I. SCHWARTZ & A. KLEIN.

FOLDING STOOL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1918.

1,295,073.

Patented Feb. 18, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

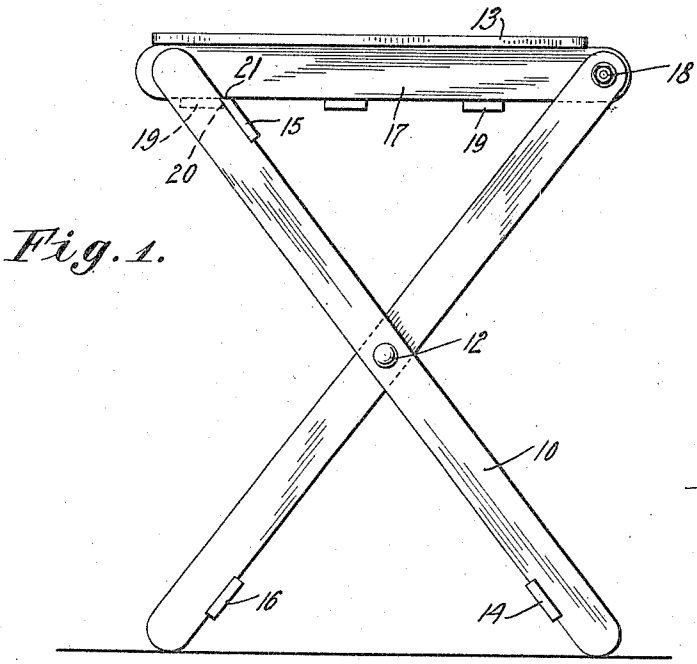


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

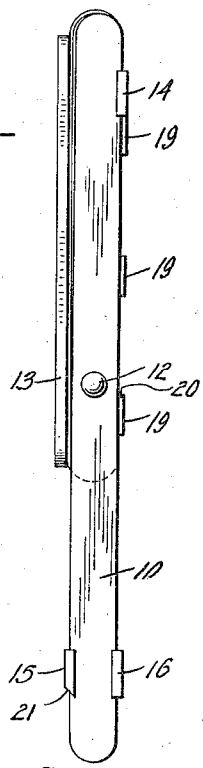
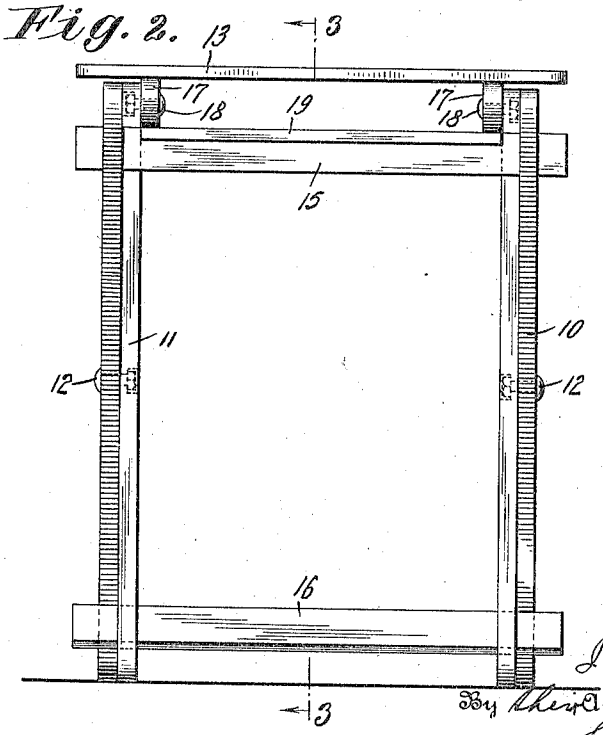


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

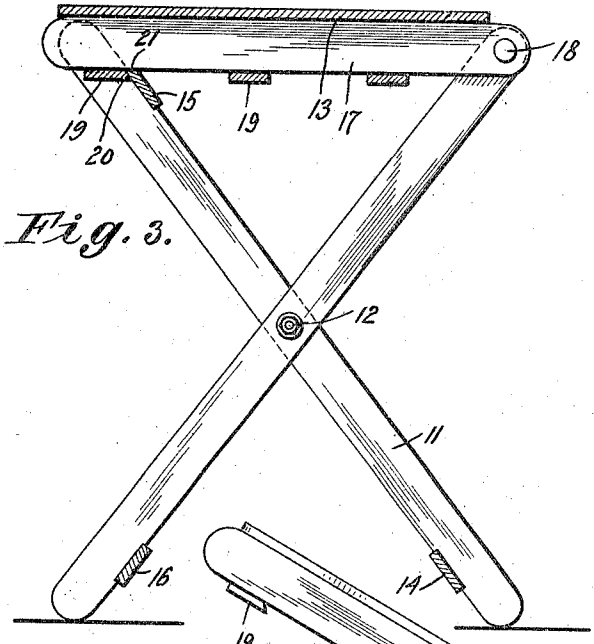


Fig. 6.

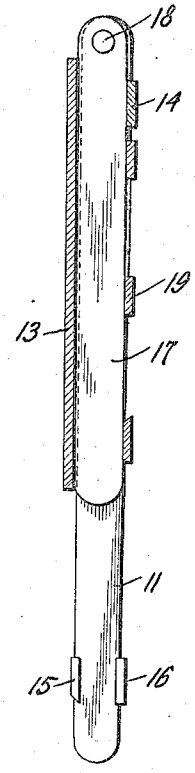
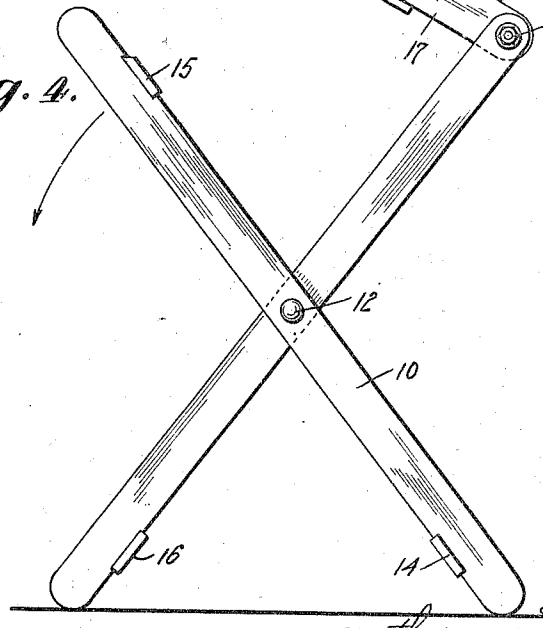


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IGNATZ SCHWARTZ AND ABRAHAM KLEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOLDING STOOL.

1,295,073. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 18, 1919.

Application filed July 15, 1918. Serial No. 245,066.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, IGNATZ SCHWARTZ and ABRAHAM KLEIN, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Stools, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in folding stools, and has for one of its objects to provide a construction which is light, durable, simple, inexpensive to manufacture, and which can be readily folded so that it will occupy a small space only.

Another object of the invention is to so arrange the several elements of the stool, whereby the latter, when in position for use, will be rigid and have all its parts securely held in place.

With these and other objects in view, which will more fully appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the combination, arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the appended claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood, that many changes may be made in the size and proportion of the several parts and details of construction within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

One of the many possible embodiments of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a stool, constructed in accordance with the present invention, in its extended position; Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is side elevation of the stool, in the process of being folded; Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the stool in its folded position; and Fig. 6 is vertical central section taken through the stool in its folded state.

The stool comprises two pairs of legs, denoted by the numerals 10 and 11. These legs may be made of any suitable material, for instance wood. The legs of each pair cross each other and are pivoted together at 12 about midway their ends, thereby forming X-shaped supports for the seat 13, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, of the drawings. The outer members of the two pairs of legs are connected near their lower ends by a tie-bar 14 and near their upper ends by a tie-bar 15. The tie-bars mentioned are disposed at opposite end-faces of the outer legs, for a purpose hereinafter to be described. The inner members of the two pairs of legs are connected near their lower ends by a tie-bar 16, and more particularly on that end-face which faces, below the pivots 12, the bar 14. The tie-bars project beyond the legs, as appears from Fig. 2 of the drawings, for a purpose hereinafter to be referred to.

The seat 13 is attached to two supporting strips 17. Each of these strips is pivoted at 18 to one of the inner members of the two pairs of legs, said strips abutting against the inner faces of said leg members. The strips are connected by transverse slats 19, which are disposed upon the under faces of said strips and are each of a length so as not to protrude beyond the said strips. The slat near the free ends of the strips has a beveled inner edge 20, the said edge being when the stool is extended, parallel to the juxtaposed front face of the tie-bar 15. The upper face 21 of the last-named bar is also beveled, and extends parallel, when the stool is extended, to the under faces of the strips 17. When in extended position, the said strips rest upon the tie-bar 15 and the front slat 19 abuts against the front face of this tie-bar, whereby the stool is prevented from collapsing.

The operation of this stool is as follows: Normally, that is to say when the two pairs of legs are in their extended positions (Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive), the front or free ends of the seat supporting strips rest upon the transverse tie-bar 15. Inasmuch as the front slat 19 is disposed in front of the said bar, a disengagement of the seat from the outer members of the leg pairs is prevented or, in other words, all elements of the stool will be securely held in position for use.

If it is intended to fold the stool, first the seat is swung upward around its pivots, after which the outer members of the leg pairs are swung in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings until the tie bars 14 and 15 abut against opposite end-faces of the inner members of the leg pairs, or, in other words, until the said outer members are parallel to the said inner members. The seat is then turned downward onto the

folded legs (Figs. 5 and 6), in which position the strips 17 are located between the inner members of the leg pairs.

From the foregoing it appears that the stool can be readily folded into a very compact parcel, the thickness of which corresponds substantially to that of a leg member plus that of the seat cover. The tie-bars 14 and 15 have besides the functions mentioned that of limiting the movement of the outer members of the leg pairs around the pivots 12, when collapsing the stool. The tie-bars project beyond the leg members, to afford convenient means for grasping the said leg members when extending the appliance.

What we claim is:—

A folding stool comprising two pairs of legs, each pair consisting of an outer and an inner member crossing each other and being pivoted together, a tie-bar attached to said outer members near their upper ends, a tie-bar secured to said outer members near their lower ends, said two tie-bars being disposed on opposite end-faces of said outer members, two seat-supporting strips pivoted to the upper ends of said inner members, said strips abutting against the inner faces of said inner members, transverse slats upon the under faces of said strips connecting the same, the free ends of said seat-supporting strips resting on the tie-bar on the upper ends of said outer members, when the stool is extended, and the front slat on the under faces of said supporting strips abutting, in extended position, against the front face of the tie-bar on the upper ends of said outer members, and a tie-bar connecting the lower ends of said inner members, said last-named tie-bar being on that end-face of said inner members which faces below the pivots of said legs the tie-bar on the lower ends of said outer members when the stool is in its extended position, said legs being adapted to be folded so that the tie-bar attached to the outer members near their upper ends is brought opposite to the tie-bar connecting the lower ends of said inner members, whereby the said supporting strips are adapted, when folded, to be located between the inner members of the leg pairs.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1918.

IGNATZ SCHWARTZ.
ABRAHAM KLEIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."