

(No Model.)

J. S. SAMMONS.
STORE STOOL.

No. 401,380.

Patented Apr. 16, 1889.

Fig. 1.

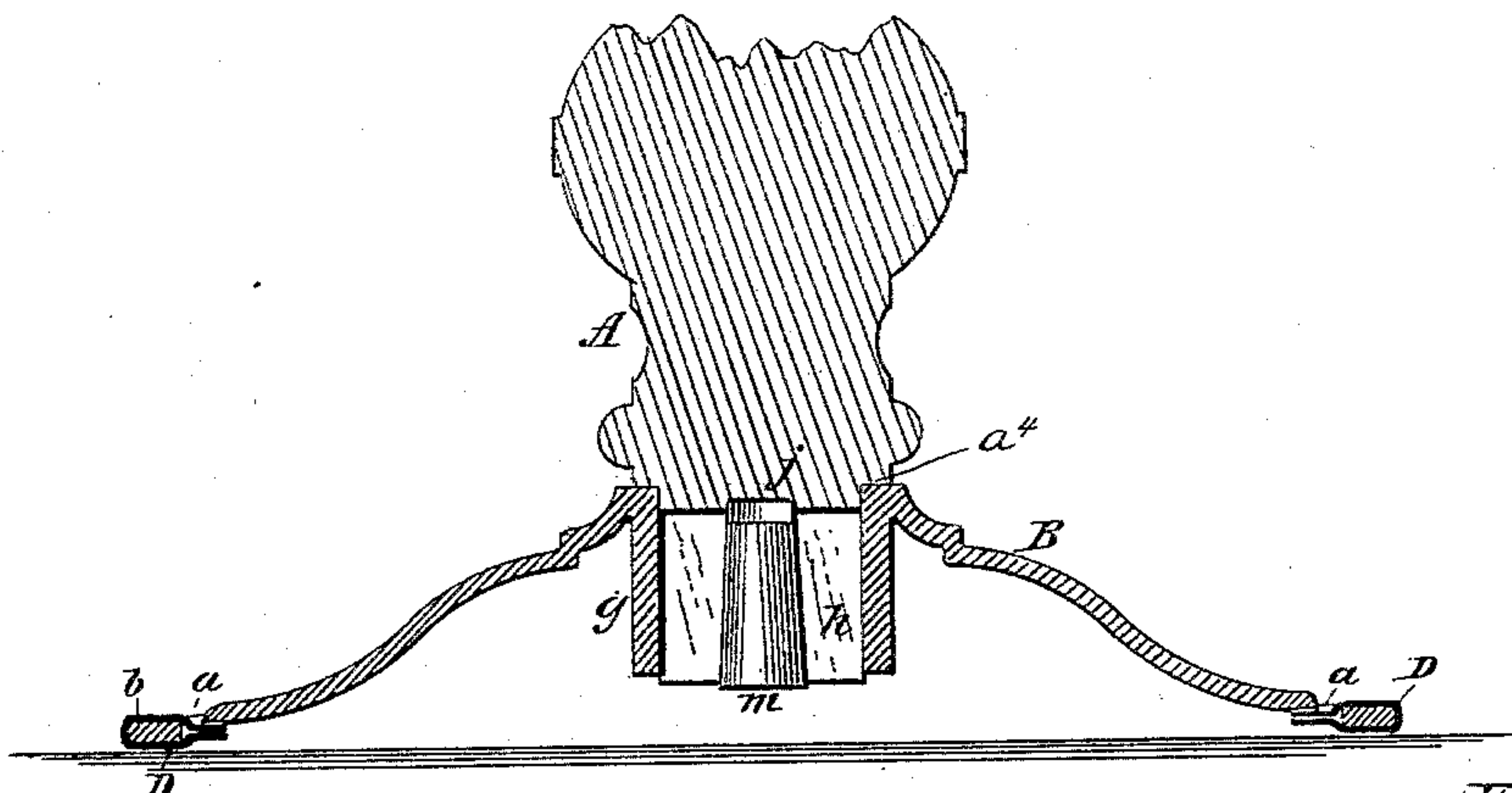


Fig. 3.

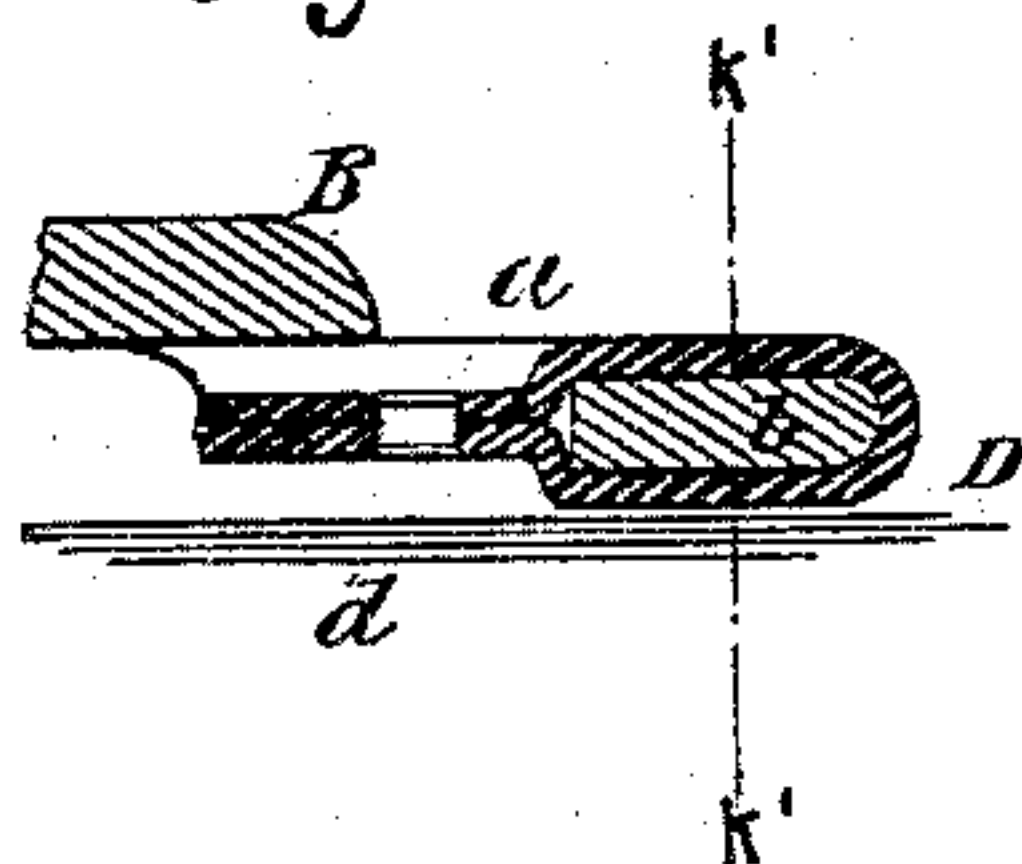


Fig. 2.

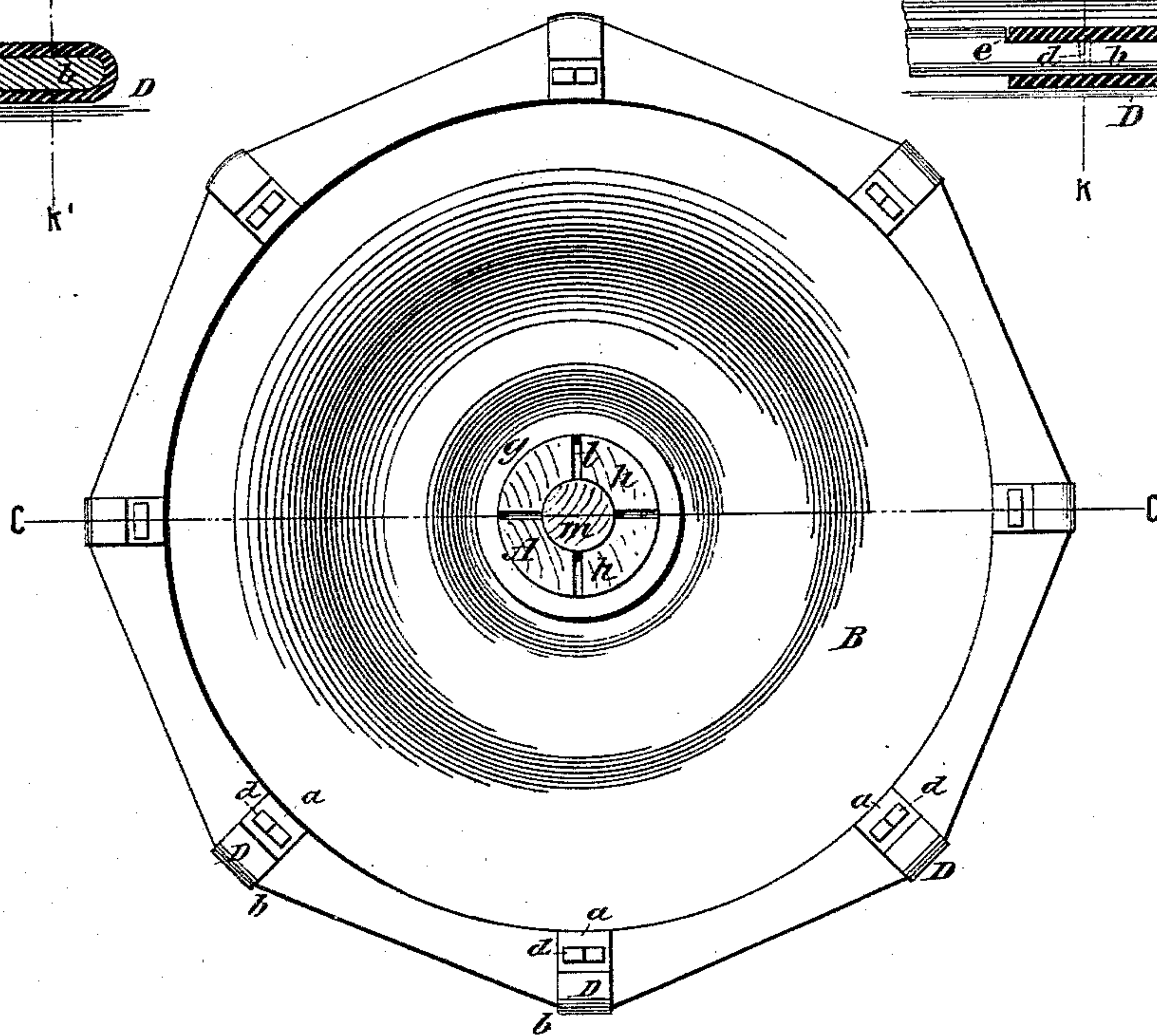
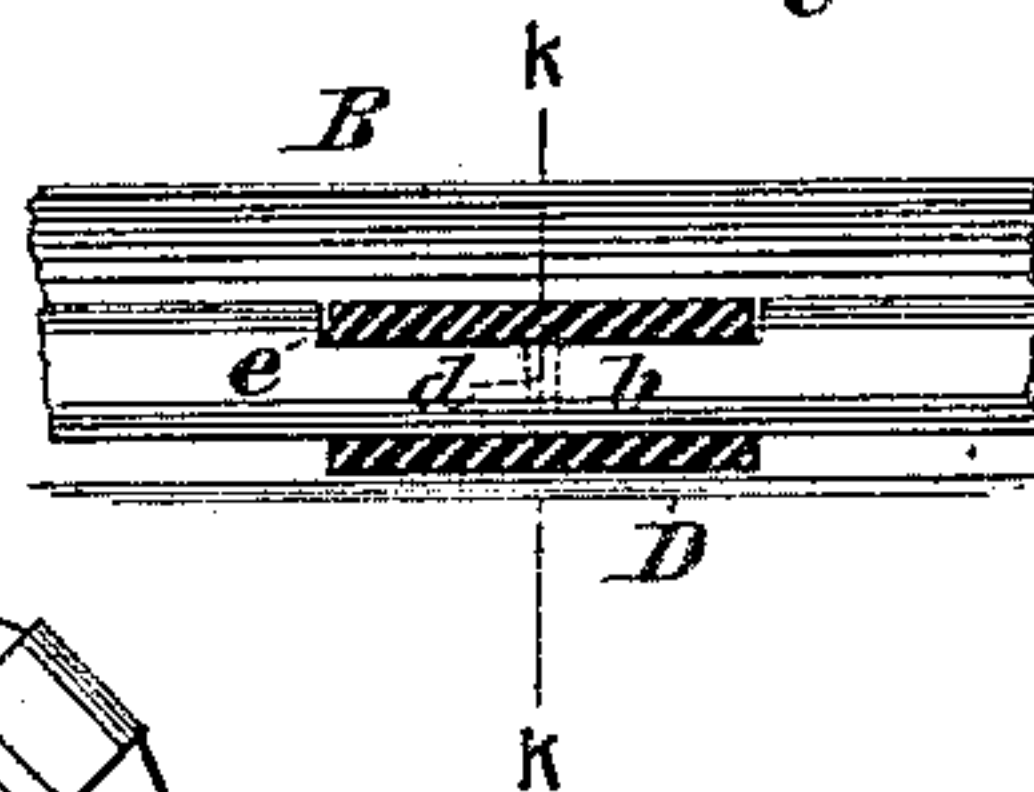


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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JACOB SIDNEY SAMMONS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

STORE-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,380, dated April 16, 1889.

Application filed June 23, 1888. Serial No. 277,996. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SIDNEY SAMMONS, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Store-Stool, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a padding for the base of store-stools, to prevent said stools injuring the floor when moved over the same.

The invention consists in a store-stool base having perforations near its edge, combined with strips of leather or analogous material that are lapped over the edges of the base near said perforations, the ends of said lapped material being secured by fastenings that pass through said perforations.

The invention further consists in the details of improvement that are more fully hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section on the line *c c*, Fig. 2, through a store-stool base and part of its column or pedestal, showing the application of my improvements. Fig. 2 is a bottom view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view, enlarged, on the line *k k*, Fig. 4, showing the padding for the stool-base in position; and Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the same on the line *k' k'*, Fig. 3.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the pedestal or column of a stool, and B represents the base of said stool. The outer edge of said base is preferably polygonal in form, the drawings showing said edge as octagonal, which I find to be a convenient shape. The outer edge of the base B is provided with a number of perforations, *a*—one near each corner or angle, as in Fig. 2. The material or metal *b* of the base B, outside of each perforation *a*, is bound or lapped by a binding or strip of leather, rubber, or analogous material, D. The ends of the binding-strips D pass into or across the perforations *a*, and are secured together by suitable fastenings, *d*, which fastenings are in line with said perforations *a*.

To prevent the upper side of the binding-strips D being worn away by the contact of persons' feet, I make said upper side of said binding-strips flush with or beneath the upper side of the base B near its outer edge.

To accomplish this, I recess the upper side of the material *b* of the base B, as at *e*, Fig. 4, and place the top fold of the binding-strip D therein, so that said fold will not be above the metal at the edge of the base B.

The outer part of the metal base B is on a lower level than the central part, as in Fig. 3. This gives the padding D full contact with the floor.

From the above it will be seen that the bottom of the base is raised from the floor, the lower fold of the binding-strips D being interposed between said base and the floor. By this means, when the stool is moved or pulled along the floor, the binding-strips D take up the wear. If the stool be tipped on one edge, the material of the stool-base will not drag on the floor because of the presence of the binding-strips D, that cover the outer edge of the base at the corners or angles.

I prefer to secure the pedestal A to the base B as follows: The end of the pedestal is made in the form of a tube, *h*, said pedestal having a shoulder, *a'*, above the tube. Said tube is split radially from its central perforation to the outer edge, as shown at *l* in Fig. 2. *m* is a tapering plug that is adapted to pass into the perforation *j* to spread the end *h* of the pedestal.

To secure the pedestal A to the base B, the tubular split end *h* of the pedestal is passed into the socket *g* in the base B, the shoulder *a'* resting on the base B. The plug *m* is then driven into the perforation *j* in the end *h*, so as to spread the split end of the tube *h*, and thereby to wedge said pedestal to the base B. The shoulder *a'* takes up the thrust of the pedestal on the base B. It is evident that the pedestal A could be secured to the stool-seat in the manner above shown by placing a similar socket, *g*, upon the seat.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

The stool-base B, having perforations *a* near its edge, combined with the binding-strips D, that are lapped over the edge of the base near said perforations, the ends of said binding-strips being secured by fastenings that pass through said perforations, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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