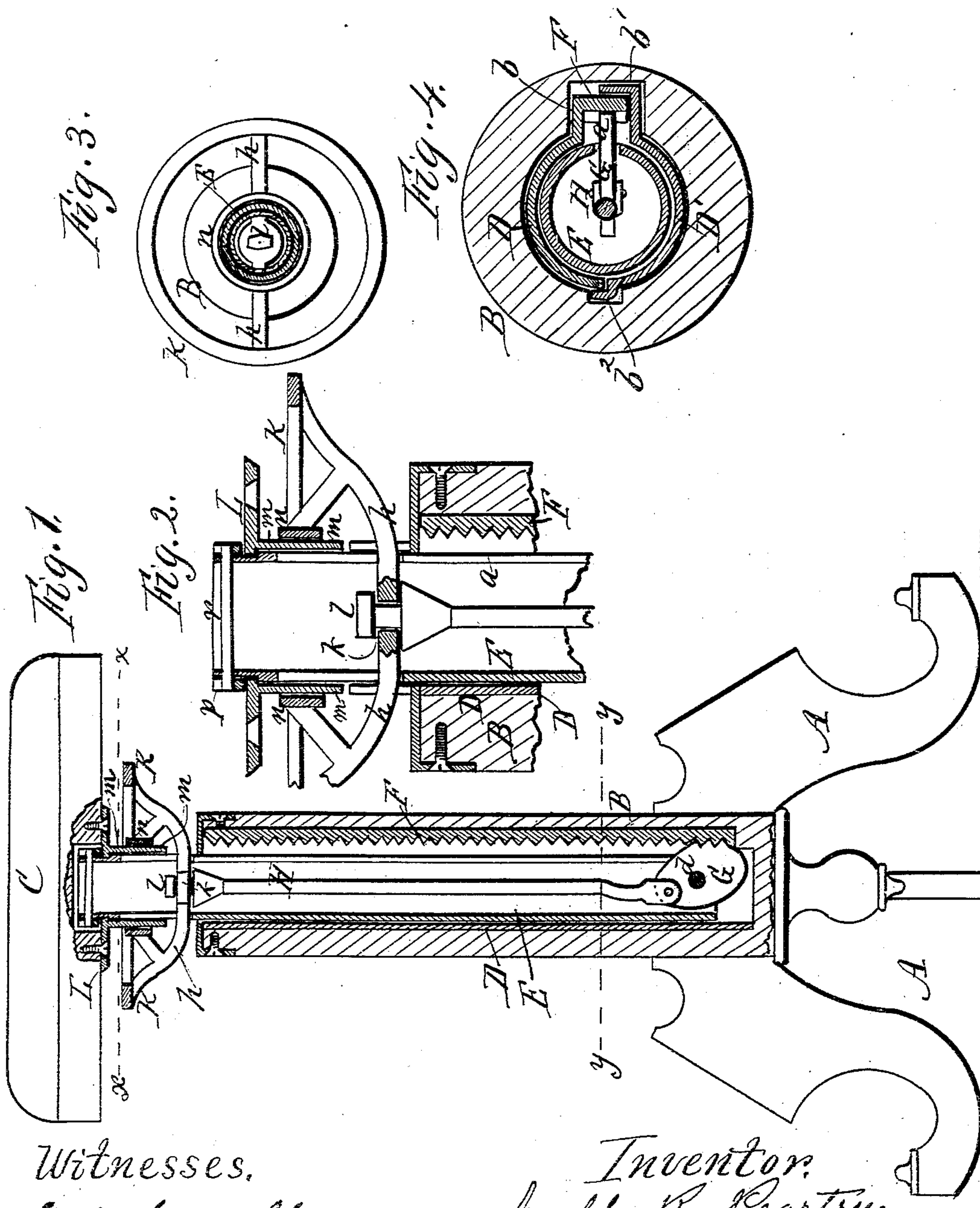


(No Model.)

J. R. PEARTREE.  
PIANO STOOL.

No. 504,683.

Patented Sept. 5, 1893.



Witnesses.

A. B. Hutchinson  
A. S. Hutchinson.

Inventor.

Joseph R. Peartree,  
per R. F. Osgood,  
Atty



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH R. PEARTREE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO PETER ZINK, OF SAME PLACE.

## PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,683, dated September 5, 1893.

Application filed May 4, 1893. Serial No. 473,021. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH R. PEARTREE, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain  
5 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 accom-

10 My improvement relates to that class of piano stools, having a tubular standard, in which the seat is raised and retained at any adjustment by means of a rack bar and an engaging dog.

15 The distinguishing feature of my invention is a lifting ring located directly under the seat, and certain connections between this lifting ring and the dog by which the latter is disengaged from the rack to run the seat  
20 down, the construction also being such that the seat has a free turning movement independent of the adjusting mechanism.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a central, vertical section of a piano stool showing my improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal, vertical section of the upper portion under the seat. Fig. 3 is a cross section in line  
25  $x x$  of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar-enlarged section in line  $y y$  of Fig. 1.

30 A indicates the base, B the standard, and C the seat, of ordinary construction.

D is a tube attached fixedly in the standard, and E is a second tube resting within the  
35 first, vertically movable and carrying at its upper end the seat C.

The exterior tube D is made in two half sections D D', which are cast separately and fitted together and inserted in the opening made for them in the standard. The cross  
40 section of this tube is shown in Fig. 4. One half of the tube is cast with a rack F, which is offset or located outside the circle of the tube, and at this point a long slot  $a$  is made in the inner tube E, by which means the dog  
45 can extend out through the inner tube and engage with the rack. The rack is connected with one half of the tube D by an integral flange  $b$ , and the other half of the tube has a similar flange  $b'$  which extends around and  
50 embraces the rack. On the opposite side one half of the tube has also a flange  $b^2$  which

embraces the other half of the tube. By this means the parts can be fitted into the exterior tube without trouble, and the tube can be separated for adjustment or repairs, and  
55 the casting of the tube is also facilitated, and the necessity of attaching the rack independently is avoided.

G is the dog which engages with the rack. It is pivoted at  $d$  to the inner sliding tube E,  
60 and attached to a rod H pivoted thereto back of the plane of the main pivot, whereby when the rod is drawn up the dog is drawn back out of engagement with the rack allowing  
65 the seat to be raised. At other times the weight forces the dog into engagement with the rack and holds the seat elevated.

K is a lifting ring located directly under the seat and encircling the top of the tube E, by which means it can be reached and op-  
70 erated from any side. It is provided with a web or bearing  $h$  which extends downward and passes bodily from side to side through slots of the tube E. It has in the center a hub or boss  $k$ , through which passes the up-  
75 per end of the rod H that operates the dog, the upper end of the rod having a shoulder  $l$  which holds the parts together. It will be seen that by raising the lifting ring from any  
80 side the rod H will be drawn up disengaging the dog from the rack and allowing the seat to be lowered, and by dropping it again its weight, together with the weight of the other parts, forces the dog out again into engage-  
85 ment with the rack.

L is the bearing attached to the under side of the seat by means of screws or otherwise, and provided with a tubular shank  $m$  which extends down over the top of the main tube. By this means the bearing can be turned freely  
90 on the upper end of the tube E, carrying the seat with it, and independently of the adjusting mechanism. The lifting ring is provided with a band  $n$  which slides up and down on this tubular shank  $m$ , said band  
95 holding the lifting ring in position and preventing it from cramping when drawn up from one side. On top of tube E and over the bearing L is a loose ring  $p$  secured in place by a pin  $r$ , which passes through the top of  
100 the tube. By this means the parts can be readily disconnected. By the construction

above described the bearing L is fitted loosely around the tube and revolves free, by which means the seat can turn independently of the standard or any of the supporting parts.

5 Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 The combination, with the standard, of the exterior tube made in two sections D D' slotted and provided with a rack F offset from the tube, an interior tube E sliding in the other, a dog G pivoted to the interior tube and passing through its slot to engage with the rack, a rod H pivoted to the dog, a lifting

ring K attached to the upper end of the rod, 15 a bearing L attached to the seat and provided with a tubular shank *m*, a band *n* of the lifting ring sliding on said shank, a loose ring *p* on the tube E above the bearing, and a pin *r* connecting said loose ring with the tube, as 20 and for the purpose specified.

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

JOSEPH R. PEARTREE.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,  
P. A. COSTICH.