

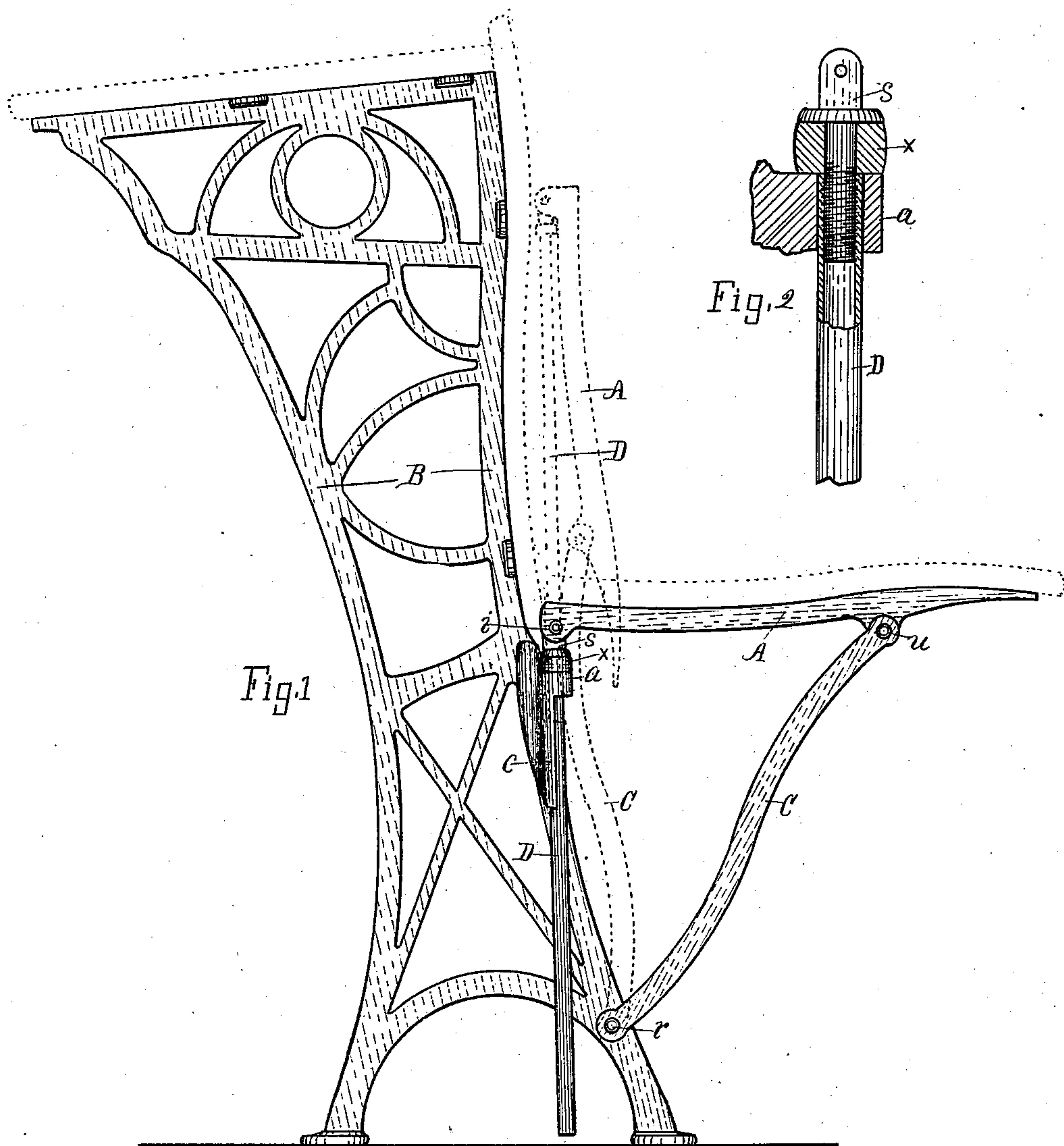
(No Model.)

W. M. HICKMAN.

SCHOOL SEAT.

No. 363,895.

Patented May 31, 1887.



Witnesses.

John C. Perkins
Lea. G. West

Inventor.

Wilber M. Hickman
By Lucius C. West
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBER M. HICKMAN, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

SCHOOL-SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,895, dated May 31, 1887.

Application filed March 19, 1887. Serial No. 231,609. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBER M. HICKMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battle Creek, county of Calhoun, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful School-Seat, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to folding school-seats, and it has for its object certain improvements below described and claimed.

10 In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation, and Fig. 2 is a view of enlarged details hereinafter described, parts being in vertical section.

Referring to the letters of reference marked 15 on the drawings, B shows an ordinary end standard, which in use has a desk on top and a seat-back in front. The seat A is supported at the front side by the brace C, pivoted at *u* to the seat and at *r* to the standard B in a manner similar to that in prior seats; but the rear 20 of the seat A is pivoted at *i* to a vertically-playing rod, D.

a is a perforated lug on the standard B, through which the rod D plays. Said rod has 25 a head, *s*, to limit its downward movement. Below the lug *a* the standard is flanged out at *c* to form a bearing on the back side of the rod D, to hold it steadier and to prevent a bearing down on the front edge of the seat from raising the rod upward. This flange *c* may be 30 dispensed with, if desired; but I prefer to employ it.

When folding the seat, as shown in dotted position in Fig. 1, the seat is raised by lifting 35 up the back side, which action raises the rod directly upward, and when folded the brace C prevents the rod from moving down again and the rod prevents the seat from tilting over

forward. The rod also prevents the seat from striking against the back and marring the same. 40

The back, desk, and seat boards are shown in dotted lines. Of course the other end of the seat is a duplicate of the single end here shown. The rod D may be solid or hollow like a pipe. The latter form is here shown. 45

S is a short rod screwed into the upper internally-threaded end of the hollow rod, Fig. 2. Between the head and the rod D is a rubber cushion, *x*, and this rubber strikes upon the lug *a* when the seat is let down, thus obviating useless noise. By screwing the rod S farther in, the rubber is compressed to suit the 50 needs, and by screwing this rod S out a new rubber may be put in.

Having thus described my invention, what 55 I claim is—

1. The combination, with the end standards having the perforated lugs, of a seat-board, the braces pivotally attached to the standards and the forward portion of the seat, and the 60 rods pivoted to the rear of the seat and adapted to play vertically in said lugs, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the standards, a seat, the hollow rods internally threaded at their 65 upper end, the headed rods screwed into the hollow rods, and the rubber cushions for resting on the lugs of the standards, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of the foregoing I have here- 70 unto subscribed my name in presence of two witnesses.

WILBER M. HICKMAN.

Witnesses:

FRED M. WADLEIGH,
WILL G. CROSBY.