T. MILLER.

Piano-Stool.

No. 162,569. Patented April 27, 1875.

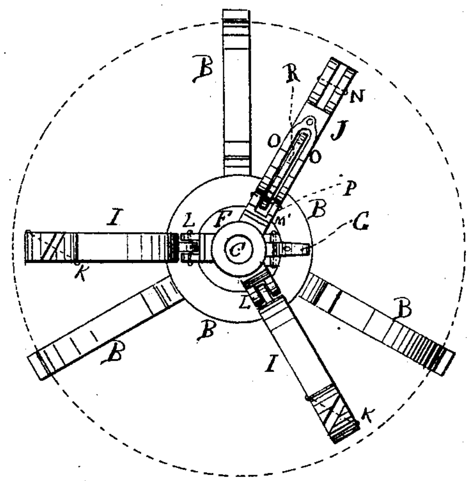

Fig. 3.

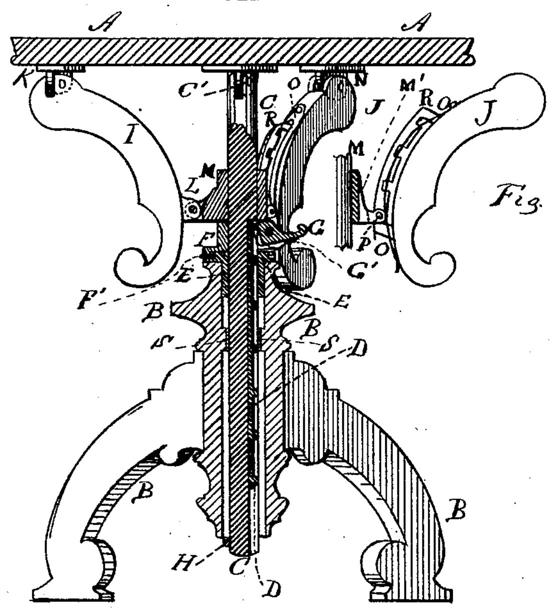

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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By his Att'ys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS MILLER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-STOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,569**, dated April 27, 1875; application filed September 10, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MILLER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Piano-Stools, of which the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact specification:

This invention relates particularly to piano-stools, but may be applied to stools for use in playing organs, or for any other purpose where my invention will be of advantage.

The seat may be raised or lowered, may be rotated, and may be placed at any angle to suit the person using it. This last convenience is of considerable importance to players upon the piano-forte, and will be fully appreciated by all such performers.

The nature of the invention in detail is fully described below.

In the accompanying illustration, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a piano stool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the brace which holds the seat at the required angle, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the stool with the seat removed. The shape of the seat in this figure is represented by a broken line.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the seat. It can be upholstered in any style, and made as ornamental as possible. B is the socket and legs. C is a standard rotating in the socket B, and hinged to the center of the under side of the seat A, which it supports. C′ is the hinge, which is so arranged and placed that the seat may swing down toward the brace J. D is a rack set into the standard C, and extending a portion of its length. E is a metallic tube set into the upper portion of the socket B, and extending over the upper edge of the same. F is a sleeve, placed upon the standard C, and extending over and around the upper portion of the tube E. Pins F′ project from the sleeve F, and run in a groove in the tube E, thus keeping the sleeve F in place, and at the same time allowing it to turn with the standard C. G is a ratchet or catch, placed in the sleeve F, and pressed up against the rack D by the spring G′, or by any ordinary spring. The standard C, and consequently the seat A, may be raised by simply lifting the seat; but in order to lower them the catch G must be pressed down, and the rack D released. H is a projection, intended to prevent the standard C from being drawn entirely out from the socket B. I I J are the three braces which support the seat in any position. They are hinged at their upper ends to the under side of the seat A. As the brace J is the one toward which the seat can be made to incline or drop, its hinge N is made at right angles to its sides, and the hinges K, which connect the braces I I with the seat, are necessarily obliged to be on a line parallel with the line of direction of the hinge N. This is illustrated in Fig. 3 by broken lines. The braces I are hinged to the collar M, which is fixed upon the standard C, by hinges L. On the side of the collar M nearest the brace J is a projecting piece, M′, holding a pin, P. This pin P passes into the rack R, which is placed upon the brace J. A spring, O, presses the rack R against the pin P. Thus the brace J is held firmly in place.

In order to lower the side of the seat next the brace J, thus tipping the whole seat, the brace J is pressed in toward the center of the stool, and the pin P released, when it is free to be moved down or up. Of course, it holds firmly in any position, owing to the action of the spring O.

It will thus be seen that my piano-stool may be raised, lowered, rotated, or inclined at the will of the user, the stool always being perfectly firm.

Additional firmness may be given to the standard by means of a tube, S. (Seen in Fig. 1.)

This device is applicable to office stools and chairs, as well as to piano-stools, and is very useful in these connections.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the seat A and

hinged standard C, of the hinges K K N, braces I I J, and collar M, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The hinged brace J, provided with the spring O and rack R, in combination with pin P and projecting piece M′, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the socket B, tube E, sleeve F, pin F′, and standard C, as and for the purpose specified.

THOMAS MILLER.

Witnesses:
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
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