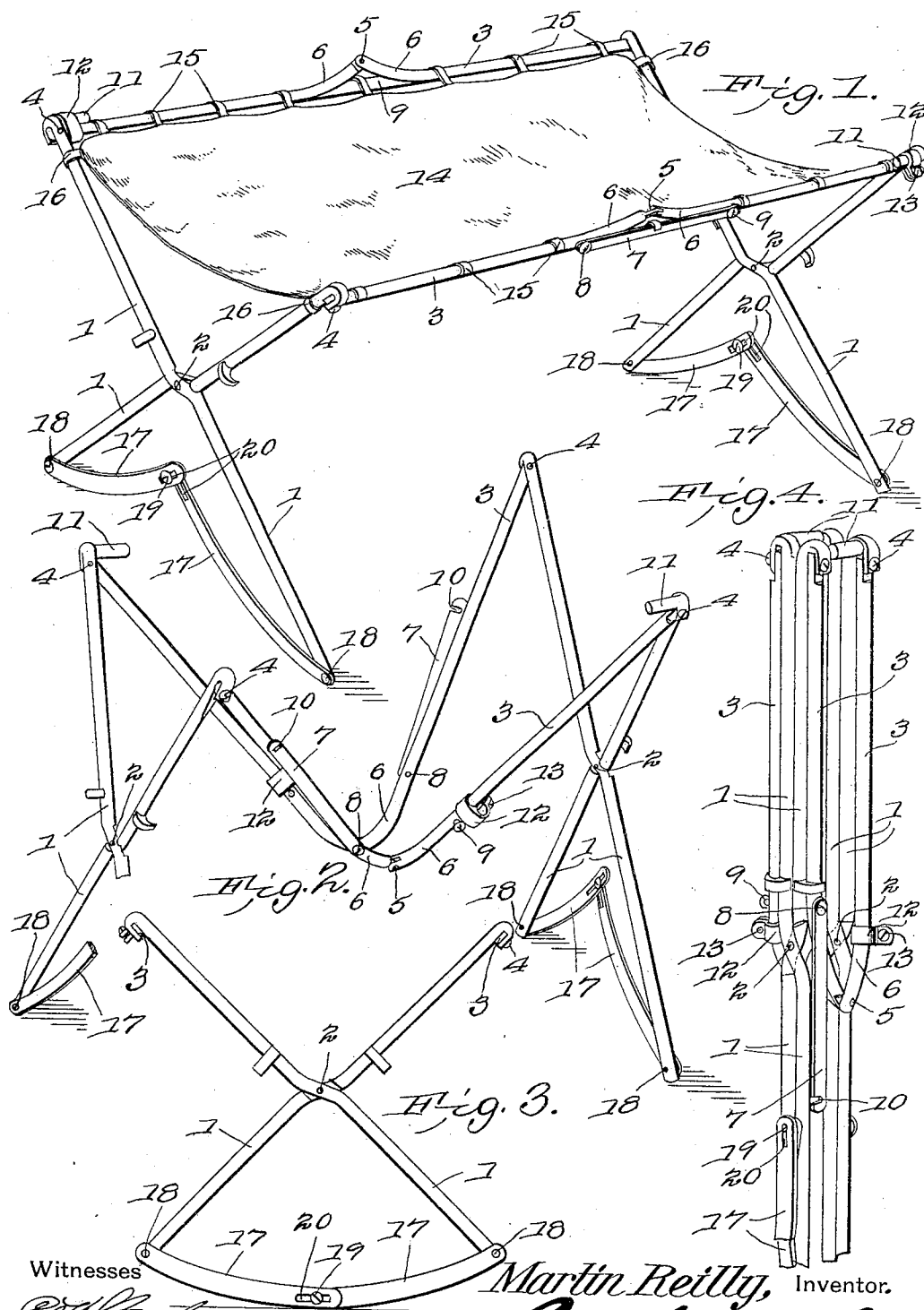


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PATENTED FEB. 27, 1906.

M. REILLY.
FOLDING COT AND CRADLE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1905.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN REILLY, OF CHELTENHAM, PENNSYLVANIA.

FOLDING COT AND CRADLE.

No. 813,521.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 27, 1906.

Application filed July 22, 1905. Serial No. 270,861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN REILLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cheltenham, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Folding Cot and Cradle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cots, and especially to a cot which may be readily converted into a cradle and which presents new and improved features of convenience.

The object of my invention is to provide a cot which may be folded to occupy a small amount of space when not in use and which may be used at will either as a rigid cot for sleeping purposes or with rockers for a cradle.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be herein after 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 accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved combined cot and cradle, showing the rockers in a partially-folded position and the device in position for use as a cot. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the framework of my improved cot and cradle with the cover member removed and the frame partially folded to show the method of folding and the positions assumed during the process of folding. Fig. 3 is a view in end elevation of my improved cot and cradle with the rockers distended and the device in condition for use as a cradle. Fig. 4 is a view of my improved cot and cradle shown in perspective and folded for storage or transportation.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each, and every figure of the drawings.

In its preferred embodiment my improved combined cot and cradle embodies a pair of leg members 1, crossed and pivoted at their middle points, as by the pivot-pin 2. To the upper ends of the leg members 1 are pivotally secured the sectional side bars 3 by pivot-pins 4. Each side bar 3 is formed of two sections, the meeting ends of which are curved upward, as indicated at 6, and are pivotally connected by pins 5. One section of each

bar carries a pin 8, on which is pivoted a latch member 7, having at its opposite end a slot 10 for the reception of a pin 9, projecting from the opposite section of the side bar, forming a triangular or truss-like joint which will prevent the folding of the side-bar sections while the latch is in position.

The upper ends of the leg members 1 are provided with offset portions 11, here shown as applied to one leg upon each end of the cot. Upon the side bars 3 are slidably mounted the clips 12, arranged for engagement with the offset portions 11 and provided with means for clamping at any desired position, as the screws 13. A flexible top 14 is provided with means for attachment with and upon the side bars, which may be the spring-clasps shown or other approved means. To prevent a longitudinal displacement of the cover, clasps 16 may be provided, engaging the legs 1, adjacent the pivoted connection with the side bars.

To the lower ends of the leg members 1 are pivotally secured rocker-sections 17, as by the pivots 18, and means, as the screw 19 in the slot 20, is provided for securing the rockers at the desired adjustment either distended or folded.

The operation of my improved folding cot and cradle is as follows: With the parts assembled as shown in Fig. 1, the cot may be folded by removing the spring-clasps 15 from the side bars 3 and the clasps 16 from the leg members 1. The latches 7 are then disengaged from the lugs 9, leaving the hinges free to fold downwardly. The clips 12 are then slidably disengaged from the offset portions 11 of the leg members 1, permitting a pivotal movement of the side bars 3 relative to the leg members and allowing the frame to assume the positions shown in Fig. 2. The continued movement of the several members of the frame will cause the frame to assume the folded position shown in Fig. 4, when, if desired, the flexible top 14 may be wrapped about the folded frame. When the device is to be used as a cradle, the rocker members 17 may be secured together, as shown in Fig. 3, forming a continuous and regular curve, and thereby drawing together the tops of the leg members 1, permitting the top 14 to hang loosely between the side bars 3, thereby rendering the liability of throwing the occupant from the cradle less when the cradle is rocked.

While I have shown and described offset portions 11 as formed upon two only of the

leg members, it is obvious that they may be formed upon all of the leg members, and the clips 12, here shown as two in number, may be increased to the number necessary to engage the several offset portions when supplied to all the leg members.

Having fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with the pivotally-connected leg members, of side bars, each formed of pivotally-connected sections, said side bars being pivotally connected to the legs, the meeting ends of the sections of the side bars having upturned end portions, latches connecting the side-bar sections, and a flexible cover having attaching-clips connected to the legs, the side-bar sections and the latches.

2. A device of the class described embodying crossed and pivoted leg members, centrally-hinged side bars pivoted to the upper ends of the leg members and having upward curves at each side of the hinges, and latches extending across and engaging the side bars at each side of the curves.

3. A device of the class described embodying crossed and pivoted leg members, one of which is provided with an offset portion at its upper end, centrally-hinged side bars pivoted to the upper ends of the leg members and having upturned curves at each side of the

hinges, clips slidably mounted upon the side bar and arranged to engage and retain the offset portion of the leg member, and a latch extending across and engaging the side bars at each side of the curves.

4. In a device of the class described side bars pivoted intermediate their ends and having upturned curves at each side of the pivot, means extending across the curves to hold the bars rigid and means to support the bars.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination with crossed and pivotally-connected legs, of a sectional rocker formed of a pair of bars pivotally connected to the lower ends of the legs and adjustably connected to each other, said bars being adjustable to increase or decrease the distance between the lower ends of the legs when the rockers are employed as supports, and being further adjustable to act as braces when the lower ends of the legs rest directly on the floor or other supporting-surface.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN REILLY.

Witnesses:

E. S. ROBERTS,
CHAS. M. TIERS.