(No Model.)

G. PETERSON.

WALKING STOOL FOR CHILDREN.

No. 265,432. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig 1.

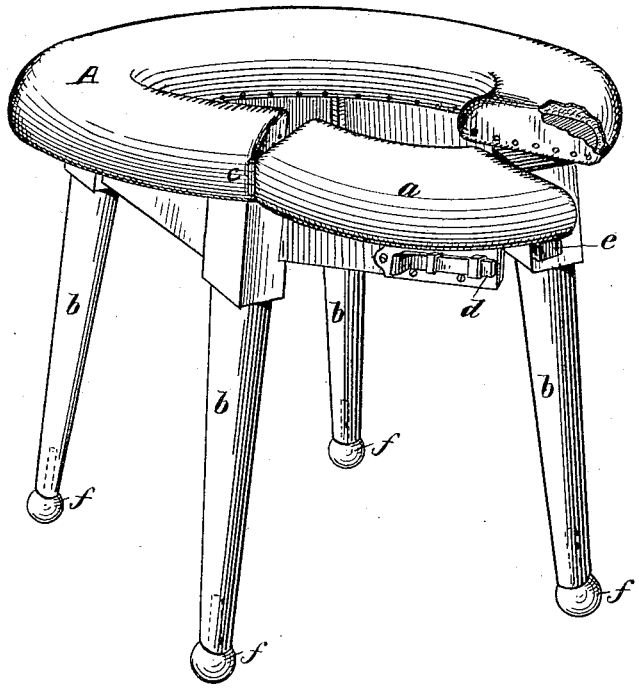
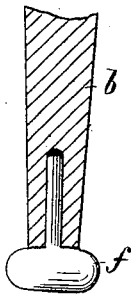


Fig 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV PETERSON, OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WALKING-STOOL FOR CHILDREN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,432, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed June 13, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV PETERSON, of Galveston, Galveston county, Texas, have invented a new and Improved Walking-Stool for Children, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My improvements relate to stools for the use of children when learning to walk, which as heretofore constructed have consisted of a ring-shaped top supported upon legs, and which have been used by placing the child's feet foremost through the top of the stool.

The object of my improvement is to facilitate placing the child, and to avoid any risk of injury, and, further, to make the stool easy for the body and arms of the child.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved walking-stool, and Fig. 2 is a detail view.

A is the ring-shaped top of the stool, supported upon legs *b b*, which are preferably four in number. The ring A is formed with a hinged section, *a*, between two of the legs *b*, which section is attached to the main portion of the ring by a hinge, *c*, so that the section may be swung outward. The section rests at the ends upon two legs, *b*, and is provided at its under side with a sliding bolt, *d*, fitted for engagement with a socket or keeper, *e*, thus retaining the segment in its closed position; but hooks or other fastenings of suitable character may be used in place of the bolt. The ring A is upholstered or padded upon its upper side and on its inner periphery with any suitable material of yielding or elastic nature. In the lower ends of the legs *b* are balls *f*, that are provided with stems or shanks entering holes in the bottoms of the legs, so that the balls can be readily removed. The object of these is to allow variation in the height of the stool to suit the child, as in some cases children grow very rapidly before learning to walk.

It will be seen that the child can be readily placed within the ring by swinging out the removable section, and when the child is in place the section is to be closed and fastened in place. This avoids the necessity of placing the child in the ring feet foremost, and avoids the risk of injuring or breaking its limbs. At the same time a ring of smaller size, that will hold the child more snugly, can be used, and the padded top and sides of the ring render the stool easy to the child's body and arms. This partial support of the weight by the ring is a great advantage when the child is first learning to walk.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to use a stand with a ring-shaped top or made hollow, or made with an opening section, by which the child may be placed within the stool or withdrawn from it; but

What I do claim as new is—

A child's walking-stool having the hinged section *a* arranged in its ring-shaped top between two of the legs, and resting at each end upon one of said legs, as shown and described.

GUSTAV PETERSON.

Witnesses:

N. B. BENDY,

HUGO BROZIG.