

(No Model.)

C. E. DAVIS.
PIANO STOOL.

No. 374,175.

Patented Dec. 6, 1887.

FIG. 1.

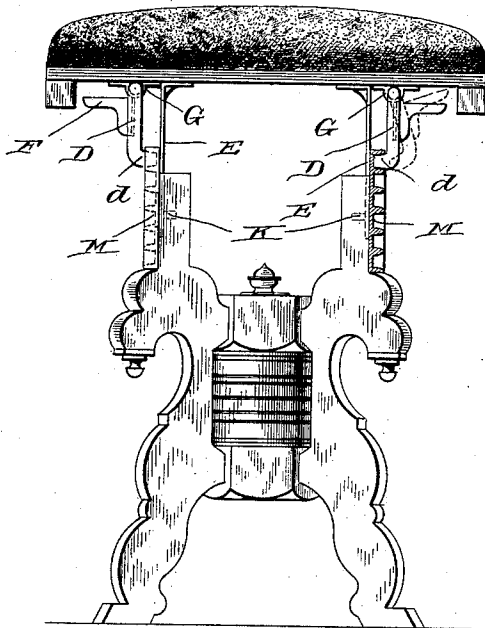


FIG. 2.

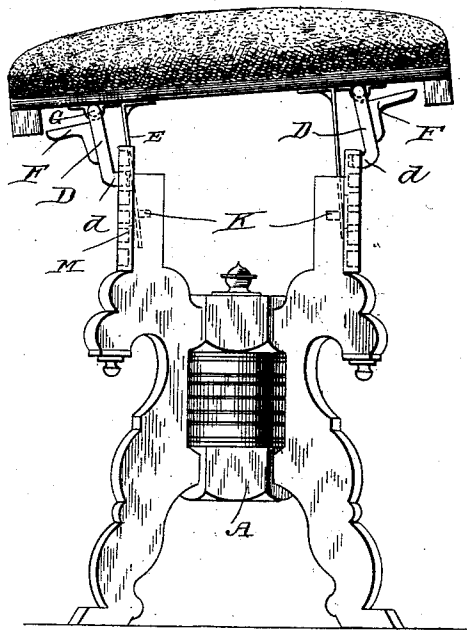


FIG. 3.

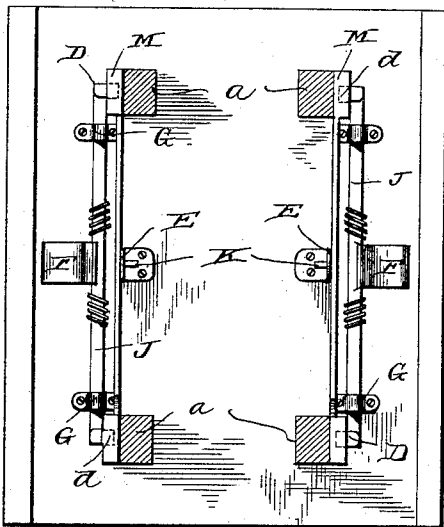
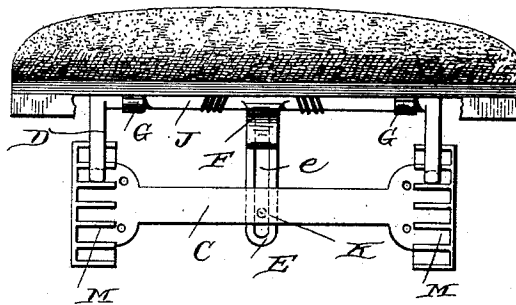


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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Inventor

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per *R. E. Davis*
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. DAVIS, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 374,175, dated December 6, 1887.

Application filed February 18, 1887. Serial No. 238,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Piano-Stools; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Heretofore piano-stools have been made capable of vertical adjustment by means of a screw operating in a threaded socket in a stationary base; but such construction does not permit the stool-seat to be tilted so that it can be inclined toward the piano in order to make the seat much more comfortable for the operator.

The object of my present invention is to provide a stool which will be capable of both vertical and lateral adjustment, so that the occupant may adjust the seat to any desired height or inclination; and to this end my invention consists of the arrangement of parts more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my complete device; Fig. 2, a similar view representing the seat in an inclined position; Fig. 3, a bottom view of the seat, and Fig. 4 a detail of the rack and co-operating parts.

A is the base of the stool, and M the racks, which are placed in a vertical position. These rack are made, preferably, in pairs, each pair being joined together by a connecting cross-piece, C, which is cast integral with them. The base A is provided with four uprights, a, to which the racks are secured.

To the under side of the seat are secured a pair of rock-shafts, J, which rock horizontally in bearings G, fastened to the bottom of the seat. The opposite ends of the rock-shafts are provided with downwardly-extending arms D, having laterally-projecting ends d, serving as catches, which engage with the racks M. The shafts are operated by means of levers or handles F, centrally secured to the rock-shafts, so that when the handles are pressed upward they withdraw the catches upon both ends of the shaft from the racks,

and the tension of the springs H around the rock-shafts constantly turns them inward and forces the catches into the notches of the racks when no pressure is upon the handle or lever F.

E E are a pair of guide brackets or hangers secured opposite each other to the under side of the seat and extending downwardly, both being provided with closed vertical slots e. These slots contain a pair of lugs, K, upon the cross-pieces midway between the racks. By this arrangement the upward and downward movement of the seat is limited by the lugs K, which come in contact with the lower walls of the slots e when the seat is raised to the limit of its upward movement and in contact with the upper walls when lowered to the limit of its downward movement, and by coming in contact with the side walls of the slots the lugs K also prevent the seat from being moved sidewise and serve as pivots in the operation of placing the seat in an inclined position.

The construction of my device having been set forth, I will now proceed to describe its operation. When the seat has been previously raised to its full height and there secured, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, all that is necessary to be done to lower it is to press upwardly upon the rock-shaft levers F, which will withdraw the catches from the racks, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and allow the seat to descend, and when at the desired height the operator has only to remove the pressure from the lever F, when the tension of the springs H will immediately snap the catches into engagement with the racks M and securely hold the seat in place. To fix the seat in an inclined position, it is only necessary to drop a pair of the catches upon one side down into a pair of notches which are lower than the catches upon the opposite side, as shown in Fig. 2.

It is evident that the details of my device could be changed in many ways which might suggest themselves to a skilled mechanic. Therefore I wish it understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein shown, but consider myself entitled to all such variations as come within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a piano-stool, of a seat having rock-shafts journaled thereto, 5 catches upon the ends of said rock-shafts, racks with which the catches are adapted to engage, a cross-piece, and substantially as described, extending between the racks and provided with lugs confined within slotted brackets ex- 10 tending down from the bottom of the seat, all arranged to operate as specified.

2. In combination with the base of the

piano-stool, a pair of cross-bars or plates provided with racks upon their opposite ends, a movable seat provided with spring-actuated 15 catches adapted to engage said racks, and brackets extending down from the seat, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES E. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. D. CASTLE,

CHAS. T. CLARK.