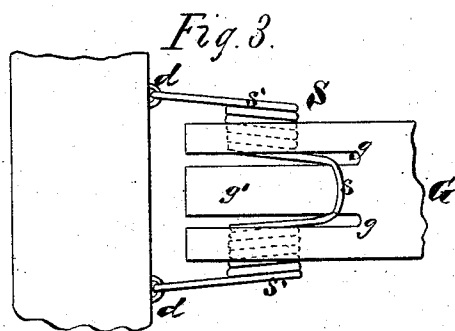
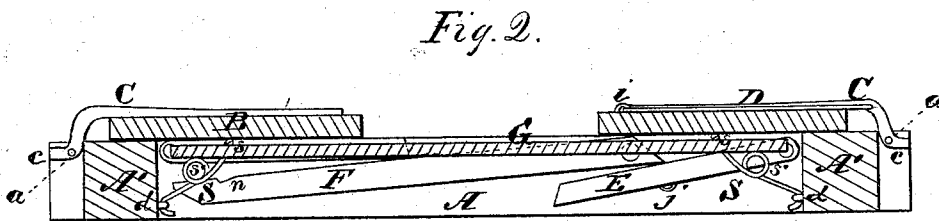
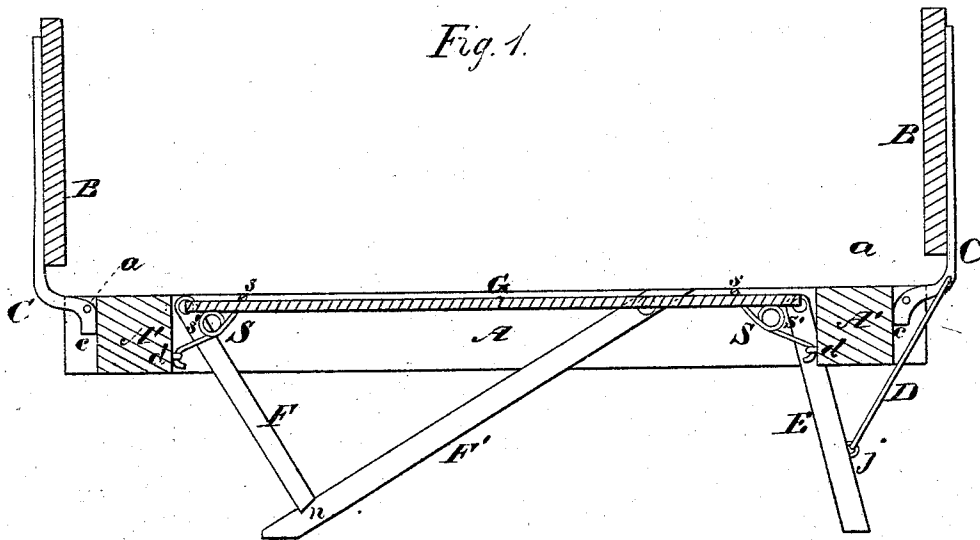


A. WHITTEMORE.
Folding Bedsteads.

No. 148,012.

Patented Feb. 24, 1874.



Witnesses.
Mary S. Utley.
George E. Upham

Inventor.
Amos Whittemore,
Chipman, Fosmeyer & Co.,
Attorneys,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS WHITEMORE, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOLDING BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,012**, dated February 24, 1874; application filed October 11, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS WHITEMORE, of Cambridgeport, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Bedstead; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a sectional view of my bedstead open. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of my bedstead closed. Fig. 3 is a detail view.

The object of this invention is to make a cheap cot-bed, which can be folded into a small compass, and which will be firm and steady when erected.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in connecting the head and foot boards of the bedstead to two of the legs thereof by means of bracing hooks, the legs being received into recesses formed, respectively, into the cross-bars of the frame, thereby keeping erect said head and foot boards, and at the same time bracing the legs against lateral and longitudinal movement; second, in a compound braced leg, which is composed of two inclined interlocking legs pivoted to the bedstead-frame, so as to fold into line therewith; third, in slitted slats combined with and connected to loops which are formed on coiled springs in such manner that the slats rest upon and receive elastic action from these springs.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the annexed drawings, A A represent longitudinal rails, and A' A' represent transverse rails, which are connected together so as to form a rectangular bedstead-frame. B B represent the head and foot boards, which are secured to arms C C, that are curved, as represented in Fig. 1, so as to form on their extremities a check, *c*. These arms C C are pivoted to the inner sides of the longitudinal rails A A, at *a*, so that they will fold inward with their boards upon the frame, as shown

in Fig. 2. When the boards B B are raised, as shown in Fig. 1, the checks *c* abut against the cross-rails A' A' and hold these boards erect. D D represent brace-hooks, which are connected to the arms C C diagonally opposite each other, and when the bedstead is erected are unhooked from eyes *i* on the head-boards, and hooked into eyes *j* affixed to two legs, E E. These legs E E support the bedstead-frame at two corners, and are pivoted to the longitudinal rails of this frame, so that they can be folded in line therewith when detached from the hooked rods or braces D, as shown in Fig. 2. At the opposite two corners of the bedstead-frame I apply compound legs or supports, which consist of long legs F', and shorter legs F, pivoted to the inner sides of the longitudinal rails A A, so as to fold in line therewith, as shown in Fig. 2. When the bedstead is erected the lower ends of the long legs F' rest upon the floor, and the lower ends of the shorter legs are received into notches *n* made into the legs F'.

It will be seen that the legs F F' not only support the bedstead-frame, but that they firmly brace it against any longitudinal motion, and as these legs are pivoted near the upper edges of the rails A A they prevent lateral movement of the frame.

The slats G are narrow strips of wood, in each end of which two slits, *g g*, are made, so as to leave a tongue, *g'*, between them. S S represent springs, each one of which consists of two helical coils, *s' s'*, a loop, *s*, and two arms, which are hooked into eyes *d* fixed to the inner side of the cross-rails A'. When the loop *s* is drawn into the slits *g g* and over the tongue *g'* the slat will rest upon the coils *s' s'*, and thus be firmly sustained. At the same time free elastic motion will be allowed. The slats can be readily reversed.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the bracing-hooks D, folding boards B, with arms C, pivoted to the inner side of the rails A, and the folding legs E pivoted to the rails A, as and for the purposes mentioned.

2. A bedstead-frame having at two opposite corners the compound bracing-legs, com-

posed of the long leg F', with notch *n*, and short leg F, pivoted to the inner sides of the rails A, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. Slats G, having at each end two slots, *g g*, forming a tongue, *g'*, between them, as described, for receiving loops *s* of the springs S, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

AMOS WHITTEMORE.

Witnesses:

PHIL. C. MASI,
GEORGE E. UPHAM.