To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Turn-Back Canopy-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in turn-back canopy-supports, and more particularly to certain features in the construction, form, and arrangement of the several parts of the support whereby a very simple and efficient device is provided for holding the canopy suspended over the bed and automatically lifting the canopy back into position in proximity to the headboard of the bed when released and out of use.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the canopy-support in side elevation with the parts in the position which they assume when folded back out of use, the forward upright being broken away, the said forward upright also being shown in dotted lines in the position which it assumes when sprung forward as in use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail outside view of the removable member of the supporting-bracket. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is an edge view. Fig. 5 is an inside view of the same. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the locking-wedge. Fig. 7 is a detail view showing the means for securing one of the cross-bars within its socket at the end of one of the uprights. Fig. 8 is a view showing the manner of clamping the flat spring to the round-bar portion of an upright where such construction is used. Fig. 9 is a view showing the loop for limiting the forward movement of the lower portion of one of the front uprights to prevent the setting of the spring. Fig. 10 is an enlarged outside view of modified forms of removable bracket members and uprights. Fig. 11 is a similar view of other modified forms. Fig. 12 is a similar view showing a fourth form of spring, and Fig. 13 is a similar view showing a fifth form of spring.

One of the head-posts of the bedstead here-in represented is denoted by 1. This is provided with a bracket member 2 of suitable form to be clamped to the post 1, which member is provided with a socket 3 for the reception of a pintle 4 of the removable bracket 55 member 5.

In the form shown in Fig. 1 the rear upright at one side of the canopy-support is denoted by 6. The front upright at the same side of the canopy-support comprises an upper section 7, an intermediate section 8, and a lower section 9. The lower section 9 is formed by an extension of the round rod which forms one of the rear uprights 6. The upper section 7 is similarly formed of round-rod construction and the intermediate section 8 is shown as of flat-bar construction for permitting the front upright to be more easily sprung out of its normal vertical position into its position extending toward the foot of the bed as in use. Each end of the intermediate section 8 may be secured to its adjacent section by a malleable-metal socket-piece 10, having a round socket 11 for the round bar and a flat socket 12 for the flat-bar. The wings 13 of these sockets 11 and 12 may be caused to snugly embrace their respective sections for permanently uniting the same.

The cross-bars which connect the uprights to complete the frame are each denoted by 13, and they are removably secured in position as follows: The outer end of one of the uprights—as, for instance, the outer end of the section 7 of the front upright—is provided with a socket-piece 14, which has a socket 15 for receiving the outer end of the upright and another socket 16 at right angles thereto for receiving the end of the cross-bar 13. The wings of the socket 15 may be gripped to the upright, so as to permanently secure the socket-piece thereon. The socket 16, however, is arranged to permit the free insertion and removal of the cross-bar 13. The socket-piece 14 is provided with one or more holes 17, in the present instance two being shown. The 95 cross-bar 13 is provided with an eye-plate 18 a short distance from its end, which eye-plate is secured thereon against longitudinal movement. A flexible connection 19 passes through one of the holes 17 and the eye-plate 18, and...
the ends of said flexible connection are united for holding the cross-piece in position within its socket.

The means which I have shown for limiting the swinging movement of each of the front uprights before there is any tendency to set the spring caused by the bending of the uprights is as follows: A loop 20 is hinged to a clip 21, secured to the rear upright, the desired distance above its lower end. This loop 20 embraces the front upright and is of sufficient length to form a bearing for the upright after the upright has been bent forward a certain amount.

The rear upright is adjustably secured to the removable bracket member 5 of the support as follows: The bracket member 5 is provided with a loop 22, the inner wall of which is inclined downwardly and forwardly. The member 5 is provided with two abutments 23, 24 opposite the inclined wall 25. A wedge 26 is provided, its rear wall engaging and having a similar inclination to the wall 25 of the bracket member and its front wall being vertical. The rear upright 6 is gripped between the front wall of the wedge 26, and the two abutments and front wall of the wedge are preferably provided with recessed faces for insuring the retention of the rear upright against the outer face of the member 5. The wedge 26 is provided with upper and lower lugs 27, 28, arranged in position to be used for driving the wedge into locking position or driving it out of locking position. This wedge is further provided with a keeper 29, which embraces a bridge 30 for preventing the removal of the wedge when in its released position.

In Figs. 10 to 13, inclusive, the front and rear uprights at one side of the support are shown as being formed from a single round bar, the spring connection between the two uprights being formed either by a single loop or by a plurality of loops. In Fig. 10 I have represented two spring-loops 31, 32, arranged in a horizontal plane forming a compound spring connection. In Fig. 11 I have shown the two loops arranged with the loop 31 below and to the rear of the loop 32, producing another form of compound spring. In Fig. 12 I have shown a single loop 33 formed by crossing the front and rear uprights to produce a single-acting spring, and in Fig. 13 I have shown two loops, the loop 31 being directly beneath the loop 32 to produce a third form of compound spring. In this latter form I have also shown the front upright as being provided with another spring-loop 34 a distance above the loops 31, 32.

In the forms shown in Figs. 10, 11, 12, and 13 the member 5 of the bracket is provided with a keeper 35 at the end of an arm 36, which keeper has an elongated slot 37 therein, through which the front upright extends.

The rear wall 38 of the slot in the keeper serves to limit the rearward movement of the front upright, thus stopping it in its vertical position when not in use. The front wall 39 of the slot in the keeper serves to limit the forward swinging movement of the upright as it is drawn down into position for use. This keeper may or may not be used in connection with the loop 20 hereinbefore described. In Fig. 13 I have shown the keeper as interposed between the loop 32 and loop 34 of the front upright.

To more securely hold the rear upright in its locked position with respect to the bracket member 5, I may provide the rear upright with a series of indentations 40 along its front side in position to be entered by a projection 41 on the bearing-face of the lower abutment 24, as is clearly shown in Fig. 10.

It will be seen from the above description that the support may be adjusted in different vertical positions for adjusting the height of the canopy and also for increasing or diminishing the resiliency of the uprights.

The construction of the support as herein described is extremely simple and is one in which all tendency on the part of the spring between the uprights to set is obviated, the uprights at the same time being readily adjustable vertically in their supporting-bracket members.

What I claim is—

1. A turn-back canopy-support comprising a suitable bracket, a front upright, a rear upright secured to the bracket and means for limiting the forward movement of the front upright, the front upright being extended in loop form below and up to the point where the rear upright is secured to the bracket and free to swing bodily from said point.

2. A turn-back canopy-support comprising a suitable bracket, a front upright including a flat-spring section as a part thereof, a rear upright secured to the bracket and means for limiting the forward movement of the front upright, the front upright being extended in loop form below and up to the point where the rear upright is secured to the bracket and free to swing bodily from said point.

3. A turn-back canopy-support comprising a bracket having a removable member, a rear upright removably secured thereto, a front upright and a spring connection between the two uprights.

4. In a canopy-support, a bracket, an upright and means for securing the bracket to the upright comprising an abutment and a wedge arranged to cramp the upright between it and the abutment.

5. In a canopy-support, a bracket, an upright and means for securing the upright to the bracket comprising an abutment and a wedge for cramping the upright between it and the abutment, the wedge being permanently attached to the bracket.

6. In a canopy-support, a bracket, an up-
right and means for securing the upright to
the bracket comprising a pair of abutments
and a wedge arranged to cramp the upright
between it and the abutments.

7. A canopy-support comprising a \textit{bracket,}
an upright and means for securing the upright
to the bracket comprising abutments
and a sliding wedge for cramping the upright
between it and the abutments, the wedge and
the abutments having recesses for receiving
the upright.

8. In a \textit{turn-back canopy-support}, an upright,
a \textit{socket-piece} carried thereby having
an eye, a cross-bar having an eye-plate and a
flexible connection arranged to engage the eye
and eye-plate for removably securing the
cross-bar within the socket.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my invention I have signed my name, in presence
of two witnesses, this 27th day of April, 1904.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:
PAUL S. CARRIER,
F. N. CONOVER.