Dec. 14, 1937. H. C. FOTRE 2,102,261

CHIROPODIST'S STOOL

Filed March 25, 1935

Fig. 1.

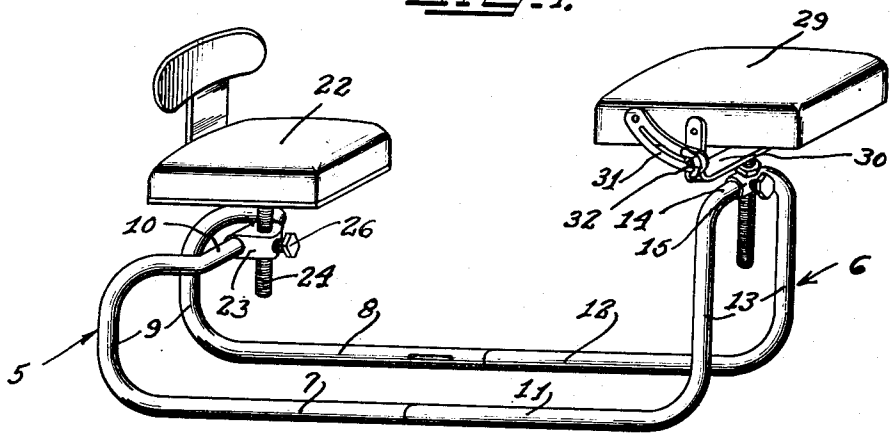


Fig. 2.

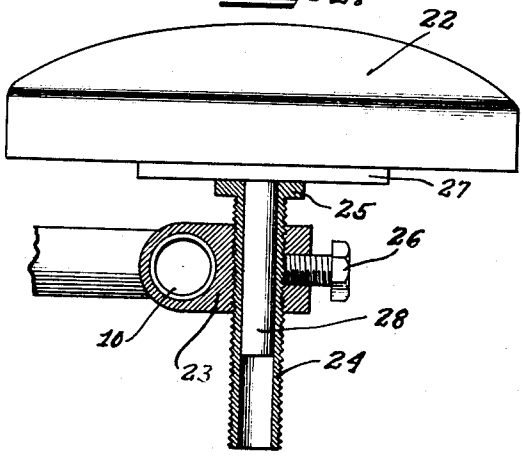


Fig. 3.

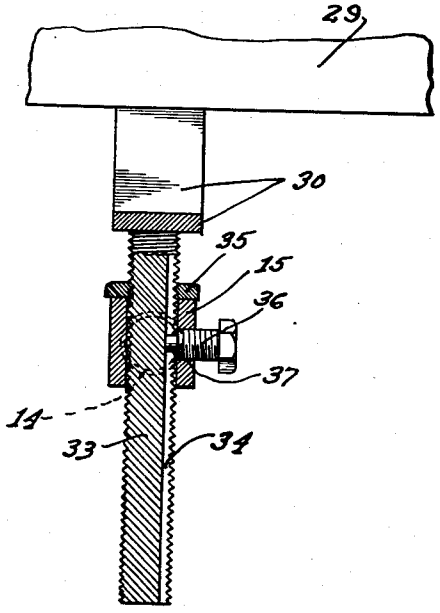
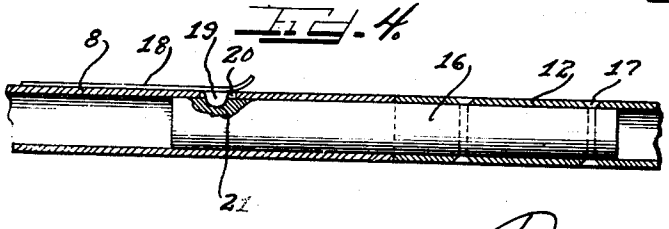


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CHIROPODIST'S STOOL

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Application March 25, 1935, Serial No. 12,787

4 Claims. (Cl. 155—2)

This invention relates to chiropodists' stools and stools of similar nature the invention being highly desirable for use by medical men and surgeons in connection with the examination and treatment of a patient's foot or other extremital portion of the body although the invention may have other and various uses as will be apparent to one skilled in the art.

In the past chropodists and other medical men have had difficulty in properly, as well as comfortably, examining extremital portions of a body, such as a foot. If the patient was seated upon an ordinary chair in his home or seated in a barber chair in a beauty parlor, for example, it was extremely difficult for the chiropodist to position himself as well as the patient's foot in a manner consistent with proper examination and treatment.

An object of the present invention is the provision of a stool or similar device having a seat for the chiropodist and a rest for the foot of the patient, the seat and rest being positioned relatively to each other in such a manner that the chiropodist may comfortably make a proper examination or treatment of the patient's foot.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a stool of the character described, including a seat and a rest, the construction being such that the seat and rest are spaced apart and the space therebetween is substantially unobstructed, leaving ample leg room for the occupant of the seat.

Still another object of this invention is the provision of a stool of the character described, including both a seat and a rest, and which stool may be taken down for easy transportation in an automobile to a patient's home.

It is also an object of this invention to provide a stool of the character described having a base formed for longitudinal disposition substantially flat on a floor, with a seat supported by means projecting upwardly from one end of the base, and a rest supported by means projecting upwardly from the other end of the base, thereby leaving ample leg room between the seat and rest and providing a device easy to position in inconvenient locations.

Still a further object of this invention is the provision of a take-down stool having a swivel seat adjacent one end thereof and an adjustable rest adjacent the other end thereof.

It is also an aim of this invention to provide a stool of the character described which is very pleasing in appearance, and which may be provided with a tubular metallic base separable at an intermediate point, the base swivelly carrying a removable seat adjacent an end thereof and also carrying a pivotal vertically adjustable rest adjacent the other end thereof, leaving the space between the seat and rest substantially free to provide ample leg room for the occupant of the seat.

A still further object of this invention is the provision of a chiropodist's stool having a seat and a rest in spaced relationship to each other, the base portion of the stool comprising a pair of spaced substantially parallel rods which may be disposed longitudinally upon a floor.

Also an object of this invention is the provision of a stool of the character described, which is pleasing in appearance, portable and which may readily be placed in proper position even in inconvenient locations.

While some of the more salient features, characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been above pointed out, others will become apparent from the following disclosures.

The invention includes these and other features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and shown in a preferred form in the drawing, as more particularly indicated by the claims.

On the drawing:

Figure 1 is a cabinet projection view of a stool or similar device embodying features of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary part sectional, part elevational view of the upper left hand portion of the structure shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary part sectional, part elevational view of the structure shown in the upper right hand portion of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view, with parts in elevation, of a part of the base of the structure seen in Figure 1.

As shown on the drawing:

In the illustrated embodiment of this invention, there is seen a stool including a base portion preferably made of tubular metal which may be given an external finish, such as chromium plating, for example, very attractive in appearance. This base comprises in general a substantially U-shaped element generally indicated by reference numeral 5, and another substantially U-shaped element generally indicated by reference numeral 6.

The element 5 is preferably of one single piece including a pair of substantially parallel horizontal legs 7 and 8 respectively for disposition

flat upon a floor. The legs 7 and 8 are turned upwardly adjacent the outer ends thereof as indicated at 9, and then, if so desired, they are turned inwardly where they merge into an integral cross-leg 10.

The other substantially U-shaped element 6 includes a pair of substantially parallel legs 11 and 12 for disposition flat upon a floor in alignment with the legs 7 and 8, respectively. The legs 11 and 12 are turned upwardly as indicated at 13 adjacent the outer ends thereof, and merge into a cross-leg 14. This element 6 may be constructed in one piece if so desired, but as seen in the present instance, it is formed in two pieces for the purpose of convenience, each piece including one of the legs 11 or 12 and substantially half of the cross-leg 14. The structure is rendered integral by joining the ends of the cross-leg portion 14 by means of a coupling member 15.

The two elements 5 and 6 are separable one from the other substantially at an intermediate point. With reference to Figure 4, it will be seen that the leg 12 is provided with a joint member or plug 16 secured in the leg 12 by means of rivets 17 or in any other suitable manner. The plug 16 projects forwardly beyond the end of the leg so that it may be received by the leg 8 of the element 5. Secured on the outside of the leg 8 of the element 5 at any desirable location is a spring detent 18 carrying a projection 19 extending through an aperture 20 in the leg. The plug 16 is notched as at 21 to receive the detent 19 by means of which the legs 8 and 12 may be maintained in connected position. It is a simple expedient to elevate the detent 18 with the thumb and separate the legs.

The corresponding legs 7 and 11 are equipped in similar manner with similar means for joining them. If so desired, the leg 7 may be equipped with a plug rather than the leg 11, so that it will be impossible to connect the two elements 5 and 6 in any but the proper manner.

When the legs 7 and 8 of the element 5 are connected with the legs 11 and 12 of the element 6, a substantially flat base is provided for longitudinal disposition flat upon a floor. The base will be in the form of a pair of substantially parallel spaced rods lying longitudinally upon the floor. Such a base construction renders the stool very stable and with the upright portions 9 and 13 spaced apart so that there is ample leg room for the occupant of the stool.

The upright portions 9 and cross-leg 10 of the element 5 carries or supports a seat 22 which may be of any suitable or desirable construction. This seat 22 may be swivelled, moved or adjusted vertically relatively to the base. Secured firmly in any desirable manner to the cross-leg 10 is a connecting bracket 23 suitably apertured for the reception of the leg. This bracket is provided with a vertical threaded aperture of suitable size for the reception of a hollow externally threaded supporting element 24 flanged at the top thereof as indicated at 25. By rotating the flange 25 which is preferably in the form of a nut, the element 24 may be vertically adjusted relatively to the base structure. To secure it in any desired position of vertical adjustment, a stud screw 26 is threadedly engaged in the member 23 transversely to the supporting element 24 and may be tightened against the supporting element.

The underside of the seat 22 carries a flange 27 thereon from which a suitable smooth vertical leg 28 depends. The leg 28 is freely rotatable within the supporting member 24 and the flange 27 rests upon the nut flange 25, whereby the seat 22 may be freely swivelled and may be removed from the base structure by simply raising the depending leg 28 out of the member 24.

The upright portions 13 of the element 6 support a rest 29 for a patient's foot or the like. This rest 29 is pivotally supported in a frame element 30. Angular adjustment of the rest may be fixed at a desired location by means of an arm 31 fixedly carried by the rest and slotted for engagement over a bolt carried by the frame member 30. A wing nut 32 may be tightened against the arm 31 to hold the rest in the desired degree of angular adjustment.

Depending from the central portion of the frame member 30 is an externally threaded bolt 33 provided with a vertically extending groove 34. This bolt passes freely through an aperture in the coupling 15. Seated on top of the coupling 15 is a nut 35 in threaded engagement with the bolt 33 and rotation of this nut causes the bolt to move up or down vertically in accordance with the direction of rotation of the nut. Rotation of the bolt 33 is prevented by means of a stud screw 36 threadedly engaged in a suitable transverse aperture in the coupling 15 and carrying on its inner end a key 37 which fits within the groove 34. Accordingly, upon a rotation of the nut 35, the entire rest 29 may be vertically adjusted relatively to the base structure.

It will be appreciated that various changes may be made in the adjusting mechanism associated with the seat 22 and the rest 29 within the purview of the invention. It will also be appreciated that while the stool herein shown and described is highly desirable for use by a chiropodist, it will have other and various uses.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that I have provided a stool of the character described herein which provides ample leg room for an occupant, which may be readily placed even in inconvenient locations, which permits the occupant to comfortably and properly examine and treat an extremital portion of the body, which may be easily and simply taken down into two or more separate pieces for easy transportation from one location to another, which is pleasing in appearance, very flexible in its various adjustments, extremely durable, and which may be economically manufactured.

I am aware that many changes may be made and numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I, therefore, do not purpose limiting the patent granted hereon otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a stool of the character described, a base comprising a pair of U-shaped members each having the parallel legs thereof bent at an intermediate point to elevate the cross leg leaving the remainder of the parallel legs for disposition on the floor, the free ends of the parallel legs of each member being arranged for telescopic connection with the legs of the other member, a seat supported by one elevated cross leg, and a rest supported by the other elevated cross leg.

2. A stool having a base formed of a pair of U-shaped members, each of said U-shaped members being bent to provide a pair of spaced parallel and horizontally extending legs for flat dis-

position on a floor, and to define a cross-bar connecting a pair of vertically extending and spaced parallel legs, the free ends of the horizontally extending legs of one U-shaped member being arranged removably connectible to the free ends of the horizontally extending legs of the other U-shaped member, a seat carried by the cross-bar of one U-shaped member and a rest carried by the cross-bar of the other U-shaped member.

3. A stool having a base formed of a pair of U-shaped members each having a pair of free-ended and spaced horizontally extending legs, the U-shaped members being arranged removably connectible together at the free ends of the legs to define a pair of elongated and parallel members for flat disposition on a floor, one of said U-shaped members being bent to also define a pair of spaced and vertically extending legs connected by a cross-bar, and the other of said U-shaped members being bent to also define a pair of spaced and vertically extending bowed legs connected by a cross-bar, a seat carried by one of said cross-bars, and a rest carried by the other of said cross-bars.

4. In a stool of the character described, a U-shaped member having a double bend therein leaving portions of the legs for flat disposition on the floor with the cross part elevated thereabove held by leg portions substantially parallel to those on the floor, and a second U-shaped member bent to elevate the cross part and leave leg portions flat on the floor, means associated with the floor leg portions of each member for selectively joining these leg portions of one member in end to end relationship with those of the other member, a seat carried by the elevated part of one member, and a rest carried by the elevated part of the other member.

HAROLD C. FOTRE.