

No. 815,795.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

H. J. CHAMBERS.

STILT.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1905.

Fig. 1.

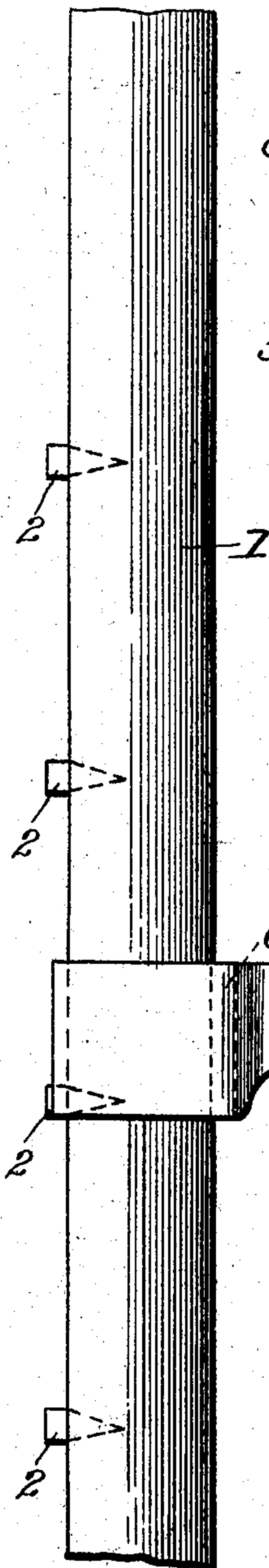


Fig. 2.

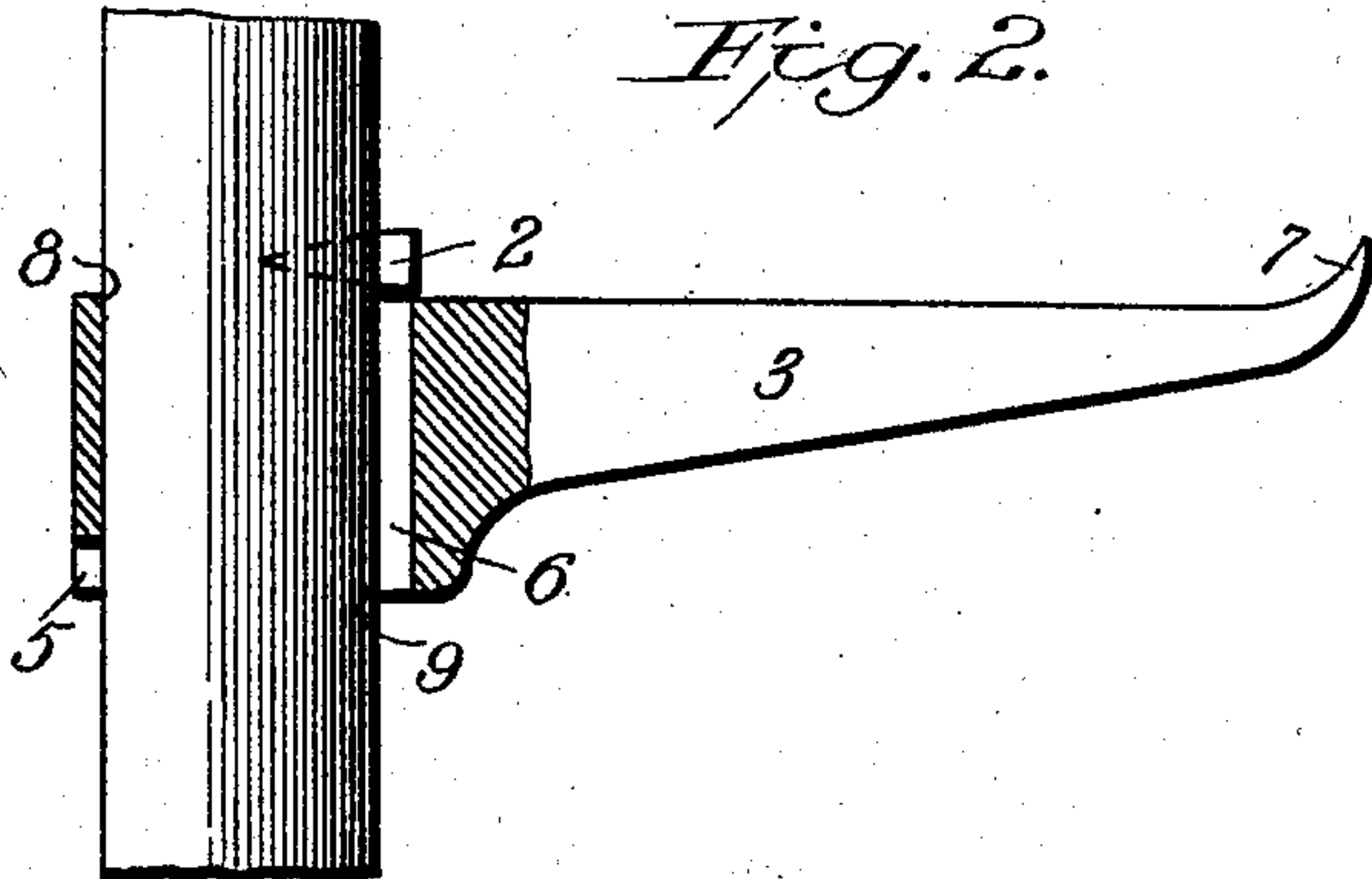


Fig. 3.

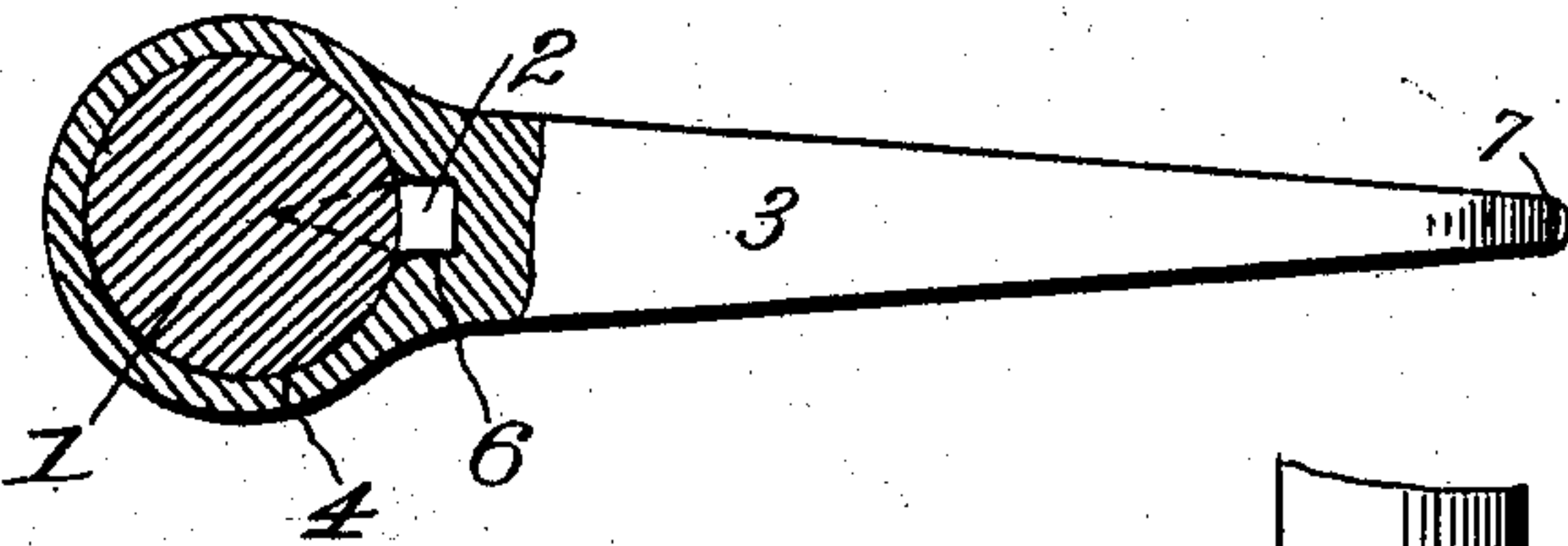


Fig. 5.

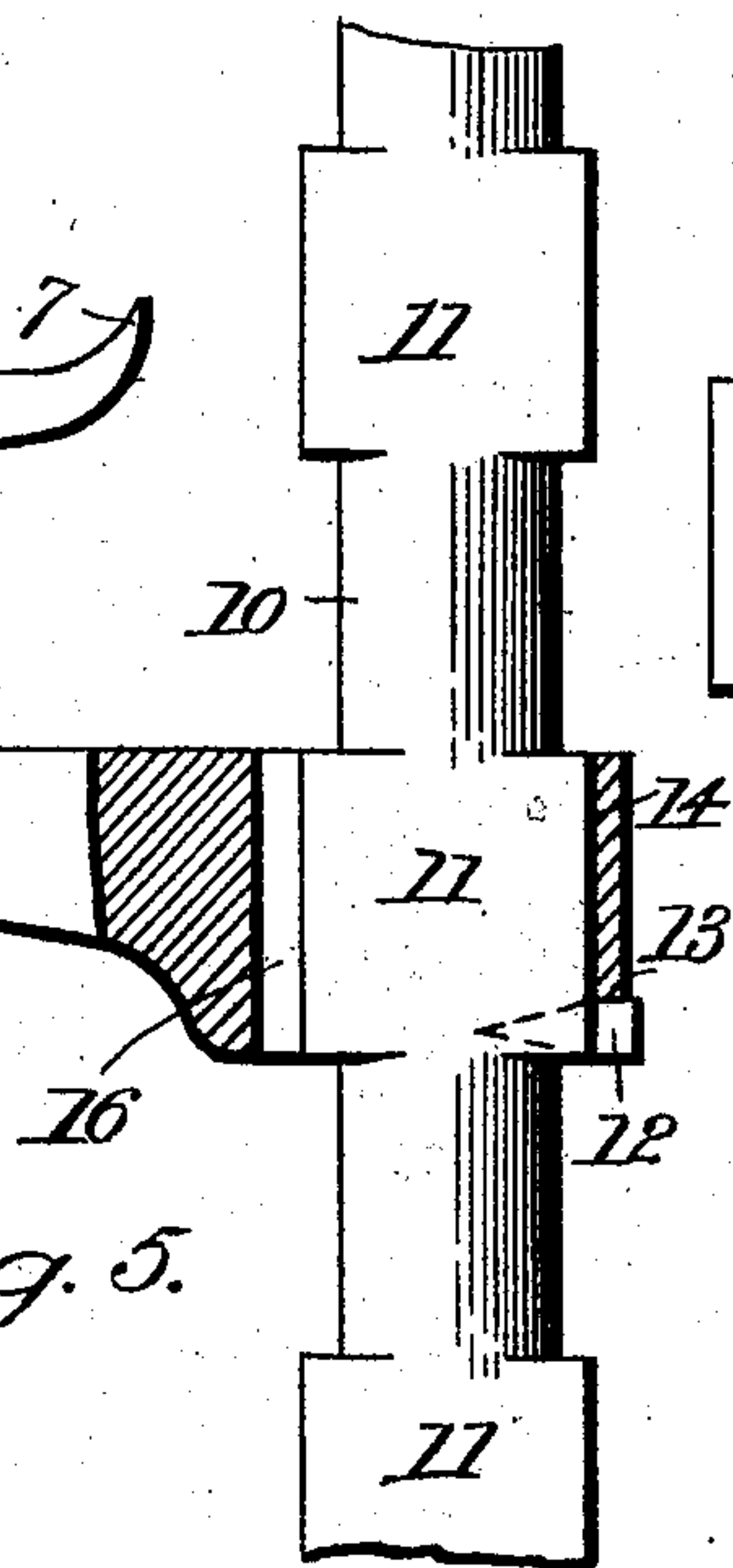
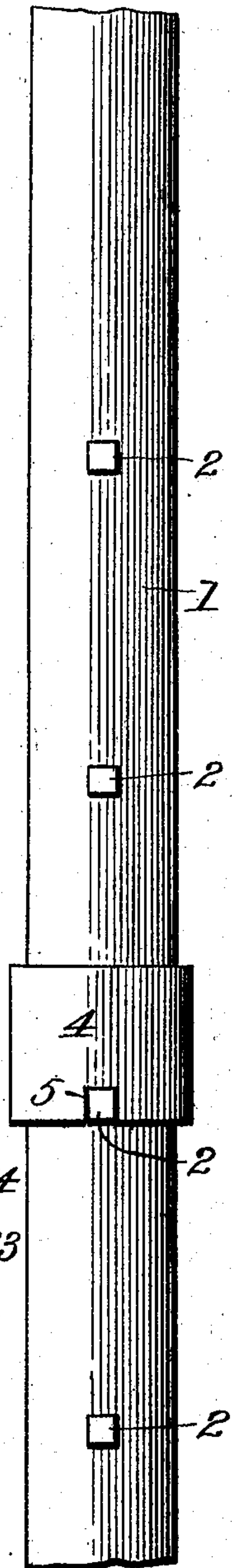


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:  
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J. T. Walker.

Inventor  
H. J. Chambers,  
By *[Signature]* Attorney.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAMLIN JANES CHAMBERS, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

## STILT.

No. 815,795.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed August 11, 1905. Serial No. 273,737.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HAMLIN JANES CHAMBERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stilts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stilts.

One object is to provide a stilt embodying such characteristics that the foot-support may be adjusted longitudinally of the stilt.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a stilt so constructed and arranged as to embody simplicity, economy, durability, and efficiency in its production.

A still further object is to provide a stilt whereby the foot thereof may be readily supported without the use of detachable elements and against accidental displacement in use.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of one embodiment of the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through the staff and foot-rest. Fig. 4 is a rear view illustrating the disposition of the eye of the foot-rest with one of the projections of the staff. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a second embodiment of the invention.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings, the reference character 1 designates a staff forming the leg of the stilt and provided with a series of fixed projections 2, arranged in spaced alinement longitudinally of the member 1. These projections 2 are designed for the adjustable support of the foot-rest 3, whose inner end is provided with an eye 4, provided at its lower outer edge with a rectangular-shaped notch 5, designed to engage interchangeably the projections 2.

Formed in the eye 4 of the foot-rest 3 and arranged transversely of the rest is a groove 6. When the notch 5 is engaged with one of the projections 2, this groove 6 is disposed

upon the opposite side of the staff 1, and unless the foot-rest 3 is turned upon the member 1 the eye 4 of the foot-rest cannot be moved above or below the remaining projections. By reason of the notch 5 engaging one of the projections 2 it is obvious that there is absolutely no danger whatever of the foot-rest 3 accidentally turning to the right or left upon the staff 1. However, in order to move the foot-rest 3 from engagement with one of the projections 2 for engagement with the projection thereabove or therebelow it is simply necessary to lift the notch 5 of the eye 4 of the foot-rest 3 from engagement with the corresponding projection 2 and then turn the foot-rest partially around upon the member 1, so that the groove 6 of the eye 4 of the rest will be in direct alinement with the projections 2. Obviously, therefore, by reason of the alinement of the groove 6 with the projection 2 the rest 3 may be readily adjusted longitudinally of the staff 1 and pass over as many projections 2 as may be associated with the stilt. In order to prevent the slipping of one's foot from the rest 3, the outer end thereof is turned upwardly, as indicated by the reference character 7, and it is obvious that when one's foot is brought to bear upon the rest 3 in the use of the stilt there is a binding action created between the upper outer edge 8 of the eye and the lower inner edge 9 thereof.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I provide an exceedingly simple, and consequently inexpensive, stilt, the characteristic features residing in the adjustability of the foot-rest and the support of the latter upon the leg of the stilt without necessarily employing detachable fasteners.

In Fig. 5 I illustrate a modified form of the invention. In this instance the staff 10 is provided with a series of rectangular-shaped formations 11, the staff between said formations 11 being circular in cross-section, as illustrated. Formed or secured to each rectangular-shaped formation 11 is a projection 12, adapted for engagement with the notch 13 of the rectangular-shaped eye 14 of the foot-rest 15. With the exception of the rectangular formation 11 of the staff 10 and the eye of the foot-rest this form of the invention is the same as the first form described. It will be readily understood that in order to turn the foot-rest 15 upon the staff 10 it is simply necessary to lift the recess to present its eye 14 to a circular portion of the staff,



when the foot-rest 15 may be turned upon the latter to present its transverse groove 16 into alinement with the aforesaid projections 12 of the rectangular-shaped formations 11, and thereby permit of an adjustment of the rest 15 or its removal from the staff.

What is claimed is—

1. A stilt comprising a staff having a series of projections arranged in spaced relation and longitudinally thereof, and a foot-rest provided with an eye at one end adapted to embrace the staff, said eye having a notch formed at its lower outer edge for engagement with the aforesaid projections and having a transverse groove upon its opposite side whereby the foot-rest may be moved above and below one of said projections when turned upon the staff.

2. A stilt comprising a staff having a series of projections, and a foot-rest provided with an eye to embrace the staff, said eye having a notch formed therein for engagement with the aforesaid projections and also having a groove whereby the foot-rest may be moved above and below the projections when turned upon the staff.

3. A stilt comprising a staff having a series

of projections thereon, and a foot-rest provided with an eye for loose fit upon the staff whereby it may be revolved upon the latter, the eye having a notch formed therein for engagement with one of said projections with a groove formed therein opposite the said notch to permit of movement of the foot-rest over the projections when the rest is turned to present the groove of its eye in alinement with the projections.

4. A stilt comprising a staff having a projection thereon, and a foot-rest having an eye at one end provided with a notch for engagement with said projection to prevent accidental turning of the foot-rest upon the staff, the said eye having a groove arranged transversely thereof and opposite the said notch to aline the groove and projection to permit movement of the foot-rest beneath said projection.

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

HAMLIN JAMES CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:

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FRED F. FOWLER.