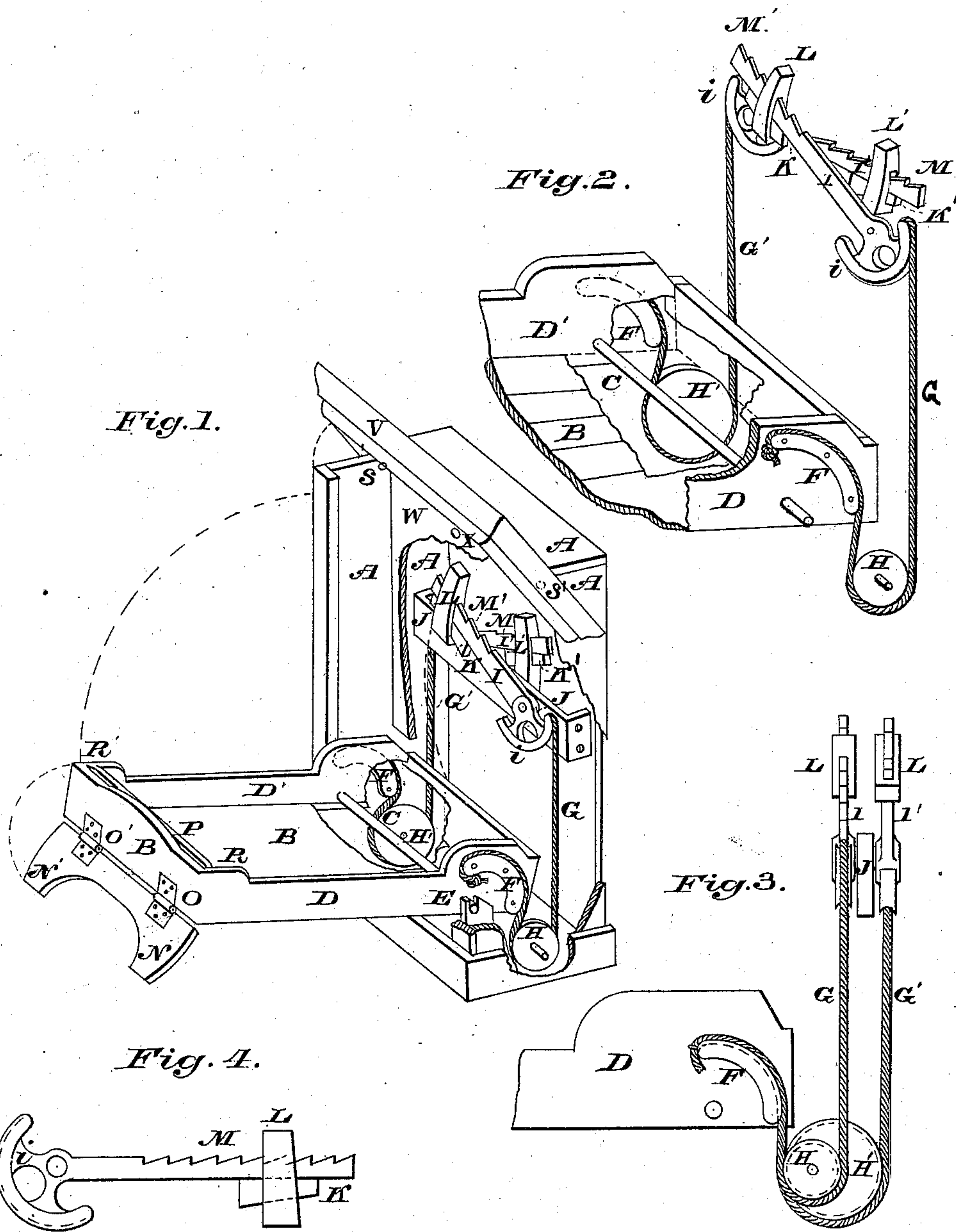


M. DUPRE.
Wardrobe-Bedstead.

No. 219,078.

Patented Sept. 2, 1879.



Witnesses:

Markand Hill
John S. Searle.

Inventor:

Misael Dupre
By Albert M. Moore
His Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MISAEI DUPRE, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WARDROBE-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,078**, dated September 2, 1879; application filed July 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MISAEI DUPRE, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Bedsteads, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an oblique view of an open cabinet-bedstead embodying my invention, a part of the case being broken away to show the internal construction. Fig. 2 is the same without the case, and with the foot of the bedstead broken away. Fig. 3 is a side view of the head of the bedstead, with pulleys, cords, levers, and bar to which the levers are pivoted. Fig. 4 shows the shape of the lever, the weight, and the wedge.

A is the case, into which the bedstead shuts when not in use. B is the bedstead, hinged to the case by means of the rod C, which passes through the side rails, D D', near the head of the bedstead, the ends or journals of said rod resting in the half-boxes E. These half journal-boxes are metallic plates screwed to the inside of the upright parts of the case A, and having in their top edges slots, which slots are half-round at the bottom, to fit said journals. This construction of the boxes allows the bedstead to be put into and removed from the case through the back of the latter.

A quadrant, F, the center of whose curve is the center of the rod C, is attached to the outside of each side rail back of and above said rod. To the front or upper end of each quadrant is attached one end of a cord, G G', which passes down over the quadrant, in a groove in the curved face of said quadrant, and under the grooved pulley H, pivoted to the inside of the upright part of the case, and is secured to the short arm of the lever I I'. The levers I I' are pivoted on opposite sides of the bar J, and on opposite sides of the center of said bar, which runs from side to side of the case. The short arm of each lever is a quadrant, i, grooved as the quadrant F is, to the upper end of which quadrant is attached one end of the cord G G'. The long arm of each lever I I' is embraced by a slotted weight, L L', and is notched, so that a wedge, K K',

being driven into the slot of each weight, holds the weight in one of the notches M M'.

By means of these notches and wedges the weight is held at a greater or less distance from the fulcrum, (the fulcrum being the center of the quadrant i,) as may be required by the greater or less weight of the bedstead and bedding.

The weighted levers balance the bedstead and its contents so nearly that a very slight force will suffice to raise the bedstead to a vertical position or draw it down for use.

A partition, W, reaching from the top of the case A to the head of the open bed in front of the levers, conceals the levers, weights, and cords. The pulley from which the cord G' passes to the rear lever, I', is larger than the other pulley, H, and farther back, so that said cord G' passes vertically from the pulley to the lever.

The pair of legs N N' are formed in one piece, and attached to the bedstead by hinges O O'.

When the bed is in use, the legs are vertical below the bedstead; but when the bedstead is to be closed, the legs are bent up flat against the end of the bedstead. Before the bedstead is raised, the holder P—a wooden strip, the ends of which enter vertical grooves R R' in the side rails—is pressed down upon the bed-clothing to keep the latter from dropping toward the head of the bedstead. After the bedstead is raised to a vertical position, the cornice V, pivoted at S S', is dropped to a horizontal position, concealing the legs N N', and holding the bedstead in place.

The front of the cornice must be lifted before the bedstead can be again brought down.

The under side of the bedstead—the front when closed—is finished with panels or otherwise in imitation of a wardrobe, book-case, or cabinet, and the bedstead is drawn down by the knobs on the false doors of the same. A rubber stop, X—being a plug of rubber projecting from the partition W for the foot-board of the bedstead to strike against—prevents the foot-board and partition from marring each other.

It will be seen that the cornice, besides preventing the bedstead from coming down by accident, also hides the legs, whereas, ordina-

rily, the legs of cabinet-bedsteads are in the form of brackets on the outside of the closed cabinet, and unless nicely fitted disclose their real purpose.

Cabinet-bedsteads are usually balanced by a weight of several hundred pounds placed just back of the rod C and rising above it slightly, making the bedstead very heavy, difficult to transport, and shutting the cabinet with a sudden blow. Springs used for the same purpose act with varying tension, are liable to be broken, and are not easily repaired.

I use small weights, comparatively, and the bedstead is balanced at every point, so that the bedstead will not be opened or closed violently except by design.

Usually the ends of the rod C enter holes in the sides of the case, or in wooden strips secured to the sides of said case, so that the rod must be put in these holes before the bedstead is put in the case, so that the case must

be built around the bedstead, or the strips must be fastened into the case after the bedstead is in place—a matter of some difficulty—and the bedstead cannot be easily removed from the case.

I claim as my invention—

1. The pivoted bedstead B, in combination with the counterbalancing weighted levers I I', as and for the purpose described.
2. The pivoted bedstead B, in combination with the levers I I', weighted adjustably, as and for the purpose described.
3. The pivoted bedstead B, provided with the quadrants F, in combination with the cord G, the pulley H, the lever I, and the weight L, as and for the purpose described.

MISAE^{his}L + DUPRE.
mark.

Witnesses:

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