# W. R. Pomeroy,

## Counter and Desk Seat,

No. 65,115, Patented May 28, 1867.

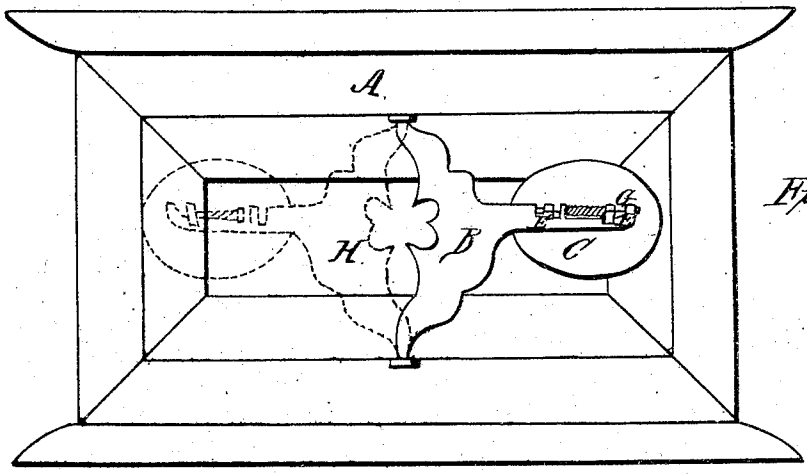



Fig: 1.

Fig: 2.

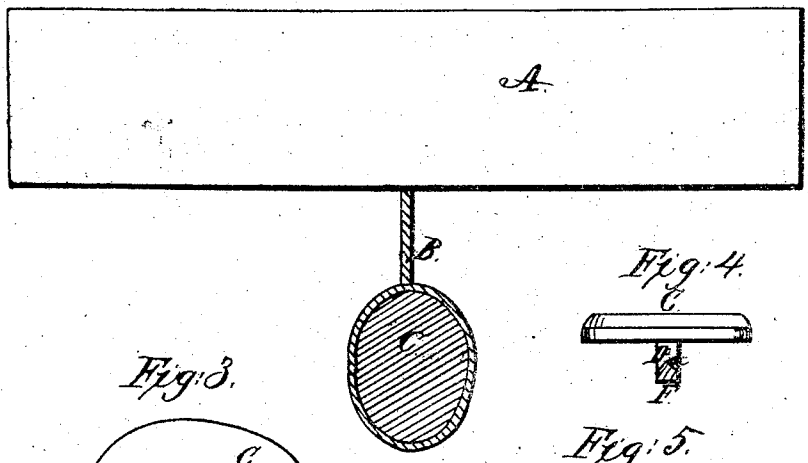



Fig: 3.

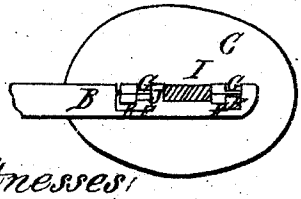
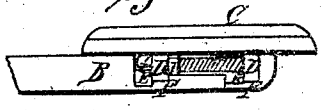



Fig: 4.




Fig: 5.




Witnesses:
W. H. Burridge
J. H. Burridge

Inventor:
W. R. Pomeroy

# United States Patent Office.

W. R. POMEROY, OF MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

*Letters Patent No.* 65,115, *dated May* 28, 1867.

## IMPROVED COUNTER AND DESK SEAT.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, W. R. POMEROY, of Millersburg, in the county of Holmes, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Counter and Desk Seats; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the counter with the seat attached.

Figure 2 is a top view of the counter and seat.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 are detached sections, to which reference will be had hereafter.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the different views.

In fig. 1 A represents a section of an ordinary store counter, to which is attached a swing-bracket or crane, B, on the free end of which is secured a seat in the following manner: From the under side of the seat depends a pair of short arms or lugs, D, fig. 5, in the ends of which is cut a rectangular notch, *a*, fig. 4. A section of the end of the bracket is cut out, forming a kind of stay. At each end of this stay is cut a deep notch, E, and a shoulder, F, the upper side of which shoulder is cut to an angle so as to conform to the notch or angle sunk in the ends of the lugs referred to. These lugs are fitted to the notches, and pivoted in the stay by the rod G, and in which they turn, thereby allowing the seat to be turned up edgewise, as shown in figs. 1 and 3, upon either side of the arm of the bracket.

In order to retain the seat in a horizontal position, as shown in fig. 2, also shown in sections, 4 and 5, it is slipped toward the end of the bracket, thus bringing the notch in the end of the lugs into the angle of the shoulders; the two being thus engaged the seat will be securely held in the position above indicated, as the engagements of the notches and shoulders prevent the seat from being turned sidewise. It will be evident that by slipping the lugs back into the notches in the bracket the seat can then be turned, and when thus turned can be swung around close against the side of the counter, out of the way, in either direction, as indicated by the dotted lines H, fig. 1. For the purpose of throwing the lugs into the shoulders, and also to prevent them from being too easily moved back into the notches from the shoulders, a spiral spring, I, is introduced between the outer lug and shoulder J. By this spring the seat is thrown outward immediately on its being turned to a horizontal position, thus obviating the necessity of using two hands for the purpose of adjusting it. Hence, all that is required for the adjustment of the seat is to turn it to a horizontal position, when, by the action of the spring, the lugs are slipped into the shoulders, thus affording a safe, permanent, and easily-available seat, which when not in use can be turned back in either direction close to the counter, and entirely out of the way, thus leaving the floor free from obstruction for the purpose of sweeping, cleaning, or the passage of goods, &c. This bracket and seat is equally applicable to desks, work-benches, walls, &c., as to the special purpose described.

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

The bracket B, seat C, lugs D, and springs I, as arranged in combination with the counter A, for the purpose and in the manner as set forth.

W. R. POMEROY.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,

E. E. WAITE.