

(No Model.)

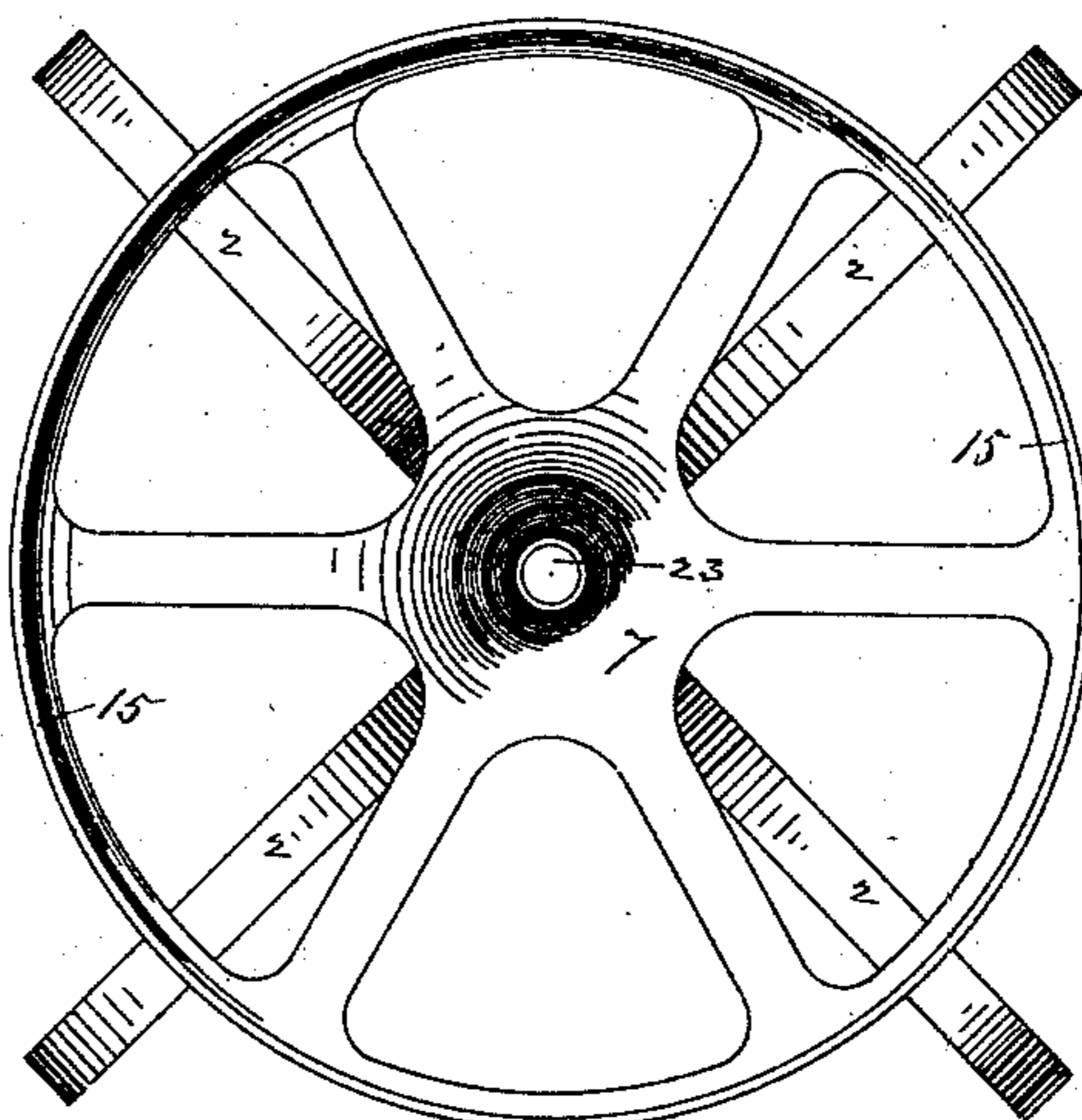
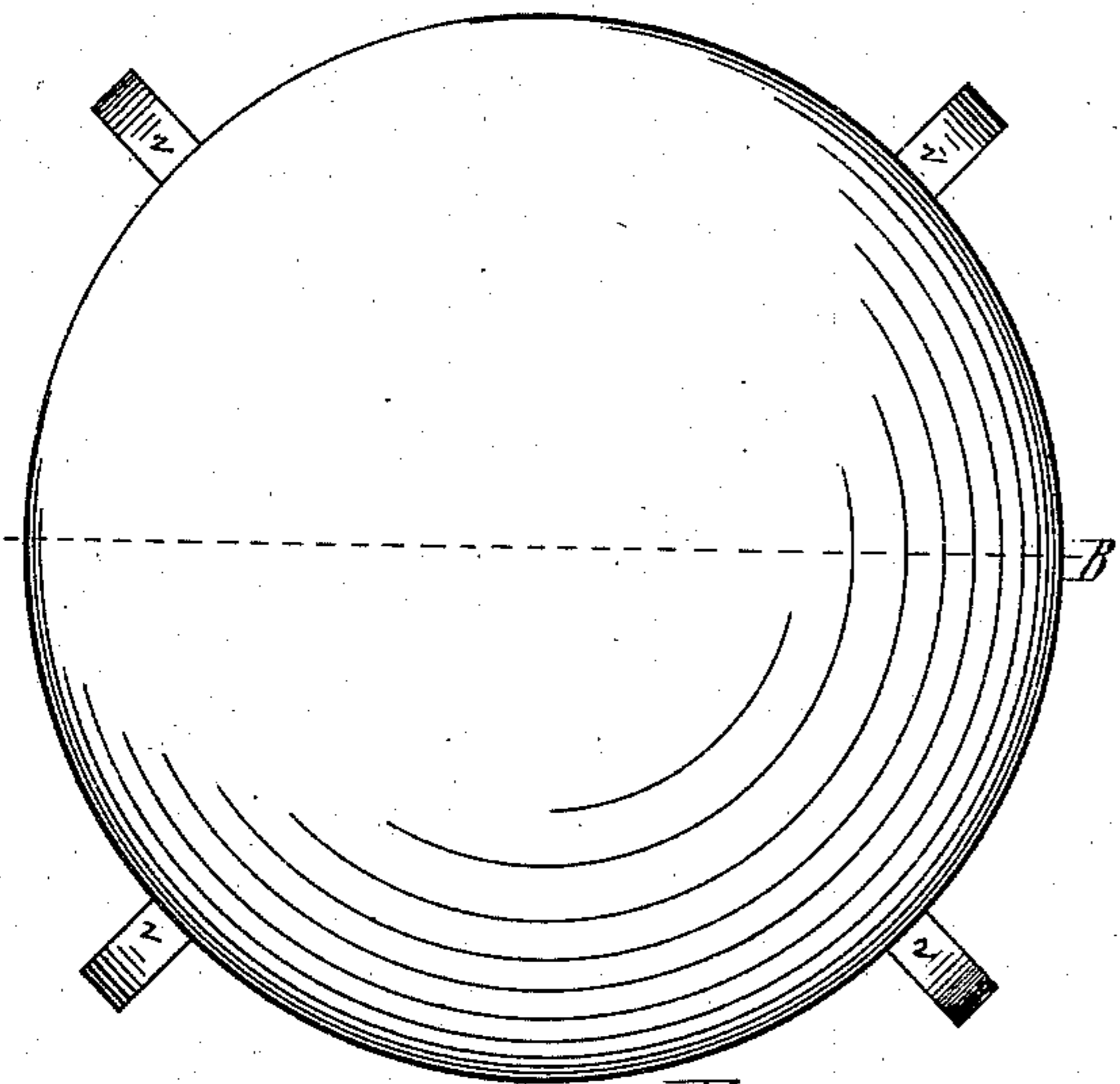
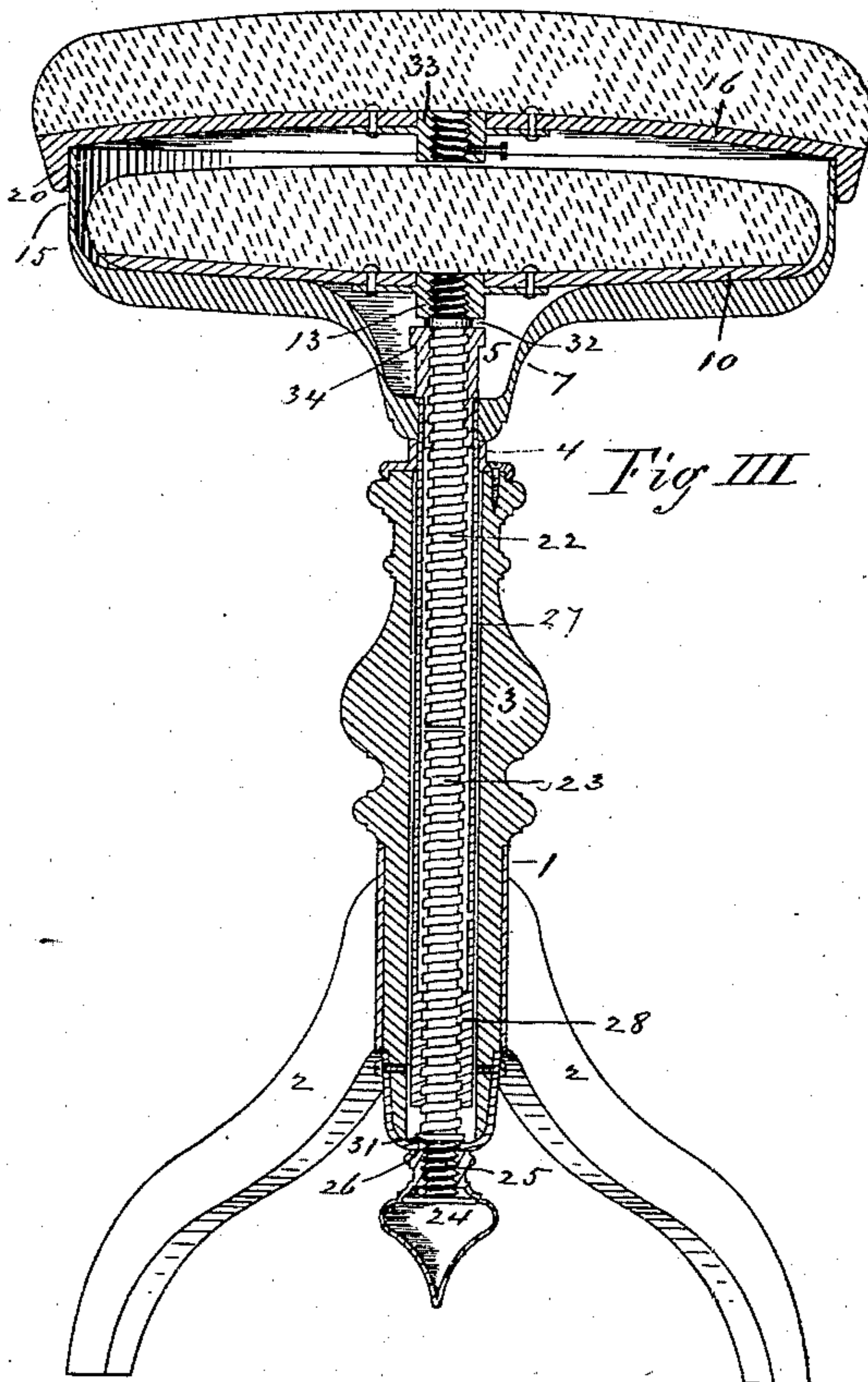
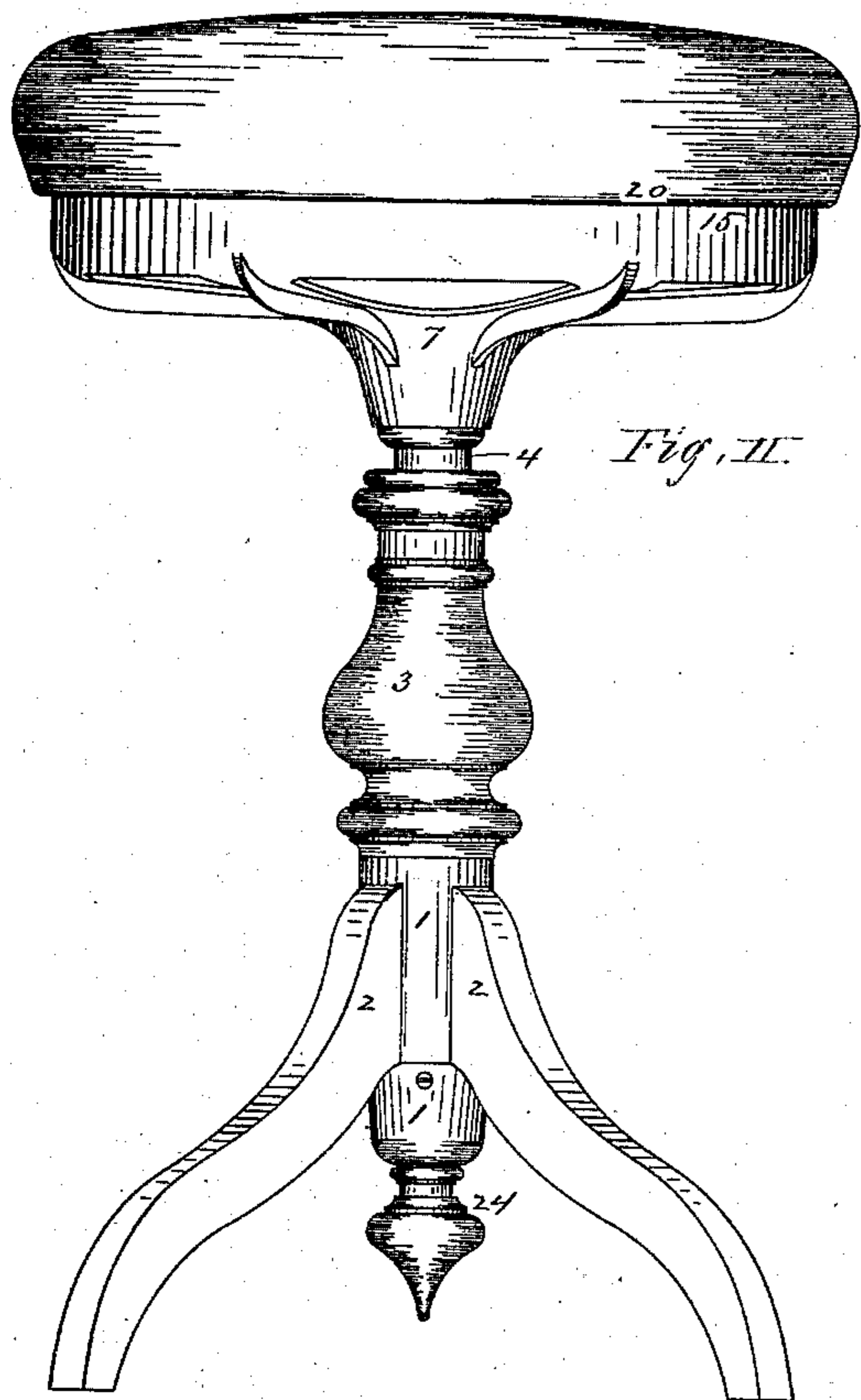
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. EMERSON.

PIANO STOOL.

No. 269,034.

Patented Dec. 12, 1882.



Witnesses.

Chas G. Wood
N. E. Drinnell.

Inventor.
James Emerson;
By T. A. Curtis,
his atty.

[No Model.]

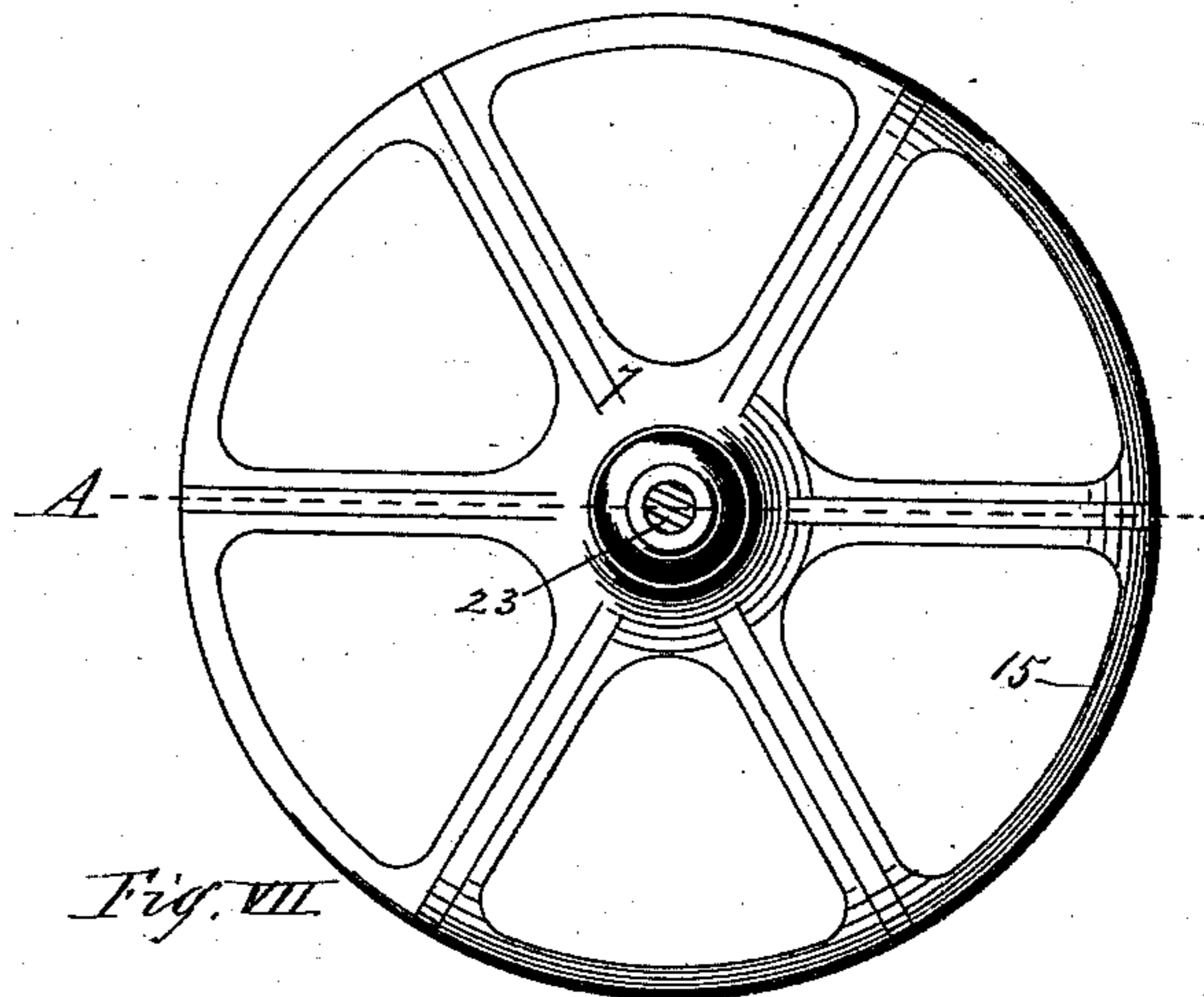
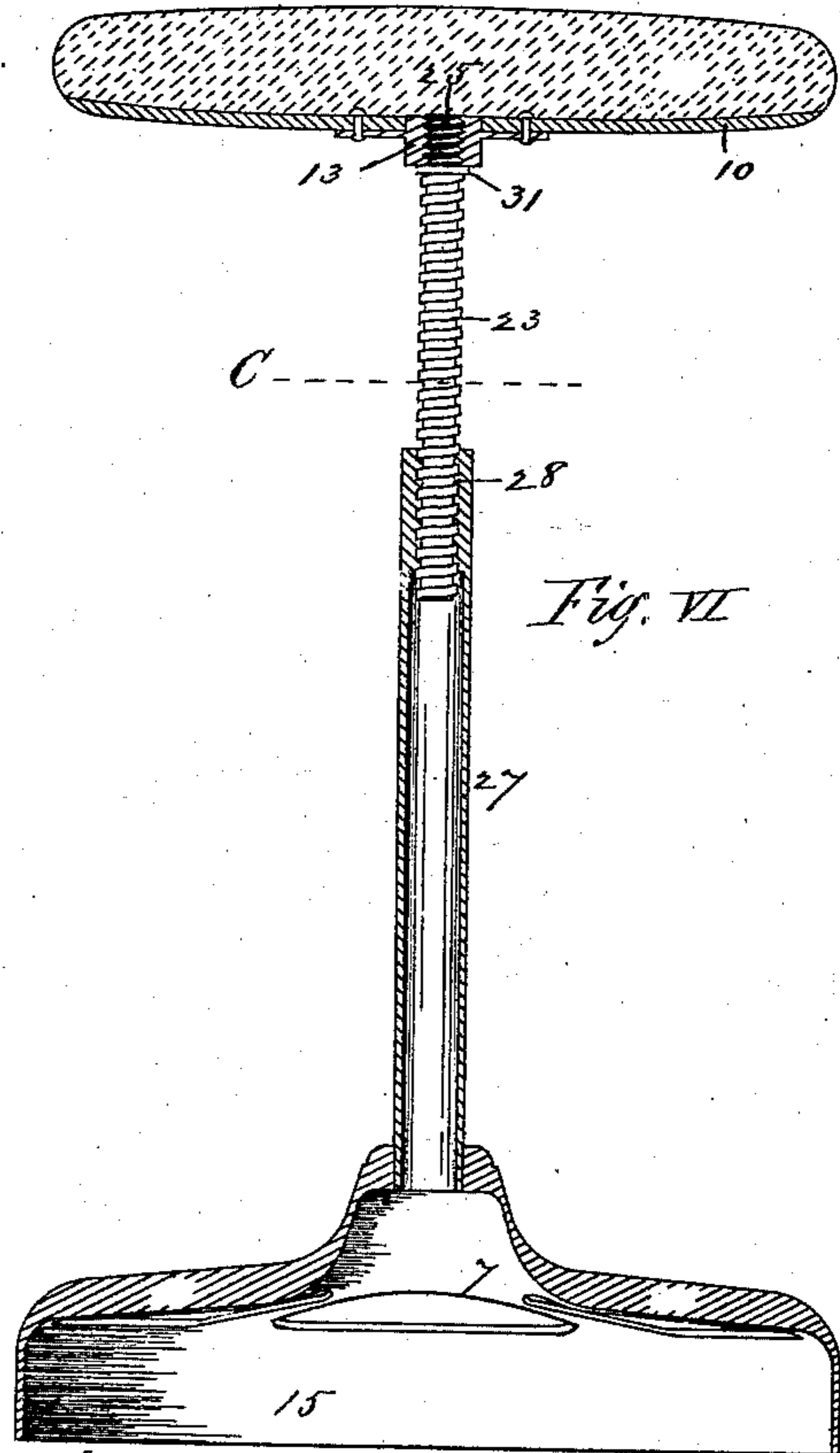
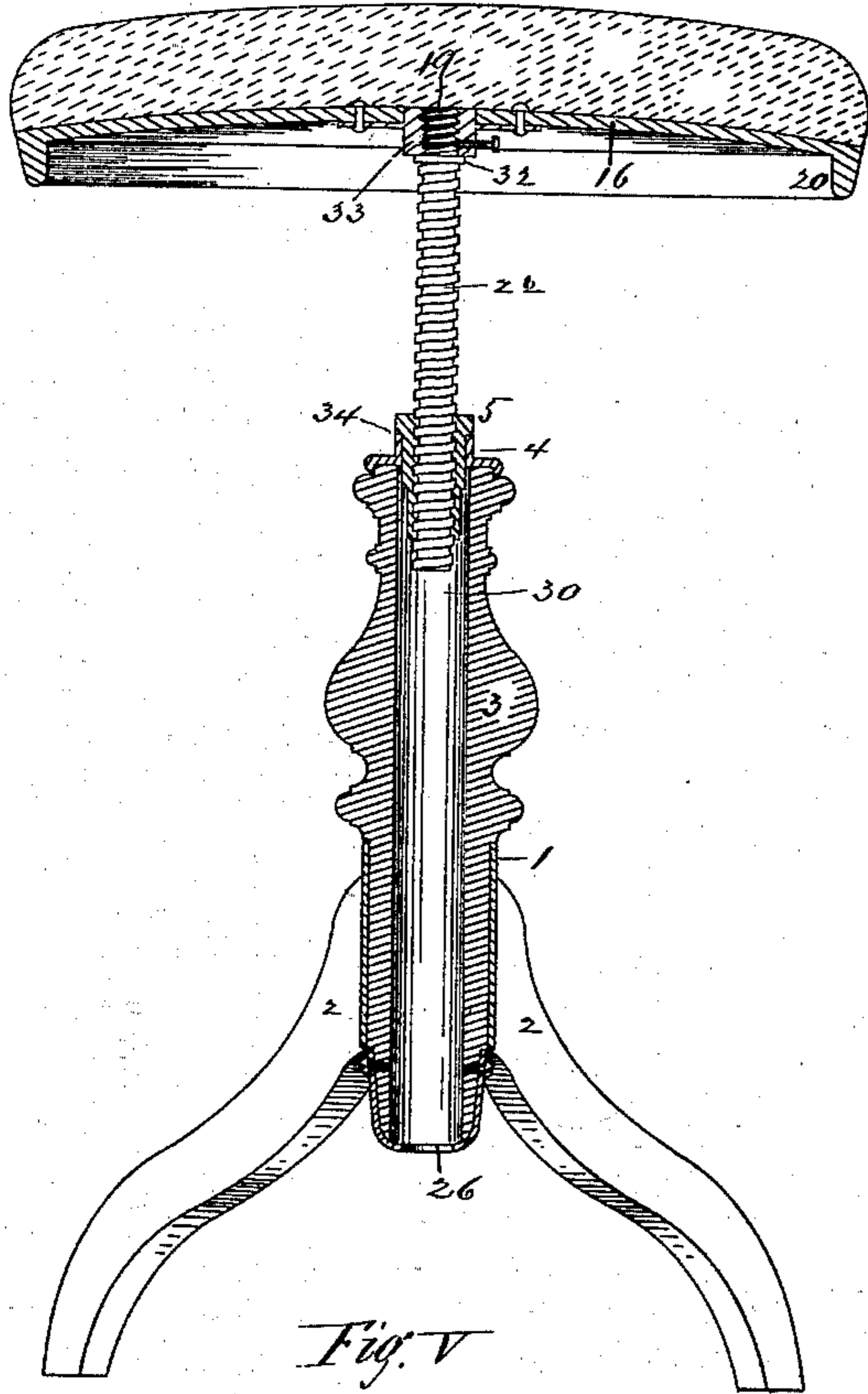
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. EMERSON.

PIANO STOOL.

No. 269,034.

Patented Dec. 12, 1882.



Witnesses:
Chas H. Wood.
N. E. Drinnell.

Inventor:
James Emerson.
By T. A. Curtis,
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES EMERSON, OF WILLIMANSETT, MASSACHUSETTS.

PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 269,034, dated December 12, 1882.

Application filed August 5, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES EMERSON, of Willimansett, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Piano-Stools, of which the following is a specification and description.

The object of my invention is to construct a piano stool so that it may be used single or for one person; or some of the parts may be removed from the whole device and so arranged as to form two single stools—one for each player—and I accomplish this by the mechanism substantially as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a plan view of a stool made according to my invention. Fig. II is a side view of the same. Fig. III is a vertical section at line B of Fig. I. Fig. IV is a plan view of the stool with both seats or cushions removed. Fig. V is a vertical section, showing one portion of the device put together as a single stool when two stools are required. Fig. VI is a vertical section showing the other portions put together as a single stool when two stools are required, and Fig. VII is a horizontal section at line C of Fig. VI.

In the drawings, 1 represents a hollow casting provided with legs 2, into which casting is fitted and secured the post 3, made preferably of some light substance—such as wood, papier-maché, or any other desirable material—and through which in a longitudinal direction extends a hole, 30, and with a hole, as 26, made in the lower end of the casting 1, and a collar, 4, is fitted and secured to the upper end of the post 3.

A frame, as 7, preferably made of cast metal, and provided with a flange, 15, of any desired form in plan, is provided with a central hole, into which is fitted and firmly secured the end of a tube, 27, and which tube is made thicker at the opposite end at 28, and is there provided with an internal screw-thread, into which is fitted to turn a screw, 23, whose lower end, 25, is threaded and of proper size to pass through the hole 26 in the bottom of the casting 1, with a collar or shoulder, as 31, above the hole to bear upon the lower end of the casting inside, and a threaded nut, 24, is

adapted to be turned onto the lower threaded end of the screw at 25, and against the lower end of the casting outside. As the collar 4 holds the upper end of the tube central in the hole 30, through the post of the stool, this nut 24, at the lower end of the screw 23, clamps the latter firmly in a central position in said hole.

A seat, 16, provided with an annular flange, 20, projecting downward, is adapted to be placed upon the top of the upwardly-projecting flange 15 on the frame 7, and the stool as a single seat is complete.

If it is desired to have two separate stools, another seat, 10, having a flanged nut, 13, centrally secured to its lower side, and suitably upholstered, is provided with a second screw, 22, turned firmly into said nut against a shoulder, as 32, on said screw, with an independent nut, 5, turned onto this screw, and when this seat is not in use the nut 5 is turned up to the upper end of this screw 22, and the seat 10 may be placed upon the frame 7 within the flange 15, with its screw 22 inserted down into the upper end of the tube 27, as shown clearly, Fig. III, and when two seats are wanted for use the upper seat, 16, is removed from its position on the top of the flange 15, and the seat 10, with its screw 22, is removed. The nut 24 is then turned off from the lower end of the screw 23, and the tube and screw 23 are withdrawn from the hole through the post 3 of the stool, and the screw 22 is turned out of the nut 13 on the lower side of the seat 10. The tube 27 is then turned with its thicker internal threaded end 28 uppermost and the flange 15 resting on the floor, and the end 25 of its screw 23 is turned into the nut 13 on the seat 10, from which the other screw, 22, was removed, and a stool is thus formed, as shown in Fig. VI. The threaded end of the screw 22 is then turned into the nut 33, secured to the lower side of the seat 16, and the nut 5 on the screw 22 is placed in the collar 4, into which it is nicely fitted, resting therein upon its shoulder, as 34, and another stool is thus formed, as shown in Fig. V, the seat of the latter being raised by turning the screw around in the nut 5 and lowered by turning it in the opposite direction.

By disconnecting the screw 23 from the seat 10 and the screw 22 from the seat 16, turning

the screw 23 into its tube 27, inserting the tube down into the post 3 of the stool, turning the nut 24 onto the lower end of the screw 23, connecting the screw 22 with the seat 10, and placing the latter inside the flange 15 on the frame 7, with its screw inserted within the open end of the tube 27, and the seat 16 on top of the flange 15, as shown in Fig. III, a single stool is formed, as shown in Figs. II and III.

It will be seen that the stool made as described, but without the seat 10 and its screw 22, may be sold as a single stool, and if a double stool is wanted at any time afterward all that will be required will be to purchase the seat 10 with its screw 22 and nut 5.

When the tube 27 and its screw 23 are inserted into the post of the stool and the lower end of the screw secured therein, the screw is of course stationary, and the seat 16 on the frame 7 is raised and lowered by turning the frame to revolve the tube on the screw. It is evident that this tube 27 may be used in connection with and to be inserted within a hollow or tubular screw shown in Patent No. 257,304, granted to me May 2, 1882, without departing from the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the post of a piano-stool, provided with a hole extending longitudinally therethrough, of a tube having an

interior screw-thread and an operating-screw adapted to be turned into one end of said tube, with one end of said screw adapted to be secured in the lower end of said post, and a frame adapted to receive a removable seat secured to the other end of the tube, whereby said tube and screw may be inserted and secured in said post with the frame and its seat uppermost, and the latter raised and lowered by revolving the tube upon the screw while the latter remains fixed in the post, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the post of a piano-stool, having a hole extending longitudinally therethrough, of a tube having an internal screw-thread and an operating-screw adapted to be turned into one end of said tube, with the exposed end of said screw adapted to be secured in the lower end of said post, a frame to contain within itself a removable seat, with its operating-screw provided with a nut and extending down into said tube, and a removable seat adapted to be attached to said frame above the removable seat within the frame, whereby the device may be used as a single stool or two separate stools formed therefrom, substantially as described.

JAMES EMERSON.

Witnesses:

T. A. CURTIS,
CHAS. H. WOOD.