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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: AIRCRAFT SEATING ASSEMBLY WITH REDUCED SPACING

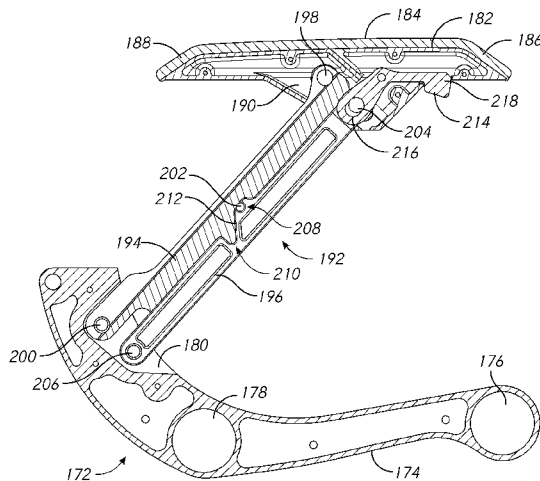
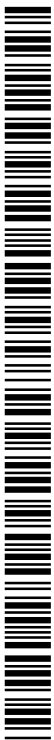


FIG. 5

(57) Abstract: An aircraft seating assembly having a back support, a seat bottom, a connection frame, and a convertible armrest. The width of the back support being such that, when two back supports are placed adjacent, the gap between adjacent sides is minor. The convertible armrest having a design which allows the armrest to pivot downward, from a first or deployed position, to a second or stowed position.



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AIRCRAFT SEATING ASSEMBLY WITH REDUCED SPACING

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/816,652 filed April 26, 2013, titled AIRCRAFT SEATING ASSEMBLY WITH REDUCED SPACING, the entire contents of both of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0002] The structure of aircraft seats plays a significant role in the airline industry. As passenger seating is typically arranged in rows with one or more aisles separating parts of each row, aircraft seating assemblies typically are configured as 2, 3 or 4 seat units. These aircraft seating assemblies have a structure for withstanding forces caused not only due to acceleration and deceleration of the aircraft during normal operation, but also substantial forces caused during emergencies. Significantly, the aircraft seats desirably achieve this performance while being relatively lightweight. Further, while the structural integrity and weight of the seating assemblies is important, the cost of the assemblies is also an important consideration.

[0003] While there are many existing aircraft seat assemblies, such seating assemblies and certain components thereof have various limitations and disadvantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Embodiments of an aircraft seating assembly are disclosed which are both compliant with industry regulations and lightweight yet capable of withstanding significant forces. Industry regulations require that at least a certain percentage of aircraft seats must have armrests which can be moved to provide unimpeded side-to-side access into the row of seats. Additionally, regulations also place significant regulations on the structural integrity of these armrests. For example, regulations may require that the armrest be capable of supporting a three-hundred pound weight. In order to comply with these regulations, current aircraft seats have armrests which pivot upwards into the back of the seat to provide the unobstructed access as required by these regulations. One aspect of one aspect of the

invention is the realization that this gap is often undesirable as it reduces the potential width for an aircraft seat.

[0005] In some embodiments, the aircraft seating assembly has a back support with a back support frame and back support cushion. In addition, the assembly may also have a seat bottom which includes a seat frame and a seat cushion attached to the seat frame. The assembly may additionally include one or a plurality of armrests having a platform portion and a mount portion, the mount portion being supported by at least one of the back support frame, the seat frame, or a connection frame, the armrest being capable of pivoting from a first position to support an arm of a seated passenger to a second position configured to allow unhindered entry laterally across the seat. In some embodiments, the armrest pivots downward from the first position to the second position. The armrest may be positioned, in the second position, such that the upper surface of the platform portion is generally flush with the top surface of the seat. In other embodiments, the armrest pivots upward from the first position to the second position. The armrest may be positioned such that, in the second position, the bottom-most surface of the armrest is generally flush with, or below, the front side of the back support. In some embodiments, the armrest does not extend below the bottom of the seat. The armrest may operate as a four-bar linkage system and have a detent and retention mechanism to lock the base in a first position.

[0006] In some embodiments, the width of the back support above and adjacent to a plane defined by the deployed position is greater than the seat width. In some embodiments, the width of the back support is greater than the seat width plus at least one-half of a platform width. In some embodiments, the aircraft seating assembly may include a recess for a display monitor and may also include a tray.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] Figure 1A is a perspective view of an aircraft seating assembly showing an upright support, a horizontal support, a convertible support, and a connection frame.

[0008] Figure 1B is a perspective view of an aircraft seating assembly with the panel removed.

[0009] Figure 1C is a sectional view along line 1C, 1D with the contoured panel attached and other components of the aircraft seating assembly removed for clarity.

[0010] Figure 1D is a sectional view similar to that of Figure 1C with a cushion attached to the countered panel.

[0011] Figure 2A is a front view of the aircraft seating assembly of Figure 1A.

[0012] Figure 2B is a front view of the aircraft seating assembly of Figure 1A with cushioning.

[0013] Figure 3A is a rear view of the aircraft seating assembly of Figure 1A.

[0014] Figure 3B is a rear view of the aircraft seating assembly of Figure 1A with cushioning.

[0015] Figure 3C is a rear view of another embodiment of an aircraft seating assembly.

[0016] Figure 3D is a sectional view along line 3D of Figure 3.

[0017] Figure 4A is a side view of the aircraft seating assembly of Figure 1A.

[0018] Figure 4B is a side view of the aircraft seating assembly of Figure 1A with cushioning.

[0019] Figure 4C is an enlarged view of a portion of the aircraft seating assembly as shown in Figure 4B.

[0020] Figure 5 is a side view of part of a connection frame and convertible support in a first position.

[0021] Figure 6 is a side view of part of a connection frame and convertible support in a second position.

[0022] Figure 7 is a schematic view of an aircraft seating assembly with three adjacent seats.

[0023] Figure 8 is a schematic view of an aircraft seating assembly with four adjacent seats.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0024] Embodiments of an aircraft seating assembly are disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, there is disclosed an aircraft seating assembly including an improved structure which provides for a decrease in the gap between adjacent seats.

[0025] In the following detailed description, terms of orientation such as “top”, “bottom”, “left”, “right”, “front”, “rear”, “horizontal”, “vertical”, “midpoint” and “end” are used here to simplify the description in the context of the illustrated embodiment. Because other orientations are possible, however, the disclosure should not be limited to the illustrated orientation. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other orientations of the various components described above are possible.

[0026] **Figures 1–4** are illustrations of an embodiment of an aircraft seating assembly **100** having two seats **102, 104** each of which defines a seating position for one passenger and, typically, for an adult passenger. However, it should be understood that the aircraft seating assembly **100** may be expanded to include additional seats or reduced to include fewer seats. For example, the aircraft seating assembly **100** may include three seats **102, 103, 104** (see **Figure 7**), four seats **102, 103, 104, 105** (see **Figure 8**) or more seats in a single aircraft seating assembly. In some embodiments, the aircraft seating assembly **100** can include only a single seat. Since both seats **102, 104** are similar in design and construction, only the first seat **102** will be described in detail. The first seat **102** includes a back support or back support member **106**, a seat bottom **108**, a connection frame **110**, and a convertible armrest **112**. The aircraft seating assembly **100** is designed to be placed within the cabin of an aircraft and attached to the cabin utilizing conventional connection mechanisms, secured to the connection frame **110**, known in the aircraft design art.

[0027] With reference to **Figure 1A** and **1B**, which is a perspective view of the aircraft seating assembly **100**, the back support member **106** has a frame **114** which may include a contoured panel **115** and a peripheral strut assembly **117**. The peripheral strut assembly **117** may include first and second vertical struts **119, 121** as well as a connecting member **123**. The frame **114** may additionally include additional plate connecting elements **125**. Since the back support member **106** is, under normal use, designed to support the back of a seated passenger, the frame **114** may be shaped to follow the natural contours of an average passenger’s back while seated. This shape may help to ensure that the passenger can

be comfortably seated in an ergonomic position during the flight. Furthermore, in some embodiments, the back support member **106** is designed to withstand not only the forces generated on a passenger's body during the normal course of operation of a typical flight, but also the substantial forces that may occur as a result of emergency situations. As such, the frame **114** can be constructed using lightweight but high-strength materials, such as composites including fiberglass and carbon fiber, polymers, and any other materials known in the art. Additionally, different parts of the frame **114** may be constructed from different materials. It should be appreciated that, in other embodiments, the frame **114** may include a panel with a different shape.

[0028] With reference to **Figures 2A** and **2B**, which is a front view of the aircraft seating assembly **100**, the frame **114** may have a top side **116**, a first or left side **118**, and first or right side **120**, and a bottom side **122** (shown in **Figure 3**) extending around the periphery of the frame **114**. In other embodiments, there may exist a greater number or fewer number of sides depending on the shape of the frame **114**. The frame **114** may include a front surface or front side **129** directed towards the back of a seated passenger. In some embodiments, the front surface **129** may have a cushion **300** attached on its face such that a passenger need not directly contact the front surface **129** which may be made of an inflexible material. In some embodiments, the cushion **300** is attached to a portion of the front surface **129** with the remainder of the cushion **300** being spaced apart from the front surface **129** such that a gap is formed between the front surface **129** of the frame **114** and the rear surface **301** of the cushion **300** (see **Figure 1D**). As shown in the illustrated embodiment, as well as on **Figure 1D**, the cushion **300** can at least partially extend beyond the sides of the frame **114**. In some embodiments, the top side **302** of the cushion **300** extends above the top side **116** of the frame **114**, the left side **304** of the cushion **300** extends beyond the left side **118** of the frame **114**, and the right side **306** of the cushion **300** extends beyond the right side **120** of the frame **114**. Moreover, the front surface or front side **307** of the cushion **300** is forward of the front surface **129** of the frame **114**. The cushion **300** can have different designs and can be of different construction. For example, the type of materials used for certain regions of the cushion can be chosen to provide different levels of cushioning on different parts of a passengers body. The cushion **300** could be made of a more flexible material such as foam or

rubber. This cushion **300** could therefore reduce shocks transmitted to the passenger's body. In other embodiments, the cushion **300** may additionally cover other parts of the back support member **106**. It should be appreciated that, in some embodiments, the frame **114** may be made of a sufficiently soft material that no cushion is used.

[0029] With reference to **Figures 3A** and **3B**, which is a rear view of the aircraft seating assembly **100**, the back support member **106** may include additional features along its rear surface or rear side **124**. These features may be used by a passenger seated behind the seat **102**. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the rear surface **124** may include a shroud **126** attached to the frame **114** for holding a display monitor **127** having a display screen **131**. An aperture **128** may be included in the shroud **126** to allow viewing of the display monitor **127**. In other embodiments, a display monitor **127** may be directly attached to the frame **114**.

[0030] In some embodiments, the display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** may have a diagonal dimension of approximately 12 to 16 inches. For example, in some embodiments, the display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** has a diagonal dimension of at least 12, 13, 14, 14.5, 15, 15.5, 16, 17, or 18 inches.

[0031] Additionally, in some embodiments, the display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** may have a width defined as the distance between the left and right sides of the display monitor **127**. In some embodiments, the width of the display monitor is within 0.7 to 1.2, 0.8 to 1.1, or 0.9 to 1.0 of the width of the seat bottom **108** (i.e., between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% of the width of the seat bottom **108**).

[0032] Additionally, in some embodiments, the width of the display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**. In some embodiments, the maximum width of the display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**. In some embodiments, the minimum width of the display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**. In some embodiments, the average width of the

display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**.

[0033] In some embodiments, the width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** defined below or the width of the seat bottom. In some embodiments, the minimum width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** or the width of the seat bottom. In some embodiments, the maximum width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** or the width of the seat bottom. In some embodiments, the average width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** or the width of the seat bottom.

[0034] In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the minimum width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the maximum width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the average width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios.

[0035] In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between

0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the minimum width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the maximum width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the average width of the display monitor **127** and/or the display screen **131** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios.

[0036] In other embodiments, the display screen **131** of the display monitor **127** may have a diagonal dimension of approximately 14 to 15.5 inches. In yet other embodiments, the display screen **131** of the display monitor **127** may have a diagonal dimension of approximately 14.6 inches. It should be appreciated by one of skill in the art that the size of the display monitor **127** and display screen **131** is limited by the width of the rear surface **124** of the back support member **106**. Increasing the width of the rear surface **124** would allow for the use of a larger display monitor **127** and/or display screen **131** thereby enhancing the entertainment experience of passengers on board the aircraft.

[0037] In some embodiments, such as that illustrated in **Figures 3C** and **3D**, the shroud **126** itself can serve as the outer housing of the display monitor **127**. Accordingly, the display screen **131** can fill the entirety of the aperture **128**. This can be particularly advantageous to further increase the size of the display screen **131** relative to the width of the back support member **106**. As shown in the illustrated embodiment, a protective shield **133**, such as a cover manufactured from a translucent material such as plastic or glass, can be placed over the shroud **126**, the display monitor **127**, and/or the display screen **131** to protect these components from damage. As shown most clearly in **Figure 3D**, there is a cavity **136** between the display monitor **127** and the contoured panel **115** of the frame **114**. In some embodiments, wiring and other components of the display monitor **127** can be stored within

this cavity **136**. Moreover, wiring from the display monitor **127** can also be routed through portions of the back support member **106**, such as the peripheral strut assembly **117**, to other locations of the seats **102, 104** or off of the seat.

[0038] In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the minimum width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the maximum width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the seat width **SW** to the average width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios.

[0039] In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the minimum width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the maximum width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios. In some embodiments, the ratio of the width of the seat bottom to the average width of the aperture **128** and/or the cavity **136** is between 0.5 to 2.0, between 0.6 to 1.8, between 0.7 to 1.6, between 0.8 to 1.4, between 0.9 to 1.2, less than 1.3 to 1, any other ratio within these ranges, or any other ratios.

[0040] The back support member **106** may additionally include a tray **130** along its rear surface **124**. The tray **130** may be designed such that it has a first configuration in which it is in a “stowed” position. In the “stowed” position, the tray can be relatively flush against the rear side for the back support such that it provides unobstructed access into and out of the aircraft seating assembly **100**. The tray **130** may also be designed such that it has a second configuration in which it is in a “deployed” position. In the “deployed” position, the tray **130** may be in a generally horizontal orientation such that items may be placed upon the tray. The tray **130** can be locked in position using the locking mechanism **132** to reduce the likelihood of the tray **130** falling into the second position and potentially causing injury.

[0041] In some embodiments, the width of the tray **130** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**. In some embodiments, the maximum width of the tray **130** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**. In some embodiments, the minimum width of the tray **130** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**. In some embodiments, the average width of the tray **130** is between 70% to 120%, between 80% to 110%, or between 90% to 100% the minimum, maximum, and/or average width of the seat bottom **108**.

[0042] In some embodiments, the width of the tray **130** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** defined below. In some embodiments, the minimum width of the tray **130** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** defined below. In some embodiments, the maximum width of the tray **130** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** defined below. In some embodiments, the average width of the tray **130** is between 50% to 150%, between 75% to 125%, or between 90% to 110% of the seat width **SW** defined below.

[0043] With continued reference to **Figure 3A**, in the illustrated embodiment, the width of the frame **114** tapers when moving from the bottom side **122** to the top side **116** (i.e., the “height” of the back support member **106**). In other embodiments, the width may

remain constant throughout the entirety of the height of the frame **114**. Furthermore, as illustrated most clearly in **Figure 3A**, there is a minor gap **134** between the left side **118** of the frame **114** and the right side of the frame of an adjacent back support member. As shown in the illustrated embodiment, the gap **134** may vary in width throughout the height of the frame **114**. In the illustrated embodiment, the gap **134** tapers outward when moving from the bottom side **122** to the top side **116** due to the inward tapering of the width of the frame **114**. In some embodiments, the gap **134** may be approximately one inch or less. In other embodiments, the gap **134** may be approximately one-half an inch to a quarter of an inch. In yet other embodiments, the gap **134** may be substantially reduced such that no gap **134** exists. This may particularly be the case in instances where the back support member **106** additionally includes a cushion **300** surrounding the frame **114** such that the width of the back support member **106** is increased beyond the width of frame **114**.

[0044] With reference to **Figure 3B**, in the illustrated embodiment, the width of the cushion **300** tapers when moving from the bottom side to the top side **302** (i.e., the “height” of the cushion **300**). In other embodiments, the width may remain constant throughout the entirety of the height of the cushion **300**. Furthermore, as illustrated most clearly in **Figure 3B**, there is a minor gap **308** between the left side **304** of the cushion **300** and the right side of the cushion of an adjacent back support member. As shown in the illustrated embodiment, the gap **308** may vary in width throughout the height of the cushion **300**. In the illustrated embodiment, the gap **308** tapers outward when moving from the bottom side to the top side **302** due to the inward tapering of the width of the cushion **300**, similar to that of frame **114**. In some embodiments, the gap **308** may be approximately one inch or less. In other embodiments, the gap **308** may be approximately one-half an inch to a quarter of an inch. In yet other embodiments, the gap **308** may be substantially reduced such that no gap **134** exists.

[0045] This reduction in the size of the gap **134** between adjacent frames **114** and gap **308** between adjacent cushions **300** allows the width of the back support member **106** to be increased without increasing the side-to-side spacing of the seats **102**, **104**. For example, in some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** is such that, throughout the height of the back support member **106**, the gap **134**, **308** is less wide than the convertible

armrest **112**. In other embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** is greater than the seat width **SW** defined as the shortest distance between two platform portions **182** of the convertible armrests **112** (see **Figure 2A**). In some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** may be greater than, or equal to, the width **MPW** between two midpoints of the platforms or platform portions **182** of the convertible armrests **112**. In some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** may be greater than the seat width **SW** plus the platform width **PW** of one or both of the platform portions **182**. Platform width **PW** being defined as the distance between the two lateral edges of the platform **182**. In some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** may be greater than the seat width **SW** plus at least one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds, or three-quarters of the platform width **PW** of one or both of the platform portions **182**. In some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** may be greater than the seat width **SW** plus one-fourth to one, one-quarter to three-quarters, or one-third to two-thirds of the platform width **PW** of one or both platform portions **182**. In yet other embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** extends beyond at least one-quarter of the platform width **PW** of each of the armrests. In yet other embodiments, the width may extend beyond at least one-third, one-half, two-thirds, and three-quarters of the platform width **PW** of each individual platform portions **182** defining the seat width **SW** for that seat. In some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106** above and adjacent to a horizontal plane **135** which contacts the uppermost point of the platform **182** in the deployed position is greater than the seat width **SW**.

[0046] In some embodiments, a width can be taken along a portion of the back support member **106**. The width of the portion can be defined by the intersection of a vertical plane (i.e., the z-y plane) at a thickness **T** of the back support member **106**, such as the frame **114** and/or the cushion **300**, and a horizontal plane, such as plane **135**. As shown most clearly in **Figure 4B** and as one of ordinary skill in the art would understand, the thickness **T** of the back support member **106** is the distance between the front-most portion of the back support member **106** and the rear-most portion of the back support member **106** measured along a the horizontal plane. For purposes of this disclosure, 0% thickness **T** refers to the front-most portion of the back support member **106** and 100% thickness **T** refers to the rear-

most portion of the back support member **106**. In some embodiments, the portion of the back support member **106** can be any portion between 0% to 100% of the thickness **T**, any portion between 10% to 90% of the thickness **T**, any portion between 30% to 70% of the thickness **T**, any portion between 40% to 60% of the thickness **T**, the portion at 25% of the thickness **T**, the portion at 50% of the thickness **T**, the portion at 75% of the thickness **T**, and the portions at any other thickness **T** as herein disclosed.

[0047] In some embodiments, the width of the back support member **106**, such as the frame **114** and/or the cushion **300**, can be measured along any horizontal plane. In some embodiments, the width can be measured along a horizontal plane that intersects the bottom side **122** (“bottom-side plane”), a horizontal plane that intersects the top side **116** (“top-side plane”), and any other horizontal plane between these two planes. The bottom-side plane and the top-side plane are separated by a distance **BTD**. For example, the horizontal plane can be located between the bottom-side plane and the top-side plane at a position between 0% to 100% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position between 10% to 90% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position between 20% to 80% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position between 30% to 70% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position between 40% to 60% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position 25% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position 50% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, at a position 75% of the distance **BTD** from the bottom-side plane, or at any other position within this range.

[0048] In some embodiments, the width can be measured along plane **135**, the top-side plane, and any other horizontal plane between these two planes. Plane **135** and the top-side plane are separated by a distance **ATD**. For example, the horizontal plane can be located between plane **135** and the top-side plane at a position between 0% to 100% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position between 10% to 90% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position between 20% to 80% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position between 30% to 70% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position between 40% to 60% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position 25% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position 50% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, at a position 75% of the distance **ATD** from plane **135**, or at any other position within this range.

[0049] As should be appreciated in view of the disclosure above regarding tapering of the back support member **106**, the width of the back support member **106** can vary depending on the chosen plane and the overall shape of the back support member **106**. For example, in embodiments where the back support member **106** tapers inwardly from the bottom side **122** to the top side **116**, the width of the back support member **106** might decrease from the bottom side **122** to the top side **116**. Of course, other types of back support member **106** designs can be chosen and the width can remain constant or increase from the bottom side **122** to the top side **116**.

[0050] As one of ordinary skill in the art would understand, there would thus exist a minimum width and a maximum width for the back support member **106** between the bottom side **122** and the top side **116**. Moreover, as one of ordinary skill in the art would understand, the average width of the back support member **106** is the sum of the widths taken at equally spaced apart distances, divided by the number of measurements taken. Of course, for a more precise result, the average width of the back support member **106** would be the integral of the widths divided by the length over which that integral was taken.

[0051] In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and average widths can be taken between the bottom-side plane and the top-side plane. In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and average widths can be taken between plane **135** and the top side plane. In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and average widths can be taken between any planes between the bottom-side plane and the top-side plane. Positions of such planes have been previously discussed.

[0052] In other embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** is greater than the seat width **SW**. In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** may be greater than, or equal to, the width **MPW**. In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** may be greater than the seat width **SW** plus the platform width **PW** of one or both of the platform portions **182**. In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** may be greater than the seat width **SW** plus at least one-fourth, one-third, one-half, two-thirds, or three-quarters of the platform width **PW** of one or both of the platform portions **182**. In some

embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** may be greater than the seat width **SW** plus one-fourth to one, one-quarter to three-quarters, or one-third to two-thirds of the platform width **PW** of one or both platform portions **182**. In yet other embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** extends beyond at least one-quarter of the platform width **PW** of each of the armrests. In yet other embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths may extend beyond at least one-third, one-half, two-thirds, and three-quarters of the platform width **PW** of each individual platform portions **182** defining the seat width **SW** for that seat. In some embodiments, the minimum, maximum and/or average widths of the back support member **106** above and adjacent to a horizontal plane **135** which contacts the uppermost point of the platform **182** in the deployed position is greater than the seat width **SW**.

[0053] As such, this provides significant advantages such as, but not limited to, allowing for the use of a larger display monitor such that the seated passenger is given an enhanced entertainment experience, allowing for the use a larger tray table so that there exists more usable space on the tray, and providing greater coverage over the back of a seated passenger which can potentially increase comfort while seated.

[0054] The back support member **106** may include mounting mechanisms located on the frame **114**. In some embodiments, these mounting mechanisms can be used to mount the back support member **106** to the seat member **108** or the connection frame **110**. In some embodiments, the back support member **106** may be rotatably mounted such that the back support member **106** can recline during operation. Additionally, in some embodiments, the front surface **129** of the back support member **106** may have a smaller width as compared to the rear surface **124** such that, when placed adjacent to each other, a recess is formed between the adjacent back support portions. In such embodiments, the recess may be sized to allow an armrest to fit therein.

[0055] With reference back to **Figure 1A**, the seat bottom **108** can include a frame **138**. In the illustrated embodiment, the frame **138** includes both a top frame **140** which may serve as a seating surface and an under frame **142** which can be used to mount the seat bottom **108** to the connection frame **110**. In some embodiments, the top frame **140** may be

designed to contour to the general shape of a seated passenger. As such, in the illustrated embodiment, the top frame **140** curves downward towards a front end **144** of the frame **138**. Since the under frame **142** can be used to mount the seat bottom **108** to the connection frame **110** or some other component of the aircraft seating assembly **100**, the under frame **142** may include apertures for allowing fasteners, such as screws, to pass therethrough. The under frame **142** may additionally include other fastening or mounting means to allow the under frame **142** to be mounted or fastened to another component.

[0056] The seat bottom can be designed to support the weight of a seated passenger. Additionally, in some embodiments, the seat member **108** is designed to withstand forces generated on a passenger's body during the normal course of a typical flight but also the more substantial forces which may occur as a result of emergencies. The frame **138** can be constructed using lightweight, but high-strength materials, such as composites including fiberglass and carbon fiber, polymers, and any other materials known in the art. In other embodiments, the frame **138** may include a different shaped top frame **140** and under frame **142**.

[0057] The seat bottom **108** may have a front side **144**, a first or left side **146**, a second or right side **148**, and a rear side **150** (shown in **Figure 3A**) extending around the periphery of the seat bottom **108**. The seat bottom **108** may additionally include a top surface **152** facing towards the seated passenger and an under surface (not shown) opposite the top surface **152**. In some embodiments, the top surface **152** may have a cushion attached on its face such that a passenger need not directly contact the top surface **152** which may be made of an inflexible material. The cushion could be made of a more flexible material such as foam or rubber. This cushion could therefore reduce shocks transmitted to the passenger's body. In other embodiments, the cushion may additionally cover other parts of the seat bottom **108**. It should be appreciated that, in some embodiments, the seat bottom **108**, such as the top frame **140** may be made of a sufficiently soft material that no cushion is used.

[0058] As illustrated more clearly in **Figure 2A**, in some embodiments, there is a gap **154** between the left side **146** of the seat bottom **108** and a right side of an adjacent seat bottom. This gap **154** is generally larger than the gap **134** between adjacent back support members **106**. The gap **154** can be dimensioned such that the convertible armrest **112** can fit

within the gap **154** when in a “stowed” position. As such, the seat bottom **108** may have a width less than the width of the back support member **106**.

[0059] With reference back to **Figure 1A**, the connection frame **110** can be designed to serve as the connection mechanism for the components of the aircraft seating assembly **100** and allow these components to be attached to the cabin of the aircraft. In the illustrated embodiment, the connection member **110** has floor beams **156** which are elongate beams having a front end **158** and a rear end **160**. The floor beams **156** can be designed to be mounted along the floor of an aircraft using the aircraft’s seat assembly mounts. As such, in some embodiments, since many aircraft use a seat rail system as a seat assembly mount, the floor beams **156** can be designed to attach to a seat rail. In some embodiments, the floor beams **156** may include apertures for allowing a fastener to pass therethrough thereby allowing the floor beams **156** to be directly fastened to the floor of the cabin. It should be appreciated that multiple types of mounting mechanisms can be used and that the types of fastening mechanisms should not be limited to the above embodiments. Rather, all fastening mechanisms known by a person of ordinary skill in the art may also be used to attach the floor beams **156** to the floor of an aircraft.

[0060] In some embodiments, the connection frame **110** includes struts **162** are attached to the floor beams **156**. In the illustrated embodiment, the strut **162** is an integral unit having two legs, the bottom portion of the first leg being attached to the front end **158** of the floor beam **156** and the bottom portion of the second leg being attached to the rear end **160** of the floor beam **156**. However, it should be appreciated that one or more legs could also be used for the struts **162** depending on the required structural requirements for the struts **162**. Additionally, the strut may additionally include mounting mechanisms along its top portion for allowing a support connector **164** to be mounted thereon. In the illustrated embodiment, the mounting mechanisms are apertures sized and shaped to allow support connectors **164** pass therethrough. This mounting mechanism allows the struts **162** and floor beams **156** to be moved relative to the support connectors **164**. Since different aircraft, especially those manufactured by different companies, may have different seat assembly mounting points, it is advantageous to have the struts **162** and floor beams **156** adjustable such that the aircraft seating assembly **100** can be used in multiple types of aircraft.

[0061] With reference back to **Figures 2A, 2B 3A and 3B**, the struts **162** are designed to raise the seats off the floor surface and can be designed such that they are able to support a significant amount of forces. For example, the struts **162** may be designed such that it can support the weight of passengers, the weight of the seat assembly **100** attached thereto, and additionally withstand significant forces exerted upon the passengers during emergency situations, without buckling or failing. In some embodiments, the legs of the struts **162** have sufficient height such that a passenger may place items, such as carry-on luggage, beneath the seat. Additionally, in some embodiments, a cross-beam **166** may be mounted onto the front legs of the struts **162** to provide additional structural integrity and, in some instances, to reduce the likelihood that items stowed underneath the seat will move beyond the front legs of the struts **162**. Such a situation can potentially cause injury to other passengers.

[0062] In some embodiments, support connectors **164** may be mounted to the struts **162**. In the illustrated embodiment, support connectors **164** include a first and second connector **168, 170** in the form of elongate, hollow tubes having a circular cross-section. The hollow design may advantageously reduce the weight of the support connectors **164** while still maintaining significant structural support. In other embodiments, the support connectors **164** may take the form of other shapes. Furthermore, fewer or greater numbers of connectors may be used as required by structural requirements.

[0063] The support connectors **164** are designed to serve as a connection mechanism for the multiple components of the aircraft seating assembly **100**. As such, the support connectors **164** may accept multiple types of mounting or fastening means. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, mounting bars (not shown) are mounted to both the first and second connectors **168, 170** to serve as a mounting mechanism for the under frame **142** of the seat bottom **108**. Additional connectors may also be used to mount the back support member **106** to the connection frame **110**. In the illustrated embodiment, the back support member **110** is mounted to the second connector **170**. Other components may additionally be mounted or fastened to the support connectors **164** such as, but not limited to, the convertible armrests **112**. However, it should be appreciated that not all components need

to be mounted or fastened to the support connectors **164**. In some instances, no component is mounted or fastened to the support connectors **164**.

[0064] With reference to **Figures 4A, 4B, 5 and 6** which are side views of the portions of the connection frame **110** and the convertible armrest **112**, the connection frame **110** may also include attachment frames **172** which are designed to serve as an additional mounting point for components of the aircraft seating assembly **100**. In the illustrated embodiment, the attachment frame **172** has a curved body portion **174** having two apertures **176, 178** sized and shaped to allow the first and second connectors **168, 170** to pass therethrough. Additionally, the attachment frame **172** may have a recessed portion forming a housing area **180** designed to receive a part of the convertible armrest **112**. As such, the housing area **180** includes apertures which allow a fastener to pass therethrough. Additionally, the attachment frames **172** may include additional mounted mechanisms for other components of the aircraft seating assembly **100**. In the illustrated embodiment, the back support member **106** is also mounted to the attachment frames **172**. It should be noted that, the attachment frames **172** may also serve as a spacing element between the multiple seats **102, 104**. This also requires that the width of the seat bottom **108** be slightly narrower to accommodate the width of the attachment frames **172**. It should be appreciated that, although the attachment frame **172** is illustrated as being separate from the struts **162**, in some embodiments, it is possible that the attachment frame **172** and the struts **162** can form an integral unit. In some embodiments, including the embodiment where the attachment frame **172** and struts **162** form an integral unit, the attachment frame **172** may be centered over the struts **162**. In other embodiments, the attachment frame **172** may be offset slightly from the struts **162**.

[0065] The convertible armrest **112** is designed to be moved to different positions. In some embodiments, such as that illustrated in **Figure 5 and 6**, the convertible armrest **112** is designed such that it has a first, or “deployed,” position in which the convertible armrest **112** can be used by a seated passenger to support an arm and a second, or a “stowed,” position, in which the convertible armrest **112** can provide substantially unhindered side or lateral access into the aircraft seating assembly **100**. Due to industry regulations, the convertible armrest **112** must be sufficiently designed such that it can meet

certain performance standards. For example, the convertible armrest **112**, while in the first position, may be designed to support at least a three-hundred pound force applied in the vertical downward position. Additionally, the convertible armrest **112**, while in the second position, must be positioned such that it does not interfere with ingress and egress through the side of the aircraft seating assembly **100**. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, when the convertible armrest **112** is in the second position, the platform **182** is positioned such that the upper surface **184** is generally flush with the top surface **152** of the seat bottom **108**. It should be appreciated that, depending on the shape of the convertible armrest **112** and the shape of the seat bottom **108**, the upper surface **184** of the platform **182** may be slightly above the top surface **152** of the seat bottom **108**. It is also possible that the upper surface **184** of the platform **182** may be below the top surface **152** of the seat bottom **108**. Moreover, as should be appreciated by one of ordinary skill, because this folds toward and adjacent to the seat bottom **108**, a passenger can relatively easily put the armrest into the “stowed” position which allows relatively unimpeded access across the seat. Moreover, positioning adjacent to the seat bottom **108** reduces the likelihood that other items in the cabin prevent conversion of the convertible armrest **112** from “deployed” position to the “stowed” position. Accordingly, in an emergency situation, there is a reduced likelihood that a passenger will only partially convert the armrest from a “deployed” position to a “stowed” position.

[0066] This is particularly advantageous as compared to armrests which requires multiple folding steps or which fold below the seat **108**. Such armrests are more likely to be improperly handled by a passenger thus more likely resulting in only partial conversion of the armrest. Moreover, armrests which fold below the seat bottom **108** are more likely to be impeded by baggage stored underneath the seat. Accordingly, such armrests are more likely to result in impeded access out of the seat.

[0067] The platform **182** can be shaped such that the upper surface **184** is relatively flat such that a passenger may comfortably rest his or her arm upon the platform **182**. The middle of this distance defining the midpoint of the convertible armrest **112**. Generally, the platform **182** is designed such that the platform’s width **PW** is sufficiently wide such that the platform **182** provides sufficient coverage to support an arm. A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that, if the platform **182** is too narrow, the platform

182 may cause discomfort due to high pressures. Additionally, the front **186** and rear **188** of the platform **182** as illustrated, may be tapered downward. In some embodiments, a cushioning material, such as rubber or foam, may be attached to the platform in order to increase comfort by providing a cushion between the platform **182** and the passenger's arm. In other embodiments, the platform **182** itself can be manufactured from a softer material such as rubber.

[0068] The bottom portion of the platform can include a slot **190** in which the base or mount portion **192** can be received. In the illustrated embodiment, the base **192** includes both an outer beam **194** and an inner beam **196**. The outer beam **194** can be an elongate member having a "C"-shaped cross-sectional area such that the inner beam **196** may be covered, at least in part, by the outer beam **194** during normal operation. This structure could provide an advantage in that it reduces the likelihood that, during operation, a passenger will accidentally injure him or herself due to having an appendage pinched in the base **192**. That is, this structure could reduce the number of pinch-points along the base **192**. The outer beam **194** has a first or front end **198** with a mounting mechanism such as an aperture and a second or rear end **200** with a similar mounting mechanism. Additionally, the outer beam **194** may additionally include a retention mechanism **202**, such as a retention pin. In the illustrated embodiment, the retention mechanism **202** is located approximately between the front and rear ends **198, 200**. The retention mechanism **202** can be designed to lock the convertible armrest **112** in a specific position.

[0069] The inner beam **196** may be an elongate member having a first or front end **204** having a mounting mechanism such as an aperture and a second or rear end **206** having a similar mounting mechanism. Additionally, the inner beam **196** may include a support detent **208** located at some point along the length of the inner beam **196**. In the illustrated embodiment, the support detent **208** operates together with the retention mechanism **202** to lock the convertible armrest **112** in the first position. The depth of the support detent **208** can be chosen based on the requisite amount of structural strength required for the convertible armrest **112** while in the first position. The inner beam **196** may additionally include a passage detent **210** located rearward of the support detent **208**. In the illustrated embodiment, the passage detent **210** allows the convertible armrest **112** to be placed in a second position

(see **Figure 7**) without any interference with the retention mechanism **202**. The inner beam **196** may additionally include a ramp **212** between the support detent **208** and the passage detent **210** which could be designed to allow the convertible armrest **112** to be converted from the second position to the first position without having to manually depress any switches.

[0070] In the illustrated embodiment, the base **192** is in the form of a four-bar linkage system. As such, the platform **182** is rotatably mounted with respect to the front ends **198, 204** of the outer beam **194** and inner beam **196**. Additionally the rear ends **200, 206** of the outer beam **194** and inner beam **196** are rotatably mounted with respect to the attachment frame **172**. This rotatable mounting can be achieved through the use of pin-hinges or with screws and bearings through mounting mechanisms located on the ends of the outer beam **194** and inner beam **196**. During operation, the convertible armrest **112** pivots downward towards the seats **108**. However, due to the four-bar linkage system, the outer beam **194** and inner beam **196** do not maintain their alignment. As such, as the convertible armrest **112** pivots downward, the inner beam **196** “translates” forward with respect to the outer beam **194**. As such, the retention mechanism **202** in the second position is located rearward along the inner beam **196** as compared to the retention mechanism **202** in the first position.

[0071] As discussed above, due to the support detent **208** the convertible armrest **112** would be unable to pivot unless the retention mechanism **202** is released or the inner beam **196** fails. In order to release the retention mechanism **202** from the support detent **208**, a release switch **214** may be used. In the illustrated embodiment, the front end **204** of the inner beam **196** is attached to the rear end **216** of the release switch **214**. Since the release switch **214** is rotatably mounted with respect to the platform **182**, when the front end **218** is depressed, the inner beam **196** is pivoted such that the support detent **208** no longer receives the retention mechanism **202**. As such, the convertible armrest **112** may freely pivot downwards towards the second position. In some embodiments, the convertible armrest **112** does not extend below the bottom of the seat.

[0072] It should be appreciated that, in some embodiments, the convertible armrest **112** pivot upwards from a first position to the second position. In such embodiments, a bottom most surface of the convertible armrest **112** may be generally flush with the front

surface **129** of the back support member **106**. It should be appreciated that, depending on the shape of the convertible armrest **112** and the shape of the back support member **106**, the bottom most surface of the convertible armrest **112** may be slightly forward of the front surface **129** of the back support member **106**. It is also possible that the bottom most surface of the convertible armrest **112** may be rearward of the front surface **129** of the back support member **106**. This embodiment may additionally be combined with the back support with a recess.

[0073] While certain embodiments of the disclosure have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure. Indeed, the novel assemblies and devices described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms. For example, the convertible armrests described above can be utilized for other purposes or may pivot in an alternative direction. Some embodiments have been described in connection with the accompanying drawings. However, it should be understood that the figures are not drawn to scale. Distances, angles, etc. are merely illustrative and do not necessarily bear an exact relationship to actual dimensions and layout of the devices illustrated. Components can be added, removed, and/or rearranged. Furthermore, various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form of the assemblies and devices described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the disclosure.

[0074] Conditional language, for example, among others, “can,” “could,” “might,” or “may,” unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements and/or steps. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements and/or steps are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without user input or prompting, whether these features, elements and/or steps are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An aircraft seating assembly for installation in an aircraft, the assembly comprising:

a back support having a front side, a rear side, a first side and a second side, comprising a back support frame and a back support cushion attached to the back support frame;

a seat bottom having a top surface, an under surface, a first side and a second side, comprising a seat frame and a seat cushion attached to the seat frame; and

a plurality of armrests, each armrest comprising a mount portion and a platform portion supported by the mount portion, the platform portion defining an upper surface for supporting an arm of a passenger and wherein the mount portion is supported by at least one of the back support frame, the seat frame, and a connection frame;

wherein the armrest is convertible, by pivoting, from a first position wherein the upper surface of the platform portion is positioned to support an arm of a seated passenger to a second position in which the armrest is configured to allow unhindered entry laterally across the seat; and

wherein a width of the back support above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a seat width, the seat width defined as the minimum distance between two of the plurality of platform portions which are adjacent to one another.

2. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the width of the back support is equal to the width of the back support frame above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position.

3. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the width of the back support is equal to the width of the back support cushion above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position.

4. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the maximum width of the back support is greater than the seat width.

5. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the minimum width of the back support is greater than the seat width.

6. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the average width of the back support is greater than the seat width.

7. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the entire width of the back support above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than the seat width.

8. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the width of the back support is greater than the seat width plus at least one-half of a platform width, defined as the width of the platform portion, of the widest armrest.

9. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the width of the back support is greater than the seat width plus at least two-thirds of a platform width, defined as the width of the platform portion, of the widest armrest.

10. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the width of the back support is greater than the seat width plus one-quarter to three-fourths of a platform width, defined as the width of the platform portion, of the arm rest.

11. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a front-most portion of the back support has a width above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position greater than the seat width.

12. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a front-most portion of the back support has a width above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position greater than a width of the seat bottom.

13. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support defined by the intersection of a vertical plane spaced one-quarter of the thickness of the back support from the front of the back support and a horizontal plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a seat width.

14. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support defined by the intersection of a vertical plane spaced one-quarter of the thickness of the back support from the front of the back support and a horizontal plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a width of the seat bottom.

15. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support defined by the intersection of a vertical plane spaced one-half of the thickness of the back support from the front of the back support and a horizontal plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a seat width.

16. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support defined by the intersection of a vertical plane spaced one-half of the thickness of the back support from the front of the back support and a horizontal plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a width of the seat bottom.

17. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support defined by the intersection of a vertical plane spaced three-quarters of the thickness of the back support from the front of the back support and a horizontal plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a seat width.

18. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support defined by the intersection of a vertical plane spaced three-quarters of the thickness of the back support from the front of the back support and a horizontal plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a width of the seat bottom.

19. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein a portion of the back support is measured along a rear-most portion of the back support.

20. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the rear side of the back support has a cavity with an aperture.

21. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 20, wherein the aperture has a width of at least three-quarters the seat width.

22. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 20, wherein the ratio of the seat width to the width of the aperture is less than 1.3 to 1 .

23. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 20, wherein the ratio of a width of the seat bottom to the width of the aperture is less than 1.3 to 1.

24. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 20, wherein the ratio of the seat width to the width of the cavity is less than 1.3 to 1 .

25. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 20, wherein the ratio of a width of the seat bottom to the width of the cavity is less than 1.3 to 1.

26. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 20, further comprising a monitor received within the cavity, the monitor comprising a display screen.

27. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 26, wherein the display screen has a width of at least three-quarters the seat width.

28. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 26, wherein the ratio of the seat width to the width of the display screen is less than 1.3 to 1.

29. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 26, wherein the ratio of a width of the seat bottom to the width of the display screen is less than 1.3 to 1.

30. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the rear side of the back support has a tray which has a first position in which the tray is relatively flush against the rear side of the back support and a second position in which the tray is generally horizontal.

31. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 30, wherein the tray has a width of at least three-quarters the seat width.

32. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 30, wherein the ratio of the seat width to the width of the tray is at least 1.3 to 1.

33. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 30, wherein the ratio of a width of the seat bottom to the width of the tray is at least 1.3 to 1.

34. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 30, wherein the tray has a width about equal to the seat width.

35. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the mount portion of the armrest has a first end and a second end and is rotatably mounted with respect to at least one of the back support frame, the seat frame, or the connection frame.

36. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the armrest rotates downward during conversion from the first position to the second position.

37. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein in the second position, the top surface of the platform is generally flush with or below the top surface of the seat bottom.

38. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 1, wherein the mount portion is comprised of an outer beam and an inner beam both having first and second ends, the first ends of both beams rotatably mounted with respect to at least one of the back support frame,

the seat frame, or the connection frame and the platform being rotatably mounted with respect to the second ends of both beams.

39. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 38, further comprising a retention mechanism configured to selectably prevent pivoting of the outer beam and the inner beam.

40. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 39, wherein the retention mechanism comprises a pin running laterally through the outer beam and a detent location on the periphery of the inner beam, wherein in a first position, the pin is received within the detent such that the armrest is locked in the first position.

41. The aircraft seating assembly of Claim 40, further comprising a release switch configured to move the inner beam such that the pin is no longer received within the detent.

42. An aircraft seating assembly for installation in an aircraft, the assembly comprising:

a back support having a front side, a rear side a first side and second side comprising a back support frame and a back support cushion attached to the back support frame;

a seat bottom having a top surface, an under surface, a first side and a second side, comprising a seat frame and a seat cushion attached to the seat frame; and

an armrest comprising a mount portion and a platform portion supported by the mount portion, the platform portion defining an upper surface for supporting an arm of a passenger, wherein the mount portion is supported by at least one of the back support frame, the seat frame, and a connection frame;

wherein the armrest is convertible, without extending below the bottom of the seat, from a first position wherein the upper surface of the platform is positioned to support an arm of a seated passenger to a second position in which the armrest is configured to allow unhindered entry laterally across the seat; and

wherein the width of the back support above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than the width of the seat bottom.

43. An aircraft seating assembly for installation in an aircraft, the assembly comprising:

a back support having a front side, a rear side, a first side and a second side, comprising:

a back support frame configured to maintain structural integrity and resist impact forces; and

a back support cushion, attached to the back support frame, configured to provide a cushion between a seated passenger and the back support frame;

a seat bottom having a top surface, an under surface, a first side and a second side, comprising:

a seat frame configured to maintain structural integrity and to resist impact forces; and

a seat cushion, attached to the seat frame, configured to provide a cushion between a seated passenger and the seat frame; and

a plurality of armrests, each armrest comprising:

a mount portion;

a platform portion supported by said mount portion, said platform portion defining upper surface for supporting an arm of a passenger;

wherein the mount portion is supported by at least one of the back support frame, the seat frame, or a connection frame;

wherein the armrest is convertible, by pivoting, from a first position wherein the upper surface of the platform portion is positioned to support an arm of a seated passenger to a second position in which the armrest is configured to allow unhindered entry laterally across the seat; and

wherein the width of the back support above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than a seat width defined as the minimum distance between two of the plurality of platform portions which are adjacent to one another.

44. An aircraft seating assembly for installation in an aircraft, the assembly comprising:

a back support having a front side, a rear side a first side and second side comprising:

a back support frame configured to maintain structural integrity and resist impact forces; and

a back support cushion, attached to the back support frame, configured to provide a cushion between a seated passenger and the back support frame;

a seat bottom having a top surface, an under surface, a first side and a second side, comprising:

a seat frame configured to maintain structural integrity and to resist impact forces; and

a seat cushion, attached to the seat frame, configured to provide a cushion between a seated passenger and the seat frame; and

an armrest comprising:

a mount portion;

a platform portion supported by said mount portion, said platform portion defining upper surface for supporting an arm of a passenger;

wherein the mount portion is supported by at least one of the back support frame, the seat frame, or an connection frame;

wherein the armrest is convertible, without extending below the bottom of the seat, from a first position wherein the upper surface of the platform is positioned to support an arm of a seated passenger to a second position in which the armrest is configured to allow unhindered entry laterally across the seat; and

wherein the width of the back support above and adjacent to a plane defined by the armrest in the deployed position is greater than the width of the seat bottom.

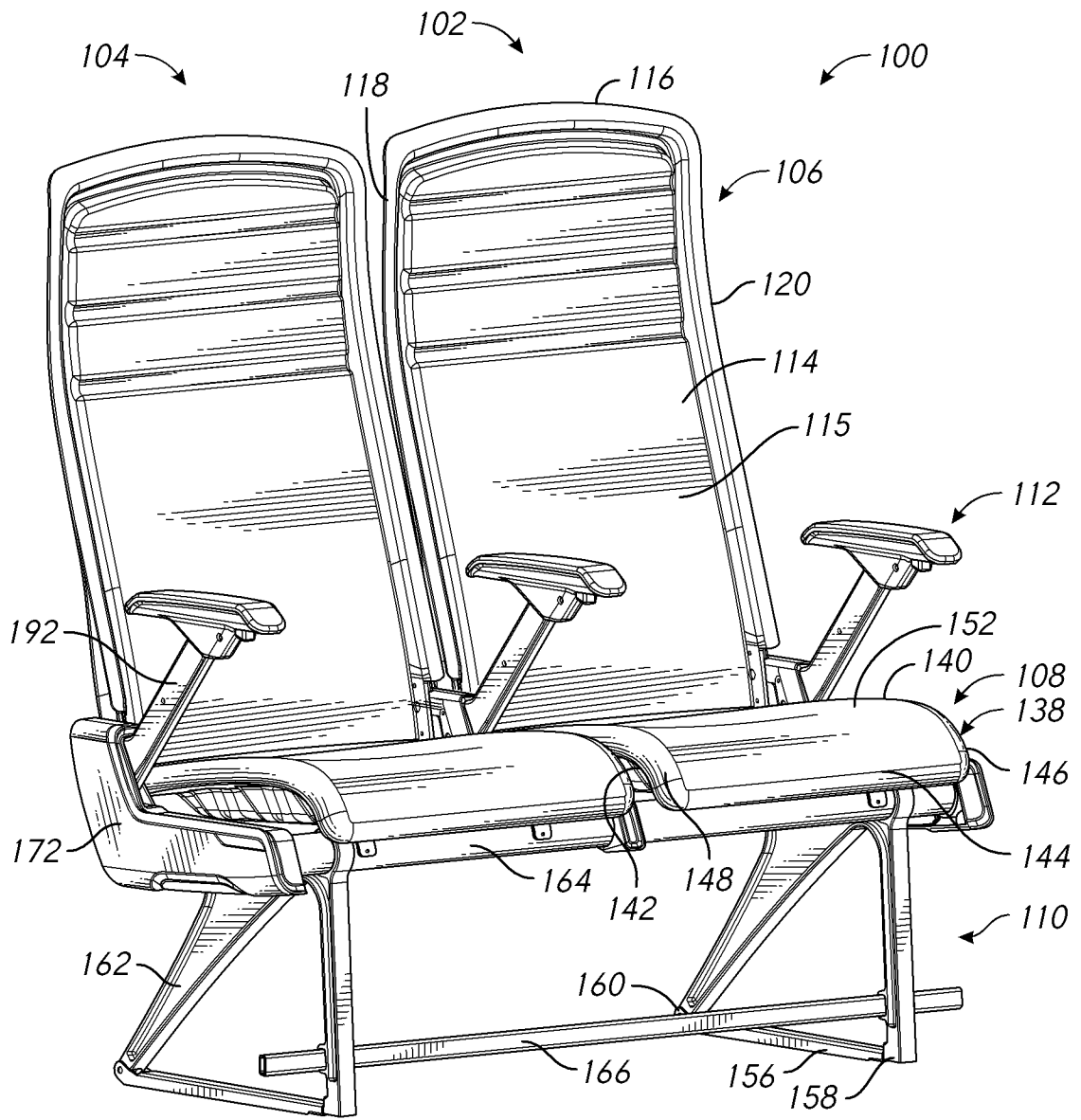


FIG. 1A

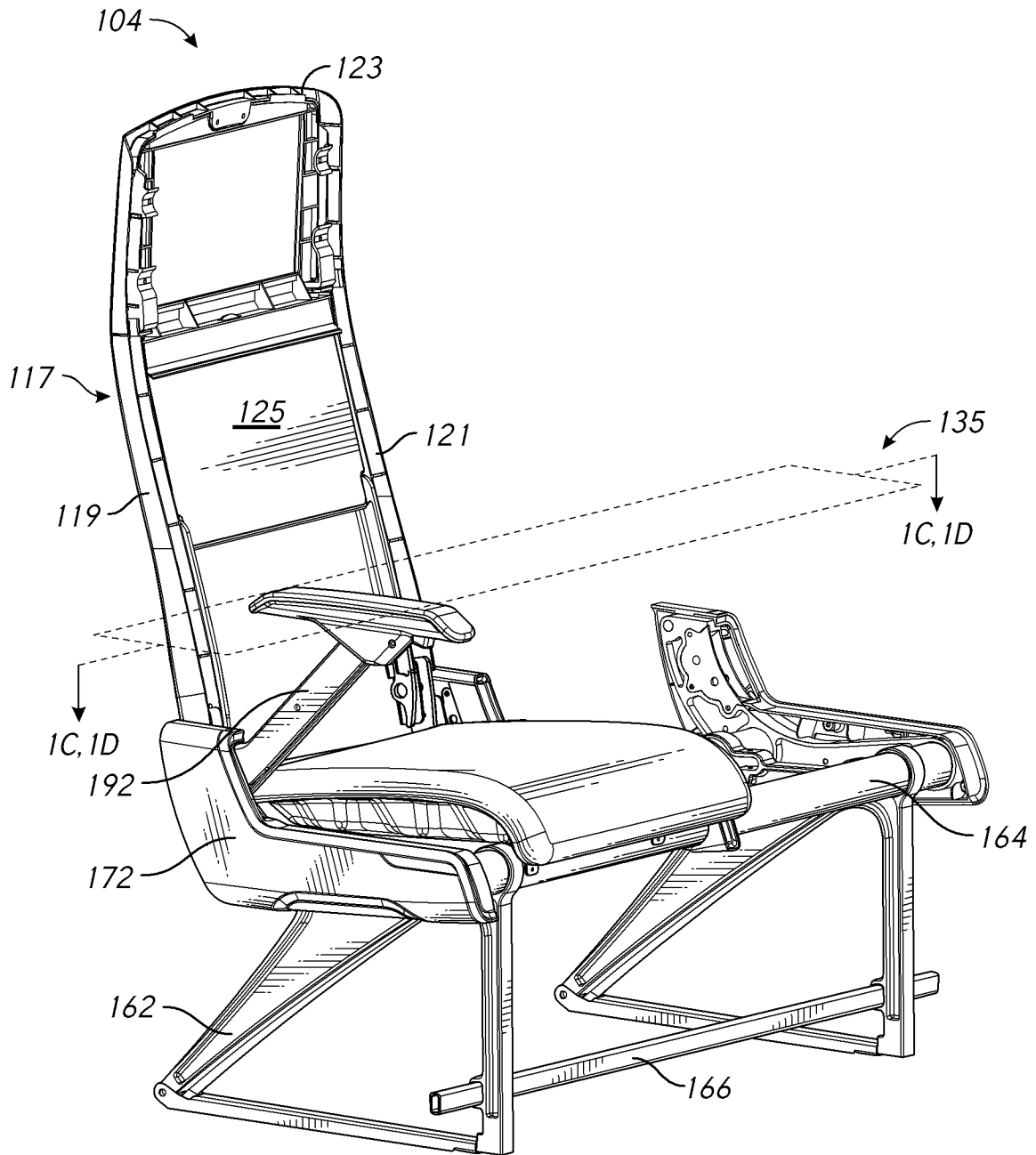


FIG. 1B

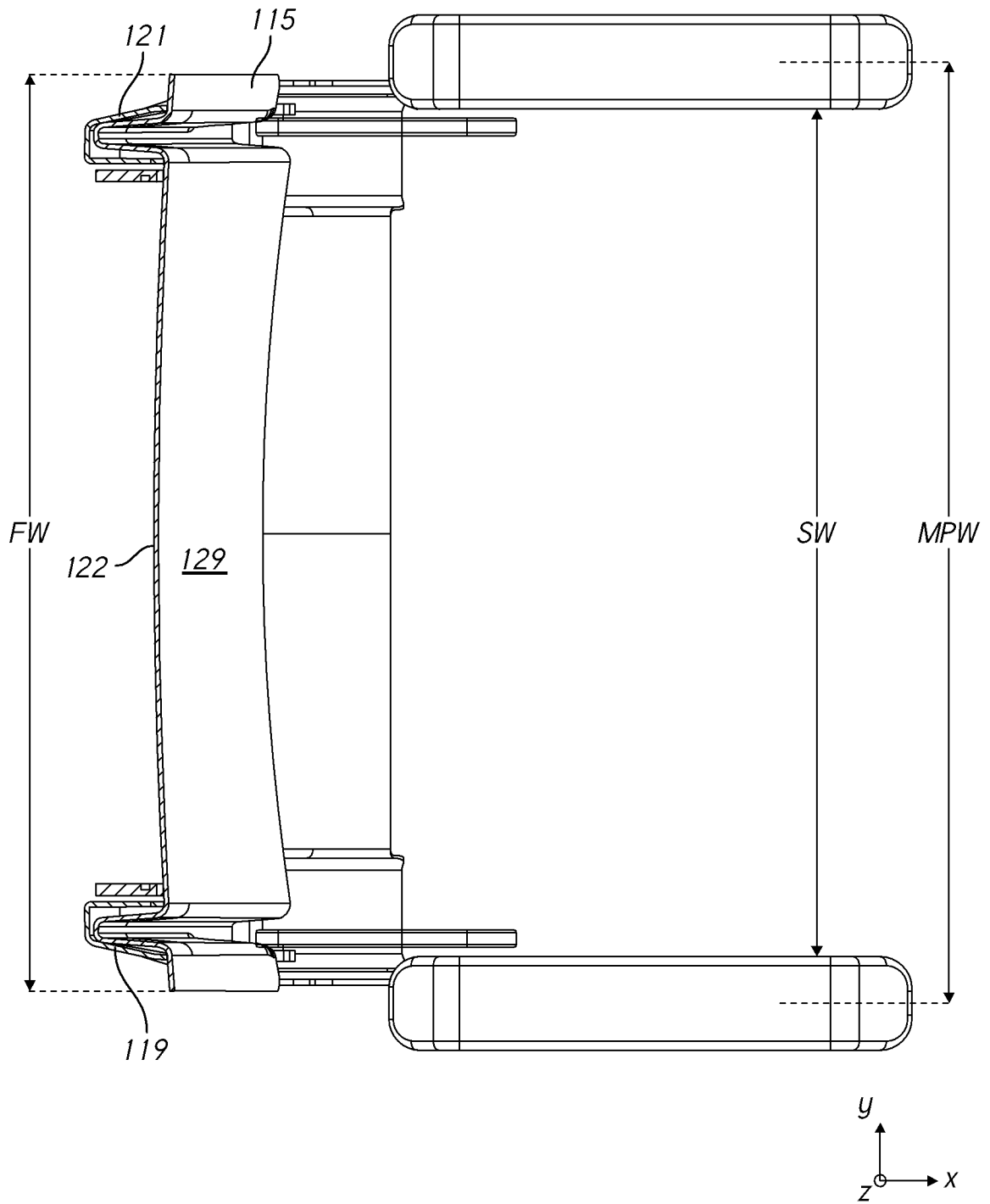


FIG. 1C

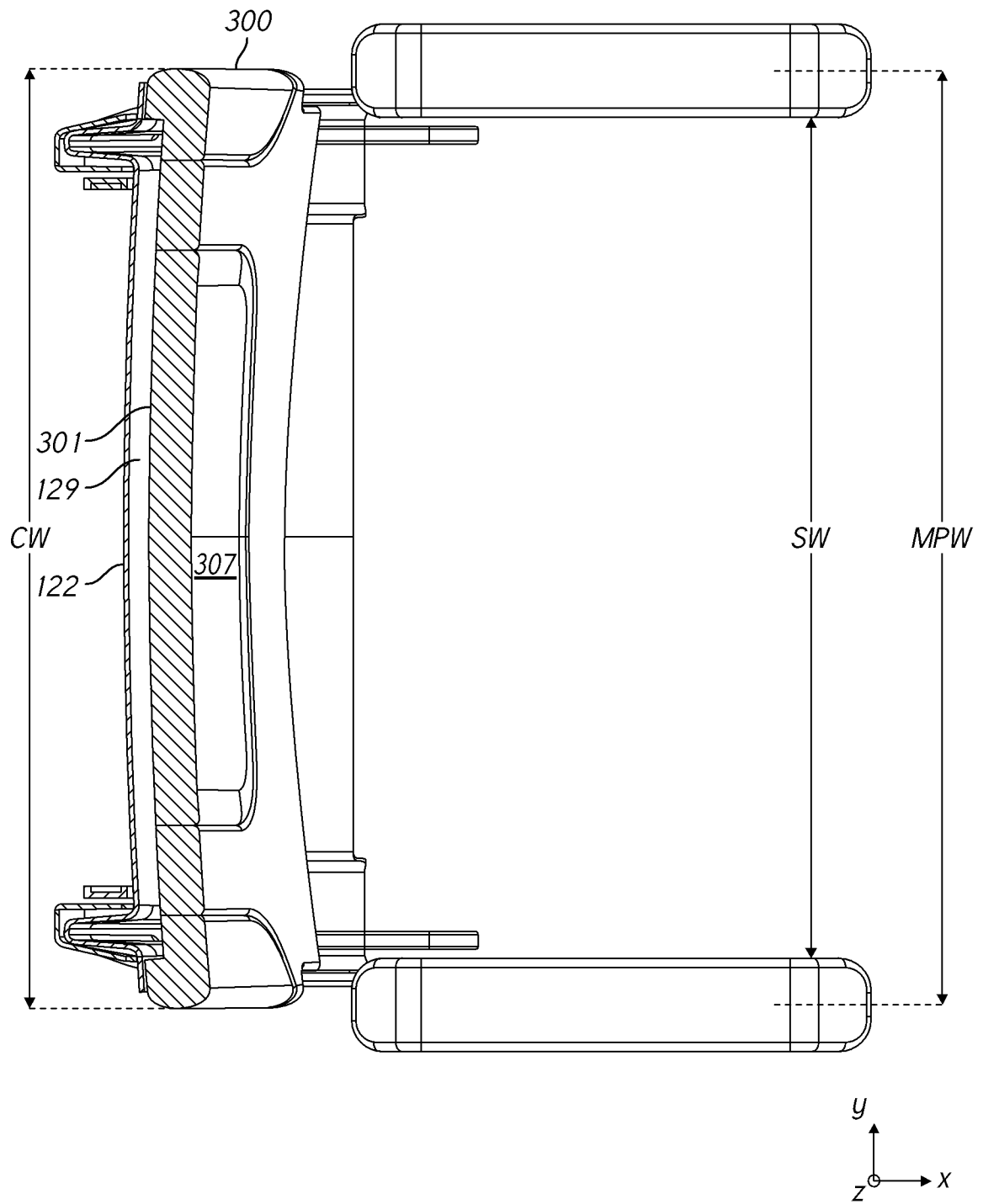


FIG. 1D

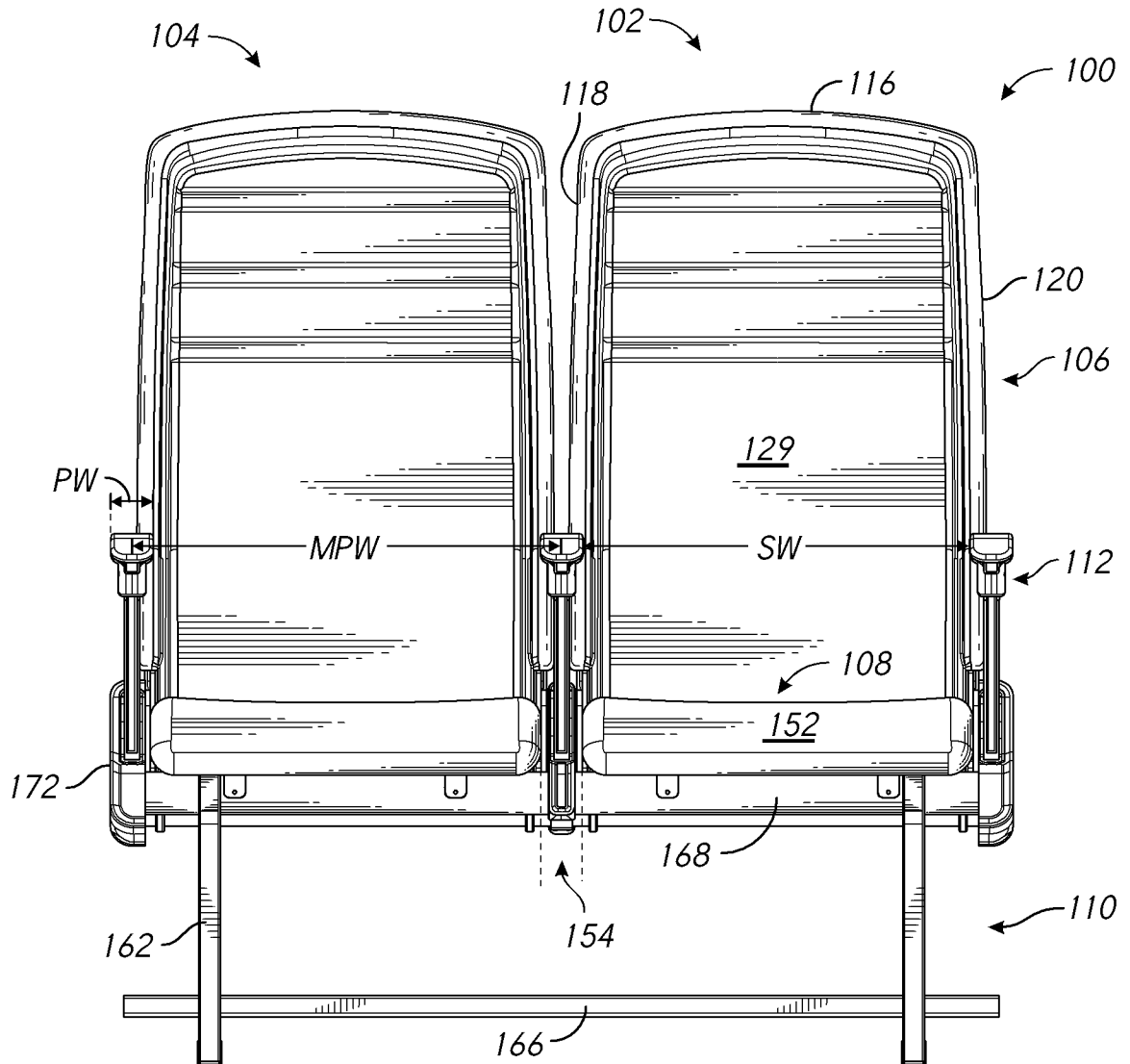


FIG. 2A

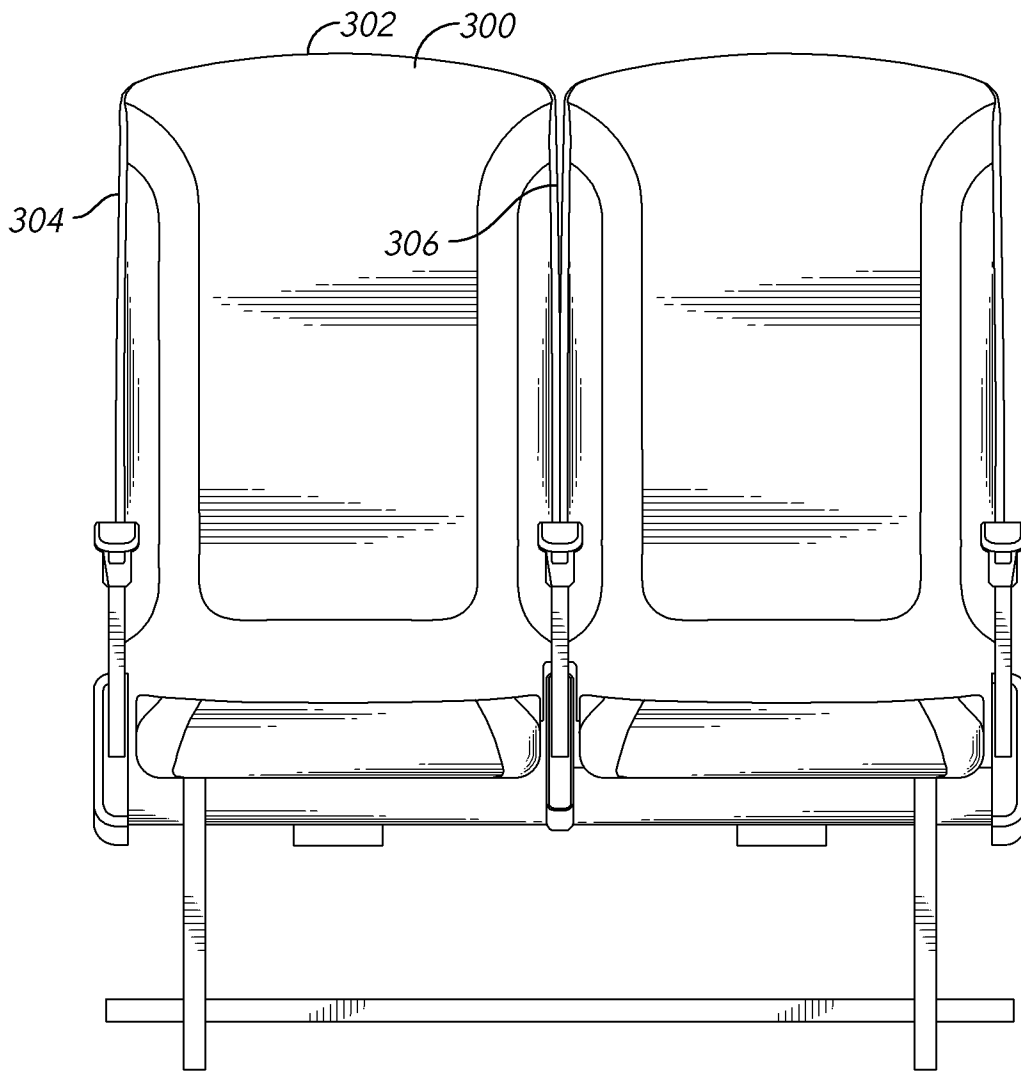


FIG. 2B

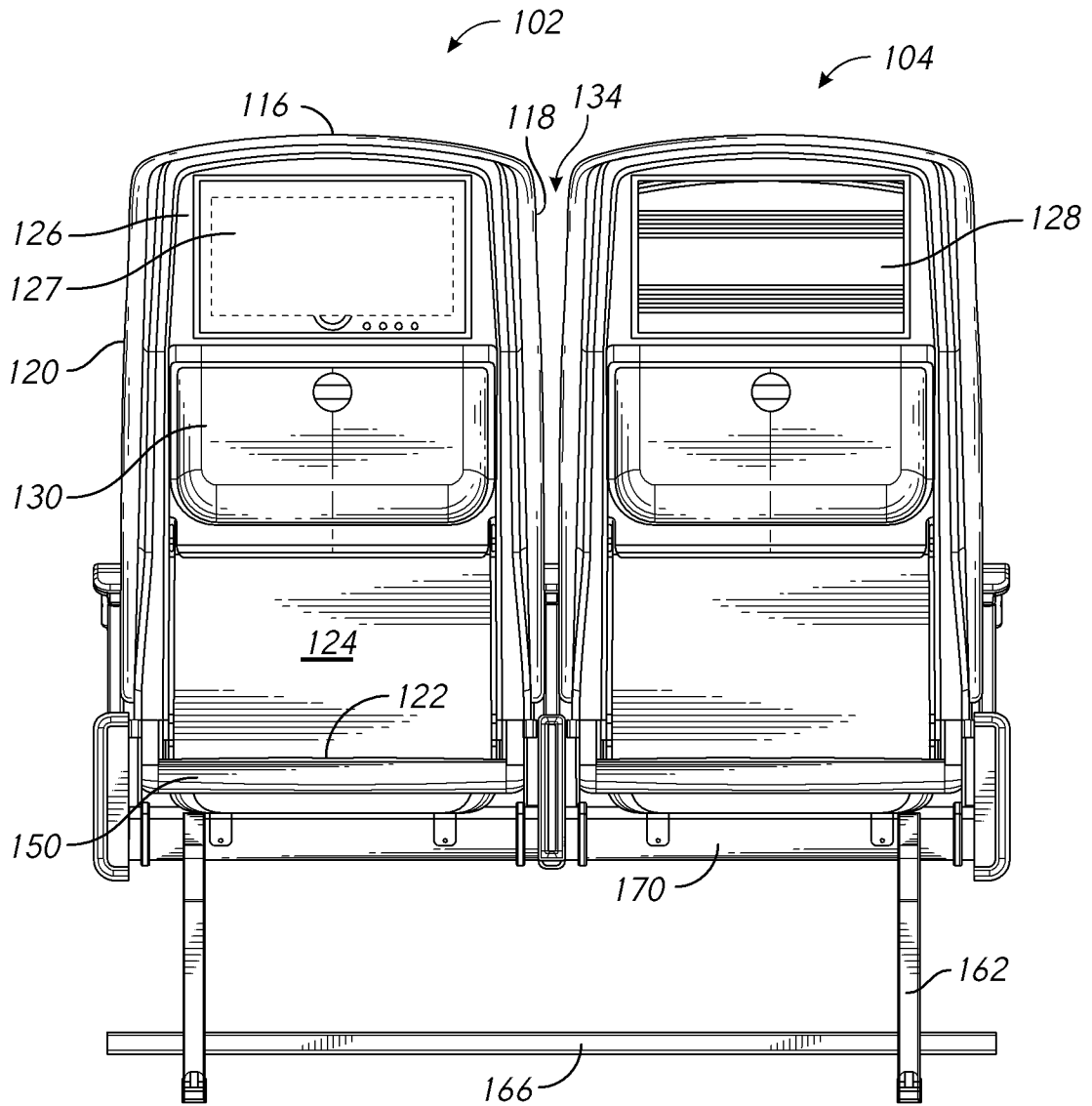


FIG. 3A

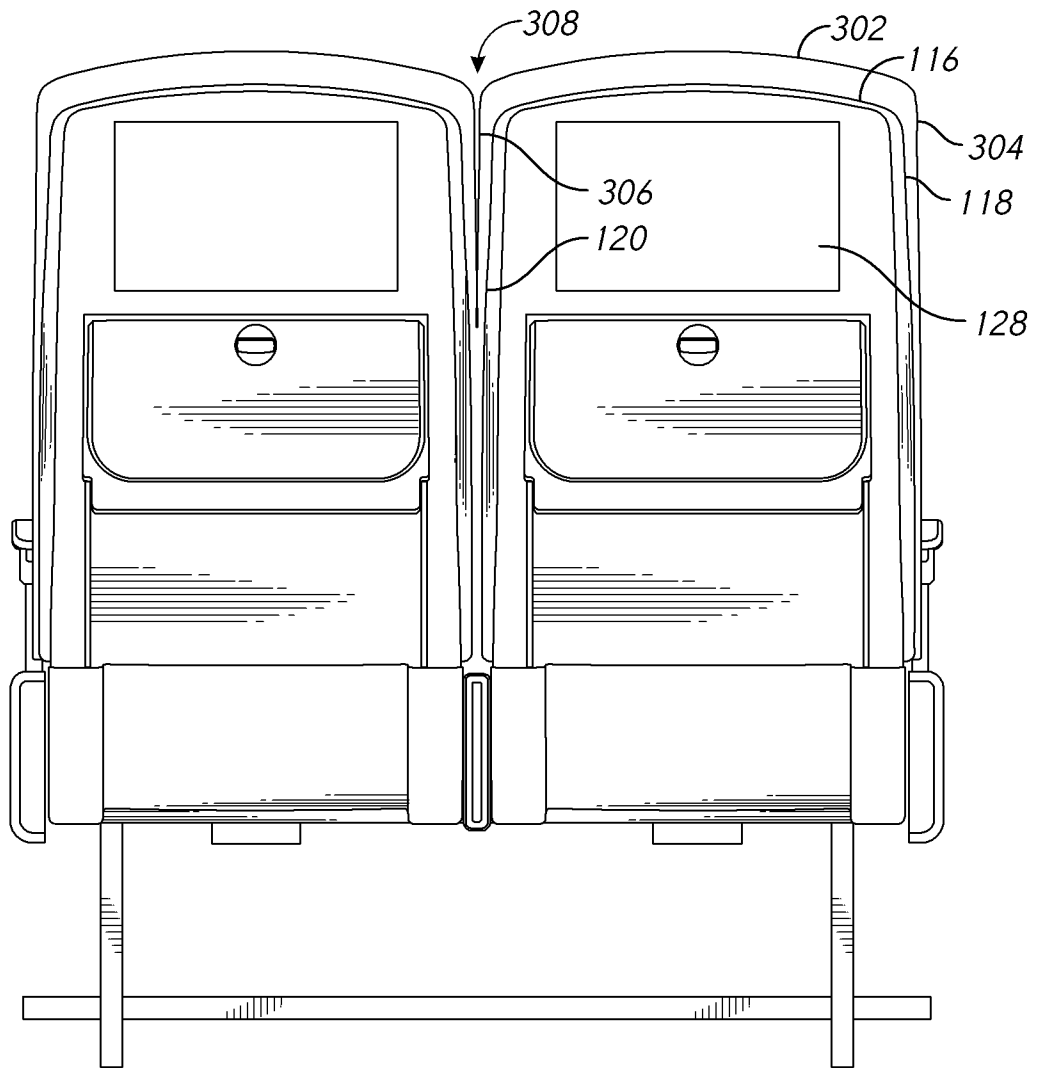


FIG. 3B

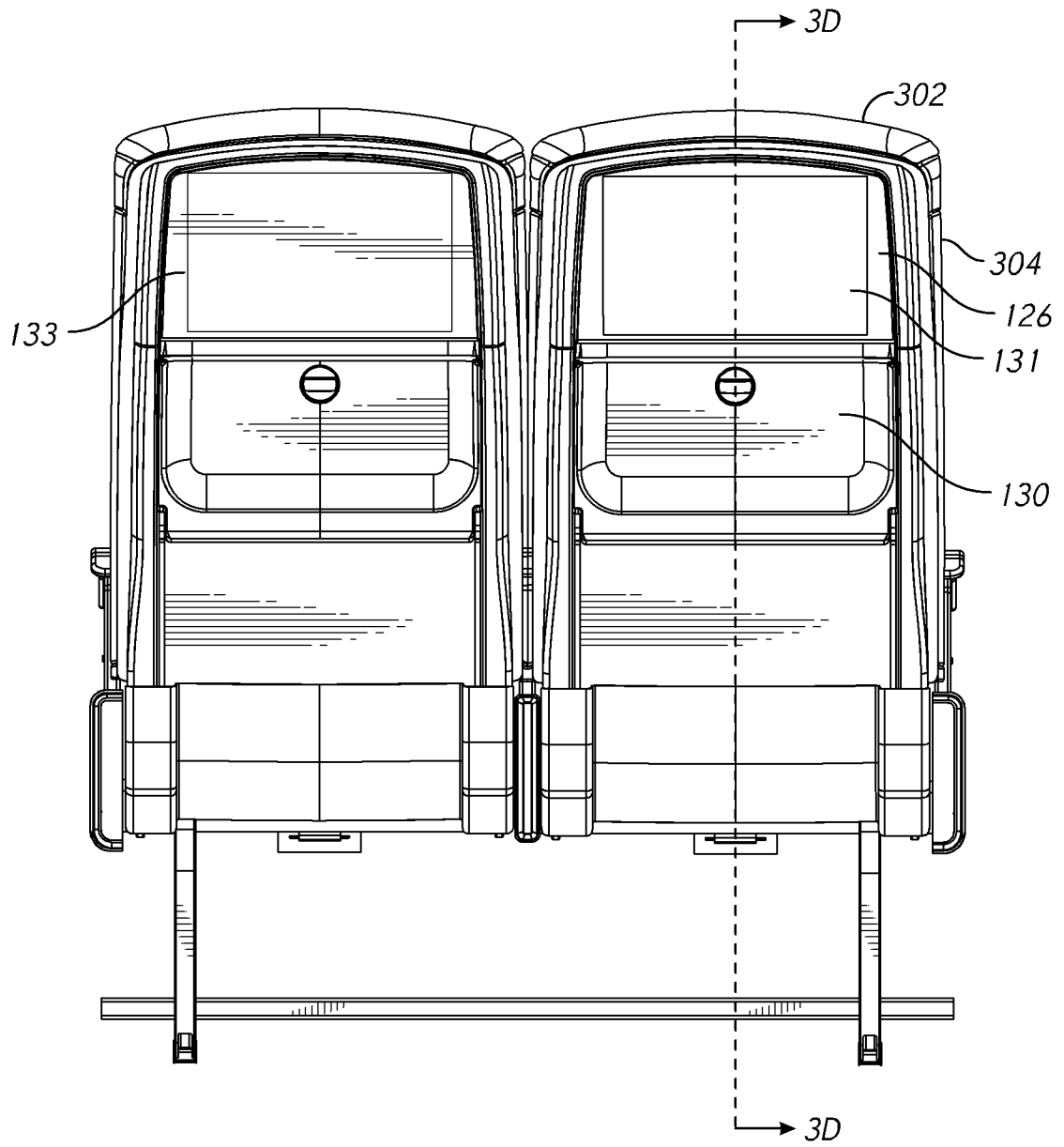


FIG. 3C

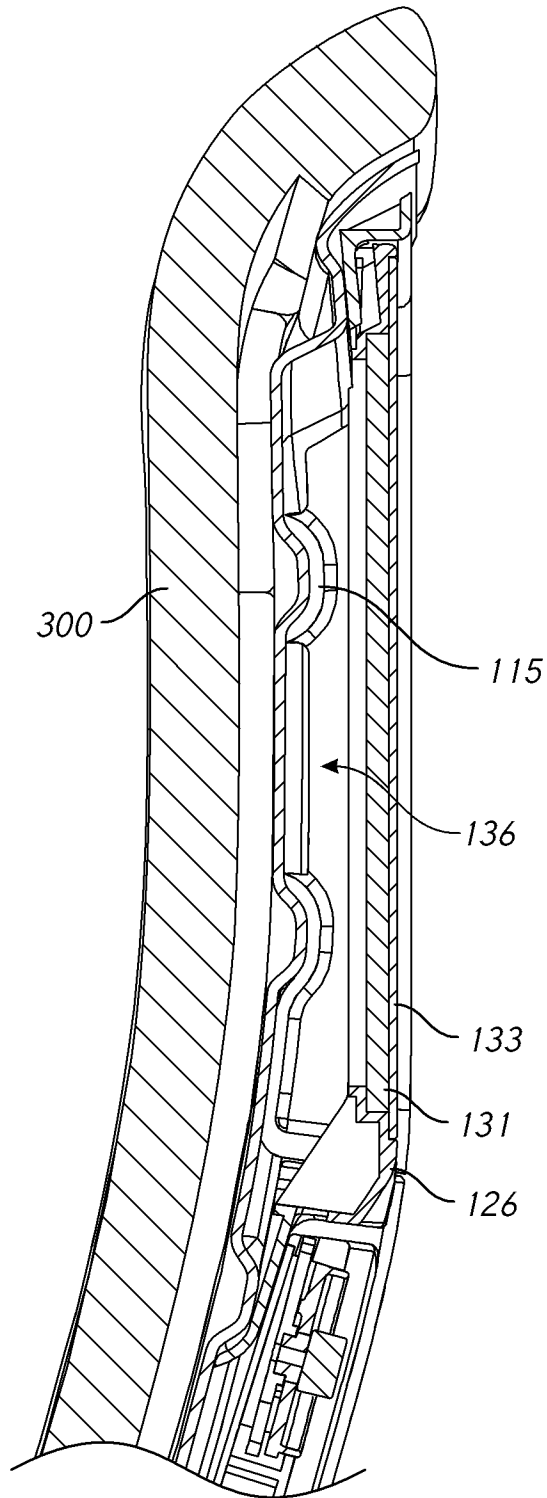


FIG. 3D

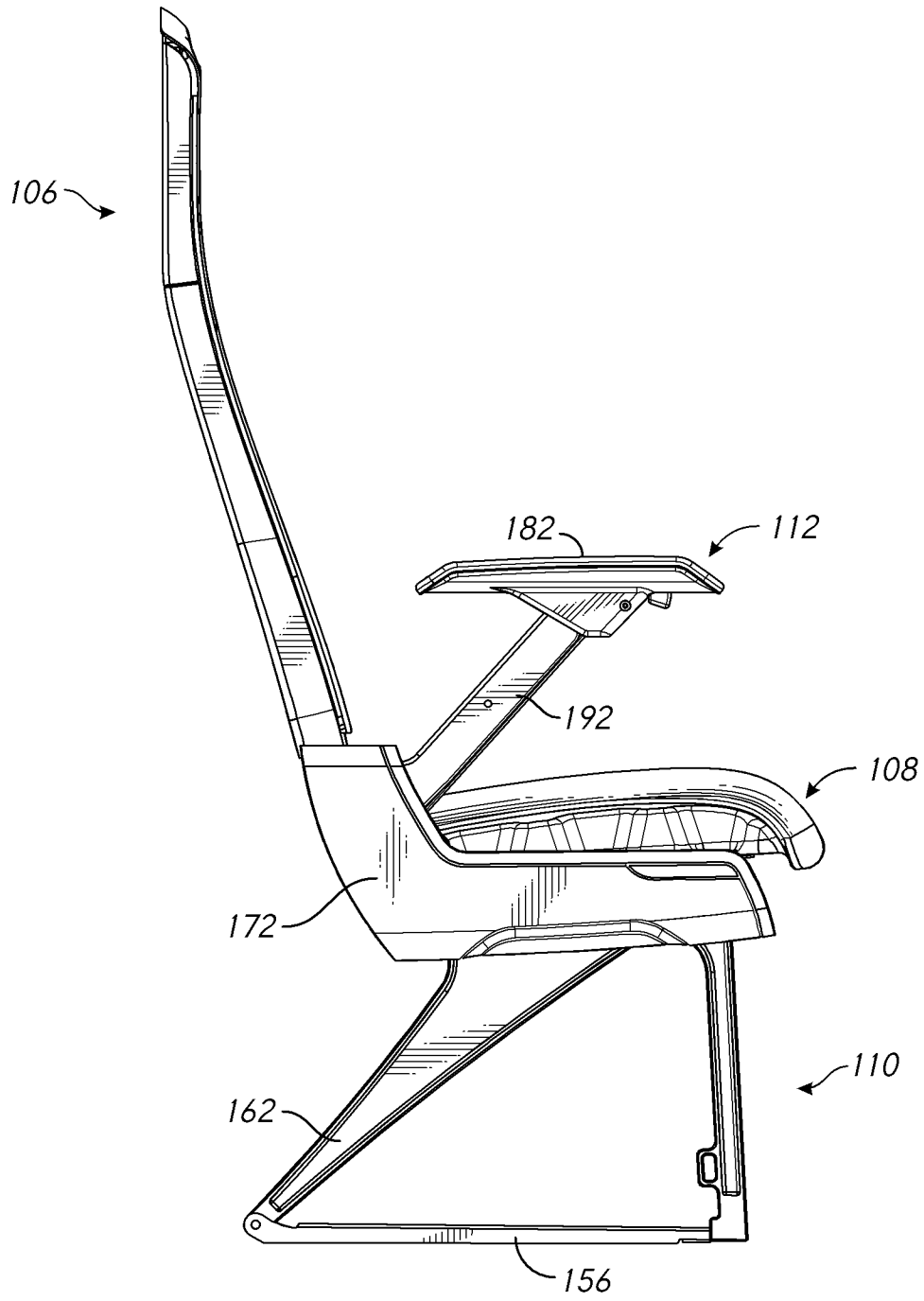


FIG. 4A

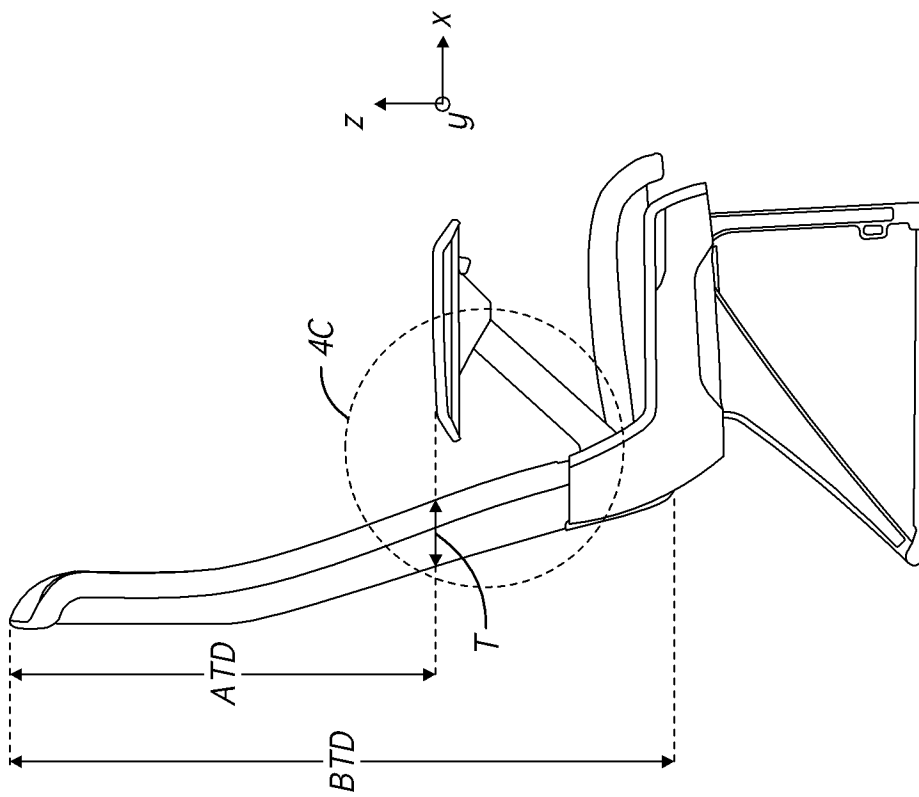


FIG. 4B

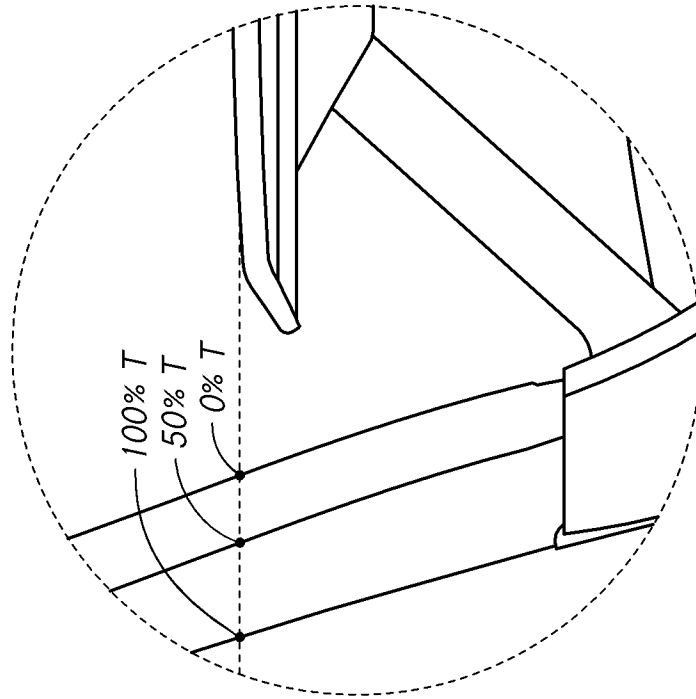


FIG. 4C

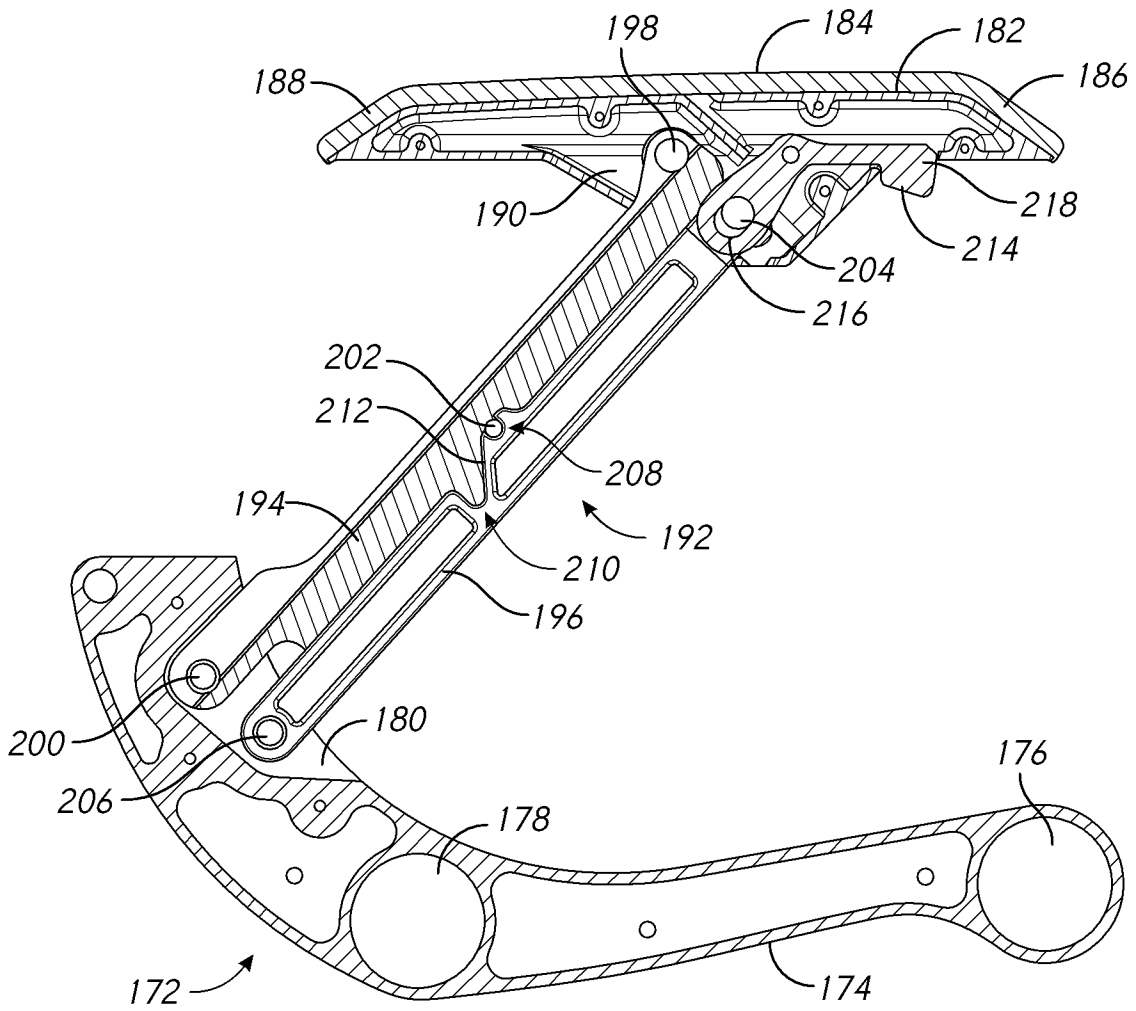


FIG. 5

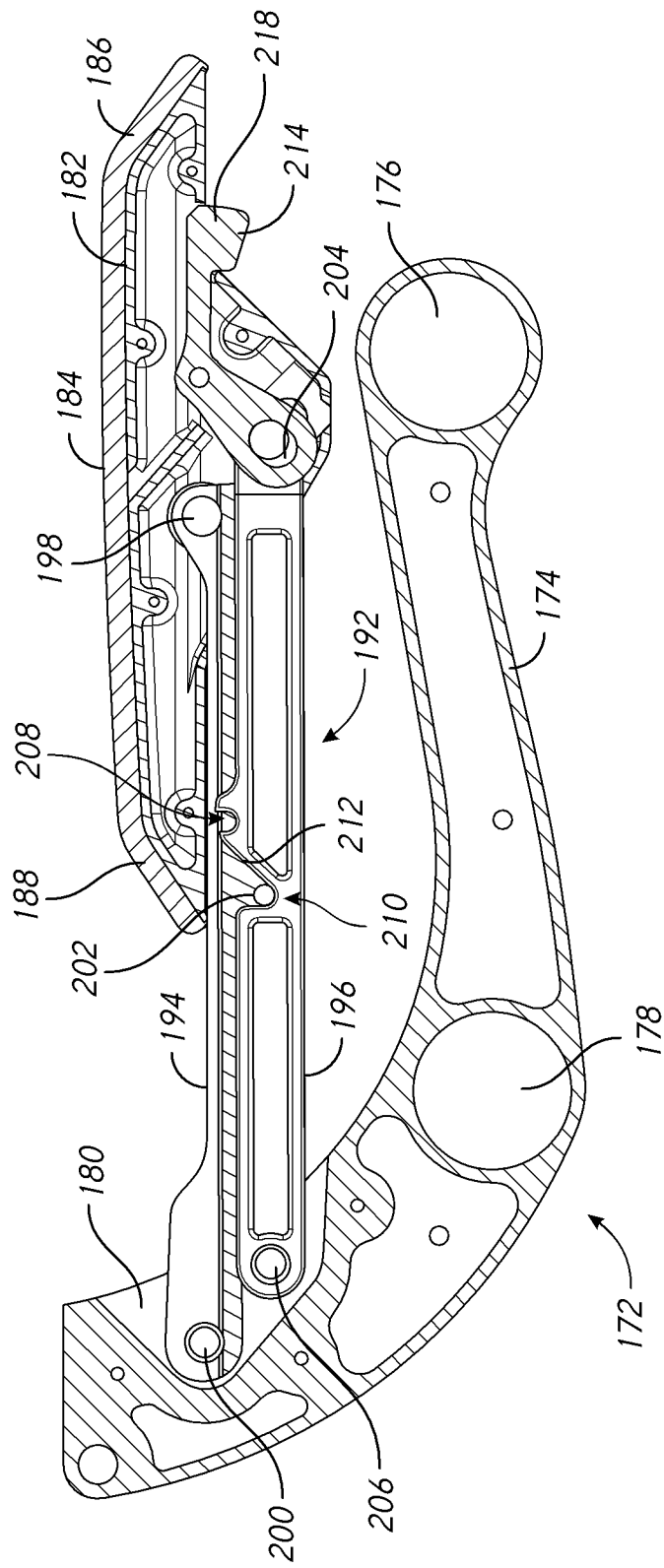


FIG. 6

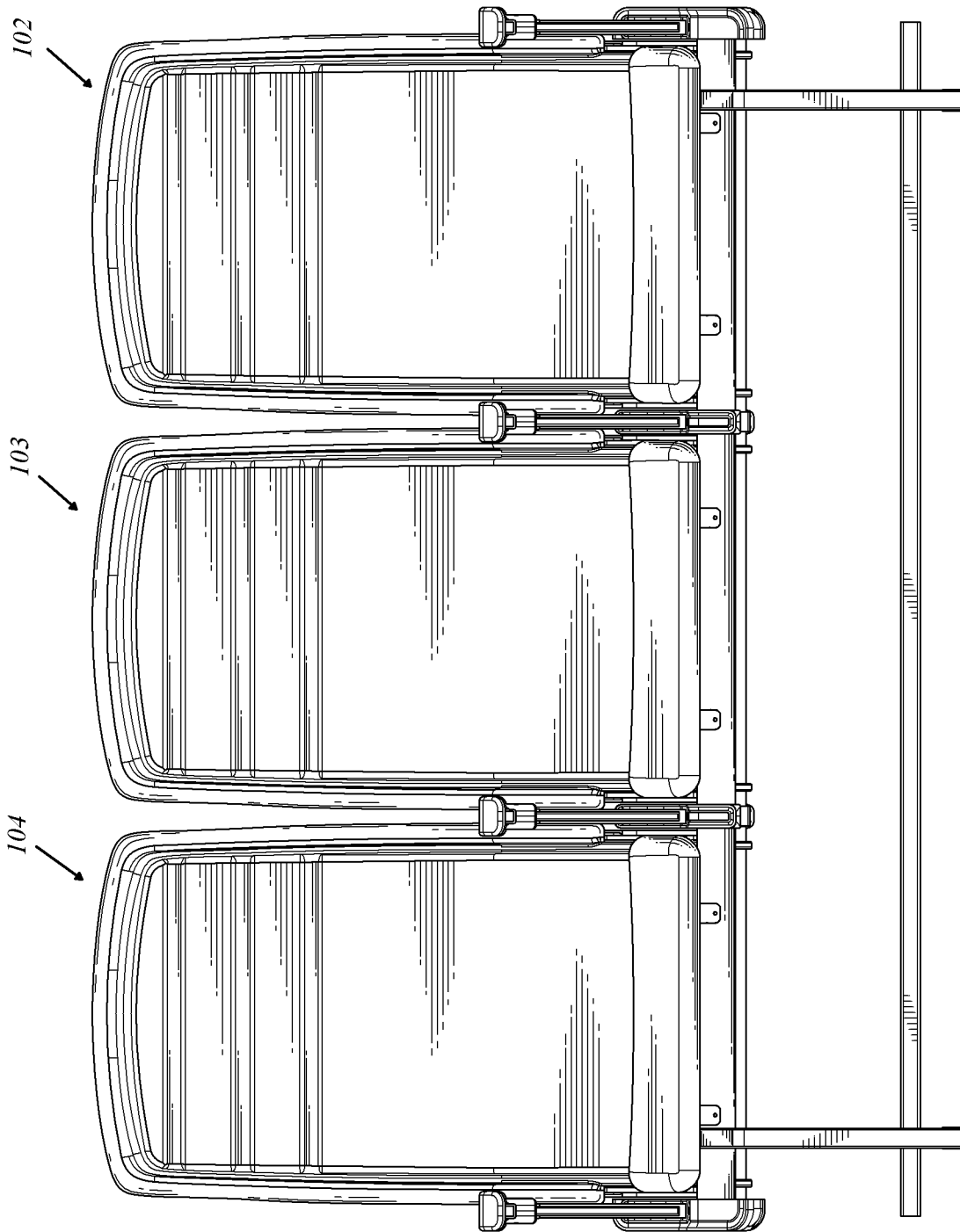


FIG. 7

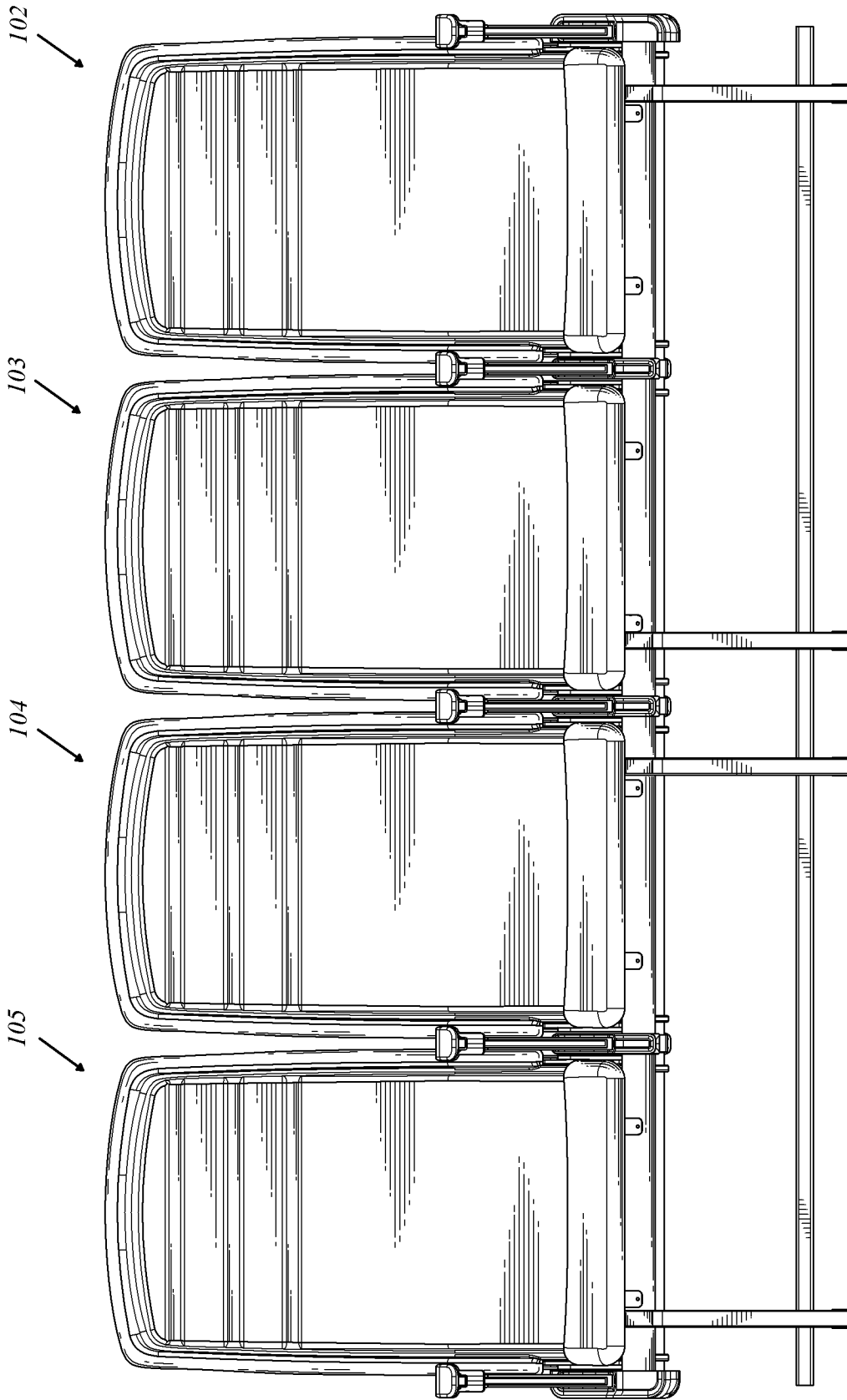


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2014/033071

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. B64D11/06
ADD.
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
B64D B60N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2007/200414 A1 (POZZI ALEXANDER N [US]) 30 August 2007 (2007-08-30)	1-39, 42-44
Y	abstract paragraphs [0038], [0039] figures 4,6-8,10	40,41
Y	----- US 4 307 913 A (SPIEGELHOFF STEVEN P) 29 December 1981 (1981-12-29)	40,41
A	abstract figures 7,8	1
Y	----- EP 0 018 662 A1 (UOP INC [US]) 12 November 1980 (1980-11-12)	40,41
A	abstract figures 5,8,11	1
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 22 July 2014	Date of mailing of the international search report 28/07/2014
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Vachey, Clément
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2014/033071

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2013/002001 A1 (ALLEN JOHN [US] ET AL) 3 January 2013 (2013-01-03) abstract paragraphs [0030], [0031] figures 1,5 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2014/033071

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			WO 2007100662 A2

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			DE 8012342 U1
			EP 0018662 A1
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			US 2013002001 A1
			WO 2013003540 A1
