

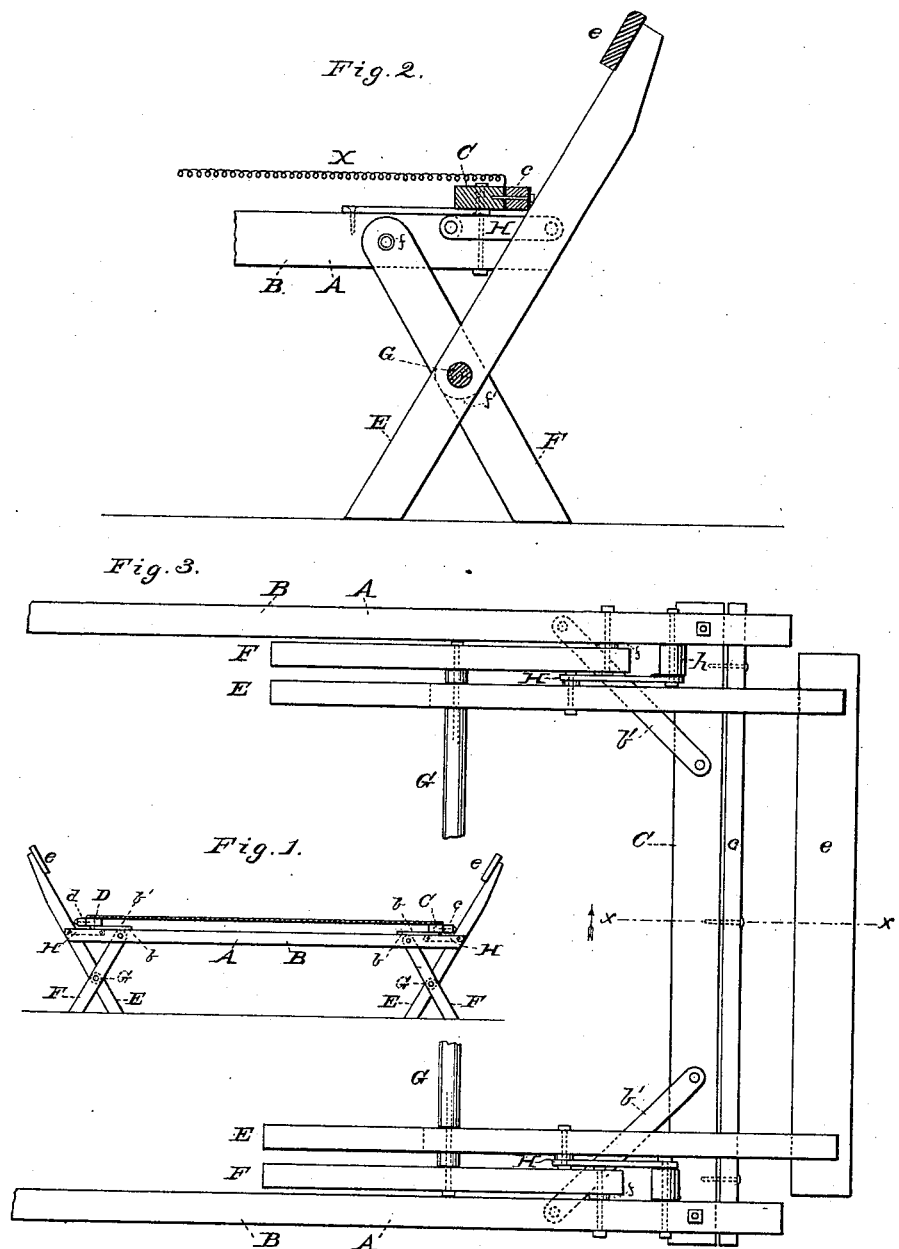
(No Model.)

C. T. SEGAR.

FOLDING COT.

No. 381,433.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.



WITNESSES.

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FOLDING COT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,433, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed June 25, 1887. Serial No. 242,496. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. SEGAR, a citizen of the United States, resident at Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Cots; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention, and is a side view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a portion of the cot, taken where the broken line *x x* is marked on Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of one end of the cot.

The invention relates to improvements in folding cots; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts, as hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by letter, A designates the frame of the cot, consisting of the side rails, B, and head and foot bars, C and D, respectively, which are connected to the side rails by the bolts *b b*, and are braced together at the corners by the brace-bars *b' b'*, as shown.

X is the cot-bottom, of wire, and with its head and foot edges bent over the bars C and D, and held thereto by strips *c* and *d*, which are screwed to the corresponding bars, as shown. The bars C D and strips *c d* act as stops for the legs F. The head and foot bars are secured to the upper surface of the foot-rails. As the ends of the cot are identical in construction, the description of one only is necessary.

E and F are the legs on each side of the end, the legs F extending above the cot and having their upper ends connected by the board *e*.

G is a transverse bar, upon the ends of which the legs E and F are pivoted, the upper end of each leg E standing outward and that of the leg F inward. The lower part of the leg E may either extend inward to the floor or may be cut off just below its pivotal point, as shown by the dotted line *f'*, Fig. 2. The upper end of the leg F is pivoted at *f* upon the inner surface of the corresponding side rail of the cot a suitable distance from the end of said rail, the leg E being pivoted on the inner side of the leg F.

H is a link pivoted to the leg E at one end and to the corresponding side rail at the other end, the pivotal pin at the latter passing through the spacing-block *h*, which prevents the leg F from binding against the side rail.

When folding the cot, the legs F turn inward on their pivots *f*, the legs E swing inward on the links H, and the legs fold on their pivotal points, so that the four legs and their connections at each end are turned in between the side rails and in the smallest possible space.

I am aware that it is old in a folding chair to pivot the leg-link to an inside block, as shown in the patent to Hines, dated March 1, 1887, and I do not claim such invention.

Having described my invention, I claim—

In a folding cot, the combination, with the frame A, composed of the side rails and end bars, the legs pivoted to the bars G, the legs F being pivoted at *f* on the inner surface of the adjacent side rail, the strips *c d*, and the links H, pivoted to the rails, of the brace-bars *b'* and the spacing-blocks *h*, substantially as specified.

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

CHARLES T. SEGAR.

Witnesses:

THEO. MUGEN,
PHILIP C. MASL.