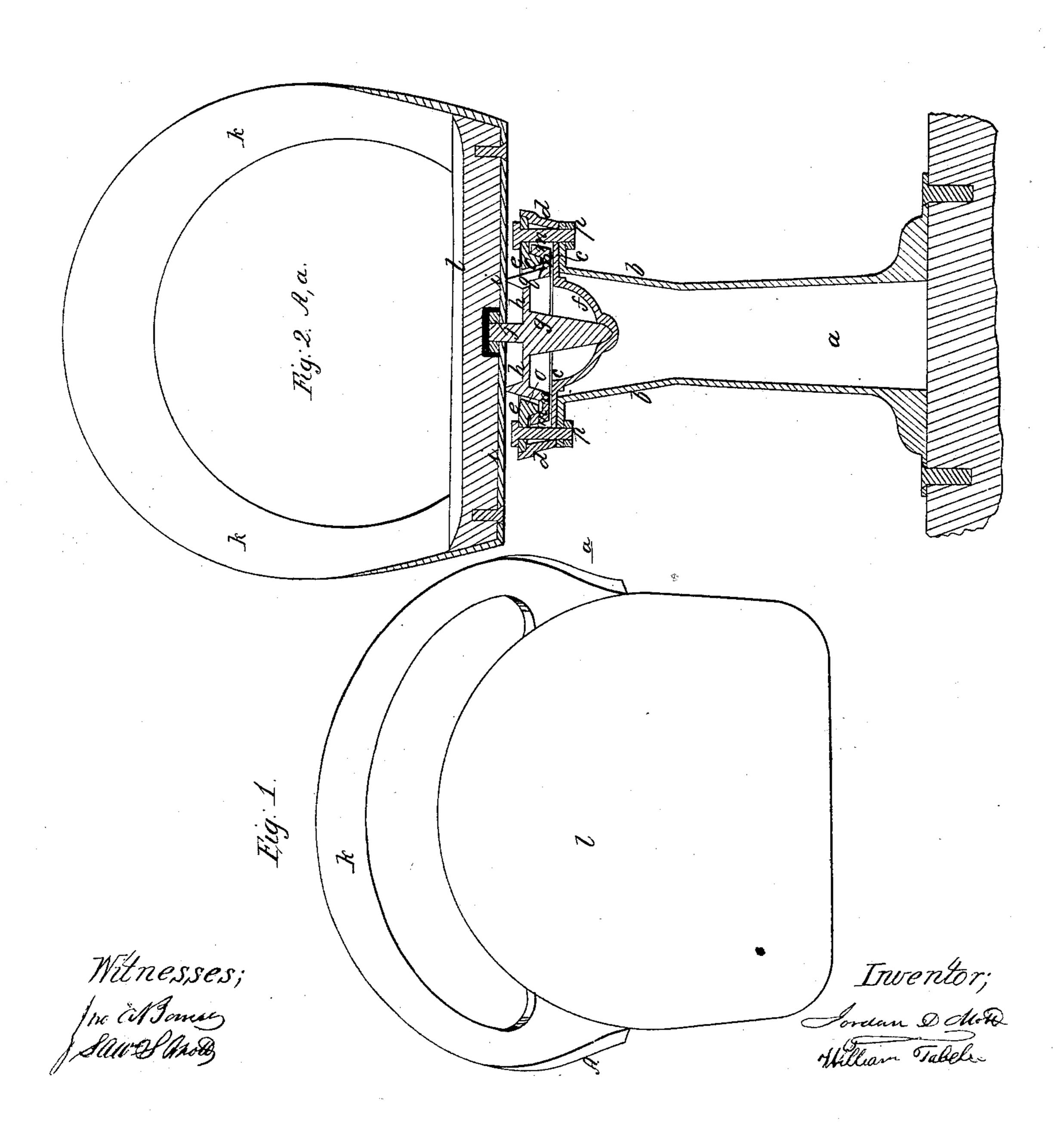
Moth & Tolle,

Revolving Chair,

1/2/8,722,

Patented Nov. 24, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JORDAN L. MOTT, OF MOTT HAVEN, AND WILLIAM TABELE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNORS TO THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, OF MOTT HAVEN, NEW YORK:

ROTARY CHAIR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 18,722, dated November 24, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New York, and Wm. Tabele, of 5 the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Rotary Chairs; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, refer-10 ence being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which Figure 1 is a plan of the chair; and Fig. 2 a vertical section taken at the line A, a of Fig. 1.

The same letters indicate like parts in

both figures.

Much inconvenience has been experienced in the use of rotary chairs on account of the construction of the central spindle, which, 20 by wearing, soon becomes shackly and noisy, and cannot be readily re-adjusted.

The object of our improvement is to remedy this defect and our said invention consists in the use of a central turning nut the 25 upper surface of which is secured to the bottom of the rotating seat, and the under surface provided with a pivot, and the rim formed with a projecting flanch which may have an annular groove in its upper surface, 30 when the said nut is combined with a socket for its reception made in the upper part of the standard or pedestal and a securing ring, the central part of the socket being suitably formed to receive and form a step for the 35 pivot of the nut to turn in, while the ring embraces the body of the nut and fits over the projecting flanch, so that when the said securing ring is fastened to the pedestal by screw bolts, or equivalents, the nut will be 40 firmly held in the socket, and yet be free to turn therein, and by the mere turning of the screw nuts the ring can be drawn down at any time to take up the slack produced by the wear.

Our said improvement is mainly intended as an improvement on the rotating chair patented by Jordan L. Mott, on the 20th day of August, 1845, and is described in connection therewith; but it will be obvious that it is 50 equally applicable to other rotating chairs.

In the accompanying drawings (a) represents the chair pedestal made of cast iron with the upper part (b) hollow and flanched to receive the socket (c), also made of cast 55 iron. This socket is formed with a surround-

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Jordan L. Mott, of Mott Haven, Westchester county, and portion of the bottom of the socket is cup formed as at (f) to receive and hold oil, and the central part thereof is formed into a 60 step to receive the pivot (g) of a central nut (h). The upper surface of the nut forms a base for the under surface of the bottom plate (i) of the seat, which is secured thereto by a nut (j) tapped onto a 65 stem projecting upward from the upper part of the nut. The said bottom plate (i)is cast in one piece with the back (k), and after the plate is secured to the nut a wooden seat (l) is secured thereto by screws or other 70 suitable means. But before the nut is secured to the plate (i) the securing ring (e)is put over the nut. It will be observed that the inner periphery of the securing ring fits the outer circumference of the nut freely. 75 And its under surface is above a flanch (m)which projects from the periphery of the nut. The upper surface of this flanch has an annular groove (n) the periphery of which is beveled outward, and to this beveled 80 surface of he groove is fitted a flanch (o) of corresponding bevel on the under surface of the securing ring.

> Four, more or less, holes are formed in the securing ring (e), the bottom of the 85 socket, and the upper flanch of the pedestal, to which holes are fitted screw bolts (p)with nuts below the flanch of the pedestal, so that by turning these nuts the securing ring can be drawn down onto the flanch of 90 the nut and thereby keep its pivot in the step of the socket. By this means the chair seat is always kept in proper position; the whole weight of a person sitting on the chair will rest on the central pivot, and the ring 95 will at all times keep the nut vertical and hence hold the chair seat and back in the required position; and, if at any time the nut should become loose, by simply turning the screw nuts on the bolts the ring will be drawn 100

down to steady the nut.

If the flanch of the central nut should be made without the annular groove then the inner periphery of the ring should be made to fit accurately the outer periphery of the 105 nut, to hold the nut in the proper position at all times. A hole (q) is cut through from the outer periphery of the central nut to, and through the under surface thereof through which oil can be introduced both 110 to the pivot and the surfaces of the securing

ring and flanch of the nut.

We do not wish to be understood as limiting our claim of invention to the special form of the parts as these can be variously modified and still retain the mode of operation which we have invented and desire to secure by Letters Patent. Nor do we wish to be understood as limiting ourselves to the use of our said invention in a rotating chair of the construction herein specified, as it will be obvious that it is equally applicable to all rotary chairs.

We do not claim as our invention any of the separate parts above described, such as the pivot attached to the chair seat and

fitted to turn in a sprocket in the upper part of the pedestal, but—

What we do claim as our invention and de-

sire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The combination of the securing ring, substantially as described, with the flanch projecting from the spindle of the pivot which is fitted to turn in the socket on the upper end of the pedestal, substantially as 25 and for the purpose specified.

JORDAN L. MOTT. WILLIAM TABELE.

Witnesses:

JNO. A. BOWERS, SAM. S. MOTT.