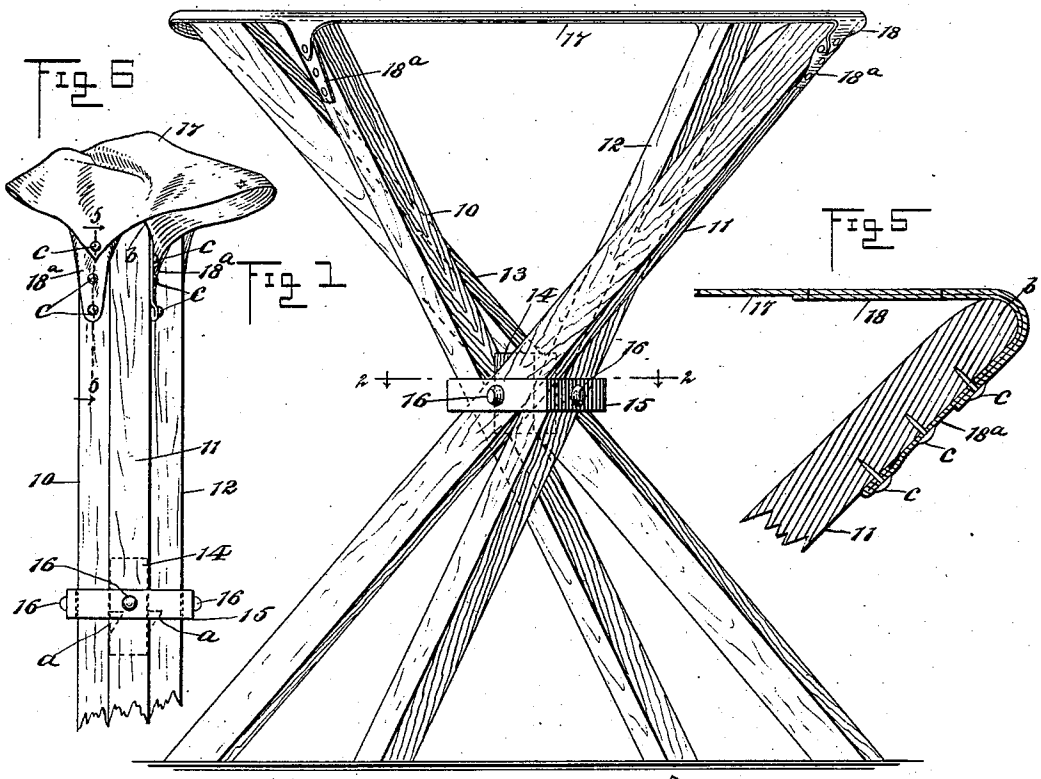
No. 705,893. Patented July 29, 1902.

P. R. ANTON.

FOLDABLE STOOL.

(Application filed Dec. 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FOLDABLE STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,893, dated July 29, 1902.

Application filed December 16, 1901. Serial No. 86,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL R. ANTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Foldable Stools, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide novel details of construction for a foldable stool which afford a strong, light, and comfortable seat when the stool is adjusted for use and which permits the device to be folded into a very compact package for storage or transportation.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side view of the stool adjusted for use. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view substantially on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of the legs of the stool and a spacing-block therefor, showing these parts where they are jointed together near the longitudinal center of the legs. Fig. 4 is an enlarged side view of parts of the legs of the stool where they are connected with a keeper-band, the latter being shown in section. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional detail view showing the reinforced connection of the fibrous seat-piece with the legs of the stool and taken substantially on the line 5 5 in Fig. 6, and Fig. 6 is a side view of the improved stool in folded adjustment.

In the drawings, 10, 11, 12, and 13 indicate the legs of the stool, which are formed of a hard wood and rectangular in cross-section.

To properly connect the legs 10, 11, 12, and 13, a spacing-block 14 is employed, which is of a suitable length and is square in cross-section, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, the width of each side of the spacing-block being equal to that of a leg that is held in loose contact therewith.

A rectangular keeper-band 15 is loosely fitted around the legs of the stool when they are arranged in parallel order and respectively have contact with the sides of the spacing-block 14, said band being positioned near the longitudinal center of the legs. The rectangular keeper-band 15 is loosely connected with the legs 10, 11, 12, and 13 by four similar pivots 16, which are preferably smooth in their bodies and respectively pass loosely through perforations in the sides of the band and likewise through registering perforations in the legs, the ends of said pivots being forcibly driven into smaller holes in the respective sides of the spacing-block 14.

It will be seen that by the construction and arrangement of parts as described the legs of the stool may be folded parallel with each other in a very compact package or be diagonally adjusted to spread them apart, as represented in Fig. 1, the contact of an outer edge of each leg upon an appropriate side of the band 15 defining the degree of angular divergence of the legs with regard to each other.

To permit the legs of the stool to spread apart until they respectively impinge upon the upper edge of an appropriate side of the band 15, it is necessary that an angular notch *a* be formed in an inner corner of each leg near the lower edge of the keeper-band 15, as indicated by full lines in Fig. 3 and in dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 6, these notches affording clearance for the inner edge of a leg that approaches another leg at a right angle thereto, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3, wherein the leg 11 is shown inclined fully and the leg 10 in vertical position ready for inclination toward the notch *a* in the leg 11.

The lower ends of the legs of the stool are preferably cut at an angle to their sides, as indicated in Fig. 1, so that when the legs are fully spread apart these ends of the legs may seat upon a floor or other level support, and thus render the stool reliable as a seat.

The full divergence of the legs 10, 11, 12, and 13, as before indicated, locates the edge portion of a leg in a notch *a* in the leg toward which said first-named leg is rocked, this being the case with regard to all the legs and

complementary notches, and it will be evident that the interlocked engagement of the legs and notches will coact with the band 15 to support the legs when they are in opened adjustment.

The seat proper of the stool consists of canvas or like material having a rectangular form, said seat material 17 having sufficient area to permit it to fully cover the tops of the legs 10 11 12 13 when they are in opened adjustment, as represented in Fig. 1. It has been found very essential that the corners of the seat material 17, which are connected with the legs of the stool, be strengthened, so as to reliably support a heavy person. To effect this, each corner is provided with a reinforcing-strip 18, of very strong girthing or woven tape having a suitable width, these reinforcing-strips being sewed to the canvas material of the seat at each corner, beneath which they lap, as shown in Fig. 5. The upper corners of the stool-legs are rounded, as shown at *b* in Fig. 5, and each reinforcing-strip 18 is extended beyond the corner of the seat material in the form of a tab 18^a, these tabs, respectively, having engagement with the outer edge of a leg of the stool, whereon the tab is secured by nails or screws *c*.

It will be seen that provision of the reinforcing-tabs 18^a and their attachment upon the legs of the stool as described renders the connection of the pliable seat 17 with the legs of the stool very reliable and overcomes a defect incidental to foldable stools as ordinarily made.

I am aware that it is not new to connect the legs of camp chairs or stools so that they may be folded together; but as usually made such devices are deficient in strength where they are jointed together. Furthermore, the novel details of construction herein shown and described enable the speedy and cheap manufacture of a neat, strong, and reliable foldable stool or seat and which when folded up forms a snug, small, and compact bundle for storage or transportation.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a foldable stool, the combination, with four legs having parallel sides, and a rectangular spacing-block engaged with the legs between their ends, of a rectangular keeper-band embracing the legs, and pivots passing through perforations in the band and legs and affixed in the spacing-block.

2. In a foldable stool, the combination, with four legs each comprising a straight rectangular strip of wood, and a rectangular spacing-block engaged by a respective side of each leg, of a square keeper-band mounted on the assembled legs, and a pivot for each leg, passing loosely through the band and leg and affixed in the block, each leg having a clearance-notch in a suitable corner to permit the free, full opening of said legs, which is defined by their contact upon the upper and lower edges of the band.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL R. ANTON.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. DOWNES,
B. W. CARTER.