

(No Model.)

C. L. SWANSON.
PIANO STOOL.

No. 600,812.

Patented Mar. 15, 1898.

Fig. 1.

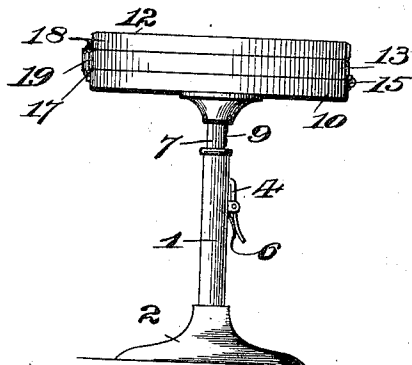


Fig. 3.

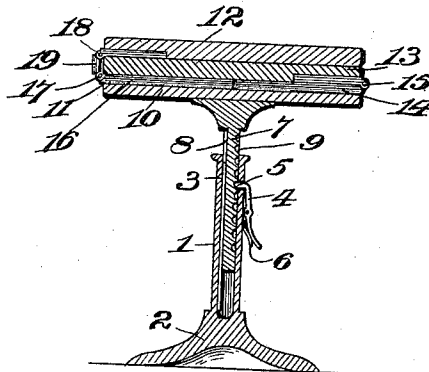


Fig. 2.

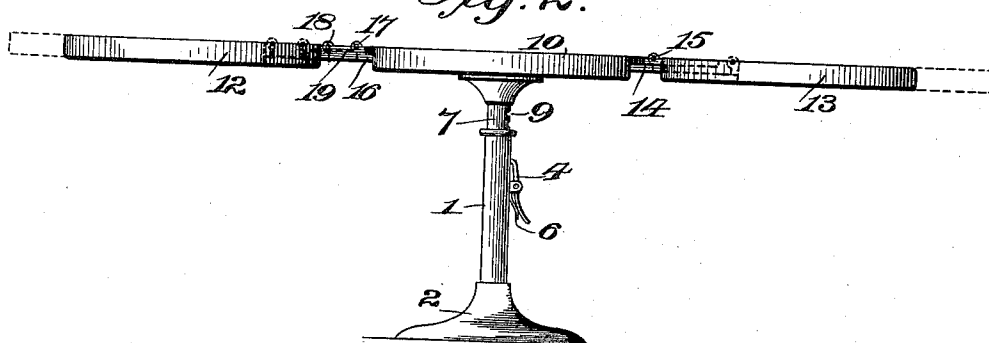


Fig. 4.

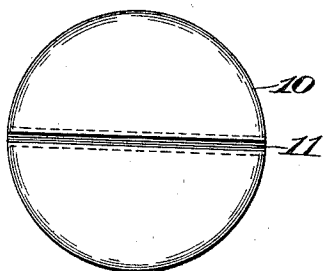
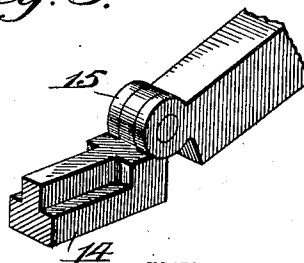


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,812, dated March 15, 1898.

Application filed November 2, 1896. Serial No. 610,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. SWANSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pierre, in the county of Hughes and State of South Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Piano-Stools; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to piano and organ stools.

My object is to provide an improved stool of the class mentioned which will be of such novel construction that the same will be adapted to accommodate several persons, or can be adjusted to adapt it for one person only, and will be of cheap, simple, and strong construction and ornamental in appearance.

Having this object in view, the invention consists of an improved form of stool of the class described comprising those novel features and combinations appearing more in detail hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my complete stool, showing the seat-sections of the same folded. Fig. 2 is a like view showing the seat-sections unfolded in full lines in one position and in dotted lines in their extended positions; Fig. 3, a vertical sectional view of the complete stool; Fig. 4, a top detail view of the head, showing the groove therein; and Fig. 5, a detail of one of the joints employed.

The numeral 1 designates the seat-standard, which is provided with a base 2. This seat-standard is hollow and provided with an inwardly-projecting spline or key 3.

The numeral 4 designates a locking-lever which is pivoted to the standard and has a catch end 5, which projects through an opening in the latter, while 6 designates a spring adapted to press the free end of the locking-lever outward, whereby the catch end of said lever is normally forced inward and projects into the interior of the standard.

At 7 is shown an adjusting-bar which is provided with a key-way 8, adapted to receive the key or spline 3. Said adjusting-bar is provided with a series of openings 9, which are located in vertical alinement with the

catch end 5 of the locking-lever, so that they can receive the latter. On the upper end of said adjusting-bar there is secured the circular head 10, which is provided with a diametrically-disposed slot 11.

The numerals 12 and 13 designate duplicate seat-sections which are the same size as the head 10.

At 14 there is shown a slide-bar which is composed of two sections connected together by a rule-joint 15. One of the sections of the slide-bar is secured to the seat-section 13 and the other section is free. The free section of the slide-bar is adapted for reception in the slot or groove 11, and the joint is so disposed that the seat-section can be swung up, but cannot drop from horizontal position. The slide-bar 16, which is connected to the seat-section 12, is formed in three sections rather than two, two rule-joints 17 and 18 being employed and the additional piece 19 being used. The purpose of this construction will appear presently. The slide-bar is also adapted for reception in the groove or slot 11, but from an opposite side of the head 10.

It will of course be understood that the object of the slide-bars 14 and 16 is to permit of the extension of the seat-sections 12 and 13.

Let it be assumed that the slide-bars are received in the groove 11 and the sections 12 and 13 are located on opposite sides of the head 10. The two seat-sections can then be adjusted by pulling them out in relation to the head or pushing them in in relation thereto, and the stool can be used to accommodate two persons.

If it be desired to fold the seat-sections to adapt the stool for use by one person only, the seat-section 13 is pushed inwardly until the joint 15 comes against the periphery of the head 10. Said seat-section 13 can then be folded over on the head. The seat-section 12 may next be pushed inwardly until the joint 17 comes against the periphery of the head. The seat-section 12 can then be swung up vertically on the joint 18 as a pivot and finally folded down horizontally (the joint 17 acting as a pivot) onto the seat-section 13. It will thus be observed that the purpose of the additional section 19 of the slide-bar 16 is to allow for the thickness of the seat-section 13. When it is desirable to adjust the stool ver-

tically, the free end of the locking-lever can be pushed in toward the seat-standard, whereby the catch end of said lever will be drawn out of the opening in the adjusting-bar. The seat can then be raised, and when the desired height is reached the pressure on the locking-lever may be released, whereupon the spring will again cause the locking-lever to engage with the adjusting-bar. The keyway and key or spline prevent the adjusting-bar from turning around in the seat-standard.

There are many slight and immaterial changes of construction that might be resorted to without detracting from the advantages of my invention, and it is to be understood, therefore, that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein shown and described, but consider that I am entitled to all such variations as come within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stool of the class described, the combination with a seat-standard and a head secured thereto, of horizontally-movable supports mounted in said head, and seat-sections hinged respectively to said supports, both of said sections adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to be folded up upon said head, one upon the other.

2. In a stool of the class described, the combination with a seat-standard, of a head secured thereto, slide-bars adapted for extension horizontally in relation to the head in opposite directions, and seat-sections hinged to the outer ends of the slide-bars and adapted to remain in horizontal extended position or to fold on the head.

3. In a stool of the class described, the combination with a seat-standard, of a head secured thereto which has a single diametrically-extending groove, slide-bars movable in said groove in opposite directions, and seat-sections hinged to the outer ends of the respective slide-bars and adapted to fold on the head in superposed relation to each other.

4. In a stool of the class described, the combination with a seat-standard and a head secured thereto, of horizontally-movable supports mounted in said head, a seat-section hinged to one of said supports adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to fold up upon said head, a second section attached to the other of said supports through a hinged link connection adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to fold up and rest upon the top of the first of said sections when the latter is in its folded position.

5. In a stool of the class described, the combination with a head and a seat-standard, of bars carried by the head, a seat-section connected to one bar by a rule-joint and adapted to fold directly on top of the head, a second seat-section, a link, rule-joints connecting the link with the said second seat-section and the other bar, said second seat-section being adapted to fold on top of the first section, and both sections being adapted to be extended horizontally and held in that position by the rule-joints.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES L. SWANSON.

Witnesses:

NIELS FUGLSANG,
ANDREW PETERSON.