

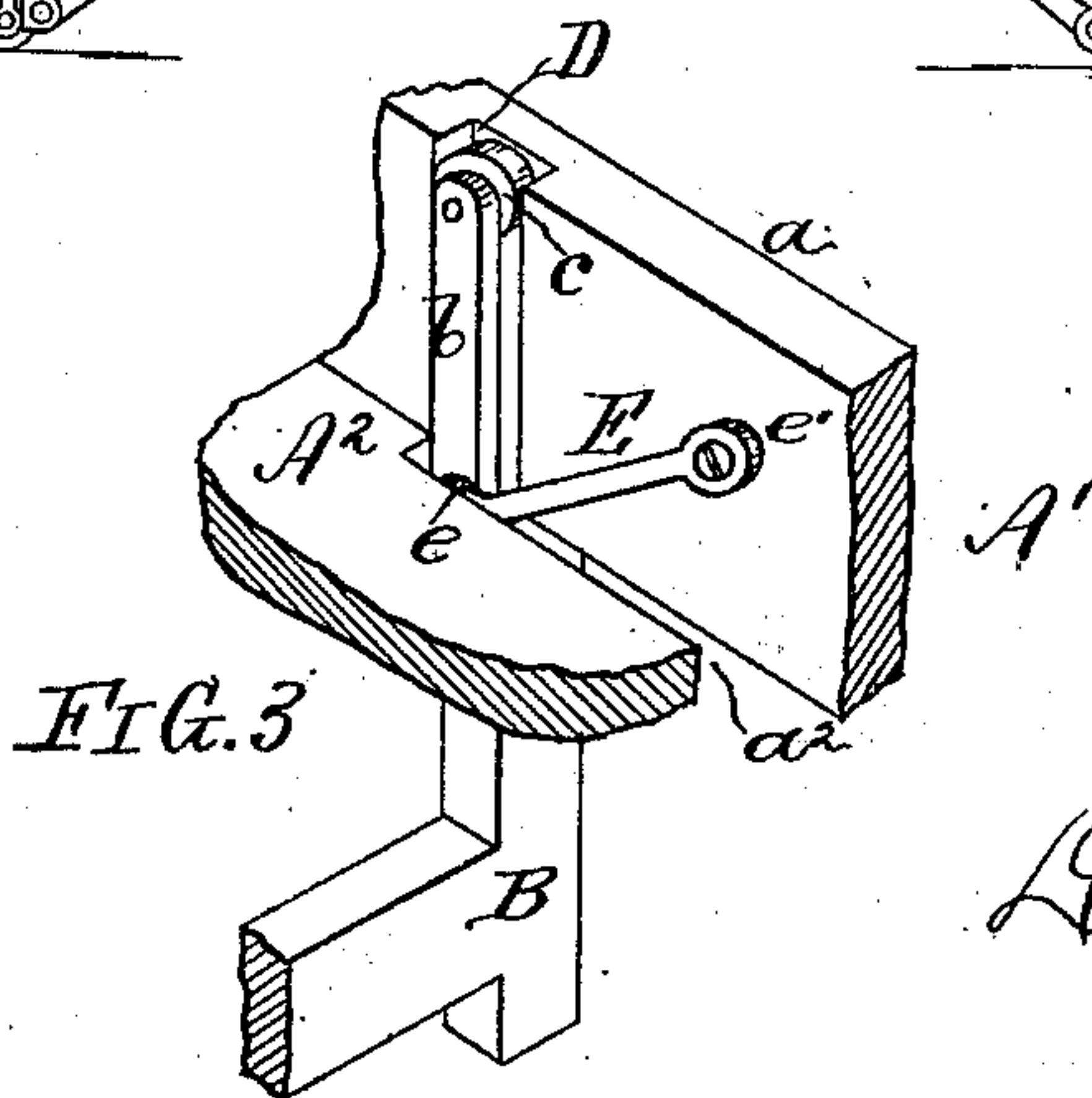
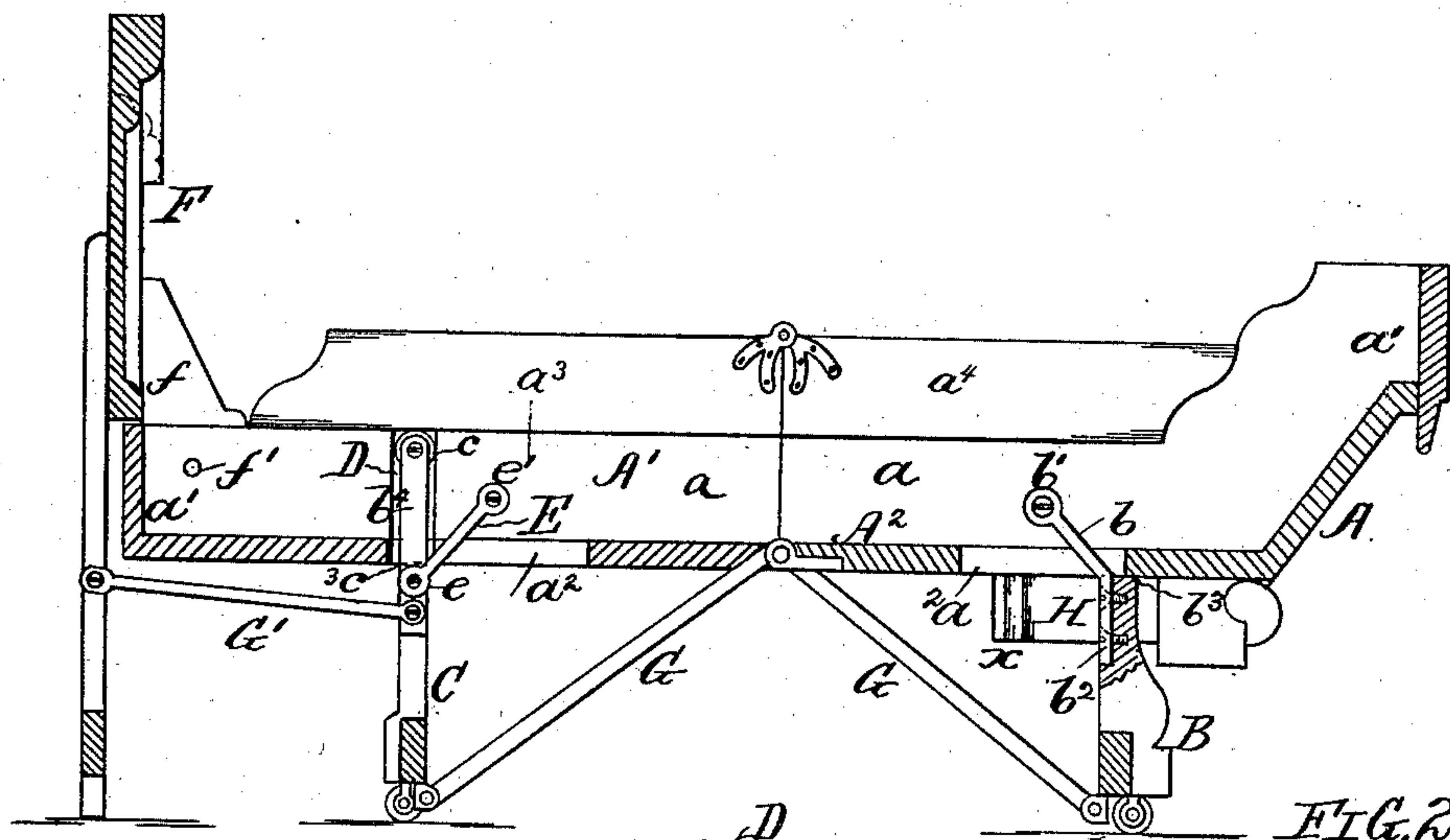
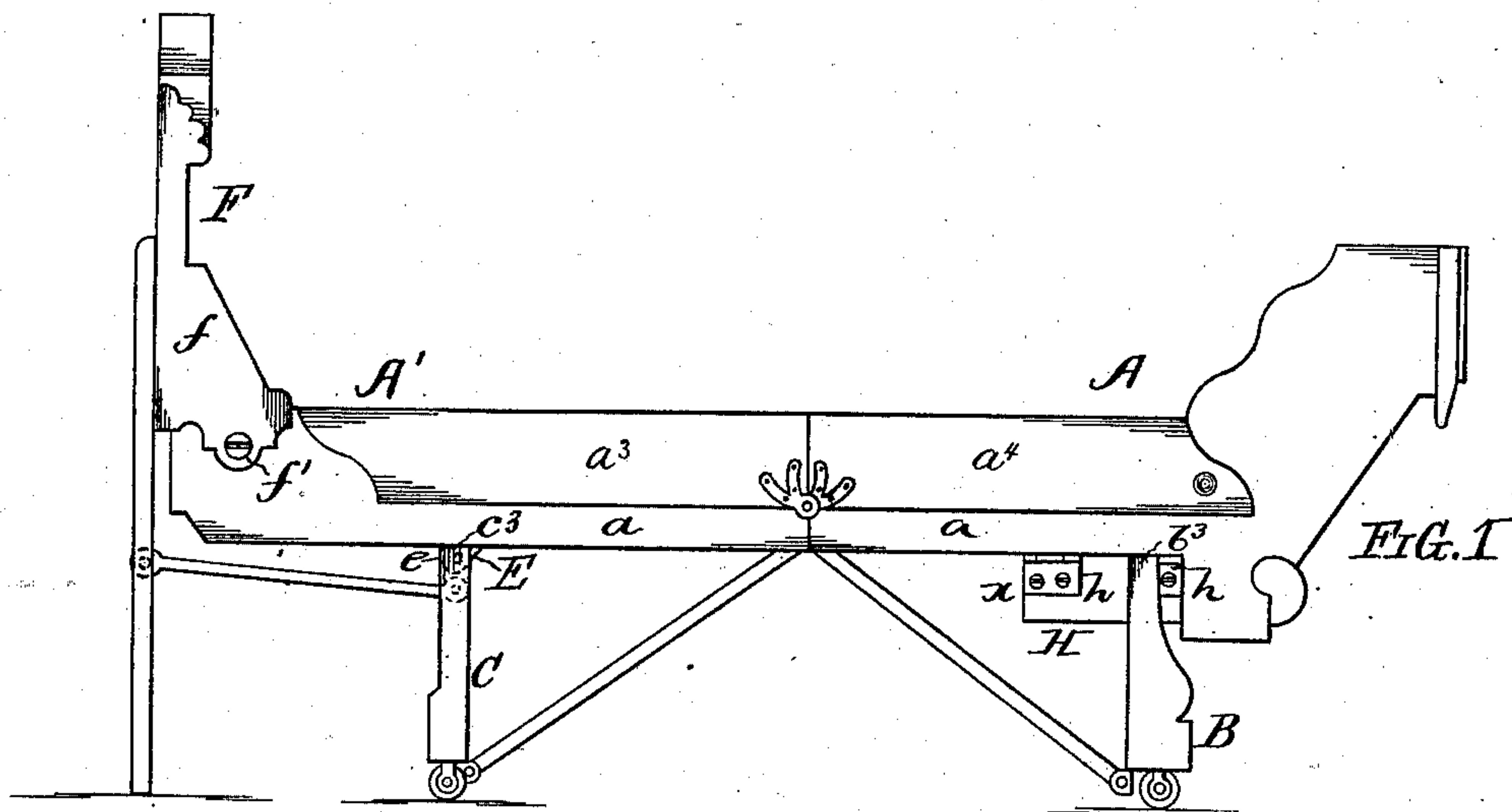
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. D. SHUPE.
Cabinet Folding Bedstead.

No. 239,563.

Patented March 29, 1881.



WITNESSES:
William Hill,
George Adams.

INVENTOR
David D. Shupe

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

D. D. SHUPE.
Cabinet Folding Bedstead.
No. 239,563. Patented March 29, 1881.

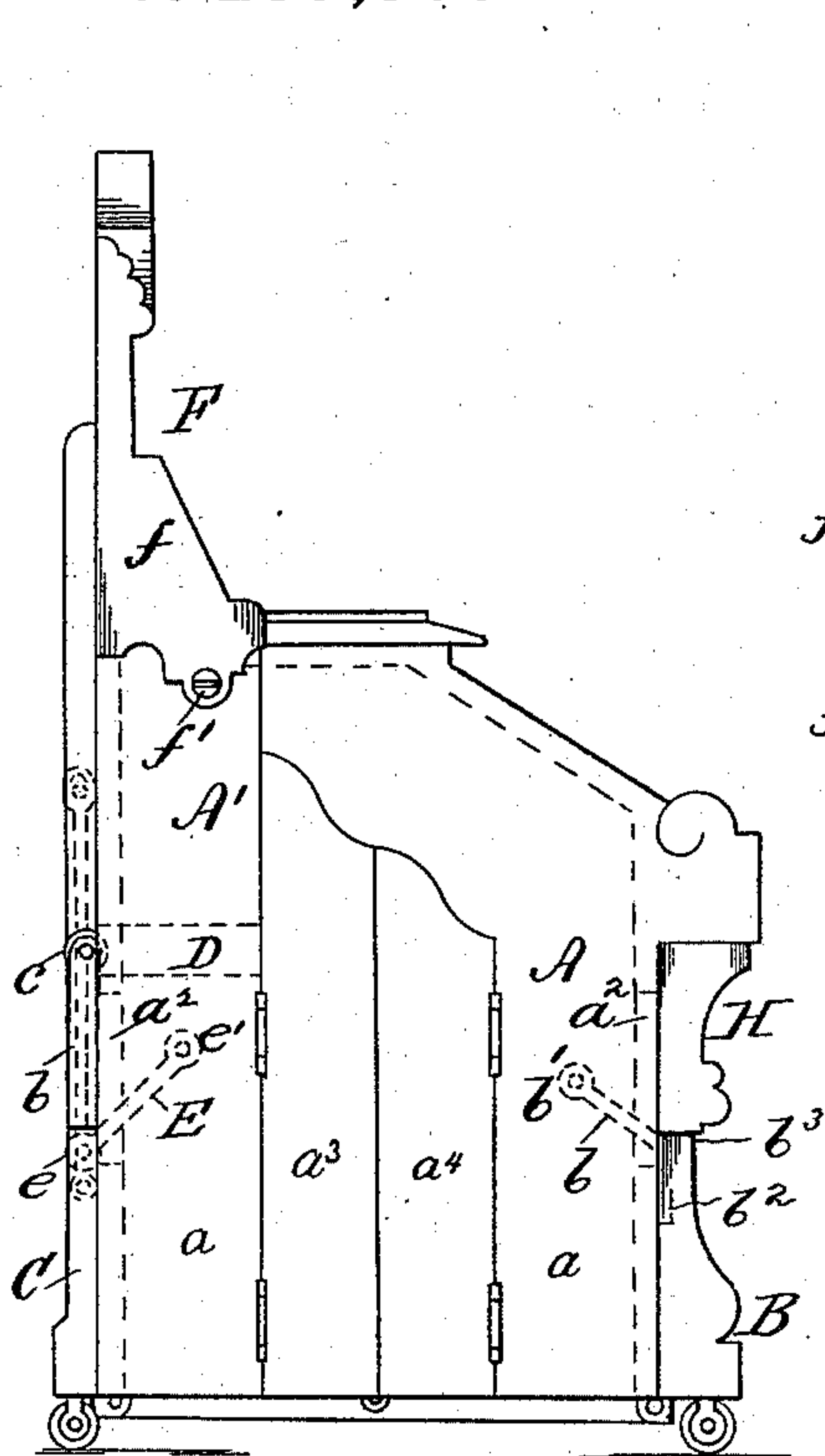


FIG. 4

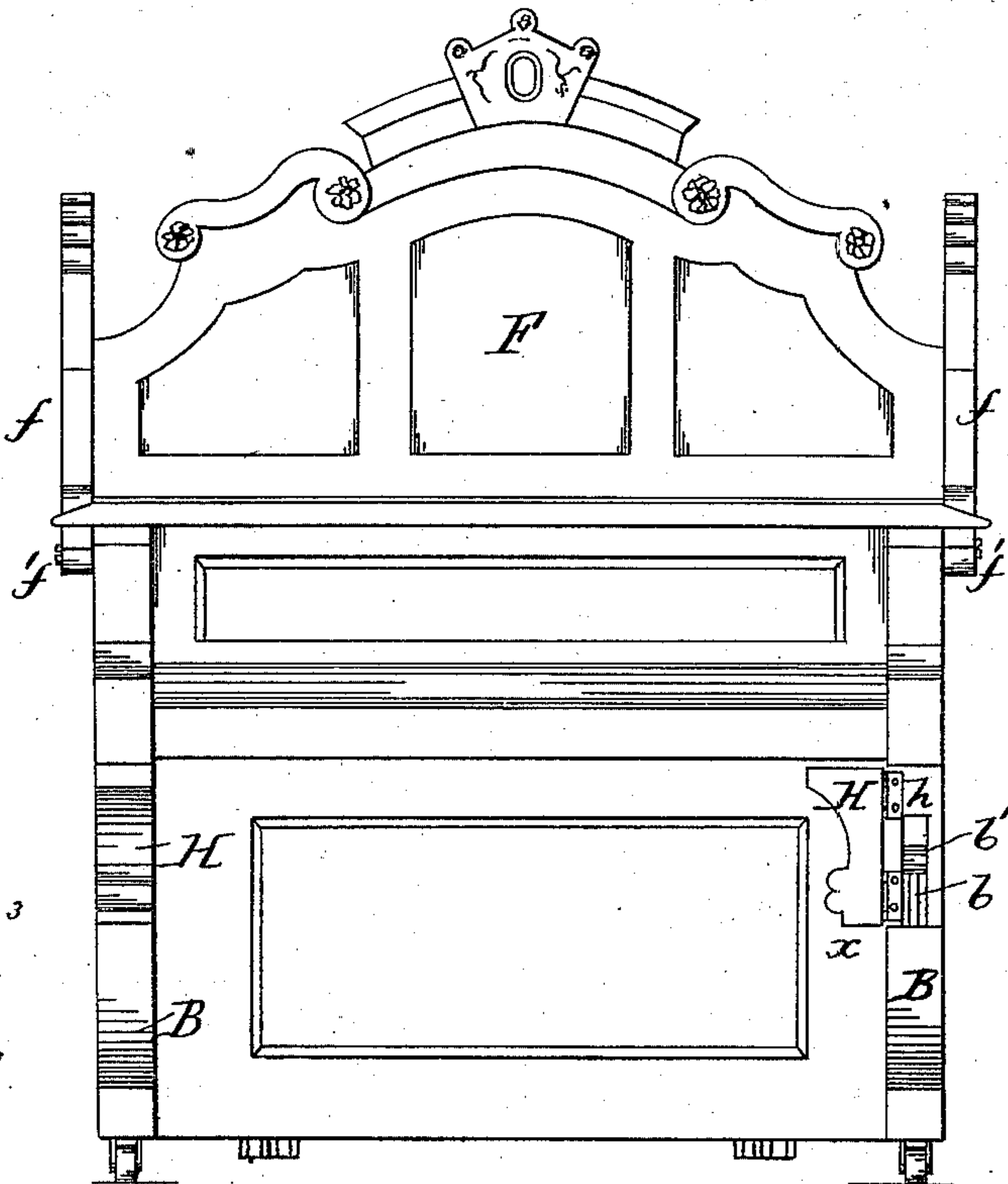


FIG. 5

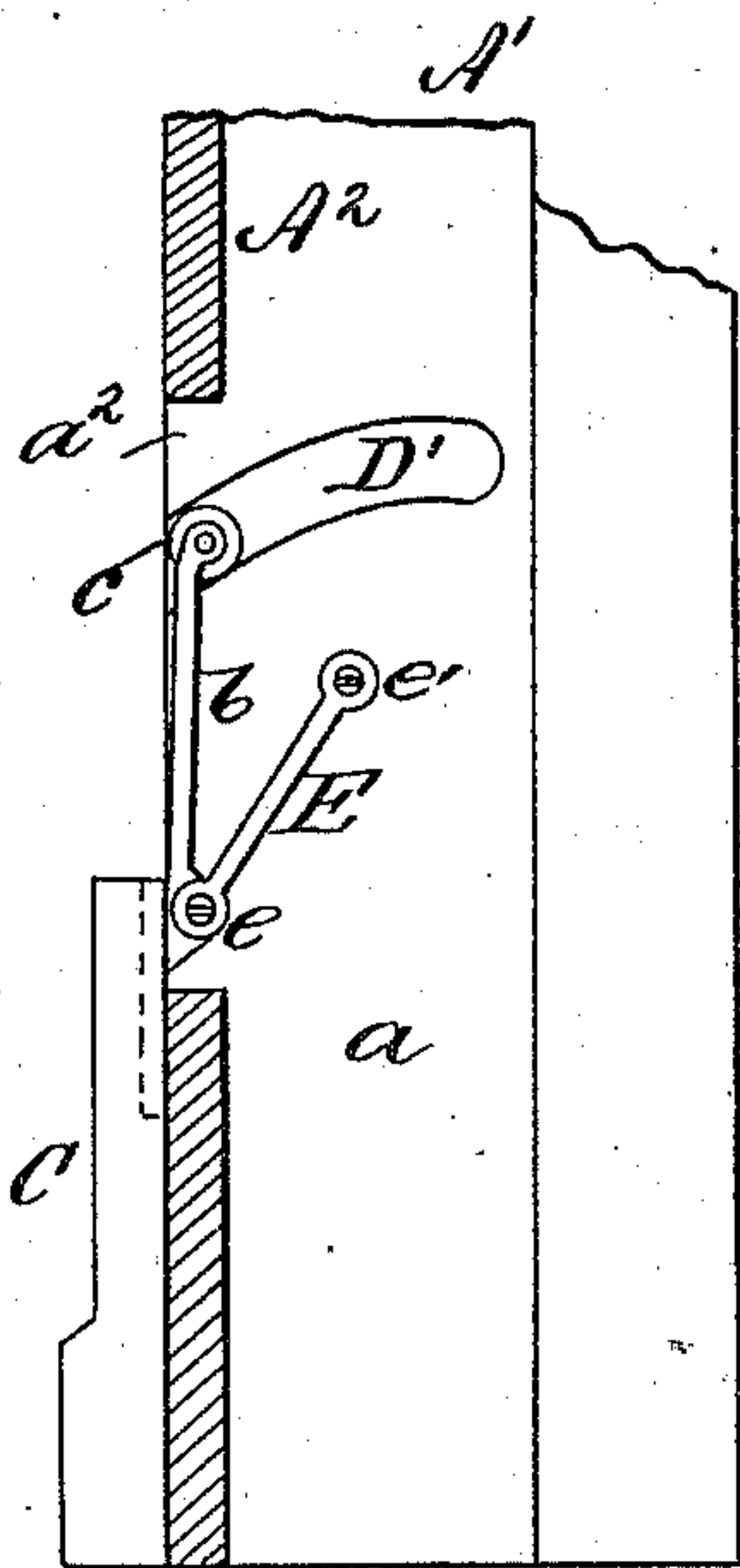


FIG. 6

WITNESSES:

William Hilt
George Adams

INVENTOR

David D. Shupe

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID D. SHUPE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CABINET FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,563, dated March 29, 1881.

Application filed May 8, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID D. SHUPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet Folding Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

10 Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cabinet folding bedstead embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail section in perspective. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the bed folded. 15 Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the same, and Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view of a modification of the rear bed-leg connection to the bed-frame.

My invention has relation to that class of 20 folding bedsteads patented to me November 19, 1878, and has for its object to so improve the construction of the same that the bed-frame when unfolded will fall nearer to the floor to form a low-down bedstead, to support the 25 weight of the same directly upon the ends of the legs, and not upon their pivotal connections with the bed-frame, as heretofore; to prevent undue liability of tilting of the bed-frame when downward pressure is applied to the bedstead 30 at or near its foot-board, and to so pivot the head-board to the bed-frame that when the latter is opened said head-board will be entirely exposed to view, and not be partially hidden by the adjacent end rail of the bed-frame. 35

My invention accordingly consists in the provision of a cabinet folding bedstead, the bed-frame of which is composed of two hinged folding sections, the legs for said sections being provided with extension-pieces, which are 40 pivoted to the inner sides of the side rails of said sections, said leg-extensions passing through and moving in slots formed in the bottoms of the sections adjacent to their sides and in proximity to the pivotal points of said extensions, the extension-pieces for the legs of the head-board section being straight in outline, while those of the foot-section are curved or bent, as shown; in providing a head-board formed with side brackets or wings, the 45 latter having pivotal connections with the

side rails of the head-board bed-frame section, which extend beyond the lower edge of the head-board.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A 55 A' represent the folding sections of a cabinet bedstead, which, when opened, form a bed-frame consisting of the side rails, *a*, and end rails, *a'*.

B and C are respectively the front and rear 60 legs, made of wood, and provided with metallic extension-pieces *b b'*, respectively secured to said legs by screws, as shown at *b² b²*. The extension-pieces for the legs B are bent at an angle to the legs, as shown, and are piv- 65 oted to the side-rails, *a*, at *b'*. Those for the legs C are provided at their upper ends with rollers *c*, designed to travel in the grooves D formed in side rails, *a*.

E E are pitmen or rods pivoted at *e* to legs 70 C, and at *e'* to side rails, *a*, for the purpose of keeping said legs in their proper positions as the bedstead is folded or opened.

The grooves D, and the extension-pieces secured to legs C, may be straight in outline, 75 as shown in Figs. 2 3, or, if desired, they may be constructed as shown in Fig. 6, the groove D' being curved and the extension-pieces bent, as shown.

a² a² are slots formed in the bed-bottom A², 80 through which pass the said extension-pieces *b b'* of the legs B and C, said extension-pieces moving therein as the bedstead is opened or closed.

The effect of such construction is threefold: 85 First, the extension-pieces attached to the legs B C allow the latter to be made shorter than they could be if they were directly hinged to the bed-bottom, as heretofore, consequently when the bedstead is opened its frame falls 90 nearer to the ground and becomes a low-down bedstead; second, the legs approach nearer to the ends of the bedstead, rendering it less liable to be tilted on its front legs when downward pressure is applied at the foot of the bed, 95 as in the case of the occupant of the bed lying transversely across the foot of the bed; and, third, when the bedstead is unfolded its bottom abuts directly against the ends *b³ and c³* of the legs B and C; hence the weight of the bed- 100 stead and the superincumbent weight placed thereon is wholly and directly supported by

said legs, and not by their hinged connections to the bed-frame, as heretofore.

F is the head-board, provided with side brackets, ff , arranged to come outside of the siderails, aa , and are pivoted thereto, as shown at $f' f'$, said brackets extending beyond the lower edge of the head-board, as shown.

G G' are the usual brace-rods connecting the bed-legs and head-board with the sections A A'.

The pivoting of the head-board to the side rails by brackets allows the same to swing on its pivotal points only. No part of the same is lowered below said pivotal points as the bedstead is opened; consequently its entire surface is held or kept above the adjacent end rail of the bedstead, being thereby entirely exposed to view, and not partially concealed by said end rail, as it would be if it were directly hinged thereto.

The brackets ff are shown as exterior to the side rails, a ; but, if desired, they may be interior thereto and pivoted to their inner sides.

The operation of opening and folding the bedstead is effected by separating or closing the sections A A' in the customary manner, during which operation they turn on the pivotal connections of the extension-pieces of the legs B and C, the head-board F swinging on its pivotal connections, as described, and the legs B C, and those of the head-board, are brought into their proper positions by the brace-rods G G', said parts assuming the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2 when the bedstead is opened, and when closed are in the positions shown in Fig. 4. As the bedstead is opened or closed the extension-pieces of the legs B are caused to come to the forward ends of slots a^2 , or the ends thereof nearest to the foot-board; hence the upper parts of the ornamental columns H H (of which the legs B form the lower part) on the front or bottom of section A are hinged at $h h$ to said section A, so that as said extension-pieces move to come in contact therewith said parts of the columns H H will be automatically swung on hinges $h h$, and offer no obstruction to the full unfolding of the bedstead. Such swinging of the pieces H H is shown at xx in Figs. 1, 2, and 5. When the bedstead is closed said pieces are restored to their normal position and conceal from view the slots $a^2 a^2$ in the section A.

It will be noticed that the metallic leg-extensions $b b^4$ have their movement in the slots $a^2 a^2$, which are formed in the bottoms of the sections A A', as shown, the legs B and C proper moving and lying wholly beneath said bottoms. The effect of such construction is

that the squared upper edges or ends, $b^3 c^3$, of said legs are always in position when the bed is opened, to allow said bottoms to rest directly upon the ends $b^3 c^3$, and permit the legs B and C to receive the whole weight of the bed thereon, thereby relieving the pivotal attachments of the extensions $b b^4$ of all such weight, and subjecting them to no strain when the bed is opened. Consequently said parts are not exposed to undue wear, and last as long as the bed-frame continues to hold together.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a folding cabinet-bedstead, the combination of folding sections A A', having side rails, a , of the movable head-board F, provided with side brackets or wings, ff , and pivots $f' f'$, said brackets or wings being extended beyond the lower edge of the head-board, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a cabinet folding bedstead, the combination, with the section A, having side piece, a , and slot a^2 , and leg B, having extension b , and the pivot b' , of the section A', having side piece, a , groove D, and slot a^2 , the leg C having extension b^4 , roller c , rod c^3 , and pivots $e e'$, and braces G G', substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination of sections A A', provided with legs B C, having squared upper ends, $b^3 c^3$, and extension-pieces $b b^4$, respectively, each one of said extension-pieces passing through and moving in the slots $a^2 a^2$ in the bottoms of said sections, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a cabinet folding bedstead, the combination of the following elements, viz: a bed-frame composed of hinged sections A A', a head-board provided with wings or brackets pivoted to the side rails, a , of one of said sections, and having its wings extended beyond the lower edge of the head-board, slots $a^2 a^2$, formed in the bottoms of the sections A A', through which pass extension-pieces attached to the legs B and C, said extension-pieces being constructed substantially as shown and described, and moving in said slots as the bed is opened or closed, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of May, 1880.

DAVID D. SHUPE.

Witnesses:

E. S. HARLAN,
WILLIAM McELROY.