

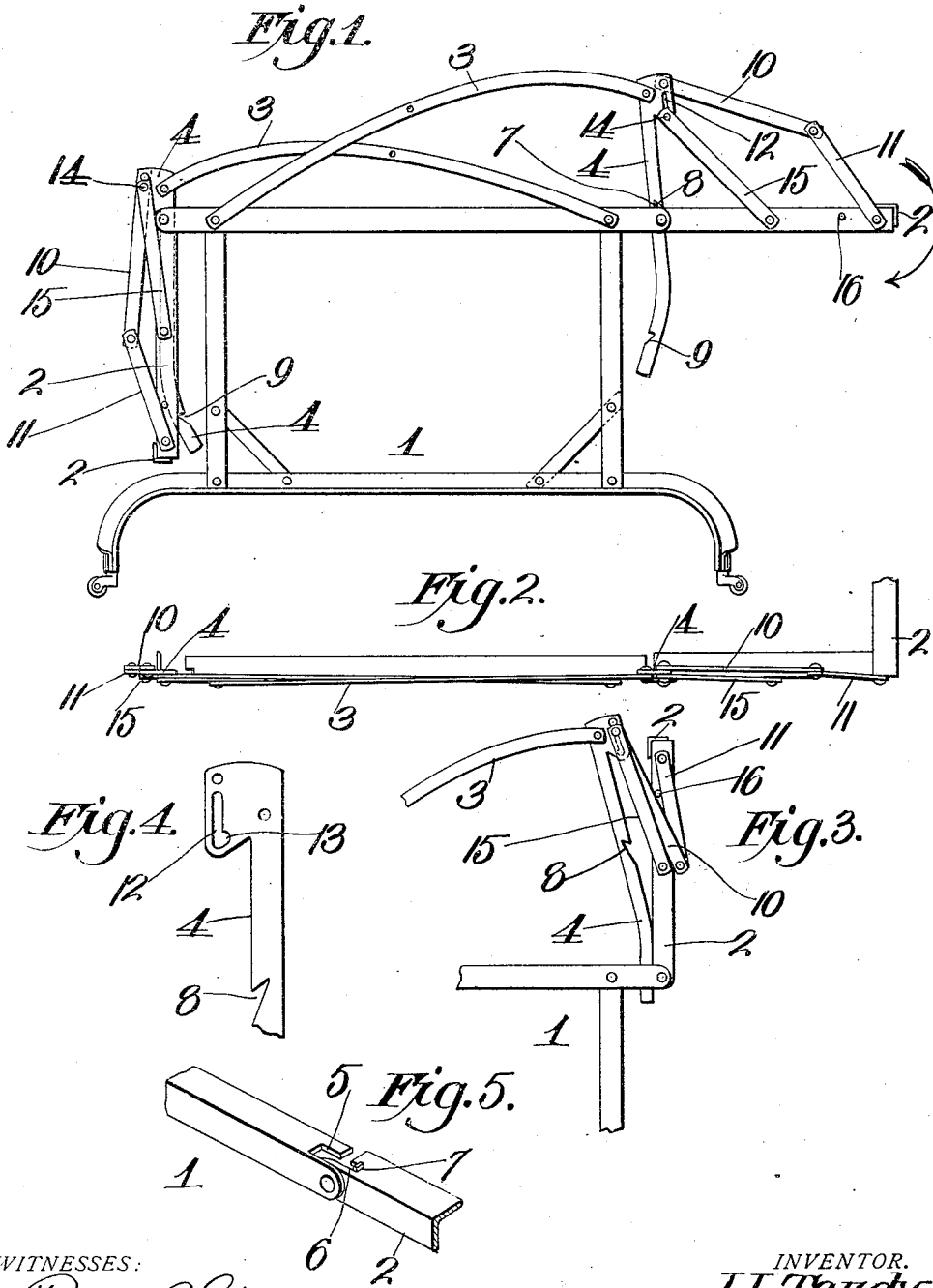
J. L. TANDY.
COT OR COUCH.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1911.

1,050,249.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Frank R. Glan
H. C. Rodgers.

BY

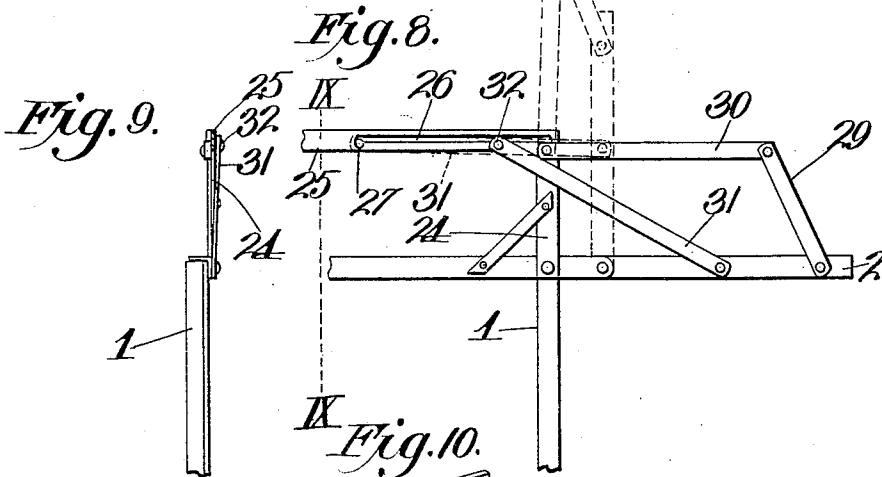
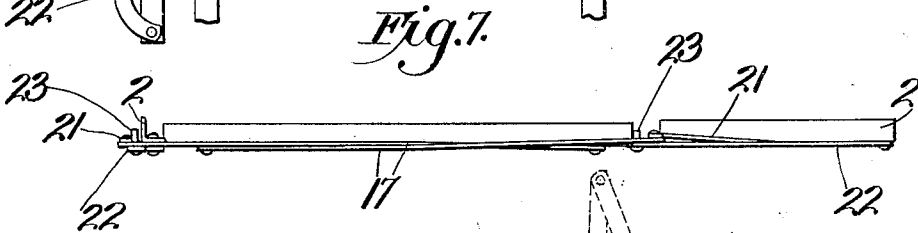
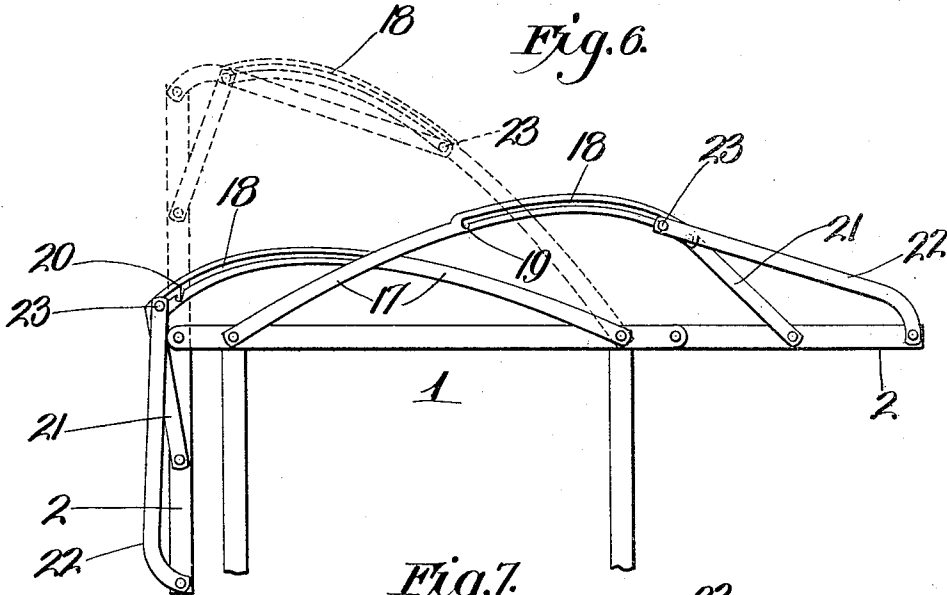
INVENTOR.
J. L. Tandy.
ATTORNEY.
George F. Phelps

J. L. TANDY.
COT OR COUCH.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1911.

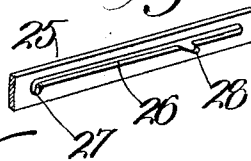
1,050,249.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:
Frank R. Glon
H. B. Rodgers



INVENTOR.
J. L. Tandy
BY George F. Thorne ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. TANDY, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COT OR COUCH.

1,050,249.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

Application filed December 18, 1911. Serial No. 667,257.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. TANDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cots or Couches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cots or couches of that type having hinged wings and head and foot frames, and my object is to produce a cot or couch of this character in which the end frames at the head and foot shall extend beyond the sides of the cot or couch body when the wings are horizontal.

A further object is to provide means through which the head and foot frames are utilized as anchors for the support of the wings when horizontal.

With these and other objects in view as hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is an end view of a cot or couch embodying my invention. Fig. 2, is a top plan view of the construction shown by Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a fragmentary end view showing the structure when folded to form a crib. Fig. 4, is an enlarged view of a catch forming a part of the structure. Fig. 5, is a detail perspective view showing the construction of one of the end rails of the body of the cot or couch and one of the end rails of a wing of the cot or couch. Fig. 6, is a fragmentary end view of a cot or couch of modified construction. Fig. 7, is a plan view of the same. Fig. 8, is a fragmentary end view of a cot or couch in which the end frames are rigid. Fig. 9, is a section on the line IX—IX of Fig. 8. Fig. 10, is a perspective view of a part of one of the end frames of the construction shown by Fig. 8.

In the said drawings, 1 indicates the frame or body of a cot or couch provided with hinged wings 2 of the same general type as shown in Patent #1,006,147, issued to me October 17, 1911.

In Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, the head or foot frame shown, consists of a pair of slightly bowed bars 3, and a pair of catch bars 4, one end of each bar 3, being pivoted to the adjacent end of said body, and the catch

bars 4 extending downward through slots 5, in the adjacent extremities of the body. In the vertical plane of said slots the juxtaposed wings 2 are provided with slots 6, which when said wings are horizontal, form in effect parts of the openings produced by slots 5, and for convenience the wings are provided with upturned teeth 7 at the closed ends of said slots 6. Each catch 4 is provided in its outer edge with a notch 8, and in its inner edge with a notch 9, the former being adapted for engagement with a tooth 7 of the adjacent wing when the same is horizontal, as shown at the right hand side of Fig. 1. When said wing is raised to its highest position, as shown in Fig. 3, where it forms the side of a crib, the notch 9, is in engagement with the body at the inner end of slot 5. The head or foot frame is provided at its ends with extensions, consisting in Sheet 1, of a pair of links 10 and 11, pivotally connected together and pivotally connecting the head or foot frame and the wings together. Below the pivotal points of connection of the extensions with the head or foot frame, the catches are provided with slots 12, which are widened at one side of their lower ends to form substantially semi-circular notches or sockets 13, and pivotally engaging these slots are projections or pins 14 at the upper ends of bars 15, pivoted at their lower ends to the hinged wings 2, and constituting wing supports.

To raise a wing, from a pendant position as shown at the left hand of Fig. 1, to a horizontal position, as shown at the right hand side of Fig. 1, it is grasped and swung upward. In this movement the extension contracts slightly and the catch slides upward through slot 5, under the push of bar 15, through the engagement of its projection or pin 14, with the upper extremity of the slot 12, and this push and the added push of links 10 and 11, applied above the pivotal point of the catch with bar 3, swing the former outward, so that, as the wing passes above a horizontal position, the notch of the catch shall engage the tooth 7. As this is accomplished the movement of the wing is reversed, that is, it is lowered and in such movement the projection or pin 14 drops to the bottom of slot 12 at a point below the pivotal point of connection of the catch with bar 3, and exerts an outward pull on the lower part of catch 4, so as to

maintain the notch 8 thereof in engagement with the tooth and thus locks the wing in rigid relation to the body and head or foot frames and incidentally also locks the extension in position, it being noted that the use of the tooth 7, guards against accidental unlocking movement, as it necessitates an upward movement of the wing preliminary to lowering the same to pendant position.

To lower the wing it is first lifted to cause the projection or pin 14 to engage the notch or socket 13 and thereby exert pressure on the catch whereby the same will be disengaged from the tooth 7. As this result occurs, the movement of the wing is reversed to cause the catch to slide downward through the slots 5 and 6 and to withdraw the projection or pin 14 from the notch or socket 13 to permit the former to slide upward in slot 12.

Should it be desired to convert the structure into a crib when the wings are horizontal, each wing is grasped and raised. In these actions, the projections or pins 14 enter notches 13 and exert inward pressure on the catches, at points below the pivotal points of connection of the latter with bars 3, which pivotal points act as fulcrums so that the catches are swung out of engagement with teeth 7. In such upward movement the projections or pins 14 slide upward in slots 12 and the links 11 swing around until arrested by contact with pins 16, projecting from the wings, the direction in which each link 11 swings with respect to the adjacent wing being indicated by the arrow, Fig. 1. As this occurs the parts occupy the position shown in Fig. 3, and the notches 9 of the catches engage the end bar of the body at the inner ends of slots 5, and guard against reverse or downward movement of the sides or wings. Such downward movement is also guarded against by the links 10 and 11 as folded, and it will be noted by reference to Fig. 1, that when the wings are pendant, the pins 16 prevent links 10 and 11 from swinging into such near alignment as to have a tendency to lock and interfere with the free upward movement of the wings.

To relower the wings from the position shown in Fig. 3, the operator manually moves the lower ends of the catches outward to free such ends from engagement with the end bar of the body, and swing links 10 and 11 upward and outward to approximately a horizontal position. The wings are then swung outward, the lowering movement being continued if desired, until the wings have attained their original or pendant positions.

In Figs. 6 and 7, 17 indicate upwardly bowed bars corresponding to bars 3 in location and arrangement provided with longitudinal

slots 18, formed at their inner extremities with offset notches 19, and near their outer extremities with notches 20, and pivotally connecting the outer ends of said slotted bars with the wings are bars 21, corresponding to bars 15 of Sheet 1, the bars 17 and 21 together constituting a head or foot frame of greater length than the width of the body. 22 are bars pivoted at their outer ends to the wings and provided at their inner ends with projections or pins 23, for slidable engagement with slots 18, these bars 22 corresponding in function to bars 15. When the wings are pendant, the projections or pins 23 engage the slots 18 at their outer extremities. When the wings are horizontal the projections or pins 23 engage the notches 20 of bars 17, and lock the parts rigidly in position. When the structure is converted into a crib, that is when the wings extend upwardly as shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, the pins or projections 23 engage the notches 19 at the inner ends of slots 18, and lock the parts rigidly in position. When the structure is converted into a crib, that is when the wings extend upwardly as shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, the pins or projections 23 engage the notches 19 at the inner ends of slots 18, and lock the parts rigidly together.

In Fig. 8, the body of the cot or couch is shown as equipped with a rigid end frame consisting of vertical bars 24 and a horizontal bar 25 connecting the vertical bars, and said bar 25 is provided with slots 26 having notches 27 and 28 corresponding to notches 19 and 20, of Figs. 6 and 7. In lieu of bars 21, toggles consisting of links 29 and 30 connect wings 2 with the adjacent ends of the end frame and constitute extensions thereof, and the parts 31 corresponding to parts 22 of Figs. 6 and 7, are provided with projections or pins 32 for movement in slots 26, and for engagement with the notches or sockets 27 and 28 accordingly as the wings project vertically upward from the plane of the body or occupy the same plane as the body. When the wings 2 occupy pendant positions, the upper ends of links 31 are disposed at the outer ends of slots 26.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a cot or couch embodying the features of advantage enumerated as desirable and while I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiment of the invention, I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be restricted to the exact details of construction shown and described as obvious modifications will suggest themselves to one skilled in the art.

I claim:

1. A cot or couch, comprising a body, wings hinged to opposite sides thereof, a head frame and a foot frame, wing supports pivotally connected at their outer ends to the wings and slidably connected at their

other ends to the head and foot frames, extensions for and connecting the head and foot frames with the wings, and means for securing the wing supports to the head and
5 foot frames at different points of the latter.

2. A cot or couch, comprising a body, wings hinged to opposite sides thereof, a head frame and a foot frame provided with slots, extensions for and connecting the head
10 and foot frames with the wings, and wing supports pivotally connected at their outer ends to the wings and provided at their other ends with projections or pins engaging said slots.

3. A cot or couch, comprising a body hav- 15
ing upwardly projecting frames at its head and foot ends, wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, extensions for and pivotally connecting said frames at points above the
plane of the body, with said wings, and 20
means to secure the wings in horizontal or upwardly projecting positions.

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

JOHN L. TANDY.

Witnesses:

H. C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
