

(No Model.)

W. J. MELVIN.

STOOL.

No. 388,060.

Patented Aug. 21, 1888.

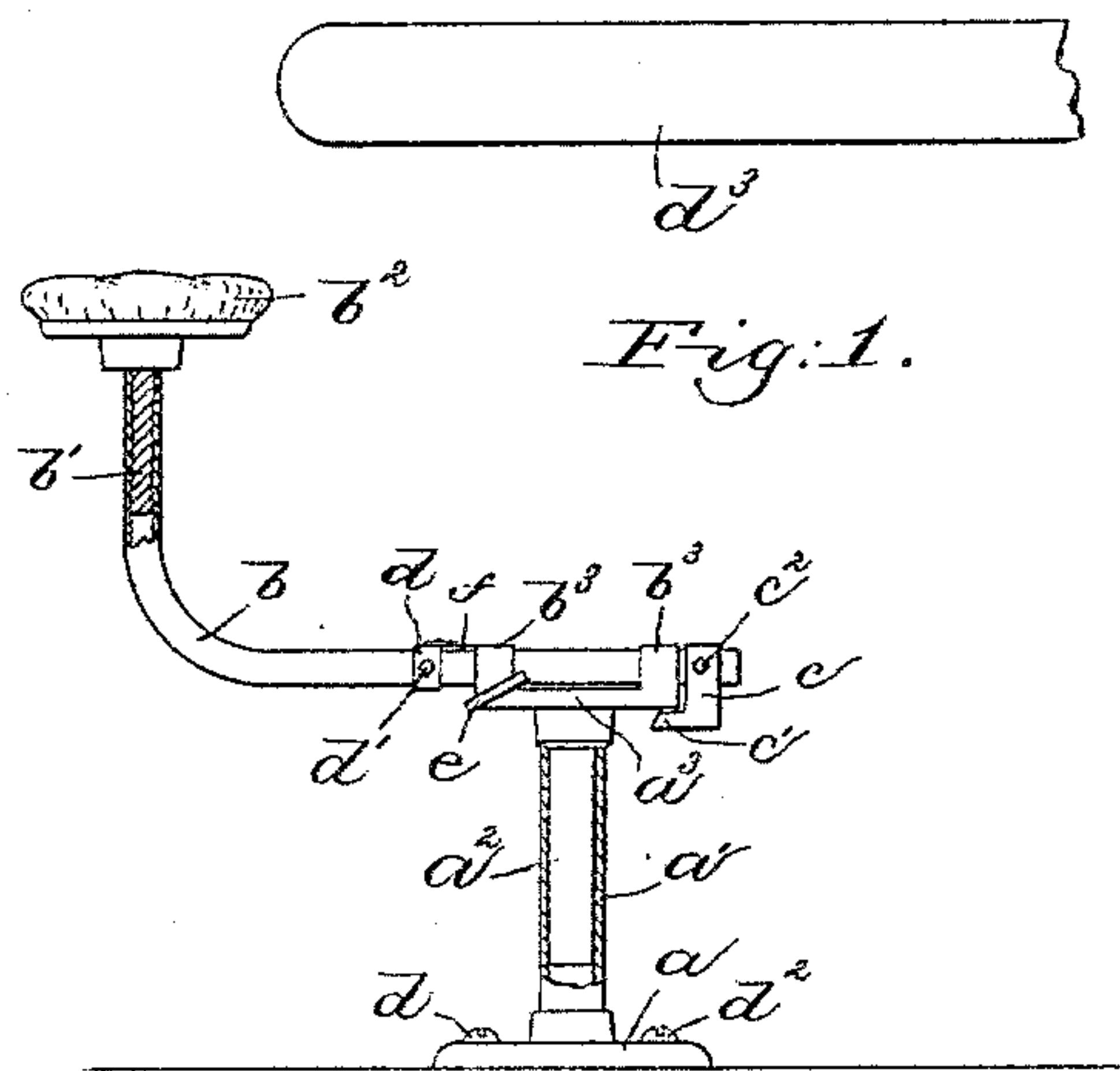


Fig. 1.

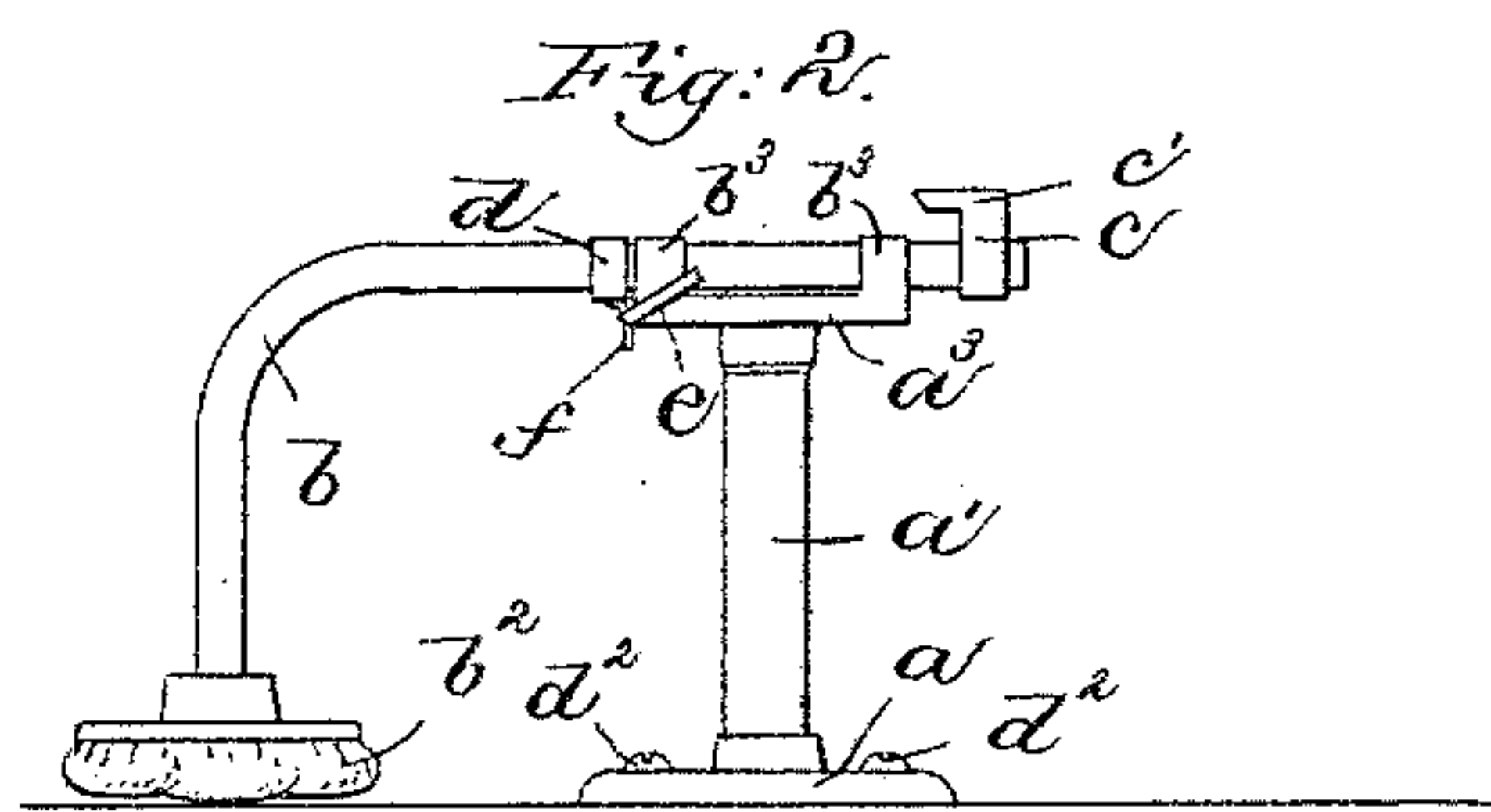


Fig. 2.

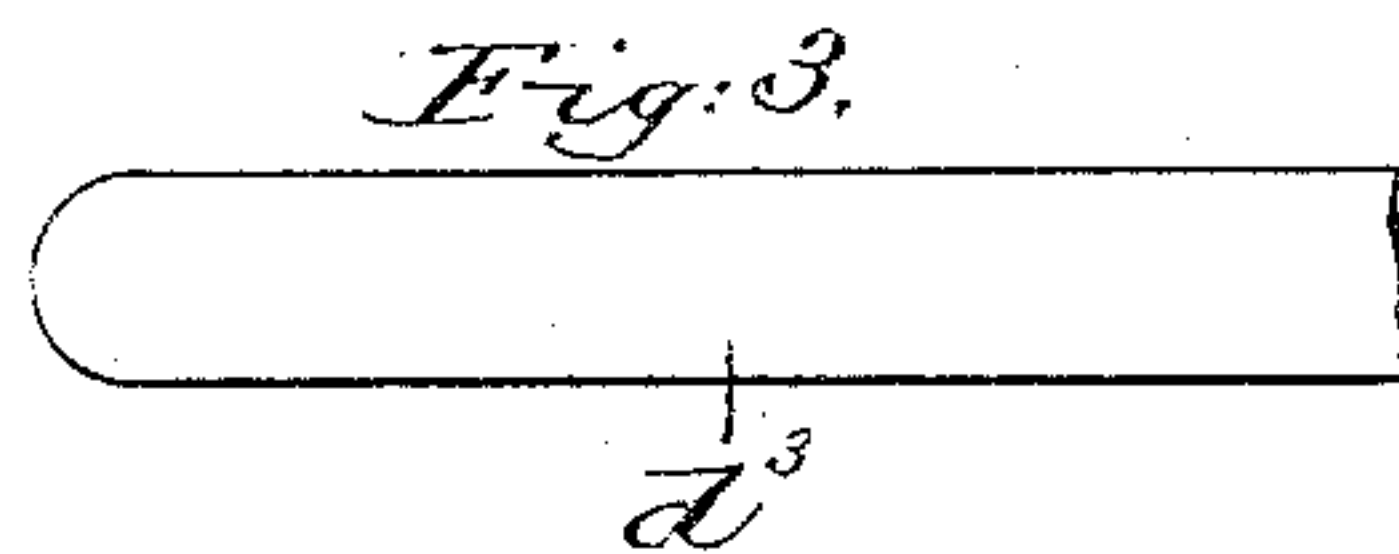


Fig. 3.

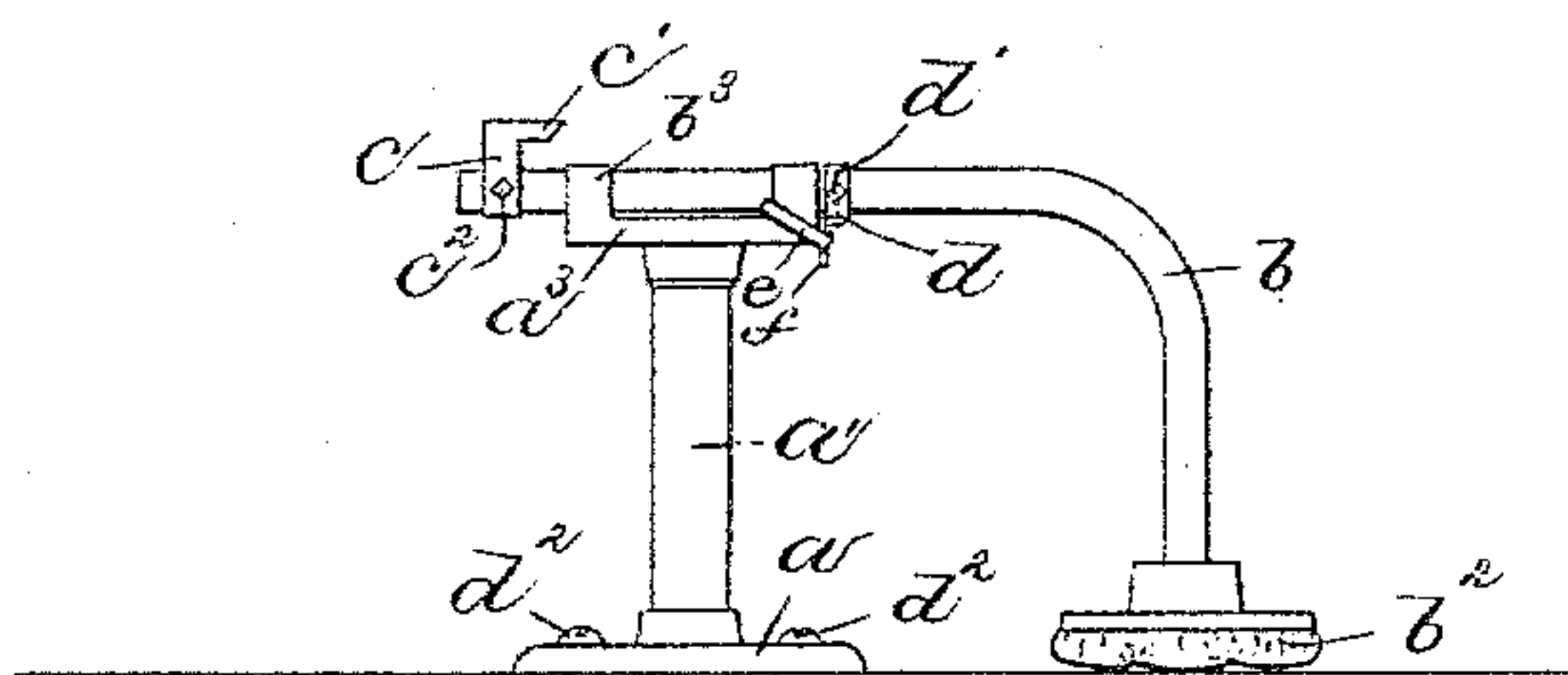
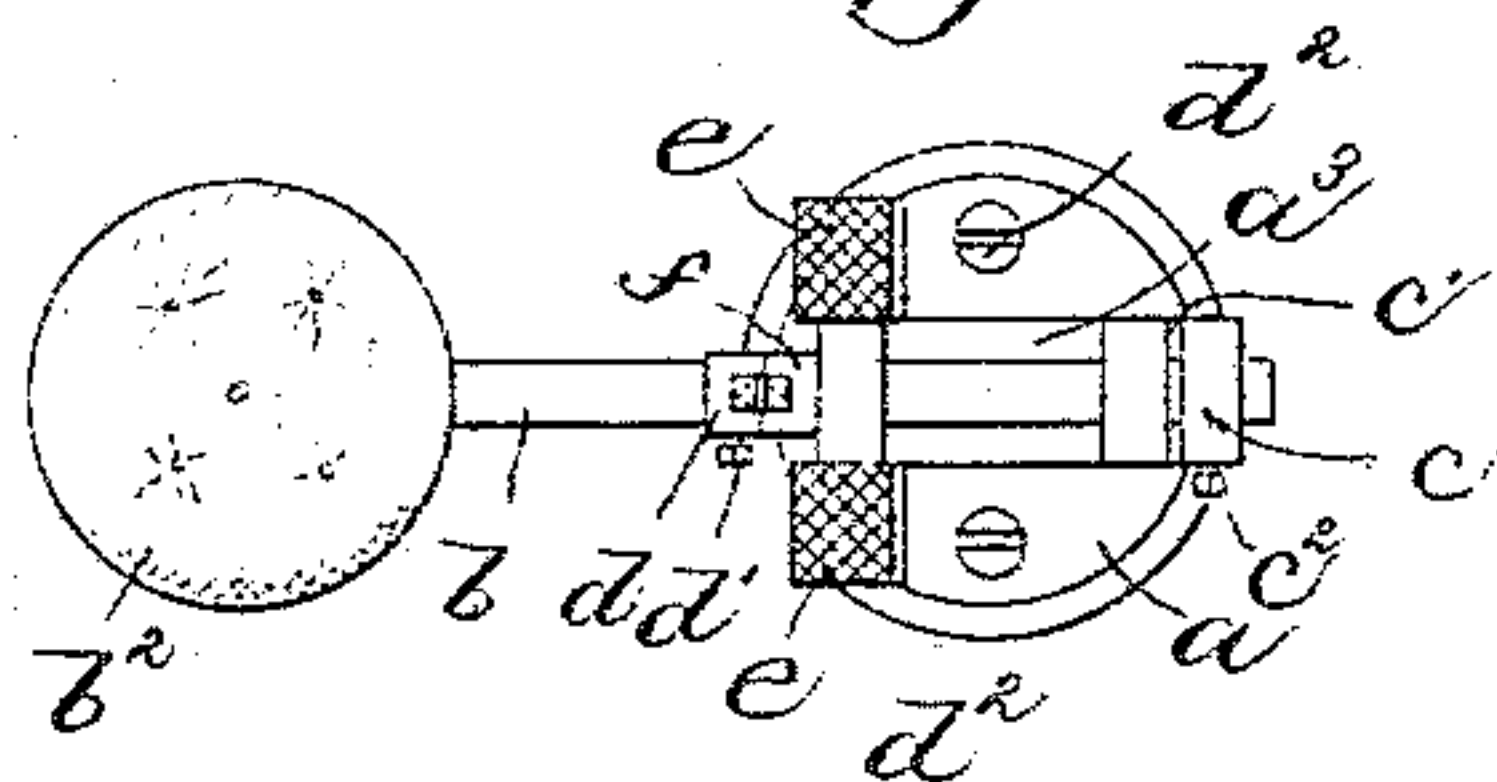


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

Frederick S. Greenleaf
Howard F. Eaton.

Inventor.

William J. Melvin.
by Lemby Gregory. Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. MELVIN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,060, dated August 21, 1888.

Application filed May 10, 1888. Serial No. 273,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. MELVIN, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in
5 Stools, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to provide
10 a novel stool, constructed as will be described, whereby the seat of the stool may be turned down and under a desk, table, bench, or counter when not in use.

My improved stool, among other things, is
15 especially adapted to be used in the composing-rooms of printing establishments—such, for instance, as the composing-room of a newspaper where space is an important factor, especially in the passage-ways or alleys between
20 the benches or frames upon which the type is set, and also in stores, restaurants, &c.

My invention therefore consists, essentially, in a stool, of the combination, with a base and an upright, of a bracket pivotally secured to
25 the said upright to turn in a substantially horizontal plane, a seat, and a seat-supporting frame pivotally supported by said bracket and capable of being turned in a substantially vertical plane, whereby the said seat may be
30 brought from an elevated position to one near the floor, substantially as will be described.

Figure 1 shows in side elevation a stool embodying my invention, together with a sufficient portion of a bench, table, or frame to
35 enable my invention to be understood, the stool being in its normal or operative position, the post being broken out; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the stool with the seat turned down; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the stool,
40 showing the seat swung under the desk; and Fig. 4, a top or plan view of the stool in working position.

The base *a*, preferably of metal, is provided, as herein shown, with a hollow upright or
45 post, *a'*, into which is extended a spindle, *a''*, of a bracket, *a'''*, free to turn in the hollow upright or post *a'*.

The bracket *a''* supports, as herein shown, a seat-supporting frame, preferably a hollow
50 tube, *b*, provided at its upper end, as shown,

with screw-threads to be engaged by a threaded spindle or rod, *b'*, at the under side of the seat *b''*, which may be of any desired or usual construction, the said hollow tube being shown as extended through openings in ears *b'''* on the
55 said bracket.

The seat-supporting tube *b* is provided at its end beyond the bracket with a preferably adjustable locking device, (herein shown as a collar, *c*,) having a flange, *c'*, adapted to pass
60 under and engage the end of the bracket when the said seat-supporting tube or frame is placed in operative position, as shown in Fig. 1, the said collar being secured in adjusted position on the tube *b*, as shown, by set-screw *c''*. The
65 seat-supporting frame or tube *b* is also provided on the opposite side of the bracket with a preferably adjustable collar, *d*, secured, as shown, by set-screw *d'*.

In practice the base of my improved stool
70 is secured to the floor under the table, bench, frame, or counter *a'''*, as by screw *a''*, the said base being fastened to the floor at such distance from the front of the table or bench, so as to bring the seat substantially in correct
75 working position, as shown in Fig. 1, any slight adjustment of the seat with relation to the frame or bench being effected by the adjustment of the collars *c* *d* on the tube *b*.

To prevent the locking device becoming accidentally disengaged from the bracket, a guard,
80 *f*, is provided, the said guard being herein shown as hinged to the collar *d* and adapted to bear against the ear *b'''* adjacent to the said collar.
85

When in operative position, the seat may be turned in the arc of a circle, the center of which is the post *a''* in the hollow upright. The seat may be adjusted vertically by revolving it to turn the threaded spindle in its socket;
90 but, if desired, the said spindle may be made plain and the vertical adjustment be obtained by means of a set-screw in the usual and well-known manner.

When it is desired not to use the stool, the
95 locking device is disengaged from the bracket, as shown, by sliding inward the seat-supporting tube, the guard *f* being first turned back or into the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the said movement being limited by the collar
100

d, which is adjusted to strike the ear *b*³ when the locking device has become disengaged. The seat and its supporting frame or tube are now turned down substantially into the position shown in Fig. 2, the said tube turning in the ears *b*³, and then the said seat and tube are turned or swung under the bench, table, or frame, as shown in Fig. 3, the bracket swinging on its pivot in this latter movement.

When in the position shown in Fig. 3, it will be noticed that the stool is entirely removed from the passage-way or room outside the bench, frame, table, or counter, thus leaving the passage-way or room free and unobstructed, which is a great desideratum in many places—as, for instance, in composing-rooms, restaurants, &c.

The bracket may and in practice will preferably have attached to its opposite sides foot-rests *e*. (Shown clearly in Fig. 4.)

I prefer to employ a hollow tube for the seat-supporting frame for sake of lightness; but it is evident that the same may be a solid rod having its upper end tapped to receive the post of the seat.

I claim—

1. In a stool, the combination, with a base and an upright, of a bracket pivotally secured to the said upright to turn in a substantially horizontal plane, a seat, and a seat-supporting frame, *b*, pivotally supported by said bracket and capable of being turned in a substantially vertical plane, whereby the said seat may be brought from an elevated position to one near the floor, substantially as described.

2. In a stool, the combination, with a base and an upright, of a bracket pivotally secured to the said upright to turn in a substantially horizontal plane, a seat, and a seat-supporting frame, *b*, pivotally supported by said bracket and capable of being turned in a substantially vertical plane, whereby the said seat may be brought from an elevated position to one near the floor, and a locking device to lock the seat-supporting frame in elevated position, substantially as described.

3. In a stool, the combination, with a base adapted to be secured to the floor, of a bracket pivotally secured thereto and provided with ears, a seat-supporting frame extended through said ears, adjustable collars on said frame, a flange on one of said collars to engage said bracket, and a seat on said supporting-frame, substantially as described.

4. In a stool, the combination, with a base adapted to be secured to the floor, of a bracket pivotally secured thereto and provided with ears, a seat-supporting frame extended through said ears, adjustable collars on said frame, a flange on one of said collars to engage said bracket, and a seat adjustable on said supporting-frame, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM J. MELVIN.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. CHURCHILL,
J. C. SEARS.