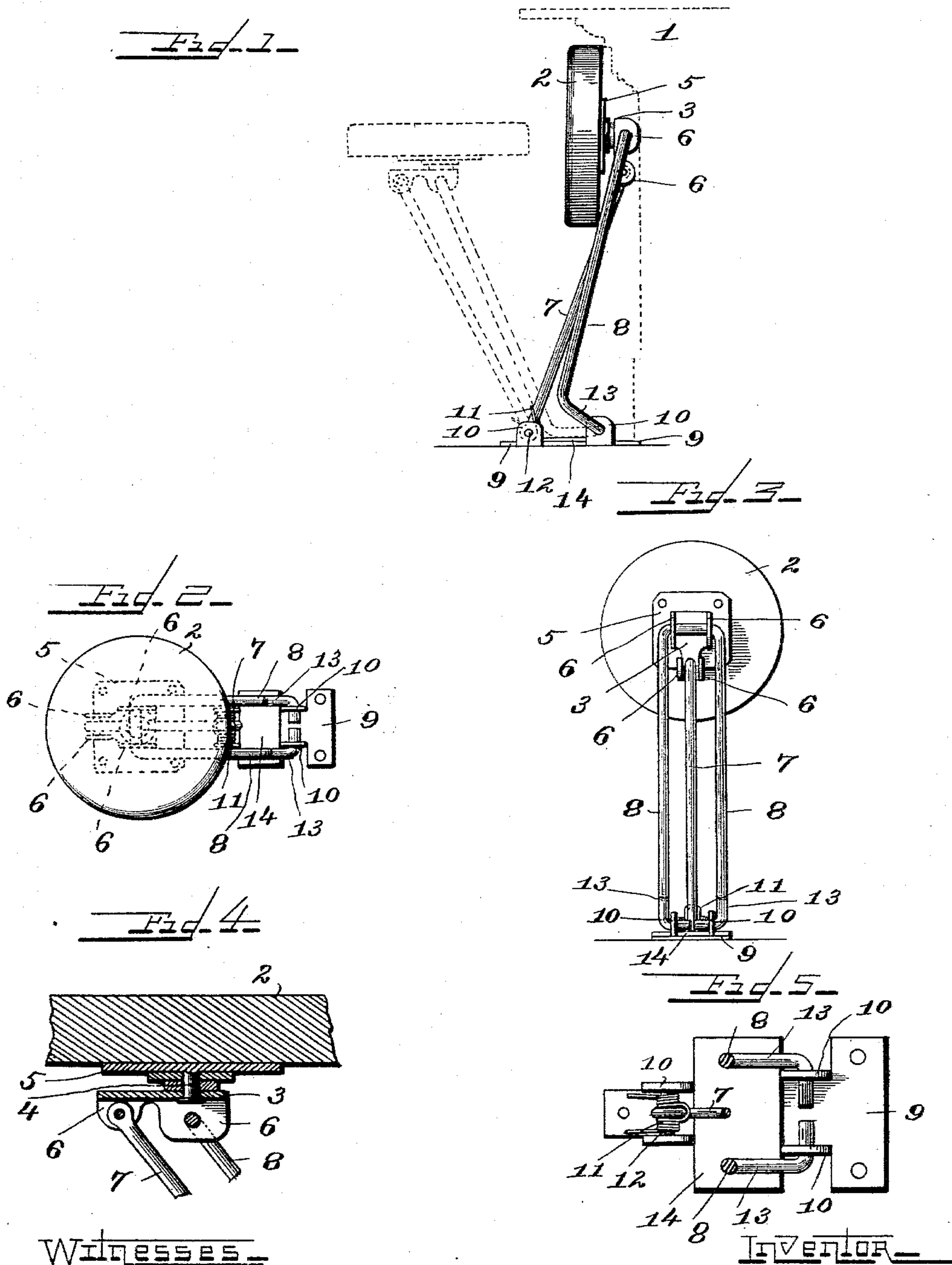


(No Model.)

F. YUNCK.
FOLDING STOOL.

No. 596,931.

Patented Jan. 4, 1898.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK YUNCK, OF BRYAN, OHIO.

FOLDING STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 596,931, dated January 4, 1898.

Application filed June 1, 1897. Serial No. 638,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK YUNCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bryan, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Stools or Seats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in folding stools or seats more particularly designed for use in connection with store-counters, and has for its objects to provide certain improvements in the construction thereof whereby a firm and unyielding support will be afforded to the same when projected into the position of use and which will automatically return to its folded position beneath the counter when the weight of the user is removed therefrom. These objects I accomplish in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved construction shown in full lines in its folded position, its projected position of use being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same when in its projected position. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing the connection between the seat and its support. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the base of the device.

Similar numerals of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views.

In the said drawings the numeral 1 denotes an ordinary store-counter, the same being shown in dotted outline and beneath the overhanging top of which the stool is adapted to fold, as shown in Fig. 1.

The stool consists of the seat 2, rotatably mounted on a bracket 3 by means of a pintle 4, carried by a plate 5, fastened to the under side of said seat. This bracket 3 is provided with two sets of ears 6, between one set of which is pivoted the upper end of a rod 7. The other set of ears 6 has passing there-through the upper horizontal portion of a standard 8, as shown.

Fixed to the floor in any suitable manner is a plate 9, also having two sets of upwardly-projecting ears 10, between one pair of which is pivotally mounted the lower end of the rod

7 and through the other pair of which pass the lower horizontal ends of the standard 8, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. A spring 11, coiled around the bearing 12 of the rod 7, has its free ends preferably resting on the plate 9 and its upper U-shaped end bearing against the said rod 7 and tending to force the same to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1.

The standard 8 has its lower ends 13 bent rearward at an angle to its main portion, while, if desired, a cross-plate 14 may be located on the plate 9, all for a purpose hereinafter to be described.

From the above description the operation of my improved construction will be understood to be as follows: As seen in Fig. 1, the relative lengths of the rod 7 and standard 8 and their points of connection with the bracket 3 and plate 9 are such that the seat 2 of the stool will assume a vertical position when in its retracted position, but will when projected to the position shown in dotted lines assume a horizontal position, the angular portions 13 of the standard coming in contact with and resting on the cross-plate 14, thereby affording a firm support for the stool, it being noticed that the point of connection between the upper end of said standard and the bracket 3 is directly beneath the center of the seat 2, whereby the thrust is directly received by said standard. At the same time the rod 7 performs the double function of preventing any tipping of the seat 2 when projected and also causes it to positively assume a vertical position when retracted. The spring 11, bearing on the rod 7, causes the device to automatically assume its retracted position when the weight of the user is removed from the seat 2.

While I have shown the angular portions 13 of the standard 8 resting on the cross-plate 14 when the seat is projected, it will be understood that, if desired, said cross-plate 14 may be dispensed with and said angular portions 13 rest directly on the floor.

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

1. In a folding stool, the combination with a seat, of a standard pivoted centrally to the under side of said seat and to a suitable base, said standard having its lower ends bent at

an angle to its main portion and adapted to rest on its base or the floor when the parts are projected into position for use, and a rod also pivoted to the seat and base and adapted 5 to cause said seat to assume and retain a horizontal position when projected and a vertical position when retracted, substantially as set forth.

2. In a folding stool, the combination of a 10 seat, a bracket on the under side thereof to which said seat is rotatably attached, a standard pivoted to said bracket centrally of the seat, a rod also pivoted to said bracket, a base to which the other ends of said standard and rod are pivoted, the lower ends of 15 said standard being bent at an angle to its

main portion and adapted to rest on said base or the floor when the parts are projected into position for use, and a spring mounted on the base and bearing against said rod, the whole 20 operating to support the seat in a horizontal rotatable position when projected into position for use and to cause said seat to automatically assume a vertical position when unoccupied, substantially as set forth. 25

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK YUNCK.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK J. KLEIN,
LOUIS BEACH.