(No Model.)

H. E. C. DANIELS & T. KANE.

STOOL.

No. 425,305. Patented Apr. 8, 1890.

Fig. 2.

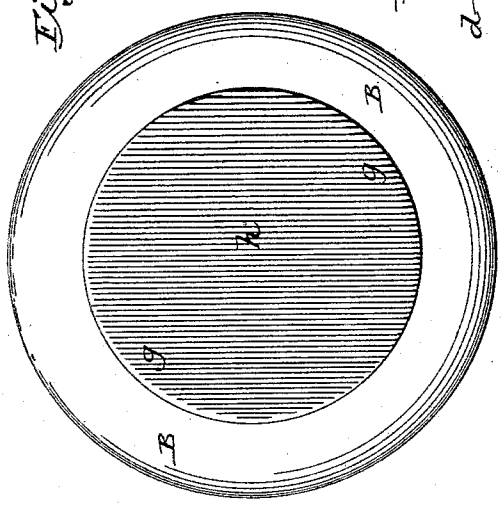


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.
ON LINE x–x

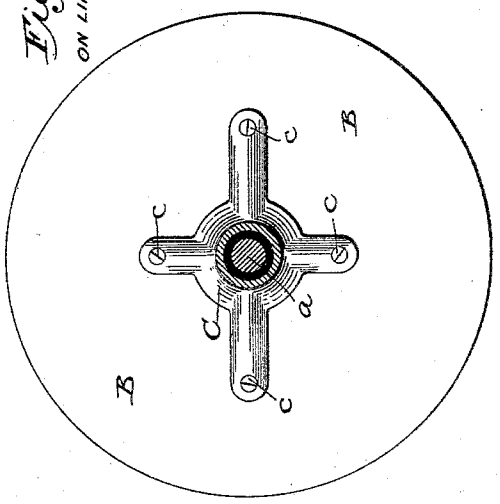
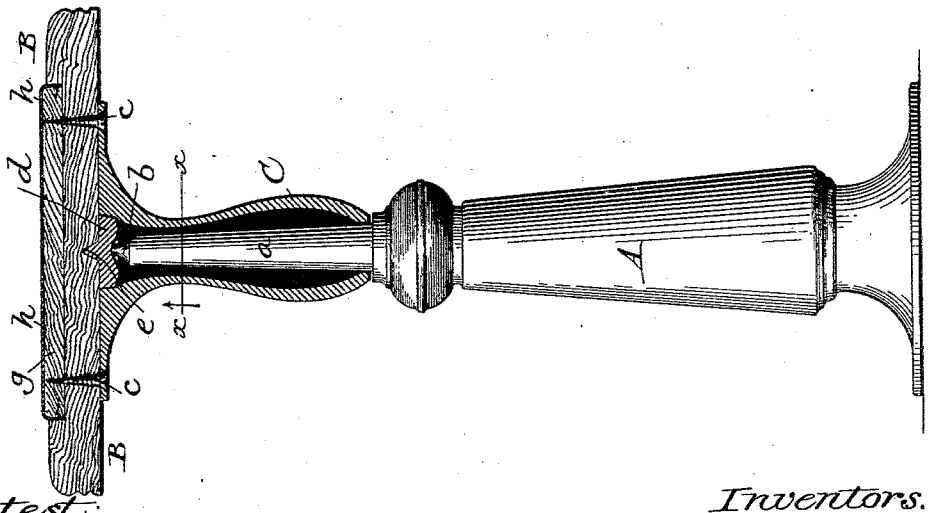


Fig. 1



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY EVERETT C. DANIELS AND THOMAS KANE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO SAID KANE.

STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 425,305, dated April 8, 1890.

Application filed June 6, 1887. Serial No. 240,476. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY EVERETT C. DANIELS and THOMAS KANE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Stools, of which the following is a specification.

The aim of this invention is to provide a stool with a revolving top which shall be at once cheap and durable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical central section of our stool. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section on the line *x x*, looking in an upward direction. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the parts detached.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a tubular cast metal standard having its base enlarged or extended in any appropriate form, and having on its upper end a solid or tubular neck or pintle *a*. This neck, which is of round form, is usually tapered toward the upper end and terminates in a conical point *b*.

B represents the top of the stool, consisting mainly of a wooden block attached by screws *c* to the upper end of a tubular sleeve C, which is extended downward around the neck *a* and provided in its top with a block or bearing *d*, which rests upon the point of the neck, as shown. This plate *d*, which is usually made of chilled iron or other similar material, is of the form shown in Fig. 4, and, being inserted into a tapered opening in the top of the sleeve C, is held in place by the tap or seat B bearing thereon.

In order to facilitate the assemblage of the parts and to prevent them from shifting laterally out of position, we prefer to provide the bearing-plate *d* on its top with a stud or point *e*, which will be seated in the top B, as shown. As the top is usually formed on a lathe, which produces a central cavity therein, the provision of the point *e* is a great assistance in bringing the parts speedily to the proper position.

It will be observed that the entire weight of the seat or top is carried by the plate *d*, bearing on the pintle *a*, and that the sleeve extending downward and bearing on the lower end of the pintle serves to steady the top and prevent it from tipping out of position, while at the same time it is permitted to turn with entire freedom.

When it is desired to upholster the seat, we adopt the construction shown in the drawings by providing a circular or other suitable board *g*, over which we stretch the covering material *h*, preferably attaching it at the margin to the edge of the board by glue, tacks, or otherwise.

In the upper face of the top B we form a cavity adapted to receive the board *g*, which, being seated therein, is secured by the screws *c*, before mentioned. It will be observed that these screws serve the threefold purpose of holding the upholstered or covered block in position, of connecting the top B to the sleeve C, and of preventing the escape of the bearing-plate *d*. By making use of the separate bearing-plate *d* we are enabled to form the sleeve C with an opening therethrough from end to end, whereby the setting of the core and the casting of the sleeve are greatly facilitated.

It will be perceived that the bearing-plate *d* is recessed and the end of the journal *a* pointed to enter the same, so that there is no side bearing or friction on the upper end of the journal. Under our construction the necessity of turning or otherwise finishing the upper end of the journal to prevent grinding and cutting action on the interior of the sleeve is avoided. As the side strain of the journal is received entirely by the bearing-plate *d* and the side strains of the latter received entirely by the stud or projection on its upper end entering the wooden top, it follows that the screws are relieved to such an extent that there is no danger of the top being worked loose.

What we claim is—

1. In a revolving stool, the standard having the neck with a conical upper end, in combination with the bearing-plate *d*, recessed to receive the point of the neck, the top B, seated on and sustained by said bearing-plate, and the flanged sleeve secured to the seat, bearing at its lower end only on the standard, and recessed to receive the bearing-plate, substantially as described.

2. In a stool, the top B, recessed in its upper side, the block with its covering seated in said

recesses, the sleeve on the under side of the top, and the fastening devices extending through the sleeve, the top, and into the block, as shown, whereby the said fastening devices serve the double purpose of fastening the sleeve and block to the top.

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands, this 25th day of April, 1887, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

H. EVERETT C. DANIELS.
THOMAS KANE.

Witnesses:
JOHN B. CARSE,
JOHN W. HOWARD.