

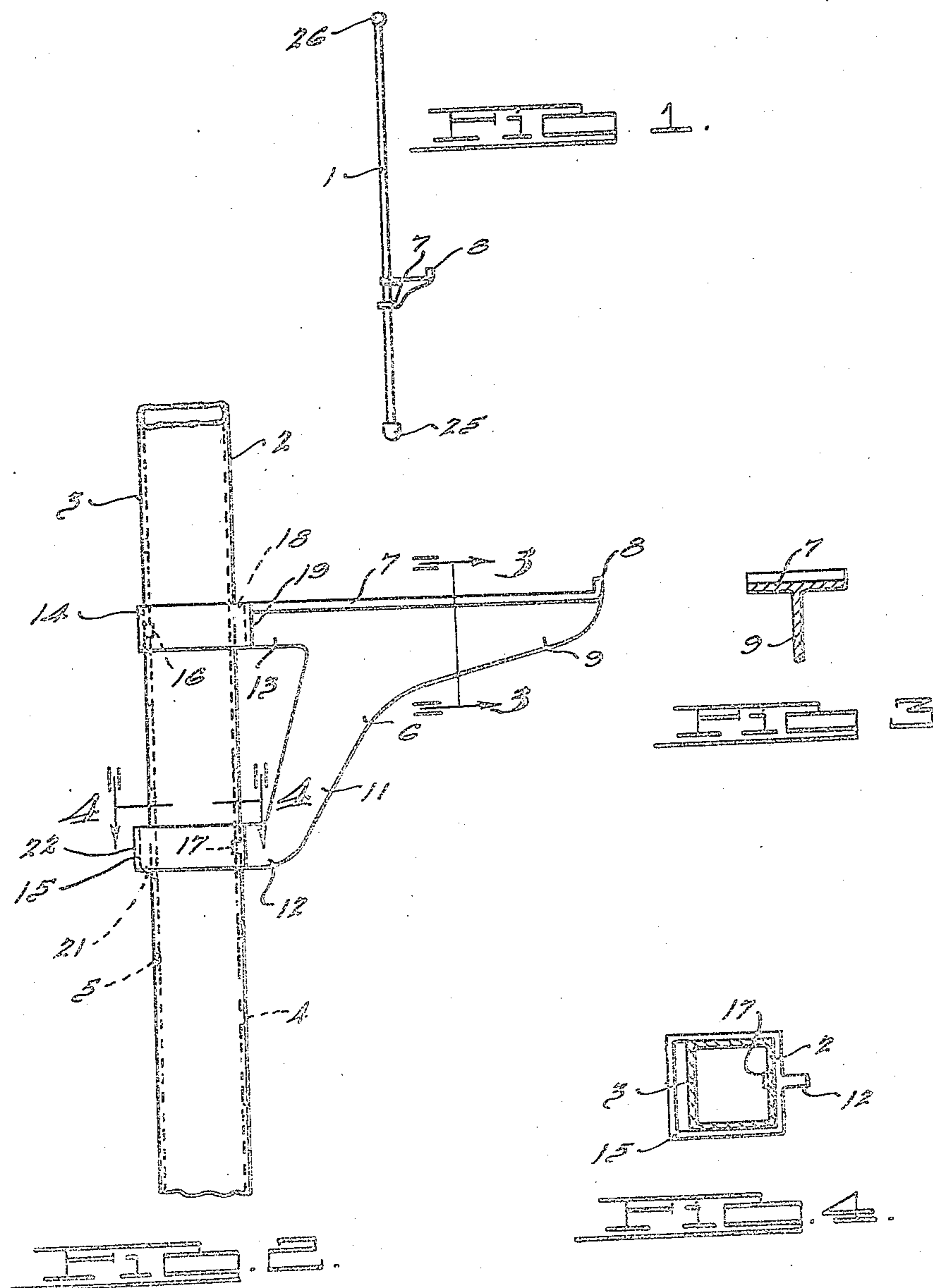
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ADJUSTABLE STILT

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ADJUSTABLE STILT

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This invention relates to stilts and particularly to a stilt having a pole and an adjustable footrest thereon.

While various types of stilts have been made heretofore having a footrest permanently or adjustably secured thereon, the present invention is believed to be novel in having the footrest adjustable on the pole in a simple but positive manner.

The pole may be made of wood, metal or other material, which may be solid or hollow as long as sufficient strength is provided to prevent bending or breaking. A plurality of apertures are employed on opposite faces of the pole in predetermined spaced relation for receiving projections on portions of the footrest which encompass the pole. The footrest has a flat foot-receiving portion provided with a central downwardly projecting flange with space, aligned ring elements provided thereon through which the pole extends. The elements conform to the shape of the pole on three sides, with opposite sides paced therefrom so that the footrest may tilt relative to the pole a sufficient amount to permit the projections to move out of the apertures and the footrest to be moved upwardly or downwardly on the pole.

When the projections are aligned with the apertures and the footrest is moved downwardly, as when a load is applied thereto, the pins are drawn into the apertures to securely lock the footrest in adjustable position on the pole.

Accordingly, the main objects of the invention are: to provide a stilt with a footrest which is readily adjustable thereon for positioning the footrest a predetermined distance above the ground-engaging end of the pole; to provide a stilt having a foot-engaging portion and portions which encompass the pole in a manner to have opposite sides at the top and the bottom spaced from a pole for permitting a slight counterclockwise rotation of the footrest relative thereto and the adjustment of the footrest upwardly and downwardly on the pole; to provide a footrest for a stilt having spaced portions which encompass the pole on the inner surface of which oppositely disposed projections are provided for extending into apertures in the pole and having the faces opposite the projections spaced from the pole to permit the projections to be moved into and out of the apertures for adjusting the footrest thereon; and, in general, to provide a stilt which is simple in construction, adjustable in height and economical of manufacture.

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Other objects and features of novelty of the invention will be specifically pointed out or will become apparent when referring, for a better understanding of the invention, to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view of a stilt embodying features of this invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged broken view of the stilt illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the structure illustrated in Fig. 2, taken on the line 3—3 thereof, and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the structure illustrated in Fig. 2, taken on the line 4—4 thereof.

The stilt of the present invention comprises a pole 1, which herein illustrated is made of a metal tubular section, having walls of sufficient thickness to provide strength which prevents the pole from bending when in use. Opposite faces 2 and 3 of the pole are provided with apertures 4 and 5, respectively, which are spaced a predetermined distance from each other lengthwise of the faces and positioned in offset relation to each other with respect to the opposite faces.

A footrest 6 has a horizontal web portion 7 for receiving the foot, which portion has an upturned flange 8 on the outer end to prevent the foot from slipping from the rest outwardly of the pole. The web portion 7 is supported on a vertically disposed web 9 which extends downwardly at 11 and inwardly at 12 to be aligned with an upper web portion 13 adjacent to the web portion 7. At the ends of the web portions 13 and 12, rectangular elements 14 and 15, respectively, extend for encompassing the pole 1. Projections 16 and 17 extend inwardly from the inner faces of the elements 14 and 15 for engagement with the apertures 5 and 4, respectively.

A space 18 is provided between the face 2 of the pole 1 and the wall 19 adjacent to the web 13, of sufficient width so that the movement of the wall 19 against the face 2 withdraws the projection 16 out of the aperture 5. A similar space 21 is provided between the face 3 of the pole and the wall 22 of the element 15 which permits the projection 17 to move out of the aperture 4 in the face 2 of the pole when the wall 22 is moved adjacent to the face 3 of the pole.

When the footrest is in the position illustrated in Fig. 2 with the projection 16 disposed in an aperture 5 and the projection 17 disposed in an aperture 4, the weight of the person having a foot on the footrest will cause the footrest to tend to move in a clockwise direction with rela-

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tion to the pole 1 and force the projections 16 and 17 into the apertures 5 and 4, respectively, to more securely retain the footrest in locked position on the pole. The foot may be placed under the footrest to raise its outer end and cause it to move in a counterclockwise direction relative to the pole for moving the projections 16 and 17 from the apertures 5 and 4, respectively, so that the footrest may be adjusted upwardly or downwardly thereon by the foot of the person. The adjustment may be made in this manner while the person is standing on a pair of stilts, or the adjustment may be made by the person before the stilts are occupied. A simple locking and adjusting arrangement is provided for the footrest on the pole of the stilt which positively retains the footrest in adjusted position on the pole.

As is evident from Fig. 1, the pole may be provided with a ground engaging cap 25 which may be made of rubber or like nonskid material, while the top may be enclosed by a similar plug or cap 26. While the pole is illustrated as being rectangular and of hollow cross section, it is to be understood that the pole may be solid and made from materials other than metal and may be of cylindrical or any other form.

What is claimed is:

1. A stilt, comprising a pole, having on opposite sides thereof apertures which are spaced a predetermined distance apart, and a footrest having ring portions which encompass the pole provided with projections on diametrically opposite sides on the respective ring portions for engaging the apertures and having the sides directly opposite the projections spaced from the adjacent faces of the pole a sufficient amount to permit the projections to move from the apertures when the footrest is tilted about a center between the ring elements.

2. A stilt, comprising a pole, having equally spaced apertures on opposite sides of the pole, a footrest for said pole having a foot-supporting portion and having upper and lower spaced portions for encompassing the pole, the upper spaced portion having on its inner face remote from the footrest an inwardly extending projection for engaging an aperture in the pole and having the portion opposite to said projection spaced from the pole an amount at least equal to the length of the projection, the lower ring portion having a projection extending inwardly therefrom on the side adjacent to the footrest for engaging a projection on the pole, while the portion opposite to that containing the projection is spaced from the pole an amount at least equal to the length of the projection whereby the weight of a foot on the footrest tends to move the projections inwardly into the apertures on the pole for more securely locking the footrest thereon, while a reverse or upward movement of the end of the footrest will move the projections from the apertures to permit the adjustment of the footrest on the pole.

3. A stilt having a hollow, rectangular pole with apertures provided in opposite faces thereof spaced apart equal amounts, a footrest having spaced upper and lower rectangular rings which encompass the pole, the upper ring having a

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projection on the side remote from the foot-engaging portion for extending into an aperture in the pole while the side adjacent to the foot-engaging portion of the footrest is spaced from the adjacent face of the pole an amount at least equal to the length of the projection, the lower ring portion having a projection on the side adjacent to the foot-engaging portion of the footrest for extending into an aperture in the adjacent face of the pole, while the side of the ring portion opposite to that having the projection is spaced from the adjacent face of the pole an amount at least equal to the length of the projection whereby the rotation of the footrest about a center midway between the two ring portions moves the projections from the apertures so that the footrest may be adjusted longitudinally of the pole.

4. A stilt having a pole of hollow section and having on opposite sides thereof openings equally spaced from each other, a footrest embodying a foot-engaging portion having a downwardly extending web, ring portions secured to the foot-engaging portion and the downwardly extending web which encompass the pole, the ring adjacent to the foot-engaging portion of the footrest having a projection on the inner face thereof remote from the foot-engaging portion of the footrest and having the portion opposite thereto spaced from the adjacent face of the pole when the projection extends into an aperture thereof, the lower ring portion having a projection extending inwardly from the face thereof adjacent to the web and having the face thereof opposite thereto spaced from the adjacent face of the pole when the projection extends into an aperture in the pole whereby the counterclockwise rotation of the footrest about a center between the rings causes the projections to move from the apertures so that the footrest may be adjusted longitudinally on the pole.

5. A stilt having a pole provided with apertures on opposite sides thereof, and a footrest having a foot-receiving portion and a pole-encompassing portion, the latter of which is provided with an upper and a lower projection on opposite inner sides thereof for engaging apertures on opposite sides of the pole for locking the footrest in adjusted position thereon, said upper projection being disposed on the side of the encompassing portion remote from the foot-receiving portion, the sides of the encompassing portion remote from the projections being spaced from the adjacent sides of the pole an amount at least equal to the length of the projections.

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