Dec. 23, 1924. 1,520,589

P. MATKOVIC

CHIROPRACTIC POSTURE STOOL

Filed June 7, 1923

FIG. 1.

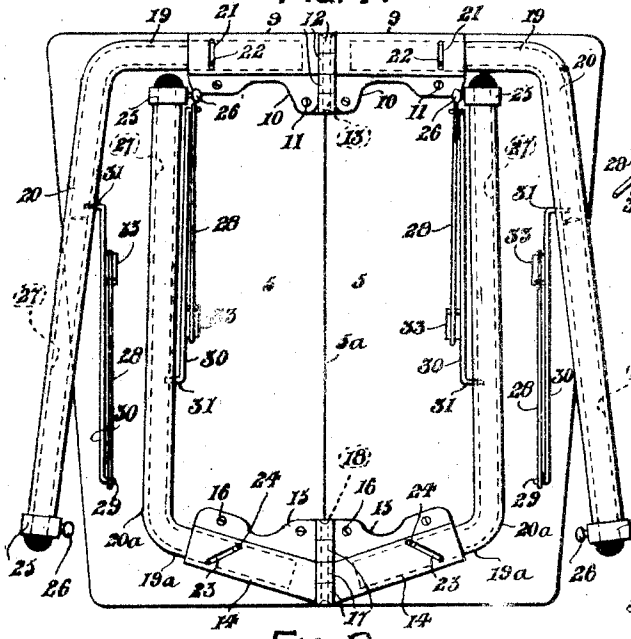


FIG. 3.

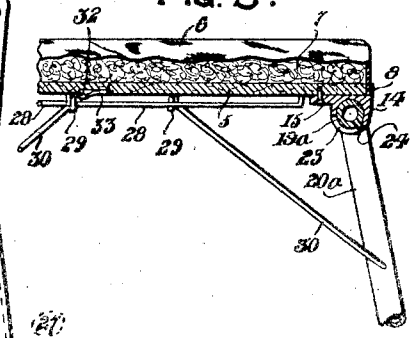


FIG. 4.

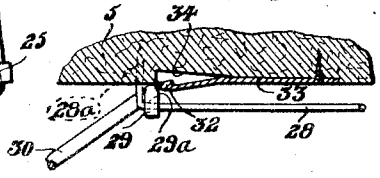


FIG. 2.

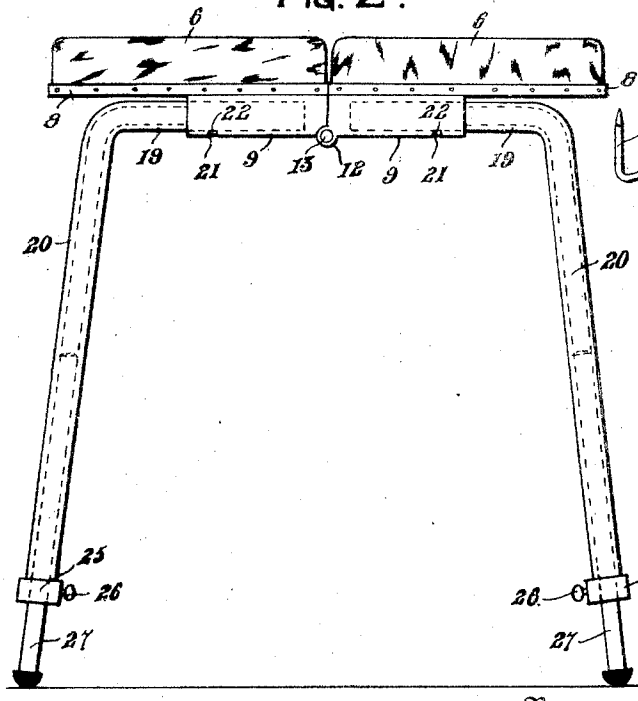


FIG. 5.

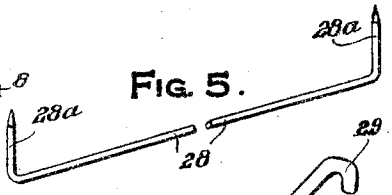


FIG. 6.

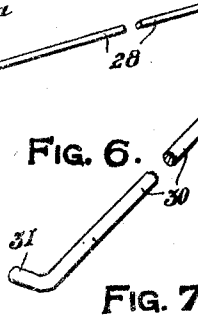
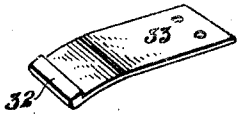


FIG. 7.



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By

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Patented Dec. 23, 1924. 1,520,589

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP MATKOVIC, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

CHIROPRACTIC POSTURE STOOL.

Application filed June 7, 1923. Serial No. 643,952.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP MATKOVIC, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chiropractic Posture Stools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in chiropractic posture stools.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a stool of the above mentioned character especially adapted for being carried from place to place by a practitioner of chiropractics.

A further object of the invention is to construct a stool of a collapsible nature adapted for being closed up or folded to occupy a relatively small space and to be unfolded to form a strong and rigid structure capable of supporting a person's body.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a bottom plan view of the stool embodying this invention with the legs folded into their collapsed positions,

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the stool set up in its operative position,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view partly in elevation and partly in section of a portion of the stool showing the bracing means for retaining the legs in their operative or set up positions,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view of the locking means employed for retaining the bracing elements in their operative positions,

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the slide rod employed for guiding the movement of the bracing elements,

Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the bracing elements referred to above, and

Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the locking element employed for retaining the bracing element in its operative position.

In the drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of this invention, the numeral 5 designates the two sections of the stool seat or top which are preferably constructed from wood or the like and are each provided with a cushion 6 secured to the upper surface of the same and consisting of suitable packing 7 having a cover such as leather or fabric that is secured to the section 5 at its outer edges by means of a binding strip 8 that is retained in position by means of suitable tacks or screws. Secured to what I will term the forward ends of the top sections 5 are substantially tubular castings 9 that are provided at their inner sides with wings or flanges 10 having apertures formed therein for receiving the securing screws or bolts 11 for the purpose of securing the said castings to the sections 5. The inner adjacent faces or ends of the said castings are provided with hinge sections 12 which are connected by a suitable pintle as shown in dotted lines and designated by the numeral 13. The rear ends of the sections 5 are provided with castings 14 which are of substantially tubular formation having wings or flanges 15 formed on their inner sides that are suitably apertured for receiving the securing screws 16 with which the said castings are secured to the sections 5. These castings 14 are also provided at their adjacent faces or ends with hinge sections 17 suitable for receiving the pintle 18 therein. It will be seen that the castings 9 and 14 with their hinge formations will provide suitable connections for the sections 5 and will allow the same to be folded on the line 5^a, as shown in Fig. 1 for the purpose of substantially reducing the space required for accommodating the said stool.

For the purpose of supporting the said sections 5 in spaced relation to the floor, the substantially tubular castings 9 are adapted for receiving the inwardly bent ends 19 of the tubular legs 20, there being provided transversely extending slots 21 formed in the tubular portions of the castings 9 that are adapted for receiving the pins 22 carried by the inwardly bent ends 19 of the said legs for the purpose of guiding their movement from their operative to their inoperative positions. The tubular portions of the castings 14 are also adapted for receiving the inwardly bent ends 19^a of the rear legs 20^a, the said castings 14 being provided with diagonally arranged slots 23 adapted for receiving the pins 24 rigidly

connected to the inwardly bent ends 19ª of the said rear legs 20ª. It will be seen that due to the slots 24 being diagonally arranged in the castings 14 the rear legs 20ª will be moved inwardly towards each other as they are folded into their inoperative positions flatly against the bottom surface of the sections 5 and that they will be moved laterally or away from each other as they are shifted to their operative positions. This movement of the rear legs 20ª will position the same inwardly of the forward legs 20 when all of the said legs are moved to their inoperative positions and will place the rear legs 20ª outwardly in alinement with the front legs 20 when they are all moved to their operative or set up positions for supporting the stool upon the floor. All of the said tubular legs 20 and 20ª are provided at their extreme outer ends with rigidly formed collars 25 having thumb screws 26 threadedly inserted therein and adapted for retaining the telescopically arranged leg extensions 27 in any desired adjusted positions.

Referring particularly to Fig. 5 and generally to Figs. 1, 3 and 4, there is shown what I will term a guide rod 28 which has substantially the formation of a staple having pointed laterally extending end portions 28ª for the purpose of allowing the same to be driven into the wooden sections 5, as best shown in Fig. 4. Each of the legs 20 and 20ª are provided with one of these guide rods 28 for the purpose of engaging the hook end 29 of the brace rods 30, the said brace rods having a laterally extending portion 31 formed on their opposite ends that are adapted for being received within a suitable aperture formed in the sides of the said leg sections and best shown in Figs. 1 and 3. By closely inspecting Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that the hook end portion 29 is bent on substantially an acute angle from the body portion of the brace 30 for the purpose of providing a perpendicular shoulder 29ª against which the head 32 of the spring locking element 33 bears when the legs have been moved into their set up or operative positions which will draw the said hook portions 29 into the extreme end of the said guide rods 28. This resilient locking element 33 is provided for the inner end of each of the guide rods 28 and is secured to the wood sections 5 in suitable recesses 34 formed therein. It will be seen that this form of locking means will prevent the accidental collapsing of the legs after they have been moved to their operative or set up positions.

When the stool is placed in its operative position, the same will appear as shown in Fig. 2 with the legs 20 and 20ª in transverse alinement. As before stated, when the said legs are moved to their inoperative position against the under face of the sections 5, the rear legs 20ª will be positioned inwardly from the outer legs 20 thereby allowing the said sections 5 to be folded upon the line 5ª as shown in Fig. 1 for causing the legs carried by each section to be moved in close proximity to each other.

It is to be understood that the form of this invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as the preferred example of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

1. In a collapsible stool of the class described, a pair of seat sections hingedly connected, a pair of legs pivotally connected to the front ends of said sections, a pair of legs pivotally connected to the rear ends of said sections, and means rendered active by leg pivotal movement for causing one pair of legs to assume positions inwardly of the second pair when all of the legs are moved to their inoperative positions and to assume positions in alinement with the second pair when all of the legs are moved to their operative positions.

2. In a collapsible stool of the class described, a pair of seat sections hingedly connected, a pair of legs pivotally connected to the front ends of said sections, a pair of legs pivotally connected to the rear ends of said sections, means rendered active by leg pivotal movement for causing one pair of legs to assume positions inwardly of the second pair when all of the legs are moved to their inoperative positions and to assume positions in alinement with the second pair when all of the legs are moved to their operative positions, and means for retaining said pairs of legs in such operative positions.

3. In a collapsible stool of the class described, a pair of seat sections, a pair of hingedly connected members secured to the front ends of said sections, a second pair of hingedly connected members secured to the rear ends of said sections, legs pivotally carried by said members adapted for being positioned flatly against the under faces of said sections when in their inoperative positions, and means rendered active by leg pivotal movement for moving the legs connected to the rear members inwardly of the front legs when in said inoperative positions and in alinement with the front legs when in their operative positions.

4. In a collapsible stool of the class described, a pair of seat sections hingedly connected at adjacent longitudinal edges, a pair of legs pivotally carried by each section, said legs being adapted for assuming positions flatly against the under faces of said

sections when in their inoperative positions, means rendered active by leg pivotal movement for causing one pivotally supported leg of each section to assume a position inwardly of the other leg when all of the legs are moved into their inoperative positions and in alinement therewith when moved into their operative positions, and means associated with said sections and said legs for retaining the latter in their operative positions, said seat sections being folded to position all of said legs therebetween when said stool is arranged in its completely collapsed position.

5. In a stool, the combination with a seat portion, of supporting legs for said seat portion, means for pivotally connecting said legs to said seat portion, and means rendered active by leg pivotal movement for causing a portion of said legs to assume positions inwardly of the remaining legs when all of the legs are moved to their inoperative positions and to assume positions in alinement with the remaining legs when all of the legs are moved to their operative position.

6. In a collapsible stool wherein the seat portion is divided into sections for permitting folding, a pair of supporting legs for each section, and means for pivotally connecting said legs to said sections so that one leg of each section will travel from its inoperative to its operative position without lateral movement in respect to the hinge line of said seat section and so that the remaining leg of each section will move laterally in respect to said hinge line when traveling from its inoperative to its operative position whereby the legs of each section will assume positions one inwardly of the other when moved into their inoperative positions and will assume positions in alinement with each other when moved into their operative positions.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PHILIP MATKOVIC.