D. B. OAKS.
Folding Stool.

No. 201,823. Patented March 26, 1878.

Fig. 3.

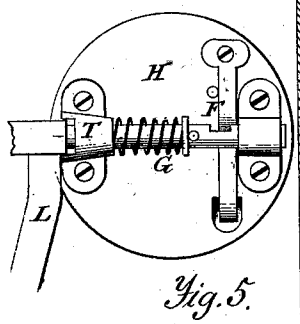


Fig. 1.

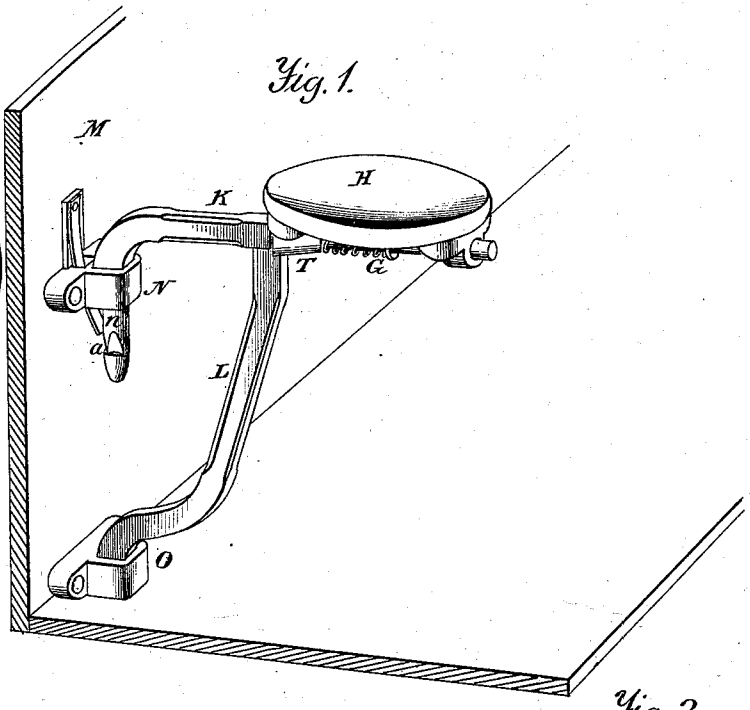


Fig. 5.

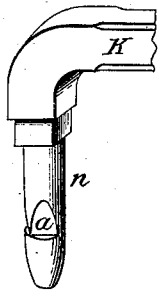


Fig. 2.

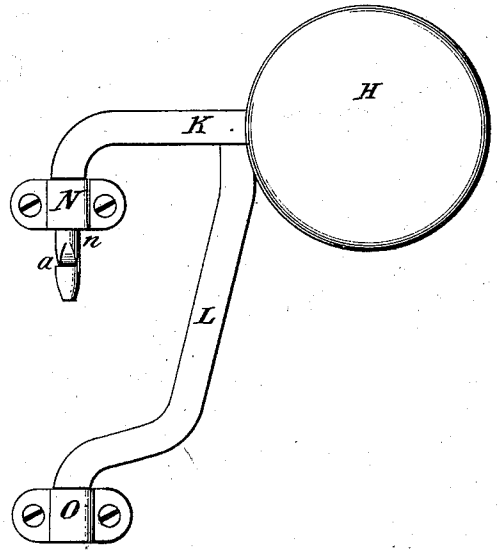
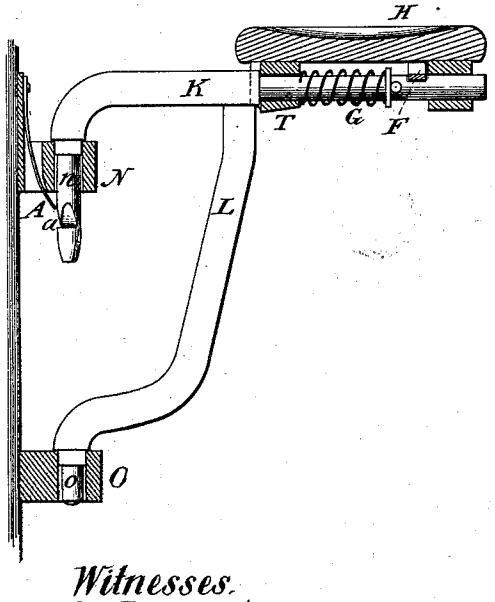


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

D. BRAINARD OAKS, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOLDING STOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,823**, dated March 26, 1878; application filed September 24, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, D. BRAINARD OAKS, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Adjustable and Folding Stools, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of seats which are attached by a swinging bracket to a vertical wall or frame, and which may be swung out so as to form a stool or turned in against the face of the wall or other support, the seat being also made to turn so as to lie horizontally or vertically. My application is limited to cover the special devices whereby the bracket is attached to the wall, counter, or other support, and by which the seat is attached to the bracket.

In the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view, representing the seat as attached to the dash-board of a wagon. Fig. 2 is an elevation, showing the seat folded back against the dash-board. Fig. 3 is an elevation, showing the bottom of seat. Fig. 4 is a vertical section. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of upper arm.

The same letters are employed in all the figures in the indication of identical parts.

M represents any vertical support, against which the seat may be fastened, to which socket-pieces N and O, placed one above the other, are secured. Both these sockets have square eyes, the lower part of the eyes being round; and the upper socket has another hole through it behind the eye, through which a spring passes, as shown in Fig. 4, the point of the spring below the socket being bent forward, for the purpose of engaging notches cut in three faces of the pintle of the upper bracket K, which is formed to pass through the upper socket N, and has on the top square shoulders, fitting into the corresponding eye of the socket. The pintle of the lower arm L of the bracket has also square shoulders at the top, adapted to fit the corresponding eye E of the lower socket.

When the bracket is folded back at either side, as shown in Fig. 2, the shoulders of the pintles, falling into the eyes of the socket, will hold the bracket firmly in position; and it can only be turned by lifting it until the shoulders escape from the corresponding eyes of the sockets. It may then be turned until it stands at right angles to its support, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, when the shoulders of the pintle will again drop into the corresponding eye of the socket, and thus hold it rigidly in that position. Beveled notches are cut upon the two side faces of the pintle and upon the rear face. The point of the spring engaging the square shoulder of one of these notches will prevent the bracket from being lifted out of the socket in either of the before-described positions; but if it is desired to remove the brackets by turning them to an angle of forty-five degrees to the plane of the support, the smooth surface of the pintle between the notches will be opposed to the point of the spring, and it will then not interfere with the removal of the pintles from the socket.

The seat is attached to the horizontal arm of the bracket by means of two round-eyed lugs fitting to correspondingly-rounded parts of the bracket. The lug T, Fig. 3, is recessed on its lower face, so that it may be slipped over a square shoulder at the top of the arm L, Fig. 1, so as to prevent the turning of the seat when horizontally attached to the bracket. This notch is held in engagement by the pressure of a spiral spring, G, coiled around the bracket fastened thereto, its free end bearing against the lug T.

F is a spring, attached to the lower face of the seat, and extending across it at right angles to the bracket, on the upper face of which a notch is cut to receive the spring when the coiled spring G throws the notch in the lug T into engagement with the arm L, and thereby securely locking the seat in the horizontal position. To release it, the spring must be lifted out of the notch and the seat drawn toward the free end of the bracket, thereby disengaging the notch and permitting the seat to be turned in its bearing on the bracket until it is brought into a vertical position. The bracket next the lug T is made with square shoulders on the arm K, projecting slightly beyond the arm L; and the openings in the end of lug T, on the side of the notch, are made square,

so as to receive the square shoulders of the arm K, which serve to lock the seat in its vertical position.

To release the seat so as to free it, it must be drawn toward the free end of the bracket until the shoulders are disengaged from the socket, when the seat may be turned into its vertical position. The shoulders need not necessarily be square, but may be of any irregular shape.

Seats similarly arranged are well known; and I do not, therefore, claim, broadly, the adjustable seat; but my invention is distinguished from what has been before known in the device adapted for securing the seat in the swinging bracket.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a folding store-seat, of the arms K L, having the pintles *n o*, the lower part of said pintles being round and the upper portion square, to fit the butts N O, and the spring A, adapted to engage in the notch *a* in the upper pintle, substantially as set forth.

D. BRAINARD OAKS.

Witnesses:

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