, der generell die gleiche Ausdehnung wie der besagte untere Randabschnitt hat; und
ein Lastübertragungsmittel, wozu zusammensteckbare Elemente 30 gehören, womit die besagten Teile auseinandernehmbar zusammengefügt werden, um eine Rücklehneneinheit zu bilden.
2. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 1 beschrieben, wobei jedes der besagten Teile aus einem Schalenrahmen (12U, 12L) besteht und wobei die besagten zusammensteckbaren Elemente auf dem besagten Schalenrahmen angeordnet sind, um damit das besagte Lastübertragungsmittel zu bilden.
3. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 2 beschrieben, wobei der besagte Schalenrahmen zumindest einen Teil der besagten zusammensteckbaren Elemente bildet.
4. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 2 beschrieben, wobei die besagten zusammensteckbaren Elemente aus einer Pluralität von Paaren, die aus Zungen (32) und Taschen (34) bestehen, die dafür in Abständen in Querrichtung entlang des besagten oberen und unteren Randabschnittes angeordnet sind.

5. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 4 beschrieben, wobei jede der besagten Taschen eine Öffnung (42) für die Aufnahme der entsprechenden Zungen hat und die besagte Öffnung von einem dünnen Flansch (52) umgeben ist.

6. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 4 beschrieben, wobei zumindest eine der besagten Paare, die aus Zungen und Taschen bestehen, mit einem Verriegelungselement (78S, 78W) versehen ist, das entriegelbar ist und das besagte zumindest eine Paar in zusammengestecktem Zustand hält.

7. Eine Rückenlehne wie in den Ansprüchen 1, 2 oder 3 beschrieben, die weiterhin aus entriegelbaren Zusammenschlußmitteln (60) besteht, die entriegelbar sind und die besagten zusammensteckbaren Elemente im zusammengesteckten Zustand halten.

8. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 7 beschrieben, wobei das besagte entriegelbare Zusammenschlußmittel mit einer Lasche (62) und einem Aufnehmer (64) dafür versehen ist, welche, kooperierende Schultermittel (70, 72) haben, und ein Mittel (74) ist vorgesehen, die federnden besagten Schultermittel zum Einrasten zu bringen, wenn besagte Lasche in den besagten Aufnehmer gedrückt wird, um die besagte Lasche darin zu verriegeln.

9. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 8 beschrieben, wobei die distalen Teile (68) der besagten Lasche über seinen besagten Aufnehmer hinausragen, wenn das besagte Schultermittel eingerastet ist. Die besagten distalen Teile sollen es erlauben, daß ein auf die besagte Lasche manuell ein Druck ausgeübt werden kann, um das besagte Schultermittel zu entriegeln, und daß die besagte Lasche aus dem besagten Aufnehmer herausgenommen werden kann.

10. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 2 beschrieben, mit einem Polsterüberzug (82, 84, 86), der den besagten Schalenrahmen jedes Teiles separat bedeckt.

11. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 1 beschrieben, wobei die besagten zusammensteckbaren Elemente entlang einer Querachse verbunden werden.

12. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 1 beschrieben, wobei eines der besagten Teile einen Stauraum (94) hat und wobei das Sackmittel (92) an das Innere des besagten Stauraumes



durch ein verbindendes Gewebemittel (98) befestigt ist, wobei die besagte Rückenlehne, wenn auseinandergenommen, für den Transport in das besagte Sackmittel gesteckt werden kann.

13. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 12 beschrieben, wobei besagte Rückenlehne mit einem Polsterbezug versehen ist, zu dem eine elastische Schaumstoffschicht (82, 84) und eine Gewebeschicht als Überzug (86) gehört und besagter Stauraum durch die besagten Schichten definiert wird.
14. Eine Rückenlehne wie in Anspruch 1 beschrieben, wobei einer der besagten Randabschnitte (22B 24B) von einem Saum (90) umgeben ist, der die andere der besagten Randabschnitte umgibt, wenn die besagten Teile der besagten Rückenlehne zusammengefügt sind.

Revendications

1. Un dossier (10) ayant un axe de haut en bas, caractérisé par une partie supérieure (10U) ayant un rebord extérieur tout autour comprenant une partie de rebord inférieure (24B), et une partie inférieure (10L) séparée de ladite partie supérieure, ladite partie inférieure ayant un rebord extérieur tout autour comprenant une partie de rebord supérieure en général de même étendue que ladite partie de rebord inférieure; et des moyens de report de charge comprenant des éléments conjugués (30) pour joindre ensemble de manière démontable lesdites parties pour former un dossier unitaire.
2. Un dossier tel que défini dans la revendication 1, où chacune desdites parties comprend un cadre-coquille (12L, 12U), et dont lesdits éléments conjugués sont disposés sur ledit cadre-coquille pour former lesdits moyens de report de charge.
3. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 2, où ledit cadre-coquille forme au moins une partie desdits éléments conjugués.
4. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 2, où lesdits éléments comprennent plusieurs paires de languettes (32) et poches (34) disposées en conséquence à des intervalles espacés transversalement le long desdites parties de rebord supérieure et inférieure.
5. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 4, où les dites poches ont chacune une ouverture (42) pour y recevoir les languettes respectives, et ladite ouverture est entourée d'un mince rebord (52).
6. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 4, où au moins une desdites paires de languettes et poches est pourvue d'un élément de verrouillage (78S, 78W) pour maintenir de manière libérable au moins ladite paire dans une relation d'accouplement.
7. Un dossier tel que défini aux revendications 1, 2 ou 3 comprenant de plus un moyen d'attachement libérable (60) pour maintenir de manière libérable lesdits éléments conjugués en une relation d'accouplement.
8. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 7, où ledit moyen d'attachement libérable comprend une patte (62) et une fiche femelle (64) ayant en conséquence une embase coopérative (70,72), et un moyen (74) est pourvue pour la déviation résiliente de ladite embase dans un emboîtement avec lequel ladite patte est forcée dans ladite fiche pour y verrouiller ladite patte.
9. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 8, où les parties distales (68) de ladite patte dépasse au-delà de ladite fiche lorsque ladite embase est emboîtée, lesdites parties distales servant à permettre à une pression manuelle d'être exercée sur ladite patte pour désenboîter ladite embase et en conséquence l'enlèvement de ladite patte de ladite fiche.
10. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 2, comprenant un revêtement de finition (82, 94, 86) recouvrant séparément ledit cadre-coquille de chaque partie.
11. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 1, où lesdits éléments conjugués s'emboîtent ensemble le long d'un axe transversal.
12. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 2, où une desdites parties comprend une poche (94), et où un sac (92) est attaché solidement à l'intérieur de ladite poche au moyen d'un tissu connecteur (98), ledit dossier lorsque démonté étant insérable dans ledit sac pour le transport.
13. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 12, où ledit dossier comprend un revêtement de finition comprenant une couche en mousse résiliente (82, 84) et une couche de recouvrement en tissu (86) et ladite poche est définie



par lesdites couches.

14. Un dossier tel que défini à la revendication 1, où une desdites parties de rebord (22B, 24B) est entourée d'une jupe (90) qui entoure l'autre desdites parties de rebord lorsque lesdites parties dudit dossier sont assemblées.

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