

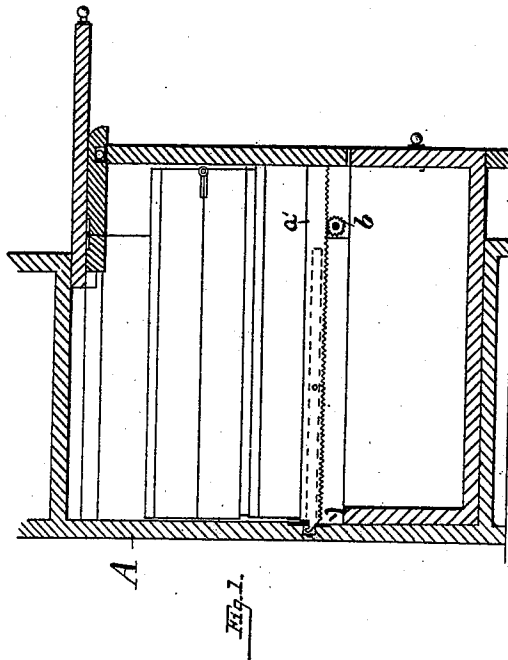
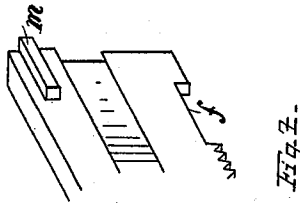
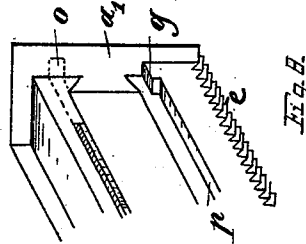
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. SCHRÖTER.
FOLDING BED.

No. 516,660.

Patented Mar. 20, 1894.



Witnesses:
Theodor Knechtel.
Paul Kirschke.

Inventor:
Emil Schröter,
per Gerson & Sachse,
his Attorneys.

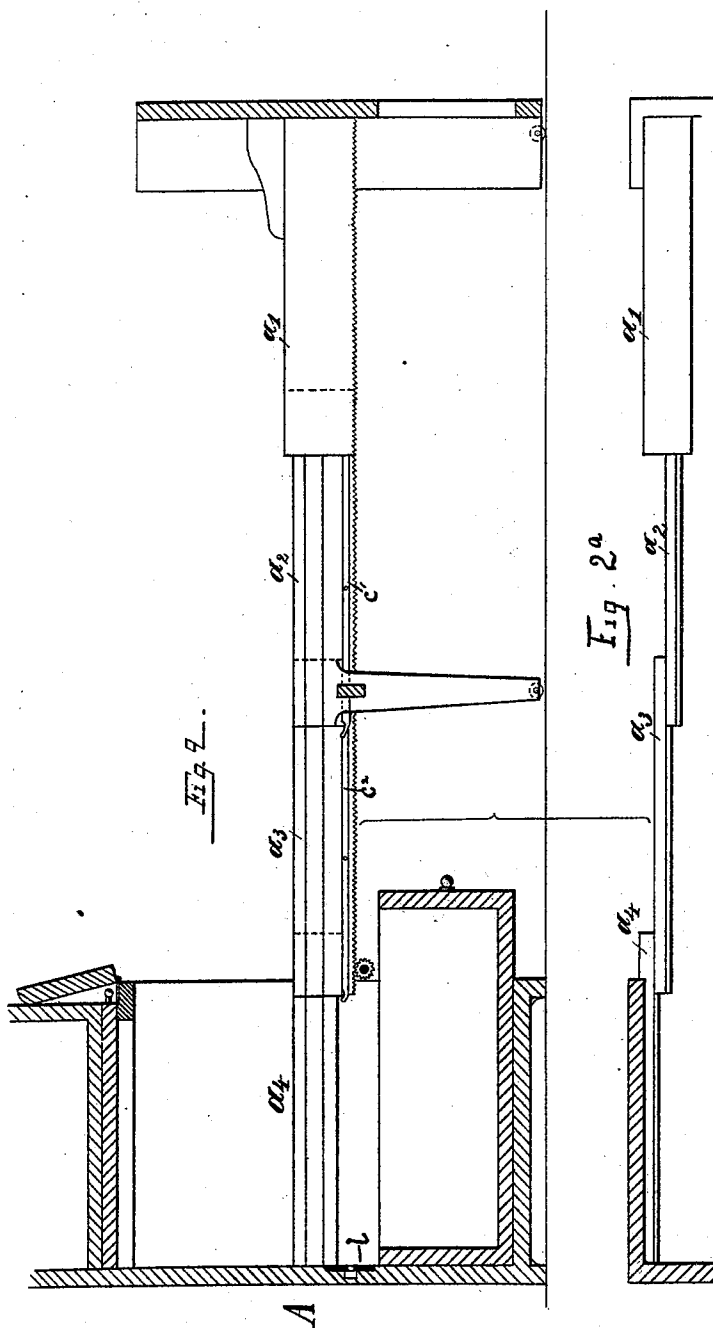
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. SCHRÖTER.
FOLDING BED.

No. 516,660.

Patented Mar. 20, 1894.



Witnesses:
Theodor Kandel
Paul Kirschke

Inventor:
Emil Schröter
per Gerson & Sachse
his Attorneys

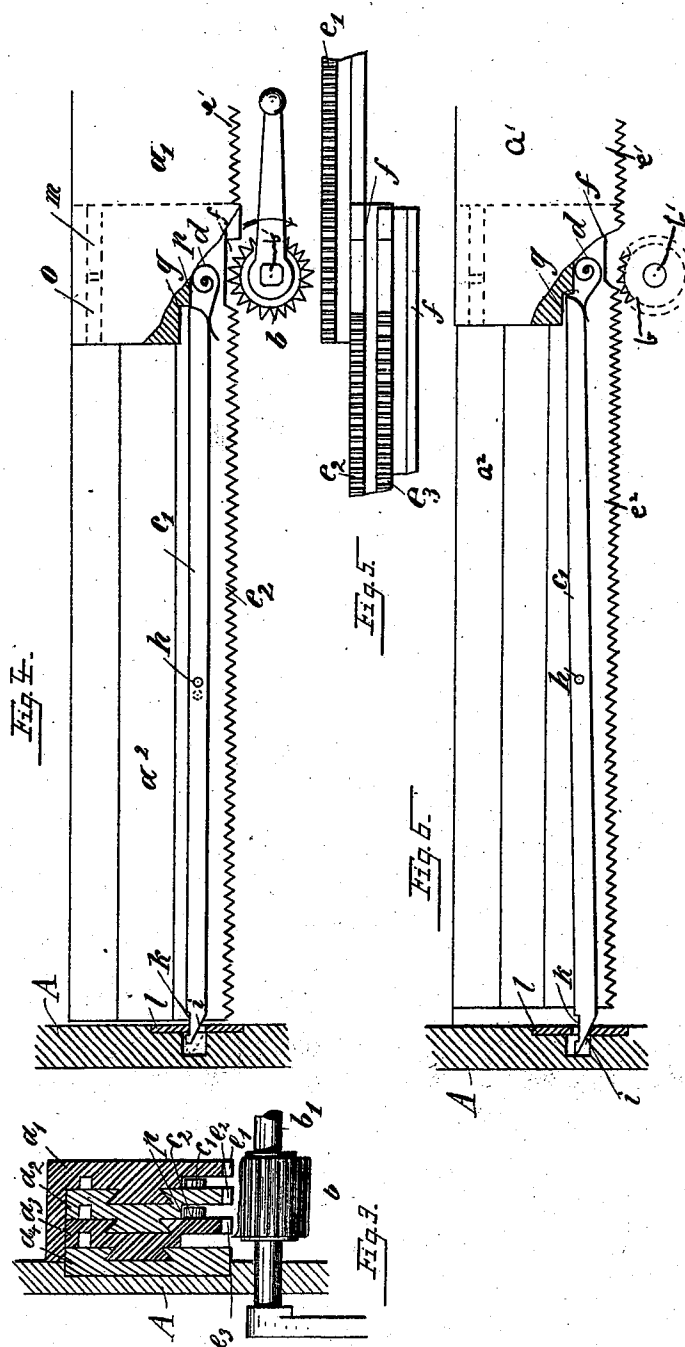
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

E. SCHRÖTER.
FOLDING BED.

No. 516,660.

Patented Mar. 20, 1894.



Witnesses:
Theodor Wendel
Paul Hirschke.

Inventor:
Emil Schröter
per Gerson & Sachse,
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL SCHRÖTER, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

FOLDING BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,660, dated March 20, 1894.

Application filed May 6, 1893. Serial No. 473,265. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL SCHRÖTER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Folding Bed, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a folding-bed which is arranged in the lower part of a wardrobe, and which can be drawn out very quickly and in a simple manner through the turning of a shaft.

On the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a section of the lower part of the wardrobe with the bed folded together. Fig. 2 is a section of the wardrobe with the bed drawn out. Fig. 2^a is a plan view of one side of the bed, the slides being drawn out. Fig. 3 is a section of the slides. Fig. 4 shows one of the slides in the fixed position. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the lower-side of the slides, showing the recesses *f*. Fig. 6 shows the slide of Fig. 4 in the released position. Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective end-views of the slides.

The slides *a'* *a*² *a*⁴, which form the sides of the bed-frame, are arranged at the lower part A of the wardrobe in such a way that slide *a*⁴ is fastened to the side-wall of the wardrobe and the slide *a'* to the front wall of the wardrobe-under-part. With the exception of slide *a*⁴, these slides are provided at their lower side with a rack *e'* *e*² *e*³ through which they are alternately caught by the cog-wheel *b*. The latter is fixed at the one end of the shaft *b'* which takes up the whole width of the wardrobe, and which at its other end has a second cog-wheel for working the opposite slides. By turning the crank in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 4), the slides are drawn out one after the other in the following manner: First the inner slide *a'* is drawn forth, while the other slides *a*² *a*³ remain in their place because the racks *e'* *e*³ have above the cog-wheel *b* a recess *f* (Fig. 7), which keeps the rack out of reach of the cog-wheel. The detent-bars *c'* *c*² prevent the other slides from being dragged out at the same time by friction. The detent-bars *c'* *c*² are pivoted to each slide at *h* and have at one end a notch *k*, which catches on the plate *l* in the back of the wardrobe. In this position the detent-lever is fixed by placing itself against the step *p* (Figs. 3 and 4). However as soon as the slide *a'* is entirely drawn out (Fig. 4), lever *c'* follows the pressure of spring *d*, catch-

ing with its right end into the recess *g* which, in the meantime, has passed this lever-end, so that the left lever-end assumes the position shown in Fig. 6 and notch *k* releases the slide *a*². Immediately afterward the nose *o* (Fig. 8) of the slide *a'* pushes against the adjoined piece *m* of the slide *a*² (Fig. 7) carrying along the latter until the rack of slide *a*² is caught by cog-wheel *b*. In turning further, slide *a'* gets out of reach of the cog-wheel *b*, but cannot remain back toward slide *a*² because the bar *c'* of the latter forces the slide *a'* through catching into the recess *g* to join in the advance of slide *a*². The passing of the cog-wheel *b* from slide *a*² to slide *a*³ takes place in the same way as set forth.

The folding together of the bed or of the slides is effected by turning the cog-wheel *b* in the direction opposite to that of the arrow. The slide which is nearest to the back-wall thus carries along the consecutive slides by means of the adjoined pieces *o m*. As soon as the front slide has sufficiently approached the back wall A, the inclined plane *i* of the lever *c*, which is in the position of Fig. 6, pushes against the plate *l*, and through the sliding of the lever at the hole of the plate, the lever is brought into the dotted position of Fig. 4. Consequently the right-hand lever-end is lifted out of the recess *g*. At the same time the slide for instance *a*², which is pushed forward as far as the back-wall, gets, on account of the recess *f*, which has now got over the cog-wheel *b*, out of reach of the rack while the rack of the next slide *a'*, has in the meantime caught on the cog-wheel. Slide *a*² therefore stops and slide *a'* slides with the adjoined piece *p* over lever *c'*. The same process repeats with the following slides except the last which has no detent-lever.

What I claim is—

In a folding bed the combination of the slides *a'* *a*² *a*³ *a*⁴ provided with the racks *e'* *e*² *e*³ which have recesses *f* and gear one after the other into the cog wheel *b*, the noses *o* pushing against the blocks *m*, the oscillating detent bars *c'* *c*² having notches *k* catching over the plate *l* and inclined planes *i* and the springs *d* acting upon the detent bars *c c'* substantially as and for the purpose specified.

EMIL SCHRÖTER.

Witnesses:

L. A. EDWARDS,
W. HAUPT.