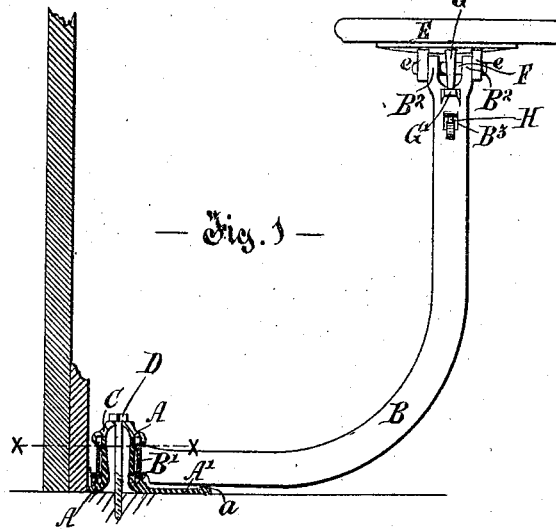


(No Model.)

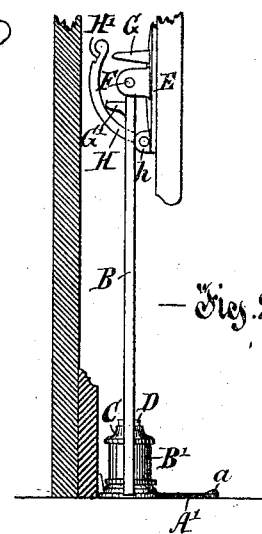
G. SCOTT.
STORE COUNTER STOOL.

No. 385,962.

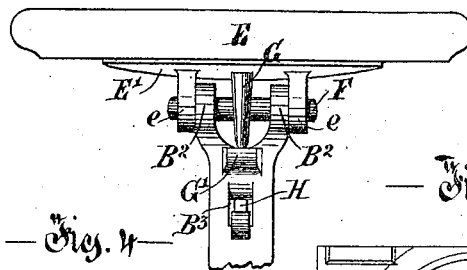
Patented July 10, 1888.



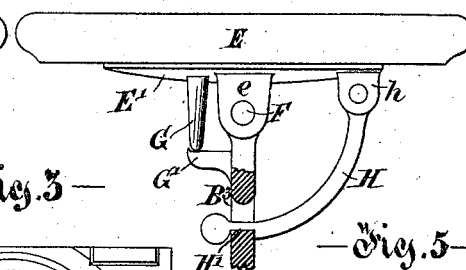
— Fig. 1 —



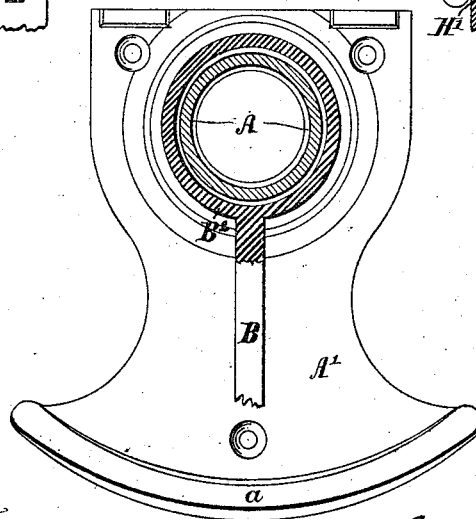
— Fig. 2 —



— Fig. 4 —



— Fig. 5 —



— Fig. 3 —

Witnesses,

Wm. P. Felt
Frederick Sears

Inventor,

Geo. Scott
By his Attorney,
Reynolds & Holland

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SCOTT, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO FREDERICK EDWARD PHELAN, OF SAME PLACE.

STORE-COUNTER STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,962, dated July 10, 1888.

Application filed April 14, 1888. Serial No. 270,673. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SCOTT, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Store-Counter Stools; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to the seats usually placed in front of the counters in retail stores, and is intended to provide stools which will not take up floor-space when not in use, are not connected with the counter-front, and will allow ladies occupying them to sit up closely to the counter in any position without inconvenience.

The invention may be briefly described as follows: A casting comprising a short hollow vertical hub and a foot-plate is secured to the floor independently of the counter. On this hub is slipped a sleeve, which forms the eye of the curved bracket or standard, on the end of which the seat is mounted. The sleeve and hub are covered by a cap, and the whole is secured together by a screwed bolt passing down into the floor. The lower portion of the bracket carrying the seat is curved, and rests, when swung out, on the foot-plate, which is preferably provided on its edge with a ridge, highest in the center. The upper end of the bracket is forked, and to it is pivoted the seat. On one side of the bracket is arranged a stop device, and on the other a locking-bar, holding the seat in place.

For full comprehension of the invention reference must be had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, with the bracket swung out and seat ready for use; Fig. 2, a side view, with bracket turned in and seat folded up; Fig. 3, a sectional plan view on line *xx* Fig. 1; and Figs. 4 and 5, details of seat-connection.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the hollow hub or short standard cast in one with the foot-plate A', which is bolted or otherwise secured to the floor, *a* being a ridge round its edge, highest in the center,

upon which the curved lower part of the bracket B rests when it is swung out.

B' is the sleeve, cast in one with the bracket and slipped in place on the hub A.

C is the cap covering the upper ends of these, and D a bolt passing down through the center of A and screwed into the floor.

The upper end of the bracket B is forked, as shown at B² B² in Figs. 1 and 4, and to it is secured the seat, as will now be described.

E is the seat proper, of any usual type, and E' a plate underneath it, from which project downward two lugs, *e e*.

F is the pivot-pin running through these and connecting the seat E with its support B.

G is a dog or lug projecting downward from the plate E' and coming in contact with a stop, G', formed on the standard or bracket B.

H is a curved locking-bar pivoted to the lugs *h h*, formed on the under side of E at a point opposite to the dog and stop G G'. This bar H is constructed with a recess, H', so that when it is drawn through the slot B³ in the bracket B it will be automatically locked in place, as shown in Fig. 5. By raising the end of the locking-bar it can be released and the seat turned over to the position shown in Fig. 2.

As will be seen, the sleeve B' is not of the same height as the hub A, a space corresponding to the rise in the ridge *a* being left between it and the cap, and the bracket on being swung out will bear on the ridge with increasing friction as it approaches the center. By this construction of the standard on which the bracket is carried the leverage caused by the weight of the person occupying the stool will be exerted in an upward direction, instead of, as heretofore, on the bracket at its point of attachment to the floor or support, as the curved edge resting on the foot-plate will throw the strain on the hub, but in an upward direction, and this strain will be fully met by the cap and bolt.

What I claim is as follows:

1. In a store-counter stool, and in combination, the hollow hub and foot-plate attached to floor, the sleeve slipped on over hub and made in one, with horizontal and upwardly-

curved bracket resting on foot-plate and carrying seat, the cap covering the hub and sleeve, and bolt passing down through cap and hub into floor, all as herein set forth, and for the
5 purposes described.

2. In a store-counter stool, the combination, with the seat pivoted to the forked arm of a bracket-support, of a dog projecting down from under side of seat and resting on pro-

jection from one side of bracket, and a curved locking-bar pivoted to seat and with its free end passing through slot in bracket and locking seat in place by gravity, all substantially as herein described.

GEO. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

WM. P. McFEAT,
FRED. J. SEARS.