

No. 652,886.

Patented July 3, 1900.

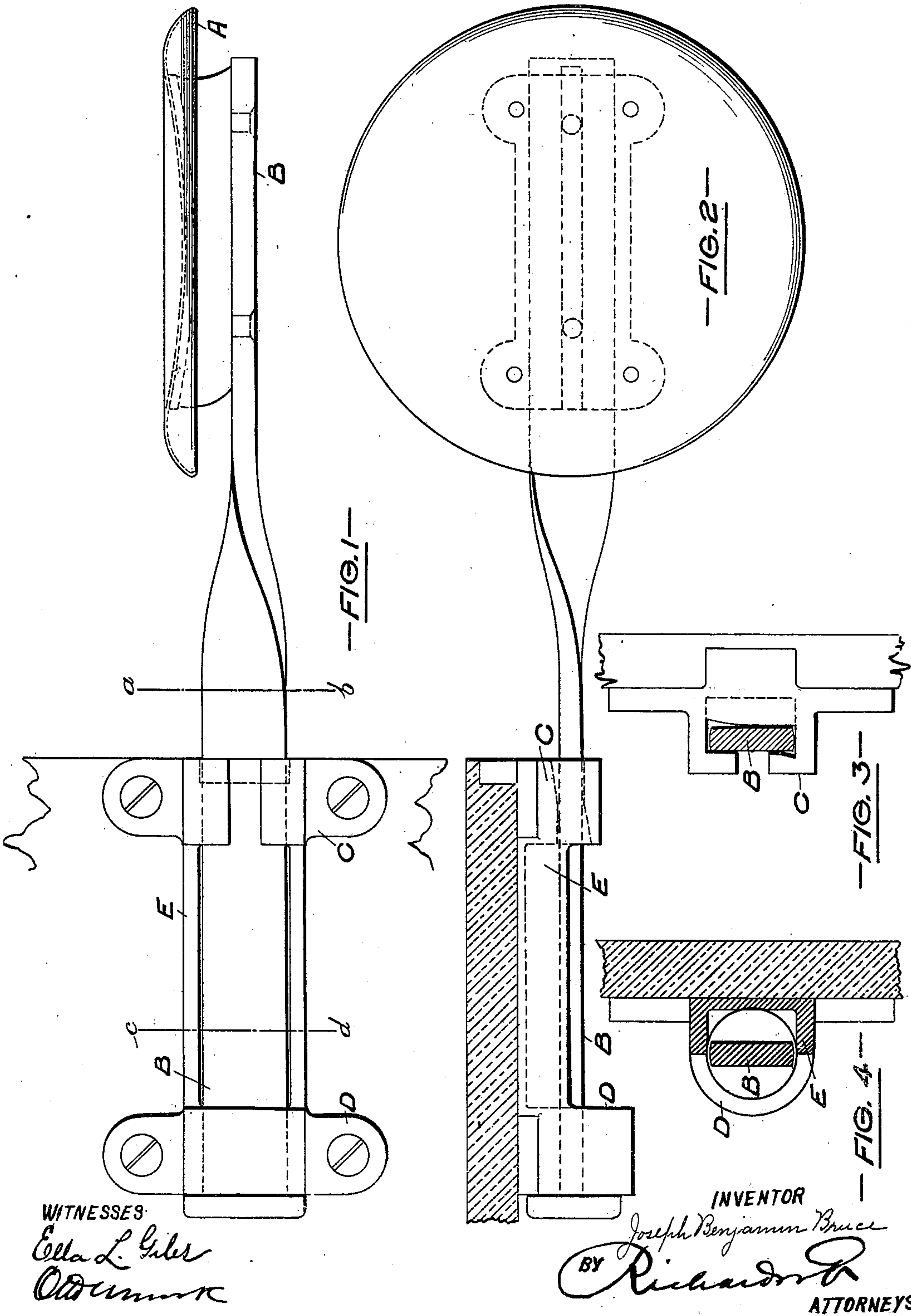
J. B. BRUCE.

SEAT FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS, &c.

(Application filed Nov. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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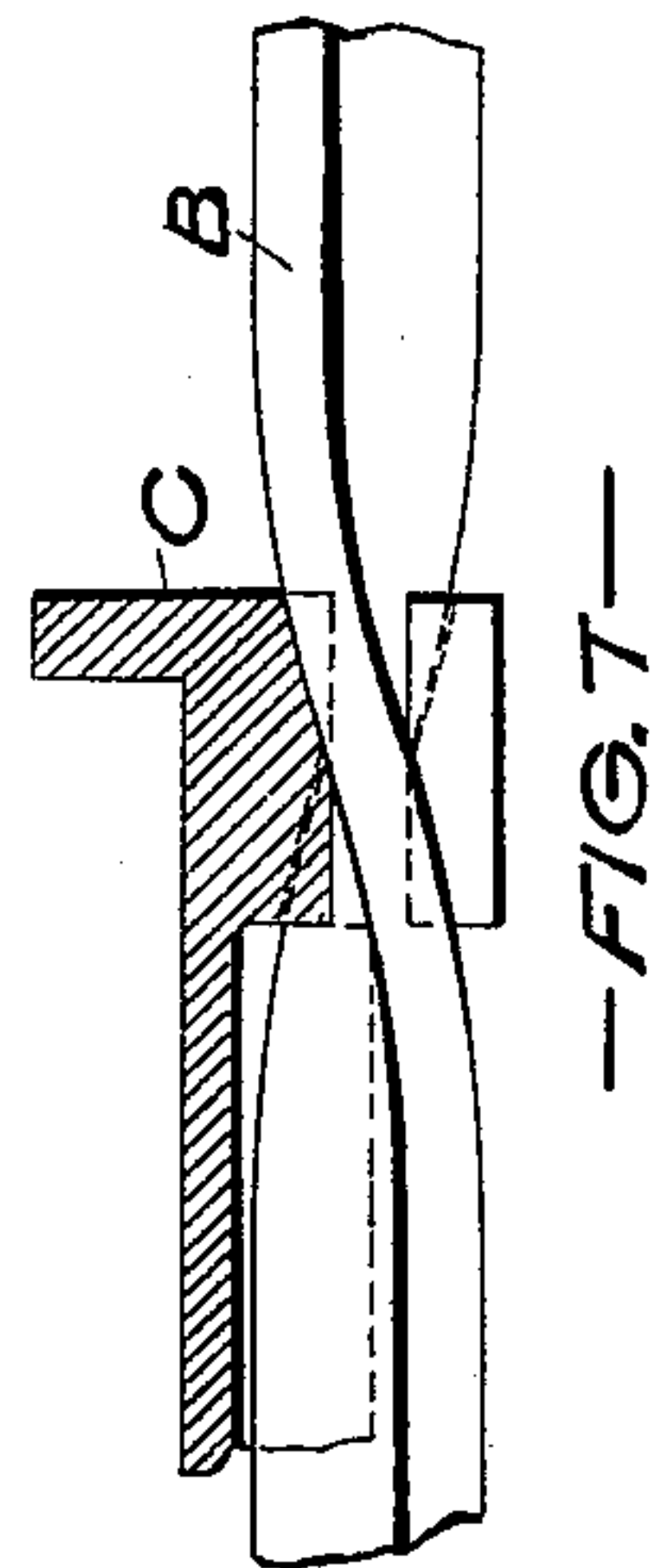
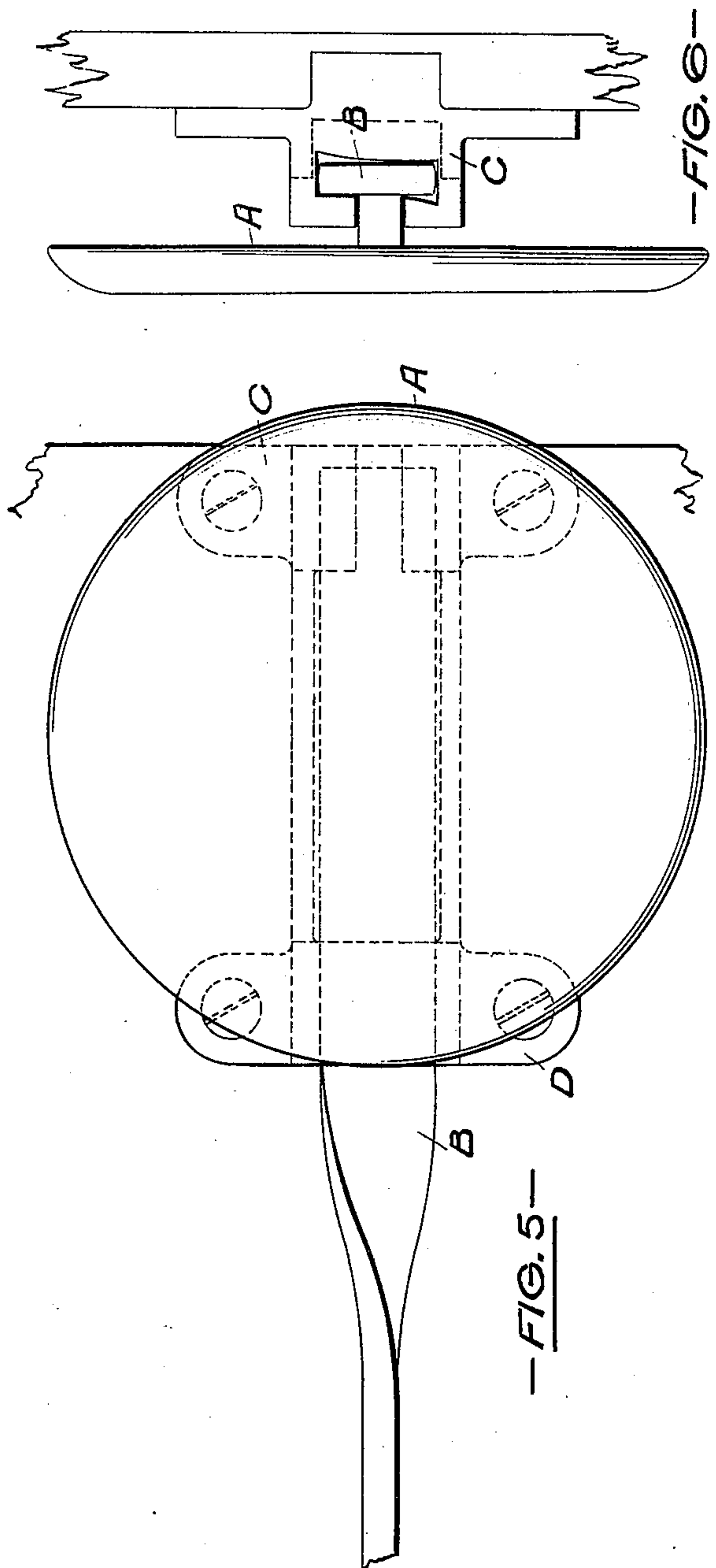
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:
Etta L. Giles
Oldman

INVENTOR
Joseph Benjamin Bruce
BY
Richardson
ATTORNEYS

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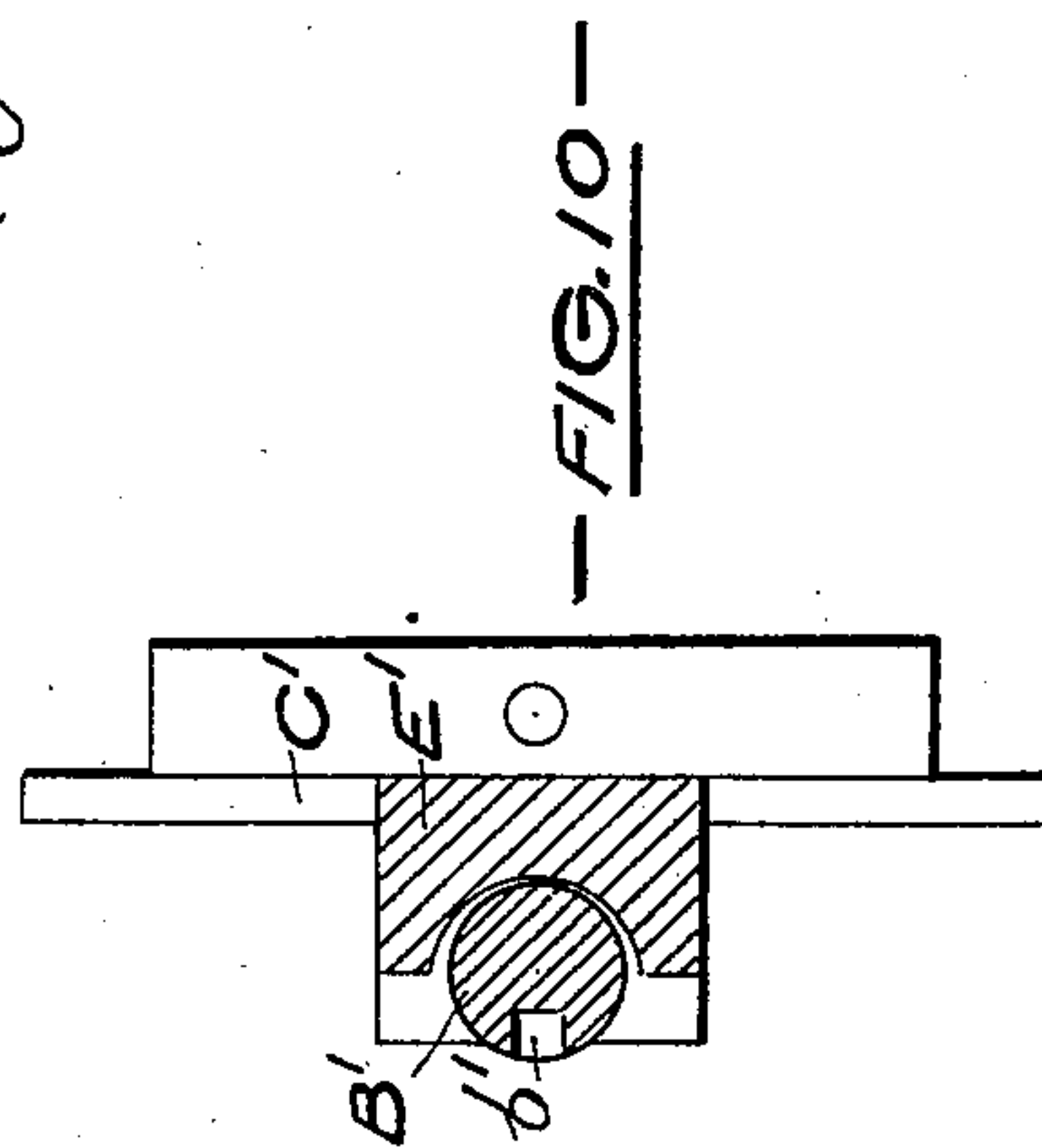
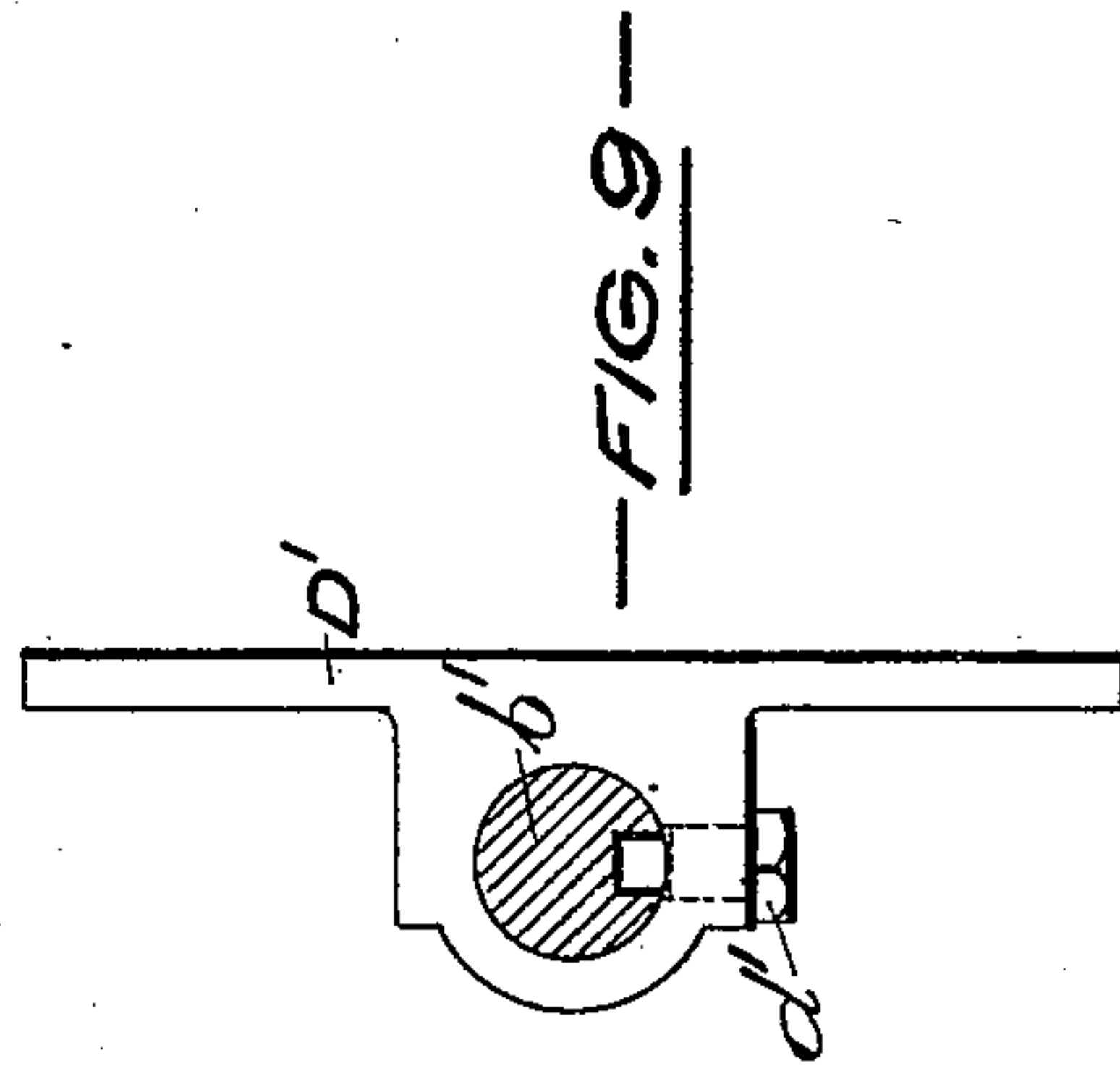
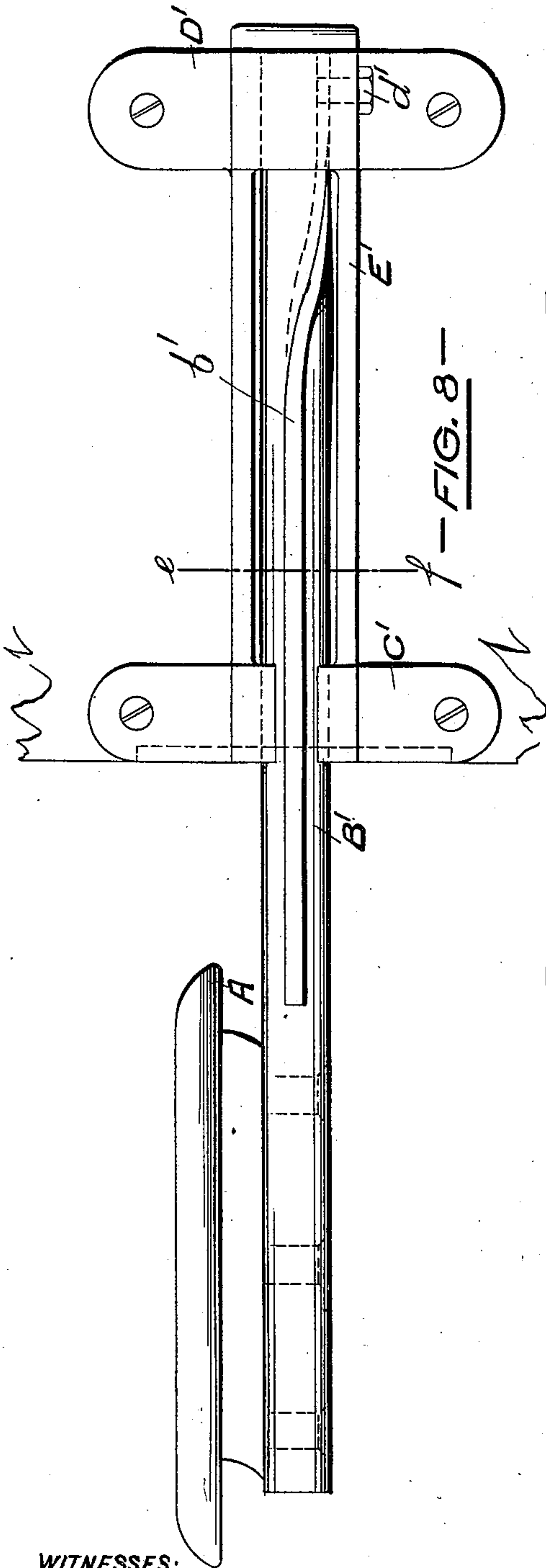
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WITNESSES:

Ella L. Gies
Old

INVENTOR

Joseph Benjamin Bruce
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BRUCE, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

SEAT FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,886, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed November 11, 1899. Serial No. 736,709. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BENJAMIN BRUCE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of Ernest street, Holloway Head, in the city of Birmingham, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seats for Shop Assistants and for other Services, (for which I have filed an application in Great Britain, No. 11,143, bearing date May 29, 1899,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the construction and arrangement of compact and convenient seats for shop assistants and for other services and which when not required can be readily pressed into a narrow space under the counter or elsewhere.

The three accompanying sheets of explanatory drawings, to be hereinafter referred to, illustrate the application of my invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a plan, representing one form of my improved seat when in position for service. Fig. 3 is an end section on the line *a b*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4, an end section on the line *c d*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a side elevation, and Fig. 6 an end elevation, showing the seat in its out-of-service position. Fig. 7 is a sectional plan showing the twisted portion of the sliding arm or bar passing through the outer or front bracket. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of my improved seat in its service position fitted with a modified form of sliding arm. Fig. 9 is an end view of the inner or rear bracket or support; and Fig. 10, a sectional elevation on the line *e f*, Fig. 8, showing the outer or front bracket or support.

The same reference-letters in the different views indicate the same parts.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive, I secure the metallic sheet or other base-piece or seat proper, as A, upon one end of the bar or arm B. The said bar or arm B is so twisted or formed that the respective surfaces of its two ends lie at right angles to each other, as illustrated. The arm B, with its attached seat A, is supported in a pair of brackets C and D, secured beneath the counter or elsewhere. The outer or front bracket C has a slot or aperture through it to receive and support the

portion of the bar or arm B having its wide sides in a vertical position; but the inner or rear bracket D has a circular aperture formed through it of a diameter slightly in excess of the width of the bar or arm B, and thus the latter can be passed through the bracket D with its wide sides either vertical or horizontal. The sides of the slot or aperture through the bracket C are curved and tapered to correspond with the twisted portion of the bar B, as illustrated at Figs. 3, 6, and 7, so that on pressing back the seat A from its service position (shown at Figs. 1 and 2) to its out-of-service position (shown at Figs. 5 and 6) both the seat and the bar are automatically rotated or moved through a right angle, and thus the seat is turned from a horizontal to a vertical position and becomes so packed or closed up to its supporting-brackets as to cause little or no obstruction.

The modified form of sliding seat-arm B' shown at Figs. 8, 9, and 10 consists of a round bar, in which I form a slot *b'*, having one end at right angles to the other end and curved longitudinally, as illustrated, so that on the reciprocation of the bar it is caused by the engagement with the slot of the stud *d'* in the inner or rear bracket D' to automatically turn through a right angle. Both of the brackets C' and D' have circular apertures to permit the arm or bar B' to slide freely through them.

I preferably form the two supporting-brackets in the one piece or casting. Thus the brackets C and D are connected together by the bridge or tie-piece E and the brackets C' and D' by the bridge or tie piece E'.

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

1. In a seat for shop assistants, &c., the combination with a counter or like support, of a longitudinally-sliding bar having a connection therewith means for automatically rotating said bar during its reciprocation, and a seat carried by said bar adapted to turn in a vertical plane during the reciprocation of said bar, substantially as described.

2. In seats for shop assistants and for like purposes, the combination with the seat proper or base-piece A, of the rectangular

twisted bar B and brackets C and D, the said
bracket C receiving and supporting the por-
tion of the said bar B with its wide sides in a
vertical position and having the sides of the
5 slot or aperture through it curved and tapered
to correspond with the twisted portion of the
bar, and the said bracket D having a circular
aperture formed through it of a diameter

slightly in excess of the width of the bar B,
substantially as set forth. 10

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BRUCE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD MARKS,

HERBERT BOWKETT.