G. NESLAND.

CAMP STOOL.

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1,417,680.

Patented May 30, 1922.

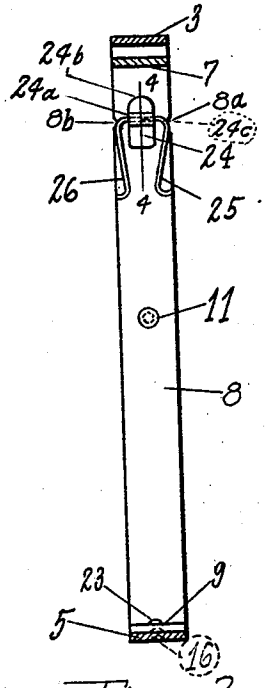


Fig 3

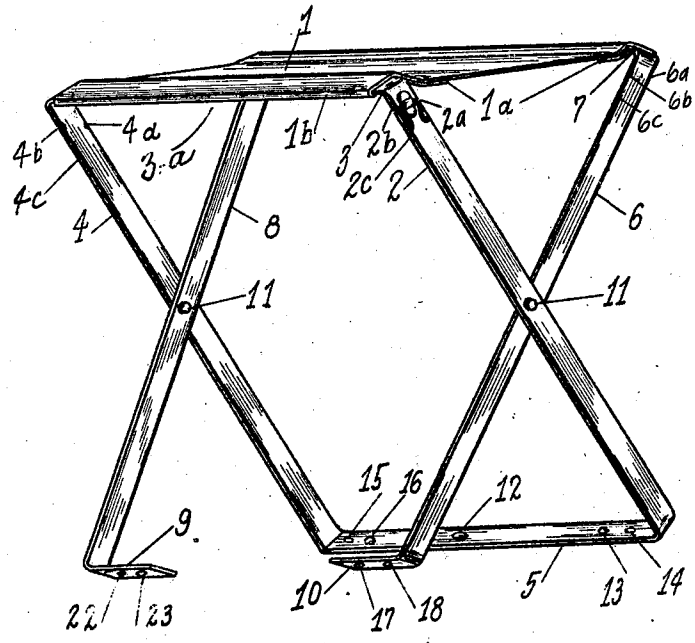


Fig 1

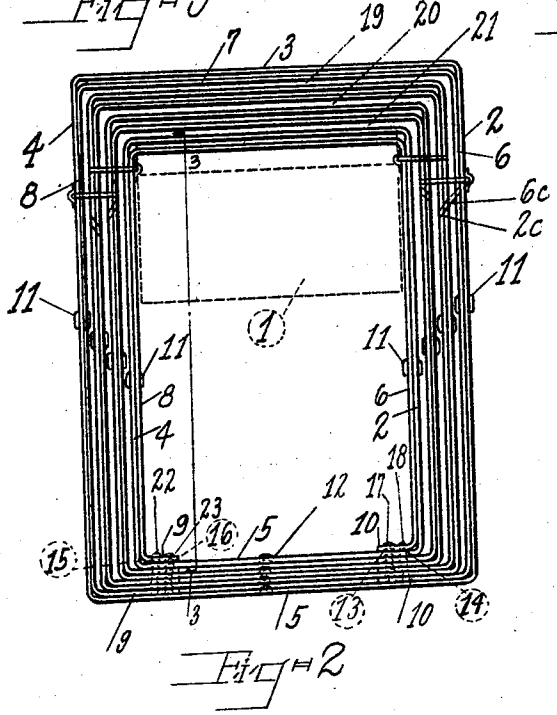


Fig 2

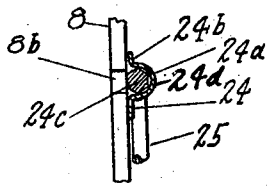


Fig 4

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CAMP STOOL.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE NESLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Camp Stools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in portable camp stools, which fold up, and which may be used in sets; and the objects of my invention are:

First, to provide a camp stool capable of being used in a set, one of which may fit within the other so that when a number of them are being transported the smaller ones may be inserted in the larger ones, thus making a compact bundle which may be conveniently laid in the bottom of a car or automobile, or leaned on edge against the front of the seat so as to avoid bulk in transportation.

In making these stools it is intended that they be made in sets of four, and to that end I have made provision for convenient handling of them in that number as a set, by the mechanism illustrated herein, yet two or three may be as conveniently handled by means of the same mechanism.

Second: Another object is to provide means of securing a set of camp stools in a thin compact body consisting of two or three or four in such a way that they will not readily fall apart, when folded, for handling, storing, or transportation.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a folding camp stool.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of four camp stools folded and secured unto each other.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line "3—3", a part of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line "4—4", a part of Fig. 3, and a portion of side member 8.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

An ordinary camp stool forms the basis of my invention, and it is made in sets of four or less, and when of four, is numbered in accompanying drawing, 3—19—20 and 21.

I bend each of a pair of strap metal bars into an oblong rectangle, one dimensioned smaller and of a width suitably to fit snugly within the other, and attach them at their longer dimensions on either side, suitably distanced from their ends, by hole and rivet means 11, in such manner as to permit the two, after the suitable attachment of a seat 1 at their upper ends, to form an X camp stool 3 as shown in Fig. 1.

In construction, 6 and 8 respectively represent the shorter angles, forming the brace legs of the longer and outer angle pieces, and 2 and 4 respectively represent the longer angles forming the brace legs of the shorter angle piece; and in the shorter angle piece 7 represents the top end-bar, and 9 and 10 the bottom or foot pieces, the bottom bar being divided. In construction I prefer that the shorter oblong rectangle be divided, but it may be constructed of a single suitable piece welded as in the longer one. 3^a and 5 represent end bars of the longer angle.

In construction, in relation to their sizes, the inner angle of stool 3 is suitably larger than the outer angle of stool 19, and the inner angle of stool 19 is suitably larger than the outer angle of stool 20, and the inner angle of stool 20 is suitably larger than the outer angle of stool 21.

The canvas seat 1, being attached to end-bars 7 and 3^a forms a wedge cushion between the parts and separates the stools in folding, aiding in holding them snugly together when folded or packed.

As a further means of securing the parts of each stool and the several stools together, when folding and packing them, I have provided them with counter-sunk holes and bosses 13—14—15—16, 17—18—22 and 23, in the bottom bars, and in feet 9 and 10 of each stool, each suitably distanced from the leg or longer angle, so that notwithstanding the graduation of sizes, the protruding bosses fit within the corresponding holes created on the opposite side of the corresponding piece by the creation of the boss, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. I also provide a similar hole and boss 12, centrally in the bottom bars of each stool, and in case of use of all single piece bottom bars, its use is obvious, and the others may be dispensed with.

As a further means of securing the parts of each stool and the several stools together, when folding and packing them, I have also provided on the outside of angle 2 of stool 3, and on the inside of angle 8 of stool 21, spring clasps 24^d, each having a hexagon axle 24^c, and having arms 25 and 26, which make it of U shape, which clasps are respectively mounted within a suitably formed

spring boxing 24^a, which is secured to angles 2 and 8 at one of the ends 24^b by any suitable means (not shown), and having a flat lip 24 on its opposite side, which lip serves as a means of bracing the boxing and clasp.

The clasps 24^d have their arms 25 and 26 curvedly approaching each other to facilitate their grasp and the hexagon axle 24^c is so made to prevent undesired turning.

The angles adjacent the clasp 24^d are provided with suitable grooves 2^a, 2^b, 2^c, 4^a, 4^b, 4^c, 6^a, 6^b, 6^c, 8^a, 8^b, which are angulated in the direction of the axle of clasp 24^d, so that by turning the clasp into the desired groove it will grasp and hold the desired part, or member or additional stool, until released, preventing its sliding out; yet when the clasp is released it fits snugly against the side of the angle leg, out of the way. The object of having one clasp 24^d on stool 3 and one upon stool 21, is that the clasps may inter-lock in their effect when turned at right angles, for the purpose of adding double strength in holding four stools, as shown in Fig. 2; yet the grooves 2^c allow the clasp 24^d to grasp the parts of a single stool 3 or 21 and hold it without the prongs of the clasp becoming offensive or dangerous.

In framing my stools I regulate the distance of connecting-rivet 11, from the bottom end of each stool in such manner as to make the seats of even height when the stools are opened, or it may be done for the purpose of creating uniform seating area.

I claim:

1. In a camp stool composed of two units capable of being folded into the space of a single unit, clasp means having a hexagon axle and spreading points, the clasp mounted within a boxing, the boxing and clasp mounted on a member of a unit of a stool, angulated groove means in the edges of the members of the units of a stool capable of receiving the arms of the clasp, the clasp suited for grasping the members of the stool upon which it is mounted, and other stools within such angulated grooves.

2. In a camp stool composed of two units one of which units is larger than the other, the smaller of said units being capable of being folded within the other, each of which units are provided with hole and boss means in one of their respective ends, suitable to aid in holding a multiplicity of said units together when a smaller unit is inserted in a larger unit, said holes and bosses co-operating; angulate grooves provided in the edge of each of said units suitable for the engagement of clasp means; clasp means fitted to the side of one of said units, said clasp having arms suited to fitting in the said angulate grooves, axle means suited to aid in securing the clasp within such grooves, the said clasp, grooves, holes and bosses being capable of holding said two units in folded position and of holding other units in folded position connectedly with the said unit supporting the said clasp.

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Witnesses:
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