

No. 686,716.

Patented Nov. 19, 1901.

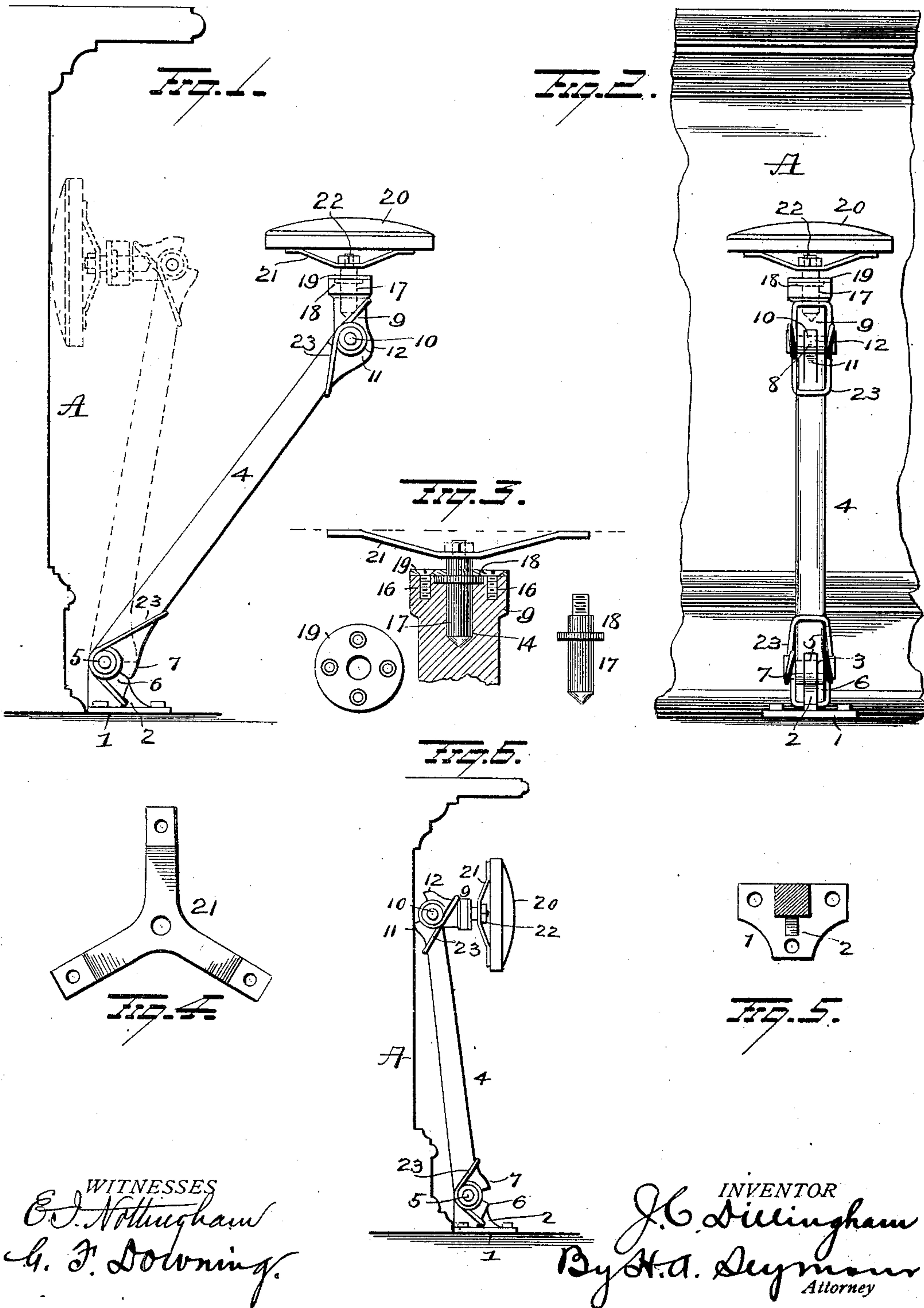
J. C. DILLINGHAM.

STOOL.

(Application filed June 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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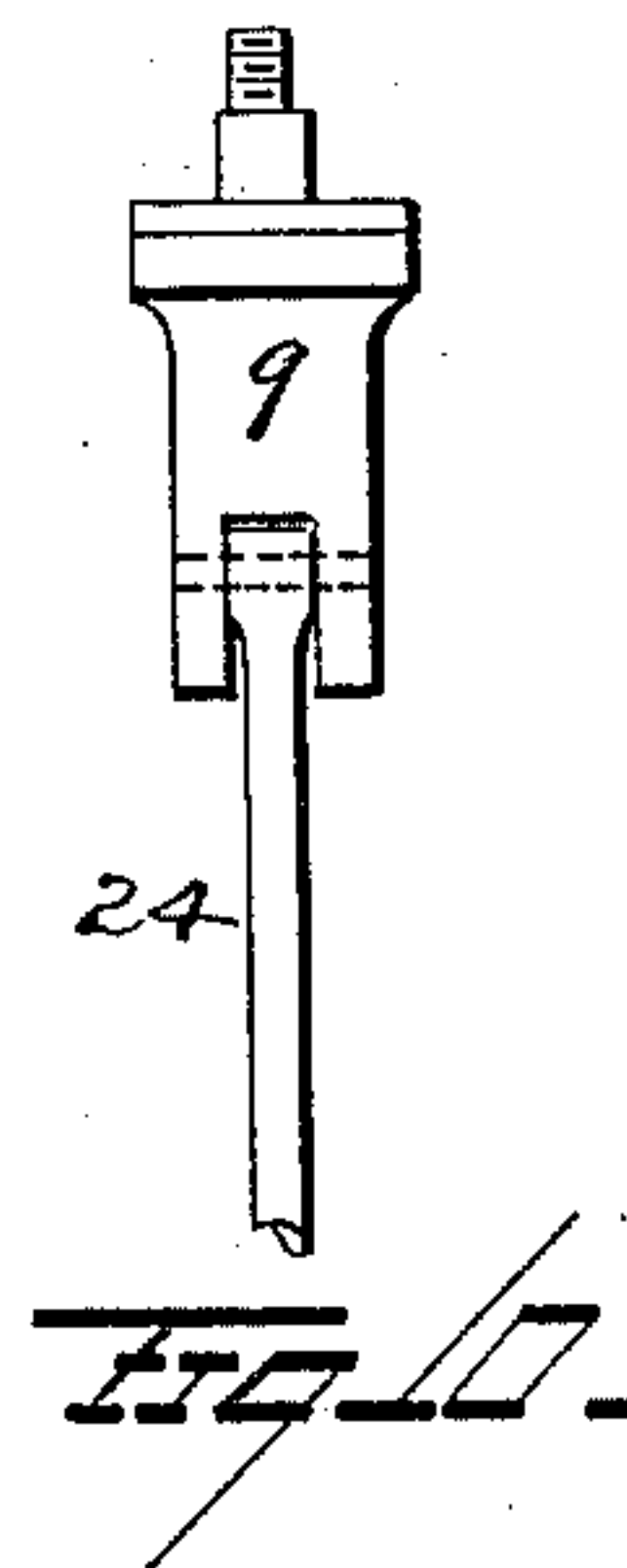
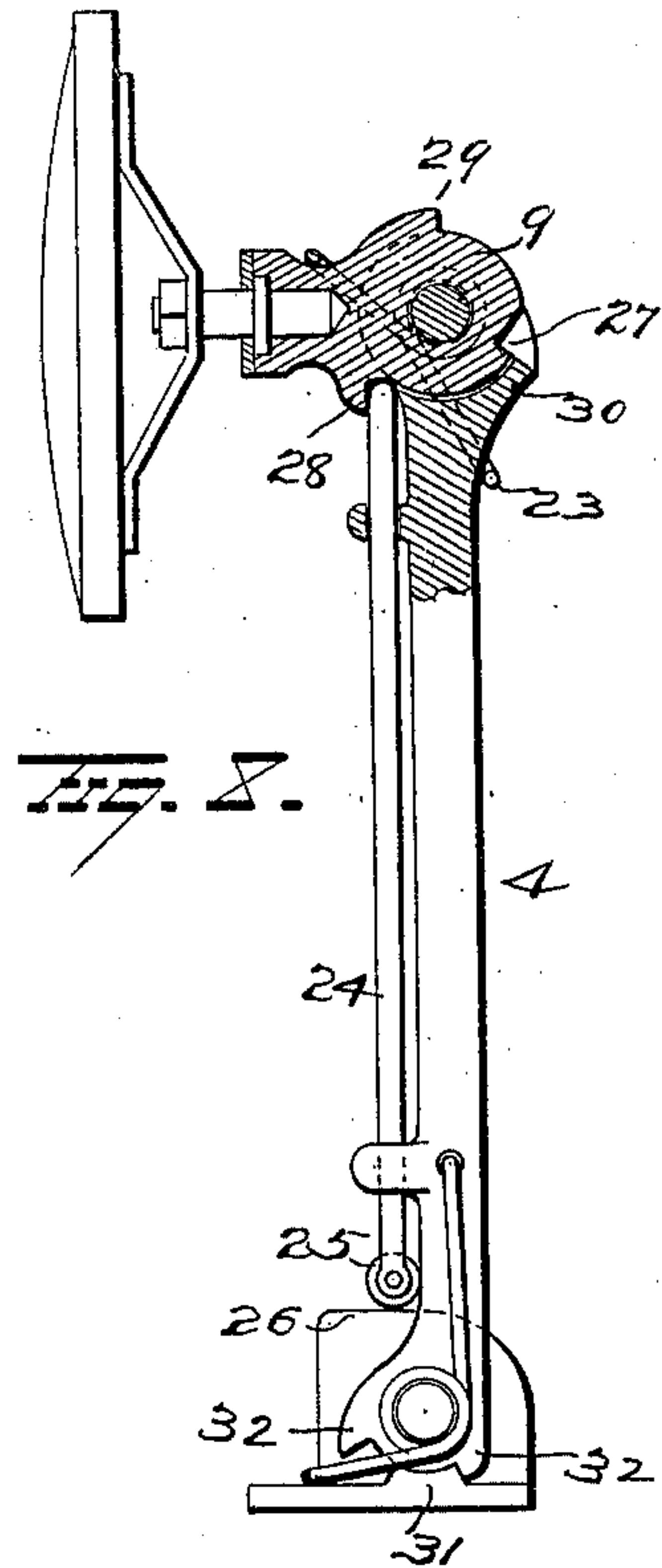
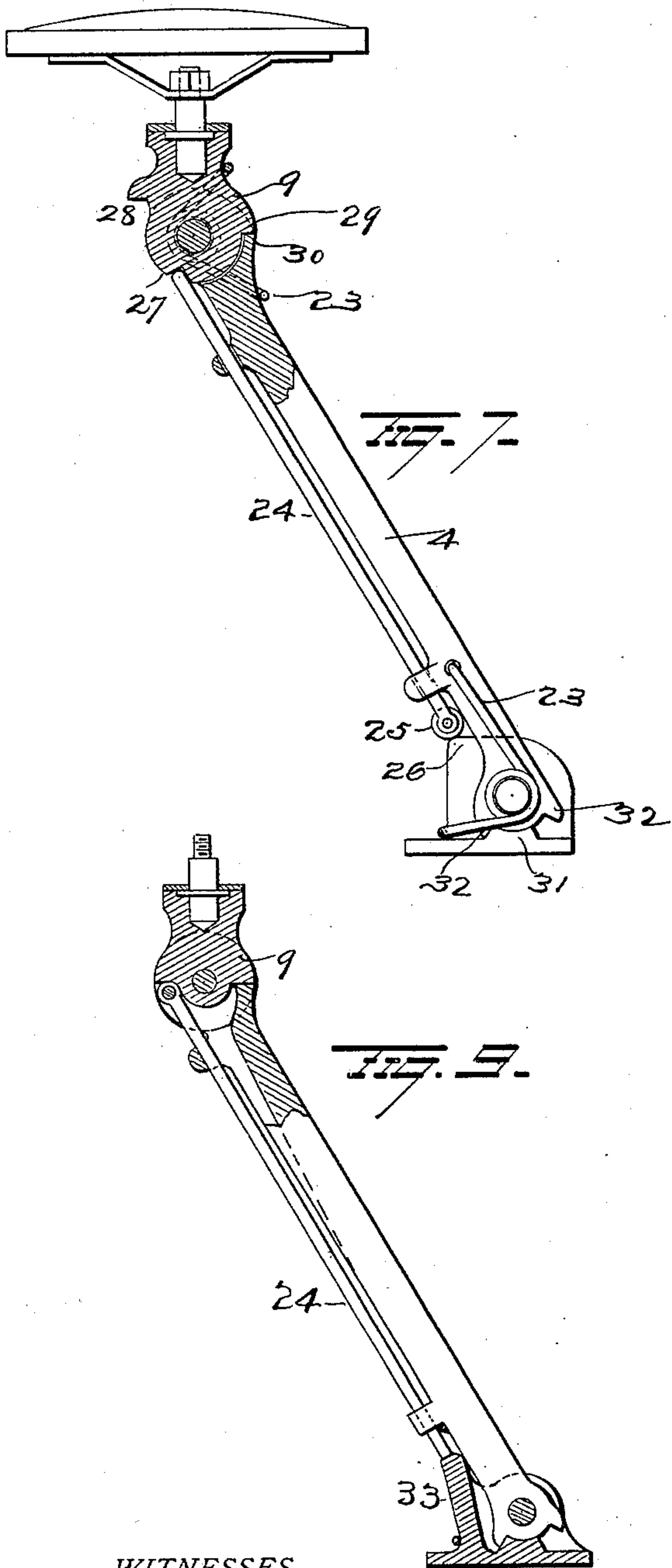
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,716, dated November 19, 1901.

Application filed June 17, 1901. Serial No. 64,891. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. DILLINGHAM, of Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stools; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in stools, and particularly to the class known as "store" or "counter" stools, the object of the invention being to provide a neat and attractive stool which will automatically fold up when not in use against the outside or inner side of counters or in places where space is limited.

With this end in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents my invention applied to a store-counter, the illustration in full lines representing the stool in its operative position, while the illustration in dotted lines represents the stool in its closed or unused position. Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detailed views. Fig. 6 is a view of a modification. Figs. 7 and 8 are views in elevation, partly in section, of a modification, showing the locking means; and Figs. 9 and 10 are views illustrating a modification of the locking means.

A represents a counter or other piece of store furniture, in front of which and to the floor adjacent thereto is secured a base or supporting plate or bracket 1, having on its upper face a strengthening-rib 2 and an upwardly-projecting tenon 3, which latter is so constructed and arranged as to enter the bifurcated lower end of the stool-supporting arm or leg 4 and be secured therein by a pivot-pin or other loose connection 5, whereby said arm or leg is pivotally connected to said base or bracket. To prevent the arm or leg 4 from being swung in a forward direction beyond a predetermined point, I have provided bracket 1 with a shoulder 6, adapted to engage a corresponding shoulder 7, formed on the adjacent face of said leg or arm, and when the lat-

ter is moved outwardly to its operative position the shoulders will be brought into contact and prevent further outward movement of the arm or leg 4. The upper end of arm or leg 4 is provided with a tenon 8, adapted to enter the bifurcated lower end of the seat-supporting block 9, the latter being pivotally connected to said tenon by the bolt 10, whereby said seat-supporting block is free to swing inwardly toward the counter. On the adjacent outer edges of arm 4 and seat-supporting block 9, respectively, are formed the shoulders 11 and 12, which when the seat-supporting block is in a vertical position abut and constitute stops to prevent further outward movement of said block. Instead of having the shoulders formed on the outer faces of the parts, as above explained, and illustrated in Fig. 1, I may put the shoulders on the inner faces, so that the seat will turn outwardly, as shown in Fig. 6. This seat-supporting block 9 is provided centrally in its upper end with a socket 14, which is conical in form at its bottom, as shown at 15, and enlarged at its upper or open end to form an enlarged bearing, as shown at 16. Within this socket 14 revolves the seat-post 17, which latter has a conical lower end adapted to snugly fit within the conical lower end of said bearing or socket 14 and is provided at a point below its upper end with an annular flange 18, which rests within the recess or enlarged bearing 16, the said post being locked against vertical displacement by the plate 19, removably secured to the top of seat-supporting block 9 by screws or other securing means. The seat 20 is secured to a dished triangular-shaped plate 21, which in turn is mounted on the upper end of the seat-post 17 and is held thereon by the nut 22.

The stool above described is of the revolving variety and when not in use is adapted to be folded in close to the counter-front, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, and in order to accomplish this end automatically and immediately upon the removal of weight from the seat I have provided said stool with a pair of springs 23, one of which is adapted to move the arm or leg inwardly, while the other is designed to fold the seat at approximately right angles to said arm or leg. The lower spring 23 may be made of a single piece of

suitable spring-wire coiled on opposite sides, the said coils engaging and resting on the projecting ends of pivot-bolt 5, while the end members thereof rest in engagement with
 5 the front faces of bracket 1 and arm 4, respectively, and continuously exert pressure thereon in an inward direction. The upper spring may be constructed like the lower one and have its coils supported on the respective
 10 ends of bolt or pivot-pin 10, the ends thereof resting in contact and exerting pressure against the front faces of arm 4 and seat-supporting block 9, respectively.

In Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10 I have illustrated
 15 simple and effective means for locking the seat in a horizontal position when in use. The arrangement disclosed in Figs. 7 and 8 for accomplishing this end consists of a sliding rod 24, movably mounted against the
 20 outer face of the arm or leg 4 and carrying at its lower end the roller 25, which moves on the inclined face of cam 26, while the opposite end of said rod is adapted to engage the shoulders 27 and 28, formed in the seat-sup-
 25 porting block 9. This seat-supporting block is also provided with shoulder 29 to engage a shoulder 30 on the arm or leg 4 for preventing the seat from tilting rearwardly when in its horizontal position, while the shoulder 28
 30 engages the upper end of sliding rod 24 when the said seat is in its folded or inoperative position. The bracket 1 is provided with a stop 31 for engaging either of the shoulders 32, formed on the lower end of arm or leg 4, where-
 35 by the throw of the latter in either direction is limited. The shoulder 27, formed by recessing the curved face of the seat-supporting block, is engaged by the upper end of the sliding rod 24 and is held thereby against
 40 tilting movement when the stool or seat is in its operative position. As the leg of the stool is moved from the vertical or inoperative position to the position shown in Fig. 7 the sliding rod 24 by its engagement with the cam is
 45 moved toward the seat-supporting block and is caused by said cam to engage the shoulder 28. With this construction I also employ the springs 23.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 9 and 10 the
 50 sliding rod 24 is pivotally connected at its upper end to the seat-supporting block 9, and when the latter is moved so as to bring the seat in a horizontal position it will be apparent that the lower end of said rod 24 will be

brought to a position of rest upon the top of
 the seat 33, and thus lock the said seat-sup-
 porting block against lateral movement.

It is evident that changes in the construc-
 tion and relative arrangement of the several
 parts might be made without avoiding my in-
 60 vention, and hence I would have it understood that I do not restrict myself to the particular construction and arrangement of parts shown and described; but,

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

1. In a store or counter stool, the combina-
 tion of a base, an arm pivoted at its lower
 end thereto, means for limiting the outward
 70 movement of said arm, a block pivoted to the upper end of said arm, stops for said block, said block having a socket extending down-
 wardly from its upper end, a seat-support, a
 seat thereon, and a seat-post mounted at its
 75 lower end in the socket in said block and re-
 movably secured at its upper end to the seat-
 support.

2. In a store or counter stool, the combina-
 tion of a base, an arm pivotally connected at
 80 its lower end to said base, a seat-supporting block pivoted at its lower end to said arm, a seat mounted to rotate in said supporting-
 block, and a sliding rod adapted to automati-
 cally lock the seat-block in a vertical posi-
 85 tion when the stool is moved to its operative
 position, substantially as set forth.

3. In a store or counter stool, the combina-
 tion of a base having a cam-surface thereon,
 an arm pivotally connected at its lower end
 90 to said base, a seat-supporting block pivoted at its lower end to said arm, a shoulder on said block, a seat mounted to rotate in said
 supporting-block and a sliding rod carried by
 said arm, one end of said rod being provided
 95 with a roller for engaging the inclined face
 of the cam while the opposite end thereof is
 adapted to engage the shoulder on the seat-
 supporting block for locking the latter in a
 vertical position, substantially as set forth. 100

In testimony whereof I have signed this
 specification in the presence of two subscrib-
 ing witnesses.

JOSEPH C. DILLINGHAM.

Witnesses:

GUS H. KLINCK,
 ALEX. M. MOORE.