J. GAJ.

HUNTER'S CHAIR.

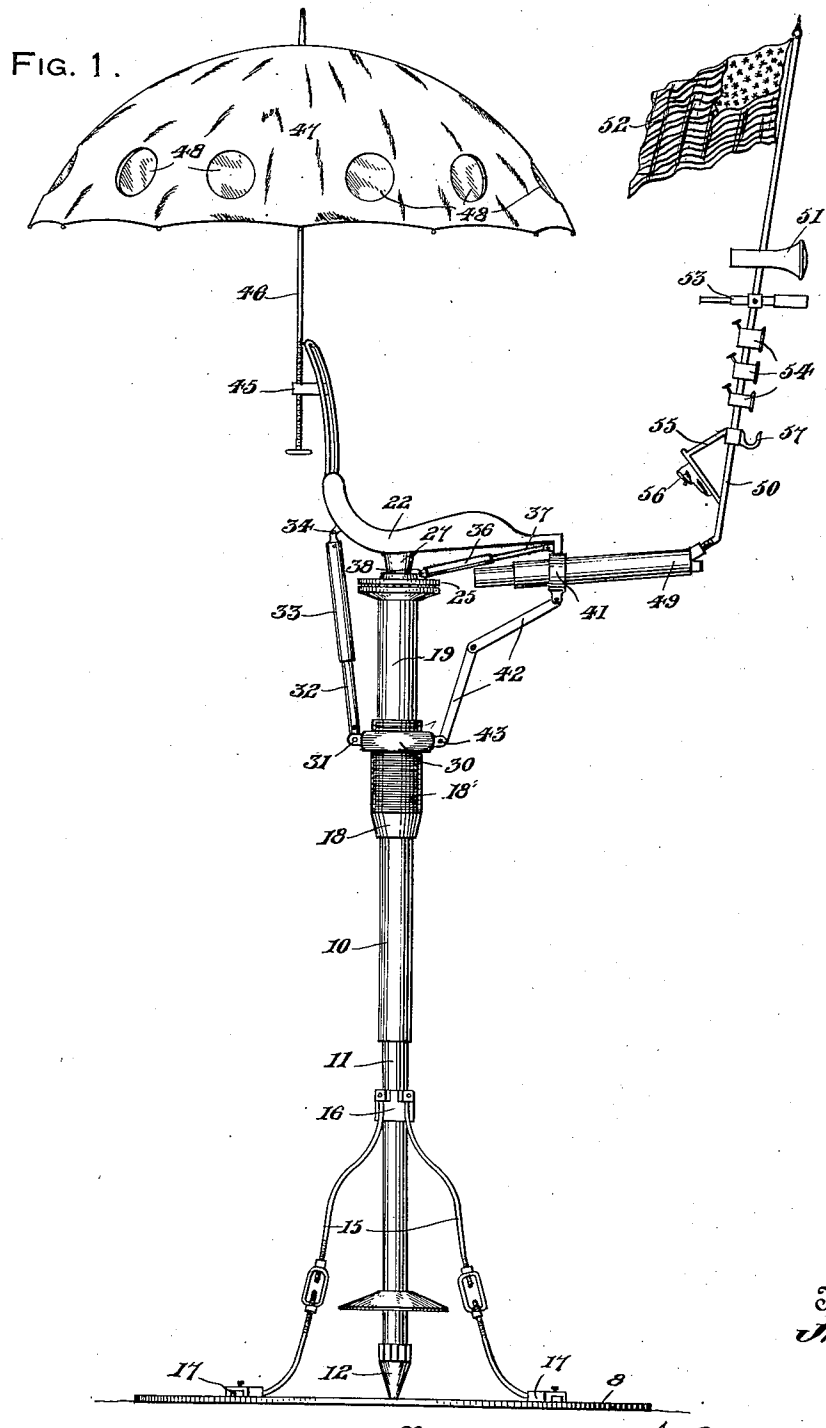
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1920.

1,377,063.

Patented May 3, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.



Inventor
J. Gaj

By

A. M. Wilson
Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2.

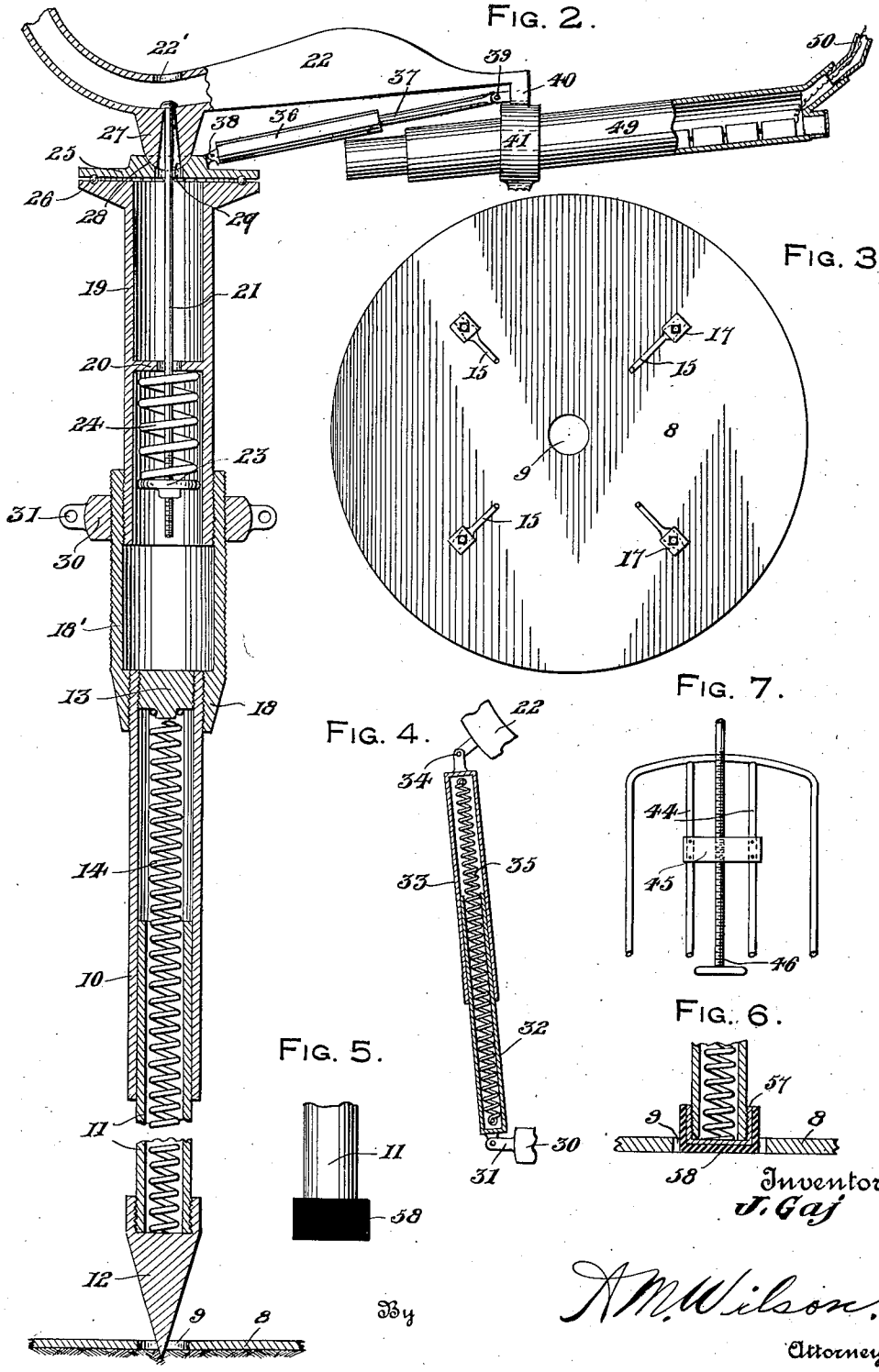

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 6.

Inventor

J. Gaj

By A. M. Wilson.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GAJ, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

HUNTER'S CHAIR.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GAJ, a citizen of Austria, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hunters' Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a chair or stool especially designed for hunters wherein the chair may be set up in an open field or woods, with the hunter seated upon the chair portion thereof and elevated from the ground to obtain a better view of distant points.

A further object of the invention is to provide a chair for hunters in which the chair has an elevated seat portion covered by an umbrella section while a forwardly positioned bracket supports a lamp and spy glass, and also carries horns of different types for luring animals nearer to the hunter.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts herein fully described and shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a hunter's chair constructed in accordance with the present invention,

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view, partially in section of a part of the chair,

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the base mounting plate with the turn buckle braces broken away,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of the resilient connection between the chair back and the supporting standard,

Figs. 5 and 6 are side elevational and sectional views respectively of a modified form of the lower end of the chair standard and

Fig. 7 is a detail view of the umbrella adjusting stick.

Referring more in detail to the accompanying drawings, there is illustrated a chair embodying a base plate 8 preferably of the form illustrated in Fig. 3 having a central opening 9 through which the lower end of the chair standard projects.

The chair supporting standard embodies a tubular section 10 having a tubular extension 11 telescoping thereon and having threaded upon the lower end of said extension, a ground engaging point 12. As shown in Fig. 2, a plug 13 is threaded into the open upper end of the tubular section 10 and cooperates with the ground engaging point 12 in forming opposite abutments for the compression coil spring 14 whereby the sections 10 and 11 are resiliently connected.

In order to maintain the sections 10 and 11 vertically disposed with the ground engaging point 12 passing through the central opening 9 of the base plate 8, there are provided turn buckle braces 15 having the upper ends connected to the collar 16 that is fixed to the tubular extension 11 while the lower ends of the turn buckle connectors are detachably connected to the keepers 17 as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The upper end of the chair supporting standard embodies a hollow connector 18 externally threaded upon the upper end of the tubular section 10 and being provided upon the inner wall adjacent the upper end with screw threads for the reception of the lower end of the upper standard section 19. As shown in Fig. 2, the upper standard section 19 has an apertured partition 20 intermediate the ends thereof and through which freely extends the rod 21 carrying the chair 22 upon the upper end thereof. The lower end of the rod beneath the partition 20 is threaded for the reception of the nut 23 which coöperates with the partition 20 for confining an expansion coil spring 24 therebetween and operates to maintain the rod 21 in its lowermost position. The open upper end of the standard section 19 is closed by a cap 25 supported thereon by ball bearings 26 whereby a free rotary movement of the cap 25 will be permitted. The seat 22 is of hollow construction as illustrated in Figs. 1 and is provided with an opening 22′ to permit access to the rod 21 for operation thereof. The lower face of the seat 22 carries a substantially cone-shaped projection 27 resting in a central bearing 28 in the cap 25, said projection having a relatively large tapered slot 29 therein for the free passage of the rod 21, and which opening permits a tilting movement of the seat in all directions without affecting the position of the rod 21, with the projection riding in the cap seat 28.

Means for controlling the tilting movements of the seat 22 embodies a collar 30 screwed onto the threads 18′ of the connector 18 and has an eye projection 31 to which the lower end of the tubular section 32 is con-

nected, the tubular section 32 telescoping within the tubular section 33 which is connected as at 34 to the chair 22. As shown in Fig. 4, a coil spring 35 is connected at its opposite ends to the members 32 and 33 which will limit the separating movement thereof. This form of connection between the standard and the rear edge of the seat will tension the forwardly tilting movement of the seat while the rearwardly tilting movement of the seat is tensioned by a like device embodying telescoping cylinders 36 and 37 connected respectively as at 38 and 39 to the rotatable cap 25 and the depending lug 40 at the front edge of the seat. A spring being positioned within the telescoping sections 36 and 37 similar to the spring 35, movement of the seat in forward and rearward directions is cushioned as will be evident and in order to limit such tilting movements, there is provided a link connection between the collar 30 and the front edge of the chair seat 22 which includes a collar 41 depending from the seat lug 40 with links 42 pivotally connecting the lower end of the collar 41 to the forward edge of the ring 30 as at 43. It will therefore be seen that when the chair is tilted in a rearward direction against the tension of the spring within the cylinders 36 and 37, the straightening of the links 42 will limit such rearwardly tilting movement while the bending in an opposite direction of said links will limit the forwardly tilting movement and with the slot 29 in the seat projection 27 lateral movement of the seat is prevented.

The chair 22 embodies a back portion 44 of the form best illustrated in Fig. 7 with a cross piece 45 between the rails of the back forming a bearing for the vertical screw rod 46 of the umbrella section 47, the umbrella being provided with transparent windows 48 whereby a person seated upon the chair 22 and beneath the umbrella will be enabled to view the surrounding territory through said windows.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a battery casing 49 is carried by the collar 41 depending from the seat lug 40 and projects forwardly of the chair seat 22 and carries at its outer end a vertical arm 50 supporting a lamp 51 adjacent the upper end thereof, while the extreme upper end of the arm 50 carries a flag 52. A sight glass 53 is carried by the arm while horns 54 of different tones are carried by the arm 50 beneath the sight glass 53. A writing desk 55 is carried by the arm 50 and is provided with a pouch 56 for containing writing material or any other articles desired, while a hook 57 is carried by the front of the bracket for the suspension of articles such as the hunter's coat or the like.

A modified form of the invention is shown in Figs. 5 and 6 wherein the ground-engaging point 12 is removed and a closure cap 57 is threaded onto the lower end of the tubular extension 11 with a rubber gasket 58 received on said closure cap and positioned within the plate opening 9 and is adapted for resting directly upon the surface of the ground.

From the above detailed description of the invention, it is believed that the construction and operation thereof will at once be apparent, it being noted that the tensioned telescoping members 32, 33, and 36, 37, tension the forwardly and rearwardly tilting movement of the seat 22 while the slot 29 in the seat projection 27 prevents laterally tilting movement of the seat. The spring 24 maintains the seat in position upon the upper end of the standard while the tension upon the spring within the members 32 and 33 may be regulated by passing the ring 30 over the threads 18′ of the connector 18. A hunter upon the seat 22 may sound the horns 54 to attract animals of different species and during darkness, the lamp 51 may be employed for determining the position of an object.

While there are herein shown and described, the preferred embodiments of the invention, it is nevertheless to be understood that minor changes may be made in the forms, combination and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as hereinafter claimed.

What is claimed as new is:

A hunter's chair comprising a movable seat portion, a standard for supporting the same, said standard embodying resiliently connected sections at its lower end, a resilient connection between the seat and the upper end of the standard, the resilient connection between the seat and standard embodying a projection formed upon the bottom of said seat, a rotatable cap carried by the upper end of said standard for supporting said projection, a rod carried by said projection and extending downwardly into said standard, a coil spring surrounding said rod and coöperating means carried by said rod and standard for placing the spring under tension.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN GAJ.