

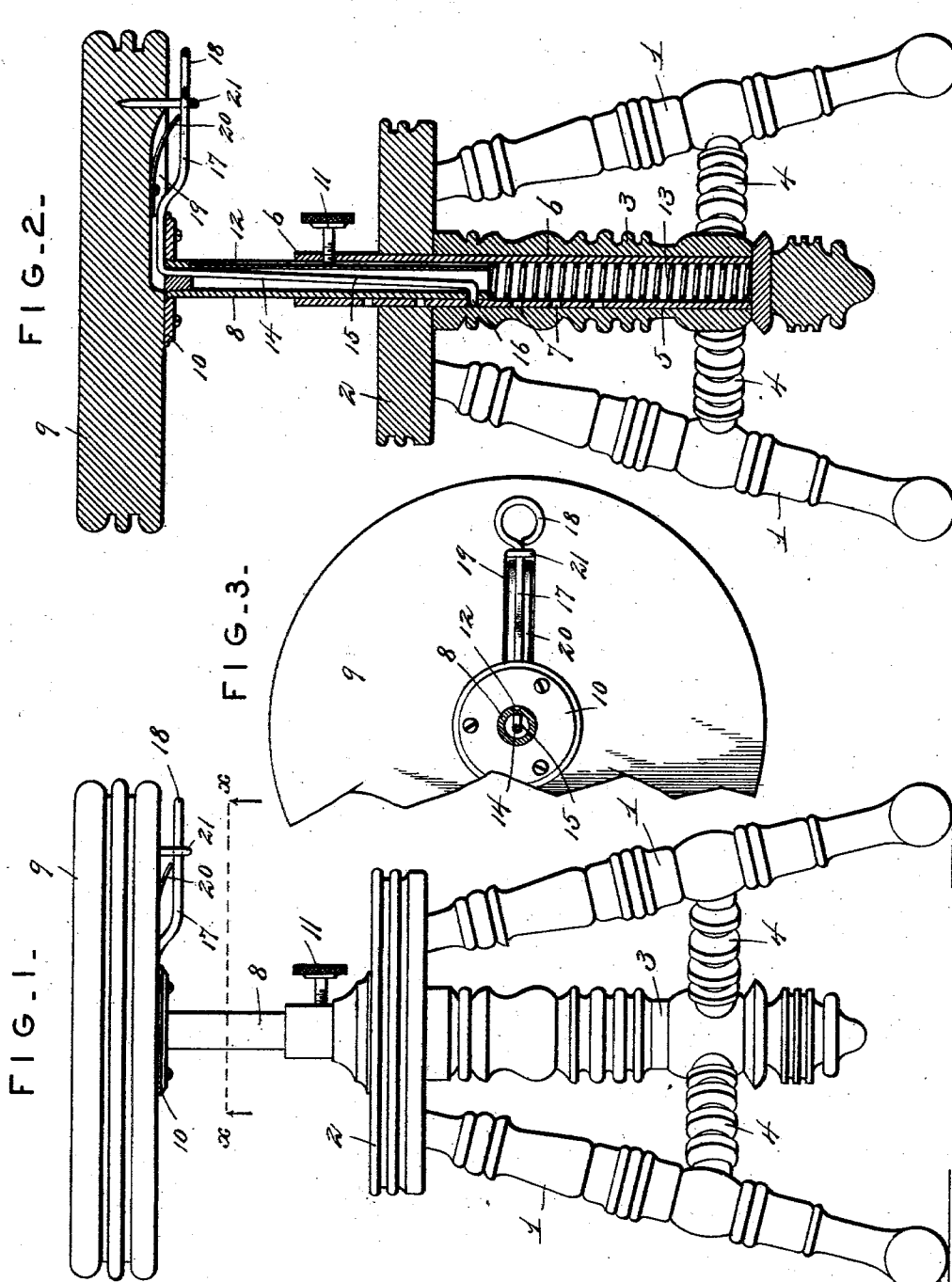
No. 633,833.

Patented Sept. 26, 1899.

S. S. GOSHORN.
PIANO STOOL.

(Application filed May 24, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
Harry L. Amer.
Reford M. Smith.

Inventor
Samuel S. Goshorn.
By *V. D. Stockbridge.*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SMITH GOSHORN, OF PHILIPSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,833, dated September 26, 1899.

Application filed May 24, 1899. Serial No. 718,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SMITH GOSHORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philipsburg, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Piano-Stool, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to piano-stools, and is in the nature of an improvement upon the construction disclosed in Letters Patent granted to me April 13, 1897, No. 580,665.

The object of the present invention is to simplify, improve, and cheapen the cost of manufacture of the stool described and illustrated in my said former patent above referred to and to render the same as far as possible self-adjusting, the parts being so arranged that the top or seat proper may be quickly raised or lowered and securely held at the desired point of adjustment without the necessity of the operator getting off the stool.

It is within the scope of this invention to construct the stool either as a single or a double stool for individual playing or for duet purposes. The construction may of course be varied to adapt the stool to pianos or organs, whether for use in the home or in churches or other public places.

The invention consists in an improved piano-stool embodying certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and incorporated in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a stool constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central longitudinal section through the same. Fig. 3 is a section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to the drawings, the stool is seen to comprise a base or stand composed of a series of upwardly-converging legs 1, connected at their upper ends to the top 2. To the center of the top 2 is secured a depending post or upright 3, which is connected at or near its lower end to the legs 1 by means of radiating braces 4. The construction and arrangement of the parts above referred to is not essential

to the principle of the invention hereinafter disclosed and may be varied in design or otherwise.

In carrying out the present invention the post or upright 3 is made hollow, as indicated at 5, for the greater portion of its length, and within said post or upright is secured a tubular metal socket-piece 6, provided in one side with a longitudinal series of recesses or openings 7 for a purpose hereinafter explained. Fitting telescopically and snugly within the socket 6 is a tubular stem 8, connected at its upper end to the seat 9 by means of a collar, ferrule, or sleeve 10. The stem 8 is adapted to slide smoothly and evenly into the socket-piece 6, and relative rotative movement of the parts 6 and 8 is prevented by means of a set-screw 11, which passes through the projecting upper end of the tube 6, with its inner end resting in a longitudinal groove or keyway 12 in the stem 8. By loosening the screw 11 the stem 8 of the seat may be adjusted up and down within the part 6 and clamped and securely held at any desired point by means of said screw. Within the tube 6 is placed a coiled spring 13, the upper end of which bears against the lower end of the stem 8 and serves to normally thrust said stem and the seat of the stool upward.

14 designates an elbow-lever constructed, preferably, of a metallic rod and having one arm 15 extending downward through the hollow stem 8, where its lower extremity is bent and extended laterally to form a catch 16, adapted to engage in any one of the openings or recesses 7 for holding the seat at the desired height and preventing the spring 13 from thrusting the seat upward at an inopportune moment. The remaining arm 14 of the lever extends outward radially from the stem 8 and beneath the seat 9 to a point immediately adjacent to the outer edge or periphery of the seat, where it is formed into an eye 18, which constitutes a finger grip or handle by means of which the lever may be vibrated. The seat 9 is provided with a radial recess or depression 19 in its lower side to admit of the necessary movement of the arm 17 of the lever 14, and within said recess is placed a flat spring 20, the inner end of which is secured fixedly to the seat and the outer end deflected downward to bear against the up-

per side of the lever 14 near its outer end. Near the outer end of the lever and secured to the under side of the seat is a lever-guide 21 in the form of a staple, the lever working 5 up and down between the parallel portions of said guide and being limited in its downward movement by the curved lower end or cross portion of said guide.

By means of the construction above described it will be seen that the stool is self-adjusting to the extent that when the occupant of the stool operates the elbow-lever and disengages the catch 16 from the openings or recesses 7 in the tube 6 the spring 13 15 will act on the lower end of the hollow stem 8 to quickly elevate the seat. Upon the operator releasing the lever the spring which actuates the lever will cause the lower end or catch portion 16 thereof to automatically 20 move into engagement with the nearest opening or recess in the tube 6, thereby sustaining the seat at the desired elevation. In order to secure the seat against any accidental movement up or down, the set-screw 11 may 25 be tightened.

It will of course be understood that the principle of the invention hereinabove set forth may be applied either to single or double stools; also, that any desired ornamentation may be given to the stool, and the top or 30 seat proper may be either plain, turned, or upholstered, according to the desire of the manufacturer. These and other changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured 40 by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a base or stand and a seat movable up or down relative thereto, of telescoping tubes, one of which is secured to the base and provided with a series of perforations arranged in a vertical row and the 45 other having a longitudinal groove and being secured to the seat through an annular collar or sleeve at its upper end, an elbow-lever passing above and through said sleeve 50 and down through the tubes and having a catch on its lower end passing through a perforation in the inner tube and adapted to engage any one of the perforations in the outer tube, a spring secured to the seat and pressing 55 down upon the horizontal upper arm of the elbow-lever, and adjustable means connected with the base-tube and engaging the groove in the seat-tube for preventing relative rotation of the tubes and of the seat and 60 base connected therewith, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a base or stand and a seat movable up or down relative thereto, of telescoping tubes, one secured to the base and 65 the other secured to the seat through an an-

nular flange or collar and having a longitudinal groove, an elbow-lever passing through said collar and the tube connected therewith and provided at its lower end with a catch passing through an opening in the seat-tube 70 and adapted to enter openings in the base-tube, its upper outwardly-projecting arm extending over the collar and through a groove in the lower face of the seat, a spring secured in said groove and acting upon said upper 75 lever-arm for holding the catch normally in engagement with the base-tube, and means substantially as described for preventing relative rotation of the tubes or seat and base.

3. The combination with a base or stand, and 80 a seat movable up or down relative thereto, of telescoping tubes, one of which is secured to the base and the other secured to the seat through an annular flange or collar, an elbow-lever passing through said collar and the tube 85 connected therewith and provided at its lower end with a catch passing through an opening in the inner tube and adapted to engage openings in the base-tube, its upper outwardly-projecting and vertically-movable arm ex- 90 tending over the collar and through a groove in the lower face of the seat, a spring secured in said groove and acting upon said upper lever-arm for holding the catch normally in engagement with the base-tube, a U-shaped 95 guide for said vertically-movable lever-arm attached to and pendent from the seat, and means for preventing relative rotation of the tubes, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a base or stand and 100 a seat movable up or down relative to said base, of telescoping tubes, one secured to the base and the other longitudinally grooved and secured to the seat through an annular flange or collar, an elbow-lever passing through said 105 collar and the tube connected therewith and provided at its lower end with a catch adapted to engage openings in the base-tube, its upper outwardly-projecting and vertically-movable arm extending over the collar and 110 through the groove in the lower face of the seat, a spring secured in said groove and acting upon said upper lever-arm for holding the catch normally in engagement with the base-tube, a U-shaped guide for said verti- 115 cally-movable lever-arm attached to and pendent from the seat, a spring acting on the lower end of the seat-tube for automatically raising said tube and the seat when said tube is released from the base-tube, and a set-screw in 120 the base-tube entering the groove in the seat-tube for preventing relative rotation of said tubes and of the seat and base or stand connected therewith, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 125 in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL SMITH GOSHORN.

Witnesses:

J. R. STRAW,
W. D. LACY.