Sept. 12, 1944. L. E. CUSTER 2,358,059

STOOL

Filed Oct. 25, 1943

FIG. 1

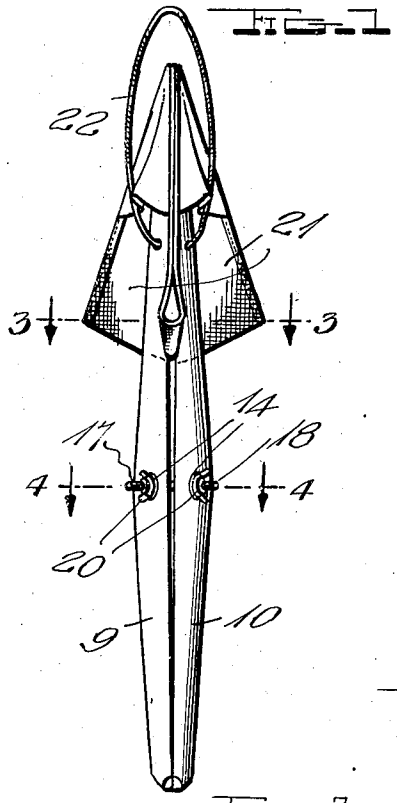


FIG. 2

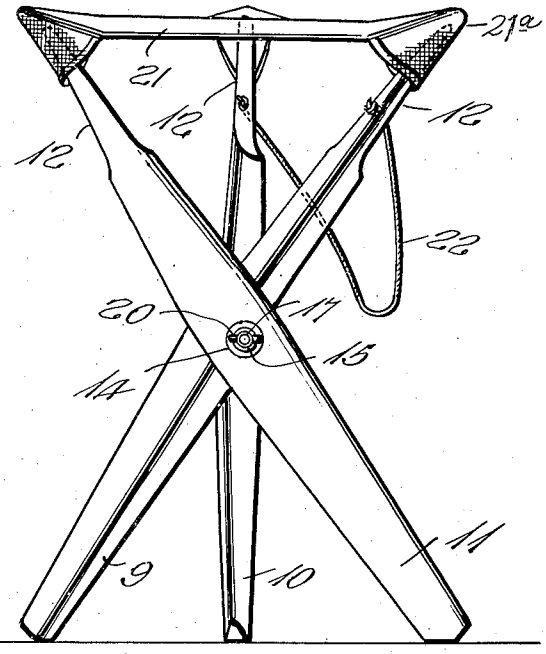


FIG. 3

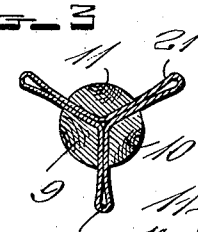


FIG. 4

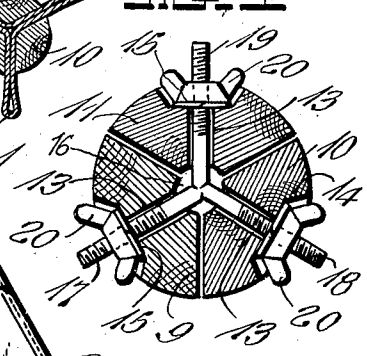


FIG. 5

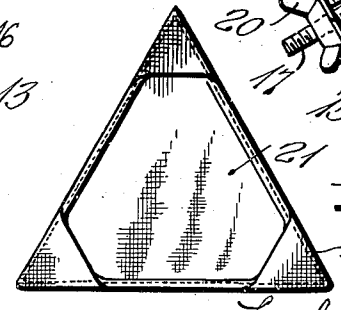


FIG. 6

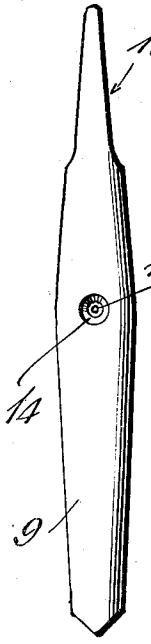


FIG. 7

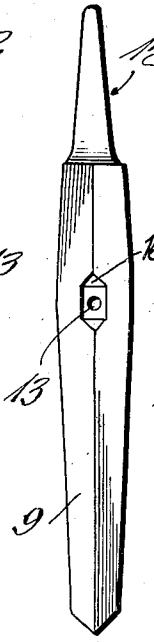
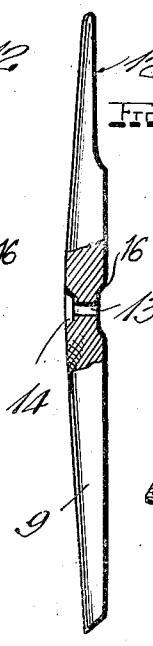


FIG. 8



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2,358,059

STOOL

Leslie E. Custer, Fredericktown, Mo.

Application October 25, 1943, Serial No. 507,561

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—135)

This invention relates to foldable stools and its greatest utility has been found in connection with its use as a milk stool, in that it can be readily set up for use and quickly collapsed into a small compact unit which can be easily carried by hand or by a sling embracing the shoulder of the user.

An object of this invention is to provide a stool having legs which are shaped complementally to be nested into a straight pack; the said legs being pivoted between their ends on and supported by a three-way bolt, one arm of each extending through one of the legs; and it is furthermore an object to provide a seat, preferably of flexible material having pockets, into which the ends of the legs project, and preferably the seat is triangular in plan with a pocket at each of the corners.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide a stool of the character indicated comprising comparatively few inexpensive parts, strong and durable, and efficient and satisfactory in use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction, and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this application, wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a view in elevation of the stool with its legs nested;

Figure 2 illustrates a view in elevation of the stool set up for use;

Figure 3 illustrates a sectional view of the stool on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, omitting the bolts therebelow;

Figure 4 illustrates a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Figure 5 illustrates an underneath plan view of the seat;

Figure 6 illustrates a view in elevation of the rear surface of one of the legs;

Figure 7 illustrates a view in elevation of the face or front of one of the legs; and

Figure 8 illustrates an edge view of one of the legs, partially in section.

In the drawing the legs 9, 10, and 11 are shown as substantially triangular in cross section, although the outer faces are convex so that when the legs are nested they have the appearance of a body which is circular in cross section. Each leg has a reduced upper end, as shown at 12, and an aperture 13 between its ends.

The leg is provided with a seat 14 at the outer end of the aperture in which a washer 15 is lodged, whereas the inner surface of the leg at the aperture has a recess 16 to afford a clearance to permit the inner edges of the legs to approximately contact so that the surfaces of the legs when folded are parallel; it being shown that the bolts 17, 18, and 19 are integral at their point of convergence centrally of the assembled legs, and the inner edges of the legs could not assume their closely nested positions if the inner edges of the legs contacted the bolts where they are joined together.

Each bolt is provided with appropriate wing nuts 20 that can be easily manipulated for binding the legs together in their positions of adjustment when nested or when extended as they are shown in Fig. 2.

The seat 21 is preferably triangular and of suitable material such as canvas or other suitable textile fabric or, under certain conditions, a metallic seat might be substituted, although with the use of material of that character the seat would have to be disassembled from the legs, whereas by using canvas or pliable material the seat would be folded between the legs, as it is shown in Fig. 3 so that when the legs are moved from their nested to their extended positions the seat would automatically be stretched between the legs for immediate use. As shown, the seat 21 is provided with pockets 21*a* at its corners into which the upper ends of the legs are lodged and in which they can remain when the stool is folded or extended.

A suitable carrying sling 22 may have its ends anchored to two of the legs in any appropriate manner, as shown in Fig. 2, and if such sling is short, the stool could be carried by hand, whereas if the sling is made longer, the sling could be thrown over the shoulder of the user and conveniently carried, leaving the hands free for carrying pails or the like.

As illustrated, the aperture 13 is located at the angle of convergence of the inner surfaces of the legs, so that when the legs are applied to the bolts and force is applied on them by the nuts, the angularly disposed portions of the legs are nested to produce a substantially round assembly as shown in Figure 4.

I claim:

A stool comprising three legs, each of which has angularly disposed inner surfaces with a

transversely disposed aperture extending outwardly from the apex of the angle between the ends of the legs, the apertures in the legs being on the same plane when the legs are nested, and the said legs having recesses at the said apertures forming clearances for the nesting of the legs, threaded members arranged at angles to one another having their inner ends converging and integral one with the other for entering apertures of the legs, nuts threaded on the threaded members for clamping the legs in their nested or extended positions, and a seat having means in which the upper ends of the legs are lodged.

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