(No Model.)

F. C. LOVEJOY.

CAMP STOOL.

No. 455,345. Patented July 7, 1891.

Fig. 1.

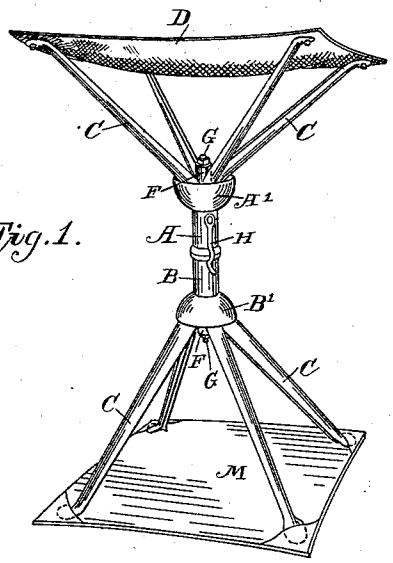


Fig. 2.

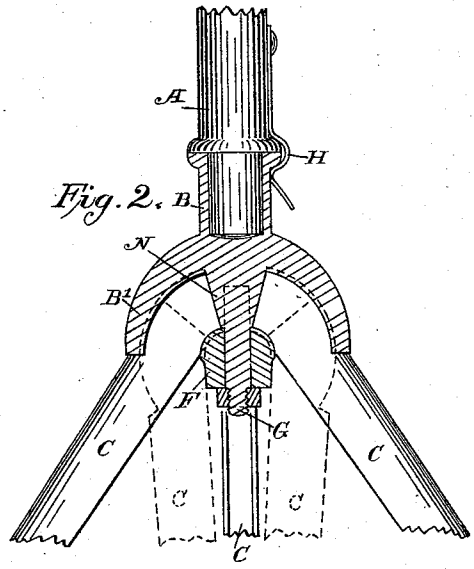


Fig. 3.

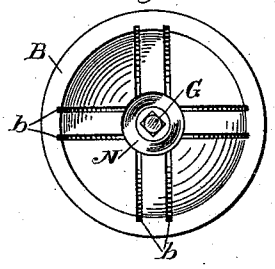


Fig. 4.

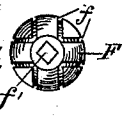
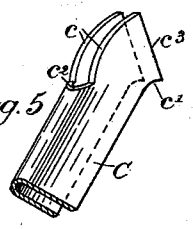


Fig. 5.



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FREDRIC C. LOVEJOY, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

CAMP-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,345, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed June 30, 1890. Serial No. 357,306. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRIC C. LOVEJOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Camp-Stools; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in camp-stools formed of separable sections adapted to be readily connected together for use or folded into a small package, which may be conveniently carried in a bag or pocket when desired.

The objects of my invention are set forth in connection with the description. These objects I accomplish by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a camp-stool embodying my invention and arranged for use. Fig. 2 is a side sectional elevation of the lower central portion of the stool, showing in dotted lines the position of the arms when folded and not in use. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the under side of a socket-head with which the arms engage to form a hinge-connection. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a hinge-block adapted to be adjustably connected with the socket-head to form a portion of the hinge-joint for the arms. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the fastening end of one of the swinging arms.

As represented in the drawings, the upper and lower sections composing the stool are substantially alike. Each section consists of a series of swinging arms C, hinged to a central post having a socket-head for receiving the journaled ends of the arms. The sections are connected together by means of a swivel-joint formed by the lower end of the upper post engaging with a socket formed in the upper end of the lower post, by means of which the upper section may be turned independently of the lower section. A flexible seat D is secured to the ends of the arms C of the upper section in any suitable manner, and a flexible sustaining-base M may be secured to the lower series of arms. The arms C are made nearly U-shaped in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 5, and tapered from their journaled ends to their other extremity.

The socket-heads A′ and B′, formed on the central posts A and B, are shown provided with curved transverse grooves *b*, adapted to hold the ends of the arms C, which are provided with curved edges *c* corresponding with the curvature of the grooves *b* in the socket-head. A boss N is formed on the socket-head and provided with a threaded bolt G, which is secured to the socket-head either by casting the boss around the bolt or by means of a thread-connection. A hinge-block F is secured to the bolt G by means of an engaging nut, and is preferably provided with a square hole *f′* to correspond with the square shank of the bolt G to prevent the block from turning. The inner edges *c′* of the extremity of the arms bear against the surface of the hinge-block F, which may be provided with transverse grooves *f* or made with an unbroken surface. The hinge-block and socket-head together form a hinge with the ends of the arms, and the parts may be adjusted by means of the nut engaging with the threaded end of the bolt G, so as to readily take up all lost motion, and thereby insure a continuous and uniform action of the several parts.

When constructed in the manner shown, the weight of the sitter is not sustained by a single pin, as in the case of the ordinary hinge, but is distributed over the entire curved edge *c* of the arm and against the shoulder c^2 and the edge c^3, which bears against the boss F of the center post.

Some parts of my invention may be used without the others. Thus, in some instances, I prefer to use a flat arm having its edge bearing against the head and hinge block, instead of the double-sided arms shown herein.

The meeting ends of the central posts A and B are flared outward, forming annular rims or shoulders, which serve to strengthen this portion of the posts and also to permit the sections to be connected together by means of a spring-catch H, secured at one end to one post and curved at its other end so as to clasp the adjacent shoulder of the posts and secure them together.

What I claim is—

1. In a camp-stool, the combination, with a central post, of a socket-head provided with a

central boss and curved transverse grooves, a series of swinging arms having their ends journaled in said grooves, and a hinge-block adjustably secured to said boss so as to bear against the inner edges of said arms, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a camp-stool, the combination, with a central post, of a socket-head provided with a central boss and curved transverse grooves, a series of swinging arms having their curved upper edges journaled in said grooves, and a hinge-block secured to said boss so as to bear against the inner edges of said arms, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a camp-stool, the combination, with a central post, of a socket-head provided with a central boss and transverse ribs, a series of swinging arms having parallel sides and bifurcated upper ends provided with curved edges journaled in said socket-head, and a hinge-block secured to said boss so as to bear against the inner upper edges of said arms, substantially as shown and described.

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

FREDRIC C. LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:
ROBERT W. HARDIE,
FOSTER E. STURTEVANT.