No. 732,733. PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

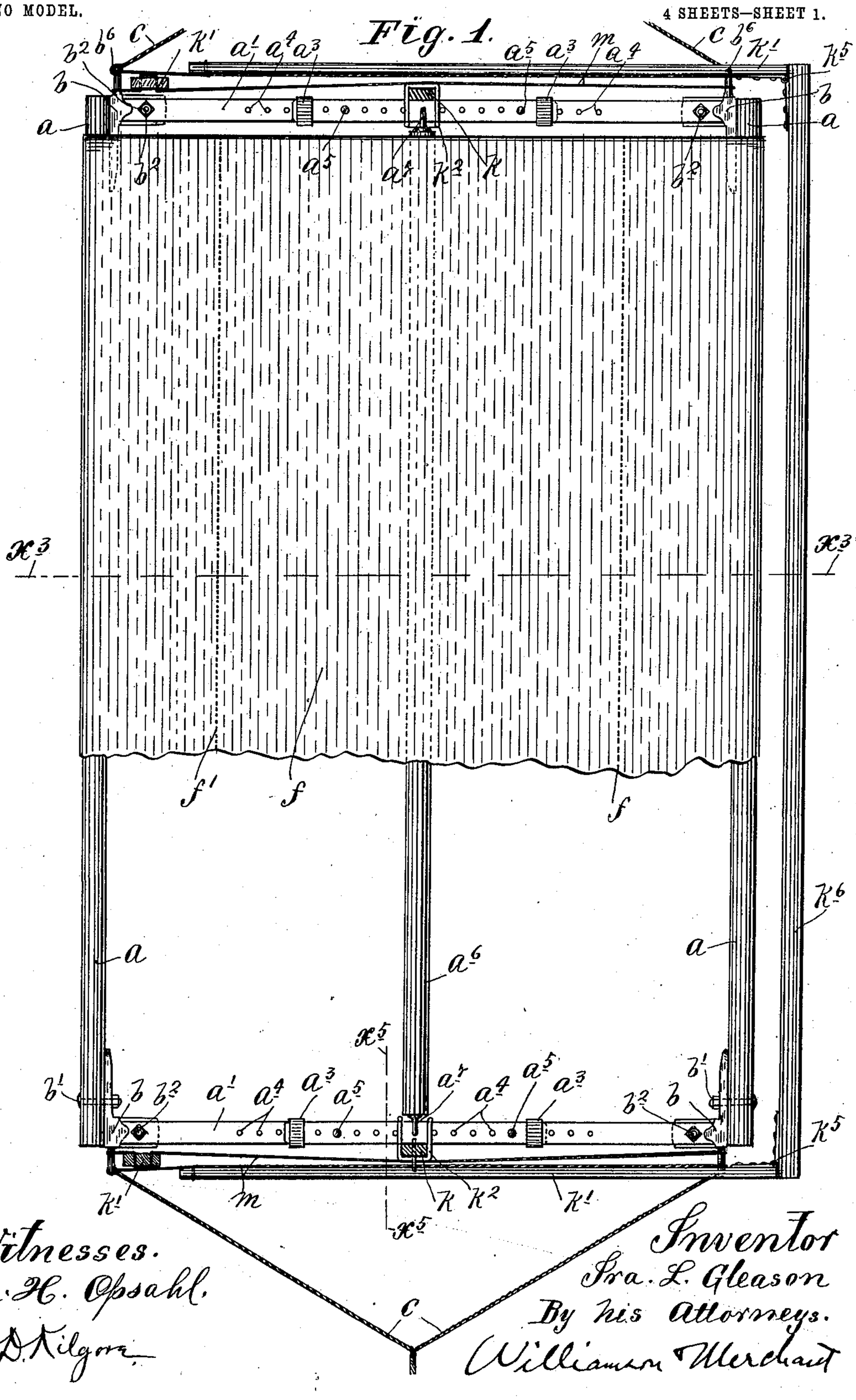
I. L. GLEASON.

COMBINED COT AND TENT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1902.

NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
A. H. Opsahl.
H. D. Kilgore.

Inventor
Ira L. Gleason
By his Attorneys.
Williamson & Merchant

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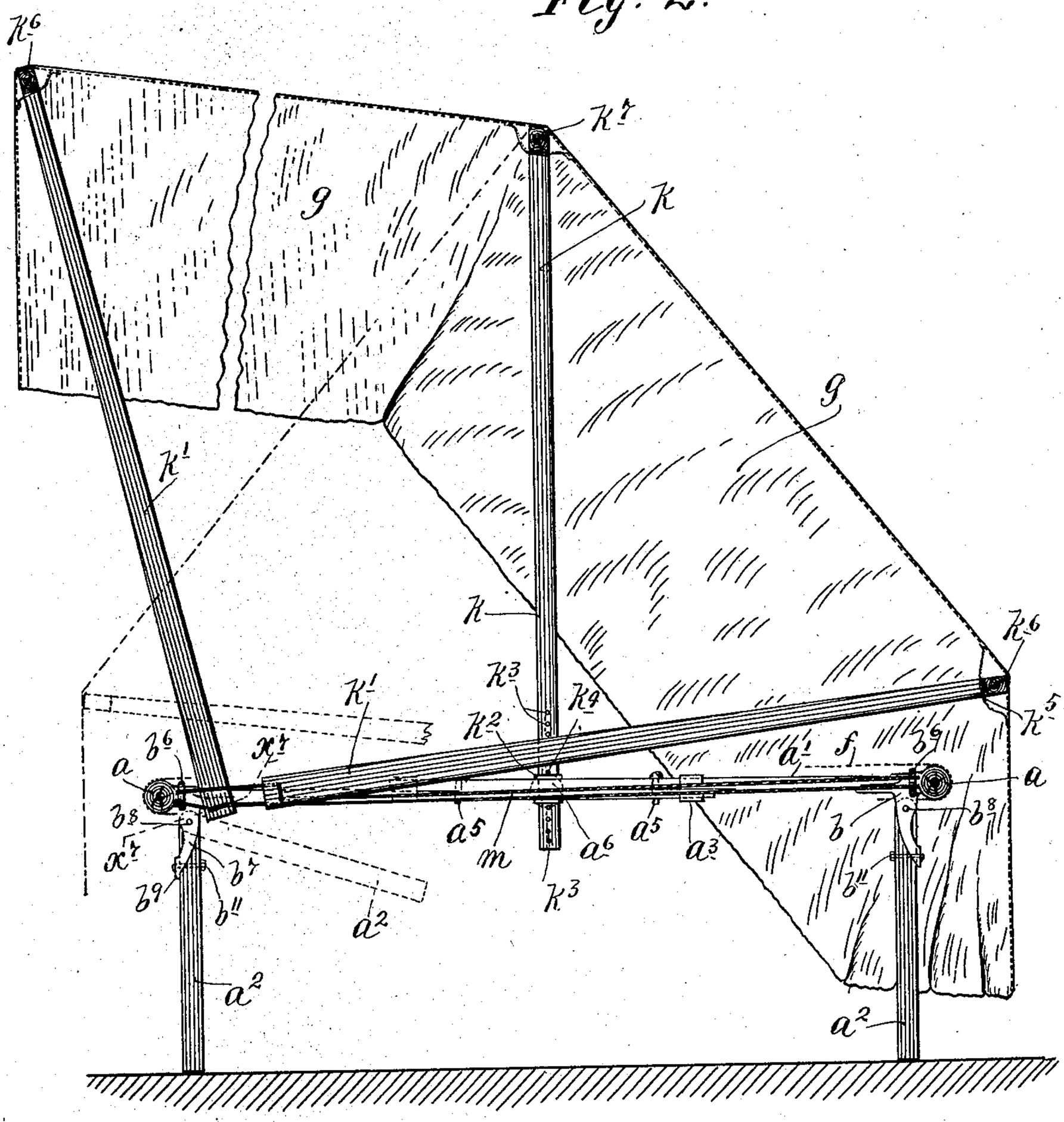
NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3.

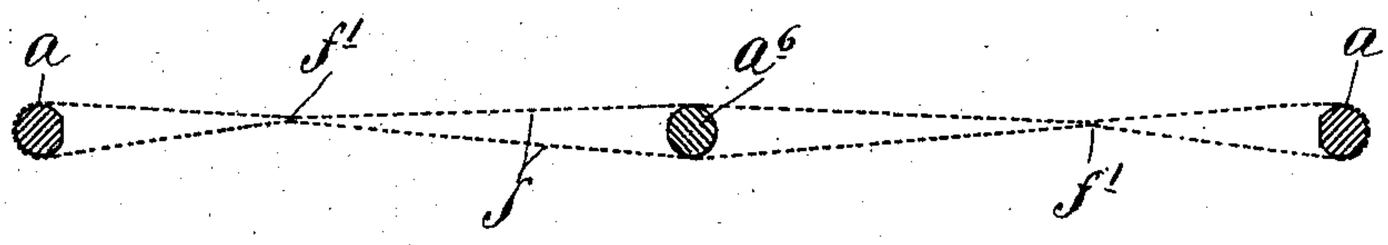


Fig. 4.

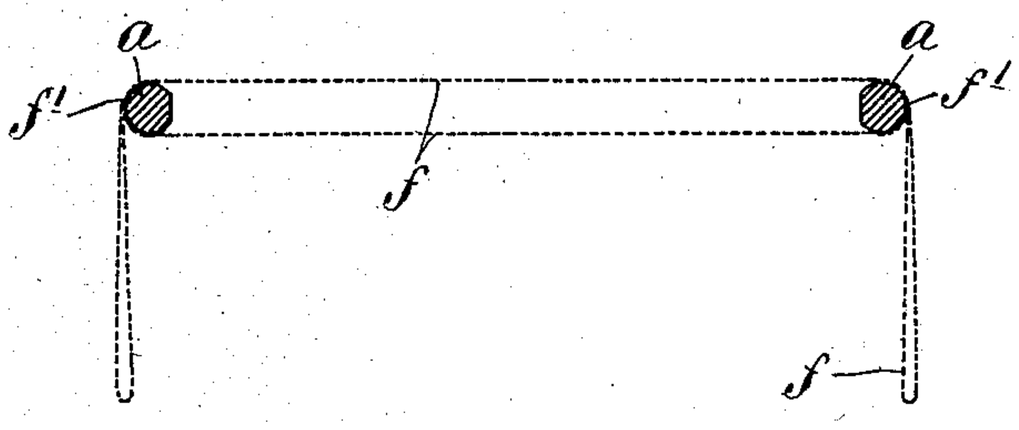


Fig. 5.

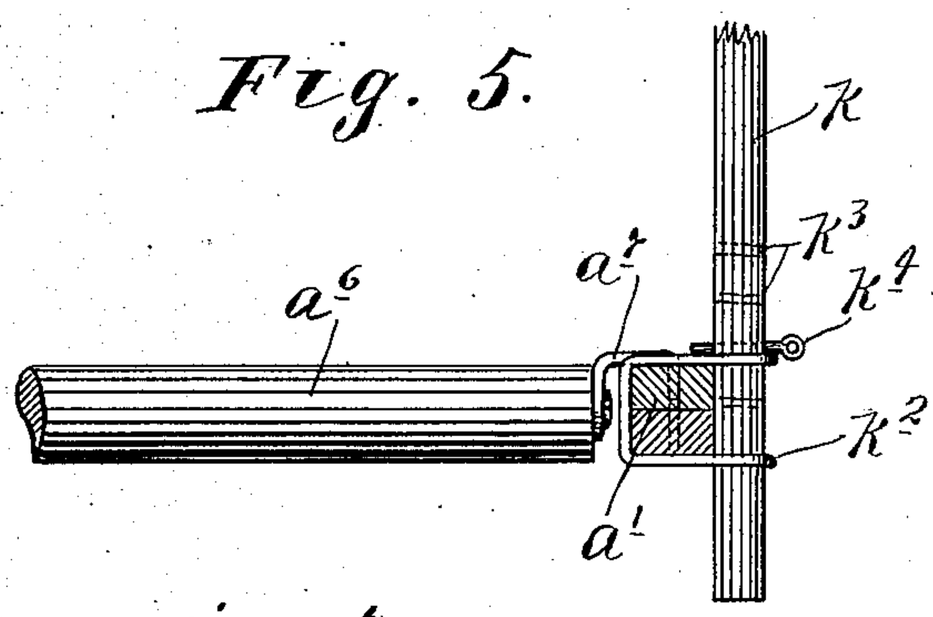


Fig. 6

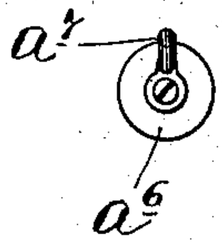
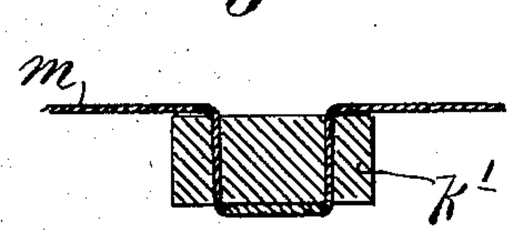


Fig. 7.



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APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1902.

NO MODEL

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 10.

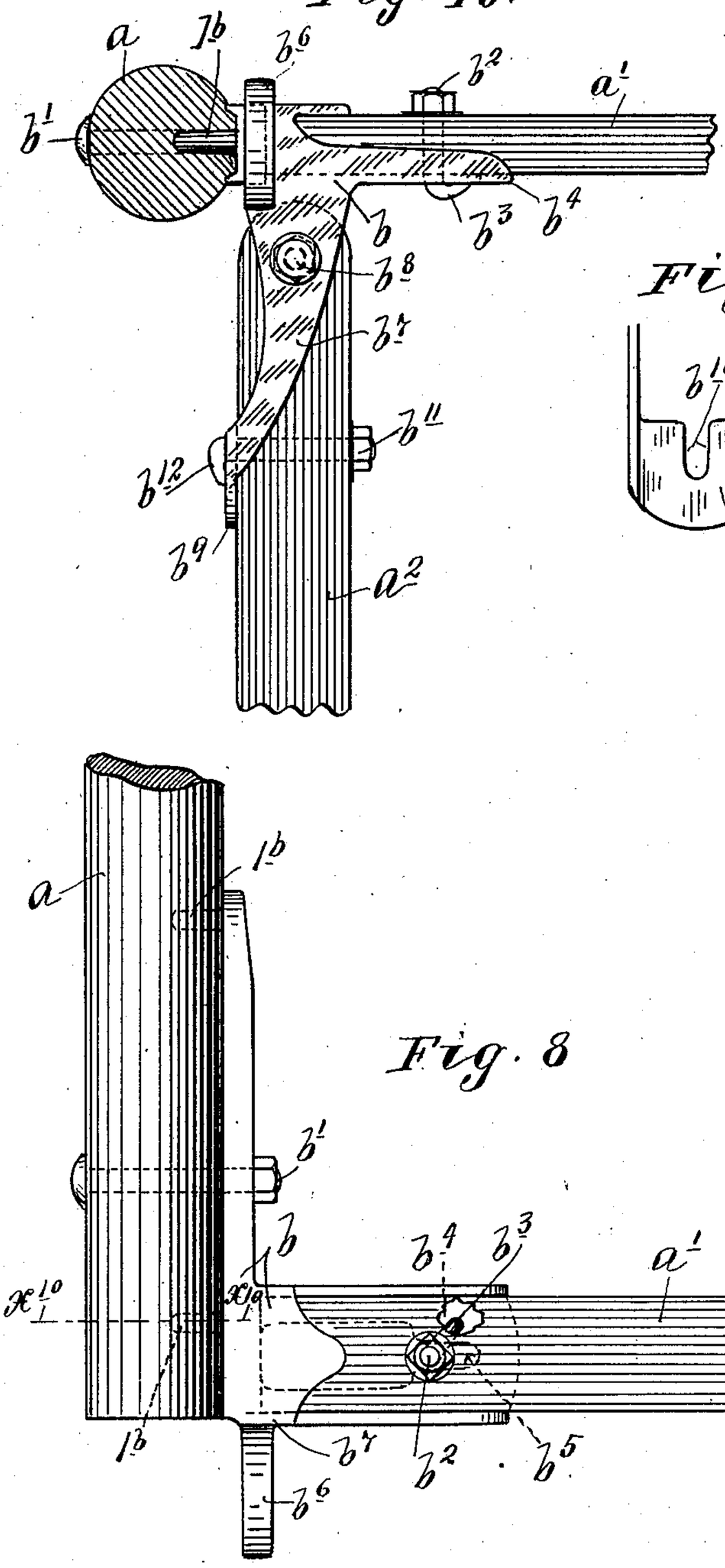

Fig. 11.

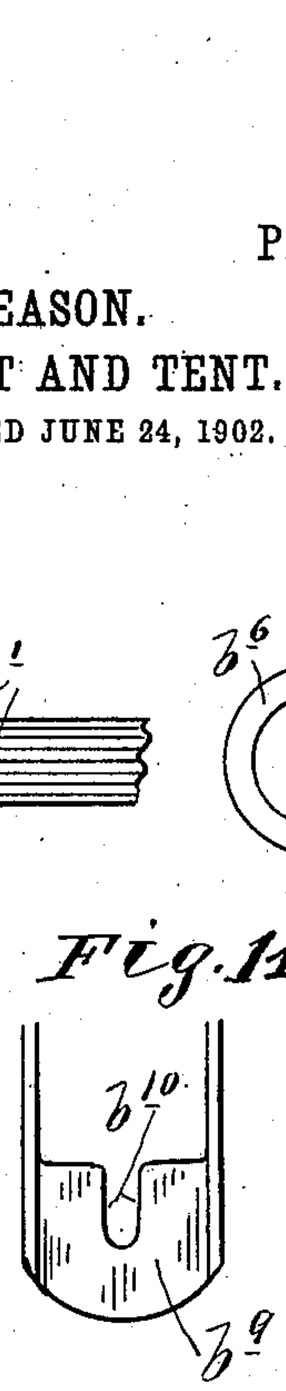

Fig. 9

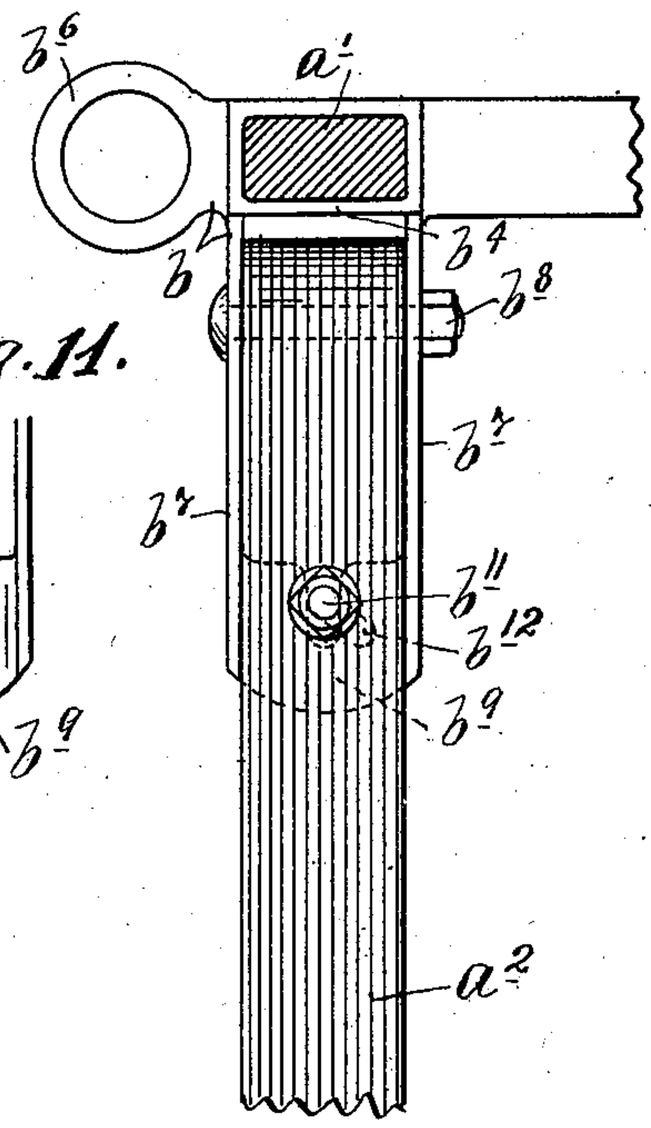

Fig. 8

Witnesses.
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No. 732,733. Patented July 7, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA L. GLEASON, OF HUTCHINSON, MINNESOTA.

COMBINED COT AND TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 732,733, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed June 24, 1902. Serial No. 112,973. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA L. GLEASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hutchinson, in the county of McLeod and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Cot and Tent; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention has for its object to provide a combined knockdown cot and tent of improved construction; and to this end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device with the tent removed and some parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a view principally in end elevation, but with parts of the tent broken away and with some parts removed, showing the cot set up and the tent spread. Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic section on the line x^3 x^3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view corresponding to Fig. 3, but illustrating a different adjustment of the cot. Fig. 5 is a detail in section on the line x^5 x^5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an end view of an intermediate support for the cot-canvas. Fig. 7 is a detail in section, taken through one of the tent-poles, on the line x^7 x^7 of Fig. 2. Fig. 8 is a plan view showing one of the corner-joint irons of the cot and portions of the connected rails. Fig. 9 is a view in elevation looking at the parts shown in Fig. 8 from the right. Fig. 10 is a view principally in front elevation, but with some parts sectioned on the line x^{10} x^{10} of Fig. 8; and Fig. 11 is a detail corresponding to Fig. 9, but with parts broken away and with the cot-leg removed.

The body of the cot is made up of parallel side rails a, end rails a', and legs a^2. The side rails a and rails a' are rigidly connected at the four corners of the couch-frame by angular corner-brackets b. (Best shown in Figs. 8 to 11, inclusive.) The side rails a are shown as connected to the adjacent arms of the brackets b by short nutted bolts b', passed through said parts, and by dowel-pins 1^b, projecting from said bracket into suitable seats in said rails. The ends of the end rails a' fit into skeleton-like sockets of the corner-brackets b and are secured thereto by short nutted bolts b^2. The bolts b^2 for heads are provided with laterally-turned lugs or clamping-fingers b^3, which when overlapped with the webs b^4 of said brackets b firmly clamp said parts a' and b together. When, however, the bolts are so turned that the clamping-lugs b^3 register with the notch b^5 in the said web b^4, the end slats a may be quickly detached from the said corner-brackets; also, by removing the bolts b' the side rails may be quickly detached. Each corner-bracket b is further provided with a heavy coupling-ring or perforated ear b^6, to which ropes c or other flexible connections may be attached, as and for purposes which will hereinafter appear.

The end rails a' are made up of overlapping sections, which are adapted to telescope or to be lengthened and shortened out by a sliding movement through collar-like keepers a^3. The sections of the end rails a' are provided with perforations or pin-seats a^4, through which pins a^5 may be inserted to hold the end rails in whatever adjustment they may be set.

The legs a^2 are pivotally attached between depending parallel flanges b^7 of the angle-brackets b, as shown, by nutted bolts b^8. The lower ends of the parallel flanges b^7 are connected by webs b^9, having notches b^{10}. Nutted bolts b^{11}, having clamping-lugs b^{12} similar to the bolts b^2, are passed through the legs a^2 just below their pivoted upper ends. When the bolts b^{11} are turned with their lugs b^{12}, as shown in Fig. 9, said lugs will clamp the webs b^9 and securely lock the legs in operative positions. When, however, said bolts are turned so that their lugs b^{12} register with the notches b^{10}, said legs may be pivotally moved, as indicated in Fig. 2, and folded against the end rails a'. By removing the bolts b^2 the legs a^2 are detached from the brackets b.

The canvas body of the cot is formed by a double-folded endless piece of canvas f, which a considerable distance in from its edges is provided with heavy seams f', as best shown in Figs. 1 and 3. When the cot is extended to its greatest width, the side rails a

are passed through the outer folds of the canvas f outward of the seams f', as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. In this adjustment an intermediate or central rail a^6 is passed through the central fold of the canvas, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 3. At its ends the rail a^6 is provided with hooks a^7, which are adapted to be engaged in the properly-located perforations a^4 of the end rails a', as best shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The above adjustment of the cot adapts it for use by two persons. When the cot is to be used by one person, the intermediate rail a^6 is removed, the cot-frame is made narrow by overlapping the sections of the end rails a' to a greater extent than shown in the drawings, and the side rails a are then passed through the intermediate loop of the canvas, as shown in Fig. 4.

The body of the tent is made up of tent-canvas g of ordinary form, which is adjustably supported from the cot-frame by the following devices:

k indicates poles, and k' side poles, the former of which are supported from the intermediate portions of the end rails a' by means of compound U irons or keepers k^2, (best shown in Figs. 1 and 5,) which embrace the lower ends of said poles k and the overlapped sections of said end rails a'. The poles k are provided with perforations k^3 at their lower ends, to any of which pins k^4 are adapted to be inserted above the keepers k^2 to adjustably hold said poles k, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

Extending parallel with the end rails a' of the cot and secured at their ends to the rings or perforated ears b^6 of the corner-brackets b are pairs of ropes m, which at their intermediate portions are passed twice through the lower ends of the side posts k', so that the rope is given a U-shaped crook, as best shown in Fig. 7. One of the said ropes m supports each of the said side poles k', so that the ends of the pair of side poles k' are adapted to pass each other and permit the poles to overlap. This crook in the rope serves to hold the lower ends of the poles against accidental slipping; but the poles may be readily adjusted or slid upon the ropes by pulling the rope through the same.

The upper ends of the poles k' on a given side of the tent are connected by hinges k^5 to the ends of a longitudinally-extended tent-supporting rail k^6. (Best shown in Figs. 1 and 2.) In a similar manner the upper ends of the center poles k are connected to a longitudinally-extended rail k^7.

The tent-canvas g is stretched over the three rails k^6 k^6 k^7, and the ends and sides hang therefrom in the form of loose flaps. The tent, as is evident, is capable of many adjustments. In Fig. 2, for instance, the right-hand side thereof is thrown down to form one-half of the tent, while the left-hand side thereof is raised to form an awning or shade, leaving one side of the tent open. The complete tent is formed by dropping the left-hand side of the tent into the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2. When the tent is thus formed, its end flaps are adapted to be drawn down and secured so that the tent will completely inclose the cot. On the other hand, both sides of the tent may be raised, so as to open both sides of the tent and constitute a simple awning or shade for the cot.

The combined cot and tent is adapted to be supported in a great many different ways. For instance, it may, as is evident, be supported by the cot-legs a^2. It may, however, be suspended above the ground, after the manner of supporting a hammock, by attaching the ends of the ropes c to two distant supports—such as two trees, for instance. The device may also be suspended, after the manner or a swing, by attaching the ends of the ropes c to the limb of a tree or other suitable overhead support. Again, by bringing the ends of the ropes c together over the center of the top of the tent and attaching the same to the limb of a tree or other overhead support the device may be suspended like a bird-cage.

A device of the character above described will be found useful in many instances. It is especially serviceable for campers, hunters, fishers, and other persons who are required to frequently move from place to place.

The device is capable of being knocked down and packed in very small space, and as the device is very light it may be easily carried from place to place. To knock the device down, I usually disconnect the end and side rails a a' from the corner-brackets b, leaving the legs a^2 connected to said bracket; but, if desired, the said legs may be detached and the brackets left secured to the side rails a. In Fig. 2 one of the legs a^2 is shown as moved pivotally without being detached. This movement enables the legs to be thrown in operative positions when the cot is suspended above the ground, and it also enables the legs to be folded against the end rails a', so that, if desired, in knocking the device down only the side rails a of the cot need be detached from the brackets b. The ropes m should be detached from the rings b^6 of the corner-brackets b, and when this is done the poles k and k' may be folded against the longitudinally-extended rails k^7 and k^6, respectively.

It will of course be understood that the device above described is capable of considerable modification within the scope of my invention as herein set forth and claimed.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. The combination with the cot-frame having adjustable end rails, of a cot-canvas f formed double and with longitudinal seams f', and the detachable center rail a^6 insertible through the central fold of the said can-

vas and detachably securable at its ends to the end rails of said cot-frame, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a cot-frame or base-support for a tent, of supporting-ropes extending transversely across the head and foot of said cot or support, and a tent involving a tent cover or canvas, and tent-poles, the side members of which poles work adjustably on the said supporting-ropes, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a cot-frame, of the transversely-extended supporting-ropes m attached at their ends to said cot-frame, the tent-poles k supported from said cot-frame, the tent-poles k' through the lower ends of which said ropes m are twice passed, the tent-rails k^6 and k^7 hinged at their ends, respectively to the tent-poles k' and k, and the tent-cover g supported by said tent rails and poles with freedom for adjustments, substantially as described.

4. A cot comprising the side rails a, the end rails a' formed by overlapping adjustable sections, the corner-brackets b connecting said rails a and a', the center rail a^6 provided at its ends with hooks a^7 engageable with perforations in said end rails, and the cot-canvas f formed double and with longitudinal seams f' dividing the same into three folds or sections, said parts operating substantially as described.

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

IRA L. GLEASON.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,
Mrs. J. D. WELICK.