

(No Model.)

G. A. RAMSEYER.  
PIANO STOOL.

No. 282,926.

Patented Aug. 7, 1883.

Fig. 1.

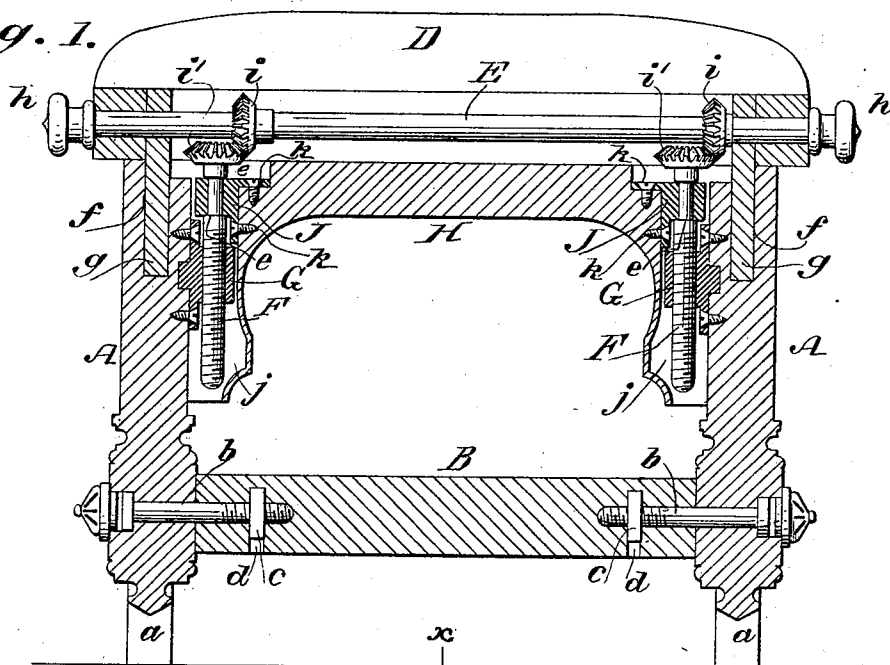
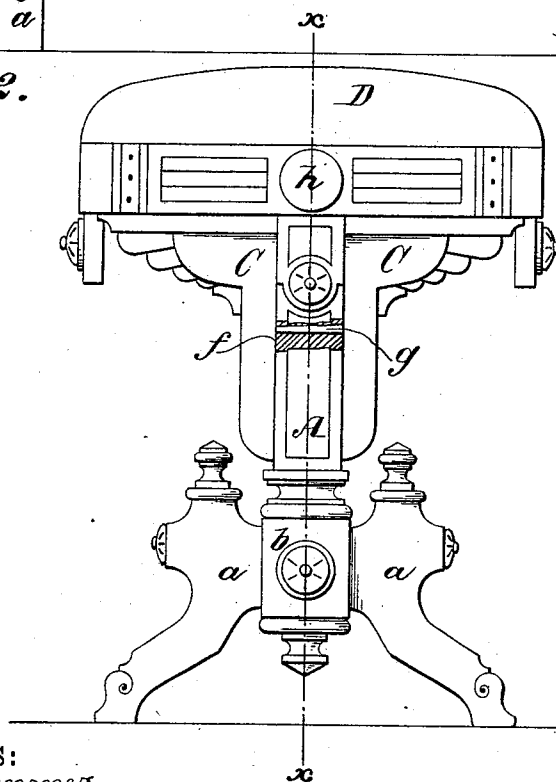


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. RAMSEYER, OF DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK.

## PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,926, dated August 7, 1883.

Application filed April 23, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. RAMSEYER, of Dobbs Ferry, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Piano-Stool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates more especially to that class of piano-stools known as "ottoman" or "double screw" stools, and seeks to improve the construction of stool covered by my patent numbered 186,757, and dated January 30, 1877.

The principal object of my present invention is to cheapen and render more practical the mechanism used for elevating the stool-seat.

Another object is to devise such arrangement and construction of the parts of the stool as will make the stool stancher, and at the same time furnish greater latitude for ornamentation and design than heretofore.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my new and improved piano-stool, taken on the line *a x* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 2 is a broken end elevation of the stool.

*A A* are the standards of the stool. These are formed or provided with the side legs, *a a*, that rest upon the floor, and are tied together, near their lower ends, by the bar *B*, that is secured at its ends to the standards by the bolts *b b* and nuts *c c*, placed in the slots *d d*; or this bar might be secured by any other suitable means. The upper ends of the standards *A A* are formed with the slots *f f*, in which the webs *g g* of the brackets *C C* fit. The seat *D* of the stool is secured upon the upper edges of the brackets *C C*, and through the longitudinal center of the seat is passed the shaft *E*, which is provided at its ends with the knobs *h h*, and has secured to it, in a suitable recess formed in the seat, the beveled cog-wheels *i i*.

*F F* are the vertical screw-shafts for raising and lowering the seat *D*. These shafts pass

through the screw-threaded sleeves *G G*, that are secured by screws or otherwise to the inside of the standards *A A*, and are adapted to be revolved from the shaft *E* for raising and lowering the seat through the medium of the beveled cog-wheels *i i*, secured upon their upper ends, that mesh with the cog-wheels *i i*. The screw-shafts *F F* and sleeves *G G* are concealed from view by the central apron, *H*, which is secured to the under side of the seat *D*, and is recessed at its ends, as shown at *j j*, to inclose the said shafts and sleeves, as will be clearly understood from Fig. 1. At their upper ends the screw-shafts *F F* are reduced in size to form the shoulders *e e*, and upon these reduced portions are placed the journal-boxes *J J*, which are secured by the screws *k k* to the apron *H*, as shown in Fig. 1, the apron being suitably recessed to receive the boxes. Thus arranged the apron *H*, besides serving to conceal the operating mechanism, braces and stiffens the structure, holds the screw-shafts properly, and causes the seat, apron, and shafts *F F* to always move together without any cramping or binding of the parts.

The brackets *C C* fit snugly against the side edges of the standards *A A*, and thus serve as braces to the seat *D*, and also as guides to the seat in its up-and-down movement, and these brackets *C C*, and also the apron *H*, are suited for elaborate design and ornamentation.

With this construction of the stool it will be seen that all boring of the standards is avoided, and that the use of shields and screw-tubes placed in the bores of the standards, as in the above-mentioned patent, is avoided, which is a great advantage, since such screw-tubes and shields are expensive, and liable to get out of order. Besides, by this construction the stool is made stronger and better in every way than by the old construction, and may be made far more ornamental.

Instead of securing the journal-boxes *J J* to the apron *H*, it will be understood that they might be secured to the under side of the seat *D* and not depart from the principle of

my invention, since by such arrangement the screw-shafts would be held as firm as by the arrangement shown.

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

In a piano-stool, the supporting-frame having screw-bearings G G, attached on the inside of standards A, in combination with the movable seat, having bearings, as set forth,

the apron H, attached thereto, guiding means 10 interposed between the seat and supporting-frame, screws F F, journaled in bearings of the seat, and means for actuating said screws, as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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