(No Model.)

C. O. PARSONS.

PIANO STOOL.

No. 493,111. Patented Mar. 7, 1893.

Fig 1

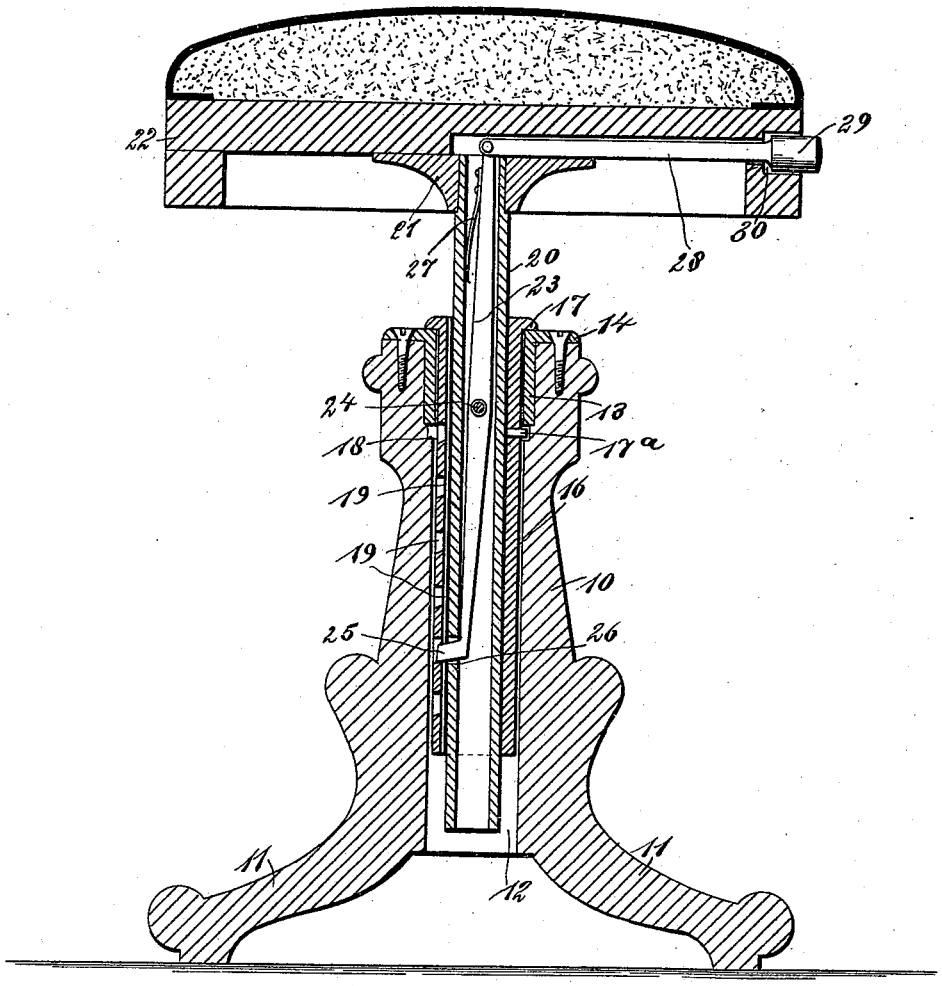
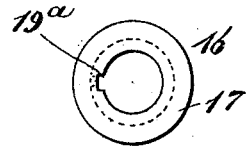


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES O. PARSONS, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

PIANO-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,111, dated March 7, 1893.

Application filed October 3, 1892. Serial No. 447,669. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. PARSONS, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Piano-Stool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in piano stools, and the object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap and durable stool which is vertically adjustable, but which does away with the ordinary screw, which has a revoluble seat, and which may be fastened and secured at any desired height in such a way as not to be accidentally changed.

To this end my invention consists in a piano stool, the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the views.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the stool embodying my invention; and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sleeve held in the top of the stool pillar.

The stool has the usual pillar 10 which may be of any exterior shape desired, and this rests upon diverging legs 11. The pillar has a central longitudinal bore 12 in the top of which is fastened a bushing 13 which has an annular flange 14 around the top, by which the bushing is held in place. Within the bushing is a sleeve 16 which has a top flange 17 which rests upon the bushing and prevents the sleeve from dropping down through the bore of the pillar. The sleeve has also a pin 17^a secured to it, and this pin turns beneath the lower edge of the bushing in an annular groove 18 in the pillar and prevents the lifting out of the sleeve. In one side of the sleeve is a vertical row of holes 19, these holes being preferably larger on the outside than on the inside and they are adapted to engage a fastening latch as described below. The holes are connected by a channel 19^a on the inside of the sleeve which by engaging the free end of the latch prevents the latch from turning. By making the holes larger on the outer side of the sleeve, the fastening latch is less likely to slip out of place, the tendency being for it to slip toward the larger portion of the hole in which it is held. A hollow shaft 20 extends longitudinally through the sleeve 16, this shaft having a top plate 21 on which the seat 22 is fastened. This seat may be of any desired kind.

The shaft 20 has within it an oscillating latch 23, the latch being fulcrumed in the shaft near the center, as shown at 24, and the lower end of the latch is bent outward at 25 and is adapted to extend through a hole 26 in the shaft and into one of the holes 19 of the sleeve. By this means the shaft and sleeve are locked together, and the height of the seat 22 is determined. The shaft 20 is longer than the sleeve 16 so that when the shaft is raised to its greatest height, it will still extend sufficiently far into the sleeve to prevent the shaft and seat from wabbling. The end 25 of the latch is held in engagement with the holes in the sleeve by a spring 27 which is secured to the upper portion of the latch and presses against the adjacent wall of the shaft 20. The latch 23 extends slightly above the shaft 20 and at its upper end is secured a horizontal push rod 28 which slides on the under side of the seat and terminates at its outer end in a push button 29, the latter projecting normally a little beyond the edge of the seat and being held to slide in a recess 30 in the seat frame.

To adjust the seat vertically, it is only necessary to push in the button 29 and then raise or lower the seat to the desired height. By pushing in the button, the latch 23 is oscillated, and the end 25 withdrawn from the aperture 19 in sleeve 16 but it will not be retracted sufficiently to become disengaged from the channel 19^a and thus the latch cannot get out of register with the apertures 19, and by releasing the button the spring 27 causes the latch to spring back to place and the end 25 enters the first hole 19 which comes opposite it.

It will be seen that the seat can be revolved as readily as the ordinary stool seat, as the sleeve 16 turns freely in the pillar 10 and bushing 13.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A piano stool comprising the vertically bored pillar or support provided with a freely revoluble sleeve 16, within its bore, said sleeve

being provided with a flange around its upper end, and a longitudinal internal groove intersected by transverse recesses or apertures, a seat having a hollow vertical shaft extending down into said sleeve and provided with a latch the nose or locking end of which normally engages one of said recesses or apertures and when retracted therefrom engages the said longitudinal groove to prevent the shaft from turning within said sleeve and means for operating said latch, substantially as set forth.

2. A piano stool comprising a hollow pillar, a bushing held in the top of the pillar bore, a sleeve arranged longitudinally in the bore and bushing, the sleeve having a top flange to engage the bushing, a laterally extending pin held to turn beneath the lower edge of the bushing, and a vertical row of notches, a hollow shaft extending longitudinally through the sleeve and having a seat at its upper end, a spring pressed latch arranged within the shaft and having a bent end extending through a hole in the shaft and adapted to engage the holes in the sleeve, and a push rod held to slide beneath the seat of the stool, the inner end of the rod being connected with the upper end of the latch, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES O. PARSONS.

Witnesses:
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