

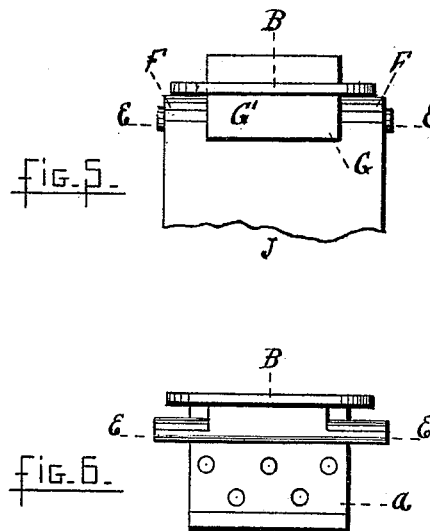
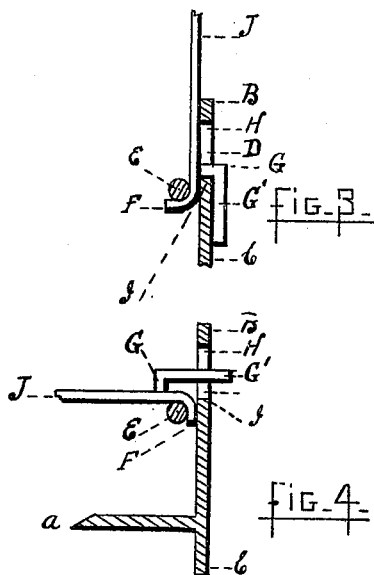
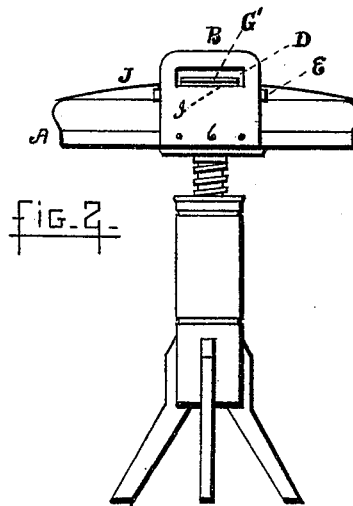
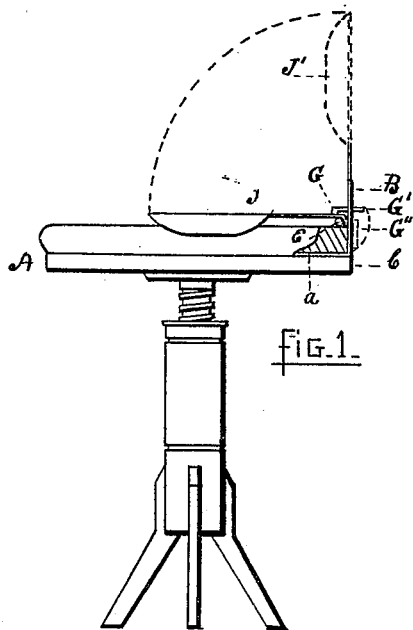
(No Model.)

J. W. FLAGG.

HINGED BACK FOR PIANO STOOL.

No. 263,329.

Patented Aug. 29, 1882.



Witnesses.

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HINGED BACK FOR PIANO-STOOLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,329, dated August 29, 1882.

Application filed May 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. FLAGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hinged Backs for Piano-Stools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a peculiar mode of attaching a hinged back to a piano-stool; and it has for its objects to render the back easily removable, and also to remove the strain from the hinge when the back is in use and make the upright or hinged support rigid.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a piano-stool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 shows a rear elevation of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 show detached views of the hinge, the stand B C being shown in section. Fig. 5 is a top view of the same, and Fig. 6 is a top view of the stand B C and pintle E.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

Upon the edge of the seat A of a piano or other stool I attach the upright stand or support B C. Near the top B is an aperture, D, Fig. 2, and immediately below the aperture D is the pintle E, firmly attached at its central section to the stand B C, and around whose free ends the two hooks F, attached to the back J, pass, forming a hinge. The hooks F allow the back J to be lifted from the pintle when the back is in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and thereby become detached from the stand B C. From the back J extends the tongue G', forming a right angle at G, where it joins the back, and passing through the aperture D. The opening D should extend upward far enough at H, Fig. 2, to allow the tongue to be lifted, so as to release the hooks F from the pintle E. When the back is raised it assumes the position J', Figs. 1 and 3, the back resting against the top of the upright stand, which is made to extend upward from the pintle E for that purpose, and the tongue G' will assume the position G'', resting against the back of the stand B C, and the right angle formed in the tongue at G resting on the edge I, and thereby supporting the entire weight of and downward pressure upon the back J, while the pressure against the back in front is re-

sisted by the top of the upright stand B C above the hinge, and the tongue G', resting against the back of the stand B C, as at G'', thereby entirely relieving the pintle E and hooks F from all strain. The back J and upright stand B C, being locked together, form a rigid support, resisting any pressure against the back in the position J', either from above downward or from the front backward. When the back is raised in the position shown by the broken lines J' in Fig. 1 and also by J in Fig. 3 the hook F passes down in front of and rests against the plate B C, the tongue G' rests against the back of the plate B C, and that portion between the right angle G and the plate J resting upon the edge I and receiving the entire pressure from above downward, all forming a foot which embraces the edge I and furnishes a firm and stable support for the back J'; and the hook F, passing beneath the pintle E, prevents the back J from being lifted upward. The hooks F should nearly or quite fill the space between the pintle E and the plate B C, and are curved concentrically with the pintle E, so that in the operation of lowering the back the hooks F, being held against the pintle, will turn upon them, sliding on the plate B C, and the hooks F, pintle E, and plate B C will form the operating parts of the hinge, and the tongue G' is raised from and thrown out of contact with the plate B C and edge I. When the back has been lowered in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4 the hooks F, passing between the pintle E and plate B C, hold the back securely to the plate B C. In order to remove the back, the hooks F are raised far enough to clear the pintle, the aperture D being enlarged at H for that purpose. It will be readily seen that the hooks F should not form more than one-fourth of a circle in order to allow them to be removable.

I am aware that hinges have been long in use having the leaf extending beyond the joint, so as to overlap the other leaf when the hinge is open, thus providing a stop to prevent the hinge from being opened too far and to relieve the pintle of strain; also, that hinges have been heretofore constructed in which projecting spurs of a curved form have entered slots or openings in the other leaf, the spurs and slots forming the hinge; also, that hinges

have been in use having wings projecting from the face or surface of one or both leaves to give greater rigidity to the hinge when opened. I do not claim any of the above-enumerated 5 features, broadly.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a piano or other similar stool, of the stand B C, attached to the 10 seat, and having an aperture, D, and attached pintle E, the plate J, attached to the back of the stool, having hooks F, passing between the pintle E and plate B C, so as to hinge the back to the plate B C, and also to render it remov- 15 able, and the tongue G', bent at right angles at

G, so as to inclose and rest upon the edge I of the plate B C, all arranged and operating as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The hinge consisting of leaf B C, extended at B to form a stop, connected pintle 20 E, and aperture D, leaf J, with hooks F F, held against the pintle E by the plate B C, and tongue G', bent at right angles at G, so as to inclose and rest upon the edge I, as and for the purpose set forth.

JOSEPH W. FLAGG.

Witnesses:

R. B. FOWLER,
HENRY L. PARKER.