

No. 607,546.

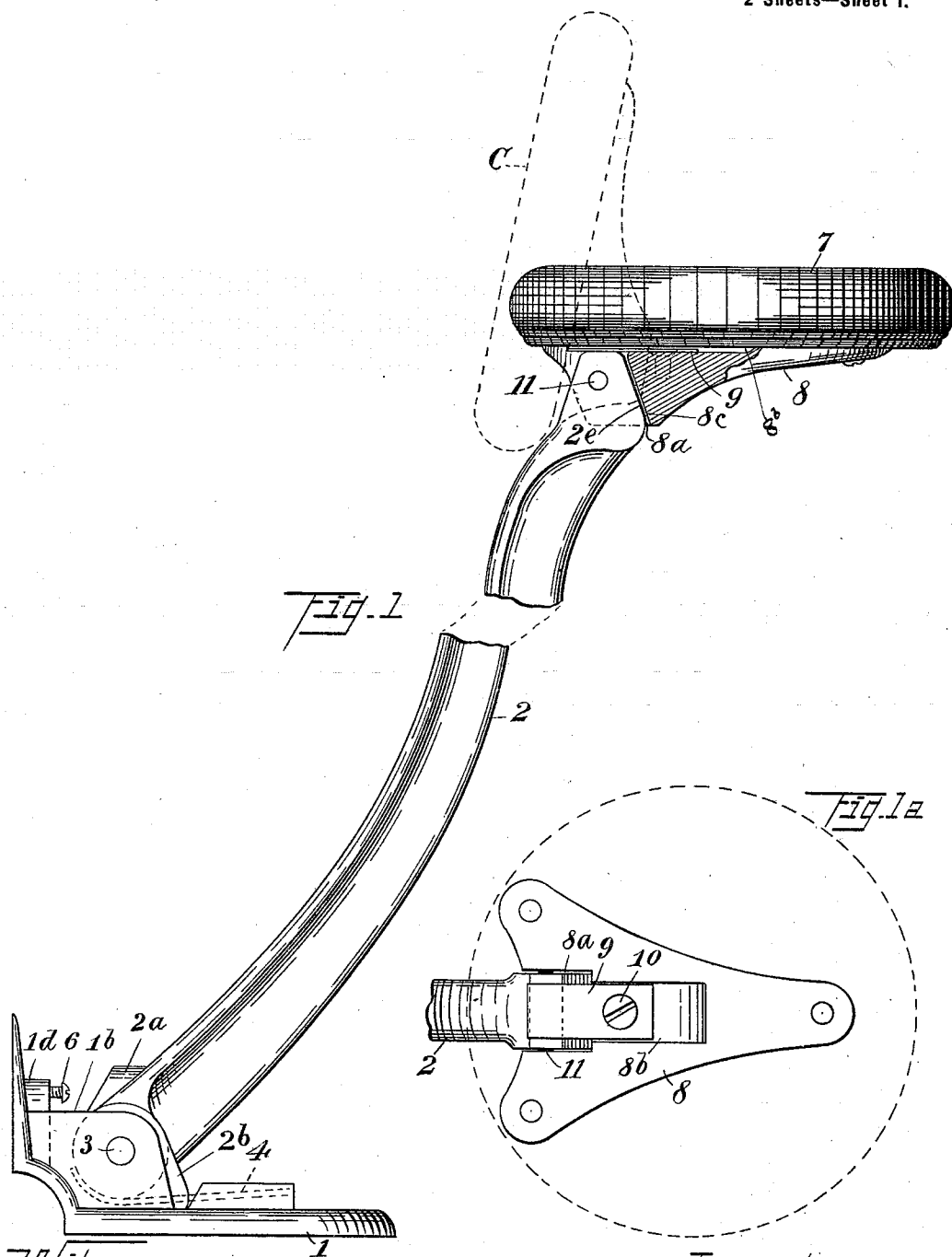
Patented July 19, 1898.

A. R. MILNER.
STORE STOOL.

(Application filed Mar. 22, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses.

H. Griswold
E. E. Osborne

Inventor.

Albert R. Milner,
By J. A. Osborne & Co.,
Attorneys.

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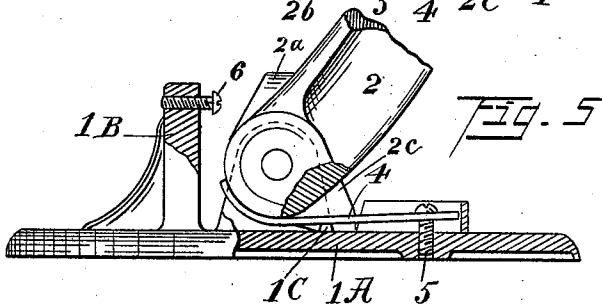
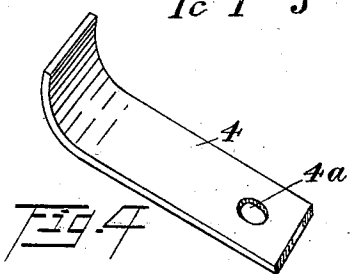
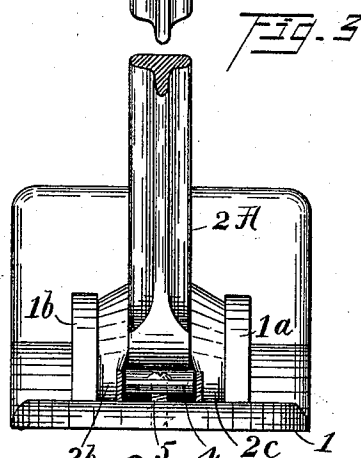
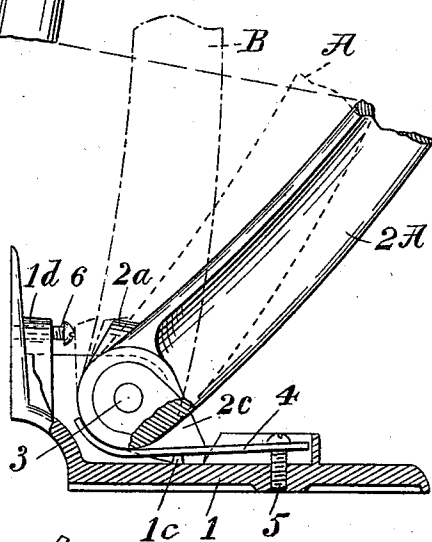
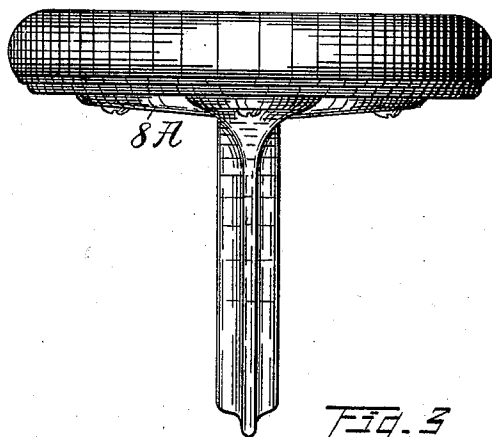
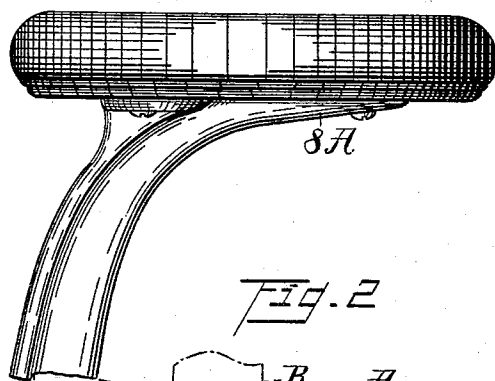
A. R. MILNER.

STORE STOOL.

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses.

E. E. Osborne.

Inventor.
Albert R. Milner,
By *J. A. Osborne & Co.,*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT R. MILNER, OF CANAL DOVER, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE A. R. MILNER SEATING COMPANY, OF CANTON, OHIO.

STORE-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,546, dated July 19, 1898.

Application filed March 22, 1897. Serial No. 628,706. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT R. MILNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canal Dover, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Store-Stools, of which the following, with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to folding stools placed in front of counters in stores.

The objects of my invention are such improvements in folding store-stools as will fold them close against a counter, out of the way, to save all the floor-space possible, and, further, to make such folding store-stools remain in position to be occupied when at their lowest position and to hold them at any desired angle at which they may be placed.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of parts described herein and defined in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the stool embodying my invention and illustrates the preferred form of seat attachment to the stool-arm. Fig. 1^a is a top plan of the preferred means of attaching the seat to the arm, the seat being removed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a stool embodying my invention, the supporting-bracket being partly in section, and illustrating a modified form of seat attachment to the stool-arm. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the stool illustrated in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the friction-plate that sustains the stool-arm at any desired angle; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the supporting-bracket, partly in section, and the lower end of the stool-arm carried thereby, the bracket illustrated by Fig. 5 being a modification of the supports shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the supporting piece or bracket illustrated therein is designed for attachment both to the floor and the counter of a store. In these figures, 1 is a floor piece or bracket that supports the stool-arm 2 in Fig. 1 and 2^a in Figs. 2 and 3. Projecting upwardly from the lower horizontal part of the floor-bracket are two standards 1^a and 1^b, between which the arm 2 is pivoted upon the pin 3, that passes through said up-

rights and the lower end of the stool-arm. Projecting upwardly from the lower part of the floor-piece is a lug 1^c, that forms a fulcrum for the friction-plate 4, that is attached to the floor piece or bracket by the screw 5, that passes through the hole 4^a in the friction-plate into the floor piece or bracket, as illustrated. It will be seen that the end of the friction-plate through which the screw passes is free of the lower or horizontal wall and that the opposite upwardly-curved end of the friction-plate engages the lower rounded end of the arm 2. The bearing of the friction-plate 4 against the lower rounded end of the arm 2 may be adjusted and increased by turning the screw 5 downwardly, and the bearing of the friction-plate upon the arm may be lessened by loosening the screw 5. In the upright wall 1^d of the supporting-bracket is an adjusting-screw 6, which limits the upward movement of the arm 2. The perpendicular position of the arm 2 may be adjusted by turning set-screw 6 inwardly or outwardly, as desired. When the arm 2 or 2^a reaches its upper limit or backward limit of its movement, the shoulder or lug 2^a thereon comes into contact with the head of the set-screw 6. The dotted lines A and B in Fig. 2 indicate different positions of the arm 2 or 2^a. Said friction-plate 4 will hold said arm at any angle of inclination, either those indicated by the dotted lines A and B or other angles, within the limits of the movement of the arm. Formed upon the sides of the lower end of the arm 2 are two heel-pieces 2^b 2^c, that come into contact with the lower horizontal wall of the bracket or floor-piece or with the floor or other obstruction and limit the downward or outward movement of the arm to an angle at which the seat carried by the arm will be in a horizontal plane when the arm is at its lowest position.

The preferred means of attaching the seat to the arm is that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 1^a. To the under side of the seat 7 is attached a seat-plate 8, that has a recess 8^b in its upper side, in which is fixed a friction-plate 9 by means of a screw 10. Said seat-plate 8 is provided with a recess 8^a, in which the upper end of the arm 2 enters. A pin 11 passes

through said seat-plate and through the upper end of the seat-arm. On the under side of the seat-plate 8, at the front of the arm 2, is a shoulder 8^c, that forms a stop that strikes against the angled face 2^c of the upper end of the arm to limit the downward movement of the seat 7 relatively to the arm. When the seat is in the lowest position, with the lug 8^c in contact with the angle 2^c, and the arm 2 is in its lowest position, the seat 7 will be in a horizontal plane. The friction-plate 9 bears against the upper end of the arm 2, and as the seat 7 is tipped up said friction-plate will hold the seat at any desired angle to which it is tipped relatively to the arm 2. The dotted lines C (shown in Fig. 1) indicate the position to which the seat is tipped when the seat and arm are thrown upwardly against the front of a counter to put the stool out of the way.

In the modification illustrated by Fig. 5 the arm 2^A, the friction-plate 4, screw 5, and set-screw 6 are in all respects like those previously described. The modification illustrated in this figure relates to the supporting-bracket, and the lower horizontal wall of which, 1^A, is designed to be attached to the floor, the bracket having no provision for attaching it to a counter. Projecting upwardly from the lower wall of the bracket 1^A is an upright or standard 1^B, that carries the adjusting-screw 6. The lower horizontal wall of the bracket 1^A has a lug 1^C, that forms a fulcrum like the fulcrum 1^c in the other bracket, upon which the friction-plate 4 rests. The bearing of the friction-plate 4 upon the lower rounded end of the arm 2 in the construction illustrated in Fig. 5 is in all respects like that previously described.

In the modified form of seat attachment illustrated by Figs. 2 and 3 a seat-plate 8^A is

formed upon or made integral with the upper end of the arm 2^A, and the seat is secured upon said seat-plate by screws or otherwise.

I do not claim, broadly, the application of friction-plates for the purpose of controlling the position or adjustment of stools.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stool the combination with a supporting-bracket, of an arm pivoted thereto, a stop to limit the downward movement of the arm, and an adjustable fulcrumed friction-plate secured to the bracket and engaging the lower end of the pivoted arm, substantially as described.

2. In a stool the combination of a bracket, an arm pivoted thereto, a stop to limit the downward movement of the pivoted arm, an adjustable stop to limit the upward movement of the pivoted arm, and a fulcrumed friction-plate adjustably secured to the bracket and engaging the lower end of the pivoted arm, substantially as set forth.

3. In a stool, the combination with a supporting-bracket of an arm pivoted thereto, a stop to limit the downward movement of the arm, an adjustable stop to limit the upward movement of the arm, an adjustable fulcrumed friction-plate secured to the bracket and engaging the lower end of the pivoted arm, a seat, a frictional plate secured thereto and engaging the upper end of the pivoted arm, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of March, 1897.

ALBERT R. MILNER.

Witnesses:

J. A. OSBORNE,
L. F. GRISWOLD.