

(No Model.)

E. R. ROOT.
POCKET STOOL.

No. 586,320.

Patented July 13, 1897.

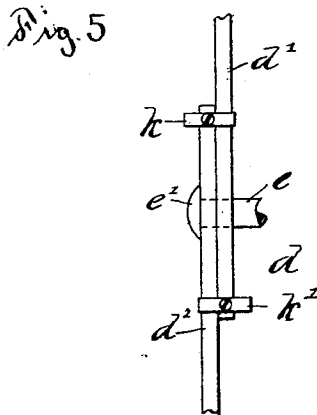
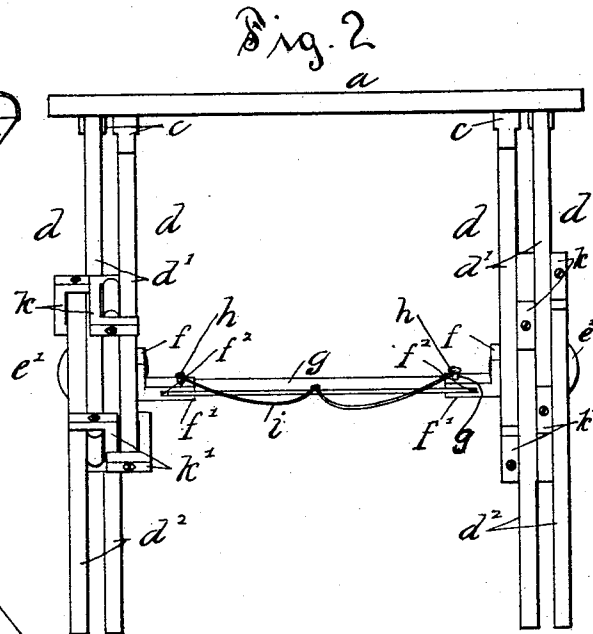
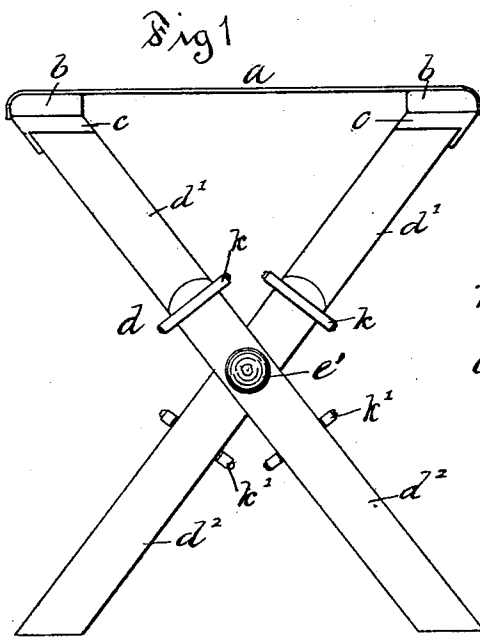
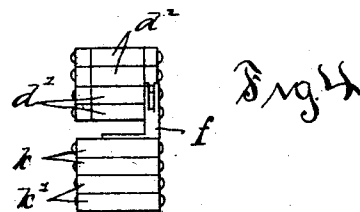
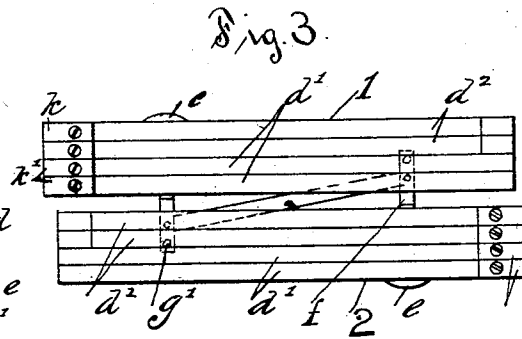
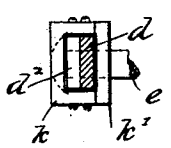


Fig 6



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POCKET-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,320, dated July 13, 1897.

Application filed November 30, 1896. Serial No. 613,870. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD R. ROOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Hartford, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Stools, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

The object of my invention is to provide a portable stool that shall be strong enough for ordinary use and so made as to be folded into such compact form as to require but little space either for packing or for carrying; and to this end my invention consists in the details of the several parts making up the stool and in the combination of the parts, as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of the stool in condition for use. Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of the stool. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same folded up. Fig. 4 is a view of the stool, looking toward the end and with the parts folded. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the joint between two sections. Fig. 6 is a view in section through one of the legs, looking down on the catch.

In the accompanying drawings the letter *a* denotes the seat, which is preferably a piece of canvas or like fabric, having along opposite edges rigid side bars *b*, provided on the lower surface with sockets *c*, these sockets being arranged at suitable intervals to receive the upper ends of the legs.

In the preferred form of the invention there are four sectional legs *d*, arranged in pairs at opposite sides of the stool, each of these legs being composed of two sections *d'* *d''*, united by a pivot-bolt *e*, so that each section may be swung on the pivot on that portion between the head *e'* and a bracket *f* to which the inner end of the bolt is securely riveted. Between these two shoulders formed by the inner surface of the head and the back of the bracket sufficient space is left for the reception of the several sections of the legs located at one end of the stool, but at the same time leaving sufficient room for the several sections of each leg to turn freely on their respective pivots.

The bracket *f* is preferably of angular shape, the outer end of the outturned portion or foot *f'* being bifurcated, forming a slot *f''* for the reception of one end of a tie-rod *g*. Locking-sockets *g'* are formed through the bifurcated ends of the foot of the bracket and through the tie-rod in position to be brought into line, and a locking-pin *h* is adapted to be thrust through these sockets to lock the parts with the tie-rod in an extended position. A chain *i*, secured to the pin and to the tie-rod or other fixed part of the stool, serves to secure the pin appurtenant to each end of the tie-rod permanently to the device.

Locks *k k'* are pivoted to each of the sections of each of the legs *d* and are preferably located on opposite sides of the pivot-bolt *e*, the lock *k* in each instance being located at the upper side of the pivot-bolt when the stool is in position for use and the lock *k'* being located at the lower side of the pivot-bolt. Each of these locks is of U shape, and when the stool is in a folded position the locks embrace the ends of the sections of the legs *d*. The pivots of the locks are located at a sufficient distance from the ends of the branches as to enable the ends of the branches, when the lock is swung on its pivot, to extend on opposite sides of the opposite section of the leg from that on which the lock is located, this being clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings. This provides means for securely holding the sections of the legs in an extended position, and when the stool is folded the locks are swung to position to embrace the ends of the sections and lie in the plane of the legs, leaving no projecting parts or ends.

It is obvious that the precise form of lock herein shown and described may be departed from to a considerable extent and yet come within the scope of the invention and that various details may be changed without departing from the invention, and I do not desire to limit myself to the precise form and construction of parts as herein specifically described and shown.

The stool is shown in the folded position in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, and when required for use the groups 1 and 2 of the sections shown in said figures are separated in the same plane, this movement extending the tie-rod *g* in line with the branch *f'* of the

bracket *f*, when the pins *h* are inserted in their respective sockets to hold the tie-rod in an extended position. The sections of each leg are then swung on the pivot *e* until each
 5 section *d'*, *d*² of each leg extends in the same plane. The locks *k* and *k'* are then swung to one side to lock the sections of the legs in an extended position. When the stool is
 10 in position for use, the legs form at each end of the stool a St. Andrews cross, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and the seat *a* is placed on the upper ends of the legs that are inserted in the sockets *c*. A reversal of the
 15 operations just described folds the stool to the positions shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a pocket-stool, in combination, sectional legs located in pairs at opposite sides
 20 of the stool, a single pivot uniting each pair of legs, and also the sections of each leg, a lock for securing the sections of each leg in an extended position, a tie-rod uniting the
 25 pairs of legs, and a seat removably secured to the upper ends of the legs.

2. In a pocket-stool, in combination, sectional legs located in pairs at opposite sides
 30 of the stool and pivotally connected, a pivot uniting the sections of the leg, a U-shaped lock pivoted to one section of each leg and

adapted to embrace the end of such section, and with its branches adapted to be extended on opposite sides of the adjacent section of the same leg, a tie-rod connecting the pairs
 35 of legs, and a seat secured to the upper ends of the legs.

3. In a pocket-stool, in combination, sectional legs located in pairs at opposite sides
 40 of the stool and pivotally connected, a single pivot-bolt uniting each of the pairs of each leg and also the sections common to each pair of legs, a bracket secured to the inner end of each of the bolts, a tie-rod pivotally connected to each of the brackets, and a seat removably secured to the upper ends of the legs.
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4. In a pocket-stool, in combination, sectional legs located in pairs at opposite sides
 50 of the stool and pivotally connected, a single pivot-bolt uniting each of the pairs of each leg and also the sections common to each pair of legs, a bracket secured to the inner end of each of the bolts, a tie-rod pivotally connected to each of the brackets, a lock to hold the tie-rod in an extended position, and a seat removably secured to the upper ends of the legs.
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Witnesses:

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