(No Model.)

J. S. DUNLAP.

STOOL PEDESTAL.

No. 320,916. Patented June 30, 1885.

Fig. 1.

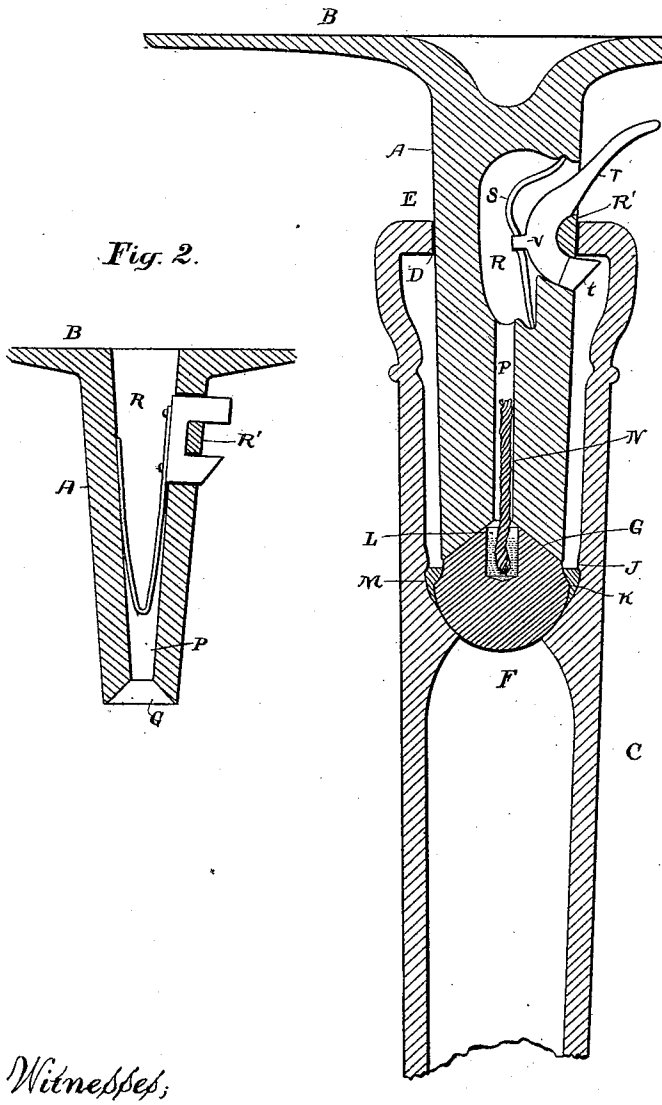
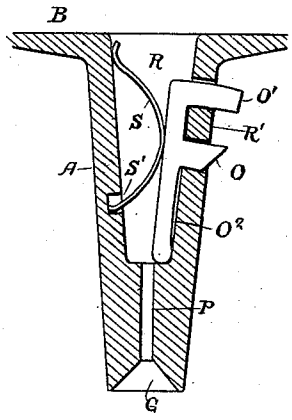


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. DUNLAP, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

STOOL-PEDESTAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 320,916, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed February 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. DUNLAP, of Peoria, in the county of Peoria, in the State of Illinois, have invented an Improved Stool-Pedestal; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a central longitudinal section; Figs. 2 and 3, other forms of my removable catch.

This invention is in the line of stools in which the seat is supported and permitted to revolve by means of a central pivot projecting beneath said seat into a standard having bearings for said pivot, and means for preventing the withdrawal of the same.

My invention consists of a hollow standard having a conical bearing secured therein and a circular flanged opening through its upper end; of a pivotal arm, to which the seat is secured, having a conical recess at its lower end adapted to revolve upon said conical bearing; and of a removable catch by which to prevent, except when desired, the withdrawal of said arm from within the standard.

In the drawings, A is the pivotal arm, upon the end B of which the seat is secured.

C is the hollow standard, by which the stool is supported, and into which, through the circular opening D having flange E, said arm A is put.

The conical recess G at the end of the arm A fits upon the conical bearing F, which rests on a contraction of the interior of the standard C.

To hold the conical bearing F in place against dislodgment during transportation and prevent its getting out of true, I secure it in place by pouring in a small quantity of solder or other easily-fusible metal, M, which fills the space between the projections J and K of the standard and bearing.

The bearing F, I usually recess somewhat at its apex to form a small oil-cup, L. From the recess R, near the upper part of the arm A, a channel, P, extends downward to the center of the conical recess G, and within this channel and the oil-cup L, I place a wick, N. This wick being saturated with oil causes the same to rise from the cup L and moisten the bearing-surfaces, causing thereby a continuous but not too copious lubrication.

The recess R in the arm A has a cross-bar, R′, near the center of its mouth, on a level with the flange E. This bar R′ serves as a pivotal fulcrum for the bent catch T, which passes around behind the same. By depressing the upper end of said catch, its end *t* is retracted within the recess R and the arm A permitted to be inserted or withdrawn from the standard C.

The spring S, held to the catch T by the two ears V, which are bent over onto it, causes the end *t* of said catch to protrude beneath the flange E. To prevent said end *t* from protruding too far, the opening through which it passes is contracted and said end given a shoulder.

Whenever the bearing needs reoiling, the oil is introduced through the recess R, from which it traverses through the channel P to the wick N and oil-cup L.

The advantages which I derive from my conical bearing F are that all dust and grit which get within the standard C cannot come in contact with the bearing-surfaces, the lubrication of the same is insured, and there is no possibility of the bearing getting out of true.

The catch T being retractible, permits the flange E to be unbroken, so that the arm A cannot be removed except as the catch, by its depression, allows it.

In Fig. 3 is shown another form of my removable catch, and the one which I consider preferable. In this case the recess R opens straight down from the upper end of the arm A, but has a double lateral opening, in which is the cross-bar R′ similar to the form previously described. The catch is made in the shape of a letter **F**, the upper arm, O′, of which serves as a press-button to retract the central arm, O, from beneath the flange E. The lower end of the **F** is the fulcrum of the catch, and the curved spring S the means for retaining the catch O out under the flange E. The lower end of the spring S projects into the notch S′, cast in the side of the recess R, and so retains itself in place behind the catch O. The projecting arm O′ being above the flange E is

therefore easily accessible, and being pressed back the catch O also retreats inward, and the arm A can be removed from the standard.

In inserting the arm A into the standard C, the catch O is pressed in by the flange until the former gets below said flange, when it springs out again.

What I claim as my invention, and for which I desire Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. In combination with the hollow standard C, the conical bearing F, loosely mounted within said standard, and the arm A of a stool or similar article, said arm having the conical recess G in its lower extremity and having said recess resting upon said conical bearing, substantially as set forth, and for the purpose of preventing the admission of dust and sand to the bearing-surfaces.

2. The hollow standard C, having an unbroken flange at the upper end of the interior thereof, in combination with the pivotal arm A, mounted loosely within said standard, the catch O, pivotally held in a recess in said arm, and a spring for outwardly impressing said catch, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The hollow standard C, having a contracted throat near the medial part thereof and the annular projection J just above said contraction, in combination with the conical bearing F, having projections K, and an easily-fusible material, M, whereby said bearing is rigidly secured in place upon said contracted throat, as set forth.

4. The hollow standard C and the conical bearing F, fixed therein, in combination with the pivotal arm A, mounted loosely in said standard and provided with the recess R, the channel P, and the conical recess G, as and for the purposes described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of February, 1884.

JOHN S. DUNLAP.

Witnesses:
A. B. UPHAM,
W. W. WELLS.