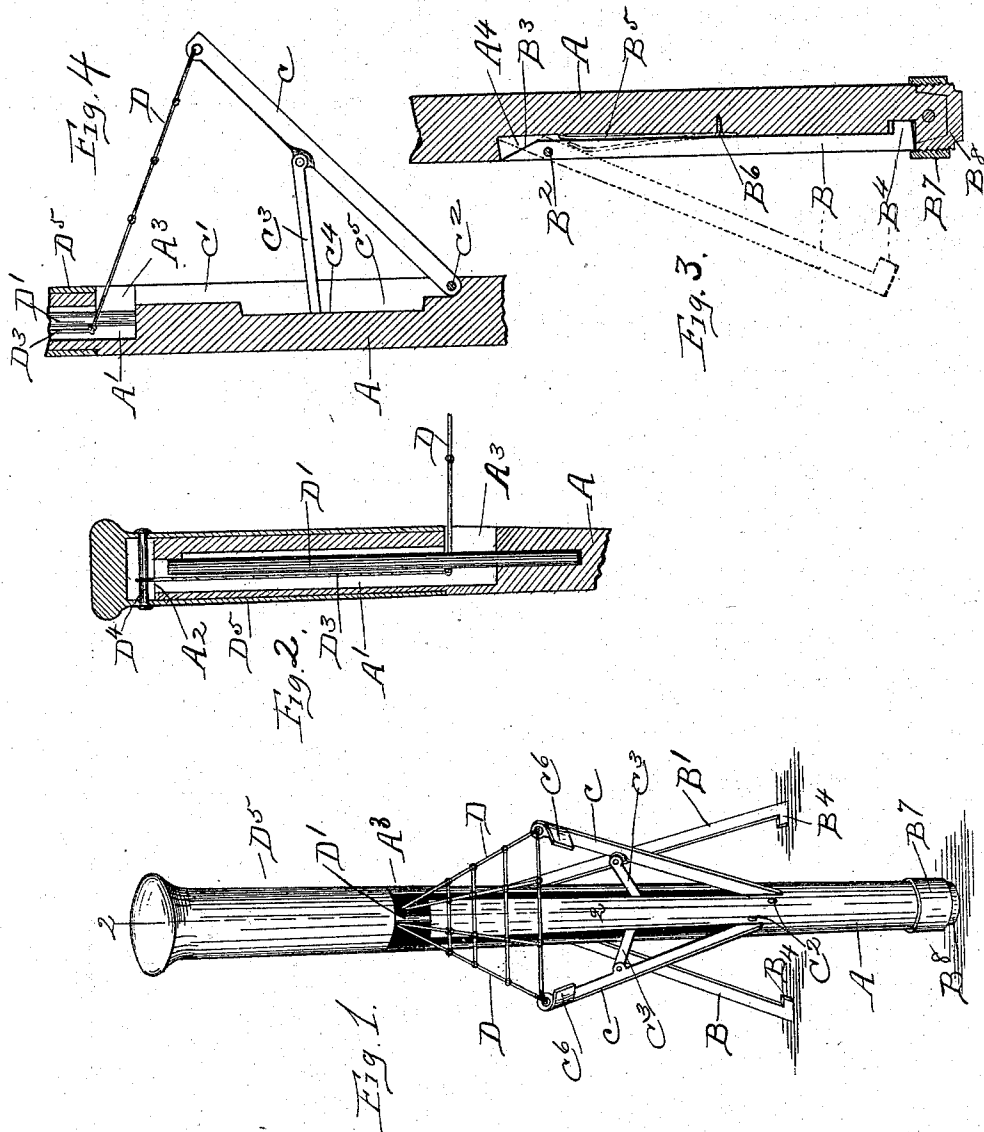


(No Model.)

G. A. LEWIS.
CANE SEAT.

No. 558,187.

Patented Apr. 14, 1896.



Witnesses:
C. H. Curtis
L. E. Van Kirk

Inventor:
Gustave A. Lewis
By Mosher Curtis Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE A. LEWIS, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
CYRILLE DROUIN, OF SAME PLACE.

CANE-SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,187, dated April 14, 1896.

Application filed July 18, 1895. Serial No. 556,383. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE A. LEWIS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cane-Seats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to such improvements; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a rear view in perspective of my improved cane-seat set up ready for use. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the upper end of the staff, taken on the broken line 2 2, in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of the lower end of the staff and one of the legs in a closed position. Fig. 4 is a central longitudinal section of the middle part of the staff along one of the grooves, which is adapted to receive one of the seat-supporting rods, showing the rod and seat in the position shown in Fig. 1.

A is the cane-staff, which is provided in its upper end or portion with a seat-receiving chamber A'. This chamber has a top opening A² out through the upper end of the staff and a lateral bottom opening A³ out through the side of the staff.

The lower end of the staff is provided with a pair of longitudinal grooves or channels A⁴, adapted to receive the respective legs B B'. Each leg is secured at its upper end within its groove by a pivot B². The upper end of the leg is beveled or tapered, as seen at B³, to permit the lower end of the leg to swing out to the position shown by solid lines in Fig. 1 and indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3. The lower ends of the legs are provided with the offsetting feet B⁴ to prevent a too easy penetration of the legs into the ground when in use. The legs are forced out into position for use by springs B⁵, secured in the bottoms of the grooves, as by screw B⁶. To retain the legs in the closed position shown in Fig. 3, I pro-

vide a sleeve B', interiorly screw-threaded to fit the exteriorly-threaded ferrule B³. When the legs are forced into their grooves by the hand, the sleeve is rotated upon the ferrule until it incloses the lower ends of the legs, as shown in Fig. 3, in which position it securely fastens the legs in their grooves.

The rods C are secured at their lower ends within their grooves C' by pivots C², and when in use are held in the extended position shown in Fig. 4 by the braces C³, the outer ends of which are pivoted to the rods and the inner ends brought into engagement with the respective bottoms of the rod-grooves C⁴. The grooves are deepened at C⁵ to receive the braces when the braces and rods are swung into their grooves, the outer surfaces of the rods being flush with the surface of the staff, occupying the same position relatively to the grooves and staff as the legs, as shown in Fig. 3. The upper ends of the rods are each provided with a plate C⁶, which plates together just fill and conceal the lateral opening A³.

The triangular collapsible seat D, preferably made of cords in the form of netting, is secured to the upper ends of the rods, one of the outer corners to each rod. The inner corner passes in through the lateral opening A³ and around the vertical rod or wire D', the lower end of which wire is firmly embedded in the solid portion of the staff, as seen in Fig. 2. The wire forms a slideway-support for the inner corner of the seat, the inner corner being connected by the cord D³ with the cross-bar D⁴, fixed in the upper part of the telescoping sleeve or cap D⁵.

When it is desired to fold up the apparatus to convert it into a cane, the braces are swung down against the seat-supporting rods and the cap slid up the staff until the seat is drawn through the lateral opening A³ into the seat-chamber and the supporting-rods into their respective grooves, after which the cap is slid down again to the position shown in Fig. 2.

By extending the wire which forms the slideway-support up to the top of the seat-chamber and leaving a free space around it nearly to its upper end, the inner corner of the seat is free to slide to and from the top of the chamber without being released from the wire by slipping over its upper end, and

the inner corner of the seat is firmly supported in position for use by the wire.

The seat-rods and the legs are made of unequal lengths, so that their pivots may be inserted in the staff at unequal distances from either end of the staff, thereby preventing the interference of one pivot with another and at the same time distributing the strain upon the staff while in use along its length.

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

1. In a cane-seat, the combination with a staff provided with a seat-chamber in its upper end portion and longitudinal grooves in its lower portion, of a pair of diverging seat-supporting rods, each pivoted at its lower end within a longitudinal groove, a slideway-support extending longitudinally of the seat-chamber, a triangular collapsible seat secured at two of its corners to the seat-rods respectively, and at the other corner to the slideway-support, means for drawing the seat within the seat-chamber along the slideway-sup-

port, and a pair of diverging legs each pivoted at its upper end within a longitudinal groove, substantially as described.

2. In a cane-seat, the combination with a staff having pivoted supporting-legs and provided in its upper portion with a seat-chamber having a lateral bottom opening through the side of the staff, a collapsible seat movable through the lateral opening, seat-supporting rods pivoted at their lower ends upon the staff, and plates upon the upper ends of the rods adapted to cover and conceal the lateral opening when the seat is contained within its chamber and the rods are swung up against the staff, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of July, 1895.

G. A. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. MOSHER,
FRANK C. CURTIS.