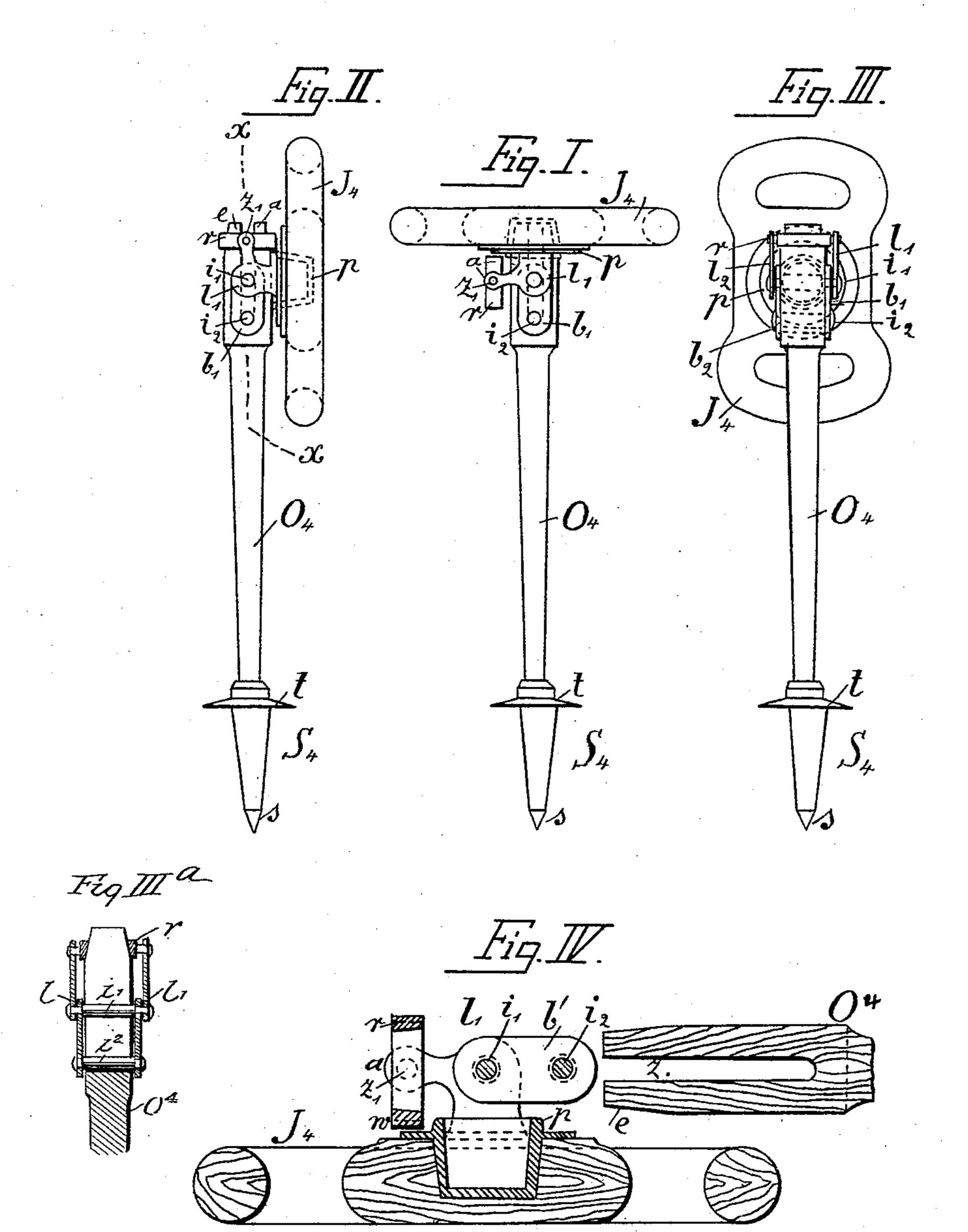
## A. SCHNEIDER.

COMBINED CANE AND CAMP STOOL.

No. 444,621.

Patented Jan. 13, 1891.



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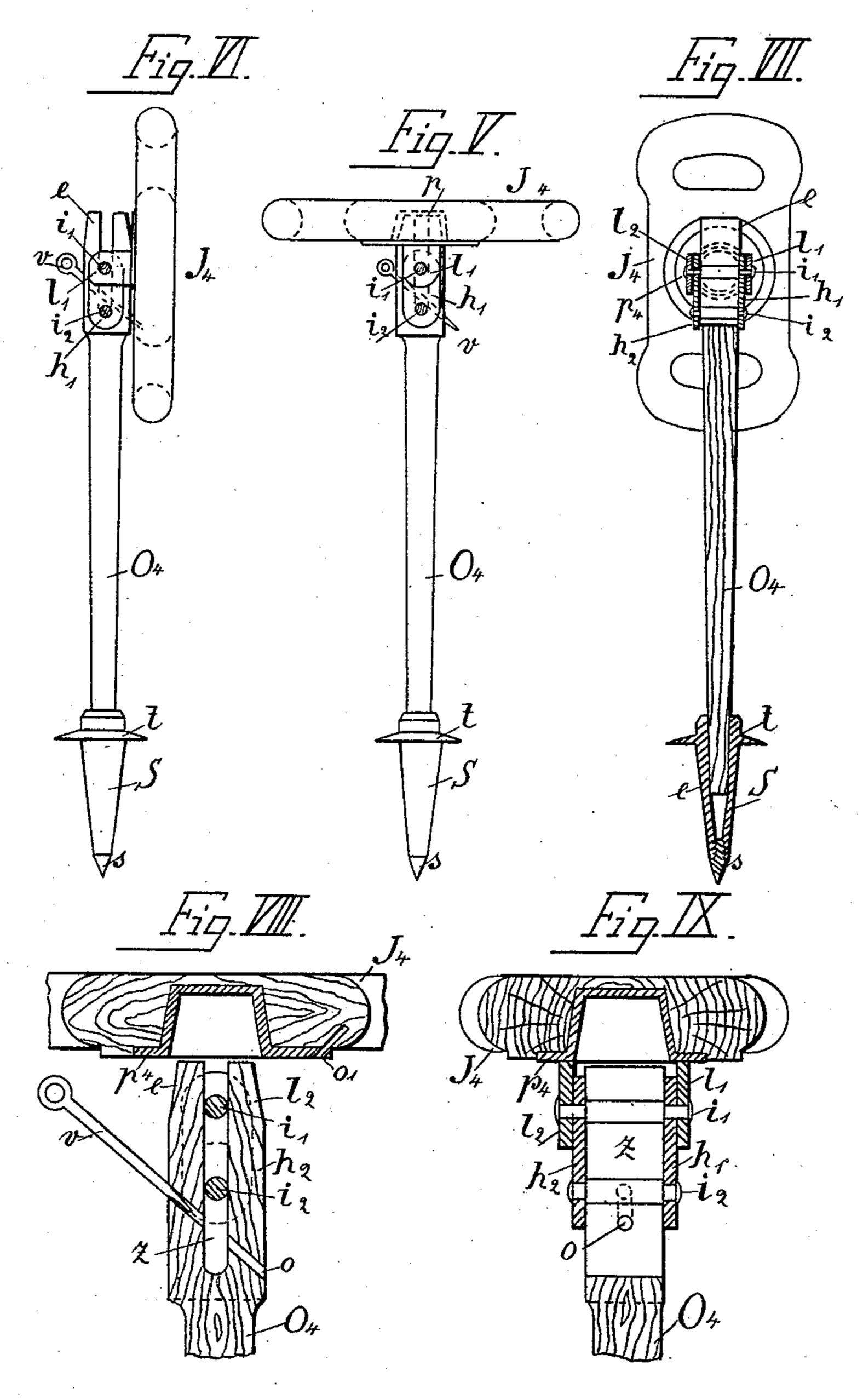
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# United States Patent Office.

AUGUST SCHNEIDER, OF DRESDEN-NEUSTADT, GERMANY.

### COMBINED CANE AND CAMP-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,621, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed January 8, 1890. Serial No. 336,322. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, August Schneider, of Dresden-Neustadt, in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, have invented a new and useful Combined Cane and Camp-Stool, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to a combined cane to and camp-stool; and its object is to simplify the construction, so as to make the article easy to handle, and, further, to make the

parts detachable.

In the drawings annexed, Figure 1 shows the camp-stool ready for use as a seat. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the camp-stool arranged as a walking-staff. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view on line xx of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail of the seat and staff connection. Fig. 5 shows a modified form of the camp-stool shown at Fig. 1. Fig. 6 shows the camp-stool illustrated in Fig. 5 when used as a walking-stick. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same, shown partly in section. Figs. 8 and 9 are details in section of the upper parts of the camp-stool.

The camp-stool, according to this invention, consists of a seat J<sup>4</sup>, a metallic socket 30 p, fixed to the seat  $J^4$  and provided with two lugs l' and  $l^2$ , which carry, by means of the pin i', a link device consisting of the two side members b' and  $b^2$  and pin  $i^2$  in such a manner that the links b'  $b^2$  are free to turn 35 on the pin i', a conical ring r, pivoted at z'in the projections a of the lugs l' and  $l^2$ , and, finally, of the standard  $O^4$ , the upper end eof which is adapted to fit into the socket pof the seat and also into the ring r, and is 40 provided with a central slot Z, adapted to receive the pins i' and  $i^2$  of the links b'  $b^2$ . The lower extremity of the standard is provided with a ferrule  $S^4$ , point s, and a flange t.

The camp-stool, according to this inven-45 tion, can be used as a seat without the staff, as a simple seat, in cases where a stool is not required—as, for instance, on eminences or where a low seat is convenient. In such cases the staff O<sup>4</sup> is simply detached from the 50 seat J<sup>4</sup>.

In order to use the camp-stool as a walking-stick, the upper forked end e of the staff  $O^4$  is passed over the links b'  $b^2$ , so that the

pins i' and  $i^2$  lie in the slot Z and take into the coned ring r; and as the ends e of the 55 staff  $O^4$  are conical the pins i'  $i^2$  are clamped between the two sides of the slot Z, as is apparent from Figs. 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings. The ring r is provided with a washer w, as shown in dotted lines, and this washer 60 may be moved down over the end e of the staff  $O^4$ , so that a joint may always be effected.

According to the modification shown in Figs. 5 to 9, the fastening of the seat  $J^4$  to 65 the staff  $O^4$  consists of a pin v, which passes through a hole o in the staff  $O^4$  and over the pin  $i^2$ , and when the camp-stool is to serve as a staff the pin passes through the opening O, over the pin  $i^2$ , and into the hole O' in the 70 under face of the seat, thus locking it in place in the seat J, as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

tion. Fig. 5 shows a modified form of the campstool shown at Fig. 1. Fig. 6 shows the camp-stool illustrated in Fig. 5 when used as a walking-stick. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same, shown partly in section. Figs. 8 and 9 are details in section of the upper parts of the camp-stool.

To prepare the camp-stool as a seat, as in Fig. 1, the staff  $O^4$  is withdrawn from the 75 ring r so far as to enable it to be turned with the links b'  $b^2$  on the pin i' until it assumes the position shown in Figs. 8 and 9. The end e is then inserted into the socket p and secured, as before explained.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A camp-stool consisting of the seat  $J^4$ , provided with a socket p, a staff having its upper end bifurcated and fitted to said socket, 85 the lugs having the ring r held thereby, the pivot-pin i' in the bifurcated end of the staff, and the links having their pin  $i^2$  also in the said bifurcated end of the staff, substantially as described.

2. In combination, a seat having a socket, a staff having its upper end slotted longitudinally, forming a bifurcated end, adapted to fit said socket, and a detachable sliding and pivotal connection between the seat and staff, 95 consisting of the lugs having the pin i', adapted to the slot in the staff, and means for clamping the said connection to the staff, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my 100 hand in presence of two witnesses.

#### AUGUST SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:
ERNST MARCUS,
AUGUST ROPH.