

(No Model.)

E. S. TICHENOR.
FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

No. 461,138.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.

Fig. I.

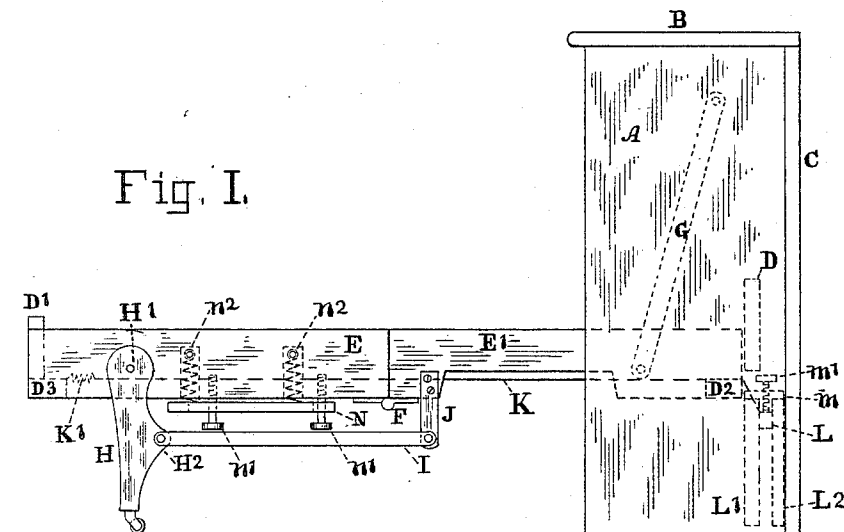


Fig. II.

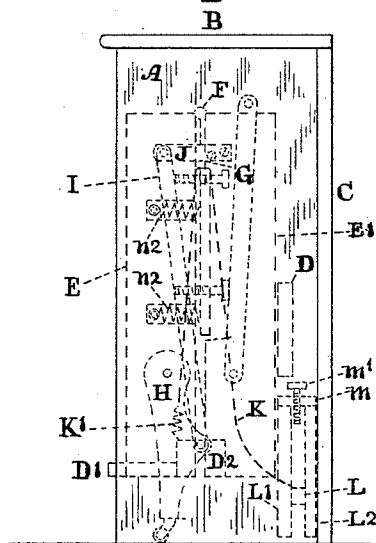
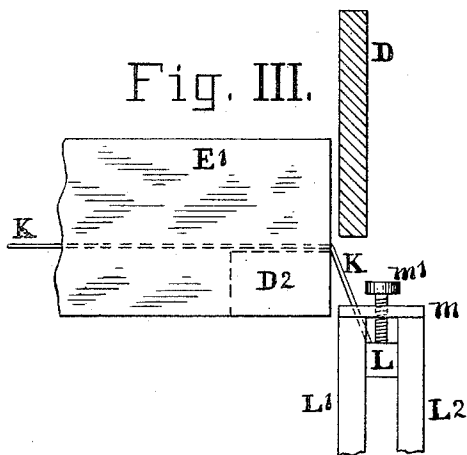


Fig. III.



WITNESSES

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FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,138, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed January 19, 1887. Serial No. 224,808. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN S. TICHENOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, United States of America, have invented an Improved Folding Bedstead, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to the folding of the bedstead in and out of its case and to parts connected therewith, and the nature of my invention will be apparent as I describe it.

Figure I is a side elevation of my case and of the bedstead unfolded out of it. Fig. II is a view of one of the ends of the case with the bedstead folded in it; and Fig. III indicates the details of the rear or head end of the bedstead-frame and its relation to the ways L' L^2 , which are fast to the case.

In the figures, A is the case, made in the form of a book-case, whose front is designed to be closed by a curtain, the ends being paneled, and with a shelf B on its top, and there is a head-board D fastened to and stiffening its back, leaving a space below it, in which are parts concerned in the folding.

The bedstead-frame E is made of rails which are equally and transversely divided and hinged in their middle to each other, so as to allow their middle parts to rise upward in the folding, and it has a foot-board D' and a cross-bar D^3 at its front end, with the cross-bar D^2 at its rear or head end. This frame is suspended a short distance from its rear end by the rods G, which are pivotally attached to the case above the frame and also pivotally fast to the rails.

In the drawings a webbing K is indicated secured by the springs K' to the front cross-bar D^3 and extending rearwardly to and over the rear cross-bar D^2 and is made fast to the movable fixture L, which moves up and down in the ways L' L^2 , and thereby two results are produced; first, a tension on the webbing, quite strong; second, the control of the rearward end of the bedstead.

In the drawings it is indicated that the upper ends of the rods G are pivoted to the case A, and that on their lower ends the bedstead is pivoted, and that by the weight of the fixture L in the ways L' L^2 a draft backward is had through the connecting material attached

to the bedstead, which material is the indicated webbing K. A little reflection will show that the webbing is not essential, for any other material connected with the bedstead and operating in the same manner may be substituted, and its attachment may be to any part of the bedstead where it will produce the same result, and that the control of the movements of this end of the bedstead shall be and are in the same manner had by such equivalents.

In Fig. I, which indicates the bedstead unfolded, the following things will be noticed: first, that near its front end the bedstead is supported by the legs H, which are pivoted to the rails; second, that there is an attachment of the pivots of the rods I to the legs a little below the side rails obliquely to the rear of the pivot of the legs to the rails; third, that the rods I extend rearwardly to the studs J on the front end of the rear section of the bedstead, to which studs the rods I are pivoted at their lower ends, and which pivots are at the same distance perpendicularly below the lower edge of the side rails as is the perpendicular distance of the rod I pivots below the side rails at the legs, thereby making the rod I parallel with the lower edge of the rails when unfolded; fourth, it follows that thereby the legs are at all times held perpendicularly in the folding and unfolding of the bedstead.

A frame N is indicated in the drawings, held by springs n' n^2 , concealed in the side rails of the bedstead, and is useful when the bed-bottom is made of webbing, for it holds up the middle of the webbing as it becomes slack as the bedstead is folded. All else is believed to be apparent.

What I claim as my invention is, disclaiming all else—

1. The case A, with its ways L' L^2 , and the bedstead-frame E, made in two sections hinged to each other, with the cross-bars D^2 D^3 and the fixture L, moving in the ways, in combination with the webbing K, secured by the springs K' to the bar D^3 and extending rearwardly over the cross-bar D^2 to the fixture L, to which it is made fast, as described.

2. The case A, rods G, pivoted to the case and at their lower ends receiving the pivots of the two-sectioned bedstead, ways L' L^2 , fast

to the case, and fixture L in the ways, in combination with a connection K, which joins together the fixture and the bedstead, as set forth.

5 3. The two-sectioned bedstead, the sections hinged together, pivoted at its head end to the inclosing case A, in combination with the legs H, studs J, and rods I, the just-named parts being constructed and arranged as indicated
10 and holding the legs in a perpendicular position at all times in folding and unfolding the bedstead, as set forth.

4. The two-sectioned bedstead hinged or

pivoted to the case A, in combination with the legs H, pivoted on the outside of the front 15 portion of the front section and provided with rearward projections, to which the front ends of the rods I are pivoted, and with studs J, fast to the front portion of the rear section, on the ends of which studs the rear ends of 20 the rods I are pivoted, the parts named being constructed and arranged as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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