

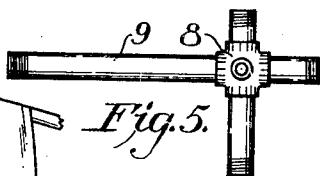
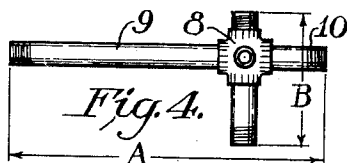
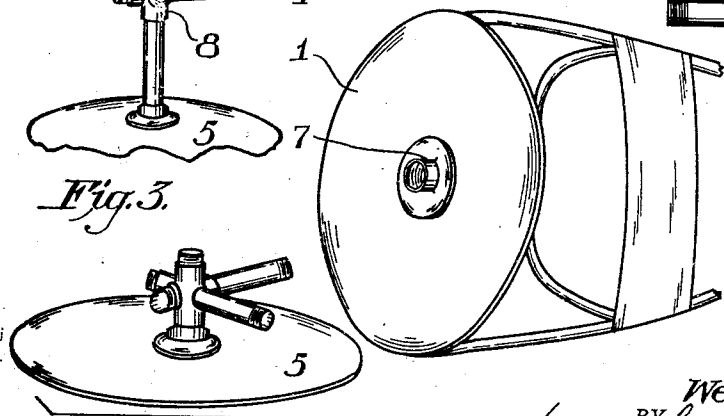
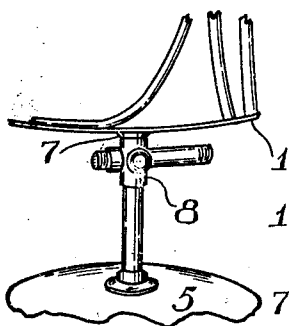
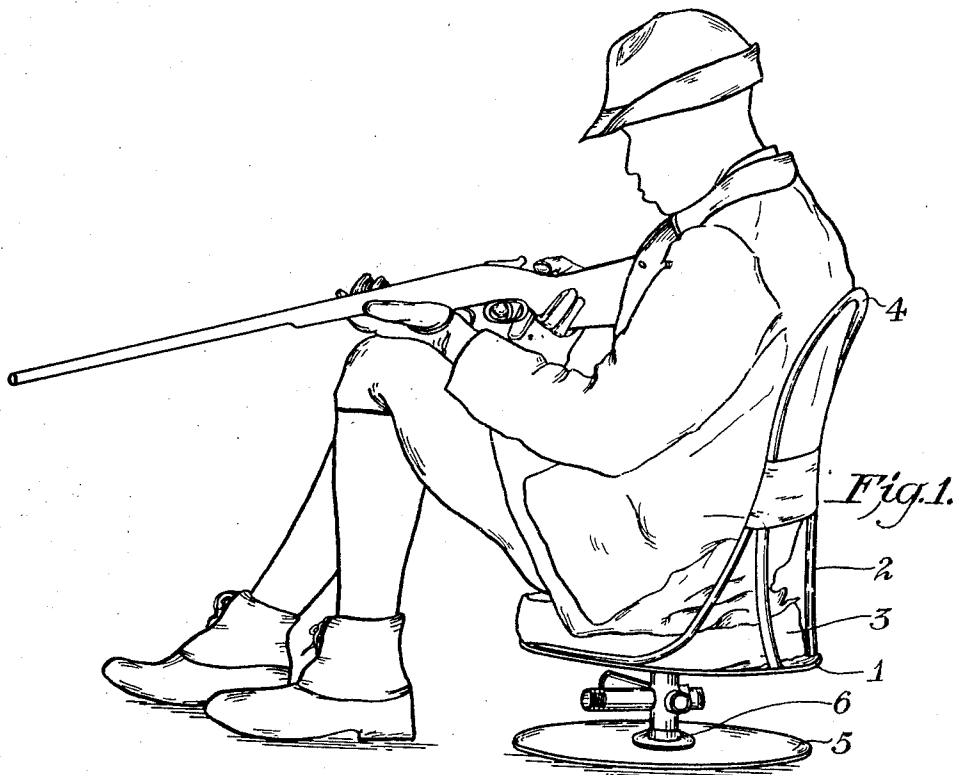
March 25, 1930.

W. M. NASH

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CHAIR FOR HUNTERS

Filed Oct. 29, 1928



INVENTOR
Weston M. Nash
BY George B. Willcox
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WESTON M. NASH, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

CHAIR FOR HUNTERS.

Application filed October 29, 1928. Serial No. 315,657.

This invention is a seat especially adapted for the use of hunters when shooting from blinds or from punts or duck boats.

The invention is found in a novel construction of the base or standard that supports the seat proper.

The objects of the invention are to provide a simple and inexpensive standard assembly capable of supporting the seat at any one of several predetermined heights to accommodate the requirements of the user, depending upon the location and kind of shooting, as for example, from a flat-bottom boat or from a blind. The standard itself provides the means for varying the height of the seat. It consists in a four-way or six-way T, into the several outlets of which are inserted nipples of various lengths, the ends being threaded and selectively inserted in threaded flanges secured to the seat bottom and to the chair base.

A unitary standard thus provided with multiple branches, serves the stated purpose of supporting the seat at various selected heights and also presents its laterally extending pipe nipples for use as handles for screwing the standard in place.

Another object is to provide a certain limited amount of swiveling motion to the chair, enabling the user to turn his body to the right or left with a minimum amount of observable movement. By turning more forcibly to the right until the end of the threads on the standard is reached he can lock the seat temporarily so it will not turn while he is engaged in poling or paddling.

When the seat is used in a duck blind its base can be buried out of sight, and when it is used in a boat the space between the flat base and the chair bottom is available for stowage of guns, fishing rods etc.

When the chair is in use the horizontal branches of the standard can on occasion be used as receptacles for small articles, matches, fish hooks and the like.

With the foregoing objects in view, the invention consists in the devices described and claimed and the equivalents thereof.

In the drawings Fig. 1 shows the seat ad-

justed in a low position, as in a punt for duck shooting.

Fig. 2 is a detail view showing the base and seat detached.

Fig. 3 is a view of the standard in its highest position.

Fig. 4 is a side view of the standard.

Fig. 5 is a similar side view, taken in a plane at right angles to the plane of observation of Fig. 4.

As is clearly shown in the drawings, the chair consists in the seat 1, and back 2, the seat preferably fitted with a cushion 3 and the back 4 formed of light strong material, such as wicker-work, bent wood, aluminum tubing or the like. The upper part of the back is shaped to permit free movement of the user's arms and shoulders and for that purpose the part 4 is preferably made narrow to support the user's back between and below the shoulder blades. The base 5 is preferably a circular plate of aluminum or other metal fitted with a central boss or threaded flange 6. The chair bottom 1 has a similar flange 7.

The standard or pedestal is preferably made of a pipe fitting 8 in the form of a four-way or six-way T. It has opposite outlets for nipples 9 and 10, which together with the T provide a standard of a certain height A when one branch is used, or a standard of a different height B when one of the other branches is used.

In operation the base 5 and the standard are screwed together, using one pair of branches as a wrench handle. The seat 1 is then screwed onto the top of the standard, being turned down tight if the seat is not to be used for swiveling and rather loosely if it is to be so used.

If the user desires to face in a certain direction without swiveling he screws the top and bottom threaded connections tight and then sets the chair in place facing the right direction. If he desires a certain amount of turning movement he slightly unscrews the threaded joint at the seat and places the chair in position so that when faced in the proper direction it will permit a small amount of turning either to the right or to the left.

Upon occasion it is convenient to use the

hollow horizontal branches of the standard as receptacles for small articles, especially if the bottom of the boat is wet. Without moving his body the operator can stow a gun under the seat, and the horizontal branch of
5 the standard may be used as a bracket to support the barrel of the gun above the bottom of the boat, or if shooting from a blind, to keep the barrel of the gun out of the dirt.

10 Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by patent is:

1. In a chair the combination of a seat having a threaded socket underneath, a base comprising a substantially flat member having
15 a threaded socket in its upper face, a pedestal removably connecting said sockets and comprising a plurality of threaded nipples of various lengths combined in intersecting relation for the purposes set forth.

2. A chair comprising in combination a
20 seat, a base member, a unitary standard connecting said seat and base and comprising a plurality of threaded members of different lengths associated in intersecting relation, two of which, oppositely directed are attached
25 to said seat and base respectively, for the purposes set forth.

3. A seat of the class described having a seat, a base and a detachable standard comprising oppositely directed branches of different lengths secured to a T member, and
30 means detachably securing the ends of said branches to said seat and base respectively.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

35 WESTON M. NASH.

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