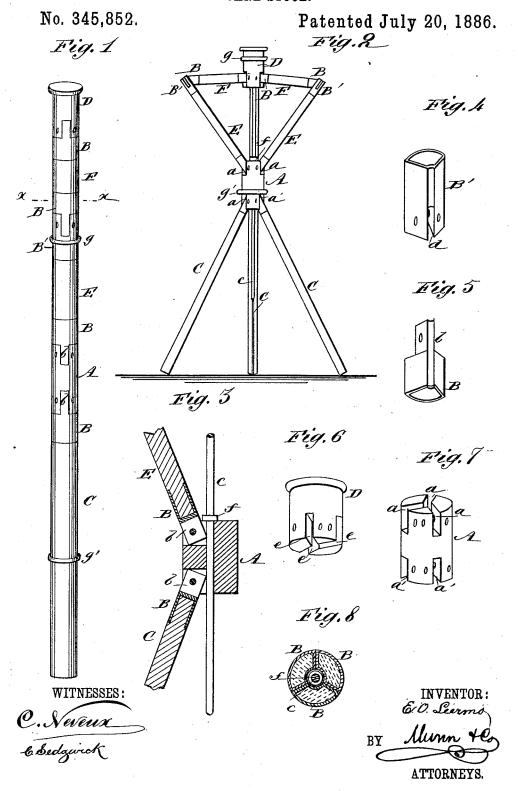
E. O. LEERMO.

CANE STOOL.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERIC O. LEERMO, OF GOLD HILL, NEVADA.

CANE-STOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,852, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed February 20, 1886. Serial No. 192,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERIC O. LEERMO, of Gold Hill, in the county of Storey and State of Nevada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cane-Stools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my imro proved cane stool folded. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the device unfolded. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the body of the stool. Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective views of parts of the upper joints of the stool. Fig. 6 15 is a perspective view of the head to which the upper arms of the stool are jointed. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the body of the stool. Fig. 8 is a transverse section taken on line x x in Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and convenient portable stool which 25 may be readily folded to form a staff or cane, and which when unfolded for use will form a steady and convenient seat.

My invention consists in the combination, with a casting forming the body of the stool, 30 of legs and arms jointed to the body, the arms being connected to a central head provided with a rod extending axially through the body.

The body A is provided in the upper end with three radial slots, a, and in its lower end with three radial slots, a', corresponding in position with the slots a. To the lower slots, a', are fitted the tongues b of sockets B, the tongues being pivoted on pins passing through the body A and through the tongues.

The sockets B are formed of hollow segments of a cylinder, and legs C are fitted to the segmental cavities of the sockets B and secured therein. The inner angle of each socket is hollowed out to receive the rod c, which is at-45 tached to the cane head D and extends axially through the body A.

In the upper radial slots, a, are pivoted sockets B, which are like the sockets pivoted in the lower slots, and to these sockets are fitted

sockets B', which are formed of hollow cylindrical segments, and are provided with slots d in their outer ends. In the slots d of the sockets B' are pivoted the tongues b of sockets B, like those already described, to the cavities of 55 which are fitted bars F, carrying at opposite ends sockets B, whose tongues b are received in radial slots e in the head D. The rod c, which is secured to the head D, is provided with a collar, f, which rests upon the body A 60 of the stool when the stool is unfolded, as

shown in Fig. 2.

By pulling the head D upward the arms E, by virtue of their connection with the head by the bars F, are drawn inward toward the rod 65 c, so that the arms E and the bars F, (which are segments of a cylinder,) together with their joints, (which are also segmental,) form a complete cylinder, as shown in Fig. 1, and the ring g, which is placed on the head D 70 when the stool is unfolded, is moved downward along the cane to the joints between the arms E and bars F. The legs C are also folded together against the rod c, and the ring g', which is received on the body A when the stool is 75 unfolded, is slipped down over the legs C when the stool is folded, as shown in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to arrange the cane stool for use as a stool, the ring g is placed on the body A and the legs C are spread, so as to cause 80 the corners of the tongues b of the sockets B to engage the bottom of the slots in which they are placed and limit the spread of the legs, when the head D is pushed downward, forcing the arms E outward through the medium 85 of the bars F until the collar f upon the rod c

strikes the top of the body A.

The rod c not only limits the movement of the upper part of the stool when unfolded, but renders the stool rigid and prevents undue 90 strain upon the arms E and the bars F.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters

Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a cane stool, of the 95 body A, provided in the upper and lower end thereof with radial slots \bar{a} a', the segmental sockets B, provided with tongues b, pivoted in the body A, the legs C and arms E, received in 50 arms E, to the upper ends of which are secured I the sockets B, the bars F, pivoted to the arms 100 9

E, and the head D, pivoted to the bars F. substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, in a cane-stool, of the body A, provided with radial slots, the sock5 ets B, having tongues b, pivoted in the slots of the body A, the legs C and arms E, fitted to the sockets B, the bars F, pivoted to the arms E, the head D, pivoted to the bars F, and the rod c, provided with the collar f, secured to the head D and passing axially through the body A, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a cane stool, the combination of the body A, provided with radial slots a a', sock15 ets B, having tongues b, the legs C and arms E, received in the sockets, the bars F, pivoted to the arms E, the head D, pivoted to the bars F, and the rings g g', for holding the legs C,

arms E, and bars F in a closed position, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. As an improved article of manufacture, a cane-stool formed of a slotted body, A, the sockets B, provided with tongues b, pivoted in the body A, the legs C and arms E, received in the sockets B, the bars F, pivoted to the 25 arms E, the head D, pivoted to the bars F, the rod c, secured to the head D, extending through the body A, and provided with the collar f, and the rings g g', surrounding the head and the body of the cane-stool, substantially as 30 herein shown and described.

ERIC O. LEERMO.

Witnesses:

R. WEBBER, S. I. BLACK.