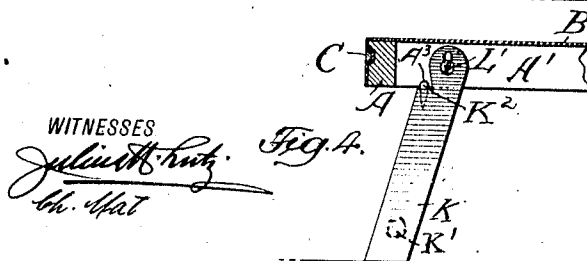
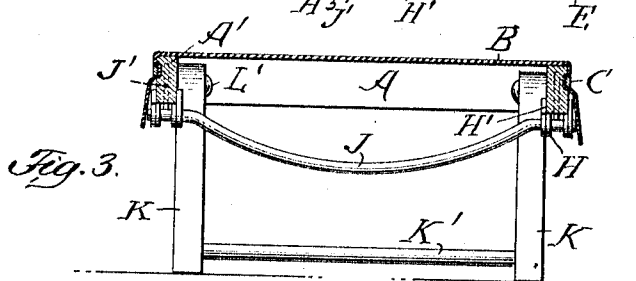
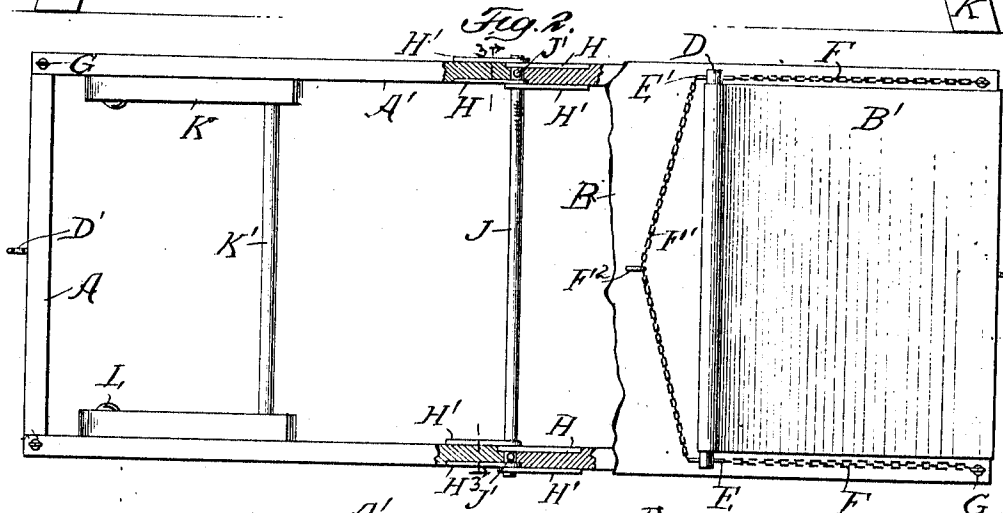
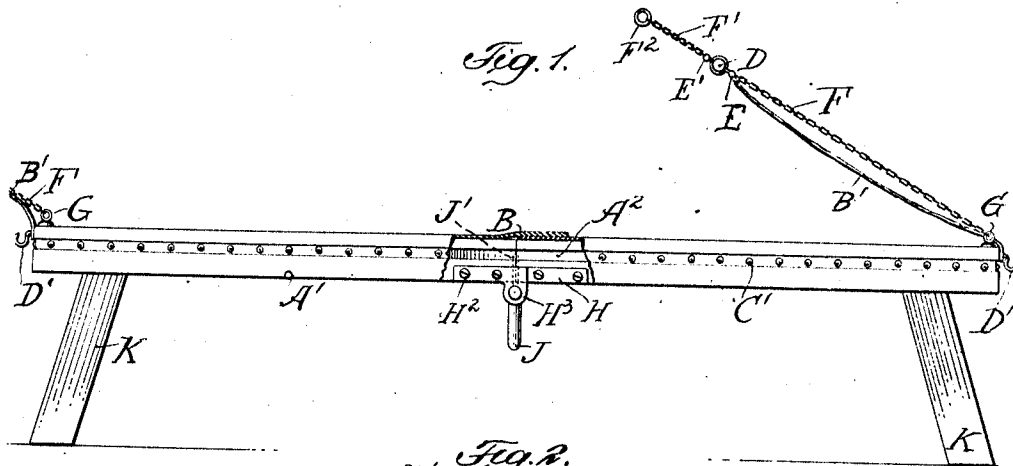


G. A. NEWRATH.
SWINGING COT.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 5, 1910

1,003,780.

Patented Sept. 19, 1911.



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SWINGING COT.

1,003,780.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE A. NEWRATH, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of the borough of the Bronx, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Cots, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a swinging cot adapted for use after the fashion of a hammock, and has for its object to enable such a cot to be readily folded for shipment or storage, also to give it great strength particularly at the point which forms a hinge or pivot for the folding parts, and furthermore to enable the cot to be used either as a suspended or swinging cot, or as a cot resting on the floor and firmly kept in the latter position.

To this end, my invention consists of certain features of construction fully described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cot embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a top view thereof with parts in section; Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a detail elevation, with parts in section, showing the connection of the folding legs with the body of the cot.

In the particular form of my invention illustrated by the drawings, the body of the cot is rectangular when opened for use, and comprises two sections hinged together at their inner ends about an axis parallel to the end bars A. Each section is composed of an end bar A and two parallel side bars A', with a cover B of canvas or other suitable fabric stretched upon the frame formed by said bars. The preferred way of attaching the cover B is shown in Fig. 3, each of the bars A, A' being provided upon its outer face with a horizontal groove A² running lengthwise of the bar, the fabric being folded into such groove and held therein by a clamping strip C fitted into the groove and secured in any suitable manner, as by nails or tacks C'. The fabric or cover B of each section is extended beyond the end bar A and is suitably fastened to a bar D, the projecting ends of which are provided with eyes E, E'. To the eyes are secured the ends of side chains F whose other ends are at-

tached to hooks G fixed to the side bars A' near their outer ends. To the eyes E' are secured the ends of a transverse chain F' provided at its center with a ring F² adapted to be held by stationary hooks such as are usual for suspending hammocks. The side chains F take most of the tensile strain from the cover extensions or flaps B', while the crossbar D takes up the transverse strains. For the sake of more convenient illustration, the flap B' and chains F, F' at the right-hand side of Figs. 1 and 2 have been shown in a position which they never take in use, the left hand portion indicating the position assumed by the flap when the cot is suspended after the fashion of a hammock so as to serve as a swinging cot.

The two sections of the cot body are connected by a hinge of special construction. Each of the side bars A' is provided with two hinge plates II, II' respectively, fastened in any suitable manner, as by rivets II², and each of these plates has a projecting perforated ear or lug II³ through which extends the hinge rod J. In order that the adjacent side bars of the two sections may be arranged in perfect alinement when the cot is open, I prefer to employ the construction shown best in Figs. 2 and 3, according to which the plates II are let into the inner faces of the bars A' of one section, and into the outer faces of the bars A' of the other section, while the plates II' project from the outer faces of the side bars A' of one section and from the inner faces of the side bars of the other section. The central portion of the hinge rod J is arched so as to give the cot great transverse strength, whether the cot be suspended or resting on the floor. In the drawings, the center of the rod is about twice as far from the canvas cover B as the pivoted end portions of the rod.

Obviously, to secure the full advantage of the arching of the hinge rod J, the plane of the arch should be vertical when the cot is open for use, or perpendicular to the plane of the cover B. On the other hand, the opening and folding movements of the cot section are liable to disturb the position of the arch. In order to insure automatically the proper perpendicular position of the arch of the rod J when the cot is in use, I have provided pins J', projecting from the end portions of the rod in the plane of its arch and arranged between the respec-

tive countersunk plates H in such a manner as to be engaged by the adjacent ends of alining side bars A' when the cot body approaches the extended or open position. In this manner the arch of the rod J will be brought to and held in, a position perpendicular to the cover B when the cot is in use.

In order that the cot may be used resting on the floor, I provide it with legs K, connected by braces K' and pivoted to the inside of the side bars A', adjacent to the end bars A. The pivot bolt L is provided with a head L', and when not in use, the legs K are adapted to be folded between the side bars A' as shown in Fig. 2. In order that the legs may be held perfectly steady when the cot rests on them, they are provided with laterally projected locking pins K² adapted to enter downwardly open slots A³ on the side bars A'. A slight vertical movement of the legs upon their pivots is made possible by having the pivots L pass through elongated openings K³ of the legs. When the cot rests on the floor, the pivots L are near the lower ends of the openings K³ and the pins K² are within the slots A³, thus preventing the legs from turning on their pivots. Upon lifting one end of the cot, the pins at that end will become disengaged from the corresponding slots A³, so that the legs can be folded inwardly, the operation being then repeated at the other end, and finally the two sections of the cot are folded one against the other, the rod J serving as a hinge or pivot. When the cot rests on the floor, the rings F² may be hung on the hooks D'.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A cot comprising two sections adapted

to lie in substantially the same plane when the cot is in use, an arched hinged rod connecting said sections, and means for keeping the plane of the rod's arch perpendicular to the plane of the said sections when the cot is in use.

2. A cot comprising two sections adapted to lie in substantially the same plane when the cot is in use, and an arched hinge rod connecting said sections and provided with a pin disposed in the plane of the rod's arch and adapted to engage the said sections to keep the arch of the rod substantially perpendicular to the plane of said sections when the cot is in use.

3. A cot comprising two sections adapted to lie in substantially the same plane when the cot is in use, and an arched hinge rod connecting said sections and provided with a projection adapted to engage the said sections to keep the rod's arch substantially perpendicular to the plane of said sections when the cot is in use.

4. A cot comprising two sections adapted to lie in substantially the same plane when the cot is in use, a hinge rod connecting said sections and having straight alining end portions journaled in said sections, and an arched central portion, and projections on the end portions of the rod, extending between the adjacent ends of the sections and adapted to keep the rod's arch substantially perpendicular to the plane of said sections when the cot is in use.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GUSTAVE A. NEWRATH.

Witnesses:

JOHN LOTKA,

H. B. YOUNKIN.