(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. H. WILSON.

STOOL.

No. 249,135. Patented Nov. 1, 1881.

Fig 1.

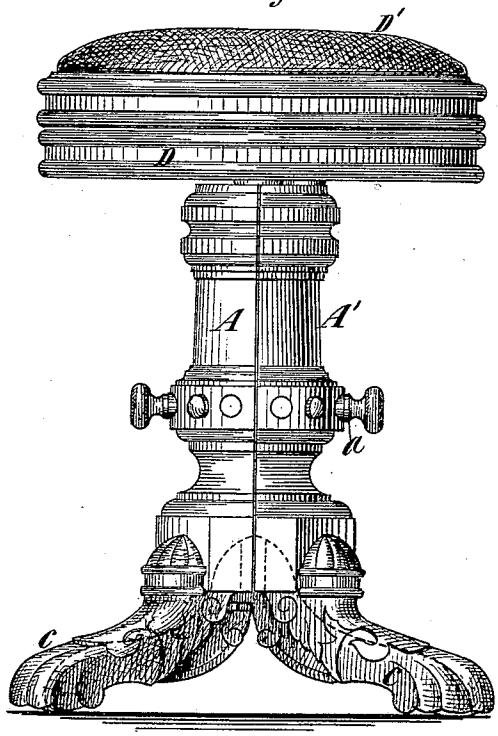


Fig 2.

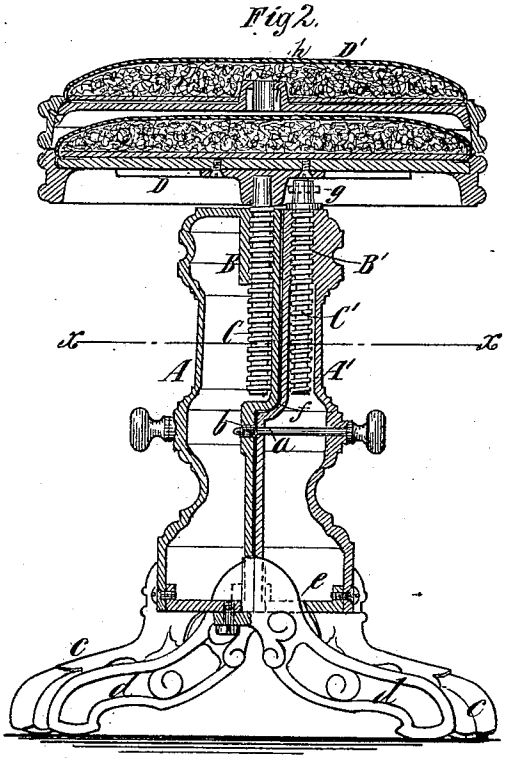
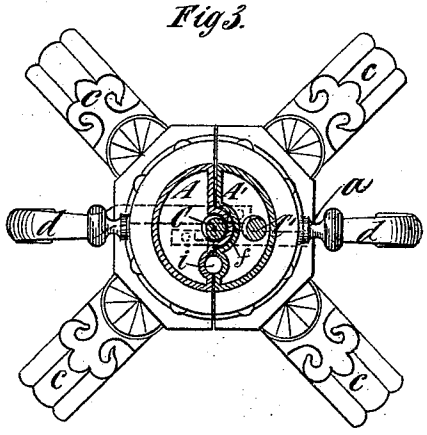


Fig 3.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig 4.

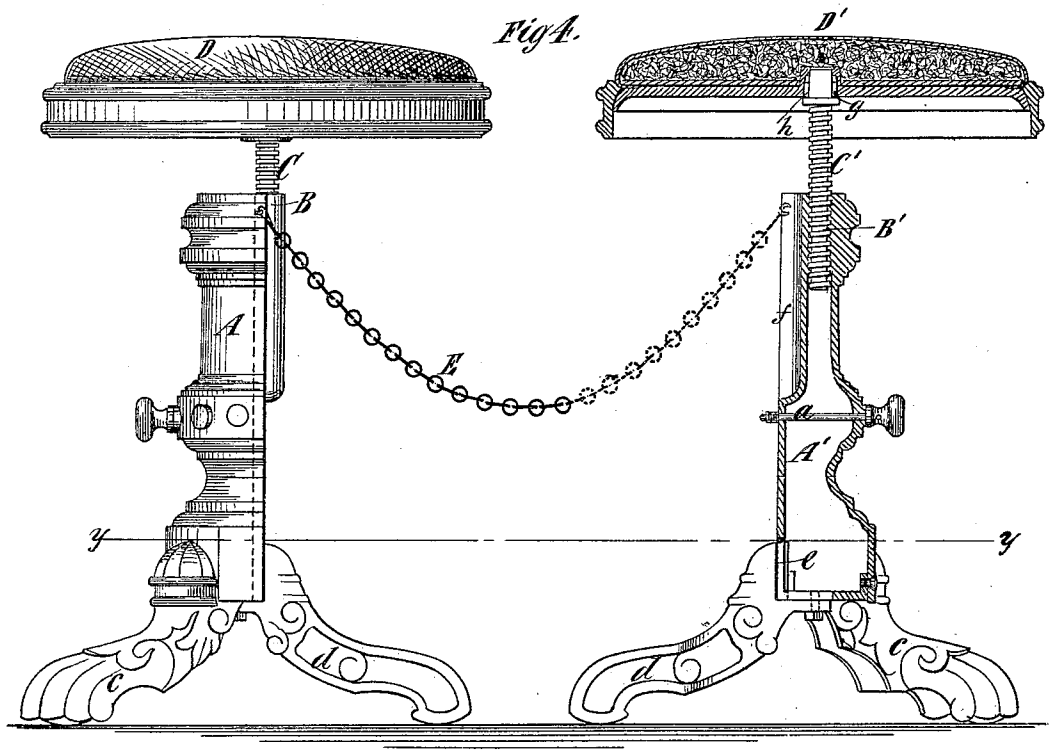
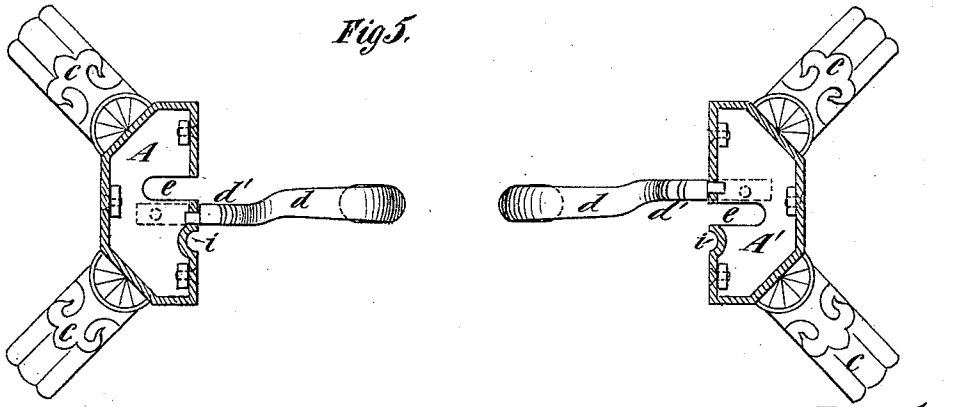


Fig 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. HOFFMAN WILSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,135, dated November 1, 1881.

Application filed April 16, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, M. HOFFMAN WILSON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, principally, to piano-stools which are so constructed that they may be used either as a single or double stool.

The invention consists in the combination, in a stool, of two standards, each having a screw-socket for a seat-supporting screw, and adapted to be secured together to form a single column and pedestal, and each having a foot, which projects outward from it beyond the line or plane of its junction with the other standard to support its seat when the two standards are separated, but which projects under the other standard when the two are secured together, whereby I enable each standard to be self-supporting when separated from the other. The two feet are offset laterally in opposite directions at their junction with the standards, so as to enable them to pass each other and still be in the central vertical plane of the column.

It also consists in the combination of two standards adapted to be secured together to form a single column, and one provided in its face or side with a screw socket or nut formed in a projection thereon, and the other provided with a recess adapted to receive said projection, and with another screw socket or nut.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view, and Fig. 2 a central vertical section, of a stool embodying my invention, with the two standards secured together. Fig. 3 represents a horizontal section upon the dotted line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents an elevation of one standard and a vertical section of the other standard when separated; and Fig. 5 represents a horizontal section upon the dotted line *y y*, Fig. 4.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A A′ designate two standards approximately semicircular in transverse section, as seen in Fig. 3, and adapted to be secured together with their flat faces in contact, as also clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or separated, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5, to adapt the stool for two persons. When the two standards are placed together and secured they form a single column, similar in appearance to that of an ordinary stool. As here represented, each standard is composed of a hollow casting, and they may be secured together by means of a screw, *a*, passing transversely through the standard A′, held against longitudinal movement and adapted to engage with a screw-threaded hole, *b*, in the standard A, as most clearly seen in Fig. 2. The two standards are each provided with two feet, *c*, which are amply sufficient to support them when together; but in order to afford each standard a stable support when separated from the other, I provide each with a third foot, *d*, which projects outward beyond the line or plane of its junction with the other standard. The foot *d* upon each standard projects under the other standard, and the upper end of each foot *d* fits in a recess, *e*, in the flat face of the other standard, as clearly seen in Fig. 5. In order to enable both feet to project centrally from their respective standard and at the same time permit them to pass by each other when the stool is employed as a single stool, I offset each foot *d* laterally in opposite directions at *d′*, as clearly seen in Fig. 5.

In the two standards A A′ are formed two screw-threaded sockets or fixed nuts, B B′, which are clearly shown in Fig. 2, and in these sockets or fixed nuts are fitted two seat-supporting screws, C C′, also clearly shown in Fig. 2. The stool will generally be used as a single stool, and hence it is desirable that one screw should be in the center of the column formed by securing the two standards together. In this example of my invention the screw C, which fits in the socket or nut B in the standard A, is the central screw, as seen in Fig. 2, and the nut B is formed in a projection on the flat face of the standard A, which, when the two standards are secured together, is received in a recess or depression, *f*, in the flat face of the standard A′. The screw C′ fits in a nut, B′, formed entirely in the standard A′.

To the head of the screw C is permanently fixed a seat, D; and D′ designates a second seat, which, when the stool is to be used as a single stool, may fit over or upon the seat D, as seen in Fig. 2, but when the standards are detached one from the other may fit upon the head of the screw C′. The head of the screw

C′, as shown in Fig. 2, has a transverse pin, *g*, with which notches *h* in the central socket of the seat D′ may engage, thus locking the seat and screw so that they will turn together.

E designates a chain, forming a flexible connection between the two standards when detached one from the other; but such connection might be dispensed with, if desirable. When the two standards are secured together the chain E is received within coincident grooves *i*, formed in the flat faces of the two standards, and thus concealed from view.

My improved stool is very advantageous, for the reason that when used as a single stool the seat-supporting screw used is in the center of the column formed by securing the standards together; and one very important advantage is that the two standards are entirely self-supporting when separated from each other, and are connected, if at all, only by a chain or other connection flexible in all directions, and hence there is no danger of the connection between the two being strained or injured by turning either of the seat-supporting screws down hard, and thus wrenching one of the standards.

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

1. The combination, in a stool, of two standards, each having a screw socket or nut for a seat-supporting screw, and adapted to be secured together to form a single column, and each having a foot which projects outward from it beyond the line or plane of its junction with the other standard to support its seat when the two standards are separated, but which projects under the other standard when the two are secured together, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a stool, of the two standards A A′, adapted to be secured together, and each having a foot, *d*, and a notch, *e*, for the reception of the foot upon the other standard, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, in a stool, of the two standards A A′, adapted to be secured together, and provided with feet *d d*, offset laterally in opposite directions at their junction with the standards, substantially as specified.

4. The combination, in a stool, of two standards adapted to be secured together to form a single column, one of said standards having a projection on its face or side containing a screw socket or nut, and the other standard having in its face or side a recess into which said projection fits when the two standards are secured together, whereby one of said screw sockets or nuts is located in the center of the column, substantially as specified.

M. HOFFMAN WILSON.

Witnesses:
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