

(No Model.)

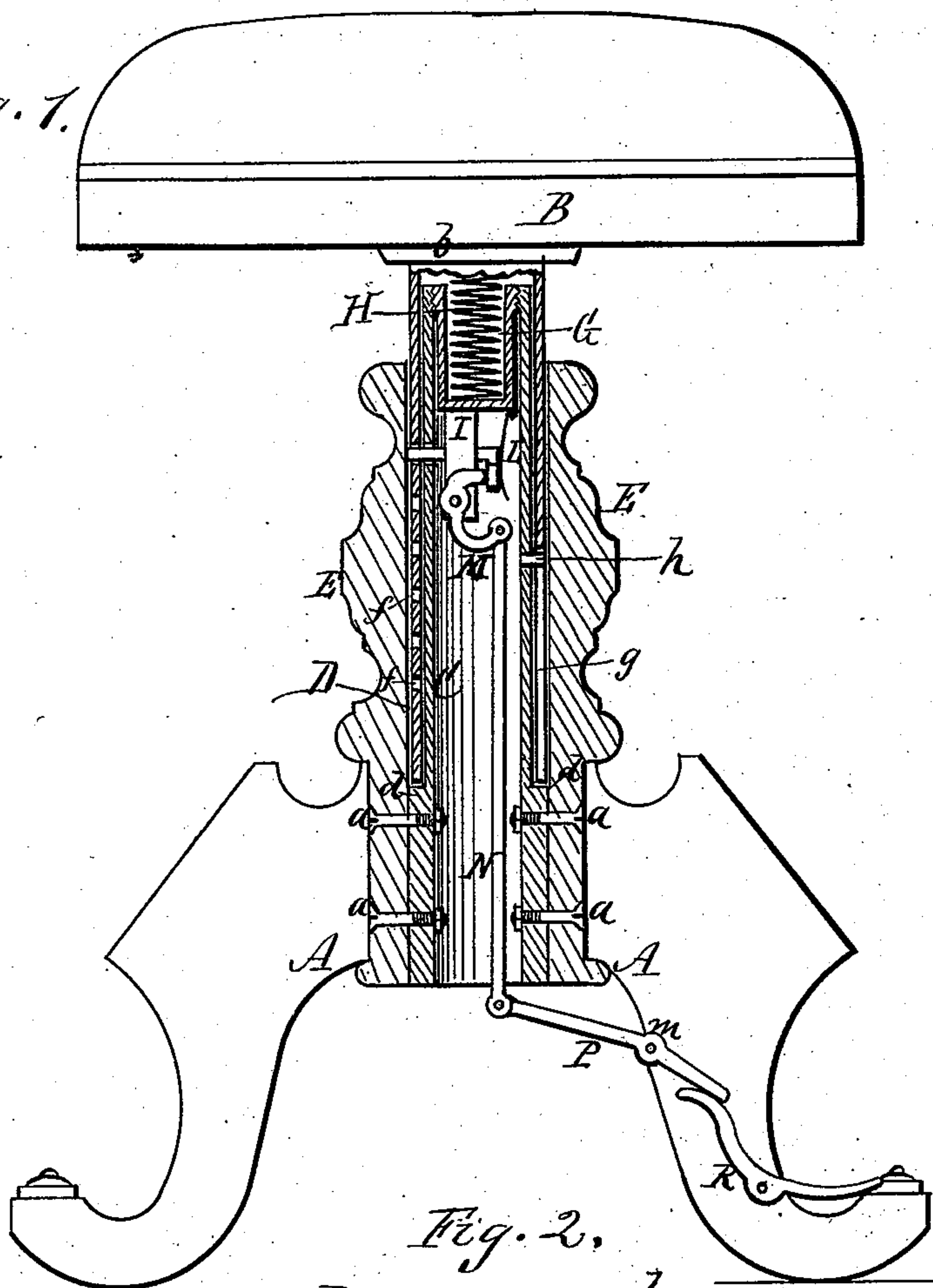
F. A. PORTER.

PIANO STOOL.

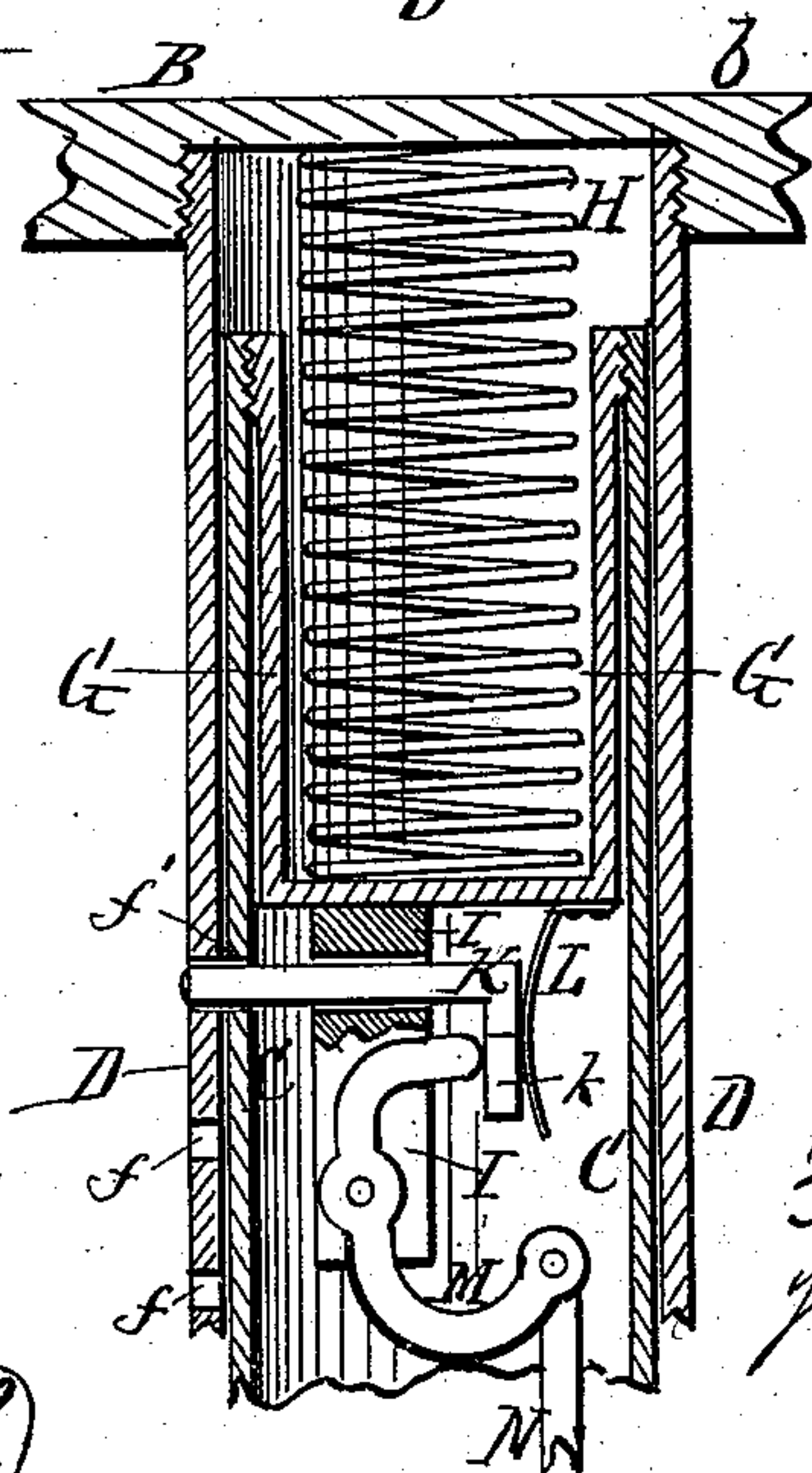
No. 379,979.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Attest.*

*E. Adams*  
*Mrs. Clark*

*Inventor.*  
*Frank A. Porter.*  
*per R. F. Osgood,*  
*Atty.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. PORTER, OF MEDINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WARREN TOMPKINS, OF KNOWLESVILLE, NEW YORK.

## PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,979, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed June 24, 1886. Serial No. 206,155. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK A. PORTER, of Medina, in the county of Orleans and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Piano-Stools; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawings accompanying this application.

10 My improvement relates to that class of piano-stools in which the seat is thrown up by a spring, and is held at any adjustment by locking devices that engage with the spindle attached to the seat.

15 The invention consists in the combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a piano-stool, showing my improvement, the seat being in elevation. Fig. 20 2 is a vertical section showing the top of the tubes and the operating devices enlarged.

A indicates the base of the stool; B, the seat, which may be of any desired form and construction.

25 My improvement is as follows:

C and D are two tubes resting one inside the other. The inner stationary tube, C, is attached to the base A by bolts or screws *a a*, which pass from the outside through the wood and tube, 30 as shown in Fig. 1. The standard E of the base may extend up any desired height to cover the tubes and add ornament, but the central opening must be large enough to allow the outer tube, D, to slide freely up and down therein.

35 The exterior sliding tube, D, is attached firmly to the bottom of the seat by a spider, *b*, or other suitable means, and runs loosely over the inner tube, C, and through the hollow standard E. Preferably the inner tube has a shoulder, *d*, at the bottom of the same diameter as the outer tube, which forms a stop to the latter as it comes down. The outer tube is provided with a series of notches or openings, *f f*, and the inner tube with a single hole, 45 *f'*, through which the catch passes to engage the parts, and the exterior tube has a long slot, *g*, on one side, in which rests a stud, *h*, of the inner tube, to keep the outer tube from turning axially as it moves up and down.

G is a cup or receptacle screwed in the top of the stationary tube C.

H is a stiff coiled spring that is seated in said cup or receptacle and rests under the seat B. The tendency of this spring is to throw the seat 55 up automatically when the tubes are disengaged.

I is a hanger forming a bearing attached to the bottom of the cup G.

K is a catch which slides forward and backward in a socket of the hanger, being pressed forward by a spring, L. The point of this catch passes through the notches or holes *f f'* of the tubes when they come in coincidence and locks the tubes in place. 60 65

M is a crank-shaped lever, also pivoted to the hanger I, its upper end resting against a shoulder, *k*, of the catch K, and its lower bent end extending outward, as shown.

N is a connecting-rod pivoted at its upper 70 end to the lower end of the crank-lever, its lower end extending down through the inner tube to the bottom.

P is a rock-lever pivoted at *m* to the base, and its inner end pivoted to the bottom of the 75 rod N.

R is a treadle, pivoted also to the base, its inner end resting under the rock-lever P and its outer end forming a pedal on which the foot is placed to operate the parts. 80

To disengage the catch from the notch in the outer tube, the foot is pressed on treadle R. This draws down the connecting-rod N through the crank-lever M and draws back the catch. The outer sliding tube then being free, the 85 spring H throws the seat up automatically. The hand is pressed upon the seat as it rises and gages the motion. When the foot is freed from the treadle, the spring L throws the catch forward again and causes it to engage with the notch in the outer sliding tube. The device is very convenient and facilitates the raising and lowering of the seat, as it obviates the necessity of turning the seat many times around, as is the case where a screw is used. 90 95

Having described my invention, I do not claim simply and broadly a hollow standard, nor a spring for throwing up the seat, such as shown in Letters Patent Nos. 208,823 and 316,281.

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

1. In a piano-stool, the combination, with the base A and seat B, of the tubes C D, forming a hollow standard inclosing the working parts, the cup G, screwed into the top of the inner tube, C, and supported by the same; and the spiral spring H, resting in the cup and bearing directly under the seat, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

2. In a piano-stool, the combination, with the tubes C D, forming a hollow standard, of the cup G, screwed into the top of the inner

tube, C, the spiral spring H, located in said cup, the hanger I, the crank-shaped lever M, the catch K, entering the holes *ff'* of the standard, the spring L, and the treadle-rod N, the whole arranged to operate in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK A. PORTER.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,

WM. J. MCPHERSON.