(No Model.)

C. T. GOLDING.

CAMP STOOL CANE.

No. 474,240. Patented May 3, 1892.

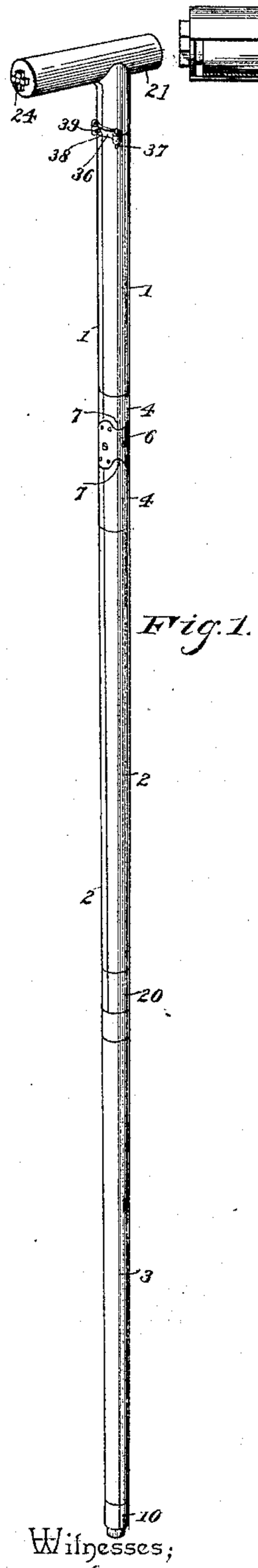

Fig. 1.

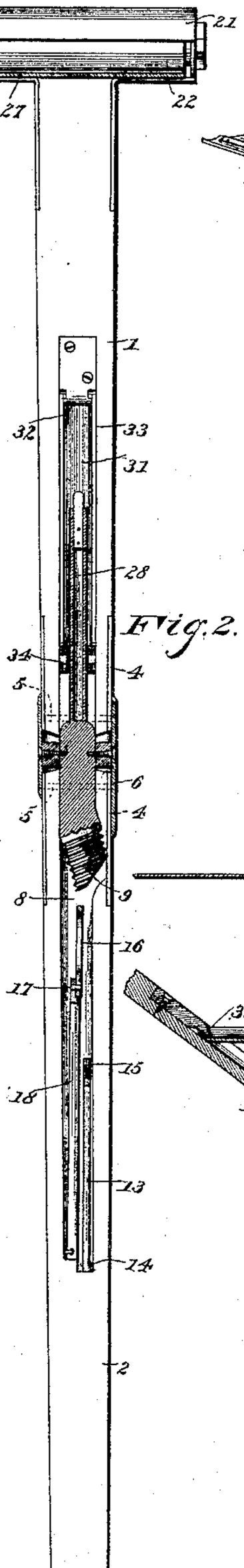

Fig. 2.

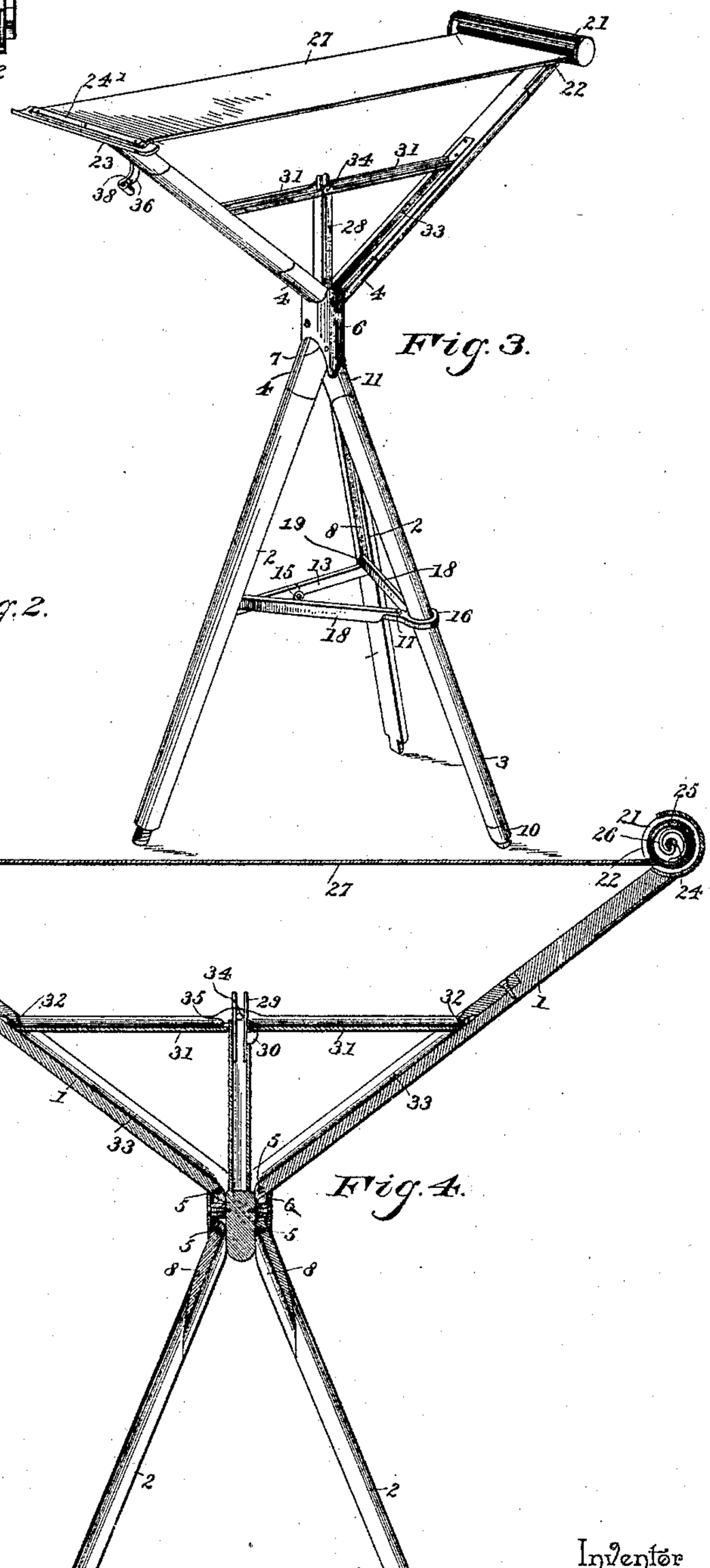

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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CHARLES T. GOLDING, OF NEWTON, IOWA.

CAMP-STOOL CANE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,240, dated May 3, 1892.

Application filed December 17, 1890. Serial No. 374,991. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. GOLDING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Jasper and State of Iowa, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Camp-Stool Canes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of chairs or stools adapted to be compactly folded in the form of walking sticks or canes; and its objects are to provide a strong stable seat or stool of cheap and simple construction and adapted to be locked in an open position and when desired to be compactly folded, so as to constitute a convenient walking stick or cane.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a combined chair and cane constructed in accordance with my invention, the same being folded so as to serve as the latter. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective of my invention, the same being open to serve as a chair or stool. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The supporting frame-work of the combined chair or stool and stick consists of four semicircular or half-round stick-sections, preferably formed of wood and indicated as the upper pair of sections 1, forming the seat-support, and the lower pair of sections 2, constituting two of the legs of the chair; and, furthermore, the frame consists in a supplemental cylindrical leg 3. The sections 1 and 2 when placed close together or arranged in pairs, as indicated, form a cylindrical stick, and said sections have their adjacent ends provided with metal ferrules 4, which are let into the said sections and are pivoted by transverse rivets 5 to the upper and lower ends of a metal coupling sleeve or band 6, which band is at diametrically-opposite sides at its upper and lower ends cut away or recessed, as at 7, so as to permit of a spreading or separation of the sections 1 and 2 at their free ends and to limit said separation. The sections 2 are not pivoted directly in line with the sections 1 or in line with the coupling collar or sleeve, but slightly out of line, so that though they align when all the sections are assembled or closed, yet when separated said sections 2 will be slightly deflected from the alignment.

Secured within the collar or coupling-sleeve 6, depending slightly below the same and adapted to be inclosed by the lower sections 2 when the latter are brought together, for which purpose said sections 2 are recessed, as at 8, is a threaded inclined stud 9, which stud is adapted to receive the upper end of the supplemental supporting-leg 3. This leg 3 is provided at its lower end with an ordinary wearing-ferrule 10, designed to preserve the lower end of the stick or cane when thus used, while the upper end of said supplemental leg or section is provided with an interiorly-threaded ferrule 11, designed to fit over and receive the threaded stud 9. By reason of the inclination of the stud and the before-described deflection given the sections 2 when spread, it will be seen that when the supplemental leg or section 3 is in position upon the stud it will diverge from the sections 2 and in connection therewith form a tripod support.

13 designates a transverse brace, which is pivoted at its ends, as at 14, to the lower ends of the recesses 8, formed in the sections 2. This brace is formed in two sections, which are connected at their inner ends by a rule-joint 15, so that while the brace may be broken and thus adapted to be inclosed by the sections 2 when brought together it cannot be spread below a horizontal position, and when so spread forms a rigid brace against collapsing of the sections.

16 designates a ring, through which the lower or smaller end of the supplemental section 3 is introduced when in the act of forming the tripod support. This ring has pivoted to its inner side, as at 17, a pair of braces 18, the outer ends of which are pivoted, as at 19, to the sections 2 immediately above the rule-jointed brace just described. The ring may be elevated and inclosed by the sections 2, or swung to a horizontal position to receive the supplemental leg 3, the upper end of which is subsequently screwed on the inclined stud

of the coupling-sleeve or collar. When the supplemental leg 3 is unscrewed and removed from the stud and withdrawn upwardly from the ring, its threaded ferrule may be introduced over the lower ends of the sections 2 when the latter are brought together, and for which reception said ends of said sections are provided with threaded metal ferrules 20. It will thus be seen that the section 3 forms a continuation of the combined sections 2, and the three parts constitute the lower portion of an ordinary appearing walking stick or cane. The upper sections 1 at one side terminate in a cylindrical hollow housing or handle 21, having a longitudinal opening, as indicated at 22, said opening being designed to be closed, when the sections are brought together, by a curved strip 23, secured to the end of the companion section 1. The cylindrical handle has passed therethrough a transverse rod 24, and upon the same is mounted a loose sleeve 25, connected with the rod by a coiled spring 26. The sleeve has connected thereto and wound thereupon by the spring a flexible canvas or other textile seat-strip 27, the opposite end of which is made fast to the curved strip 23 by means of a plate 24′, which serves to clamp the seat to the strip. When the sections 1 are brought together, it will be seen that the spring will serve to rotate the sleeve and wind the flexible seat thereupon and within the hollow handle. A standard 28 extends upwardly from the upper end of the sleeve 6 to a point between and slightly below the center of the sections 1, and said standard has its upper end provided with an opening in which a flat spring 29 is seated. The spring 29 at its upper end projects beyond the standard, and below the upper end of the standard is provided with an outwardly-disposed catch-pin 30, which extends through an opening formed for its accommodation in the said standard.

31 designates a pair of brace-sections, which are semicircular in cross-section and are pivoted, as at 32, at their outer ends to the inner recessed sides or faces 33 of the sections 1. The inner ends of the braces are recessed so as to receive and readily slide upon the standard, and their ends overlap and are pivoted together, as at 34. When the sections 1 are closed, the brace-sections ride down to the lower end of the standard and embrace the same, said standard and braces fitting loosely within the recesses with which the inner faces of the sections 1 are provided. When the sections 1 are separated and strained apart, the brace-sections as a whole assume a horizontal position by riding up the standard and are engaged and locked in such position by the inner edge of one of the sections riding over and engaging with the spring-catch of the standard, while the edge of the opposite section takes under a lug 35, extending from the standard. This completes the construction, with the exception of a clasp 36, formed of spring metal and hinged, as at 37, to one of the sections 1, the free end of said clasp being perforated, as at 38, to be sprung over a pin 39 on the opposite section 1.

Taking the invention as shown in Fig. 1, in which it is used as an ordinary cane, in order to throw the same in position as a seat the following operation takes place: The section 3 is first unscrewed from the lower ends of the sections 2 and the sections 2 separated at their lower ends, in which position they are locked by the rule-jointed brace. The brace-ring is now swung down to a horizontal position and the lower or reduced end of the section 3 introduced downwardly through the ring, after which the upper end of the section 3 is screwed upon the stud depending from the collar or coupling-sleeve. The spring-clasp that maintains the sections 1 together is now disconnected from one of the sections and the latter are spread apart, the flexible seat unrolling and winding the spring. When separated, the hollow brace-sections are spread and brought to a horizontal position, in which position they are locked by the spring-catch, as heretofore described. When this operation has taken place, the convenient seat or stool shown in Fig. 3 will have been formed, and the same will be found amply strong to support the heaviest person and unyielding, and, furthermore, substantially locked against any collapsing when the person rises.

In order to convert the chair back to a cane, the jointed braces are broken, the upper brace being released by compressing the upper ends of the springs together and withdrawing the spring-catch from under the brace-sections. The clasp is engaged over the stud and the leg 3 unscrewed from the threaded stud and withdrawn from the ring, which latter is now folded up between the sections 2 and subsequently the section 3 screwed on the lower ends of the sections 2. The clasp shown is of ordinary construction and may be supplanted by any simple kindred device.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a combined walking-stick and stool, the combination, with the lower portion thereof adapted to serve as a support, and a stud or standard extending upwardly therefrom and provided at its upper end with an opening, of a spring mounted in the standard and having an outwardly-projecting catch, opposite seat-supporting sections pivoted to the support at opposite sides of the standard, a flexible seat connecting the upper ends of the sections, and a pair of brace-sections semicircular in cross-section pivoted at their extremities to the seat-sections and adapted to be received by recesses therein, said brace-sections having their adjacent ends recessed to embrace the standard and to engage the spring-catch and pivoted together at opposite sides of the standard, substantially as specified.

2. In a combined walking-stick and stool, the combination, with the lower portion thereof adapted to serve as a support, of a pair of

pivoted seat-supporting sections, a flexible seat-support connected to the upper extremities of the sections and a folding brace-section located between and adapted to fold within and be inclosed by the seat-supporting sections, and means for locking the brace in operative position, substantially as specified.

3. In a combined walking-stick and stool, the combination, with the upper seat-supporting sections and a collar to which they are pivoted, of a pair of lower sections also pivoted to the collar, a stud depending between the same, and a supplemental support connected removably on the lower ends of the lower pivoted sections and adapted to be connected to the stud, substantially as specified.

4. The combination, with the upper seat-supporting standards, of the lower pivoted standards or sections, a stud inclined and projecting from between said sections, a supplemental section threaded on the stud and adapted to be threaded on the lower ends of the sections when the latter are closed, a ring for encircling the supplemental section, and a pair of braces pivoted to the ring and at their outer ends to the pivoted sections, in which latter they are adapted to fold, substantially as specified.

5. The combination, with the upper pivoted seat-supports, of the lower supporting-sections pivoted out of alignment below the lower ends of the seat-supporting sections and having their lower ends reduced and threaded, an inclined stud depending from a point between the pivoted sections, a supplemental cylindrical section adapted to be threaded on the lower ends of said sections when the latter are brought together, a ring encircling said supplemental section, a pair of braces pivoted to the ring and at their outer ends pivoted to the sections and adapted to fold within the same, and a rule-jointed brace pivoted to the said deflected sections and adapted to fold within the same, substantially as specified.

6. The combination, with an intermediate cylindrical collar or coupling-sleeve recessed at opposite sides at its upper and lower ends, a pair of upper seat-supporting sections pivoted in the upper end of the collar, a folding-brace interposed between said upper seat-supporting sections, and a seat connecting the upper ends of said sections, of a stud extending upwardly from the collar and carrying a spring-catch for engaging the brace, an inclined threaded stud depending from the collar, a supplemental supporting-section threaded on the stud, a pair of diverging supporting-sections pivoted out of alignment with the collar and to the same and made hollow to receive the stud, a rule-jointed brace pivoted at its ends between the two supporting-sections and adapted to fold within the same, a ring removably mounted on the supplemental section, and braces pivoted to the ring and at their outer ends pivoted to the supporting-sections and adapted to fold therein, substantially as specified.

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