

No. 826,575.

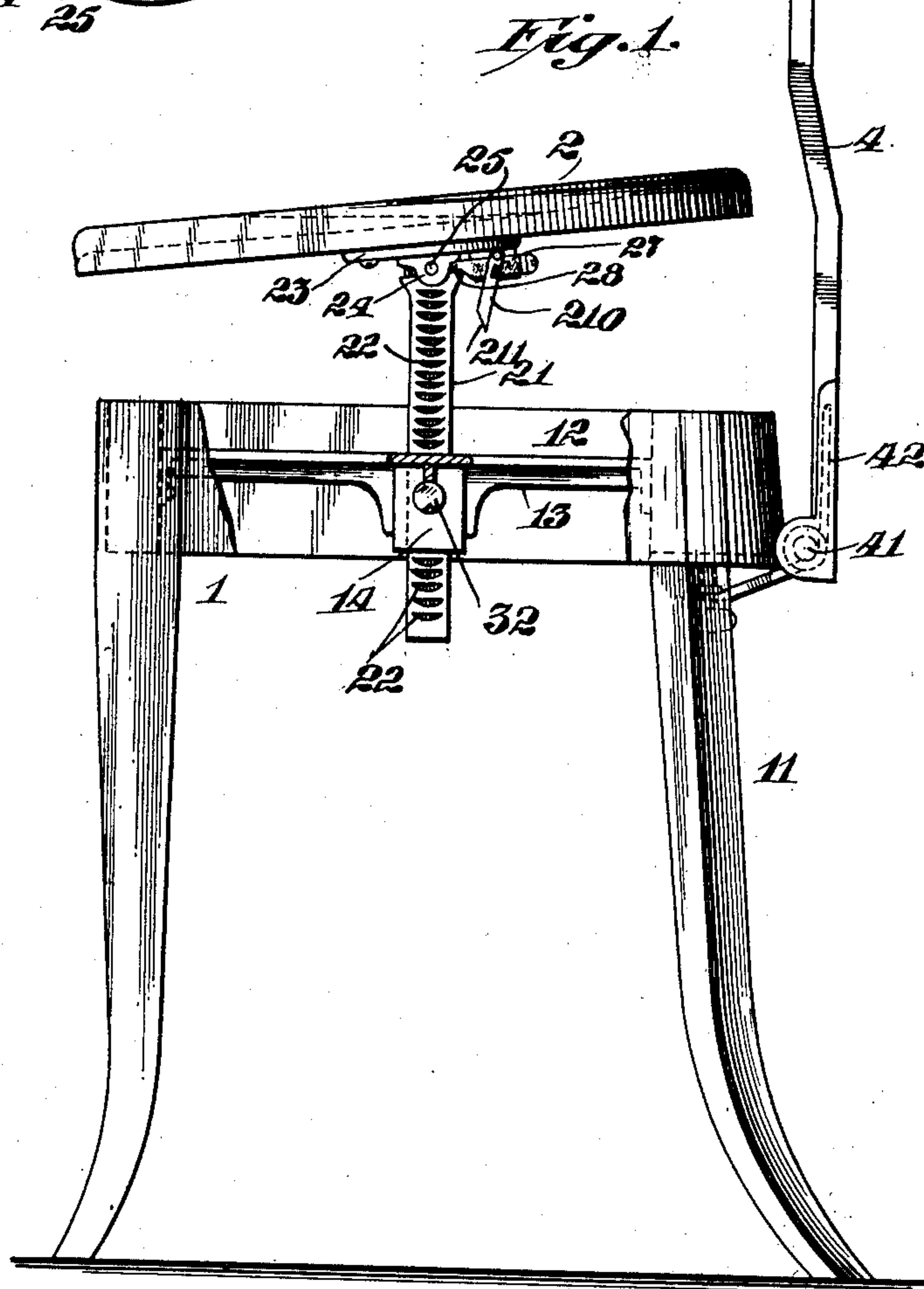
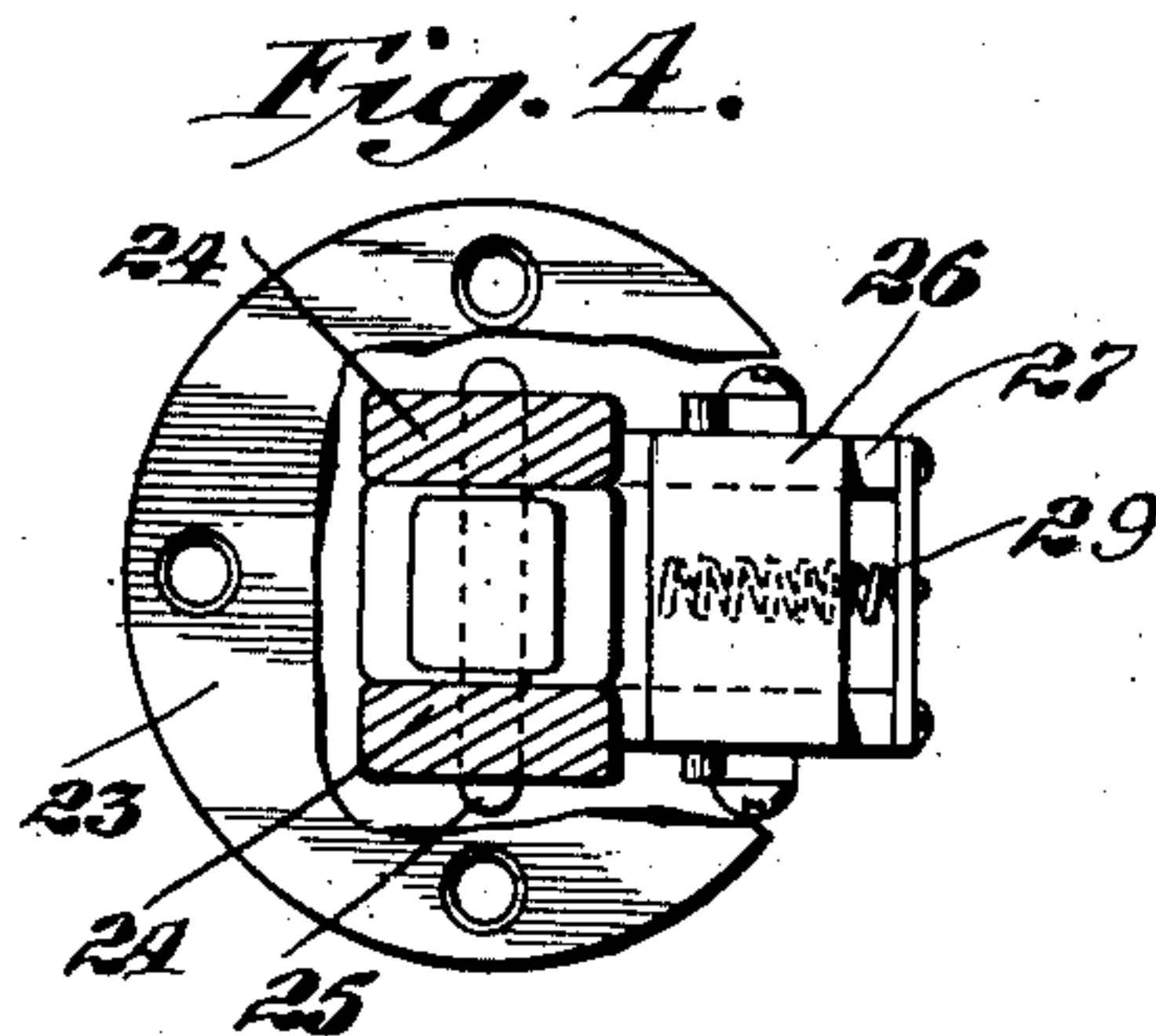
PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

E. R. HUNTER.

PIANO STOOL.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest:  
*E. Mitchell*  
A. L. O'Brien

Inventor:  
Ernest R. Hunter  
by Dickerson, Brown, Raegener & Binney  
Attys

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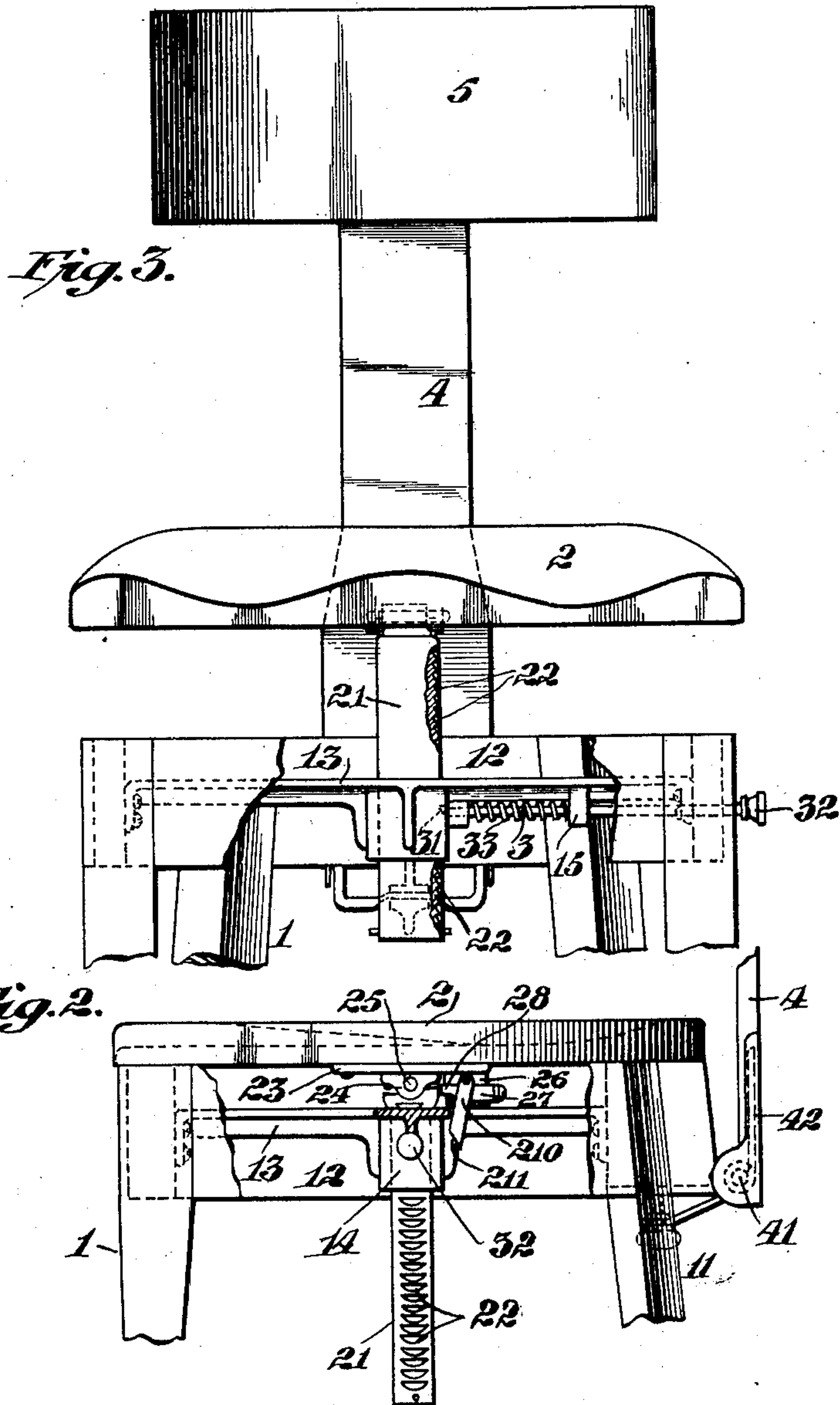
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Attest:  
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Inventor:  
Ernest R. Hunter  
by Dickerson, Brown, Raegener & Binney  
Attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST R. HUNTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## PIANO-STOOL.

No. 826,575.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed December 1, 1905. Serial No. 289,780.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ERNEST R. HUNTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Piano-Stools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stools, particularly to those used by piano and organ players. Its object is to provide vertical adjustment of the seat and of the back and to provide means whereby the seat when raised from its lowermost position is tilted forward and automatically locked in its tilted position.

Further objects of the invention will be pointed out in the specification and set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly broken away, of a piano-stool embodying my invention, showing the seat in its raised position. Fig. 2 is a partial view of the same, showing the seat in its lowered position. Fig. 3 is a partial front view of the stool. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of a portion of the seat-support.

In the drawings, 1 designates a frame, which obviously may be of any suitable form or construction. As shown, it consists of legs 11, united at their upper ends by cross-bars 12, between which is secured a cruciform brace 13, having a socket 14, through which passes the rack-bar 21 of a seat 2. The teeth 22 on the rack-bar 21 are engageable with the nose 31 of a rod 3, which, as shown, projects laterally through a bracket 15 on the frame 1 and through one of the cross-bars 12 and is provided with a knob or finger-piece 32 at its free end. The rod 3 is normally forced inward by a thrust-spring 33, so that the nose 31 is caused to engage with one of the teeth 22 on the bar 21. It will be seen that these teeth 22 are formed with flat upper faces and beveled lower faces, so that the bar may be readily raised as desired. Its downward movement will be prevented by the engagement of the nose 31 in the proper tooth 22 until the bar 3 is withdrawn by the operator. The seat 2 is pivoted at the upper end of the bar 21 by means of a plate 23, having lugs 24, which are secured to the upper end of the bar by a pintle 25. Secured to or forming part of the plate 23 is a socket 26, in which slides a dog 27, the nose 28 of which is

adapted to engage between the lower face of the plate 23 and the upper end of the bar 21. A pull-string 29 tends to hold the dog 27 in its engaged position. Pivotally attached to the under side of the plate 23 is a lug 210, the lower end 211 of which is beveled, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lug 210 has pin-and-slot connection with the dog 27, whereby the swinging movement of the lug 210 acts to retract the dog from its engaged position. Pivotally attached at 41 to the rear of the frame 1 is a back-bar 4, which, as shown, is normally held in an approximately vertical position by a spring 42, which, however, permits it to be forced back slightly from its forward position. The upper end of the bar 4 is adapted to enter and pass vertically through a recess 51 in a back 5. One wall of the recess 51 is shown as provided with a rack 52, which is engaged by a dog 43 adjacent to the upper end of the bar 4. A finger-piece or button 44 on the dog 43 acts to retract the dog from its operative position as required.

The operation of the device will be clearly understood from an inspection of the drawings. It will be seen that in the device as illustrated the seat 2 normally rests upon the upper edge of the frame 1 and is thereby maintained in an approximately horizontal position. The seat is, however, shown as pivoted to the bar 21 a little to the rear of its center of mass, so that when the bar and seat are raised, which may be conveniently done by taking hold of the seat itself, the seat tends to drop forward to the position shown in Fig. 1. It is of course clear that this supporting of the seat at the rear of its center of mass is unnecessary, as the weight of the operator may be depended on to tilt it to its forward position. When so raised, the spring 29 acts to force the nose 28 of the dog 27 into its engaging position between the plate 23 and the upper end of the bar 21, so that the seat 2 is firmly locked in its tilted or forwardly-inclined position, as shown. When it is desired to lower the seat, the operator draws out the rod 3 by means of the button 32, thereby releasing the nose 31 of the rod from the teeth 22 of the rack-bar 21. It will be seen that as the seat 2 approaches its lowermost position the beveled edge 211 of the lug 210 engages with the wall of the socket 14, so as to retract the dog 27 from its operative position, so that the seat is again per-



mitted to rest horizontally upon the upper edge of the frame 1. To secure a uniform relation of the seat 2 and back 5, the latter may be raised, as desired, on the bar 4 and will be automatically retained in its raised position by the engagement of the dog 43 with the teeth of the rack 52. The back 5 may be lowered on the bar 4, when desired, by a pressure of the finger of the operator on the button 44 to release the dog 43 from its engaging or locking position.

It will be understood that many mechanical changes may be made in the form and arrangement of the parts of the device without departing from the invention and that parts of the device may be sometimes advantageously used without the others.

What I claim is—

1. In a stool, a frame, a seat, means for vertically adjusting the seat with respect to the frame, means for locking the seat in a tilted position when raised, and means for disengaging said locking means automatically operated by the lowering action of the seat.

2. In a stool, a frame, a seat, means for vertically adjusting the seat with respect to the frame, automatically-engageable means for locking the seat in a tilted position when raised, and means for disengaging said locking means automatically operated by the lowering action of the seat.

3. In a stool, a frame, a support vertically adjustable on said frame, a seat pivotally ad-

justable on the support and resting on the frame when in its lowermost position, means for locking the seat in tilted position on the support when raised, and means for disengaging said locking means automatically operated by the lowering of the seat onto the frame.

4. In a stool, a frame, a bar vertically adjustable on the frame, a seat pivotally attached at the upper end of said bar and resting on the frame when in its lowermost position, a dog automatically interposable between a portion of the seat and the bar for holding the seat in a tilted position when raised from the frame, and means for disengaging said dog when the seat is lowered onto the frame.

5. In a stool, a frame, a bar vertically adjustable on said frame, a seat pivotally attached at the upper end of the bar and resting on the frame when in its lowermost position, a dog automatically interposable between a portion of the seat and the bar for holding the seat in a tilted position when raised from the frame, and means on the frame for disengaging said dog when the seat is lowered onto the frame.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ERNEST R. HUNTER.

Witnesses:

D. C. HEINS,

W. O. MANSFIELD.