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ROTATABLE SEAT

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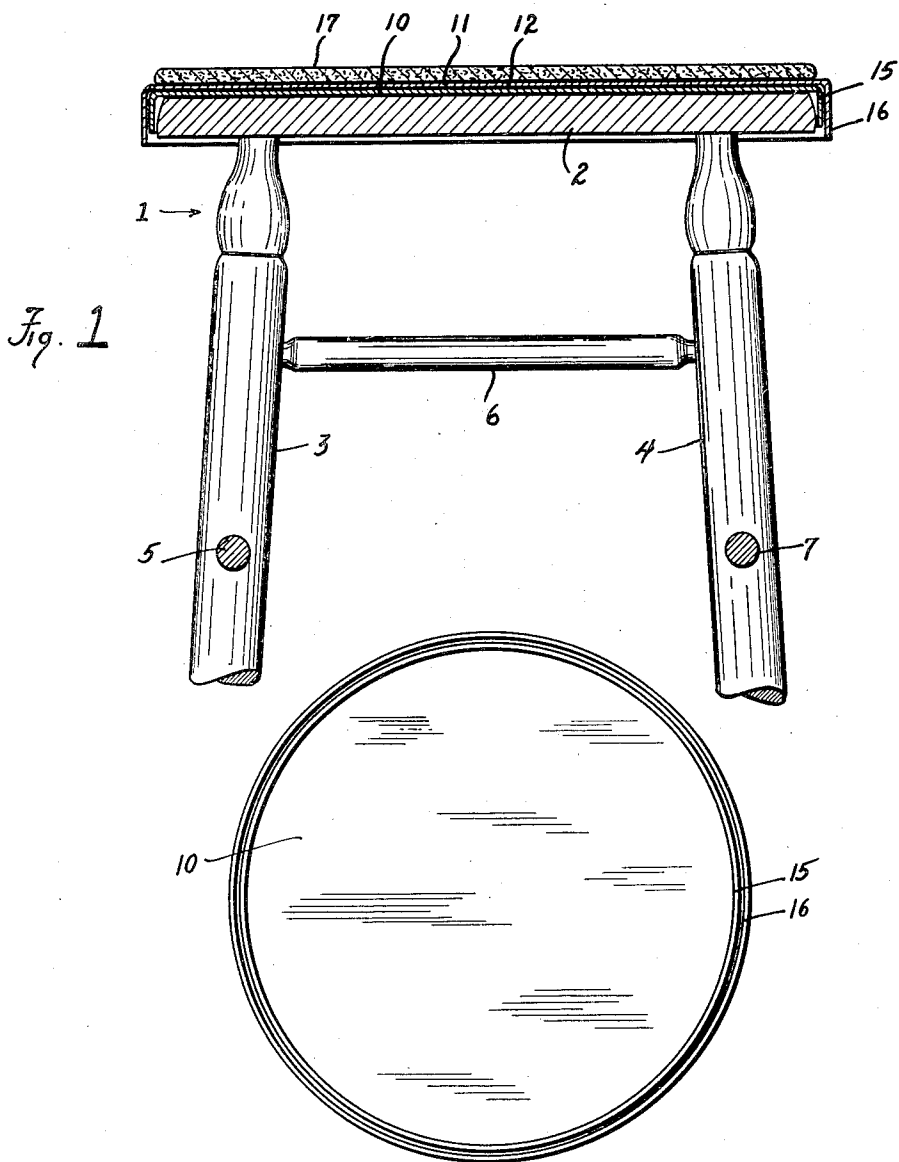


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

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ROTATABLE SEAT

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3 Claims. (Cl. 155—95)

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My invention pertains to an accessory for a stool, and more particularly to an accessory for a stool which provides a swivel action.

An object of my invention is to provide an accessory for a stool which gives the stool the action of a swivel top.

A further object of my invention is to provide an inexpensive rotary seat for a stool.

It is also an object of my invention to convert an ordinary stool into a rotatable stool.

Figure 1 illustrates, by a cross-sectional view taken along the diameter of Figure 2, an ordinary standard stool to which my invention has been applied, and

Figure 2 is a bottom view, on a reduced scale, of the device shown in Figure 1.

With reference to the drawing, the stool, which is indicated generally by the identifying character 1, is comprised of a seat portion 2, usually made of wood, four legs, only two of which 3, 4 are shown, and cross-bar supports 5, 6, and 7 extending between the legs to strengthen and brace them.

My device for converting the stool 1 to a swivel stool comprises a bottom metal plate 10 mounted on the seat 2 of the stool and in close frictional engagement therewith and an upper metal plate 11 mounted on top of the bottom plate 10 with a thin layer of oil 12, such as ordinary machine oil, inbetween the two plates. The coefficient of friction between the two metal plates 10 and 11 is consequently much lower than the coefficient of friction between the wooden seat 2 and the lower metal plate 10. When a person sits on the top plate 11 he will, therefore, be able to spin about, the upper plate 11 readily turning on the lower plate 10, thus simulating the rotating action present in very expensive chairs.

I prefer that the edge 15 of the lower plate 10 be turned downwardly thus to assure that it will not slide off of the seat 2 and to facilitate placing the device on the stool, and I prefer that the edge 16 of the upper plate 11 be turned downwardly so that it extends below the lower extremity of the edge 15. This prevents the plate 11 from sliding off of the plate 10 as it otherwise would do very easily, and if the plate 10 were not also turned downwardly its sharp edge would cut into the edge 16 of the plate 12, thereby greatly increasing the coefficient of friction between the two plates and with consequent cutting and damage to the plate 11.

The thin layer of oil 12 between the two plates prevents the two plates from coming apart unless considerable force is exerted. This is due to

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the oil keeping substantially all air out from between the two plates, and air pressure consequently keeps the two plates tightly together.

A pad 17 may be placed on the top of the upper plate 17 to make the seat softer, and of course padding may be connected to the upper plate 11 in any of a number of ways.

While I have described my invention with a certain degree of particularity, it is to be understood that changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A seat cover for a stool comprising a pair of elements one nested snugly within and in engagement with the other; each element comprising a disc having a circular rim formed at the periphery thereof, and each rim extending in the same direction with the outer rim overlapping the inner rim; and a pad secured to the outer face of the outer of said two nested elements.

2. A seat cover as set forth in claim 1, further characterized in a thin layer of oil separating the two elements, said oil excluding sufficient air from between the two elements that air pressure tends to keep the two plates together.

3. In combination, a stool having a flat top and a cover therefor, said cover consisting of a pair of elements one nested snugly within and in engagement with the other; each of said elements comprising a disc having a circular rim formed at the periphery thereof, and each rim extending in the same direction with the outer rim overlapping the inner rim; the said rims overlapping the edge of the seat of the stool and the seat of the stool engaging sufficient surface of the inner one of said elements to prevent said engaged element from turning with respect to said stool, the other of said elements turning freely on and with respect to said engaged element.

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