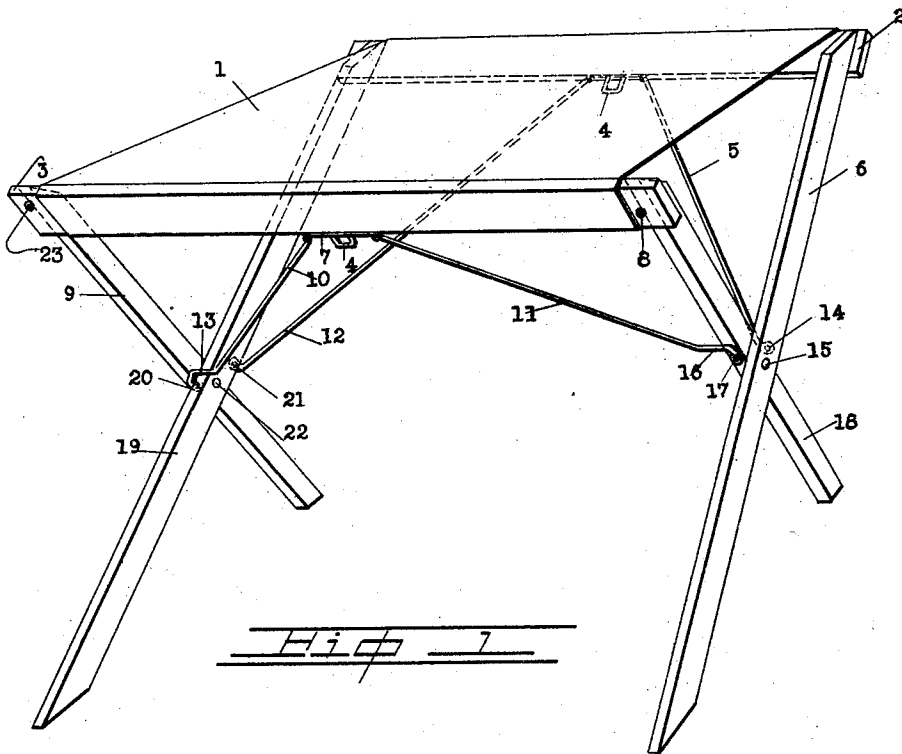


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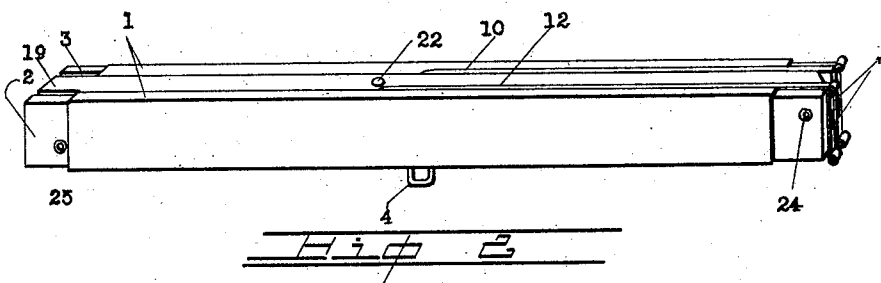
978,904.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



*Fig 1*



*Fig 2*

WITNESSES:

*B. E. Matter*

INVENTOR

*Wilmot M. Langley*

BY

*J. H. Brock*

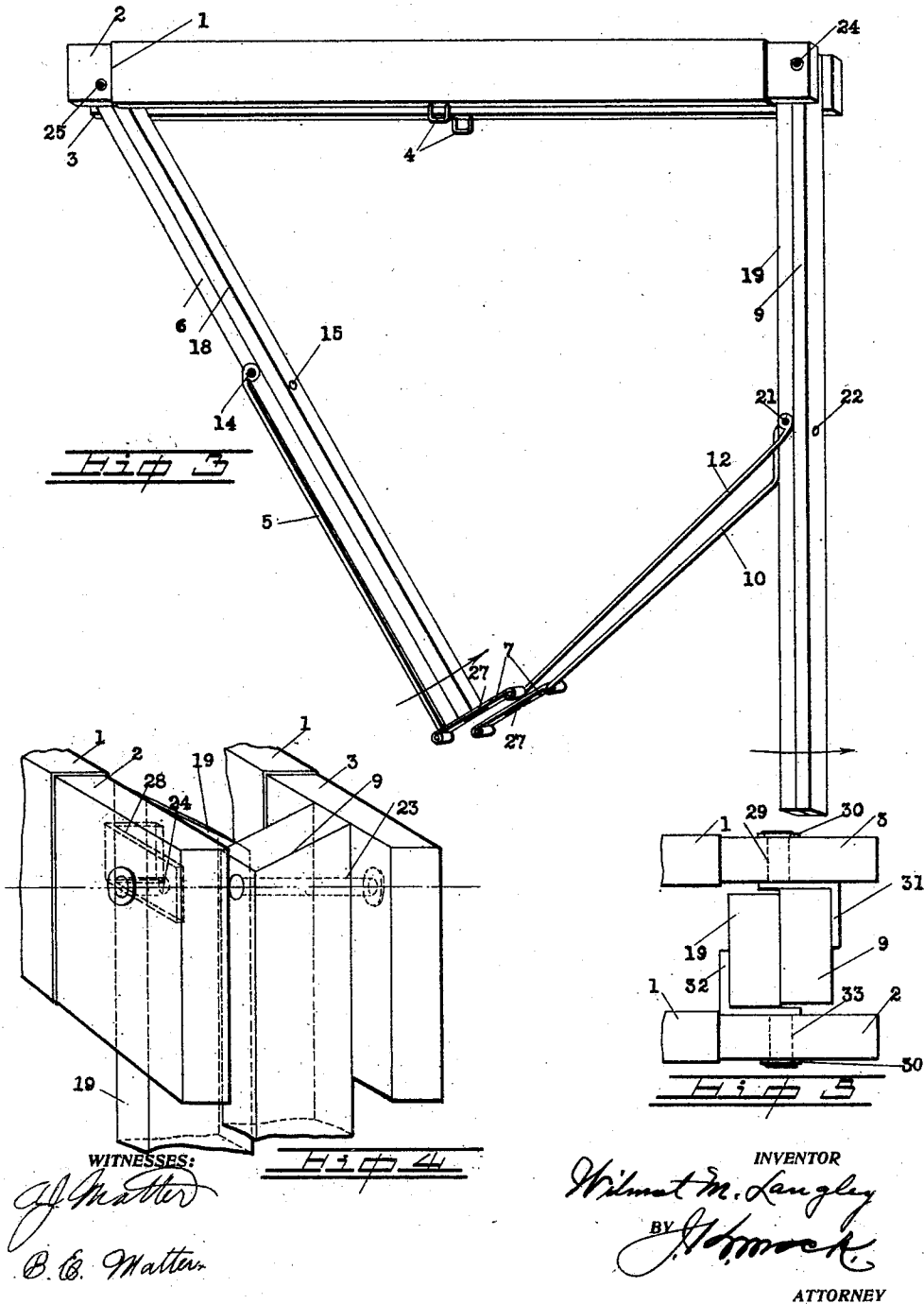
ATTORNEY

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILMOT M. LANGLEY, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

## FOLDING STOOL.

978,904.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.

Application filed August 31, 1910. Serial No. 579,898.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILMOT M. LANGLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Stools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in folding stools and has for its object to provide a stool which is light, yet durable and which may be folded into a small and compact body for convenience in carrying or in packing for storage.

While this application is made specifically for stools, I wish it to be understood that the invention is equally applicable to use for cots, tables and other articles.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of my improved stool as in use. Fig. 2, shows the stool folded ready to be packed. Fig. 3 shows the stool partially collapsed, indicating the direction in which the parts move in folding. Fig. 4 shows the method of pivoting the legs to the bars, so that they will both turn on the same center. Fig. 5 shows a modified method of pivoting the legs to the bars.

Similar characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawing, 1 represents the canvas covering of my improved stool secured upon the cross-bars 2 and 3. The legs 6 and 18 are pivotally secured to the cross-bars as shown at 8 and 25; while legs 9 and 19 are pivoted to the other end of said bars by the pivots 23 and 24 respectively. Legs 6 and 18 are pivotally secured together at 15 and 9 and 19 are likewise secured at 22.

As shown in Fig. 1, the brace 5 is pivotally secured to the leg 6 at 14, at one end and to the end of the slotted plate 7 at the other. Brace 12, in like manner, is secured to the leg 19 by the pivot 21 and to the opposite end of said plate 7. Upon leg 18 at the pivot 17, is secured the brace 11, which is pivoted to the end of plate 7 and brace 10 is pivoted to the other end of said plate 7 and to the leg 9 as indicated at 20.

When the stool is set up for use, the plates 7 will be placed against the cross-bars, with

the lugs 4 entering the slots 27 in said plates. The weight upon the stool will be sustained by the braces, and the lugs protruding through the plates will render lateral displacement thereof, impossible, while the stool is in use.

In closing the stool, the bars are brought together against the legs as shown in Fig. 3, with each pair of legs standing directly together. The braces will then be free to move upon their end pivots, as the legs 9 and 19 are turned upon their pivots 23 and 24. Legs 6 and 18 will be drawn up between the bars at the lower side, the pivot 25 being in such position that the lower edge of the legs will lie flush with the lower edge of the bars, to make a neat fold.

The braces 5 and 11 are mounted on the legs 6 and 18 at the proper distance from their extremities to permit the plates 7 to clear the end of bars 2 and 3, as shown in Fig. 2; while braces 10 and 12 are mounted at the exact distance from the upper ends of legs 9 and 19, to permit those legs to make a complete turn, to fold in between the bars at the upper edge, the pivots on which they turn, being in such position that the upper edges of bars and legs will lie in the same plane, as shown in Fig. 2; though I do not mean to limit myself to this position of the members. It will be observed that braces 10 and 11 are bent as indicated at 13 and 16 respectively, to permit the legs to fold in between the bars and to lie parallel therewith.

In order that my stool may fold in the manner that I have described it is necessary that the legs of each pair, be mounted to rotate on a common axis, although they lie in different planes, with reference to a cross section of the bars.

In Fig. 4, it will be seen that the leg 9 is mounted on the straight pivot-pin 23 and that leg 19 is secured to the bracket, which is mounted on the pivot 24, directly in line with pivot 23, so that they both move about a common center. A different method of attaching the legs to the bracketed pivot-pin is shown in Fig. 5, where the bracket is shorter and each pin is provided with a bracket. This form is stronger than that shown in Fig. 4, and is useful in cases where greater strength is required.

While I have shown only one form of brace and means for preventing lateral displacement, several equivalent methods may be used, any of which is within the spirit  
5 of my invention.

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

1. In a folding stool, cross-bars having legs pivotally secured to their ends; a brace  
10 pivotally secured to the pair of legs at each side of the stool, the central portion of which is adapted to bear against the cross bar and the legs and braces being so mounted that when the pair of legs at one end of  
15 the stool is folded against the lower side of the cross-bars, the other pair will fold against the upper side of said bars, substantially as specified.

2. In a folding stool, cross-bars having  
20 crossed legs pivotally secured to their ends; a three-part brace mounted on the pair of legs at each side of the stool, the central portion of which bears against a cross-bar when the stool is set up; and when it is  
25 folded, the end portions of the brace will lie on opposite sides of the bars, while the central portion will lie against the end thereof.

3. A folding stool comprising cross-bars  
30 having crossed legs pivoted to their ends; a three-part brace supporting the legs at each side of the stool and all so mounted that when the bars are closed, the legs at one end will fold into the space between the bars, at  
35 the lower edge and those at the other end

will swing around and lie within the space between the bars at the upper edge.

4. A folding stool comprising a pair of bars; a flexible covering therefor; crossed legs pivoted to the ends of the bars; and a  
40 brace supporting each lateral pair of legs, the central portion of said brace bearing against its respective cross-bar when the stool is set up; and when it is folded said central portion lying against the end of said  
45 cross-bar, substantially as specified.

5. In a folding stool, cross-bars provided with a flexible covering; legs for each end, pivoted together near their middle point, one of which legs at each end being secured  
50 to a cross-bar on a straight pivot and the other being so secured on a bracketed pivot, both of which pivots being mounted to turn on the same center.

6. A mounting for folding stools and the  
55 like, comprising a pivot-pin for bearing in the cross-bar of the stool; said pin being provided with a bracket portion arranged at right angles thereto, and which is adapted to be secured to a leg of the stool, whereby  
60 the legs at the end of the stool, while mounted in different planes, may rotate on a common center, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILMOT M. LANGLEY.

Witnesses:

REVILLE CHIMERAL,  
OSCAR BARNES.