

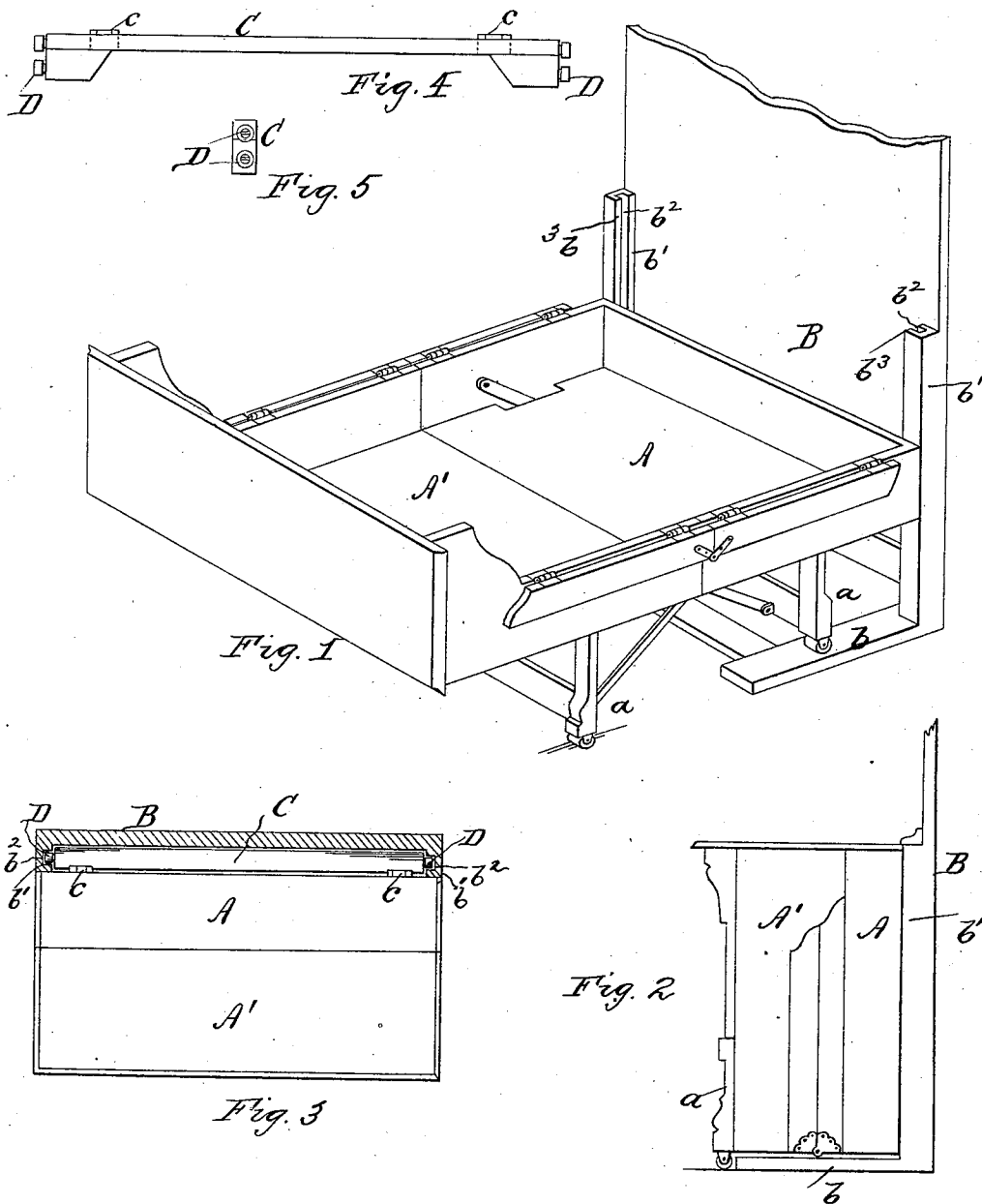
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. D. SHUPE.
CABINET FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

No. 261,053.

Patented July 11, 1882.



Witnesses:
Edwin Paramore
Chas F. Van Horn

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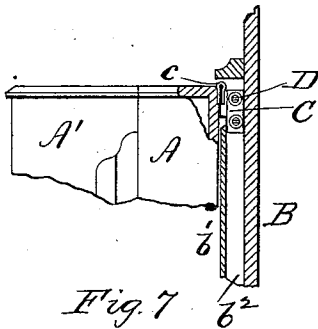


Fig. 7

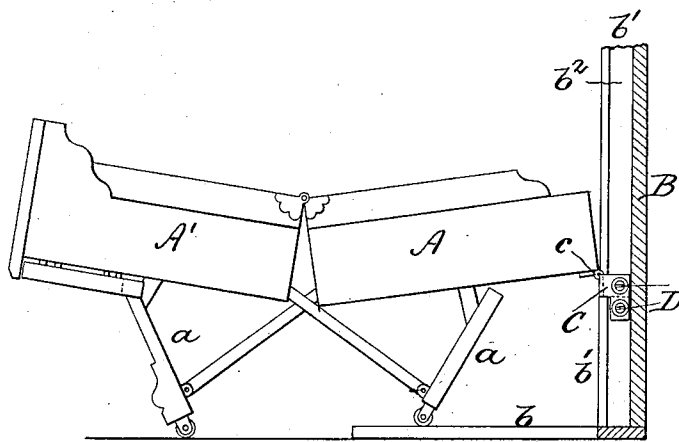


Fig. 6

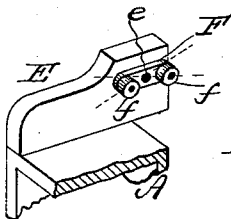


Fig. 8

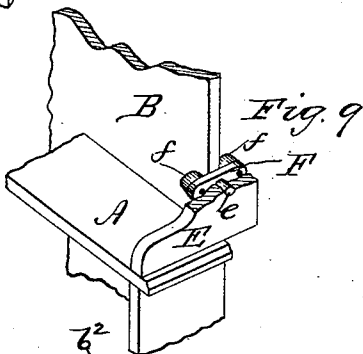


Fig. 9

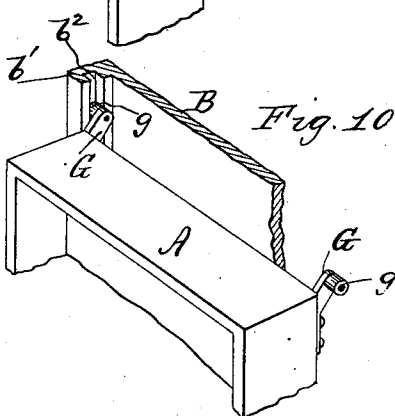


Fig. 10

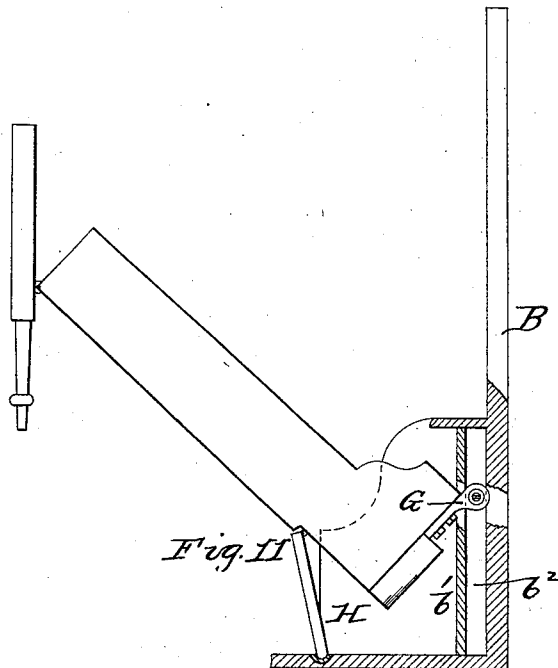


Fig. 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID D. SHUPE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CABINET FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,053, dated July 11, 1882.

Application filed April 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID D. SHUPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet Folding Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective of my invention, illustrating the cabinet open or in bedstead form. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same closed or in cabinet form. Fig. 3 is a plan, partly in section. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the
15 bar for connecting the bedstead to the head-board or immovable wall. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 6 is an elevation partly sectional, showing the bedstead partly open. Fig. 7 is a broken elevation, partly sectional,
20 with bedstead closed for cabinet form. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 are perspectives illustrating modifications of connecting devices for securing the bedstead to head-board or immovable wall; and Fig. 11 is a side elevation, illustrating my
25 improvements applied to a wardrobe-bedstead.

My invention has relation to cabinet folding bedsteads having a stationary head-board, and has for its object to provide means for connecting the bedstead to the head-board, where-
30 by the latter will be held in a rigid condition and prevented from swaying or vibrating laterally when the bedstead is being opened and closed.

In the above-described class of cabinet folding
35 bedsteads as heretofore constructed the head-board is connected to the bed by a frame hinged at one end to the head-board and at the other end to the bed. Such frame affords no support for the head-board, and the latter
40 sways to and fro laterally when the bed is being opened and closed, thereby jarring the head-board to such extent that its various component parts are liable to become disarranged, and its bearings or points of secure-
45 ment with its base are greatly weakened. My invention prevents such undue lateral vibration of the head-board and consequent injurious results.

My invention accordingly consists of a stationary head-board and folding bedstead connected together by means rigidly or permanently secured at one end to the bedstead, and

at the other end are loosely attached to the head-board, so as to move up and down thereon or change the location of such attachment 55 when the bedstead is being opened and closed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A A' represent the bed-sections of a cabinet folding bedstead, and are constructed and provided with folding legs *a a*, as shown, or they 60 may be formed in any other desired or suitable manner.

B represents a head-board, provided with feet or ways *b b* to form a stationary head-board, as claimed in Patent No. 248,515, granted to 65 me October 18, 1881. Said head-board is provided with vertical guides or ways *b' b'* at each side thereof, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

C is a bar, hinged at *c c* to the bedstead or section A, and is provided at each end with 70 friction-rollers D D, which are designed to enter the grooves *b² b²* in the ways or guides *b' b'*, thereby connecting the bed-section A to the head-board B. When the bed-sections are closed together the bar C or its rollers D 75 rest in the upper part of the grooves *b² b²*, as indicated in Fig. 7; but when such sections are drawn apart or opened the bar C travels downwardly, being caused to do so by reason of its hinged connection with the bed-section. 80 Such alteration of position of the bar C is illustrated in Fig. 6. When the bed-sections are closed together the bar C is moved upwardly until it reaches the position shown in Fig. 7. As said bar so descends and ascends its 85 rollers D D are in impingement with the sides of the grooves *b² b²*, and said rollers not only guide said bar C, but also hold the head-board in a firm position during the opening and closing of the bedstead. When the latter is in 90 cabinet form, as shown in Fig. 2, it may be moved from place to place, the bar C still holding the head-board in a rigid position, so that it is at all times so connected to the bedstead that the latter may be moved or manipulated 95 without unduly jarring or vibrating such head-board.

As the bar C is only loosely attached to head-board B, said bar may be disconnected therefrom by simply raising the bed-sections 100 until the rollers D pass out of the grooves *b² b²*. Hence said parts are readily connected to and disengaged from one another.

If desired, the grooves *b² b²* and bar C may be

dispensed with, and in lieu thereof the bedstead A may be formed with brackets E E, to which are pivoted at *ee* bars F F, carrying rollers *ff*. The latter are designed to pass on either side of the edges of the head-board, as shown in Fig. 9, such edges forming the guides and means of connection between the head-board and bedstead. As the latter is manipulated the bars F F swing on their pivotal points, so as not to interfere with such operation of opening and closing the bedstead.

If desired, the rollers *ff* may be so placed upon the brackets E E as to embrace the rib *b³* of guides *b' b'*. In such case one of such rollers will be in grooves *b² b²*. So, too, if desired, the bedstead may have brackets G G secured thereto and provided with one roller, *g*, as shown in Fig. 10, said rollers entering the grooves *b² b²*, as illustrated.

In Fig. 11 I have shown my improvement applied to a wardrobe-bedstead wherein the head-board is provided with grooved ways *b'* and the bedstead connected thereto by means of bracket G and roller *g*. In such construction the rear part of the bedstead should be supported upon a folding leg or frame, H, which forms a part of the bedstead.

I have described my improvements as applied to the stationary head-board; but it is evident that they may be used in connection with an immovable wall by attaching the guides *b'* thereto, the result in both cases being the same.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with a folding bed-section and stationary head-board or immovable wall, a connection between said parts perma-

nently secured at one edge to the bed-section, and at its other edge is loosely attached to the head-board or wall, so as to move up and down thereon when the bed-section is raised or lowered, substantially as shown and described.

2. The bar C, hinged at one edge to a folding bedstead and loosely connected at its opposite edge to a stationary head-board or immovable wall, substantially as shown and described.

3. The head-board B, provided with feet *b* and vertical ways or guides *b'*, substantially as shown and described.

4. The head-board B, provided with ways or guides *b' b'*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, in a cabinet folding bedstead, of a stationary head-board having forwardly-projecting feet, with folding bed-sections, one of which is provided with a hinged bar carrying friction-rollers adapted and designed to enter grooves formed on said head-board, substantially as shown and described.

6. The combination of a stationary head-board or immovable wall and a folding bedstead carrying a hinged bar provided with friction-rollers at each end thereof, which are adapted and designed to enter vertical grooves or ways secured to said head-board or wall, substantially as shown and described.

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

DAVID D. SHUPE.

Witnesses:

S. J. VAN STAVOREN,
CHAS. F. VAN HORN.