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(54) FUNCTIONAL CHAIR INCLUDING ACUPRESSURE BALLS

FUNKTIONSSSTUHL MIT AKUPRESSURKUGELN

CHAISE FONCTIONNELLE COMPRENANT DES BILLES D'ACUPRESSION

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Description

Technical Field:

[0001] The present invention disclosed herein relates to a functional chair, which allows a user to comfortably sit thereon at normal times and massages the spinal part of the back and the cervical vertebral part of the neck of a user by allowing acupressure balls to protrude from the inside of a backrest in accordance with the operation of a user.

Background Art:

[0002] As the society is modernized, time spent in working or learning while being sitting on a chair is significantly increasing.

[0003] When a bad sitting posture lasts for a long time, various deformations of vertebrae such as scoliosis, lordosis, and turtle neck syndrome may be caused.

[0004] Thus, curvature or distortion phenomena of spine may cause poor blood circulation or chronic fatigue.

[0005] In order to correct these phenomena, steady exercise and physical therapy are needed.

[0006] However, first of all, it is important to correct the poor sitting posture, and furthermore, it is important to check whether there is a distortion of the spine while sitting or working on a chair and, if any, to frequently correct the sitting posture.

[0007] In this regard, apparatuses for correcting distortion of the spine are disclosed in Korean Patent Nos. 10-981318 and 10-1003756, filed by the present applicant.

[0008] However, since extremely limited in utilization as a chair, these apparatuses are inevitably stored in a separate space and are used only for the purpose of correction.

[0009] In other words, there is a limitation in that the apparatuses cannot be used at normal times while a user is working or learning sitting thereon.

[0010] In order to overcome this limitation, Korean Patent No. 10-1152330 is disclosed by the present applicant. However, since the radius of gyration of acupressure balls for correction of the spine is large, it is difficult for a user having a big build to use, and there is a limitation in that the body of a user needs to significantly move when a user uses the apparatus.

[0011] In addition, since a sufficient acupressure effect can be obtained only when a user significantly moves the armrest in a horizontal direction, the apparatus is difficult to use in a limited space.

Disclosure:

Technical Problem:

[0012] The present invention provides a functional chair, which can correct the distortion of the spine only

by carrying out simple movement of opening or closing armrests in both directions within a limited space and can correct a sitting posture of a user.

[0013] The present invention also provides a functional chair, which can correct the spine and produce an acupressure effect on the spine regardless of the body type and the build of a user.

Technical Solution:

[0014] In one general aspect, a functional chair including acupressure balls, includes: a chair seat; a back of a chair coupled to one side of the chair seat and extended in the upward direction; a pair of acupressure plate rotary shafts which is parallel to a vertical axis at a position ambilaterally spaced at a predetermined distance from the center of rear surface of the back of the chair; a pair of acupressure plates which rotate around the respective acupressure plate rotary shafts; and a pair of armrests coupled and fixed to one side of the respective acupressure plates, and extended to the front of the back of the chair, wherein: a plurality of operating holes formed by being perforated on the front of the back of the chair at symmetrical positions of both right and left sides based on the vertical axis of the center of the back of the chair are further included; a sleeve for covering the acupressure plate rotary shaft is positioned along a lengthwise direction on the respective acupressure plates, and the acupressure plate rotary shaft penetrates the sleeve such that the respective acupressure plates is rotatably fixed to the respective acupressure plate rotary shafts; a plurality of horizontal extension parts are provided on the respective acupressure plates and extended at a certain length in a perpendicular direction of the sleeve, acupressure ball mounting parts for fixing acupressure balls are provided at the end of the respective horizontal extension parts, and acupressure balls are rotatably fixed in the respective acupressure ball mounting parts; and as the armrests and the acupressure plates rotate on the respective acupressure plate rotary shafts, the plurality of horizontal extension parts and the acupressure balls fixed to the ends of the respective horizontal extension parts protrude to and retract from the front of the back of the chair through the operating holes corresponding to the respective acupressure balls.

[0015] The acupressure ball may be manufactured by mixing, stirring and molding at least one selected from the group consisting of silica, diatomite, illite, selenite, elvan, talc, olivine, zircon, zeolite, jade, and phosphate rock of power state at a certain ratio, sintering a molding thereof for about 3 hours to about 4 hours at a temperature of about 1,200°C to about 1,500°C, and then naturally cooling the molding.

[0016] The length of at least a portion of the plurality of horizontal extension parts may become gradually longer in a downward direction and may become maximum at a location corresponding to a lumbar part of the back of the chair, and then may gradually become shorter in

the downward direction.

[0017] Other features and aspects will be apparent from the following detailed description, the drawings, and the claims.

Advantageous Effects:

[0018] According to embodiments of the present invention, a user can correct distortion of his/her spine only by repeating the movement of opening and closing armrests of a chair in both lateral directions while being sitting on the chair.

[0019] Furthermore, since a bad sitting posture in which a user leans backward the lumbar part can be corrected, fatigue and health problem can be prevented from occurring due to long-time working or learning while a user is sitting on a chair.

[0020] Particularly, since a sufficient acupressure effect can be produced by only opening and closing the armrests of the functional chair at a minimal angle even in a very narrow space, more space is not needed for its use than a typical chair.

Description of Drawings:

[0021]

FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the exterior and the operation process of a functional chair including acupressure balls according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a view illustrating the rear surface of the functional chair including acupressure balls shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a view illustrating acupressure balls protruding in accordance with opening of armrests.

FIG. 4 is a view illustrating the structure of a functional chair including acupressure balls not according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a view illustrating the operation principle of the functional chair including acupressure balls as shown in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a view illustrating acupressure balls making contact with the back of a user while a user is sitting on a chair.

Best Mode:

[0022] Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. In order to clarify the present invention, a description irrelevant to the constitution of the present invention will be omitted, and in the drawings, like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

[0023] Since the terms "including", "including", and "having" can be construed as encompassing corresponding components unless specially described as opposite,

it should be understood that they do not exclude other components but encompass other components. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms have the same meanings as commonly understood by those skilled in the art to which the present invention belongs.

[0024] Hereinafter, the structure of a functional chair including acupressure balls according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 1 to 3.

[0025] FIG. 1 is a view illustrating the exterior and the operation process of a functional chair including acupressure balls according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a view illustrating the rear surface of the functional chair including acupressure balls shown in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a view illustrating acupressure balls protruding in accordance with opening of armrests.

[0026] As shown in FIG. 1, the functional chair including acupressure balls according to the embodiment may include a chair seat 10, armrests 20, and a back of a chair 40 like a typical chair when viewed from the front side.

[0027] Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 2, the functional chair may further include a pair of acupressure plate rotary shafts 50 and a pair of acupressure plates 60 which are disposed at both sides when viewed from the rear side.

[0028] The chair seat 10 may correspond to a part on which a user sits.

[0029] Meanwhile, the back of the chair 40 may be a part against which a user leans his/her back while sitting on the chair. As shown in FIG. 1, the back of the chair 40 may be coupled to one side of the chair seat 10, and may extend in an upward direction.

[0030] As shown in FIG. 2, the pair of acupressure plate rotary shafts 50 may be disposed parallel to a vertical axis at a position ambilaterally spaced by a predetermined distance from the center of rear surface of the back of the chair 40.

[0031] That is, the acupressure plate rotary shafts 50 may be each disposed at left and right sides of the rear surface of the back of the chair 40 in a vertical direction.

[0032] The acupressure plate 60 may include a sleeve 61 covering the acupressure plate rotary shaft 50 in a vertical direction. As magnified in the right top of FIG. 1, the acupressure plate rotary shaft 50 may be disposed to penetrate the inside of the sleeve 61.

[0033] Thus, the acupressure plate 60 may be rotatably fixed to the acupressure plate rotary shaft 50.

[0034] Meanwhile, the acupressure plate 60 may be provided with a plurality of horizontal extension parts 62 disposed at certain intervals and extending by a certain length in a direction perpendicular to the sleeve 61.

[0035] As shown in FIG. 2, the plurality of horizontal extension parts 62 may extend from the acupressure plate 60 in a horizontal direction at certain intervals, and the horizontal extension parts 62 of one pair of acupressure plates 60 may be disposed so as to be opposite to each other.

[0036] The horizontal extension parts 62 may be disposed parallel to each other, respectively, but the length and the angle of the end portion at which the acupressure balls 64 are disposed may vary in accordance with design.

[0037] Also, an acupressure ball mounting part 63 may be provided at the end of the horizontal extension part to fix the acupressure ball 64, respectively.

[0038] The acupressure ball 63 may be rotatably fixed in the acupressure ball mounting part 63.

[0039] The acupressure ball 64 may have a spherical shape, the inside of which is perforated.

[0040] Also, the acupressure ball mounting part 63 may penetrate the perforated acupressure ball 64 to hold the acupressure ball 64 such that the acupressure ball 64 can rotate.

[0041] As shown in FIG. 2, one pair of armrests 20 may be each disposed at both sides over the chair seat 10, and may extend to the front side of the back of the chair 40.

[0042] In this case, the armrests 20 may be coupled and fixed to one side of the acupressure plate 60, respectively.

[0043] Thus, as shown in FIG. 3, when the armrests 20 are opened in both side directions of the chair seat 10, the acupressure plate 60 may rotate on the acupressure plate rotary shaft 30.

[0044] As shown in FIG. 1, a plurality of operating holes 41 may be formed by being perforated on the front surface of the back of the chair 40 at symmetrical positions of both right and left sides based on the vertical axis of the center of the back of the chair.

[0045] In this case, the plurality of operating holes 41 may be formed at certain intervals on both right and left sides of the front surface of the back of the chair 40.

[0046] As shown in FIG. 1B, the operating hole 41 may correspond to a space through which the acupressure ball 64 and the horizontal extension part protruding and retracting from/to the inside of the back of the chair 40. The shape and the length may vary in accordance with the length and the shape of the acupressure ball 64 or the horizontal extension part 62.

[0047] A user may open the armrests 20 in both side directions while sitting on the chair seat 10 and placing his/her arms on the armrest 20.

[0048] FIG. 1A illustrates a case where the armrests 20 are placed at a reference location, and FIG. 1B illustrates a case where the armrests 20 are opened at a certain angle in an outward direction.

[0049] As a user opens the armrests 20 outwardly, the acupressure balls 64 and the horizontal extension parts 62 may protrude from the inside of the back of the chair 40.

[0050] FIG. 3 shows the operation principle in more detail.

[0051] As shown in FIG. 3, as both armrests 20 are opened outwardly, the acupressure plate 60 may rotate on the acupressure plate rotary shaft 50.

[0052] Thus, the horizontal extension parts 20 of both acupressure plates 60 held in the back of the chair 40 may protrude from the inside of the operating holes 41 to the front side of the back of the chair 40.

5 **[0053]** In Korean Patent No. 10-1152330 entitled "Functional Chair" and owned by the present applicant, the functional chair operates such that the spinal part, cervical vertebral part and lumbar part of the back of a user are gathered inwardly while acupressure balls at both sides move from the outside to the inside of the back of the chair 40. However, since the radius of gyration is too large, the functional chair is inconvenient to use.

10 **[0054]** However, in this embodiment, since it is possible to sufficiently reduce the radius of gyration, the posture can be easily corrected even though a user does not significantly move his/her body in forward and backward directions while being sitting on the seat.

15 **[0055]** Furthermore, since the acupressure balls 64 at both sides are disposed at points opposite to each other, the balance of the body can be more easily adjusted when a user uses the functional chair according to this embodiment.

20 **[0056]** Meanwhile, compared with Korean Patent No. 10-1152330 entitled "Functional Chair" and owned by the present applicant, the movement direction of the acupressure balls 64 is opposite to each other. That is, in this embodiment, when a user opens his/her arms, the acupressure balls 64 may also spread out. Also, when a user closes his/her arms, the acupressure balls 64 may push muscles and bones from both sides of the spine and cervical vertebra, and lumbar. Accordingly, the present invention has an advantage in that the hand motion of a user coincides with the action direction of the acupressure balls on the back of a user.

25 **[0057]** Meanwhile, the effect of acupressure may differ in accordance with the form or material of the acupressure ball 64.

[0058] For the optimal acupressure effect, the acupressure ball 64 may be manufactured as follows.

30 **[0059]** First, powder of silica, diatomite, illite, selenite, elvan, talc, olivine, zircon, zeolite, jade, and phosphate rock may be mixed at a certain ratio and then stirred in a stirrer.

35 **[0060]** Thereafter, the mixture may be molded to have an annular shape having a hole therein, and the molding may be put and sintered in a sintering furnace for about 3 to 4 hours at a temperature of about 1,200 °C to about 1,500 °C.

40 **[0061]** Thereafter, the acupressure balls may be naturally cooled for about 24 hours or more at room temperature.

[0062] In this case, a cover formed of a synthetic resin material may be covered to reduce the hardness and thus relieve pain applied to the back of a user.

45 **[0063]** Thus, the acupressure ball 64 can be manufactured.

[0064] Accordingly, an effect of far-infrared radiation can also be obtained in addition to the effect of acupres-

sure.

[0065] FIG. 6 is a view illustrating acupressure balls making contact with the back of a user while a user is sitting on a chair.

[0066] When a healthy user sits on the chair and keeps eyes forward while stretching his/her back, the cervical vertebral part may slightly lean forward and the thoracic vertebra may be relatively located backward while adhering closely to the back of the chair. Also, the lumbar may be slightly spaced from the back of the chair 40. The coccygeal vertebral part may adhere closely to the rear side of the chair seat 10.

[0067] The horizontal extension parts 62 may have different lengths such that a user can maintain the above-mentioned posture when using the functional chair including acupressure balls.

[0068] As shown in FIG. 6, it can be seen that the line that connects the acupressure balls 64 on the ends of the horizontal extension parts 64 may define an S-shaped profile.

[0069] That is, the length of the horizontal extension part 62 corresponding to the cervical vertebral part at the uppermost side is relatively long, but the lengths of the horizontal extension parts 62 corresponding to the thoracic vertebral part under the cervical vertebral part may gradually become shorter.

[0070] Thereafter, the length of the horizontal extension parts 62 may gradually become longer, and at the maximum length, may gradually become shorter toward the coccygeal vertebral part at the lowermost side.

[0071] Thus, only when a user repeats opening and closing movement of the armrests 20 in both side directions while being sitting on the chair seat 10, the posture of a user, as shown in FIG. 6, may be corrected into natural and healthy posture of an S-shape.

[0072] Hereinafter, the structure of a functional chair including acupressure balls according to another embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0073] FIG. 4 is a view illustrating the structure of a functional chair including acupressure balls not according to an embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 5 is a view illustrating the operation principle of the functional chair including acupressure balls as shown in FIG. 4.

[0074] As shown in FIG. 1, since the rotation angles of the armrest 20 and the horizontal extension part 62 accurately coincide with each other, the armrests 20 need to be sufficiently opened in right and left directions in order to obtain a sufficient acupressure effect even though the acupressure balls 64 protrude outwardly from the central portion of the operating hole 41.

[0075] However, the rotation angle of the armrest 20 needs to be reduced for use of the chair in a limited space.

[0076] That is, although a user does not excessively open or close the armrests 20, sufficient motion of the acupressure balls 65 needs to be secured to maximize the acupressure effect.

[0077] For this, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the rotation ratio of the armrest 20 and the acupressure plate 60 may be adjusted by sprockets.

[0078] While the armrest 20 and the acupressure plate 60 according to the previous embodiment are connected to each other and rotate on the acupressure plate rotary shaft 50 as shown in FIG. 1, the armrest 20 and the acupressure plate 60 according to another embodiment may rotate on different rotary shafts.

[0079] Specifically, as shown in FIG. 4, the armrests 20 may rotate on a pair of armrest rotary shafts 30 disposed at both rear sides of the back of the chair 40, respectively.

[0080] On the other hand, the acupressure plate 60 may rotate on a pair of acupressure plate rotary shafts 50 disposed inside the armrest rotary shafts 30.

[0081] The armrest 20 may further include an armrest sprocket 21 disposed outside the armrest rotary shaft 30 which penetrates the center of the armrest sprocket 21.

[0082] Also, the acupressure plate 60 may further include an acupressure plate sprocket 65 disposed outside the sleeve 61 of the acupressure plate 60, and the acupressure plate sprocket 65 may engage with the armrest sprocket 21.

[0083] Thus, the acupressure balls 64 can efficiently move so as to obtain a sufficient acupressure effect while the armrests 20 minimally move through adjustment of the gear ratio of the sprockets.

[0084] The present invention was described referring to the figures and the above exemplary embodiments and it will be understood that various modifications may be made and equivalents are available. Therefore, the scope of the invention is determined by the scope of the claims and is not limited to the above embodiments.

Industrial Applicability:

[0085] The present invention can be applied to the functional chair technology field.

Claims

1. A functional chair comprising acupressure balls, comprising:

- a chair seat (10);
- a back of a chair (40) coupled to one side of the chair seat (10) and extended in the upward direction;
- a pair of acupressure plate rotary shafts (50) which is parallel to a vertical axis at a position ambilaterally spaced at a predetermined distance from the center of rear surface of the back of the chair (40);
- a pair of acupressure plates (60) which rotate around the respective acupressure plate rotary shafts (50); and

a pair of armrests (20) coupled and fixed to one side of the respective acupressure plates (60), and extended to the front of the back of the chair (40), wherein:

a plurality of operating holes (41) formed by being perforated on the front of the back of the chair (40) at symmetrical positions of both right and left sides based on the vertical axis of the center of the back of the chair (40) are further comprised;

a sleeve (61) for covering the acupressure plate rotary shaft (50) is positioned along a lengthwise direction on the respective acupressure plates (60), and the acupressure plate rotary shaft (50) penetrates the sleeve (61) such that the respective acupressure plates (60) is rotatably fixed to the respective acupressure plate rotary shafts (50);

a plurality of horizontal extension parts (62) are provided on the respective acupressure plates (60) and extended at a certain length in a perpendicular direction of the sleeve (61), acupressure ball mounting parts (63) for fixing acupressure balls (64) are provided at the end of the respective horizontal extension parts (62), and acupressure balls (64) are rotatably fixed in the respective acupressure ball mounting parts (63); and as the armrests (20) and the acupressure plates (60) rotate on the respective acupressure plate rotary shafts (50), the plurality of horizontal extension parts (62) and the acupressure balls (64) fixed to the ends of the respective horizontal extension parts (62) protrude to and retract from the front of the back of the chair (40) through the operating holes (41) corresponding to the respective acupressure balls (64).

2. The functional chair of claim 1, wherein the acupressure ball (64) is manufactured by mixing, stirring and molding at least one selected from the group consisting of silica, diatomite, illite, selenite, elvan, talc, olivine, zircon, zeolite, jade, and phosphate rock of power state at a certain ratio, sintering a molding thereof for about 3 hours to about 4 hours at a temperature of about 1,200 °C to about 1,500 °C, and then naturally cooling the molding.
3. The functional chair of claim 1, wherein the length of at least a portion of the plurality of horizontal extension parts (62) becomes gradually longer in a downward direction and becomes maximum at a location corresponding to a lumbar part of the back of the chair (40), and then gradually becomes shorter in the downward direction.

Patentansprüche

1. Funktionsstuhl, der Akupressurkugeln umfasst, umfassend:

einen Stuhlsitz (10);

eine Stuhlrückenlehne (40), die an eine Seite des Stuhlsitzes (10) gekoppelt ist und sich in die nach oben gerichtete Richtung erstreckt;

ein Paar Akupressurscheibendrehwellen (50), das parallel zu einer vertikalen Achse verläuft und sich an einer Position befindet, die sich beidseitig in einem vorbestimmten Abstand von der Mitte der Rückseite der Stuhlrückenlehne (40) befindet;

ein Paar Akupressurscheiben (60), die sich um die entsprechenden Akupressurscheibendrehwellen (50) drehen; und

ein Paar Armlehnen (20), die an eine Seite der entsprechenden Akupressurscheiben (60) gekoppelt und an diesen befestigt sind und sich zur Vorderseite der Stuhlrückenlehne (40) erstrecken,

wobei:

eine Mehrzahl von Betätigungsbohrungen (41), die dadurch gebildet werden, dass sie in die Vorderseite der Stuhlrückenlehne (40) an symmetrischen Positionen sowohl der rechten als auch der linken Seite auf Basis der vertikalen Achse der Mitte der Stuhlrückenlehne (40) gebohrt werden, ferner umfasst ist;

eine Manschette (61) zum Abdecken der Akupressurscheibendrehwelle (50) entlang einer Längsrichtung auf den entsprechenden Akupressurscheiben (60) positioniert ist, und die Akupressurscheibendrehwelle (50) die Manschette (61) derartig durchdringt, dass die entsprechenden Akupressurscheibe (60) drehbar an der entsprechenden Akupressurscheibendrehwelle (50) befestigt ist;

eine Mehrzahl horizontaler Erweiterungsteile (62) auf den entsprechenden Akupressurscheiben (60) bereitgestellt sind und sich in einer bestimmten Länge in einer senkrechten Richtung der Manschette (61) erstrecken, Akupressurkugelbefestigungsteile (63) zum Befestigen der Akupressurkugeln (64) am Ende der entsprechenden horizontalen Erweiterungsteile (62) bereitgestellt sind und die Akupressurkugeln (64) drehbar an den entsprechenden Akupressurkugelbefestigungsteilen (63) befestigt sind; und

wenn sich die Armlehnen (20) und die Akupressurscheiben (60) auf den entsprechen-

den Akupressurscheibendrehwellen (50) drehen, die Mehrzahl der horizontalen Erweiterungsteile (20) und die Akupressurkugeln (64), die an den Enden der entsprechenden horizontalen Erweiterungsteile (62) befestigt sind, in die Stuhlrückenlehne (40) durch die Betätigungsbohrungen (41), die den entsprechenden Akupressurkugeln (64) entsprechen, hineinragen und sich daraus zurückziehen.

2. Funktionsstuhl nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Akupressurkugel (64) durch Mischen, Rühren und Formen von mindestens einem aus der Gruppe, die aus Kieselsäure, Kieselgur (Diatomit), Illit, Selenit, Elvan, Talkum, Olivin, Zirkon, Zeolith, Jade und Phosphatgestein, dessen Energiezustand ein bestimmtes Verhältnis aufweist, Sintern einer Form daraus für ungefähr 3 Stunden bis ungefähr 4 Stunden bei einer Temperatur von ungefähr 1.200 °C bis ungefähr 1.500 °C und dann natürliches Abkühlen der Form hergestellt wird.
3. Funktionsstuhl nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Länge mindestens eines Abschnitts der Mehrzahl von horizontalen Erweiterungsteilen (62) schrittweise in eine nach unten gerichtete Richtung länger wird und an einer Stelle maximal wird, die einem Lendenteil der Stuhlrückenlehne (40) entspricht, und dann schrittweise in die nach unten gerichtete Richtung kürzer wird.

Revendications

1. Chaise fonctionnelle comprenant des billes d'acupressure, comprenant :

une assise de chaise (10) ;
 un dossier d'une chaise (40) couplé à un côté de l'assise de chaise (10) et étendu dans la direction vers le haut ;
 une paire de tiges rotatives de plaque d'acupressure (50) qui est parallèle à un axe vertical à une position espacée de façon ambilatérale sur une distance prédéterminée du centre de la surface arrière du dossier de la chaise (40) ;
 une paire de plaques d'acupressure (60) qui tournent autour des tiges rotatives de plaque d'acupressure (50) respectives ; et
 une paire d'accoudoirs (20) couplés et fixés à un côté des plaques d'acupressure (60) respectives, et étendus vers l'avant du dossier de la chaise (40),
 dans laquelle :

une pluralité de trous de fonctionnement (41) formés par perforation sur l'avant du

dossier de la chaise (40) à des positions symétriques des deux côtés droit et gauche d'après l'axe vertical du centre du dossier de la chaise (40) est en outre comprise ;
 un manchon (61) pour couvrir la tige rotative de plaque d'acupressure (50) est positionné le long d'une direction dans le sens de la longueur des plaques d'acupressure (60) respectives, et la tige rotative de plaque d'acupressure (50) pénètre dans le manchon (61) de sorte que les plaques d'acupressure (60) respectives soient fixées en rotation aux tiges rotatives de plaque d'acupressure (50) respectives ;
 une pluralité de pièces d'extension horizontale (62) est prévue sur les plaques d'acupressure (60) respectives et étendue sur une certaine longueur dans une direction perpendiculaire du manchon (61), des pièces de montage de billes d'acupressure (63) pour fixer des billes d'acupressure (64) sont prévues au niveau de l'extrémité des pièces d'extension horizontale (62) respectives, et les billes d'acupressure (64) sont fixées en rotation dans les pièces de montage de billes d'acupressure (63) respectives ; et
 à mesure que les accoudoirs (20) et les plaques d'acupressure (60) tournent sur les tiges rotatives de plaque d'acupressure (50) respectives, la pluralité de pièces d'extension horizontale (62) et les billes d'acupressure (64) fixées aux extrémités des pièces d'extension horizontale (62) respectives font saillie vers et se rétractent de l'avant du dossier de la chaise (40) à travers les trous de fonctionnement (41) correspondant aux billes d'acupressure (64) respectives.

2. Chaise fonctionnelle selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la bille d'acupressure (64) est fabriquée par mélange, malaxage et moulage d'au moins un élément choisi dans le groupe consistant en la silice, la diatomite, l'illite, la sélénite, l'elvan, le talc, l'olivine, le zircon, la zéolite, la jade, et la roche phosphatée d'état de puissance dans un certain rapport, par frittage d'un moulage de ceux-ci pendant environ 3 heures à environ 4 heures à une température d'environ 1 200 °C à environ 1 500 °C, puis par refroidissement naturel du moulage.
3. Chaise fonctionnelle selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la longueur d'au moins une portion de la pluralité de pièces d'extension horizontale (62) s'allonge progressivement dans une direction vers le bas et devient maximale en un emplacement correspondant à une partie lombaire du dossier de la chaise

(40), puis se raccourcit progressivement dans la direction vers le bas.

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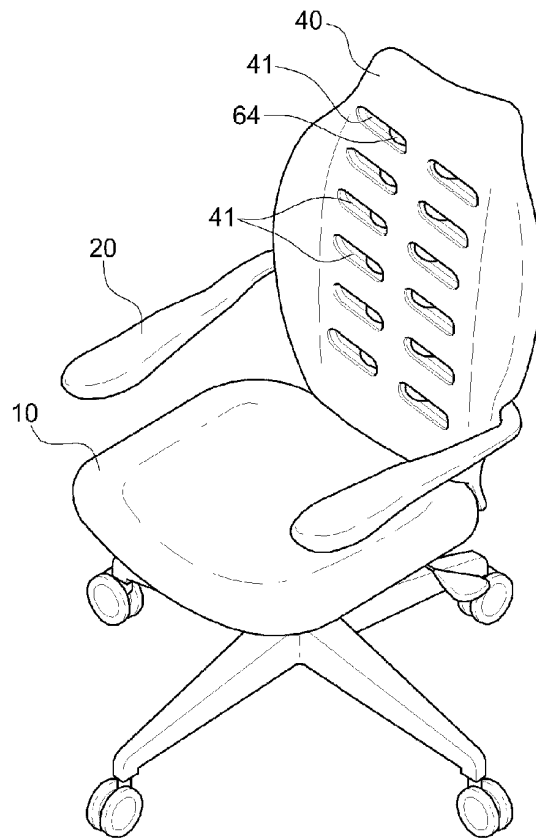
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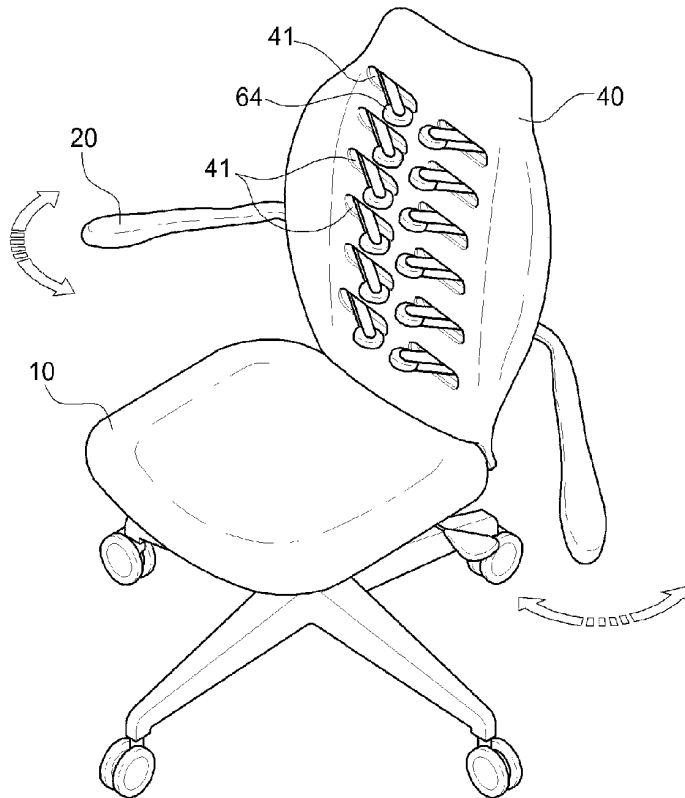
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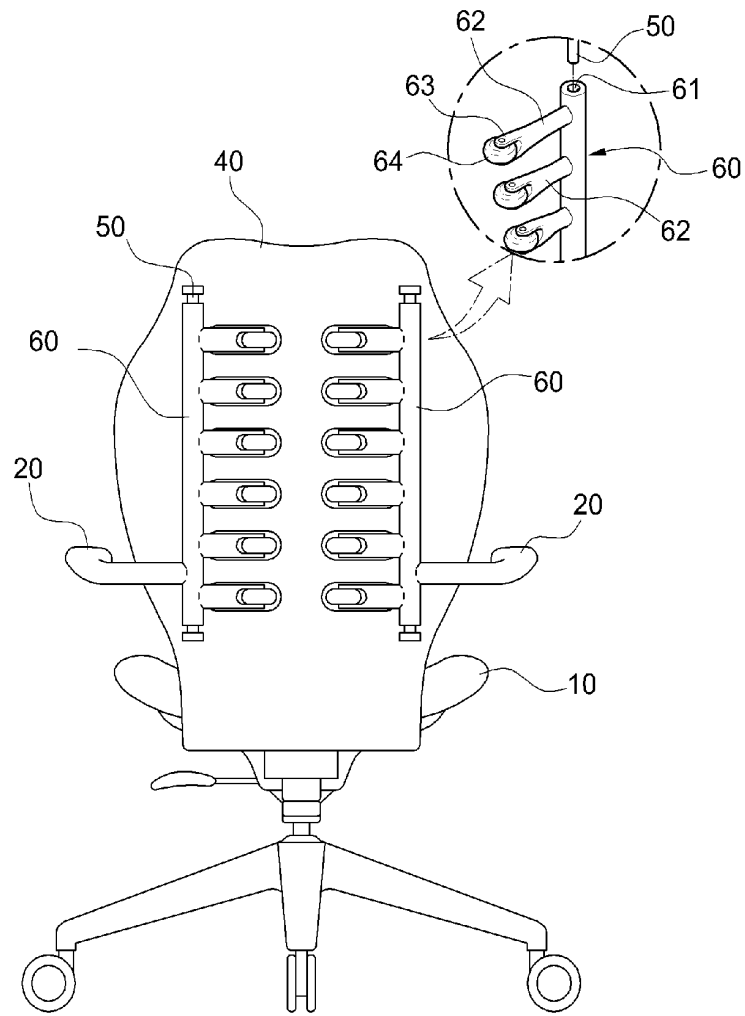
[Fig. 1a]



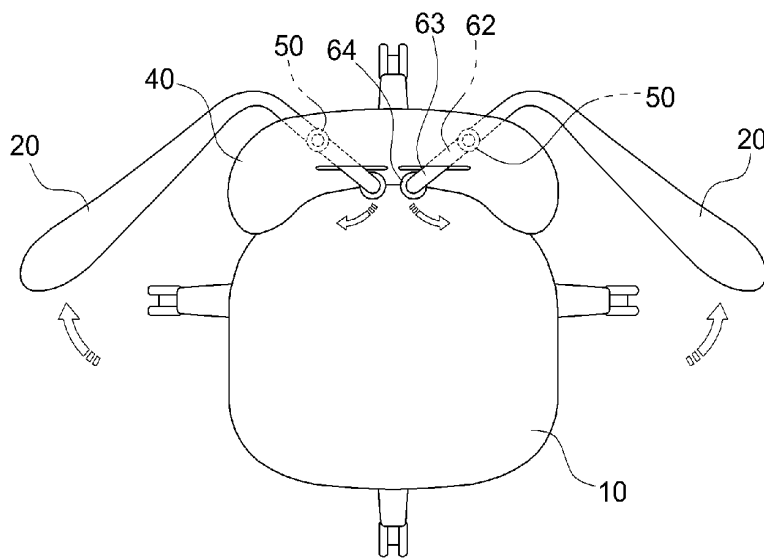
[Fig. 1b]



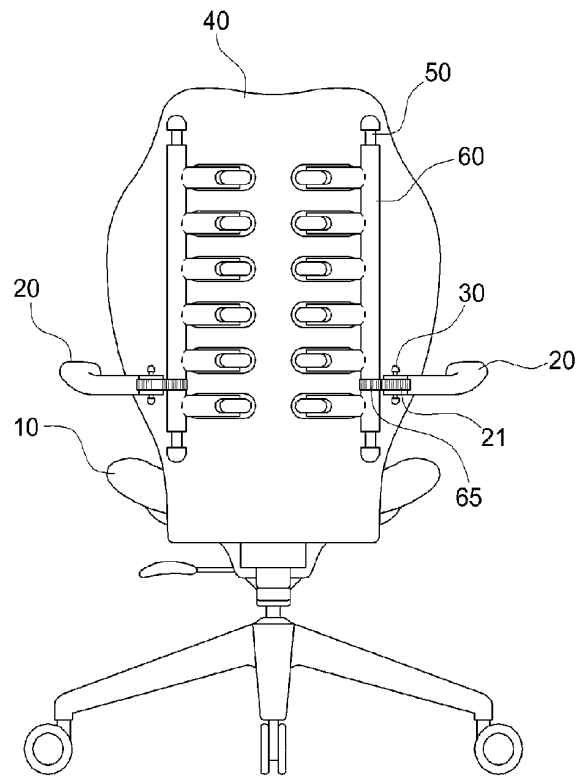
[Fig. 2]



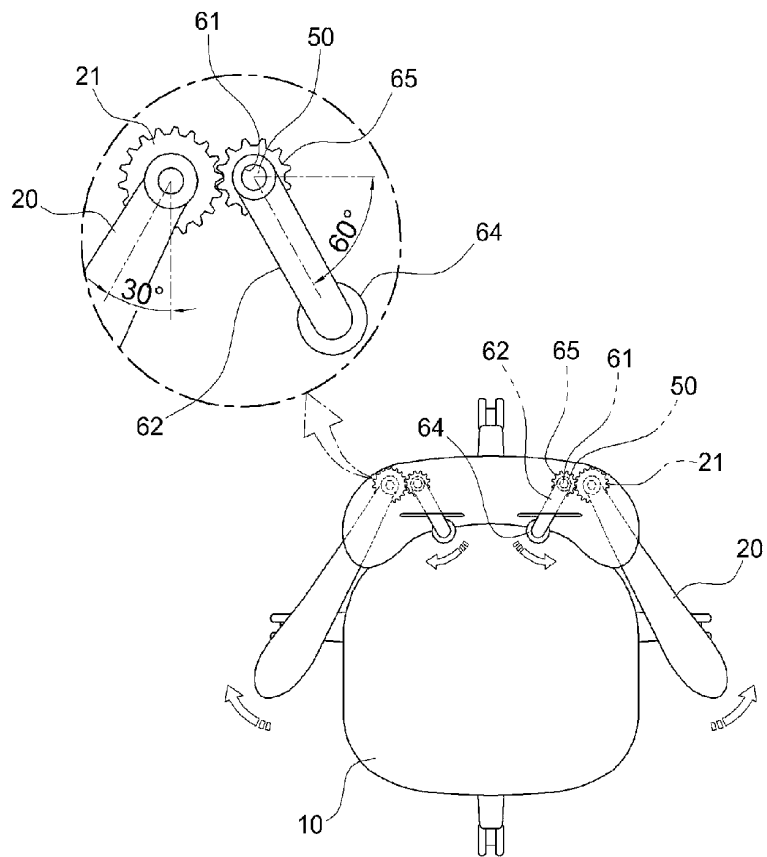
[Fig. 3]



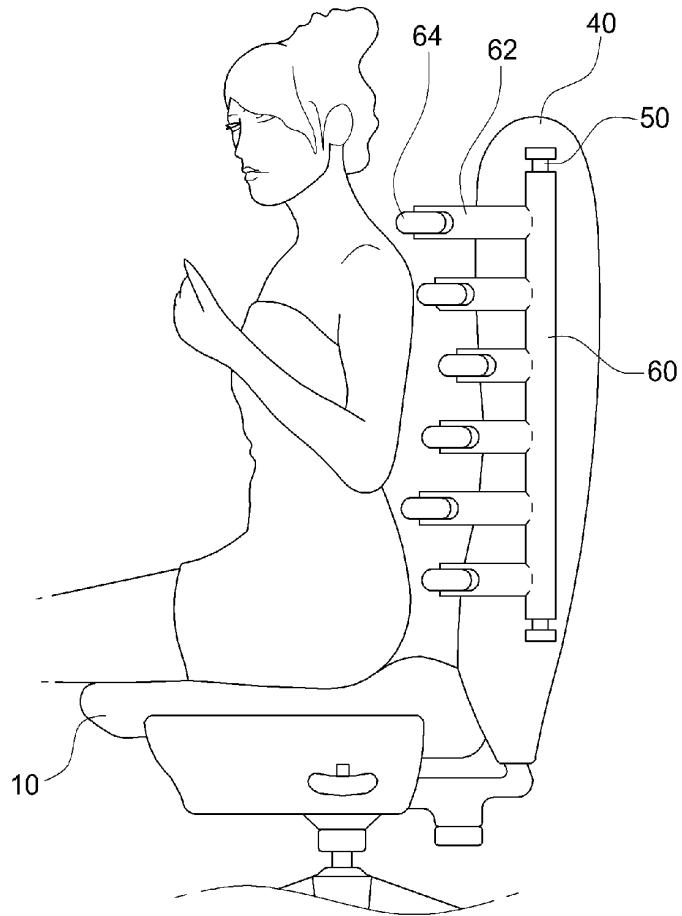
[Fig. 4]



[Fig. 5]



[Fig. 6]



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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