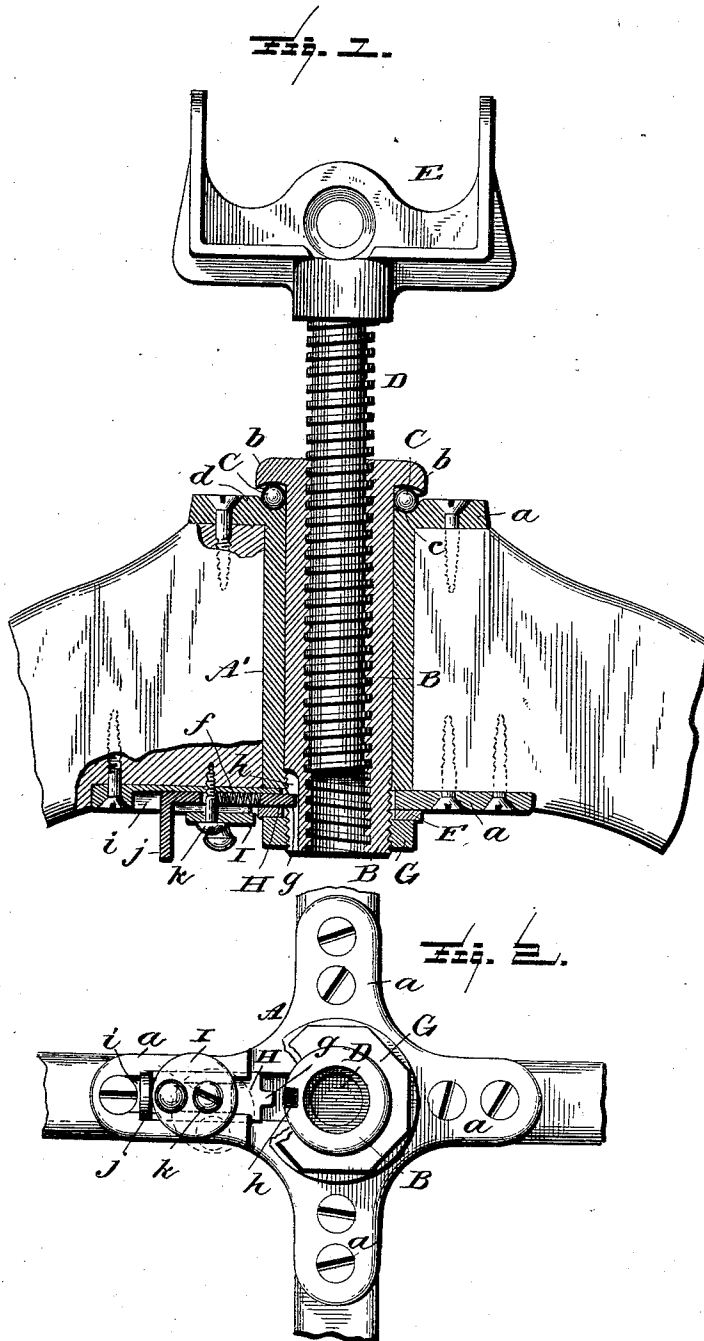


(No Model.)

J. W. A. FRANKLIN.
REVOLVING CHAIR OR STOOL.

No. 437,188.

Patented Sept. 30, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN W. A. FRANKLIN, OF MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

REVOLVING CHAIR AND STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 437,188, dated September 30, 1890.

Application filed May 20, 1890. Serial No. 352,520. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. A. FRANKLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Michigan City, in the county of La Porte and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Chairs and Stools; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in revolving chairs; and it has for its object, among others, to provide for the easy manipulation of the parts to allow the chair to be revolved without raising or lowering, or to allow the chair to be raised or lowered, as desired. I provide a sleeve that revolves on a ball-bearing in a suitable base or support or nut, and a spring-bolt on the bottom, which holds the sleeve, so that the screw may be raised or lowered. When the bolt is withdrawn, the friction, being stronger on the screw than on the sleeve, allows the sleeve to revolve on the balls without raising or lowering the same.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the parts of a chair embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan with parts broken away.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in both figures of the drawings.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a casting, which is formed with sockets *a* to receive the legs of the chair, said legs being secured in the sockets in any desired manner—as, for instance, by screws, as shown in both views. This casting is formed with a tubular portion A', in which works the sleeve B, which at its upper end is formed with an annular flange or rim *b*, the under side of which is slightly

concaved, as shown in Fig. 1, to receive the balls C, which also work in a channel or groove *c* in the upper face of the annular portion *d* of the tubular portion of the casting, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

D is a screw-shaft, which engages an internal thread of the sleeve and at its upper end carries the casting E, upon which the chair-seat is designed to be supported. This screw-shaft is revolved in the sleeve to raise and lower the chair when desired.

F is a washer upon the lower end of the sleeve B, and G is a nut engaging the screw-threaded end of said sleeve below the said washer, as shown.

H is a spring-bolt actuated by the spring *f*, bearing at one end against the shoulder of the bolt and at the other end against the pin *k*, as shown in Fig. 1, and having a tongue *g*, adapted to engage a groove *h* in the sleeve B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the said bolt working in a groove or channel *i* in the lower socket-wall, as shown in both views. The bolt has a thumb-piece *j*, by which it may be actuated, and I is a cam pivoted upon the pin *k*, which passes through a slot in the bolt and into the socket, as shown in Fig. 1. This cam has a knob or equivalent device *m*, by which it may be turned when desired.

The dotted and full lines in Fig. 2 indicate the different positions of the cam.

When the bolt is withdrawn, the sleeve will turn with the screw-shaft; but when the bolt is in engagement with the sleeve the chair may be raised and lowered independent of the sleeve. The turning of the cam automatically holds the bolt withdrawn and releases it, so that it may engage its groove in the sleeve. The two movements of the bolt are effected by the reverse movement of the cam.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the casting and the sleeve within the same and working on a ball-bearing, of a screw-shaft within the sleeve, the spring-bolt engaging a groove in the sleeve, and the cam for engaging the bolt to hold it from engagement with its sleeve, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the casting formed with tubular portion and sockets, of the sleeve

within the tubular portion, the screw-shaft
within the sleeve, the ball-bearing between
the sleeve and casting, the spring-bolt work-
ing in a channel in one of the sockets, and
5 the cam pivoted on a bolt passed through a
slot of the bolt and into the socket, substan-
tially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have
hereunto subscribed my name in the presence
of two witnesses.

JOHN W. A. FRANKLIN.

Witnesses:

HARRY H. FRANCIS,

HENRY A. SCHWAGER.