

No. 850,453.

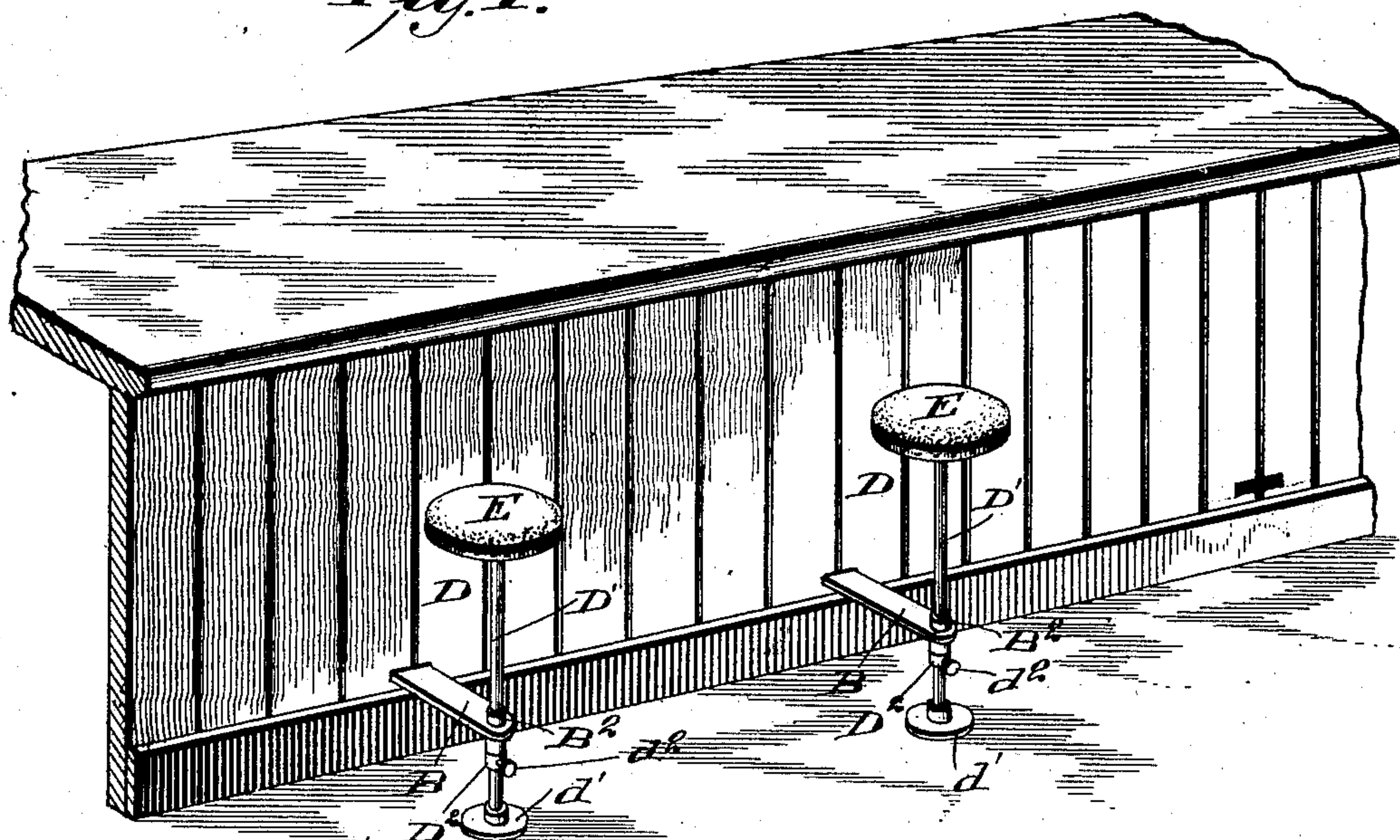
PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

W. G. WINANS.  
COUNTER STOOL.

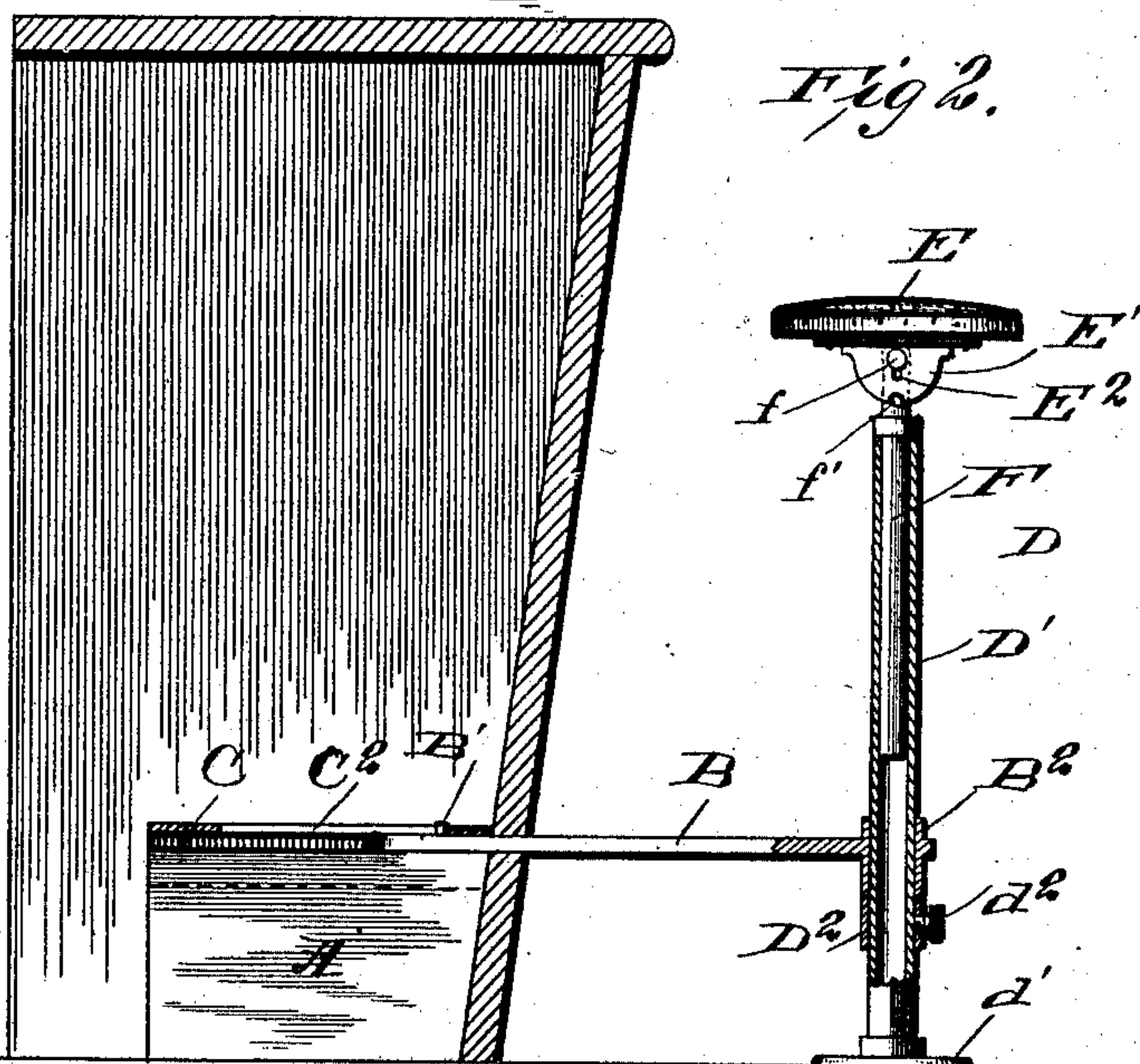
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:  
*W. M. Callaghan,*  
*Perry B. Swain.*

INVENTOR  
WESLEY G. WINANS  
BY *Munn & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS

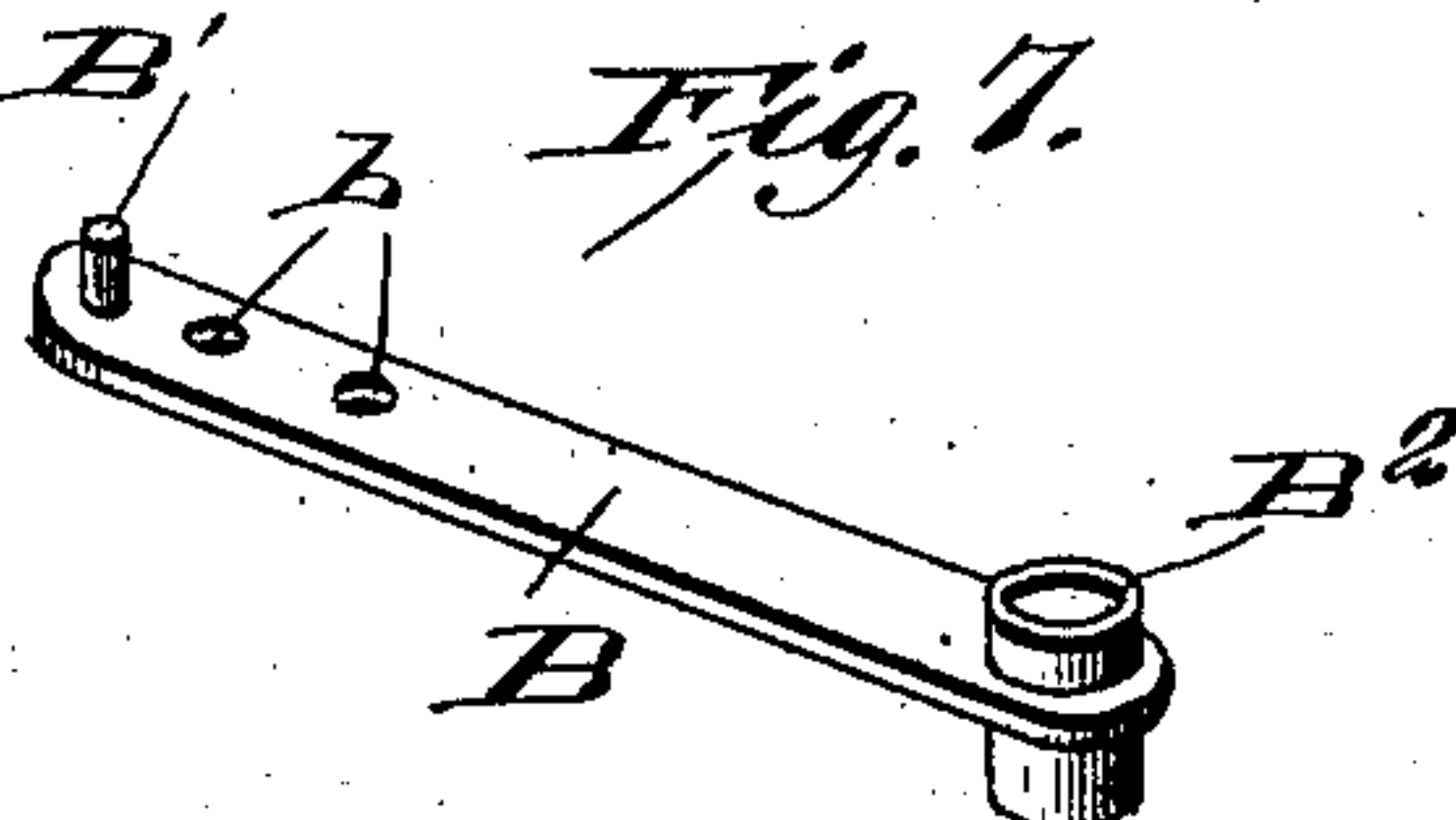
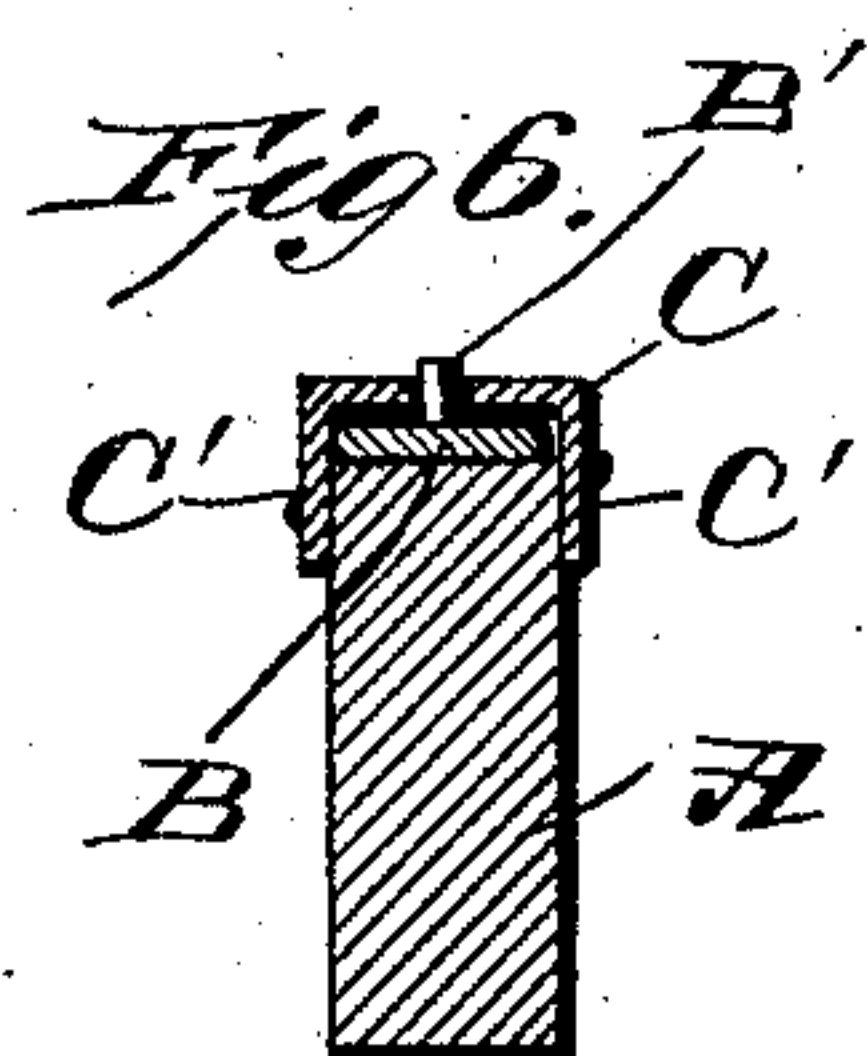
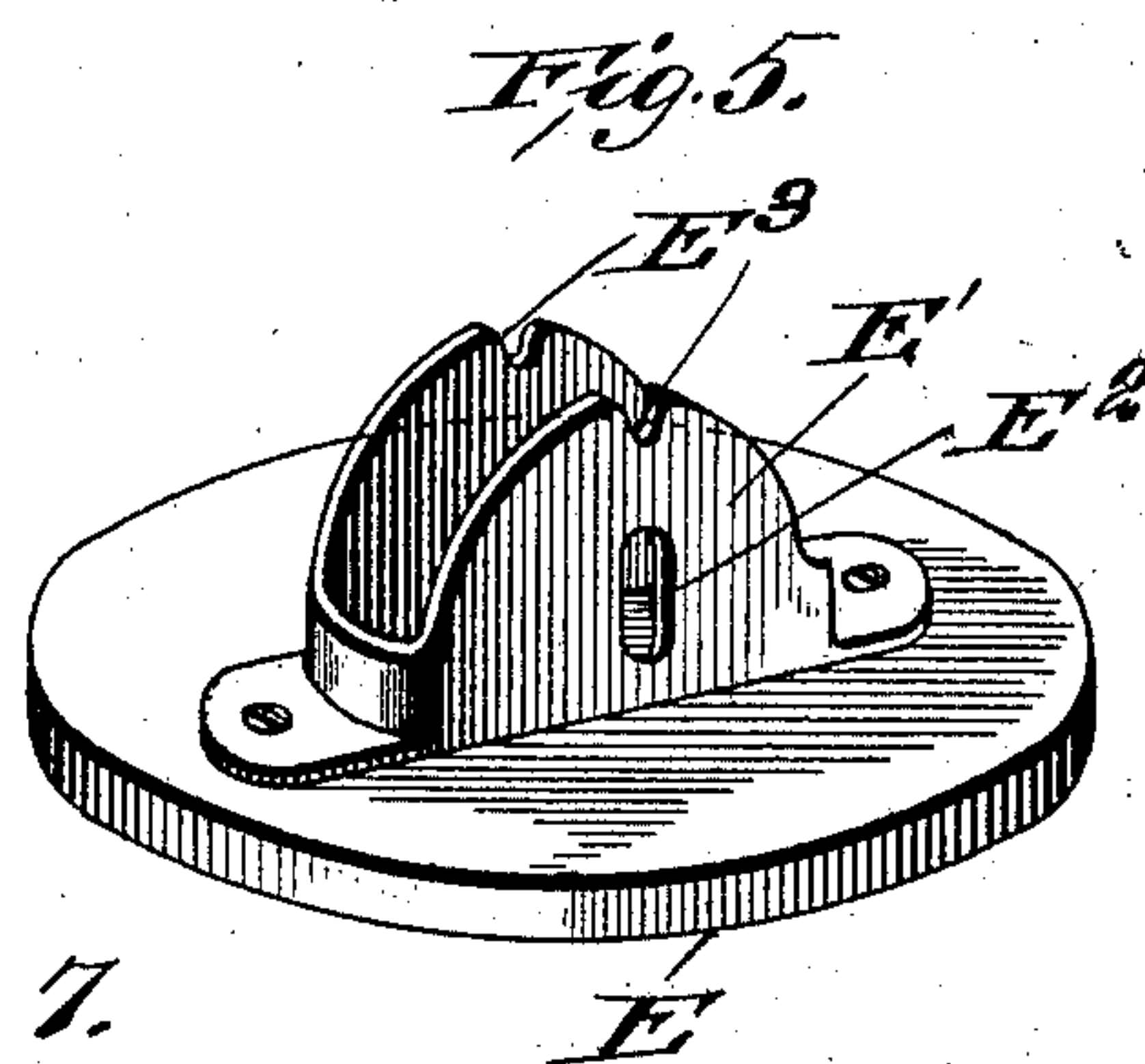
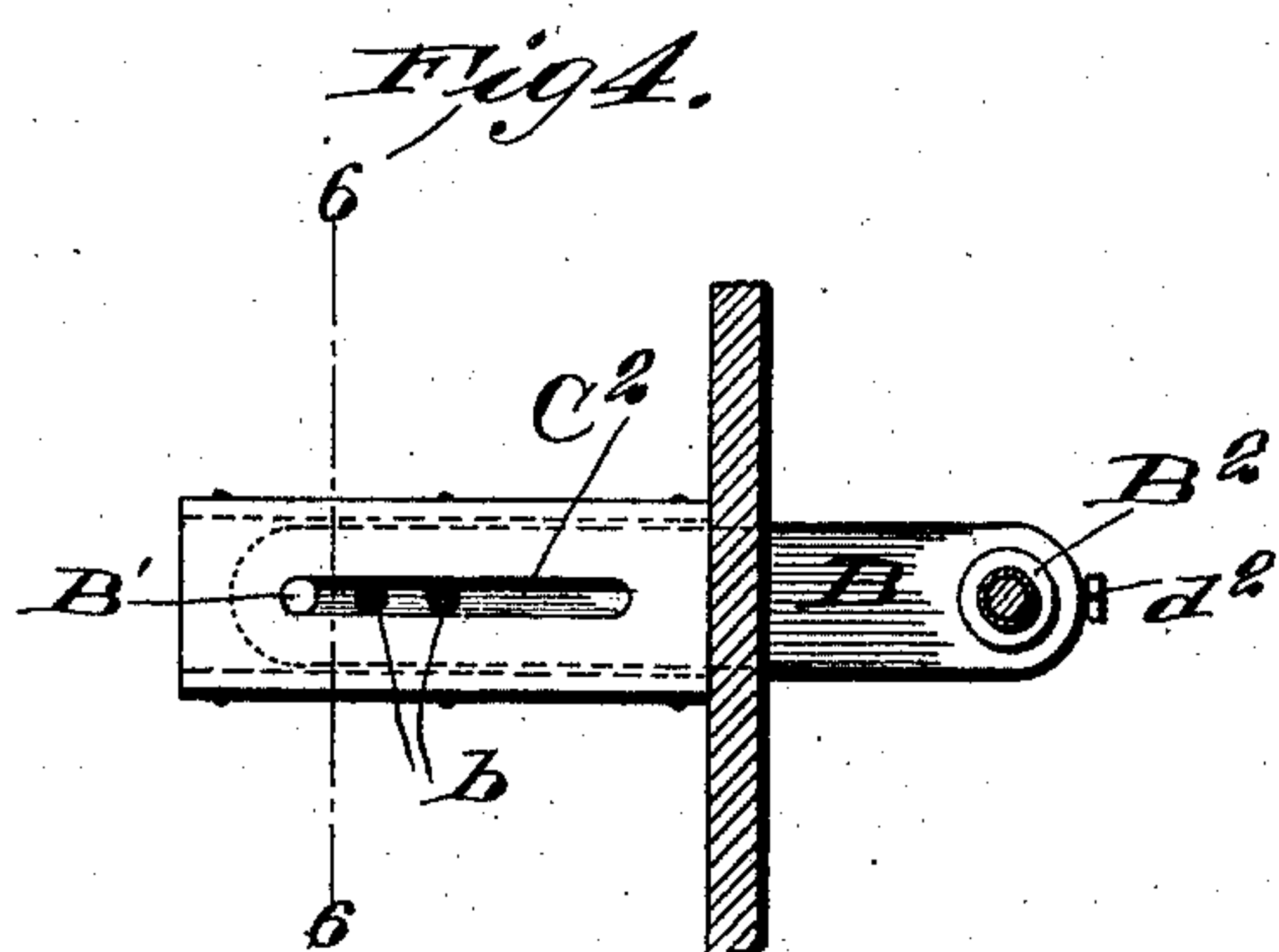
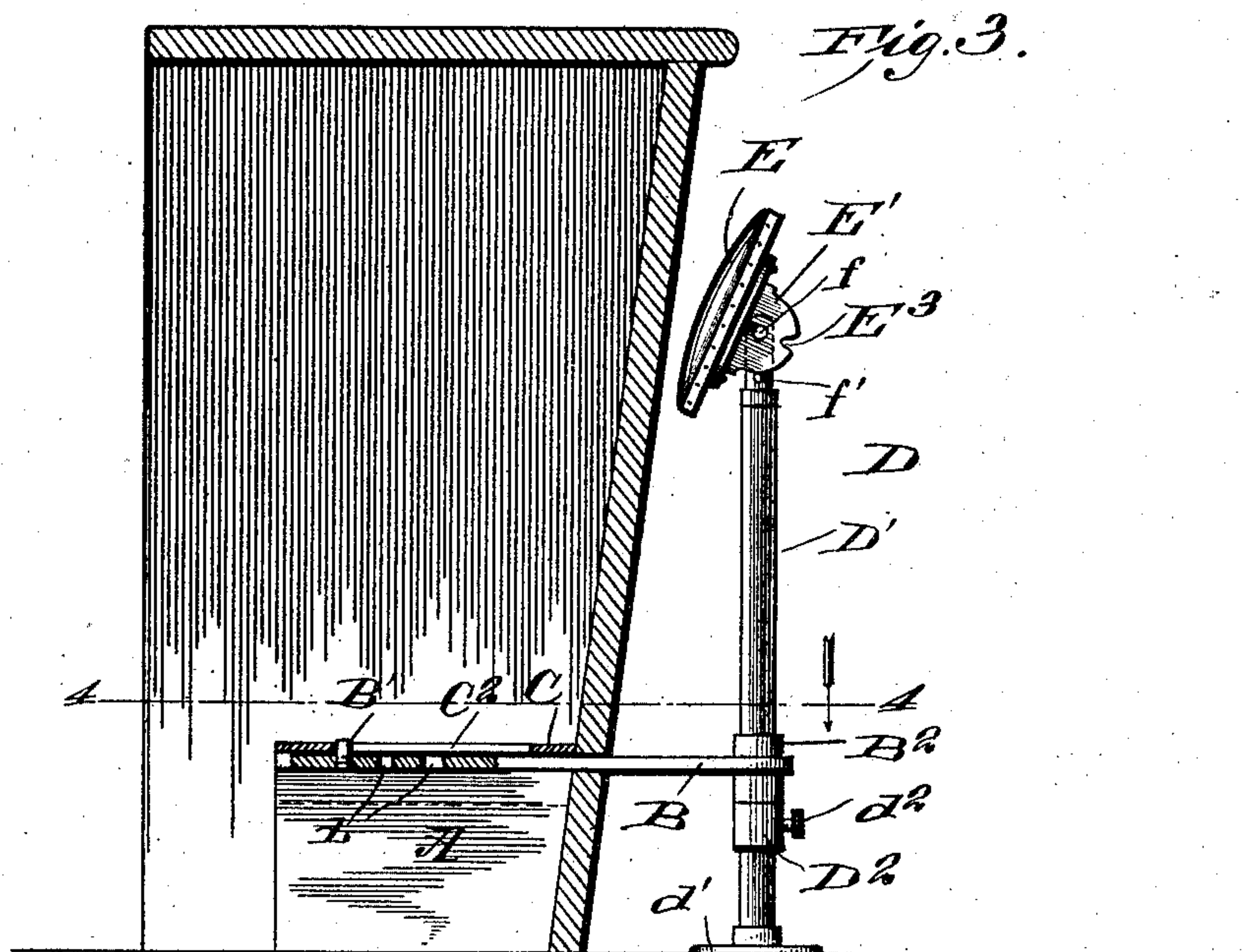
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W. G. WINANS.  
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:  
E. M. Callaghan,  
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INVENTOR  
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ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY G. WINANS, OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF THREE-EIGHTHS TO FRANK R. CULBERTSON, AND ONE-FOURTH TO LEE EISENBERG, OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

## COUNTER-STOOL.

No. 850,453.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed March 23, 1906. Serial No. 307,611.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WESLEY G. WINANS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Counter-Stools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in counter-stools, and consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement as in use. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the counter with the stool adjusted to position for use. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the stool pushed in to the counter. Fig. 4 is a detail horizontal plan view on about line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an inverted perspective view of the stool-top. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on about line 6 6 of Fig. 4, and Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the stool-carrying slide.

My invention seeks to avoid some of the objections incident to stools in common use—such, for instance, which are permanently fastened to the floor, where they cannot be readily removed, and others fastened to the front of the counters, where the weight of persons sitting on them exerts a severe strain on the counter sufficient in some instances to cause the counter to tilt over. Other stools are permanently fastened to the floor and are spring-actuated, so that when not in use they will be forced up against the front of the counter. This is undesirable and annoying, because the stools must be held down before sitting down on them and the moment they are released spring back against the counter and are not in position when required, making them dangerous and unsafe for use.

By my invention I provide a revolving stool which can be adjusted as to height, can be easily removed, and readily adjusted to position for use or up against the counter out of the way, all of which will be described.

In carrying out my invention I provide a pedestal A, which may be in the form of a block and may, if desired, be secured to the counter, so it can be shifted therewith, and this block A is adapted on its upper side to form a guide and support for the stool-carrying slide B. This is preferably effected by

means of the keeper-plate C, secured at C' to extend over the upper side of the pedestal A and form a keeper within which the slide B may move back and forth, as will be understood from Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the drawings. This keeper C is slotted longitudinally in its upper side at C<sup>2</sup> to receive the stud projection B' on the slide B, the end walls of the slot C<sup>2</sup> forming abutments for engagement by the stud B' to limit the inner and outer movements of the slide B in the adjustment thereof between the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings. By this means the stool may be drawn out to position for use, as shown in Fig. 2, or pushed in out of the way, as shown in Fig. 3, and the stud B' will limit its movements in both directions.

The stud B' is preferably adjustable along the slide B, so the latter and the stool connected therewith may be stopped in different positions, and this is preferably effected by providing the slide B with a series of sockets b, in which the stop B' may be threaded, as will be understood from Figs. 3 and 7 of the drawings. This enables the stop B' to be readily removed for adjustment into any desired one of the sockets b and to permit the removal and application of the slide B whenever desired. At its outer end the slide B is connected with the standard D' of the stool D, this being preferably effected by providing at B<sup>2</sup> near the outer end of the slide B a vertical sleeve, which embraces the standard D', so the said standard may be slipped into and out of engagement with the slide B and so said standard may be raised, if desired, to lift its foot d' from the floor in adjusting the stool in or out, as may be desired. If desired, however, a collar D<sup>2</sup> may be fitted around the standard D' below the sleeve B<sup>2</sup> and secured by a screw d<sup>2</sup> to prevent any vertical movement of the standard within the sleeve B<sup>2</sup> when the stool is adjusted for use, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings.

The stool has the seat E, which is preferably pivotally connected with its depending shank F, so the stool may be tilted between the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The shank F fits and turns within the upper end of the tubular standard B and is provided near its upper end with lateral pivot-studs f and the stop-pins f', and the seat E is pro-



vided with depending lugs  $E'$ , which are provided with vertically-elongated slots  $E^2$ , pivoting on the studs  $f$ , and in their lower edges the lugs  $E'$  have the notches  $E^3$ , which receive the stop-pins  $f'$  when the seat is adjusted for use, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower edges of the lugs  $E'$  are rounded, so that when the seat is raised to free its notches  $E'$  from engagement with the stop-pins  $F'$  the seat may be tilted to the position shown in Fig. 3 and then may be readily tilted back to position for use, as shown in Fig. 2, the rounded edges sliding on the stop-pins  $f'$  and guiding the latter into engagement with the notches  $E^3$ . By this construction it will be noticed the seat when in the position shown in Fig. 3 may be readily tilted to the position shown in Fig. 2, and the stop-pins  $f'$  by engaging in the notches  $E^3$  will securely hold the seat in the position for use.

By means of the stool-carrying slide I am able to use the stool at any desired distance from the counter and limit the extent to which the stool may be pulled from the counter, thus regulating the width of the aisles and providing for the stools taking up just the amount of space allotted to them.

The lugs on the seat cooperating with the pivot-studs and stop-pins on the shank  $F$  form a locking device, so that when the seat is raised to the proper position for use it may automatically drop into position and be locked until raised for the purpose of tilting it to the position shown in Fig. 3 when the stool is not in use.

What I claim is—

1. The combination substantially as herein described, of a pedestal, a keeper extending over the upper edge of and secured to said pedestal and having a longitudinal slot, a stool-carrying slide operating at its inner end within said keeper and having a series of sockets and a stop-pin fitted thereto and operating in the slot of the keeper, the said slide being provided at its outer end with an upright tubular portion to receive a standard, a stool-standard fitting in said upright tubular portion, the seat provided on its under side with depending lugs having slotted pivot-openings and the notches in their lower edges, and the shank having the pivot-studs and stop-pins and fitting and turning in the upper end of the standard, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, of a pedestal, a keeper extending over the upper edge of, and secured to, said pedestal, and having a longitudinal slot, a stool-carrying slide operating at its inner end within said keeper and having a series of sockets, and a stop-pin fitted thereto and operating in the slot of the keeper, the said slide being provided at its outer end with an upright tubular portion to receive a standard, and a stool-carrying standard fitted in said tubular portion, substantially as described.

WESLEY G. WINANS.

Witnesses:

F. P. GREENE,  
H. A. ROFF.