

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. T. HELPRIN.  
FOLDING COT.

No. 572,422.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.

Fig. 1.

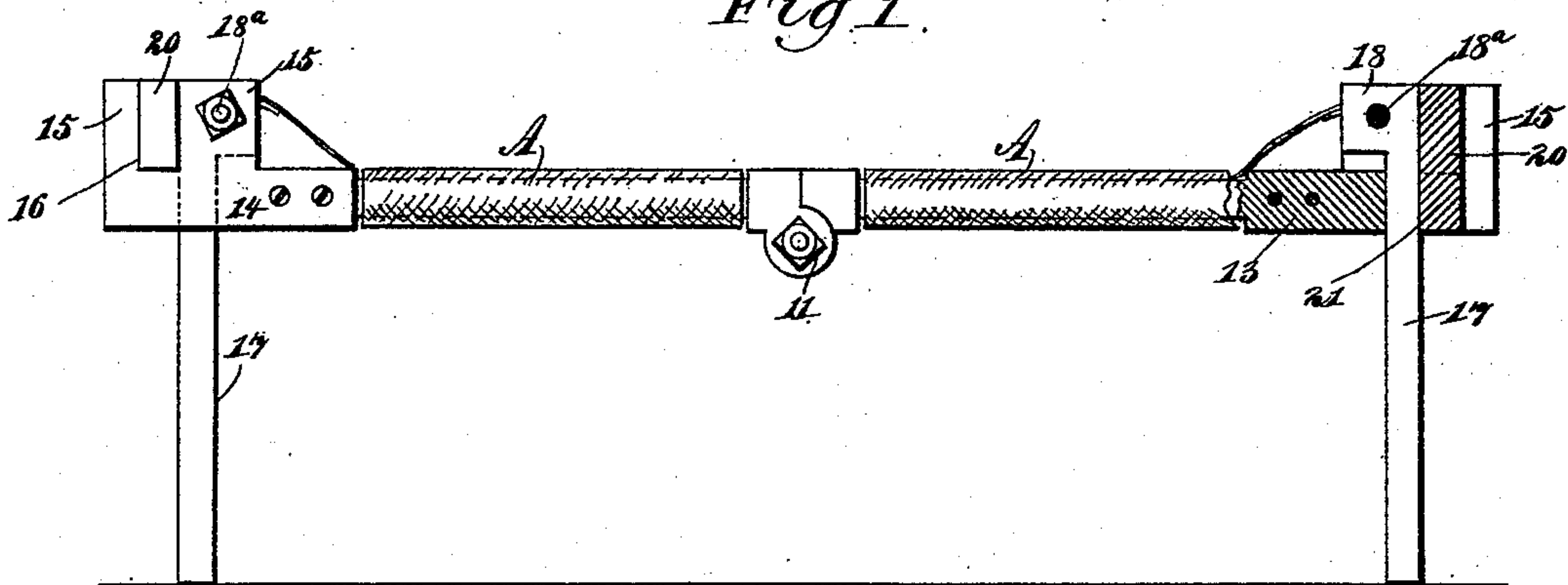


Fig. 2.

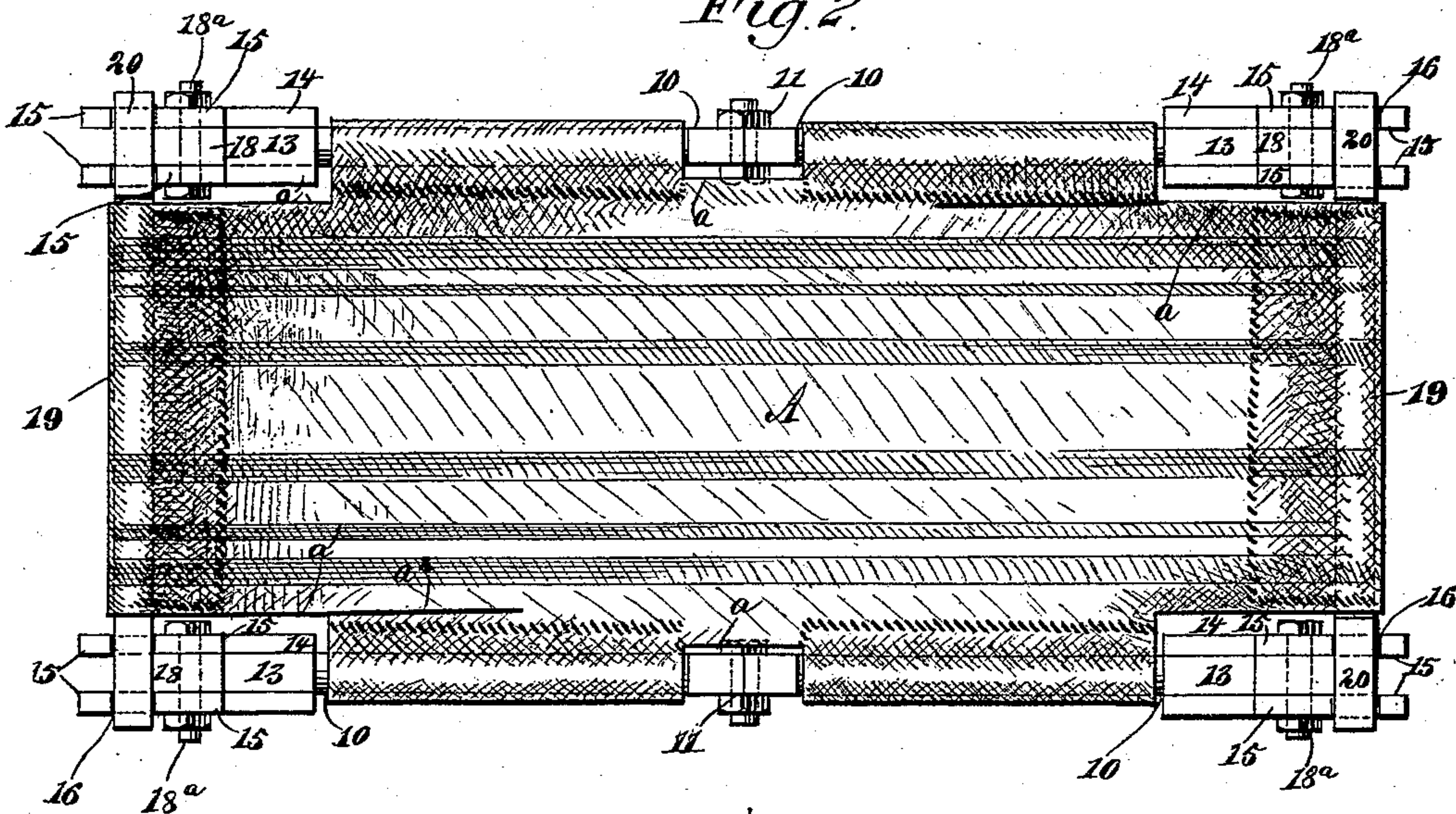
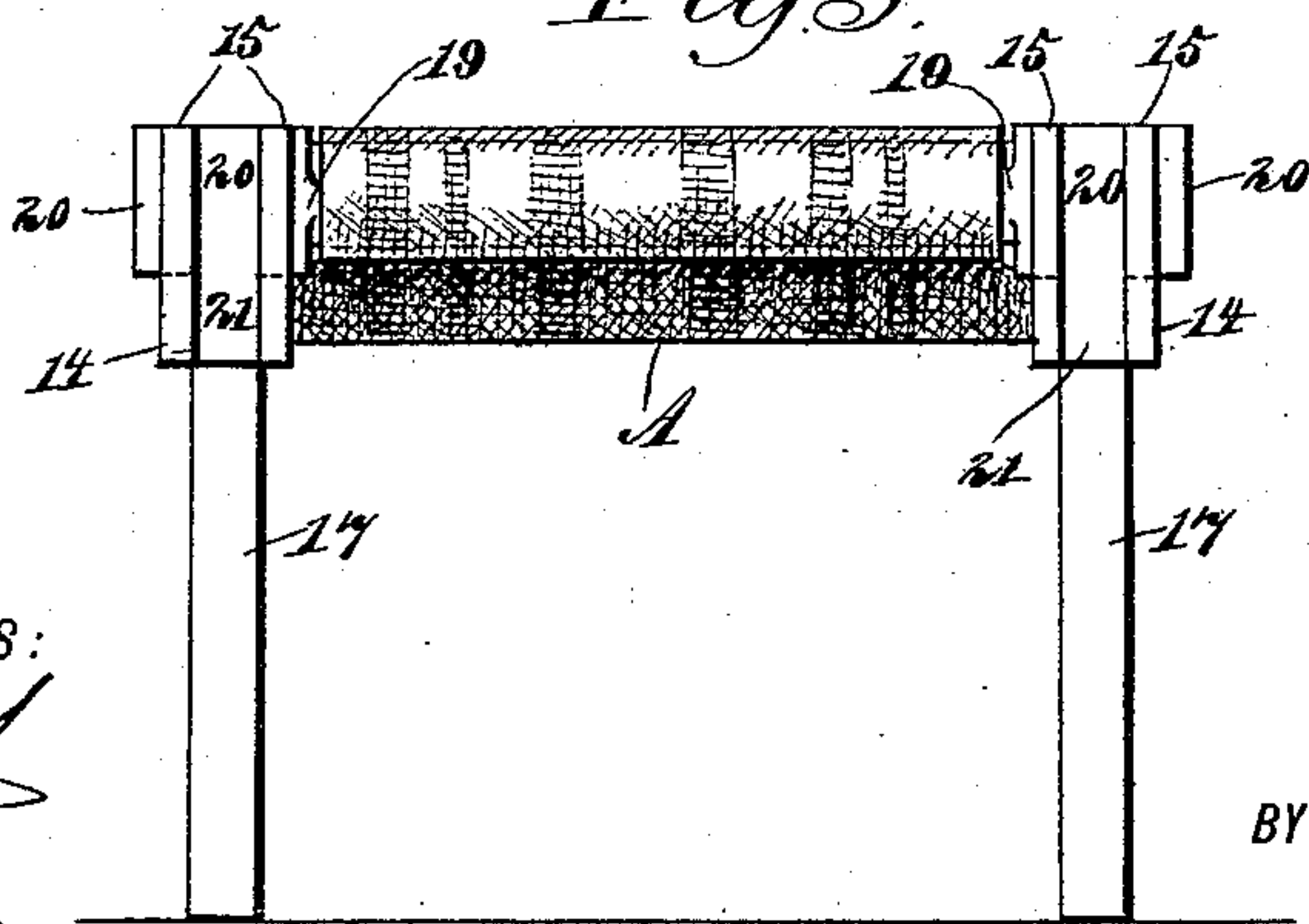


Fig. 3.



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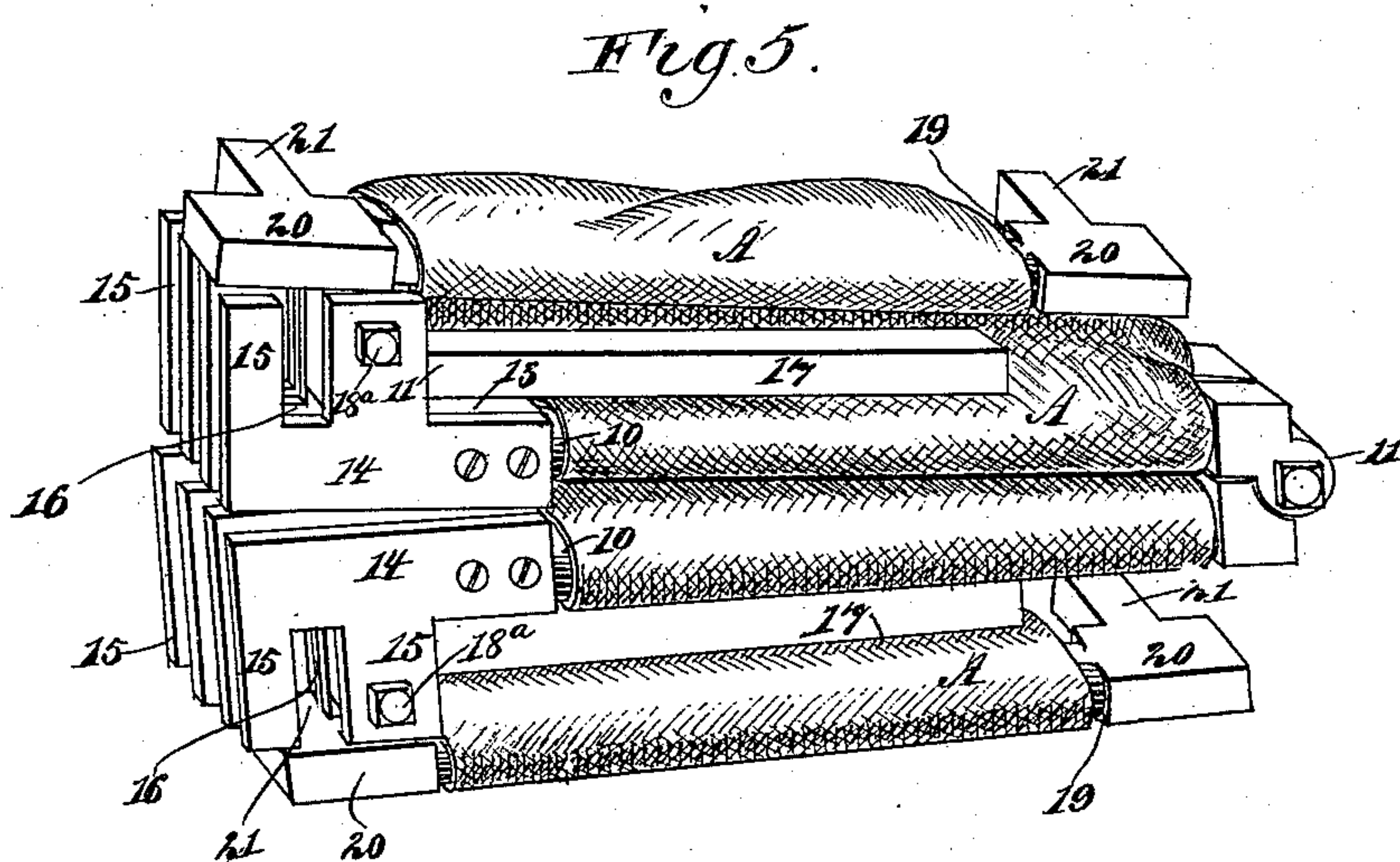
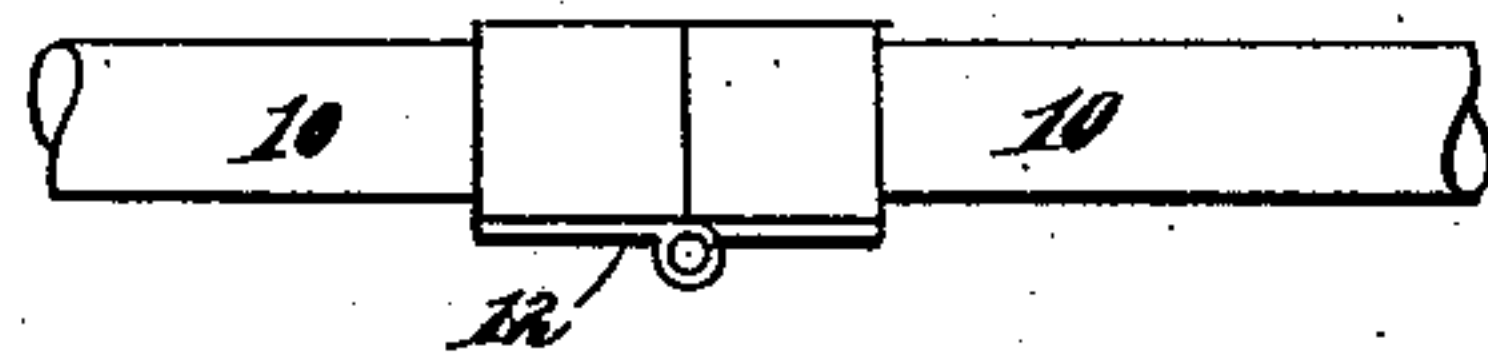
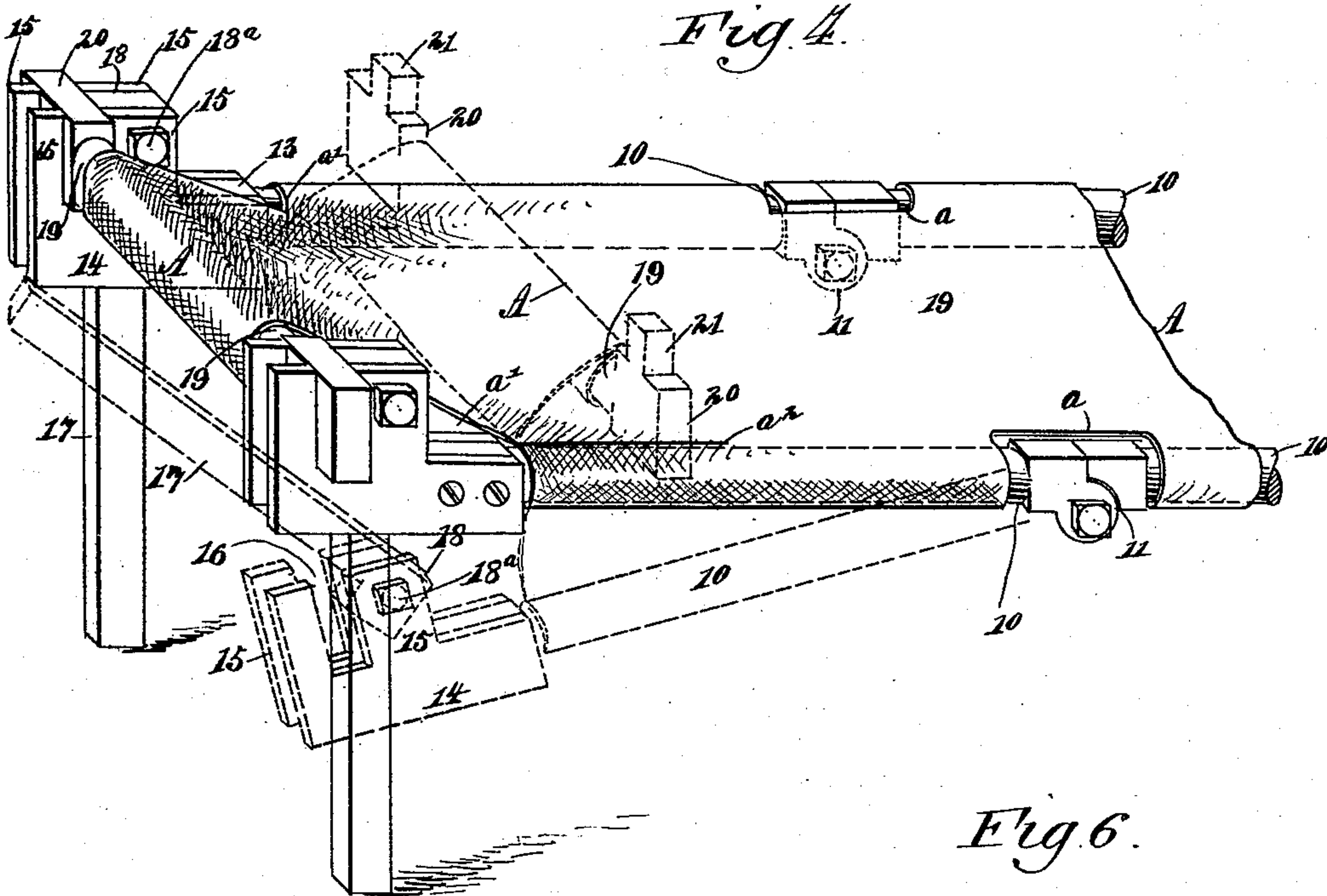
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID T. HELPRIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## FOLDING COT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,422, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed May 2, 1896. Serial No. 590,009. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID T. HELPRIN, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Folding Cot, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in cots, and especially to that class of cots that are adapted to fold.

The object of the invention is to construct a cot which may be folded to occupy an exceedingly small space in storage and which when stretched out or brought in position for use will be as rigid as a cot constructed in the ordinary manner, the said cot folding not only in direction of its sides, but also in direction of its ends.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved cot in position for use, a portion of one end being in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the cot stretched out or in position for use, and Fig. 3 is an end view of the cot when in the same position. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one end of the said cot folded out or in position for use and illustrating in dotted lines the manner in which the several parts are disconnected to permit of folding. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cot in a folded position; and Fig. 6 is a partial view of one of the side portions of the cot, being taken at that point where the members of the cot-frame at its sides are connected.

In carrying out the invention the side portions of the frame of the cot are made preferably each side in two sections, and each section consists of a bar 10, ordinarily round in cross-section throughout the major portion of its length, but the cross-sectional shape of the side bars may be changed if in practice it is found desirable. The sections of each side portion of the frame are connected by a hinge 11, and the said hinge may be formed as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, in which the hinge is substantially a rule-hinge, the knuckle por-

tions of the hinges being at the bottom of the said side portions of the frame, or, as illustrated in Fig. 6, an ordinary hinge 12 may be used instead of the rule-hinge, and it is also placed at the bottom.

Preferably the abutting end portions of the side sections of the cot-frame are squared or rendered polygonal in cross-section, or are otherwise enlarged, so as to afford strength at these points. The outer ends of the side sections of the cot-frame are preferably squared also, as shown at 13 in the drawings, and each squared outer extremity of the side sections of the cot-frame is adapted to receive a socket, and these sockets are usually constructed as shown in the drawings, comprising cheek-pieces 14, which are screwed or otherwise fastened to the inner and outer faces of the outer squared portions of the side sections of the frame, and two uprights 15 are formed integral with each cheek, providing a space 16 between the uprights, and the spaces between the inner and the outer uprights of each socket are in transverse alinement, while there is a free space between the opposing uprights 15 of each socket, and, furthermore, the cheek-pieces extend such a distance beyond the outer terminals of the side sections of the frame as to bring the said terminals substantially within a line drawn substantially inside of the inner uprights 15 of the sockets, as shown in Fig. 1 and in a measure in Fig. 2.

A leg 17 is provided for each end socket on the frame, and each leg has a head 18 formed at the top, ordinarily of rectangular construction, and the aforesaid heads of the said legs are placed between the inner uprights 15 of the sockets and are pivotally attached to the said uprights through the medium of a pivot-bolt 18<sup>a</sup> or the equivalent of the same.

A webbing A or a fabric of any description or an equivalent of a fabric is employed as a bed for the cot and is attached to the side sections between their squared outer ends in any suitable manner, ordinarily by stitching, and where the hinges occur in the side sections the bed A is cut away, as shown at *a*, particularly in Figs. 2 and 4, and, furthermore, the said bed is cut away where it passes at the inside of the sockets, as shown at *a'* in the same figures, and at diagonally opposite



sides of the end portions of the bed slots  $a^2$  are formed, which connect with the end cut-away portions  $a'$ , as shown in Fig. 2.

The ends of the bed are secured in any suitable or approved manner upon cross-bars 19, which are usually square in cross-section, or practically so, at their ends, and each end of each cross-bar 19 is provided with a head 20 of such dimensions that the said heads may enter the spaces between the inner and outer upright members of the sockets, and the head 20 of each cross-bar is further provided with a tongue 21, and when the heads are placed in the transverse openings 16 between the uprights 15 of the sockets the tongues 21 of the said heads will pass downward between the cheeks of the sockets or through the vertical openings between the said cheeks, so that when the bed is stretched out and the legs 17 are carried downward to the vertical position shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, and the heads of the cross-bars are placed in the sockets at the outer terminals of the side bars of the sections, the tongues 21 on the head portions of the side bars will engage with the outer vertical faces of the said legs, as is particularly shown at the right-hand side of Fig. 1, and will hold the said legs in their lower vertical position, thereby sustaining the bed as rigidly as if the cot were not a folding one.

When the cot is to be folded up, being no longer required for use, the cross-bars are disconnected from the side bars, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. The side bars or sections are then brought quite close together, and the cross-bars are turned longitudinally of or parallel with the side pieces, one above and the other below, or one at the outer side of diagonally opposite side sections, the legs having been previously folded upward and carried over the top portions of the side sections of the frame. The side sections are then folded one upon the other, and the cot will present practically the appearance shown in Fig. 5, in which it will be observed that it will be lessened about one-half in length and more than one-half in width. The cuts or slots  $a^2$  in the bed will admit of the cross-bars being carried longitudinally of the aforesaid bed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cot, the frame of which consists of side bars having a hinge connection and provided with sockets at their outer extremities, legs pivotally attached to the said socket portions of the frame, and cross-bars provided with heads arranged to enter the sockets and engage with the legs, and a bed-section attached to the cross-bars and the sections of the side bars of the frame, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A cot, the frame of which consists of side bars constructed in hinge-connected sections, the hinges being at the bottom of the sections,

each section of each side bar having a socket formed at its outer end, bifurcated at the top and having an opening extending vertically from top to bottom through the body and the bifurcated portions of said sockets, legs pivotally attached to the said sockets and arranged to occupy a downwardly-extending vertical position, or a position over the side bars, and cross-bars terminating in heads arranged to enter the bifurcated portions of the said sockets, each head having a tongue to extend within the vertical openings of the sockets, and a bed-section attached to the side sections of the frame and the cross-bars of the same, as and for the purpose specified.

3. A cot, the frame of which consists of side bars constructed in hinge-connected sections, the hinges being at the bottom of the sections, each section of each side bar having a socket formed at its outer end, bifurcated at the top and having an opening extending vertically from top to bottom through the body and the bifurcated portions of the said sockets, legs pivotally attached to the said sockets, arranged to occupy a downwardly-extending vertical position, or a position over the side bars, and cross-bars terminating in heads arranged to enter the bifurcated portions of the said sockets, each head having a tongue to extend within the vertical openings of the sockets, and a bed-section attached to the side sections of the frame and the cross-bars of the same, the said bed being cut away opposite the sockets, and a hinge connection between the sections of the frame, as and for the purpose specified.

4. A cot, the frame of which consists of side bars constructed in hinge-connected sections, the hinges being at the bottom of the sections, each section of each side bar having a socket formed at its outer end, bifurcated at the top and having an opening extending vertically from top to bottom through the body and the bifurcated portions of the said sockets, legs pivotally attached to the said sockets, arranged to occupy a downwardly-extending vertical position, or a position over the side bars, and cross-bars terminating in heads arranged to enter the bifurcated portions of the said sockets, each head having a tongue to extend within the vertical openings of the sockets, and a bed-section attached to the side sections of the frame and the cross-bars of the same, the said bed being cut away opposite the sockets, and a hinge connection between the sections of the frame, the said bed being furthermore provided with longitudinal cuts at diagonally opposite sides near its ends, whereby the cross-bars may be taken to a position parallel with the sections of the side bars of the frame, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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