

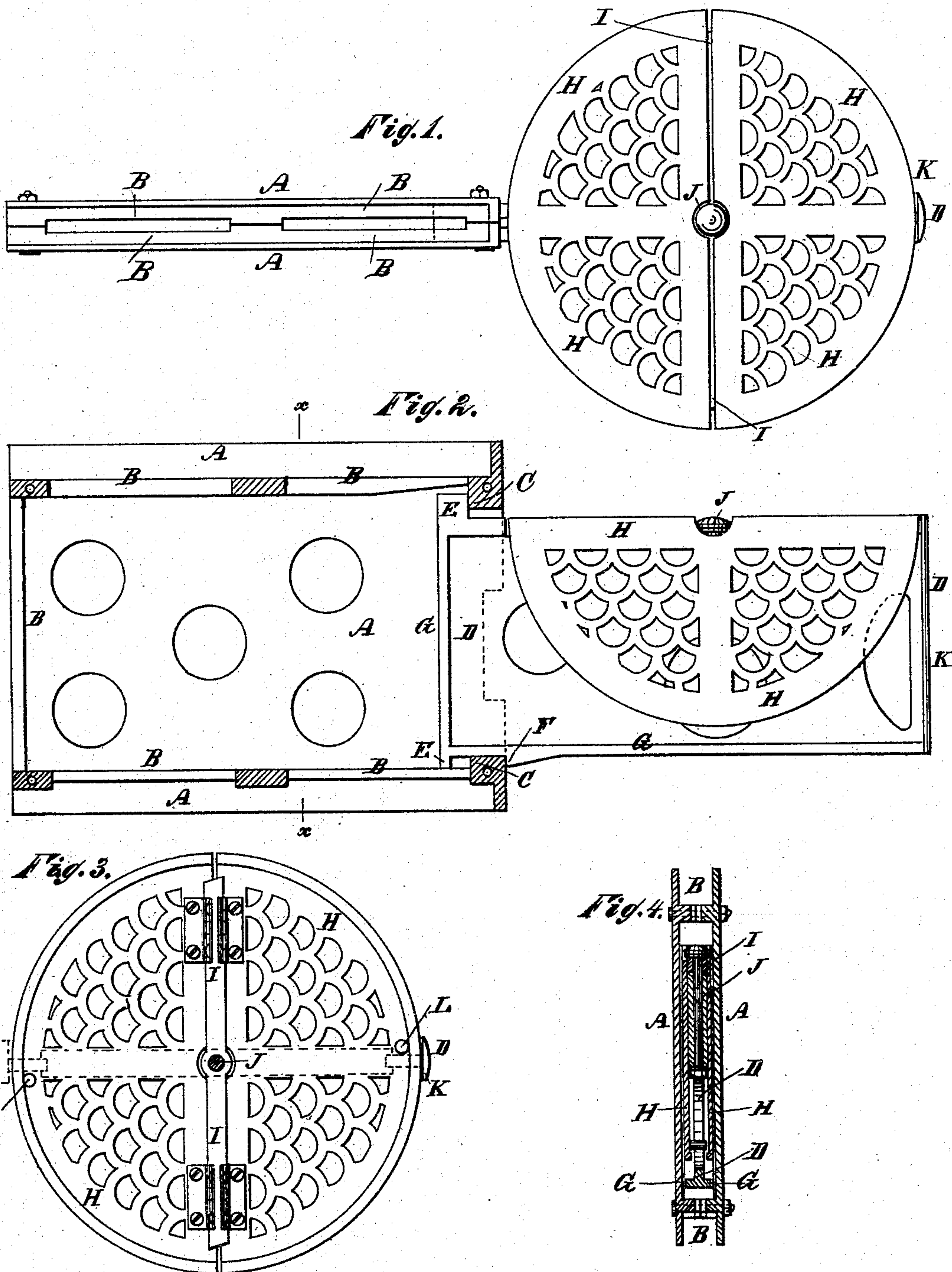
(Model.)

G. G. RICHMOND.

ADJUSTABLE SEAT.

No. 249,401.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE G. RICHMOND, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

ADJUSTABLE SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,401, dated November 8, 1881.

Application filed August 12, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE G. RICHMOND, of Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Adjustable Seats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improvement extended for use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same ready to be raised and pushed into its case, a side plate of the case being removed. Fig. 3 is an under-side view of the seat and pivoted bar. Fig. 4 is a sectional end elevation of the improvement, taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 2, the seat being shown in the case.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to promote convenience and economize space in providing seats for clerks in stores, for passengers upon steamboats, and for use in other places.

The invention consists in an adjustable seat constructed with a case having interior flanges and stops, the seat supporting plate having stops and flanges, and sliding into the said case, and the seat made in two parts, hinged to a bar pivoted to the sliding plate, whereby the parts of the seat can be raised into and supported in a horizontal position when required for use, and folded down against the sides of the supporting plate, and slid into the case when not required for use, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents the case, which is formed of two plates or frames secured to each other at the corners by rivets or screws, and having flanges B upon their inner sides and at their inner end edges, and near their top and bottom edges, to keep them at the proper distance apart. The forward end edges of the plates A are without flanges, but have projections or shoulders C near their upper and lower ends to serve as stops and supports to the sliding plate D, that supports the seat, and that slides out and in between the plates A. The plate D has projections or shoulders E upon the top and bottom of its inner end, and a shoulder, F, upon its lower edge near its inner end to engage with the shoulders C and support the sliding plate D when drawn out. The outer

or forward part of the shoulder F is inclined, as shown in Fig. 2, so that it will readily pass over the lower shoulder, C, when the plate D is being drawn out.

The lower sides of the forward parts of the top flanges, B, are cut away, as shown in Fig. 2, to allow the plate D to rise when the shoulder F is passing over the shoulder C. When the plate D is to be pushed in its outer end must be raised to raise the shoulder F above the shoulder C, and thus release the said plate. The plate D has flanges G upon the opposite sides of its inner and lower edges, to fit into the space between the plates A and prevent the said plate D from having a lateral movement, while allowing the body of the said plate D to be made sufficiently thin to receive the parts of the seat H between it and the said plates A. The seat H is made in the form of two semicircular plates, which are hinged at their straight edges to a bar, I, placed upon the upper edge of the plate D, and pivoted at its center to the said edge of the said plate D by a pin or bolt, J, so that when the said bar I is turned parallel with the plate B the parts of the seat H can be turned down against the opposite sides of the said plate D and carried with it into the case A.

Upon the outer end of the sliding plate D is formed a flange, K, which, when the plate D and seat H are pushed into the case A, closes and gives a finish to the outer end of the said case, and which also serves as a handle in drawing out the plate D and seat H. The outer ends of the plates A are notched, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to allow the flange K to be conveniently grasped. When the seat is to be used the plate D is drawn out, the parts of the seat H are raised into a horizontal position, and the seat H and bar I are turned upon the pivot J through one-quarter of a revolution, bringing the said bar I into a position at right angles with the plate D. Stop-pins L are attached to the parts of the seat H in such positions as to strike against the sides of the upper edge of the plate D when the bar I comes into position at right angles with the said plate D.

When the seat is to be used in a store the case A is attached to the side of a partition that supports the counter; or a portion of a

partition that supports the counter can be cut away and replaced by the case A, the adjacent edges of the remaining parts of the partition being inserted between the edges of the plates A at their top and bottom, and resting against the flanges B of the said case. The case is secured in a similar manner wherever the seat is to be used.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with the plate D, carrying a pivot in the middle of its upper edge, of the bar I, secured centrally on said pivot, and the plates H H, hinged to said bar to form a folding seat, adapted to be used as described.

2. The combination, with the connected plates A, separated by spacing-flanges B, and

having the shoulders C, of the slide-plate D, having shoulders E F, as shown and described, whereby the plate cannot be drawn out or pushed in without raising the outer end.

3. In an adjustable seat, the combination, with the case A, having flanges B and shoulders C, of the sliding plate D, having shoulders E F, and flanges G, the pivoted bar I, and the pivoted seat H, made in two parts, and hinged to the bar I, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the seat when not in use can be folded and slid out of the way.

GEORGE G. RICHMOND.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,
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