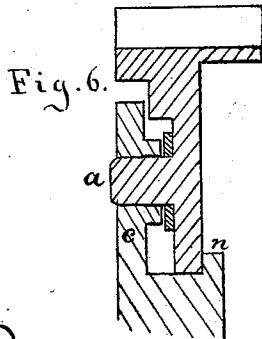
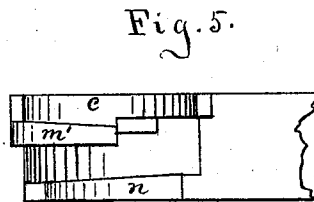
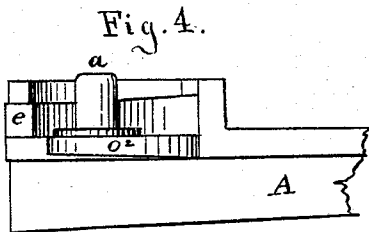
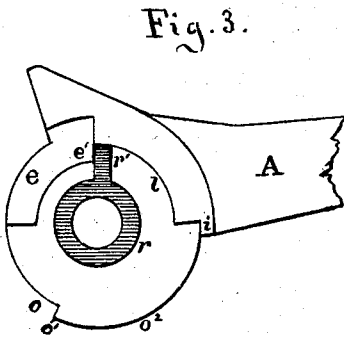
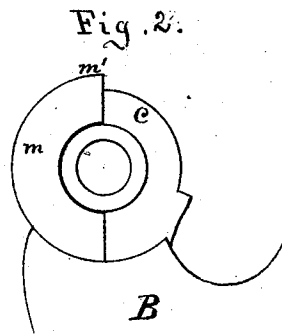
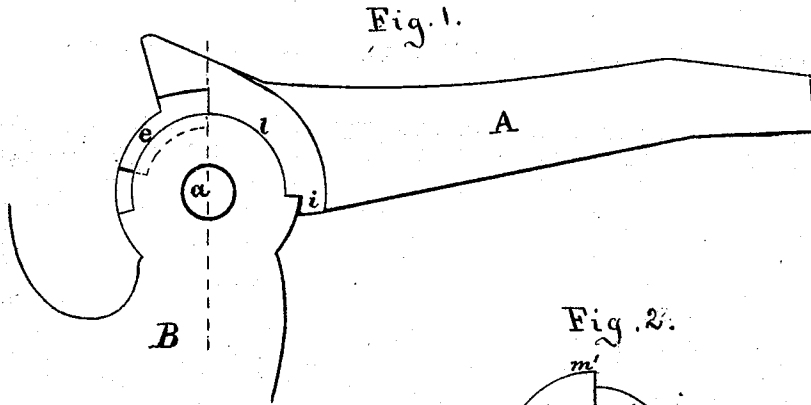


I. S. WACHOB.

Improvement in School-Seats.

No. 128,191.

Patented June 18, 1872.



Witnesses:

*E. C. Brown*

*H. A. Daniels*

Inventor:

*I. S. Wachob*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC S. WACHOB, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL-SEATS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,191, dated June 18, 1872.

Specification describing a certain Improvement in a School-Chair, invented by ISAAC SMITH WACHOB, of Scranton, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

This invention belongs to that class of school-chairs in which the well-known folding seat is employed; and it relates to flanges constructed with the arm and standard, for the purpose of holding the same together, said flanges being made tapering, so as to enable them to be readily put together; and to a combination of said flanges and other elements with a rubber ring placed on said pivot, and intervening between the arm and standard, said ring having an arm that comes between the end of one of the said flanges and the end of a lug on the seat-arm, to break the jar of a falling seat.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the standard and arm jointed together. Fig. 2 is an inside view of the socket. Fig. 3 is an inside view of the arm. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of the arm. Fig. 5 is a top view of the standard and socket. Fig. 6 is a section on line  $x x$  in Fig. 1.

A is the arm aforesaid, from the center of the butt-end of which a pivot,  $a$ , projects at one side. B is the standard aforesaid, from which a socket,  $c$ , extends upward. In the middle of this socket an orifice is made which receives the pivot  $a$ , so that the arm A can turn on the standard B. From the same side of the arm A on which is the pivot project lugs  $e i$ , which are in different arcs, but concentric with each other and with the pivot  $a$ . The lug  $e$  forms a shoulder,  $e'$ , at the end of the lug  $i$ . From the outer side of the lug  $i$  a flange,  $l$ , extends inward, the same being outside of the lug  $e$ , and made tapering, as shown in figure. On the inner side of the socket  $c$  is a projection,  $m$ , which has a tapering flange,  $m'$ . From the inner side of the standard B rises a tapering flange,  $n$ , leaving a space between it and the projection  $m$ . The latter is complementary to the lug  $e$  and flange  $l$ —that is to say, it completes a circle with them. When the arm A and standard B are

put together the arm is in an upright position, its lower end passing over the flange  $n$ , a recess,  $o$ , being cut in the arm for this purpose. The butt of the arm between the shoulder  $o^1$  and the arm A is also tapered at the edge  $o^2$ . When the pivot  $a$  first enters the hole in the socket  $c$ , the lug  $e$  clears the projection  $m$  and comes opposite to it. The flange  $l$  clears the flange  $m'$  and comes outside of it. The edge  $o^2$  comes inside of the flange  $n$ . The narrowest ends of the edge  $o^2$  and flange  $n$  become contiguous, and also the narrowest ends of the flanges  $l$  and  $m'$ . This arrangement enables the parts to be easily pressed together as far as necessary to properly compress the rubber ring  $r$ , which surrounds the pivot  $a$  between the arm A and socket  $c$ . This ring  $r$  has an arm,  $r'$ . When the arm A is turned forward the flange  $l$  passes alongside of the flange  $m'$ , and the edge  $o^2$  passes between the socket  $c$  and the flange  $n$ , the thicker portions of these parts impinging against the thinner portions of their respective complementary parts, so as to make a tight joint, and keep the outside of the flange  $l$  flush with the outside of the standard B. The flanges  $l m' n o^2$  hold the arm and standard from lateral separation, and the pivot  $a$  does its work without bolt and nut, the latter of which is liable to come off and let the bolt drop out. The rubber ring  $r$  and arm  $r'$  hold the seat in any position, and prevent it from working loosely and falling with a noise. The arm  $r'$  comes between the ends of the flange  $m'$  and lug  $e$ .

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the arm A, socket  $c$ , pivot  $a$ , lugs  $e i$ , and tapering flanges  $m' n l o^2$ , substantially as specified.
2. In combination with the devices of the first claim, the rubber ring  $r$  having the arm  $r'$ , as described.

I. S. WACHOB.

Witnesses.

GEO. E. BROWN,  
H. A. DANIELS.