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C. ERICKSON.

CAMP STOOL.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1905.

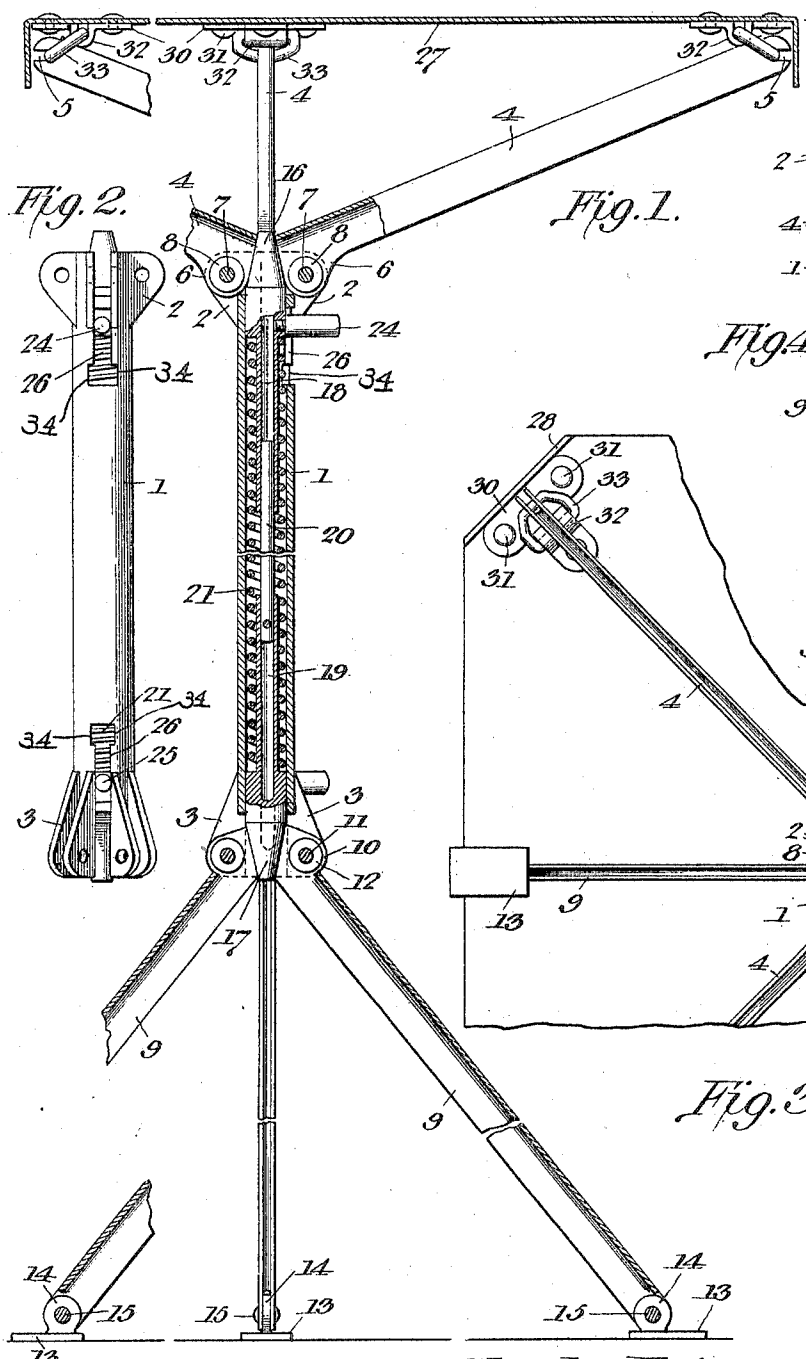

Fig. 2.

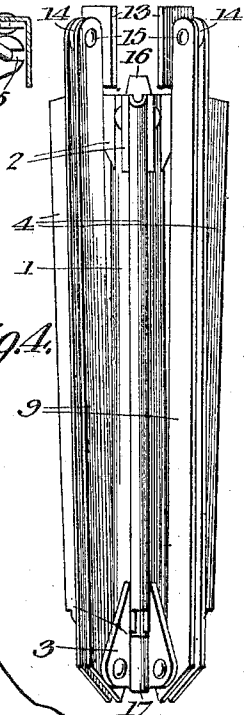

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

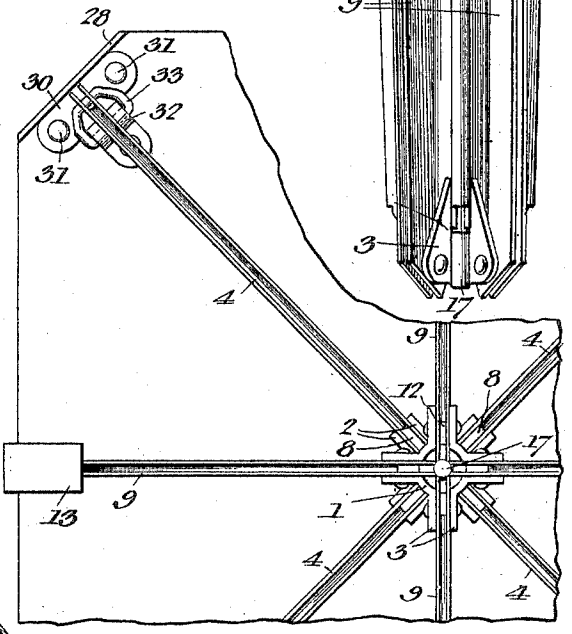

Fig. 3.

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CAMP-STOOL.

No. 816,905. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 3, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ERICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Camp-Stool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to camp-stools.

The object of the invention is to provide a camp-stool in which the parts thereof shall be so constructed and combined as to permit the same in a novel manner to be distended and held against collapsing when in use and in which the parts may readily be collapsed or closed and folded into small compass when the article is to be transported.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a camp-stool, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly in section, the intermediate portion of the standard being broken away, a section of that portion of the stool below the median line or broken-away portion of the standard being taken at right angles to the seat and that portion above the median line being taken diagonally thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail view in elevation of the standard. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of a portion of the seat, showing more particularly the disposition of the seat-supporting arms and legs. Fig. 4 is a detail view, in side elevation, exhibiting the parts as they appear when folded for transportation.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the standard, which is preferably made of a length of metallic tubing and is provided at each end with a series of pairs of ears 2 and 3, there being in this instance four pairs of ears at each end of the standard, these corresponding to the number of seat-supporting arms and legs employed. The two sets of ears are so disposed relatively to each other that the legs will break joint or will be intercurrently disposed relatively to the arms when the parts are collapsed, as will be apparent by reference to Fig. 1. Pivoted between the ears 2 are the seat-supporting arms 4, which for sake of brevity will hereinafter be termed "arms," the same being approximately U-shaped in cross-section and each having at its outer end a slot or recess 5, that extends diagonally of its length, and its inner end formed into a pair of ears 6, which are disposed between the pair of ears 2 and held combined therewith by a rivet 7, a washer or spacer 8, placed between the ears, serving to prevent collapse under strain. The legs 9 are also approximately U-shaped in cross-section, and each has its inner end formed into a pair of ears 10, which are mounted between a pair of ears 3 and held combined therewith by a rivet 11, a spacer or washer 12, disposed between the ears, serving to prevent collapse under strain. The outer end of each leg carries a pivoted foot comprising a plate 13 and an ear 14, integral therewith, the latter being disposed between the members of the leg and held combined therewith by a rivet 15. By having the foot pivotally connected with the leg the same may be turned to the position shown in Fig. 4, and thus be out of the way when the stool is collapsed for the purpose of transportation, and, further, by having the foot so connected with the leg it will automatically adjust itself to the surface upon which it is resting, and thereby cause the stool to be solid.

Arranged within the standard is an arm and leg locking mechanism comprising a pair of cones 16 and 17, each of which has secured to it or formed integral with it a tubular extension 18 and 19, with one of which—in this instance the extension 19—is rigidly connected a rod or stem 20, that projects into the extension 18, and thereby causes the two extensions to remain in alinement and to have telescopic movement relatively to each other, the extensions and rod 20 forming a "telescopic shank," by which name it will be hereinafter designated. Surrounding the shank is a coiled spring 21, the terminals of which bear against the bases 22 and 23 of the cones 16 and 17, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and operates normally to cause the cones to be projected outward beyond the terminals of the standard. To limit the outward movement of the cones and also to provide a means whereby the same may be retracted or housed within the standard when it is desired either to distend or collapse the legs and arms, there is combined with each cone an operating knob or handle 24 and 25, respectively, each having a threaded connection with the body

portion of the cones, these handles being projected through slots 26, formed adjacent to the terminals of the standard. As clearly shown in Fig. 1, the cones bear directly against the terminals of the arms and legs, and owing to the fact that these are disposed obliquely relatively to the standard the cones will have a firm bearing across the entire surface of the terminals, thereby operating positively to hold the arms and legs either distended, as shown in Fig. 1, or collapsed or folded, as shown in Fig. 4.

Combined with the arms is a seat 27, which may be made of any suitable material, preferably of canvas, and is provided at its corners with downturned extensions or flanges 28, which will serve to cover the terminals of the arms, and thus render the use of the stool more comfortable. Secured to each of the four corners of the seat and on that side which will be the under one in use is a plate 30, which is combined with the seat by rivets 31. This plate is formed intermediate of its ends with a loop or band 32, in which is secured a link 33, that is designed to interlock with the terminal rest 5 of the arm, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The coaction between the loops and the recesses is such that accidental separation of the seat-supporting arms will be rendered impossible, and, further, by reason of the coaction between the cones 16 and the terminals of the arms the latter will always be subjected to a pressure that will tend to depress their outer terminals, and this feature will still further accentuate the stability of the connection between the loops and the recesses.

When the parts are collapsed, as shown in Fig. 4, and it be desired to set the stool up in the position shown in Fig. 1, the two handles are moved toward the center of the standard in the slots 26, thereby drawing the cones out of engagement with the terminals of the arms and legs, whereupon the latter may be turned upward to the position shown in Fig. 1, and upon the handles being released the cones will enter between the said terminals, and thus lock the arms and legs in position. In combining the seat with the arms the handle 24 is depressed sufficiently to allow the arms to be projected toward each other above the standard, whereupon the loops may readily be brought into engagement with the recesses, and as soon as the handle is released the spring 21 will exert its function and press against the inner terminals of the arms, causing the outer terminals to move toward the standard, and thereby place the seat under requisite tension.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that although the stool of this invention is exceedingly simple of construction it combines in a ready and practical manner all of the essentials necessary for the production of a thoroughly efficient device, and, moreover, that it is light, strong, durable, and not liable to get out of repair from long continued use.

In order to hold the handles 24 and 25 in retracted position against the stress of the spring, the slots 26 are provided at their inner ends with lateral extensions or depressions 34, into which the handles may be turned and be held firmly locked against movement until released.

It will generally be preferred to form the pairs of ears 2 and 3 integral with the standard; but, if preferred, they may be made as separate elements and be suitably combined therewith, as by being brazed thereto, or, if preferred, the standard may be made of malleable cast-iron with the ears integral therewith.

While it will generally be preferred to make the arms and legs U-shaped in cross-section, as described, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to this particular construction, and these parts may be made tubular, if preferred, and still be within its scope.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A camp-stool embodying a standard, arms and legs pivotally connected therewith, and locking mechanism adapted to be projected between the inner terminals of the arms and legs to hold them either in open or closed position.

2. A camp-stool embodying a standard, arms and legs pivotally connected therewith and spring-pressed locking mechanism adapted to be projected between the terminals of the arms and legs to hold them in either open or closed position.

3. A camp-stool embodying a standard, a plurality of arms and legs pivotally connected with the respective terminals thereof, and a pair of spring-pressed cones adapted to engage the terminals of the arms and legs.

4. A camp-stool embodying a tubular standard, arms and legs pivotally connected therewith, a pair of cones engaging respectively with the inner terminals of the arms and legs, a telescopic shank connecting the cones, a coiled spring surrounding the shank and engaging the cones to hold them in engagement with the terminals of the arms and legs, and means for retracting the cones to permit either opening or closing of the arms and legs.

5. A camp-stool embodying a tubular standard having its terminals provided with pairs of spaced ears, arms and legs positioned between the respective ears, and a pair of spring-pressed cones carried by the standard and engaging the terminals of the arms and legs.

6. A camp-stool embodying a standard, a plurality of arms and legs pivotally connected with the respective terminals thereof, spring-pressed locking elements adapted to

engage the terminals of the arms and legs, and a seat detachably combined with the arms.

7. A camp-stool embodying a standard having its terminals provided with pairs of spaced ears, the ears at one end of the standard being intercurrently disposed relatively to those at the other end, arms and legs pivoted between the respective sets of ears, and spring-pressed locking devices adapted to engage the terminals of the arms and legs when in either open or closed position.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES ERICKSON.

Witnesses:
ADOLPH W. CHRISTIANSON,
CARL W. BERG.