

DESCRIPTION

Title of Invention: CHAIR MASSAGER

Technical Field

5 [0001] The present invention relates to a chair massager including a footrest having a built-in leg massage device.

Background Art

[0002] As is well known, there is a chair massager including a seat and a footrest which has a built-in leg
10 message mechanism for massaging legs of a user sitting on the seat.

For example, in a chair massager disclosed in Patent Literature 1, to achieve obstruction-free design, its footrest section (leg massage device) can be stored in a
15 storage space left below a seat when the massager is out of leg massaging operation. To effect leg massage, a user draws the footrest section forward, sets it in an operating position in front of the seat, and inserting his/her legs into the footrest section.

20 [0003] Meanwhile, a chair massager disclosed in Patent Literature 2 includes an ottoman (footrest section) which has, at one side, a leg recess capable of receiving inserted legs of the user and a foot recess capable of supporting the feet of the user from the sole. At least
25 one of the leg recess and the foot recess includes the

message means. Moreover, the ottoman has, at the other side, a leg stand on which the legs of the user can be placed. The ottoman is designed to be changed in position, when it is rotated, between a massaging position where each
5 recess is exposed in front of the seat and a leg-supporting position where the leg stand is exposed in front of the seat.

Prior Art Reference

Citation List

10 [0004] Patent Literature 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication JP-A 2012-157449

Patent Literature 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication JP-A 2011-67354

Summary of Invention

15 Technical Problem

[0005] When the footrest section is in an advanced position in front of the seat, the insertion recesses for insertion of user's legs and feet are left exposed at the front face of the footrest section. This condition is
20 desirable for a user who is going to have leg massage. However, the insertion recesses of the footrest section will constitute obstruction for a user who is not going to have leg massage, for example, a user who wants to simply sit in the chair massager, with its backrest set in a
25 reclined position, in a relaxed posture while stretching

his/her legs forward.

[0006] In the chair massager disclosed in Patent literature 2, to avoid such an inconvenience, the leg stand is disposed on the back side of the footrest section

5 opposite the insertion recess-bearing side. The leg stand can be exposed in front of the seat by rotating the footrest section. However, the incorporation of the mechanism for rotating the footrest section increases complexity in the footrest supporting structure, thus
10 requiring greater costs.

[0007] The present invention has been devised in view of the problem as mentioned supra, and accordingly an object of the invention is to provide a chair massager which, while affording constructional simplicity, achieves both
15 the placement of user's legs on a footrest section and massage for the legs.

Solution to Problem

[0008] To accomplish the above object, the following technical means is adopted for the implementation of the
20 present invention.

A chair massager pursuant to the invention comprises: a seat section on which a user sits; and a footrest section, which is placed forward of the seat section, having a built-in leg massage mechanism for massaging legs of a user
25 sitting on the seat section. Moreover, a cover body is

disposed at the front face of the footrest section.

[0009] It is preferable that the cover body is configured for the placement of user's legs.

It is preferable that the cover body can be changed in
5 position relative to the footrest section.

It is preferable that the cover body has its upper part made movable away from the footrest section, so that the legs of a user sitting on the seat section can be inserted into a leg massage mechanism disposed within the
10 footrest section under a condition where the upper part of the cover body is located away from the footrest section.

[0010] It is preferable that the cover body can be moved so as to uncover the upper part of the footrest section to allow a user sitting on the seat section to insert his/her
15 legs into the leg massage mechanism disposed within the footrest section.

It is preferable that the seat section has a stacked form composed of a lower seat body and an upper seat body which overlies the lower seat body, in which the upper seat
20 body serves as the cover body when it is located away from the lower seat body.

It is preferable that the upper seat body in overlying relation with the lower seat body has its forward end coupled to the lower seat body and its rearward end
25 configured for separation from the lower seat body.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0012] The chair massager pursuant to the invention, while affording constructional simplicity, achieves both the placement of user's legs on the footrest section and
5 message for the legs.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0013] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a chair massager, with its footrest section retracted in a storage position.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the chair massager,
10 with its footrest section advanced in a usage position.

FIG. 3 is a view showing a condition where a front cover body attached to the footrest section is closed.

FIG. 4 is a view showing a condition where the front cover body attached to the footrest section is raised.

15 FIG. 5 is a view showing a condition where the front cover body attached to the footrest section is opened.

FIG. 6 is a view showing a condition where the front cover body attached to the footrest section in the position as shown in FIG. 4 (raised position) is opened.

20 FIG. 7A is a view showing a condition where the front cover body attached to the footrest section is raised.

FIG. 7B is a view showing a condition where the front cover body attached to the footrest section in the raised position is opened.

25 FIG. 8A is a view showing a case where a short front

cover body is attached to the footrest section.

FIG. 8B is a view showing a condition where the short front cover body is raised.

FIG. 9A is a view showing a chair massager in
5 accordance with the second embodiment of the invention, in which an upper seat body and a lower seat body are stacked on top of each other.

FIG. 9B is a view showing the chair massager of the second embodiment, in which the upper seat body serves as a
10 cover body for covering the front face of the footrest section.

Description of Embodiments

[0014] [First Embodiment]

Hereinafter, a chair massager pursuant to the
15 invention will be described with reference to drawings.

A chair massager 1 of the first embodiment is designed as a chair in outward appearance, and a user is thus able to sit in the chair massager 1. The chair massager 1 is capable of massaging the legs of the sitting user through
20 the operation of a built-in leg massage mechanism.

[0015] The chair massager 1 comprises: a seat section 2 on which a user sits; a backrest section 3 on which a user sitting on the seat section 2 leans; and armrest sections 4 for supporting the elbows of a user sitting on the seat
25 section 2. The chair massager 1 further includes a

footrest section 5.

The footrest section 5 is placed in a storage position situated below the seat section 2 when the chair massager is out of massaging operation. When it is desired to effect massage, the footrest section 5 can be moved from the storage position to a usage position located ahead of the storage position.

[0016] The seat section 2, the backrest section 3, the armrest section 4, and the footrest section 5 that constitute the chair massager 1 will be described first.

In what follows, the description of the chair massager 1 will be made with reference to directions indicated in FIG. 1. The directions are based on the sight of a user sitting in the chair massager 1. A lateral, or right-left direction will be also referred to as a width direction.

[0017] As shown in FIGs. 1 and 2, the seat section 2 is a flat member extending horizontally (extending both in a front-rear direction and in a lateral direction). A cushioning material is disposed on the seat section 2, thus allowing a user to sit thereon comfortably.

Under the seat section 2 is disposed a support frame 6, via which the seat section 2 can be supported on, for example, a floor F. The support frame 6, constructed of a combination of square bars (rods) pointing in vertical, lateral, and front-rear directions in lattice-work form, is

capable of holding the seat section 2 in a position spaced upward from the floor F.

[0018] The backrest section 3 is a member disposed on the rear side of the seat section 2. Like the seat section 2, a user-facing surface of the backrest section 3 is made of a cushioning material. Moreover, the backrest section 3 has a built-in massage mechanism (not shown in the drawing) for massaging the shoulders, and either the back or the waist of a sitting user. The backrest section 3 is pivoted at its lower end on the support frame 6 of the seat section 2. Thus, on a pivotal point at the lower end, the backrest section 3 can be rocked about an axis pointing in the lateral direction to change in position between an upstanding position and a reclining position where it falls backward.

[0019] The armrest sections 4 include a left armrest 4L disposed on the left side of the seat section 2 and a right armrest 4R disposed on the right side of the seat section 2. The armrests 4L and 4R are each a member shaped like a plate extending both in the front-rear direction and in the vertical direction. The upper face of the armrest section 4 is made flat to provide a rectangular flat surface elongated in the front-rear direction on which user's elbow and arm can be rested.

A space left below the seat section 2, located between

the right and left armrest sections 4, constitutes a storage chamber 7 for storing the footrest section 5.

[0020] As shown in FIGs. 3 to 6, a leg massage mechanism for massaging user's legs is incorporated in the footrest section 5. The footrest section 5 includes an arm member 9 for supporting the footrest section 5 on the seat section 2, and a moving mechanism (not shown) which moves the footrest section 5 between the usage position and the storage position by rocking the arm member 9 about a laterally-pointing axis (rocking shaft 10) situated under the seat section 2.

[0021] In the footrest section 5 set in the usage position as shown in FIG. 2, a left-hand insertion recess 12 and a right-hand insertion recess 12 capable of receiving user's legs are juxtaposed at the front face of the footrest section 5. In the position shown in FIG. 2, each insertion recess 12 opens into two areas, namely a forward part and an upward part of the front face, thus enabling easy insertion of the legs of a user who is going to have massage. The leg massage mechanism capable of massaging user's legs set in the insertion recesses 12 is incorporated in the footrest section 5.

[0022] Wheels 13 are attached to the forward end of the back face of the footrest section 5 (the downwardly facing surface thereof in the position shown in FIG. 2). The

wheels 13 are rolled in contact with the floor F to move the footrest section 5. Moreover, the arm member 9 is coupled to the rear end of the back face of the footrest section 5 for free rocking motion about a laterally-pointing pivot shaft 11.

As shown in FIG. 3 for example, an intermediate part of the arm member 9 in its longitudinal direction is curved, and more specifically, in side view, the arm member 9 is shaped like the letter C. The laterally-pointing rocking shaft 10 is attached to the rear end (base end) of the arm member 9, wherefore the forward end of the arm member 9 can be rocked about the rear end bearing the rocking shaft 10.

[0023] As described above, in response to the rocking motion of the forward end of the arm member 9 about the rear end, the footrest section 5 coupled to the forward end of the arm member 9 is moved correspondingly, thus causing the footrest section 5 to change in position between the storage position and the usage position.

More specifically, in the storage position, as shown in FIG. 1, the footrest section 5 is situated in the storage chamber 7 provided below the seat section 2. At this time, the front face and the bottom face of the footrest section 5 face upward and forward, respectively, and, in top view, the front edge of the bottom face is substantially aligned with the front edge of the seat.

[0024] Moreover, in the usage position, as shown in FIG. 2, the footrest section 5 is situated outside of the storage chamber 7. At this time, the front face and the bottom face of the footrest section 5 face forward, and downward respectively, that is; the footrest section 5 is in a standing condition.

Moreover, the moving mechanism (not shown) is disposed at the rear end of the arm member 9 in the vicinity of the rocking shaft 10, for imparting a rotational drive force to the rocking shaft 10 to cause it to rotate in either a normal direction or a reverse direction. Existing driving devices, including an electric motor and an electric linear actuator, can be adopted as the moving mechanism. Upon actuation of the moving mechanism, the footrest section 5 can be moved from the storage position shown in FIG. 1 to the usage position shown in FIG. 2.

[0025] In the present embodiment, the footrest section 5 has a cover body disposed on its surface bearing the insertion recesses 12 for insertion of user's legs L, in other words, its front face (massaging face), to cover the insertion recesses 12.

The cover body comprises a front cover body 20 placed on the front face of the footrest section 5 for closing the openings of the insertion recesses 12. Although the front cover body 20 is illustrated as having an area wide enough

to cover the entire front face of the footrest section 5, a cover having a narrower area may be adopted as the front cover body 20. For example, the front cover body may be of either a cover having an area conforming to the size of the opening of the insertion recess 12 or a cover having an area wide enough to cover part of the opening of the insertion recess 12.

[0026] The front cover body 20 has a certain level of strength and rigidity so that it will not be bent or flex when receiving user's legs L, and, the surface of the front cover body 20 is preferably covered with a cushioning material or the like.

As shown in FIG. 2, under normal circumstances, the front cover body 20 takes up a "closing position" to cover the entire front face of the footrest section 5. The front cover body 20 in the closing position can be placed, as an integral part of the main body of the footrest section 5, in the storage chamber 7 provided below the seat section 2 (refer to FIG. 1).

[0027] FIG. 3 is a side view showing the footrest section 5 which has been moved to the usage position, in which the front cover body 20 is in the "closing position" to cover the front face of the footrest section 5.

When the front cover body 20 is in the "closing position", the user sitting on the seat section 2 is able

to rest his/her legs L on the front cover body 20 in a relaxed posture. An even more relaxed posture can be attained simply by raising the front cover body 20.

[0028] That is, as shown in FIG. 4, by moving the lower
5 part of the front cover body 20 upward while keeping the position of the upper part of the front cover body 20 practically unchanged, expressed differently, by moving the lower part of the front cover body 20 away from the
10 footrest section 5, the lower part of the front cover body 20 is rocked upward with respect to the upper part of the front cover body 20, thus eventually rendering the front cover body 20 horizontal. Consequently, the user is able to rest his/her legs L on the upper face of the front cover body 20 (the front face of the yet-to-be-raised front cover
15 body 20) staying substantially horizontal, and thus enjoys an even more relaxed posture.

[0029] In addition to the mechanism as above described, there are various ways for the attachment of the front cover body 20 to the footrest section 5. For example, a
20 rotating mechanism incorporating a pivot shaft, namely a pivotal mechanism, or a mechanism incorporating a link, namely a linkage mechanism may be employed. Moreover, various driving means may be used to drive the pivotal mechanism or the linkage mechanism. For example, the
25 pivotal mechanism or the linkage mechanism can be driven by

an electric motor or a cam mechanism. Alternatively, the front cover body 20 may be designed to be movable by manual operation. It is also possible to employ a mechanism which cooperates with back-and-forth rocking movement of the arm member 9 to move the lower part of the front cover body 20 upward.

[0030] If the user is going to move the footrest section 5 toward the storage position when the front cover body 20 still stays substantially horizontal away from the footrest section 5, the front cover body 20 will interfere with, for example, the seat section 2, thus making the storage of the footrest section 5 difficult. To avoid this inconvenience, for example, it is advisable to place a detector sensor in the footrest section 5 or the front cover body 2 to restrain the footrest section 5 against movement toward the storage position when the front cover body 20 is not in the condition of covering the footrest section 5 as shown in FIG. 3.

[0031] Meanwhile, if the user wants to have the legs L massaged when the footrest section 5 is in the advanced position in front of the seat section 2 as shown in FIG. 3, by moving the front cover body 20 so as to uncover the openings of the insertion recesses 12, the legs L can be set in the insertion recesses 12 of the footrest section having the built-in leg massage mechanism. More

specifically, as shown in FIG. 5, by moving the upper part of the front cover body 20 upward while keeping the position of the lower part of the front cover body 20 unchanged, expressed differently, by moving the upper part of the front cover body 20 away from the footrest section 5, the upper part of the front cover body 20 can be changed from a state where it falls backward and upward with respect to the lower part, which corresponds to the "closing position", to a state where it falls forward, which corresponds to an "opening position". When the front cover body 20 is in the "opening position", the user is able to insert the legs L into the insertion recesses 12 of the footrest section 5 from above, and thus have the legs L massaged without fail.

[0032] Moreover, the front cover body 20 serves as a "covering plate" for hiding user's leg L and waist body regions from view during leg massaging operation. Thus, the chair massager 1 is capable of allowing the user to have leg massage easily without caring about others.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 6, the front cover body 20 may be so designed that, while the lower part is being raised, the upper part can be moved further upward to enable the legs L to be rested on the upper face.

[0033] That is, in the front cover body 20 in the condition shown in FIG. 4, its upper part remains in

contact with the footrest section 5, whereas its lower part is moved away from the footrest section 5 while being rocked until the front cover body 20 stays horizontal. Under this condition, with the lower part of the front
5 cover body 20 held in position, the upper part of the front cover body 20 is moved forward. Consequently, the insertion recesses 12 are uncovered as shown in FIG. 6, thus permitting insertion of user's legs L into the insertion recesses 12 of the footrest section 5 from above.
10 The user is thus able to have leg massage without fail.

[0034] The mechanism for moving the front cover body 20 in the manner shown in FIGs. 5 and 6 may be implemented via a rotating mechanism incorporating a pivot shaft, namely a pivotal mechanism, or a mechanism incorporating a link,
15 namely a linkage mechanism. Moreover, various driving means may be used to drive the pivotal mechanism or the linkage mechanism. For example, the pivotal mechanism or the linkage mechanism can be driven by an electric motor or a cam mechanism. Alternatively, the front cover body 20
20 may be designed to be movable by manual operation. It is also possible to employ a mechanism which cooperates with back-and-forth rocking movement of the arm member 9 to move the lower part of the front cover body 20 upward.

[0035] If the user is going to move the footrest section
25 5 toward the storage position when the front cover body 20

is still away from the footrest section 5 as shown in FIGs.
5 and 6, the front cover body 20 will interfere with, for
example, the seat section 2, thus making the storage of the
footrest section 5 difficult. To avoid this inconvenience,
5 for example, it is advisable to place a detector sensor in
the footrest section 5 or the front cover body 2 to
restrain the footrest section 5 against movement toward the
storage position when the front cover body 20 is not in the
condition of covering the footrest section 5 as shown in
10 FIG. 3.

[Modification 1]

FIG. 7A is a view showing a condition where the front
cover body 20 in the closing position to cover the entire
front face of the footrest section 5 is being raised.

15 [0036] For the case shown in FIG. 7A, in raising the
front cover body 20, the lower part of the front cover body
20 is moved greatly upward, and, the upper part of the
front cover body 20 is also moved upward, but the degree of
upward movement of the upper part is smaller than that of
20 the lower part. Thus, the upper face of the front cover
body 20 (the front face of the yet-to-be-raised front cover
body 20) can be rendered substantially horizontal or slant
slightly instantaneously, wherefore the user is able to
rest the legs L on the front cover body 20 staying
25 substantially horizontal while enjoying an even more

relaxed posture.

[0037] FIG. 7B is a view showing a condition where the front cover body 20 in the raised position has been moved to an opening position.

5 That is, the upper part of the front cover body 20 in the raised position as shown in FIG. 7A is moved further forward, thus causing the front cover body 20 to fall further forward into an "opening position". When the front cover body 20 is in this opening position, the user is able
10 to insert the legs L into the insertion recesses 12 of the footrest section 5, and thus have the legs massaged without fail.

[0038] Various mechanisms can be employed to move the front cover body 20 in the manner shown in FIGs. 7A and 7B.
15 Examples of the moving mechanism include a rotating mechanism incorporating a pivot shaft, namely a pivotal mechanism, and a mechanism incorporating a link, namely a linkage mechanism. Such a mechanism may be driven either by a driving unit such as an electric motor or by user's
20 manual operation. It is also possible to employ a mechanism which cooperates with back-and-forth rocking movement of the arm member 9 to move the front cover body 20.

[0039] If the user moves the footrest section 5 toward
25 the storage position when the front cover body 20 is still

away from the footrest section 5 as shown in FIGs. 7A and 7B, for example, the front cover body 20 will interfere with the seat section 2. To avoid this inconvenience, for example, it is advisable to place a detector sensor in the footrest section 5 or the front cover body 2 to restrain the footrest section 5 against movement toward the storage position when the front cover body 20 is not in the condition of covering the footrest section 5 as shown in FIG. 3.

10 [Modification 2]

FIG. 8A is a view showing a case where the front cover body 20 is made shorter. That is, the front cover body 20 has a length smaller than the vertical dimension of the footrest section 5, and thus does not cover the upper part of the footrest section 5.

[0040] In the upper part of the footrest section 5 that is not covered with the front cover body 20, the upper part of each insertion recess 12 is left exposed. That is, the upper part of each insertion recess 12 is not covered with the front cover body 20. In this case, a user who wants to have his/her legs massaged is able to insert the legs L (lower legs L') into the insertion recesses 12 easily from above the footrest section 5 that is not covered with the front cover body 20, and thus enjoys comfortable leg
25 massage. On the other hand, a user who is going to simply

rest the legs L on the footrest section 5 is able to put the legs L on the upper face of the front cover body 20 easily to enjoy a relaxed posture.

[0041] Although the front cover body 20 shown in FIG. 8A

5 is formed integrally with the front face of the footrest section 5, as shown in FIG. 8B, the short front cover body 20 may alternatively be designed so that it is changeable from the closing position to cover the front face of the footrest section 5 to a raised position. Also in this case,
10 a user who is going to have his/her legs massaged is able to insert the legs L (lower legs L') into the insertion recesses 12 easily from above the footrest section 5 that is not covered with the front cover body 20, and thus have comfortable leg massage.

15 [0042] Various mechanisms can be employed to move the front cover body 20 in the manner shown in FIG. 8B.

Examples of the moving mechanism include a rotating mechanism incorporating a pivot shaft, namely a pivotal mechanism, and a mechanism incorporating a link, namely a
20 linkage mechanism. Such a mechanism may be driven either by a driving unit such as an electric motor or by user's manual operation. It is also possible to employ a mechanism which cooperates with back-and-forth rocking movement of the arm member 9 to move the front cover body

25 20.

[0043] If the user moves the footrest section 5 toward the storage position when the front cover body 20 is still away from the footrest section 5 as shown in FIG. 8B, for example, the front cover body 20 will interfere with the seat section 2. To avoid this inconvenience, for example, it is advisable to place a detector sensor in the footrest section 5 or the front cover body 2 to restrain the footrest section 5 against movement toward the storage position when the front cover body 20 is in the condition as shown in FIG. 8B.

[0044] As described heretofore, the front cover body 20 disposed at the front face of the footrest section is designed to assume three positions, namely the closing position, the opening position, and the raised position.

Thus, the chair massager has a simple structure and is made lighter in weight, and nevertheless achieves both the placement of user's legs L on the footrest section 5 and massage for the legs L.

[Second Embodiment]

Next, a chair massager 1 in accordance with the second embodiment of the invention will be described.

[0045] As shown in FIGs. 9A and 9B, the chair massager 1 of the second embodiment is characterized by having a seat section 2 (more specifically, a cushion body constituting the seat section 2) in two-layer form. Otherwise, the

second embodiment is substantially identical in constitution with the first embodiment.

That is, in the second embodiment, the seat section 2 comprises: a lower seat body 15; and an upper seat body 16 having its forward end coupled to the lower seat body 15 and its rearward end configured for separation from the lower seat body 15. The upper seat body 16 serves as the front cover body 20.

[0046] More specifically, the seat section 2 provided in the chair massager 1 of the second embodiment is basically composed of two vertically stacked flat-plate members, namely the upper seat body 16 (upper cushion body) and the lower seat body 15 (lower cushion body). The upper seat body 16 is coupled to the lower seat body 15 so as to be freely folded and unfolded in the front-rear direction via a coupling portion 17 located on the front side of the seat section 2.

[0047] The coupling portion 17, which acts as a connection between the lower part of the forward end and the upper part of the forward end of the stacked upper seat body 16 and lower seat body 15, respectively, is made thinner than the upper seat body 16 and the lower seat body 15. Thus, the upper seat body 16 can be folded and unfolded in the front-rear direction with respect to the lower seat body 15 by turning the thin-walled coupling

portion 17.

For example, as shown in FIG. 9A, by folding the upper seat body 16 backward with respect to the lower seat body 15, the front face of the footrest section 5 is uncovered, thus bringing the footrest section 5 into an open state. When the footrest section 5 is in the "open state", the user is able to insert the lower legs L' into the insertion recesses 12 of the footrest section 5 from above, and thus have the legs massaged without fail.

[0048] On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 9B, by unfolding the upper seat body 16, that is; by folding the upper seat body 16 forward with respect to the lower seat body 15, the front face of the footrest section 5 is covered with the upper seat body 16, thus closing the front face of the footrest section 5. Then, the user is able to rest the legs L on the upper face of the forwardly folded upper seat body 16 (the surface thereof kept in contact with the lower seat body when the upper and lower seat bodies are in overlying relation) in a relaxed posture. Thus, in the chair massager 1 of the second embodiment, the upper seat body 16 serves as the front cover body 20 in the chair massager 1 of the first embodiment.

[0049] It should be understood that the embodiments as set forth hereinabove are considered in all respects as illustrative only and not restrictive.

As to particulars that are not explicitly specified in the disclosure of the embodiments, for example, working conditions, operating conditions, relevant parameters, and values representing the dimensions, weights, and volumes of constituent components as adopted herein do not depart from the scope of the invention to be fulfilled by those skilled in the art, and are thus easily conceivable by persons having ordinary skill in the art.

[0050] For example, although the footrest section 5 in use is grounded, that is; supported on the floor F via the wheels 13 in the present embodiments, the art of the invention may be carried into effect for a case where the footrest section 5 in use is raised above the floor F.

Moreover, the art of the invention may be carried into effect for a case where the footrest section 5 is divided into a leg insertion portion for receiving user's leg parts and a foot insertion portion for receiving user's foot parts, and the foot insertion portion is designed in movable relation toward and away from the leg insertion portion.

Explanation of Reference Symbols

[0051]

1 chair massager

2 seat section

3 backrest section

	4	armrest section
	4L	left armrest
	4R	right armrest
	5	footrest section
5	6	support frame
	7	storage chamber
	9	arm member
	10	rocking shaft
	11	pivot shaft
10	12	insertion recess
	13	wheel
	15	lower seat body
	16	upper seat body
	17	coupling portion
15	20	front cover body
	F	floor
	L	leg

CLAIMS

1. A chair massager comprising:
a seat section on which a user sits; and
a footrest section, which is placed forward of said seat section, having a built-in leg massage mechanism for massaging legs of a user sitting on said seat section,
said footrest section having a cover body disposed at its front face, said seat section having a stacked form composed of a lower seat body and an upper seat body which overlies the lower seat body, in which said upper seat body serves as said cover body when it is located away from the lower seat body.
2. The chair massager according to claim 1,
wherein said upper seat body in overlying relation with the lower seat body has its forward end coupled to the lower seat body and its rearward end configured for separation from the lower seat body.
3. The chair massager according to claim 1 or claim 2,
wherein said cover body is configured for placement of user's legs.