

W. A. GRAHAM.

CAMP-STOOL.

No. 179,012.

Patented June 20, 1876.

Fig. 1.

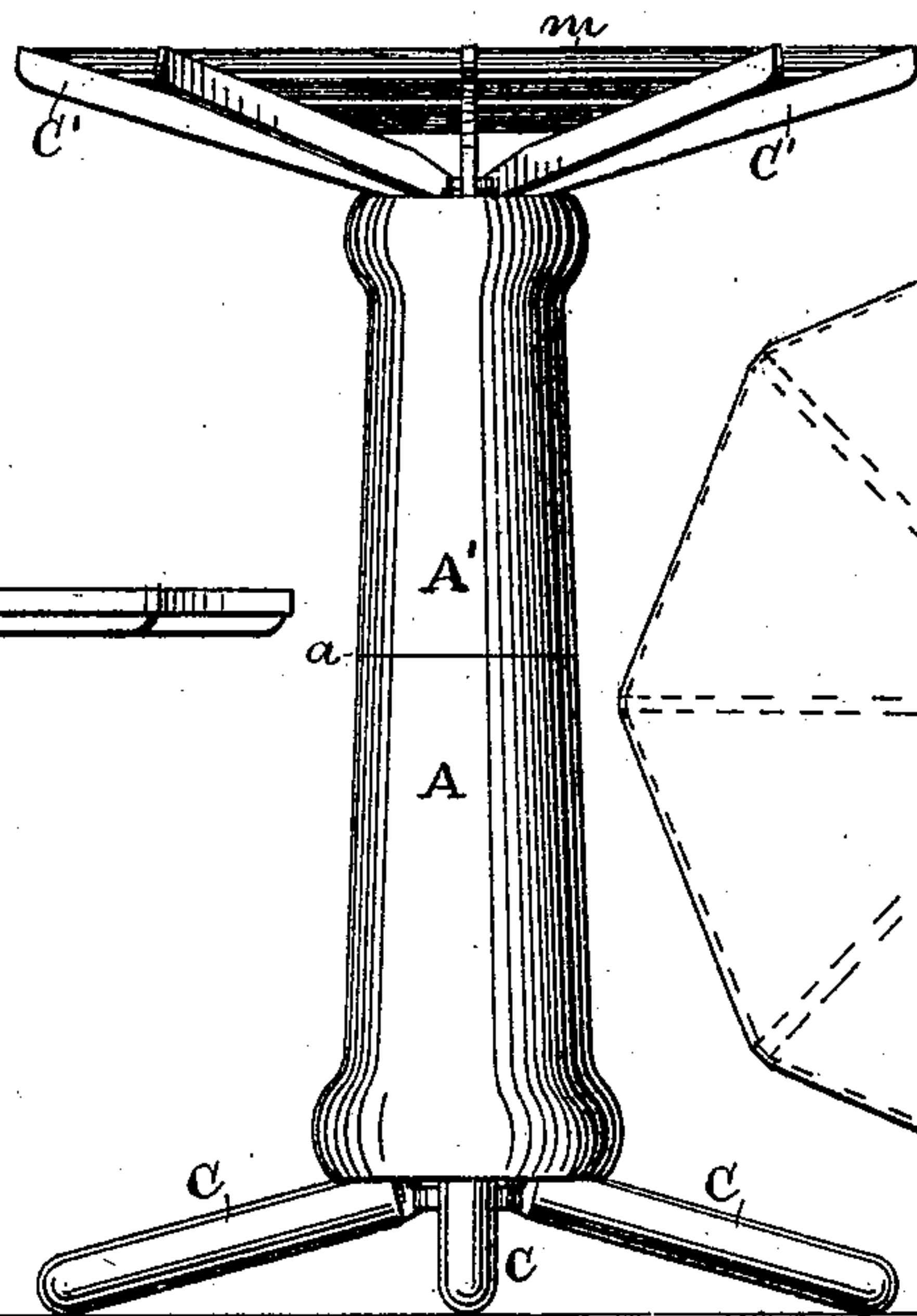


Fig. 4.

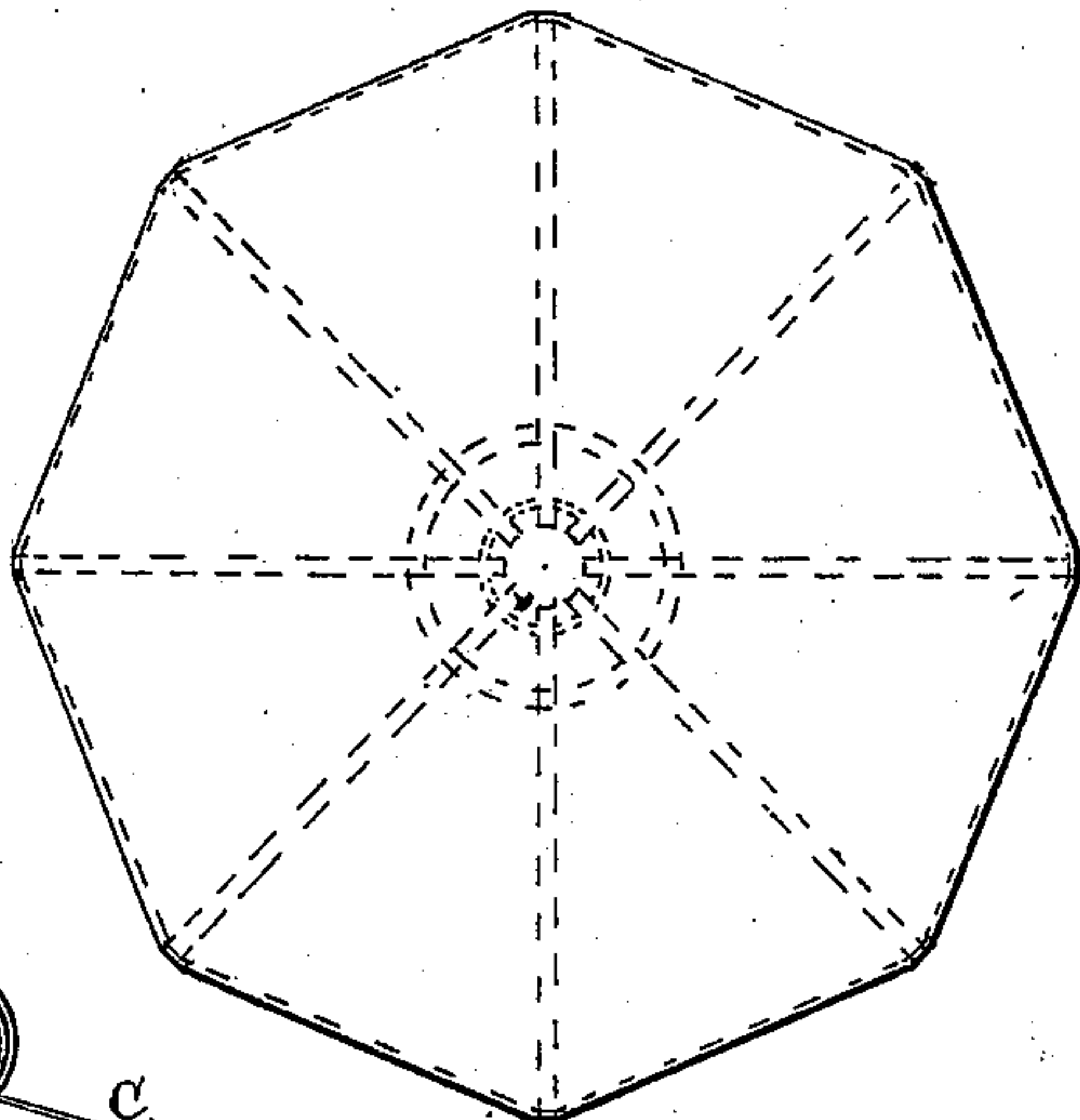


Fig. 3.

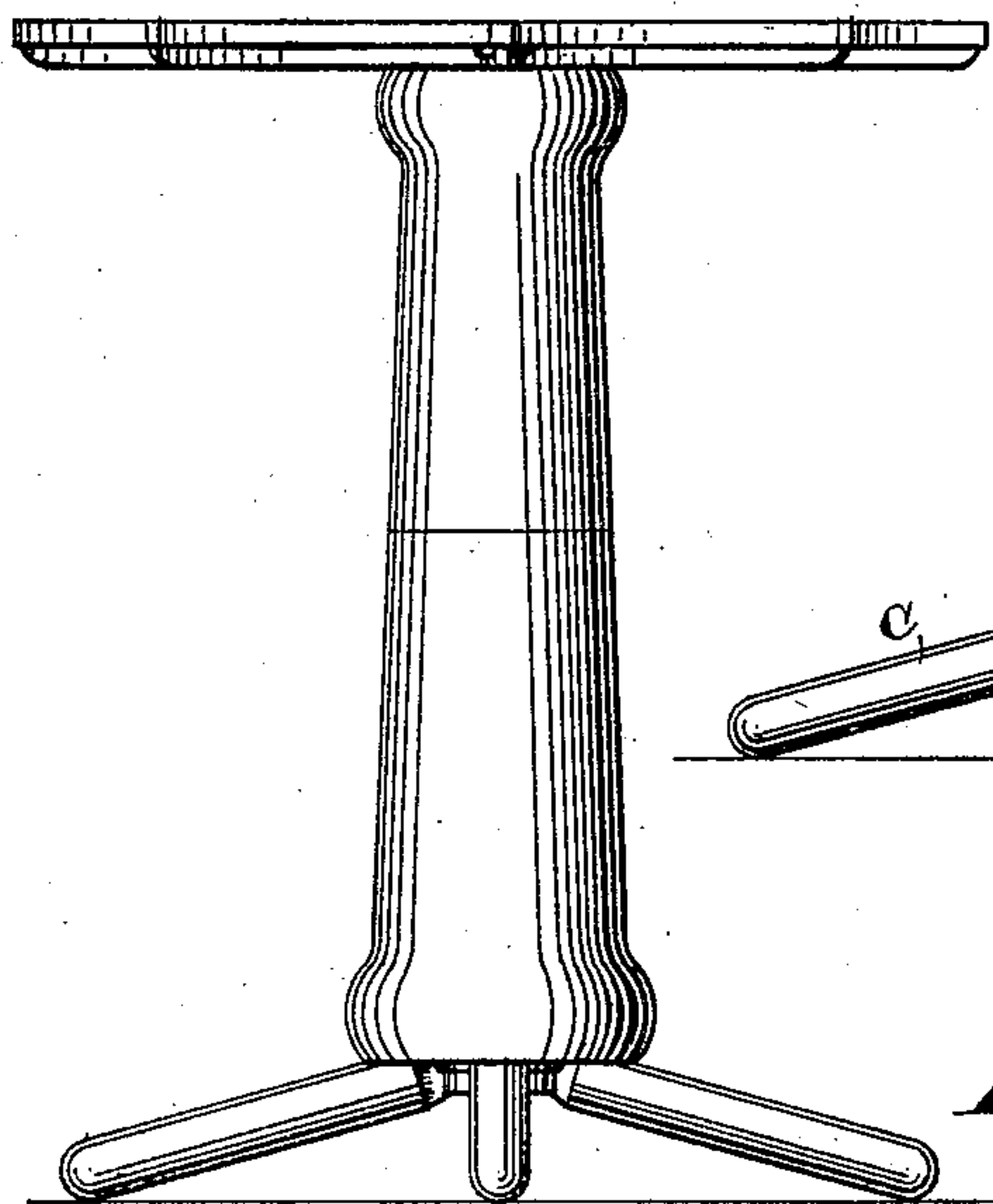
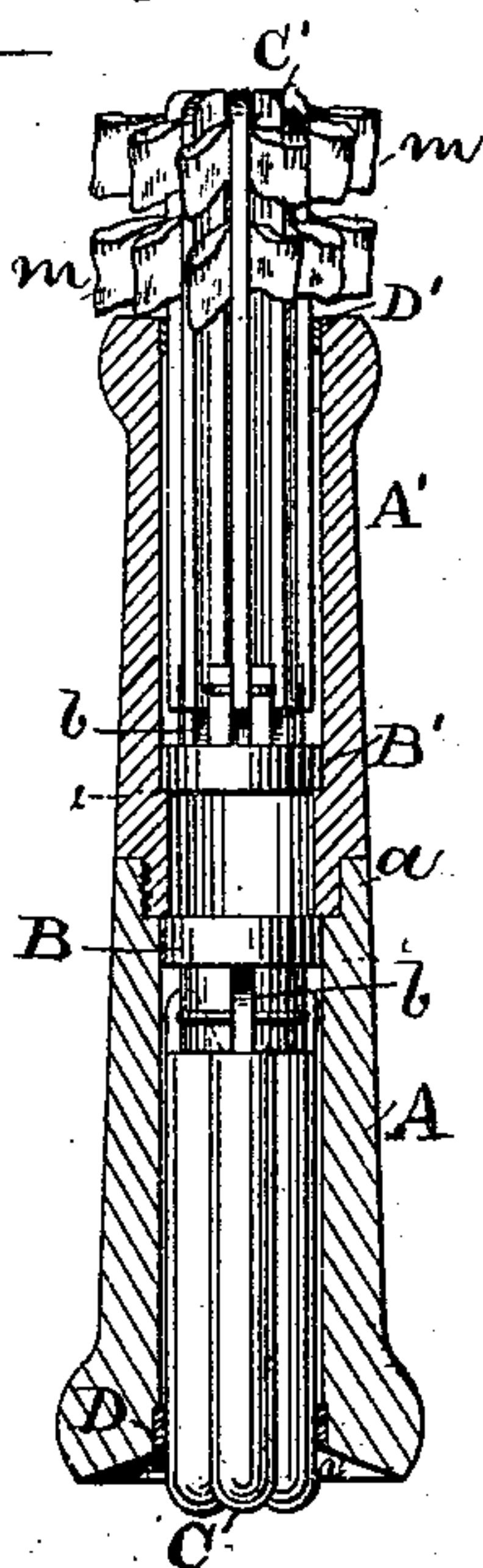


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CAMP-STOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,012**, dated June 20, 1876; application filed April 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Camp-Stools; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to portable seats or camp-stools; and the invention consists in constructing the hollow pillar or casing in two parts, so that the seat may be conveniently carried in the pocket if desired, and the parts be readily united to form the seat or stool when required, all as hereafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved pocket camp-stool or portable seat. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, with the seat portion and legs or supports folded and slid within the hollow casing or cylinder. Fig. 3 is an elevation, showing the device arranged as a table, and Fig. 4 is a top or plan view of the same.

Referring to the parts by letters, A A' represent a hollow pillar or casing made in two parts, and so as to unite, as shown at *a*. The joint may be of any convenient form which will permit of the parts being readily attached and detached, and which will hold them when united without danger of breaking or coming apart. The pillar or casing may also be made of any desirable form or contour, so long as it is suitable for use as a pillar or pedestal, and a case for inclosing the seat and legs or supports, when not required for use. The lower end or base of the pillar is enlarged and beveled from the interior to the exterior periphery, as shown at *a'*. B represents a circular block or hub, the upper end of which fits the internal periphery of the pillar A, its lower portion being of less diameter. *b* represents longitudinal or vertical grooves formed in the block B, and C represents a series of three or more bars or legs, the upper ends of which are pivoted in the grooves *b*, by means of a ring or

wire which is passed through them, and is seated in a circumferential groove formed in the lower portion of the block B. B' represents a block or hub of similar construction with the block B, and C' represents a series of bars which are pivoted to the block B' in the same manner as the legs C are pivoted to the block B. The pivoted bars C' are united by strips *m* of canvas, or other fibrous or elastic material, which will permit of the bars being folded or brought together, and slid within the cylinder A', and which will, when the bars C' are drawn out and extended, form a comfortable and elastic seat. The seat so formed of the series of bars, and connecting-strips of fibrous or flexible material, may be made of sufficient capacity for one or more persons, though it is believed that it will be most suitable for use by one person. The number of the pivoted bars C' is immaterial, so long as a sufficient number is provided to form a suitable seat in connection with the strip of fibrous or elastic material.

It will be seen that the seat portion may be folded up and slid within the portion A' of the pillar, and that the supports or legs C may also be folded together and slid within the portion A. The two parts A A' may then be disconnected, and as each part need not exceed six or seven inches in length, they may be conveniently carried in the pocket until required for use.

When required for use as a stool or seat, it is only necessary to unite the parts A A', and draw out and expand the bars C C'.

Rings or stops D D' are provided in the ends of the parts A A', to prevent the seat and legs or supports from dropping out through the cylindrical portion A A', and shoulders *e* or other stop devices may be used for preventing the seat and support portions from becoming detached when the parts A A' are disconnected.

It will be evident that by connecting or covering the bars C' with a web of thin cloth, rubber, leather, or other suitable material, instead of the strips *m*, the stool may be used as well for the purposes of a table, fruit-stand, &c., as for a seat, and may be so varied in its size and proportions as to adapt it to either or all of these purposes. Again, instead of forming

the lower end of the lower half A of the stand-ard of the stool with a conical depression all around it, it may be provided with inclined grooves for the individual support of its legs C.

I am aware that Letters Patent were granted to E. G. Belknap, September 27, 1859, for improvements in camp-stools, and do not claim as my invention any of the devices covered by said patent.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A portable camp-stool, in which the pillar or

case is made in two parts, the one part carrying the seat, and the other the legs or support, so that they may be readily detached from each other to increase their portability, as set forth.

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

W. A. GRAHAM.

Witnesses:

D. G. STUART,
A. McCALLUM.