(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. BAKEWELL.

CAMP CHAIR AND COT.

No. 280,004. Patented June 26, 1883.

Fig. 2.

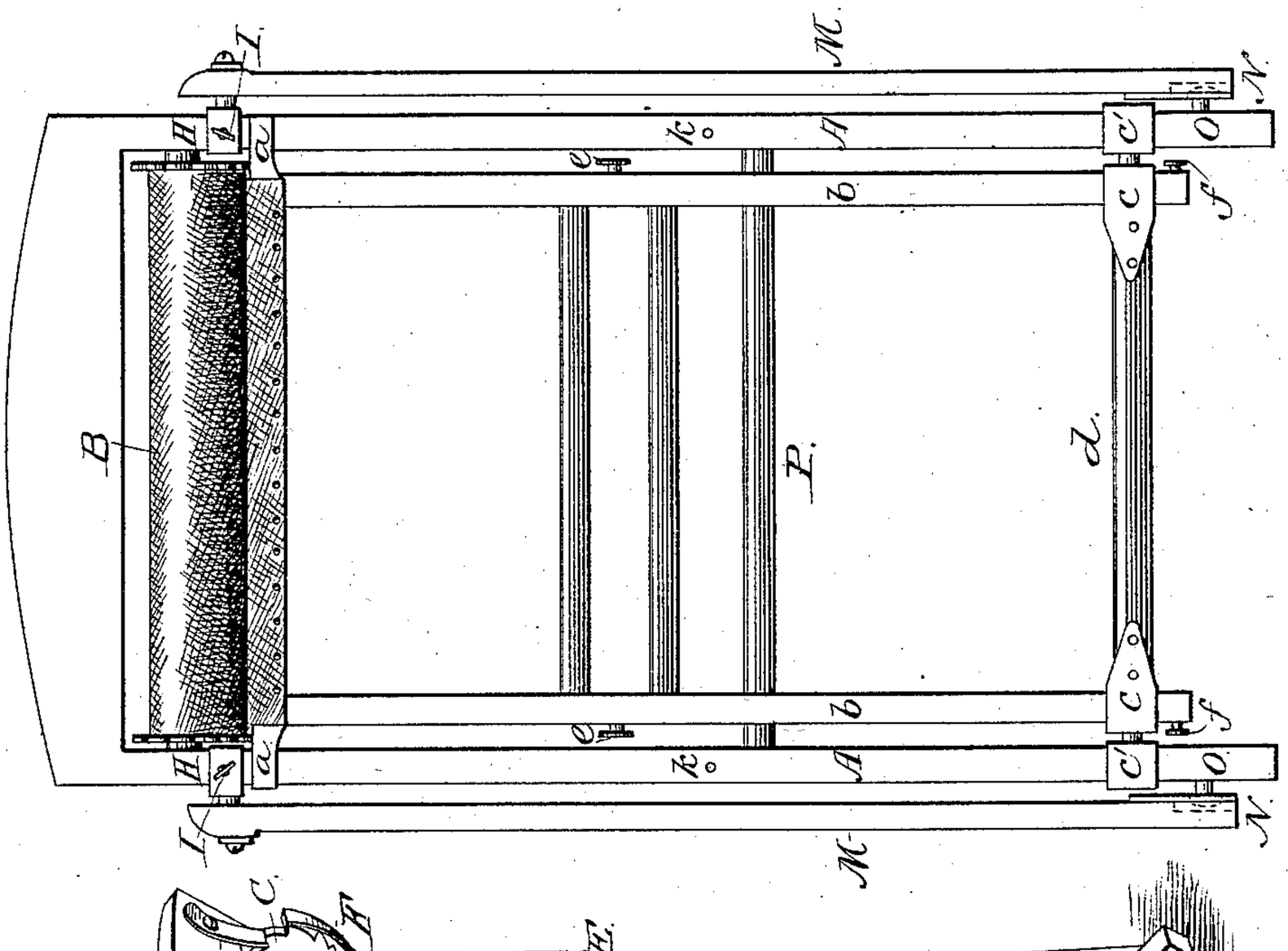
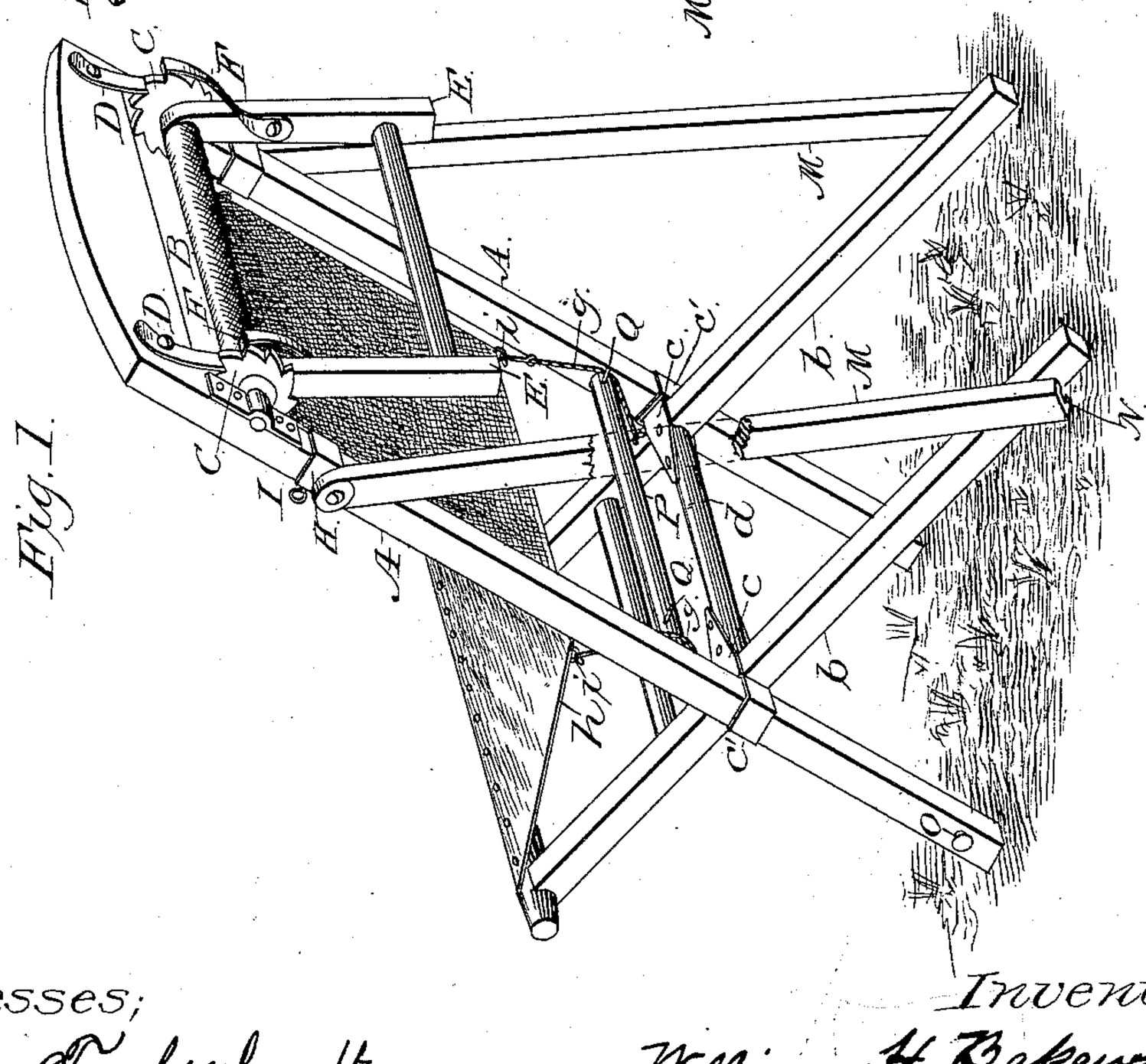


Fig. 1.



Witnesses;
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Fig. 3.

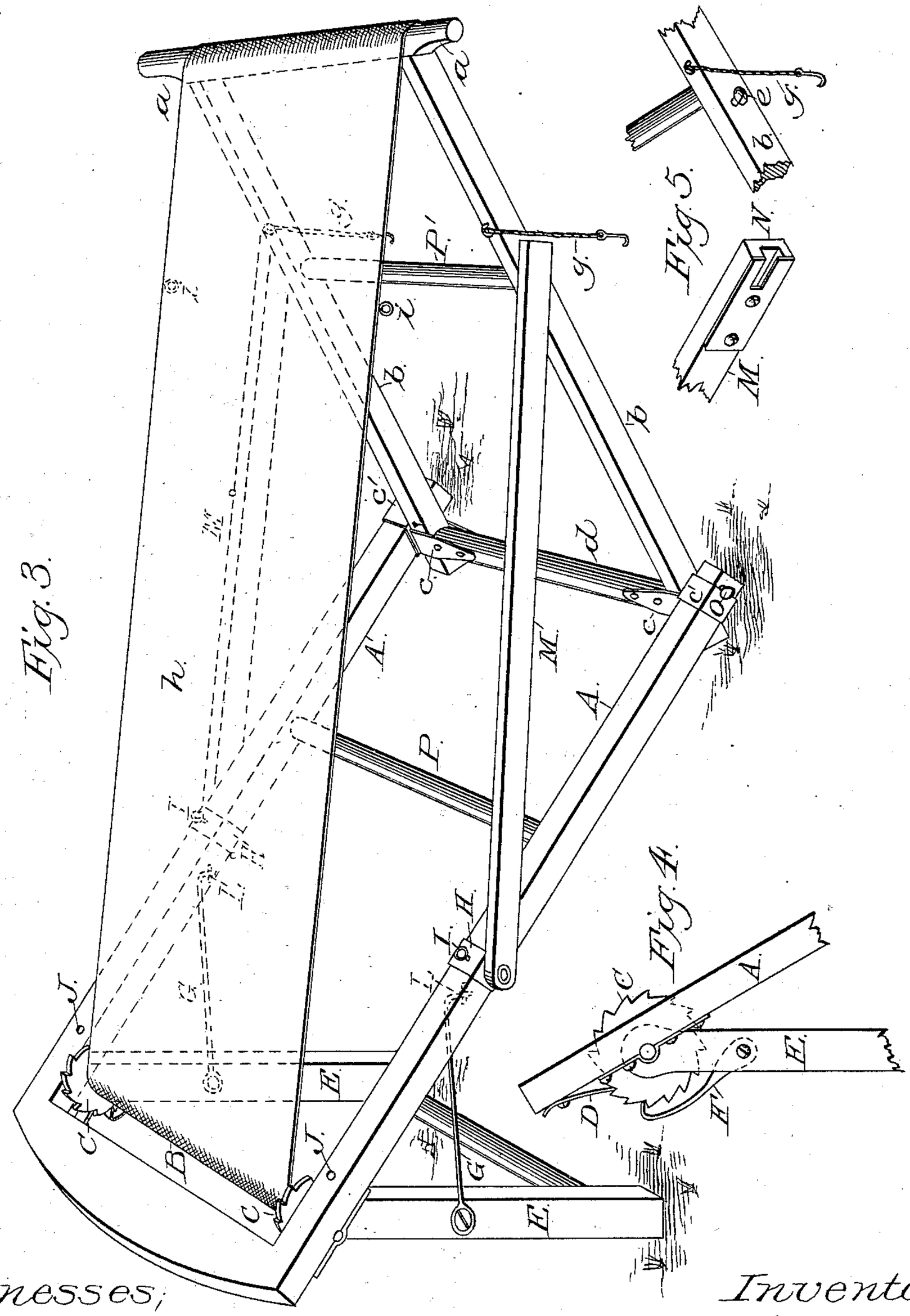

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. BAKEWELL, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMP-CHAIR AND COT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,004, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed January 2, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BAKEWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Camp-Chair and Cot; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of the device arranged as a camp-chair. Fig. 2 shows the device folded as when not in use. Fig. 3 is a view of the device extended and arranged as a cot. Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views, showing details of construction.

Like letters refer to like parts wherever they occur.

My invention relates to the construction of a combined camp chair and cot, and has for its object the production of a folding camp-chair, which can, at the will of the user, be converted into a cot, whereby the advantages of the two articles of furniture are obtained with great saving of space and cost.

I will proceed to describe my invention more specifically, so that others skilled in the art to which it appertains may apply the same.

In the drawings, A indicates the rear frame, and *b* the front frame, the two forming the cross-frames composing the article. The rear frame, A, which, as it forms the back of the chair, exceeds the length of the front frame by one-half, more or less, is connected at or near its lower third by a cross-bar, P, and is provided at its upper end with a sacking-roller, B, to which one end of the sacking *h* is secured, the opposite end of the sacking being secured to the cross-bar *a* of frame *b*. On the ends of sacking-roller B are ratchet-wheels C, and secured to the frame A are spring-dogs D, for locking the roller B. These spring-dogs are lifted out of the way when the sacking is to be unrolled.

E indicates supplemental or swinging legs, which are only used when the devices are extended to form a cot. Said legs are pivoted on the journals of the sacking-roller, and carry a pivoted dog, F, or pawl, which engages with the ratchet-teeth. The two legs E are connected by a cross-bar, and may be used as a clutch-crank to rotate the roller B when the sacking is to be rolled up or stretched. Each leg E is provided with a pivoted hook, G, which engages with an eye, L, in the frame A, to brace the legs when they are set to support the head of the cot.

On the upper part of each arm of frame A is a slide, H, which may be moved up or down and secured by a pin (set-screw or other suitable means) at any desired points—as, for instance, I and J; and to these slides H are pivoted brace or stretcher bars M, having open slots N (see Fig. 5) in their lower ends. When the devices are extended to form a cot, (see Fig. 3,) the bars M are stretched across to serve as braces, and the notch N, Fig. 5, engages with a pin, *e*, (see Fig. 5,) in the front frame, *b*. On the lower end of frame A is a pin, *o*, so that when the devices are folded up the bars M may be brought parallel with frame A, and secured by causing this notch to engage with said pin *o*. (See Fig. 2.) On the lower end of front frame, *b*, is also a pin, *f*, (see Fig. 2,) and when the devices are arranged as a chair (see Fig. 1) the slide H is raised to the point J, Fig. 3, on frame A, and the notch N in the lower end of the bar M engages said pin *f*, the bar M then serving as a rear support for the chair. (See Fig. 1.)

b indicates the front frame of the cross-frames. This frame is provided with an upper cross-bar, *a*, to which one end of the sacking is attached, as before specified, and is braced at or near its mid-length by a cross-bar, P′. On the frame *b*, just above the cross-bar P′, are hooks *g*, secured to cords or equivalent flexible connections, which, when the devices are arranged as a camp-chair, (see Fig. 1,) pass around or under the bar P of frame A, being held in position by pins Q, and hook into rings *i*, attached to sacking *h*, (see Fig. 3,) thus rendering the chair-bottom taut. The front frame, *b*, and the rear frame, A, are connected to form a cross or X frame by means of a cross brace or bar, *d*, provided at each extremity with two slides—one, *c*, for frame *b*, and the other, *c*′, for frame A—pivoted upon each other, so that the frames may be placed together, or may assume any desired position or angle. The construction and connection of the frames, being substantially as before speci-

fied, may be adjusted to serve either as a camp chair or cot. For the first purpose the bar *d*, or, rather, the slides *c c'*, are moved into the position shown in Fig. 1, so that the frames A *b* assume the X form. The hooks *g* on frame *b* are then passed under the cross-bar P of frame A and hooked into rings *i* of the sacking *h*. The slides H of frame A are moved up to the point J and secured. The bars M are allowed to drop vertically, and the notches N in their lower ends passed over the pins *f* on the lower ends of front frame, *b*, and finally the supplemental legs E are vibrated to roll up the surplus sacking *h* and tighten the chair-seat.

When the devices are to be used as a cot, the spring-dogs D are drawn back and the sacking *h* unrolled from roller B. The hooks *g* are removed from the rings *i* of the sacking *h*, and the brace-bar M is released from pin *f* of the front frame. The several parts being thus freed, the slides *c c'* are moved to the extremities of frames A *b*, and the frames assume the position shown in Fig. 3. The brace-bars M are then extended across from frame to frame and become stretcher-bars, their slots N engaging with the pins *e*, (see Figs. 5 and 3,) the slides H being brought down and secured at the points I, (see Fig. 3,) and the sacking *h* rendered taut by vibrating the supplemental legs E. As soon as the sacking *h* has been sufficiently tightened, the legs E may be secured or rendered rigid by means of the hooks G. Finally, if the devices are to be folded for transportation or storage, it may be accomplished as follows: The devices being in the position shown in Fig. 3, the hooks G will first be released and then the stretcher-bars M, the slides thereof being carried up to point J, and their notches N passed over the pins O to bring the bars M parallel with frame A. The legs E are then vibrated to actuate roller B and roll up the sacking *h*, which will gradually bring the frames A *b* parallel, or into the position shown in Fig. 2.

The advantages of my invention are the simplicity and durability as well as the small cost of constructing an article which may at will be made to serve either as a chair or a couch.

Having thus described the nature and advantages of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a convertible chair, the combination of two frames, a set of double slides through which the frames pass, said double slides being constructed substantially as described, whereby the frames are made to cross each other, a sacking attached to the two crossing frames, and braces to hold the frames in the position relative to each other as desired, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a convertible chair, the combination of two frames, double slides through which the frames are made to pass, said slides being constructed and pivoted substantially as described, whereby the frames are made to cross each other at different angles, a sacking attached to the crossing frames, and braces for holding the frames in the desired position relative to each other, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a combined convertible chair and cot, the combination of an extensible frame, a sacking rigidly secured thereto at one end, a roller to which the sacking is attached at its opposite end, and supplemental legs journaled on the roller and provided with a pawl for actuating the roller, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a convertible chair, the combination of two frames, double slides through which the frames are made to pass, said slides being constructed substantially as described, whereby the frames are made to cross, a sacking attached to the frames, a slide embracing one of the bars of one frame, and means for retaining it in the position desired, and a brace pivoted to the slide, the free end of the brace being constructed as described, whereby it is made to engage the opposing frame, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

5. In a combined convertible chair and cot, the combination of the cross-frames A, provided with the cross-bar P, the cross-frame *b*, provided with hooks *g*, and the extensible sacking *h*, provided with hook-rings *i*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a combined convertible chair and cot, the combination of the cross-frames A *b*, having pins *o e f*, the cross-bar *d*, provided with the double pivoted slides *c c'*, the pivoted sliding bar M, having the recess or slot N, the extensible sacking *h*, the ratcheted roller B, and the pivoted legs E, provided with pawl F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM HENRY BAKEWELL.

Witnesses:
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JAMES MCSWIGGEN.