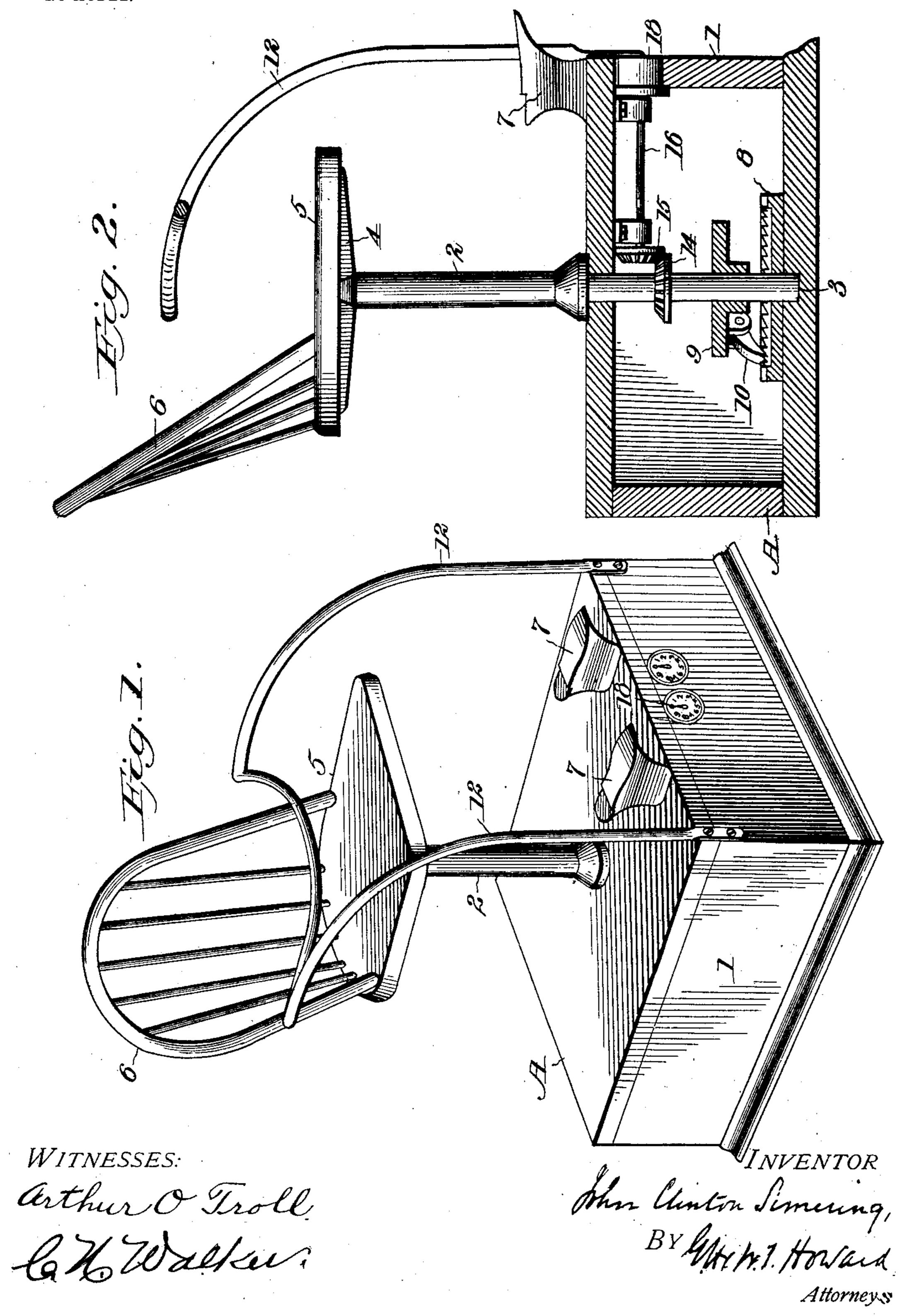
J. C. SIMERING. SHOE POLISHING CHAIR. APPLICATION FILED OCT. 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.



United States Patent Office.

JOHN CLINTON SIMERING, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SHOE-POLISHING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,114, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed October 15, 1903. Serial No. 177,198. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Clinton Simering, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Shoe-Polishing Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a shoe-polishing chair adapted to be placed in charge of an operator who is required by the owner of the chair to make monetary returns in accordance with the number of persons who have occupied the chair and had their shoes polished while seated therein, as will hereinafter fully appear.

In the description of the said invention which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved chair, and Fig. 2 a vertical section of the same.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a platform made, preferably, of boards, so as to be hollow and closed, and 2 a vertical sleeve secured to the top of the same.

3 is a shaft adapted to rotate loosely in the sleeve 2, with its lower end stepped in the bottom board of the platform. At its upper end the said shaft is provided with a flange 4, which is secured to the under side of the seat 5 of the chair.

6 represents the back of the chair, and 7 7 are foot-rests secured to the platform at its front edge.

8 is a fixed annular rack secured within and to the bottom of the platform and concentric with the shaft 3, and 9 a circular plate fastened to the shaft 3 at a point above the annular rack, carrying a hinged pawl 10, the point of which engages with the ratchet-teeth of the annular rack 8 in such manner as to prevent the rotation of the chair except in one direction.

12 is a guard of such character as will prevent any person seating himself in the chair while the same is in the position shown in the drawings and allow of the chair being occupied when turned so as to bring its front to the rear side A of the platform. The guard 5° is shown as formed of a bent bar, the ends of which are secured to the front of the platform

1. The bar extends upward and backward over the chair, and its central portion is curved, as shown, in order that it may partially inclose the occupant when he is seated with his 55 feet on the rests 7. The relation of the upper part of the guard to the seat of the chair is such that it does not incommode its occupant and merely prevents his leaving the chair until it is turned around to the side A, which 60 is at the rear of the platform, as before stated.

14 and 15 are meshed miter gear-wheels, the former secured to the central rotary shaft 3 and the latter on a horizontally-placed shaft 16, which is suitably supported from the in- 65 ner side of the top of the platform.

To the outer end of the shaft 16 is applied an ordinary counter 18, which records or registers the number of revolutions made by the chair. A detailed construction of the counter 70 is not shown, nor is it necessary, as it is a common and well-known device.

When the chair is not in use, it is placed so as to face the rear side A of the platform and may then be occupied by the person whose 75 shoes are to be polished. The operator then turns the chair around so that its occupant may place his feet on the rests 7, when the guard prevents his leaving the chair until it is rotated in the same direction and brought 80 to its original position, an operation which is performed as soon as the shoe-polishing act is finished.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the chair must perform one complete rotation 85 every time it is used, and each rotation is registered by the counter 18.

I claim as my invention—

In combination with a rotary chair having ratchet mechanism whereby it may be rotated 90 in one direction only, a guard coöperating with the chair to prevent the occupant of the chair leaving the same when the chair is in the position necessary to its peculiar use, and a counting apparatus whereby the number of 95 complete revolutions of the chair is recorded, substantially as, and for the purpose specified.

JOHN CLINTON SIMERING.

Witnesses:

FELIX R. SULLIVAN, ERNEST B. KATZENBERGER.