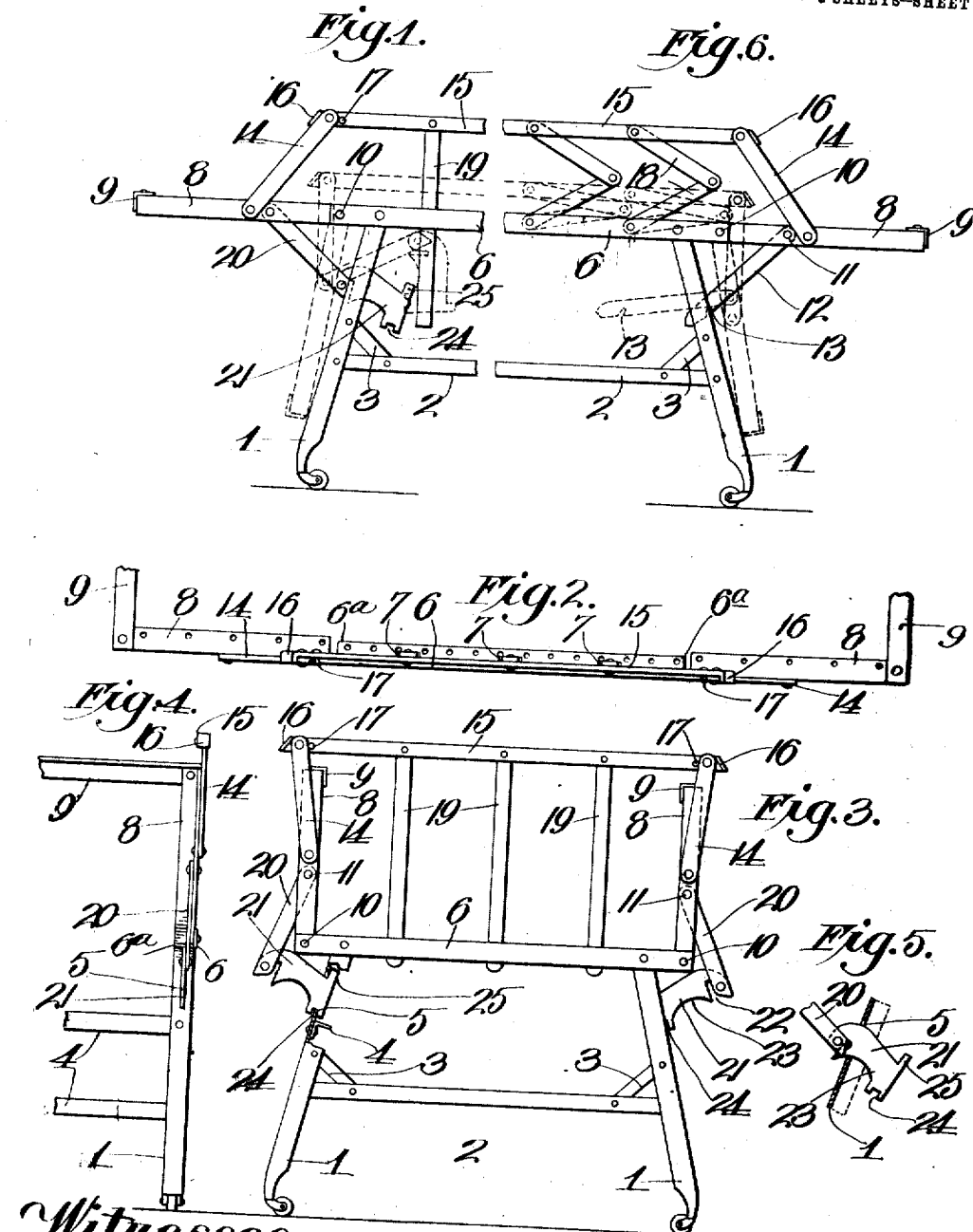


1,006,147.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

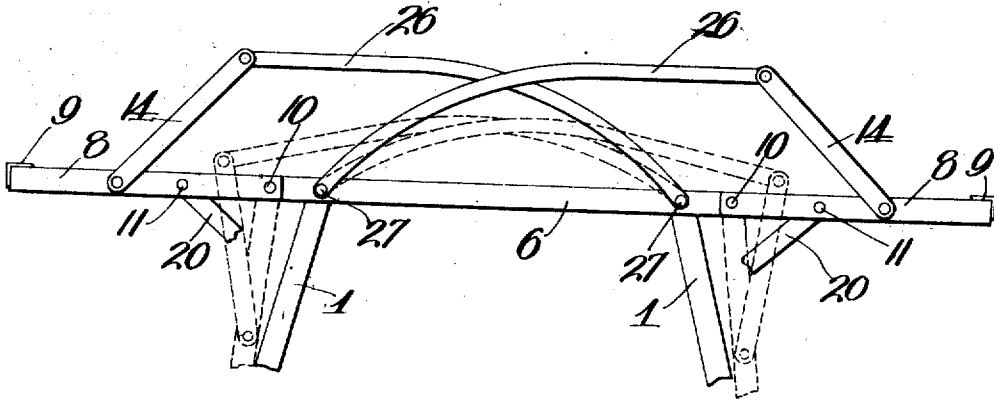
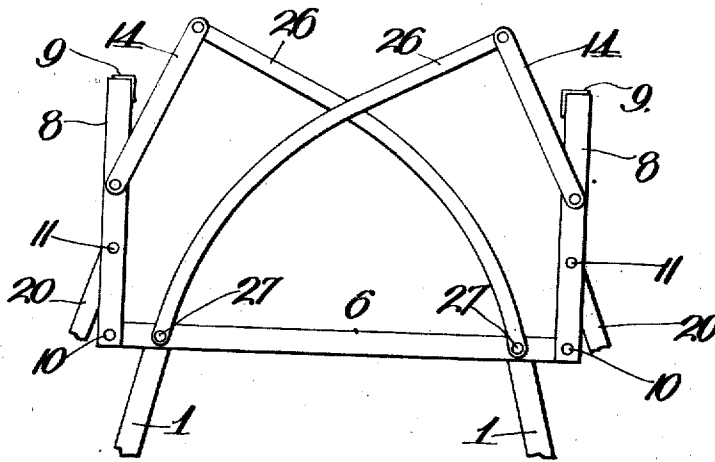


Fig. 8.



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COT OR COUCH.

1,006,147.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Application filed May 19, 1911. Serial No. 628,227.

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 class having hinged sides to be disposed horizontally to increase the width of the cot or couch or in a vertical position to diminish its width, and has for its object to provide such cots with collapsible end frames susceptible of being automatically raised to operative or expanded position when the sides or wings are swung up to horizontal position or from a horizontal position to an upright position to form sides or guards for the body of the cot and of being automatically lowered or collapsed to inoperative position when said sides or wings are lowered to a vertically pendent position.

A further object is to produce end frames or abutments of the character outlined which permit of independent manipulation of said sides or wings.

A still further object is to produce end frames or abutments of the type specified which are substantially rigid when both sides or wings occupy horizontal positions, to prevent a pillow from slipping off the head end of the cot or couch and retain in position the foot portion of the covering tucked under the mattress, it being well known that the chief objection to ordinary cots provided with the hinged sides or extensions is due to the difficulty of retaining in proper position, the pillow and foot portion of the covering when the cot is occupied.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cot of the class described susceptible of conversion into a four-walled child's bed.

With these objects in view, 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 had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1, is a fragmentary end view of a cot or couch having parts capable of forming end frames or abutments for the cot or couch when the latter is extended to its

greatest width or end walls when the cot is converted into a child's bed. Fig. 2, is a fragmentary top plan view of one end of the cot frame. Fig. 3, is an end view of the cot when converted into a child's bed, one leg being broken away to expose features of construction otherwise hidden. Fig. 4, is a fragmentary side view of one end of the cot frame when arranged as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5, is a fragmentary section showing a two-part brace in one of the positions it occupies when swinging the connected side or wing of the cot to a pendent position or from such position to a horizontal position. Fig. 6, is a fragmentary end view of a cot of a more common type of cot or couch equipped with an end frame embodying my invention. Fig. 7, is a fragmentary end view of a cot provided with a different type of end frame or abutment embodying my invention. Fig. 8, is a similar view with the sides or wings projecting vertically upward from the body of the cot.

In the said drawings, 1 indicates the legs of the cot or couch, 2 transverse bars connecting the legs at corresponding ends and 3 braces connecting said bars to the legs. 4 indicates longitudinal bars connecting the legs at corresponding sides, and the legs are provided near their upper ends with openings 5; the construction as thus far described being common and well known.

The ends of the body of the cot or couch consist preferably of angle irons 6, secured to and projecting beyond the upper ends of the legs, the extremities of the horizontal arms 6^a of said irons constituting stops, for a purpose which hereinafter appears.

The sides or wings are of U-shape and preferably consist of end bars 8 connected at their outer ends by side bars 9, the inner ends of bars 8 being pivoted at 10 to the opposite ends of the end bars 6 of the body, and bridging the space inclosed by the bars 6, 8 and 9 and attached to the same is any well known or any preferred type of resilient bed or support, not shown, which will bend coincidentally with pivot points 10, so as to accommodate swinging movements of the sides or wings.

Pivoted at 11 to the end bars 8, are braces for securing the sides or wings in a horizontal position. In Fig. 6 these braces are numbered 12 and extend downward and in-

ward through the openings 5 of the adjacent legs and are provided with the customary inclined notches 13 to engage the lower edges of said openings. By this arrangement it will be seen by reference to Fig. 6, that when the notched braces are in engagement with the legs, the sides or wings are prevented from moving downward, and that to disengage the notched ends of the braces from the legs, the wings are pulled upward slightly and then pushed downward sharply so as to cause the notches 13 of the braces to ride over the lower ends of the openings. As this is accomplished, the wings may be released and they will continue to swing until they attain the position shown in dotted lines, in the last-named figure.

Referring now to the collapsible end frames, viz., the head and foot frames, shown on the first sheet of the drawings, 14 indicates bars pivoted at their lower ends to the end bars 8 of the sides or wings near the pivotal points of connection with said last-named parts of braces 12, and pivotally connected at their upper ends to the extremities of the horizontal bars or rails 15, terminating in outturned lugs 16, which converge upwardly so as to fit flatly against the outer edges of bars or rails 15, when the said head and foot frames occupy their raised or operative positions, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, and in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the bars or rails 15 are also provided with outwardly-projecting pins 17, juxtaposed to the inner edges of said bars 14, and adapted to limit any swinging movement thereof beyond the position shown in Fig. 3. Any suitable means may be employed for substantially filling the spaces between end bars 6 of the body and rails 15. In Fig. 6 these fillings are composed of links 18 pivoted together and pivoted to bars 6 and rails 15, said links when the end frames or abutments are lowered or collapsed, folding together like the blades of a pair of shears. In the other figures, namely 1 to 4 inclusive, the filling preferably consist of bars 19 pivoted at their upper ends to rails 15, and extending slidably downward through the openings 7 in the end bars 6, or through an equivalent guide opening or openings, it being noted by reference to Fig. 1, that the filling bars 19 depend below bar 6 a considerable distance so that they shall remain in sliding engagement with the end bars 6 when the rails 15 are raised sufficiently high to form, in conjunction with said bars 19, the head and foot walls of a child's bed.

In Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, are braces consisting of pivoted bars 20 corresponding substantially to brace bars 12, as they are adapted to prevent downward movement of the hinged sides or wings by bearing endwise against the adjacent legs, and catches 21 pivoted to the lower ends of bars 20 for

the purpose of engaging said legs at the lower ends of openings 5 when the sides or wings project vertically upward, in which position they form side walls or guards for a child's bed or cot.

The catches 21 are notched to provide outwardly-disposed shoulders 22 to bear against the inner sides of the legs at times. They are also provided in their lower edges with curved recesses 23 to enable them in sliding through the openings in the legs, to have upward and downward movement for a purpose which is hereinafter mentioned, and inward of the recesses they are provided in their lower edges with notches 24. They are also provided at their inner ends with stops 25, for engagement with the inner sides of the legs at the upper ends of openings 5 therein, to guard against any possibility of passage in an outward direction, completely through said openings.

In Figs. 7 and 8, the head and foot frames each consist of the bars 14 and a pair of arched or bowed bars 26. These bars 26 are pivoted at their outer ends to the inner or upper ends of bars 14 and, extending inward therefrom, cross and are pivoted at 27 at their inner ends to the adjacent end of the body. With this type of head and foot frames either side or wing may be raised or lowered without affecting the entire head and foot frames. When a side or wing is swung upward from a pendent position, the attached ends of bars 14 and 26 swing upward with the pivotal points 27 of bars 26 as the axes of such movements, and the said bars assume the positions shown in full lines Fig. 7. Should the adjustment of the sides or wings be continued until they project vertically upward from the body, the bars 14 and 26 assume the positions shown in Fig. 8, in which positions they constitute end walls for a child's bed, the horizontal arms 6 of angle irons 6 limiting inward and the bars 20 and catches 21 outward movement of the sides or wings.

Referring particularly to the types convertible into a child's bed, it will be seen that when the sides or wings are pendent, the bars 20 extend upwardly and inwardly through openings 5, and the catches hang pendently from their inner ends as indicated by dotted lines Fig. 1. When the sides or wings are swung upward to a horizontal position, the bars 20 are moved outwardly through the openings until their inner ends bear against the outer sides of the legs at the lower ends of the openings 5 wherein the gravitative action of the catches causing the shoulders 22 thereof to bear against the inner sides of the legs, as indicated in Fig. 1, it being noted that in this swinging movement of the sides or wings, the bars 14 and rails 15 are swung from the position shown in dotted lines to the position shown in full

lines, same figure, but that the rails 15 do not assume the horizontal position shown in full lines same figure, until both sides or wings are elevated as explained. Continued

upward movement of the sides or wings to the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4, results first, in swinging the catches upward with their points of pivotal connection with bars 20 as the axis of such movement, until the said shoulders ride over the lower ends of the openings 5, when the catches drop downward until their recessed edges rest on the lower ends of said openings, as shown in Fig. 5, this position of the catches being effected by the time the sides or wings have been swung upward slightly above the horizontal.

Continued upward movement of the sides or wings results in sliding the catches upwardly and outwardly until the bifurcations 24 are above the lower ends of openings 5, when the catches drop downward so that the legs at the lower ends of said openings shall enter the bifurcations, this action being insured because the upwardly projecting arms 25 of the catches strike the inner sides of the legs above the openings thereof. As the catches are thus interlocked with the legs, see Fig. 3, the sides or wings attain vertical positions in planes inward of the points of pivotal connection of bars 20 with the catches and bars 14 with the rails, the contact of the inner edges of the bars 14 with pins 17 preventing any swinging movement beyond a vertical position. The downwardly diverging bars 20 in connection with the catches lock said sides or wings against outward movement, while the shoulders 6 prevent inward movement; it being noted that in swinging the sides or wings to the position explained, the bars 14 raise the rails 15.

To relower the sides or wings it is necessary to trip the catches by hand, that is, to raise them until their bifurcated ends are disengaged from the legs at the lower ends of openings 5, and at the same time swing them inwardly until the bifurcations are inward of said openings.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the constructions described are substantially identical in action as regards the raising and lowering of the sides or wings to and from a horizontal position as the spaces between the lower ends of bars 20 and the shoulders 22 of the catches are the equivalents of the notches 13 in catches 12. Without the pivoted catches 21 however, it will be impossible to elevate the end frames sufficiently to constitute the head and foot walls of a child's bed.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a cot or couch of the class mentioned, which embodies the features of advantage enumerated as de-

sirable and which is susceptible of modification in minor particulars without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A cot, comprising a rigid body, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body and collapsible head and foot frames for and projecting above the plane of the body when the said sides or wings are horizontal and adapted to be raised by said sides or wings as the same swing upward and lowered thereby as they swing downward.

2. A cot, comprising a rigid body, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body and collapsible head and foot frames for and projecting above the plane of the body when the said sides or wings are horizontal and adapted to be raised by said sides or wings as the same swing upward and lowered thereby as they swing downward, and means for securing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

3. A cot, comprising a rigid body, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body and collapsible head and foot frames for and projecting above the plane of the body when the said sides or wings are horizontal and adapted to be raised by said sides or wings as the same swing upward and lowered thereby as they swing downward, and means for securing the sides or wings rigidly in position when projecting upward from the body.

4. The combination with a rigid cot body of sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of said body, head and foot frames for and at the ends of said body, comprising bars pivotally connected at their lower ends to said sides or wings, and means for holding said bars projecting upward from said wings at all times, and adapted to cause the said bars to assume an upwardly converging relation as the wings swing from a pendent position to a horizontal position and as said wings swing upward from a horizontal position to an upright position, and means for securing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

5. The combination with a rigid cot body of sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of said body, head and foot frames for and at the ends of said body, comprising bars pivotally connected at their lower ends to said sides or wings, and means for holding said bars projecting upward from said wings at all times, and adapted to cause the said bars to assume an upwardly converging relation as the wings swing from a pendent position to a horizontal position and as said wings swing upward from a horizontal position to an upright position, and means for securing the sides or wings against movement when projecting upward from the body.

6. A cot, comprising a rigid body, sides or

wings hinged to opposite sides of said body, and head and foot frames for and at the ends of the body, consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings, and a bar pivotally connecting said bars above their points of connection with said sides or wings.

7. A cot, comprising a rigid body, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of said body, and head and foot frames for and at the ends of the body, consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings, a bar pivotally connecting the upper ends of said bars, and means for securing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

8. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings, and a bar pivotally connecting said bars, braces between the legs and the sides or wings to hold the latter.

9. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings, a bar connecting said bars, filling means movable with the last-named bar and extending between the same and the adjacent ends of the body, and means for securing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

10. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings, a bar connecting said bars, bars pivotally pendent from said bar, and bearing a slidable relation to the adjacent ends of the body, and means for securing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

11. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings, a bar connecting said bars, bars pivotally pendent from said bar, and extending downward through the adjacent ends of the body and adapted for slidable endwise movement, and means for se-

curing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

12. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings and a bar pivotally connecting said bars, provided with stops to engage the outer edges of said bars at times, and means for securing the sides or wings in horizontal positions.

13. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings and a bar pivotally connecting said bars, provided with stops to engage the outer edges of said bars at times, bars pivoted to the sides or wings and adapted to engage the legs to support the sides or wings in horizontal positions, and catches pivoted to said last-named bars to interlock with the legs to hold the sides or wings projecting upwardly from the body.

14. A cot, comprising a rigid body, legs supporting the same, sides or wings hinged to opposite sides of the body, head and foot frames consisting of bars pivoted to the ends of the sides or wings and a bar pivotally connecting said bars, provided with stops to engage the outer edges of said bars at times, bars pivoted to the sides or wings and adapted to engage the legs to support the sides or wings in horizontal positions, and catches pivoted to said last-named bars to interlock with the legs to hold the sides or wings projecting upwardly from the body; said catches being of form to lap the lower ends of said last-named bars when the sides or wings are slightly raised above a horizontal position, to cause said bars to slide inwardly through the legs as the sides or wings are relowered to permit said last-named elements to swing down to a pivotally pendent or inoperative position.

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

JOHN L. TANDY.

Witnesses:

HELEN C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.