

(No Model.)

J. PURSELL.

ADJUSTABLE STOOL, TABLE, &c.

No. 259,208.

Patented June 6, 1882.

fig. 1

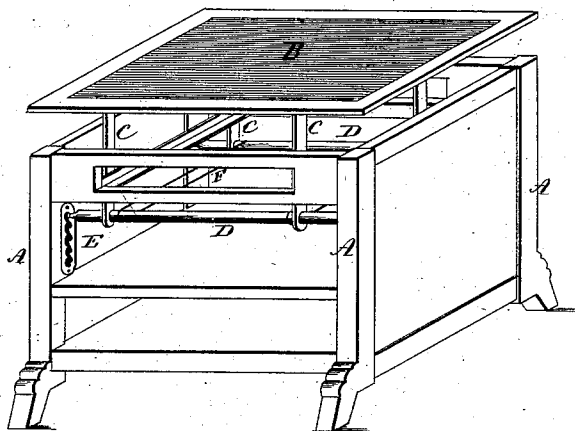


fig. 3

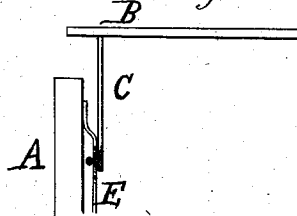
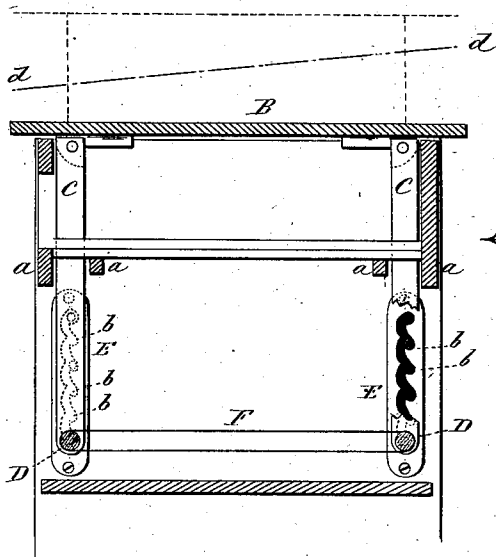


fig. 2



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PURSELL, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

ADJUSTABLE STOOL, TABLE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,208, dated June 6, 1882.

Application filed December 8, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PURSELL, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Adjustable Stools, Tables, and like Articles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view; Fig. 2, a transverse section; Fig. 3, a modification.

This invention relates to a device for adjusting the elevation of the seat of a stool, top of a table, and like purposes, applicable to pianostools, drawing-tables, and writing-desks; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

As represented in the drawings, the invention is shown as applied to a table, in which—

A represents the posts or supports, which may be of any desirable shape or style, and adapted to the purpose for which the thing is intended to be used.

B is the top. To the under side of this top vertical rods C are hinged. These rods extend downward, and are connected at each side by rundles or longitudinal rods D. The vertical rods are movable up and down through guides *a a*, or other suitable guides which will support them in their vertical position, and yet allow a certain amount of play thereto.

On the legs or supports, and in line with each end of the rundles D, is a plate, E, constructed with several notches, *b*, more or less in number, as seen in Fig. 2, and into which the ends of the rundles will rest. Connecting these several notches is a groove through which the ends of the rundle may be moved up and down from one notch to another. A spring is applied, tending to draw the two rods C C toward each other. This is best done by an elastic band, F, extending from the rundle on one side to the rundle on the opposite side. This spring serves to hold the two rundles in their respective notches, but yet permit them to be drawn from their notches outward, to be raised or lowered from one notch to another.

In Fig. 2 the top is represented as in its lowest position. If desired to raise the top and retain its same horizontal position, simply lift the top. The rundles will slip from one notch through the groove into the next above, and so on until the required elevation is attained—say as seen in Fig. 1. If, however, an inclination is required as to the line *d d*, Fig. 2, raise one side and then fasten the other, or without the other, as the case may be—that is, say, for instance, one edge moved up one notch, the opposite edge two notches, or, vice versa, either edge may be elevated and the opposite edge depressed. To drop the top take hold of the rundles D and draw them from the notches in which they rest, and hold them separated while the rundles pass down through the grooves to the required notch.

The vertical rods C C are hinged to the top to permit the movement of the lower ends from the notches into the grooves for such adjustment. The same construction applies for the stool, B simply representing the seat which is thus made adjustable. This is peculiarly adapted to stools for pianos and organs, whereby not only may the elevation of the seat be adjusted, but it may be inclined to suit the performer. These notched plates and the working of the rundles therein are shown in an invention for improvement in adjustable chairs invented by me, and for which application for Letters Patent was filed October 11, 1881. Hence in this application I do not broadly claim such notched or grooved plates for the purpose of adjusting the elevation of the seat.

While it is desirable that the vertical rods should be provided with a spring which will draw them into the notches on their respective sides, such spring is not essential.

While I prefer to attach the vertical rods to the rundles D, the rods may extend down near to their respective notched grooved plates, with a stud thereon to work in said notched grooves, as seen in Fig. 3, the same as do the ends of the rundles. I therefore do not wish to limit myself to the employment of the rundles as a means for engaging the vertical rods C to their respective notched plates.

I am aware that tops of tables and like articles have been adjusted to different elevations and secured by means of pawls and ratch-

ets. Such construction I do not claim, my invention being limited to the notched groove whereby the hinged pawl is avoided, the groove itself aiding in bringing the parts into their
5 locking or supported condition; but

What I do claim is—

The combination of the notched grooved plates E on the supports, the top B, and the vertical rods C C, hinged to the under side of
10 the said top, and extending down through

guides in the supports, with a stud or projection from the said rods into said notched grooves, which work up and down through the grooves, but engage with the notches, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOHN PURSELL.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
LILLIAN D. ROGERS.