

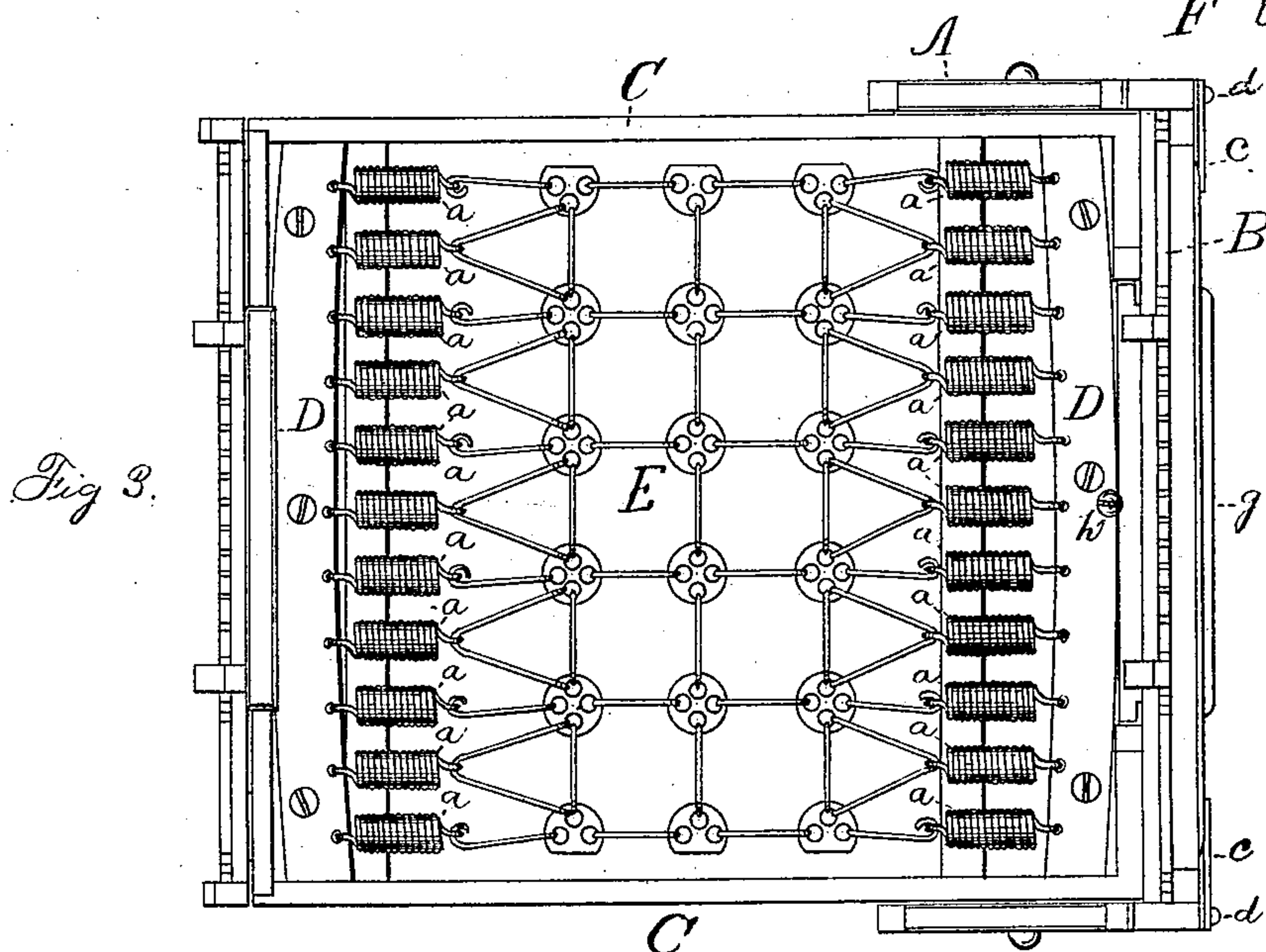
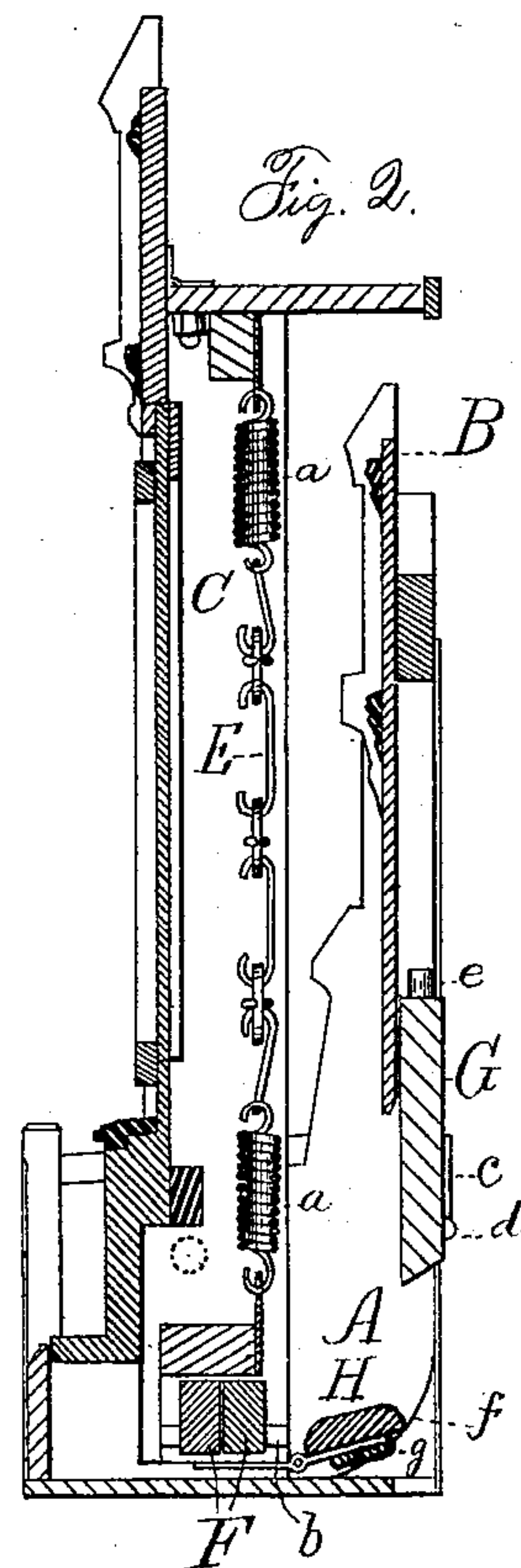
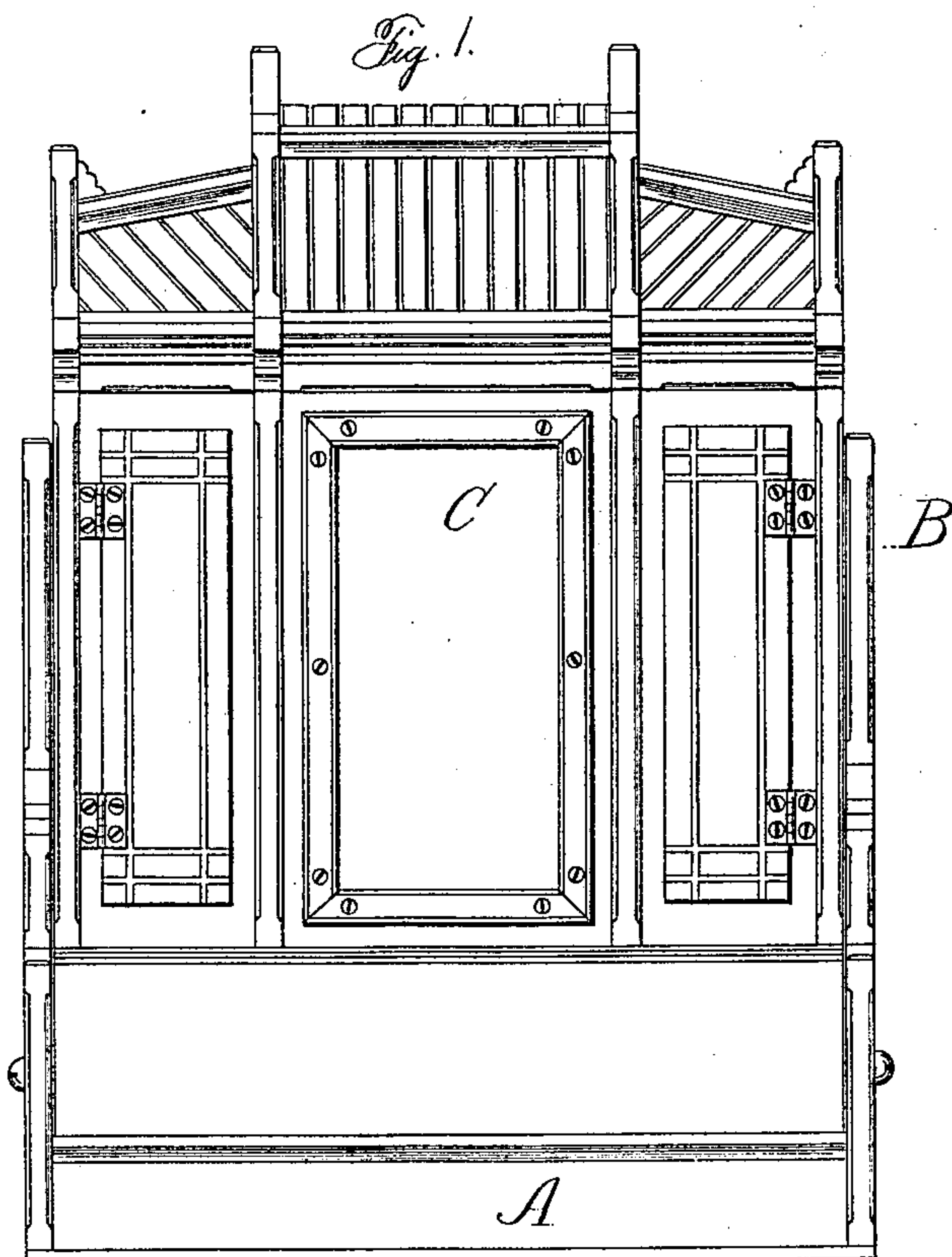
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. L. & C. A. WARNER.
Wardrobe Bedstead.

No. 238,622.

Patented March 8, 1881.



Witnesses.
John Edwards Jr.
J. J. Hartley

Inventors.
Albion L. Warner
Charles A. Warner
By *James Shepard Atty.*

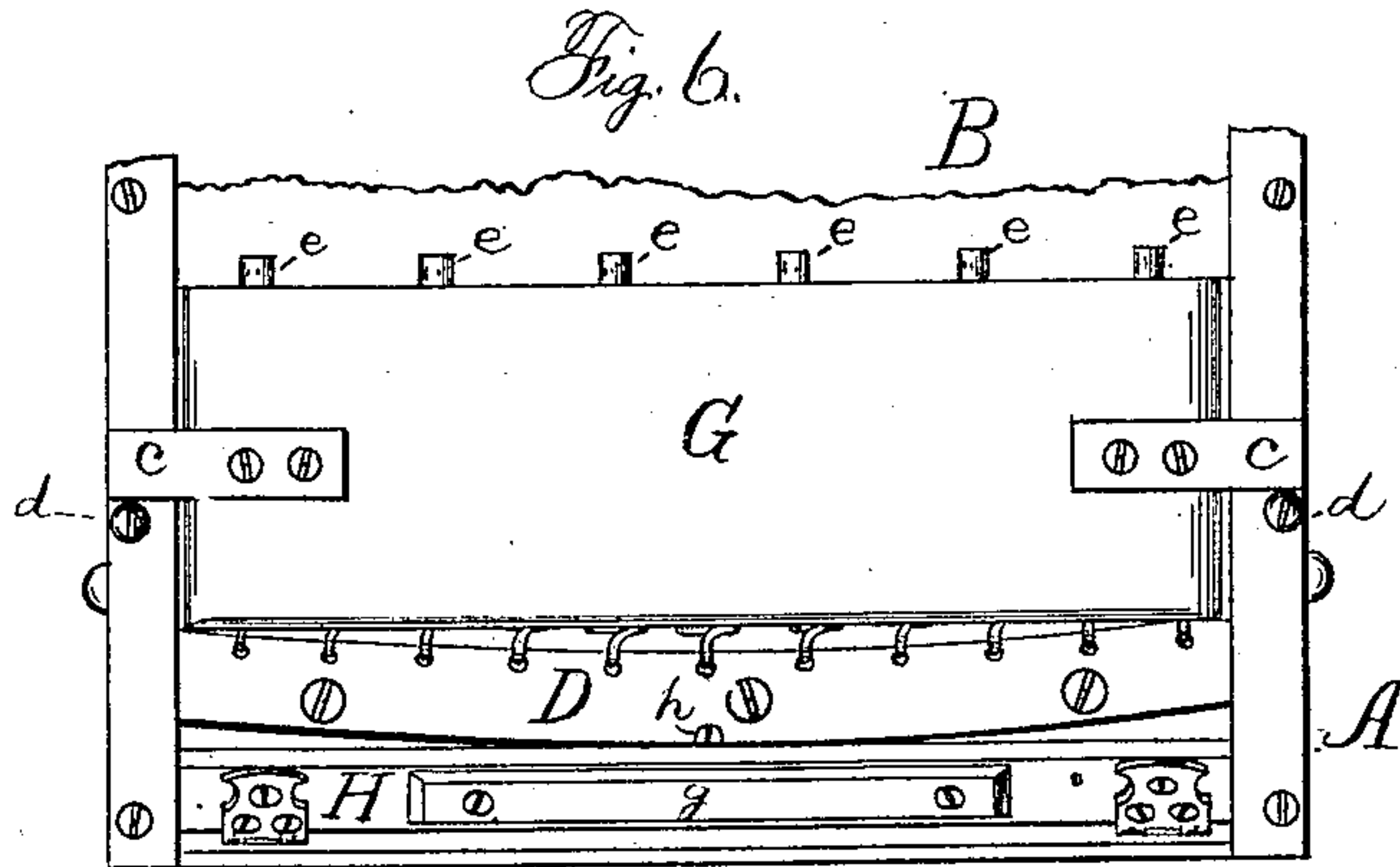
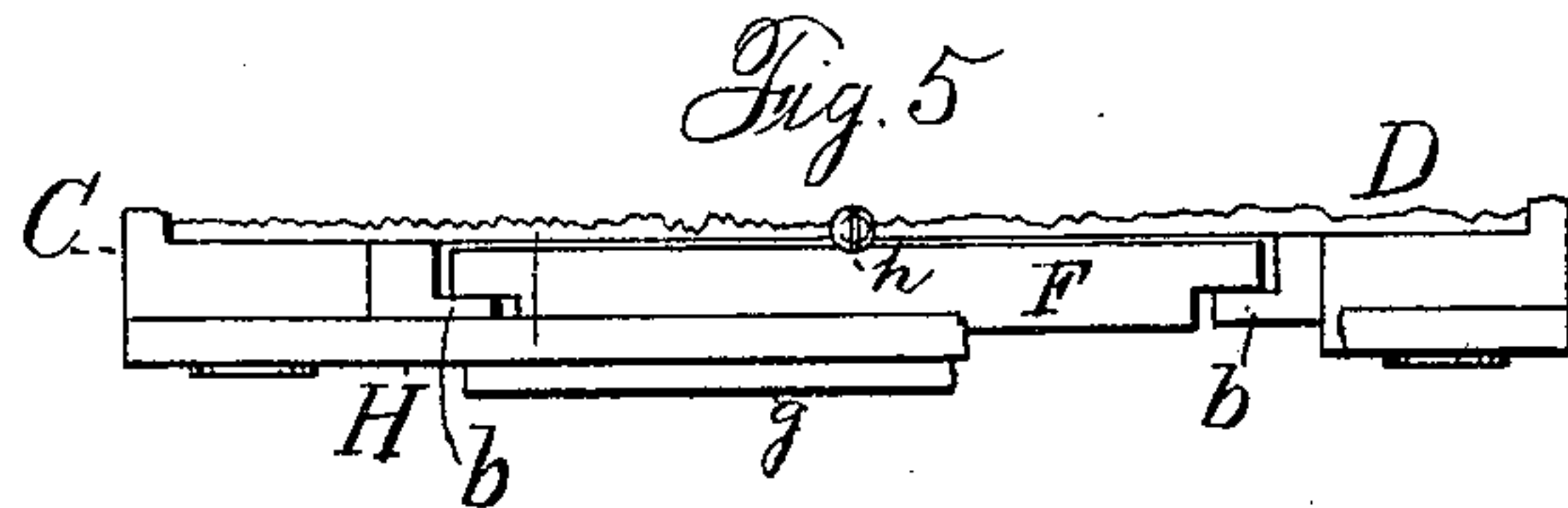
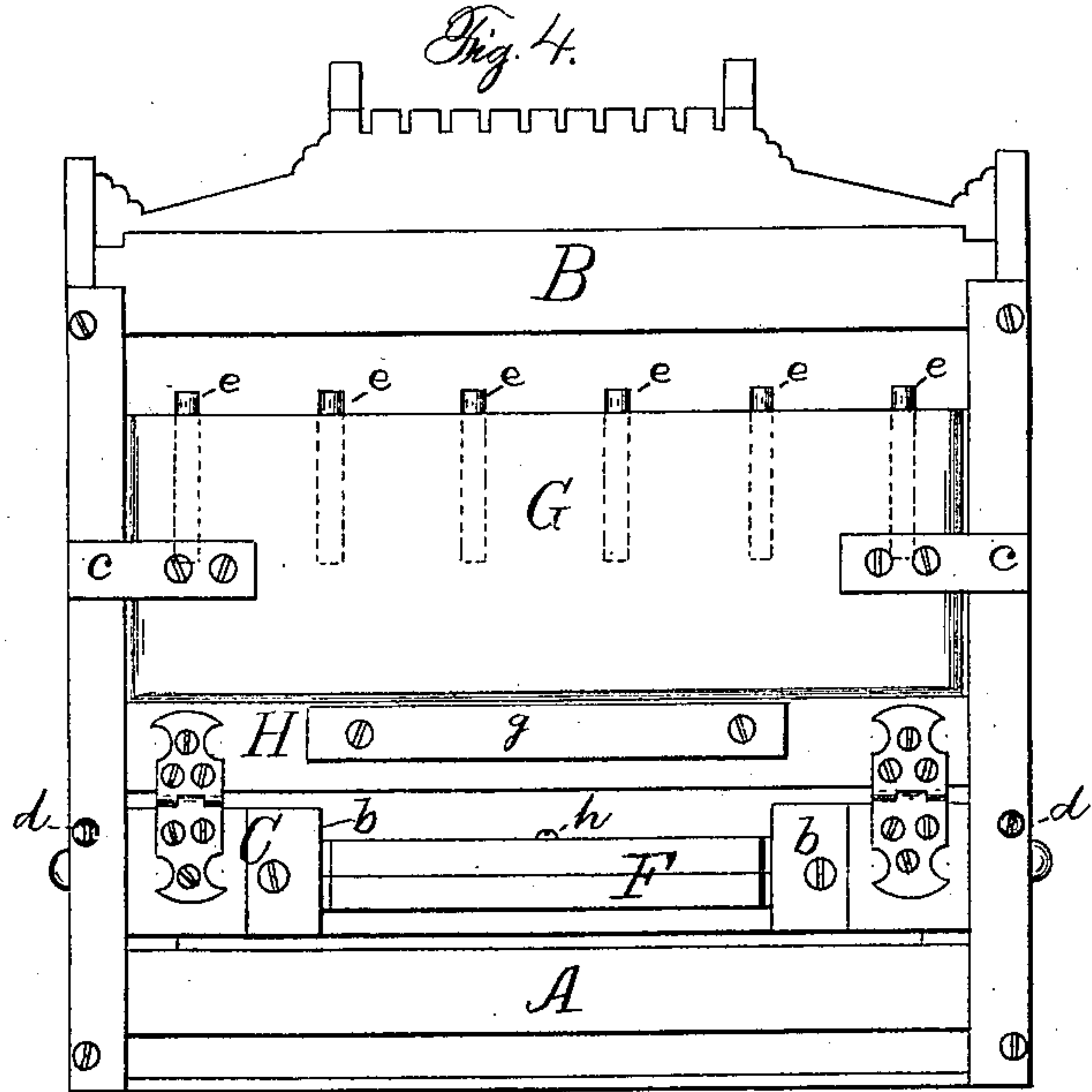
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Wardrobe Bedstead.

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Witnesses,
John Edwards, Jr.
P. J. Harris, Secy.

Inventors,
Albion L. Warner
Charles A. Warner
By James Shepard atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBION L. WARNER AND CHARLES A. WARNER, OF BOSTON, MASS.

WARDROBE-BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,622, dated March 8, 1881.

Application filed September 16, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBION L. WARNER and CHARLES A. WARNER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in wardrobe-bedsteads, in which the hinged portion of the wardrobe is weighted by different sets of weights by a peculiar combination of parts; and the object of our improvement is mainly to distribute the weights so as to properly balance the hinged portion during all the changes of position which occur in converting the device from a wardrobe to a bedstead, and vice versa. We attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation; Fig. 2, a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a plan view with the hinged portion let down into a horizontal position. Fig. 4 is an elevation showing the back side of the head-board, the parts being represented when in the same position as in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of detached parts, showing the weights which are attached to the head end of the hinged portion; and Fig. 6 is an elevation similar to Fig. 4, but with the hinged portion in a vertical position.

The base A, head-board or back B, and hinged box C are substantially the same as those in common use, except in the particulars hereinafter specified.

In Fig. 2 a broken circle denotes the position of the pivots upon which the box C is hung.

In order to use a fabric or bed-bottom suspended between metal springs without making the hinged box too heavy to balance conveniently, we dispense with a regular frame for the bed-bottom and use the hinged box C for the bed-bottom frame. Within the box C we place the supplemental end rails, D D, to which we attach the springs *a*, with the fabric or bed-bottom E suspended between the sets of springs at the respective supplemental end rails.

At the head end of the hinged box, and just outside the supplemental end rail, D, weights F are placed to partially balance the

opposite end of the box C. These weights are secured by socket-pieces *b b*, attached to the box C, the ends of the weights being fitted to said sockets, so that more or less weight may be placed therein by changing the number or the size of the weights. A small screw, *h*, or other device may be employed to prevent the weights from slipping out of place. These weights are so placed that when the box is in a horizontal position they are above the plane which passes through the pivot or axis of the box, and they should be heavy enough to hold the box in place when it is in a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2.

A vertically-sliding board or box, G, is fitted in ways in the back of the stationary head-board B, and is provided with arms, *c c*, which engage stops *d d* on the back and limit its downward movement, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. This board carries weights *e* in pockets or holes upon the upper side, which are removable for the purpose of loading the board with any desired amount of weight. Curved guides *f*, Fig. 2, are placed upon the sides of the head-board and merge into the vertical ways in which the sliding board G moves.

A swinging board, H, is hinged to the end of the box C, the ends of which board are adapted to move on the curved guides and in the vertical ways. This board is weighted by the weight *g*, to keep it in contact with the curved guides *f*, as shown in Fig. 2, and thereby make it properly enter the vertical ways. When the box C is let down the weights attached directly to it are sufficient to balance it during the first part of its movement, after which the swinging board H engages the under edge of the sliding board G when its weights come into action, and properly balance the bed during the remainder of its movement into the horizontal position. Upon the return movement of the box C the weight of the sliding board is removed from it so soon as said board is checked in its downward movement by the stops *d d*.

If desired, the swinging board and curved guides may be omitted by allowing the board G to drop lower down and arranging the end of the box C so as to come into direct contact with said board.

We are aware that bed-bottoms have been

suspended between springs attached to the end rails only of special frames, having both side and end rails, which frames were wholly independent of and separate and distinct from the bedstead proper, and we hereby disclaim
5 the same.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination of the hinged box C, stationary head-board B, and the sliding and
10 adjustably-weighted board or box G, fitted to move vertically in ways in the back of the stationary head-board, so as to be concealed thereby, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the hinged box C, 15 weights F, secured thereto, swinging board H, hinged to the box C, the stationary head-board B, and the vertically-sliding and weighted board or box G, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

ALBION L. WARNER.
CHARLES A. WARNER.

Witnesses:

F. M. RANDALL,
W. I. CHEEVER.