(No Model.)

# J. W. PORTER.

## COFFIN STOOL.

No. 306,642. Patented Oct. 14, 1884.

Fig. 1.

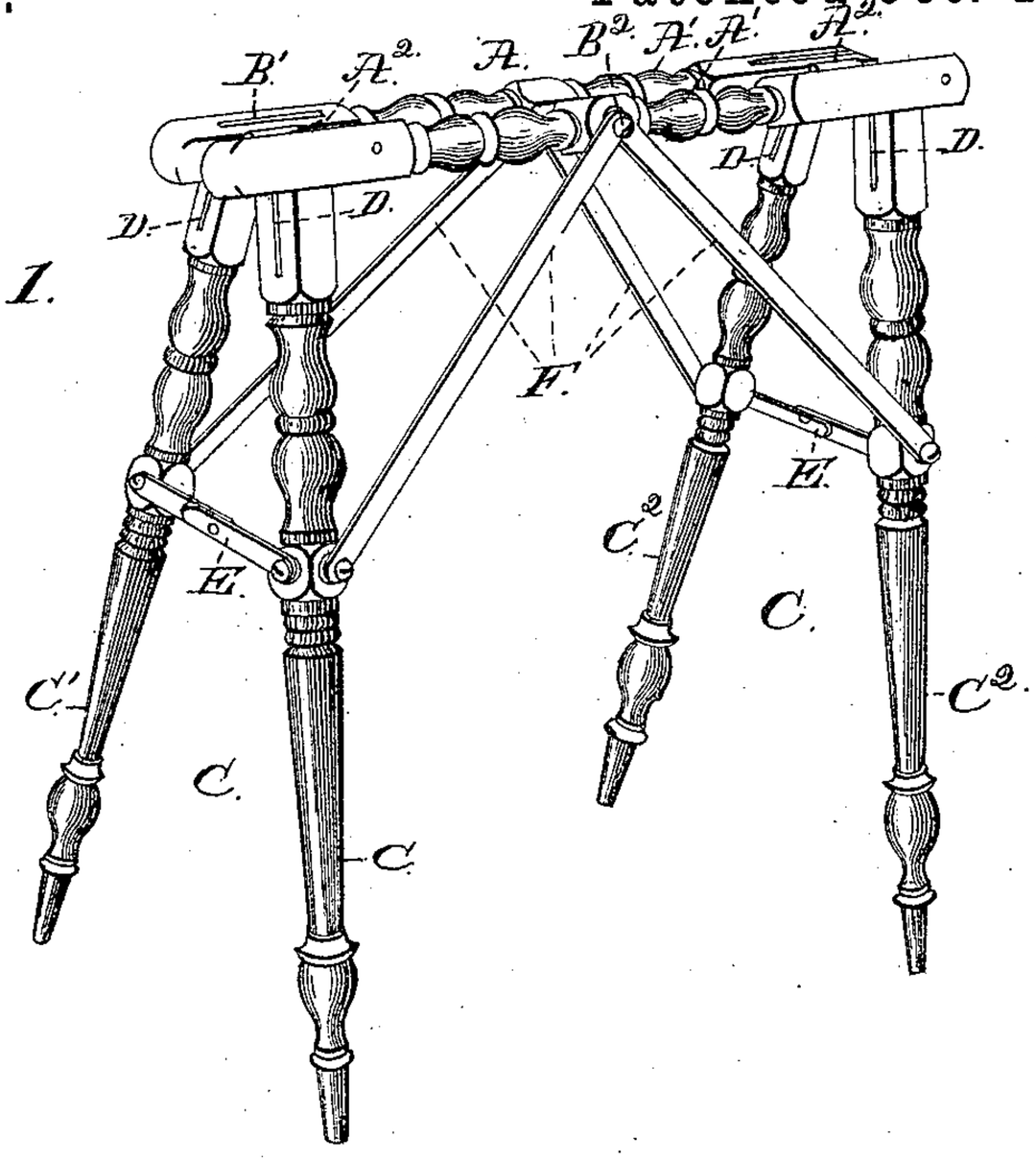



Fig. 2.

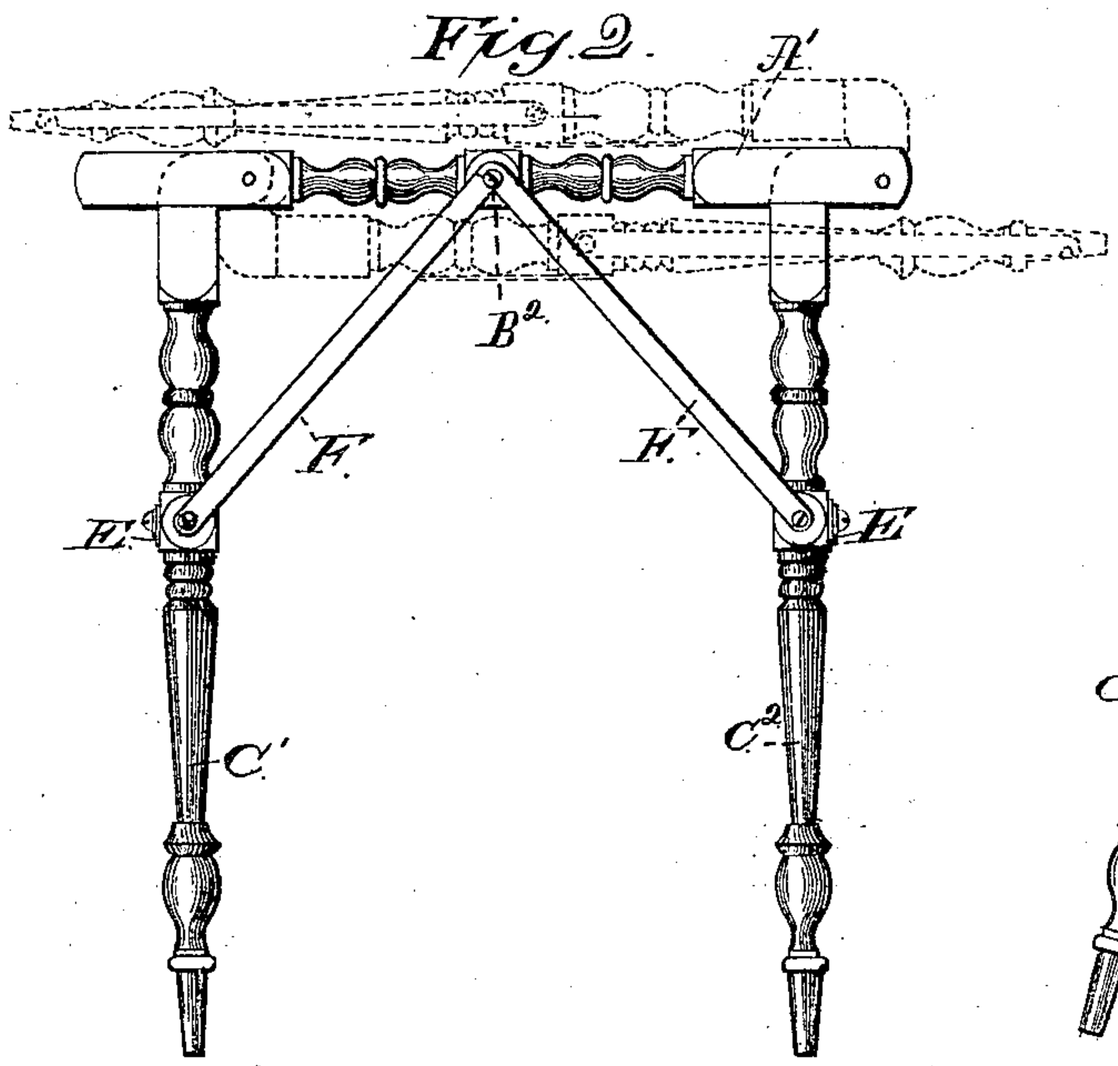



Fig. 3.

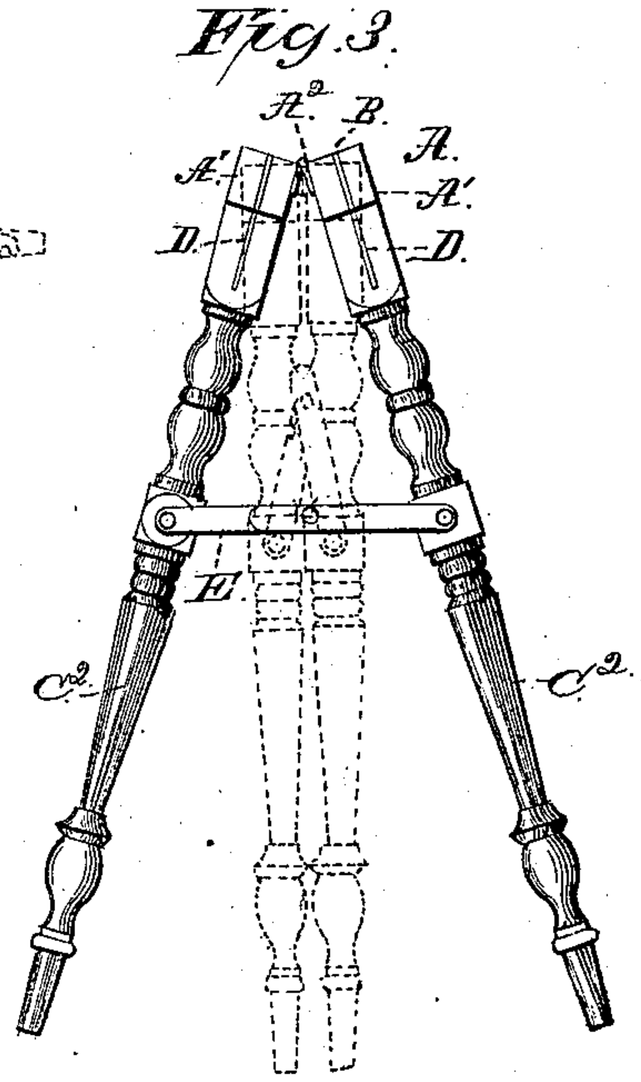
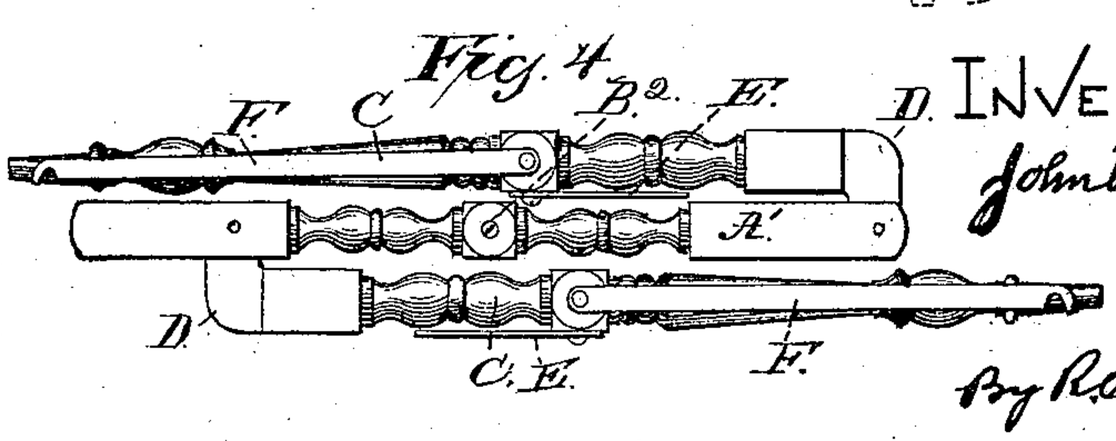



Fig. 4.




WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILSON PORTER, OF MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDWARD MYALL, OF SAME PLACE.

## COFFIN-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,642, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed January 18, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN W. PORTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maysville, in the county of Mason and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coffin-Stools; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to coffin-stools; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, an end elevation of the stool when open ready for use. Fig. 4 shows the stool when folded in the manner presently described.

The top or saddle A of the stool is preferably composed of two bars, A′ A′, hinged at $A^2$. These bars are provided with slots B B′. The slots B are cut in from one end of the bars, and the slots B′ are cut vertically through the bars near the ends of same opposite slots B. The saddle is provided on its opposite sides, midway its ends, with headed screws or nails $B^2$. It will be appreciated that instead of forming the saddle in two pieces, as shown, it might be made of a single bar with the slots B B′ cut at an angle to the vertical, in order to enable the spreading of the legs, presently described.

The legs C are arranged in pairs C′ $C^2$ at each end of the saddle. These legs are provided at their upper ends with plates D. These plates are made L-shaped, and have one wing secured to the top of the legs, and the other wing extended horizontally and at right angles to the legs, as will be readily seen from Fig. 4 and dotted lines, Fig. 2. These plates are placed and pivoted in the slots B B′. The pivot of the plate secured to legs $C^2$ is arranged near the ends of the slots B, and that of the plates secured to legs C′ is arranged near the end of the slots B′, the horizontal wings of all the plates being extended in the same direction.

The slots B open at the end of the saddle, and the legs $C^2$, when not in use, are turned entirely over the saddle and rest on the upper side of same. The legs C′ are turned up against the under side of the saddle, and the whole is in the compact form shown in Fig. 4, in which it may be stored away or readily moved from place to place. When open ready for use, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, it may be draped, so as to conform in appearance to the box-stools in common use.

Good results will be had by the construction before described; but in order to give the stool additional strength and firmness, I provide the braces E F. The braces E are of the ordinary sectional or jointed variety, and are secured at opposite ends to the legs of each pair C′ $C^2$, so as to brace the same apart when opened. The braces F are hinged at one end to the legs, and are provided at their opposite ends with notches adapted to fit over the heads of studs $B^2$ and operate to brace the legs, in the manner clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It will be appreciated that instead of braces F bolts or pins could be passed through the saddle and plates D at about the angle of the latter, so as to brace the legs, and that these bolts or pins could be made removable. I prefer, however, the construction shown and before described.

It will be also understood that, instead of using the specific and preferred form of hinge shown, this form might be varied and get results in the desired end—namely, the folding of one pair of legs over against one side, the other pair against the opposite side, of the saddle, as before set forth.

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

1. In a coffin-stool, the combination of the saddle composed of bars A′ A′, extended longitudinally alongside each other, and having their upper meeting edges hinged together, the legs C′ C′ $C^2$ $C^2$, hinged at their upper ends to said bars A′, the jointed braces E E, ex-

tended between legs C′ C′ and C² C², and the strut-braces F, each hinged at one end to one of the legs, and having their other ends detachably connected with the saddle, whereby the legs C′ C′ and C² C² may be adjusted together and turned up against the saddle, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described coffin-stool, consisting of the bars A′ A′, extended longitudinally alongside of each other, and having their adjacent edges hinged together, forming the saddle, the legs C′ C′ C² C², hinged to the saddle by L-shaped plates D D, whereby legs C′ C′ may be turned up against the under side and legs C² C² over against the upper side of the saddle, the braces E, connecting the legs of each pair, and the braces F F, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WILSON PORTER.

Witnesses:

HOLT RICHESON,

CHURCH. MYALL.