F. M. STOLL.

CAMP STOOL.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1919. RENEWED AUG. 2, 1921.

1,390,836. Patented Sept. 13, 1921.

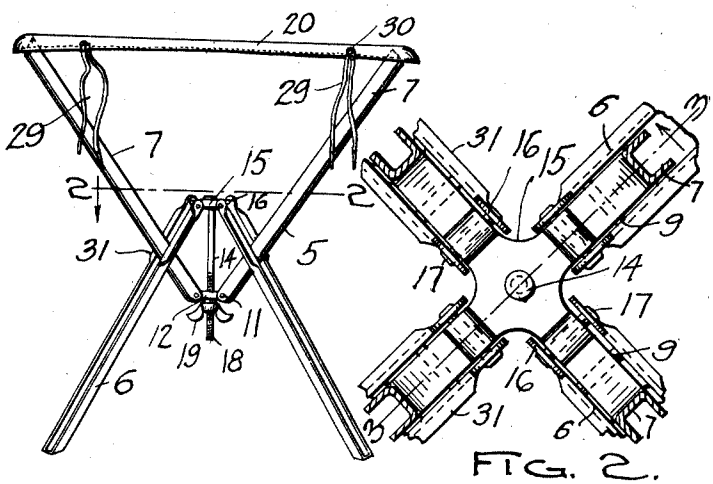


FIG. 1

FIG. 2.

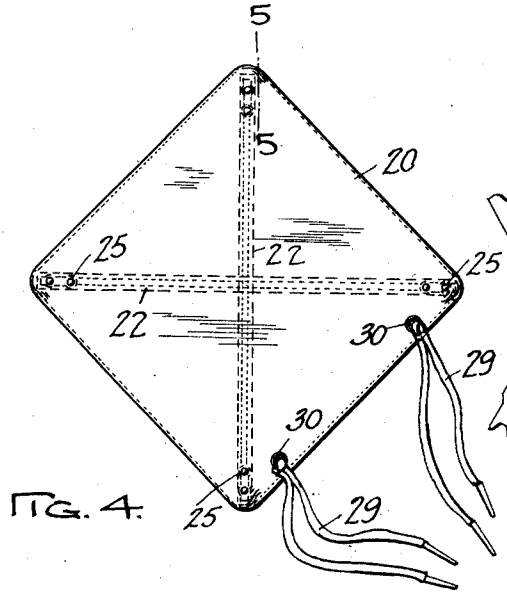


FIG. 4.

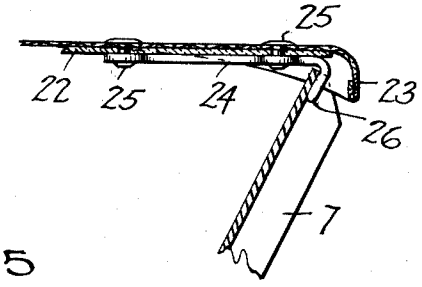


FIG. 5

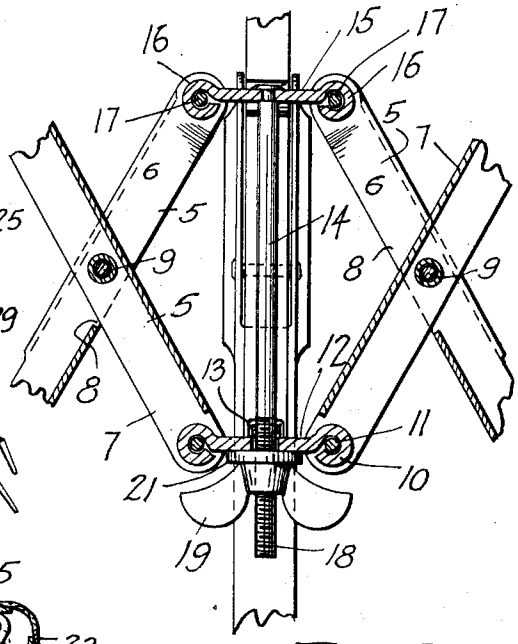


FIG. 3.

INVENTOR

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FRANK M. STOLL, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

CAMP-STOOL.

1,390,836. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 13, 1921.

Application filed May 19, 1919, Serial No. 298,307. Renewed August 2, 1921. Serial No. 489,204.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. STOLL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Camp-Stools, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in camp stools or seats and the primary object of the invention is to provide a stool or seat which may be collapsed into a relatively compact form and carried in the pocket, traveling bag, or receptacle for containing camp equipment.

Another object of the invention is to provide a strong, durable and serviceable device of this character, which when in its set-up or operative position, and while being used, will adequately withstand the ordinary strain or use to which the same is subjected.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of means for effectively extending the frame of the stool so that it will properly and evenly stretch the seat proper and retain the latter in fixed position upon the frame and obviate any danger of the collapsing of the stool frame under the influence of weight or strain.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a seat proper for the stool, which, when the frame is collapsed may be used as a covering or a wrapper for the frame.

With these and other objects in view as will become apparent in the following detailed description, the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing forming a part thereof.

In this drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation view of the stool; Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the frame; Fig. 4 is a view of the seat proper; and Fig. 5 is a detailed sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and designated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

Let the numeral 5 designate the seat frame in its entirety, and the numeral 6 designate each of the four legs comprising a part of the frame. These legs 6 are formed of channel iron. The numeral 7 designates each of four seat supporting bars, which pass through slots 8 in the legs 6 by means of pivot pins 9, which pass through the opposite walls of the legs 6, as well as through the seat supporting bars 7. The slots 8 are formed in the legs 6 near their upper extremities and the seat supporting bars 7 are pivoted in said slots near the normal lower extremities of the said seat supporting bars. The lower extremities of the seat supporting bars 7 are pivotally connected to outwardly extended ears 10 of a block 12, as shown at 11. The block 12 is provided with a central opening 13 therein, through which a post 14 is received, the block 12 being adapted to slide longitudinally upon the post 14 in the manner herinafter to be described when the legs 6 and seat supporting bars 7 are folded or collapsed. The post 14 is provided at its upper extremity with a block 15, having outwardly extending ears 16, to which the upper ends of the legs 6 are pivotally connected, as shown at 17. The lower extremity of the post 14 is provided with a threaded portion 18, upon which a wing nut 19 is threaded, the said wing nut 19 being adapted to be moved upwardly upon the threads 18 and carry the block 12 therewith until the seat supporting bars 7 have been laterally expanded sufficiently to tighten the seat proper herein designated 20 upon the frame of the stool. As the wing nut 19 is moved upwardly on the post 14, carrying the block 12 therewith, the legs 6, as well as the seat supporting bars 7 are moved outwardly or in a lateral direction upon the pivots 9. This action is accomplished by causing the block 12 to move toward the block 15 and thereby shorten the distance between these two points. A washer 21 is mounted upon the post 14 between the wing nut 19 and block 12.

The seat 20 is formed of leather, cloth or any other suitable relatively strong flexible material, and reinforcing strips 22 of any suitable material are secured to the lower side of the seat 20 and extend from each corner of the latter, the said seat 20 being of rectangular shape. The edge or margin of seat 20 is turned down to any suitable extent as shown at 23 so as to drop over the upper ends of seat supporting bars 7. Metallic members 24 are secured to each extremity of the reinforcing strips 22 by

means of rivets or other suitable fastening devices 25. The outer extremities of these members 24 are provided with hooks 26 bent inwardly to form an angle of approximately thirty (30°) degrees with the body of the members 24. These hooks 26 engage in the channels of the seat supporting members 7 at the upper extremities of the latter and retain the seat 20 on the seat supporting members 7. The movement of the block 12 in the direction of the block 16, as heretofore described, results in tightly stretching the seat proper due to the outer movement of the upper extremities of the seat supporting members 7. These metallic members 24 and their hooks 26 serve as a strong and durable method of engaging the seat 20 with the seat supporting bars 7, and enable the tension to be evenly applied to the four corners of the seat 20.

The seat supporting bars 7 are relatively narrower than the legs 6 so that when the frame is collapsed, the seat supporting bars 7 may be received within the channels of the legs.

In order to collapse the frame, the legs 6, as well as the seat supporting bars 7 are moved parallel with each other. In order to accomplish this movement, it is necessary for the seat 20 to be removed from the seat supporting bars 7. When this is done, the parts of the seat supporting bars beyond the pivots 9 may be moved downwardly until they are received within the channels of the legs 6. When the seat supporting bars 7 are thus moved downwardly, there will be a simultaneous movement of the legs 6 toward the seat supporting bars 7, and the block 12 will be moved upwardly on the post 14 until the same reaches a position where the seat supporting bars 7 will occupy a position parallel with the legs 6.

Before proceeding further, it may enable a better understanding of the invention to say that the objects intended to be accomplished are substantially the same as those recited in connection with United States Patent Number 1,157,795, patented October 26th, 1915. Also the construction embodied in the present invention is of a similar nature to the construction described and disclosed in this patent; however, there are important departures in the construction enabling a more convenient use of the stool and making the same of a more permanent construction.

When weight or strain is placed on the seat 20, the tendency is to draw the upper extremities of the seat supporting bars 7 toward each other, and thereby cause the block 12 to move downwardly upon the post 14, but this inward movement of the upper extremities of the seat supporting bars 7 is stopped by means of the wing nut 19 which serves as a stop against the downward movement of the block 12 upon the post 14. This is an important departure from the prior state of the art, as there is no adequate means employed for obviating this difficulty. Furthermore, there is no adequate means employed in the prior art for stretching the seat 20 and retaining the same in a condition of tautness upon the frame. However, the wing nut 19 threaded upon the post 14 in the manner hereinbefore described obviates all of these difficulties and enables the seat 20 to be stretched evenly throughout its area and to be maintained in such stretched condition against the influence of weight upon the seat 20. By threading the wing nut 19 upwardly upon the post 14, any degree of tartness upon the seat 20 may be accomplished, and at the same time, the seat 20 is securely fixed to the seat supporting bars 7 and enables it to withstand the strain incident to the stretching by reason of the metallic members 24 and their hooks 26.

When the stool is not in use and when the frame 5 is collapsed as hereinbefore described, the seat 20 is, of course, disengaged and becomes a separate part. The seat 20 may then be wrapped around the frame 5 with the latter in a folded condition, and thereby form a covering for the frame 5. Laces 29 are permanently secured in perforations 30 near one edge of the seat 20, and by means of which laces the seat 20 may be tied around the frame 5.

In collapsing the frame 5, it will be necessary to move the wing nut 19 outwardly on the post 14 so as to release the tension upon the seat 20 by permitting the upper extremities of the seat supporting bars 7 to move toward each other, and thereby enabling the seat 20 to be removed. Further adjustment of the wing nut 19 is not necessary in order to collapse the frame 5 in the manner hereinbefore described .

The upper extremities of the legs 6 adjacent the slots 8 are provided with wings or flanges 31 thereon whereby the portions of the legs 6 adjacent the slots 8 are reinforced in order to compensate for the material taken away in order to form the slots 8.

While I have described and illustrated herein a specific form of my invention, it is understood that the same may be modified and varied without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A camp stool comprising legs and seat supporting bars pivotally connected together intermediate their extremities, a post to which one end of the legs are pivotally connected, a block slidable upon the post and to which the seat supporting bars are

pivotally connected at their normal lower extremities, a nut threaded upon the post adapted to engage with said block and forming a stop to the downward movement of the block upon the post, and a seat connected with the upper extremities of the said seat supporting bars, the upper extremities of said seat supporting bars adapted to be moved outwardly on the pivots of said seat supporting bars by the upward movement of said nut for placing the seat in a condition of tautness.

2. A device of the class described, comprising legs and seat supporting bars pivotally connected together intermediate their extremities, a post to the upper extremity of which the normal upper extremities of the legs are pivoted, a block movable upon said post and to which the normal lower extremities of the seat supporting bars are pivotally connected, a seat adapted to be supported upon the upper extremities of said seat supporting bars, and means movable upon said post below the plane of said block independently of the latter adapted to actuate said block upwardly on said post and cause the upper extremities of said seat supporting bars to move outwardly on their pivots and place said seat in a condition of tautness, said means acting as a stop to prevent downward movement of said block upon said post and thereby retaining said seat in its condition of tautness.

3. A device of the class described, comprising legs and seat supporting bars pivotally connected together intermediate their extremities, a post to which the normal upper extremities of the legs are pivotally connected, a block slidable upon the post below the pivotal points of the normal upper extremities of the legs and to which the normal lower extremities of the seat supporting bars are connected, a member movable upon said post and engageable with said block to cause said block to move upwardly on the post and extend the upper extremities of the seat supporting bars, a fabric seat arranged to be supported upon said seat supporting bars and placed in a condition of tautness by means of said member, and metallic parts connected with said seat and having hooks adapted to be engaged by the upper extremities of said seat supporting bars, the fabric seat having a margin depending over said hooks and the upper extremities of seat supporting bars.

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

FRANK M. STOLL.

Witnesses:

IRVIN C. EVANS,

JNO. G. POWELL.