(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. COLLINSON.

WARDROBE BEDSTEAD.

No. 253,006. Patented Jan. 31, 1882.

FIG. 1.

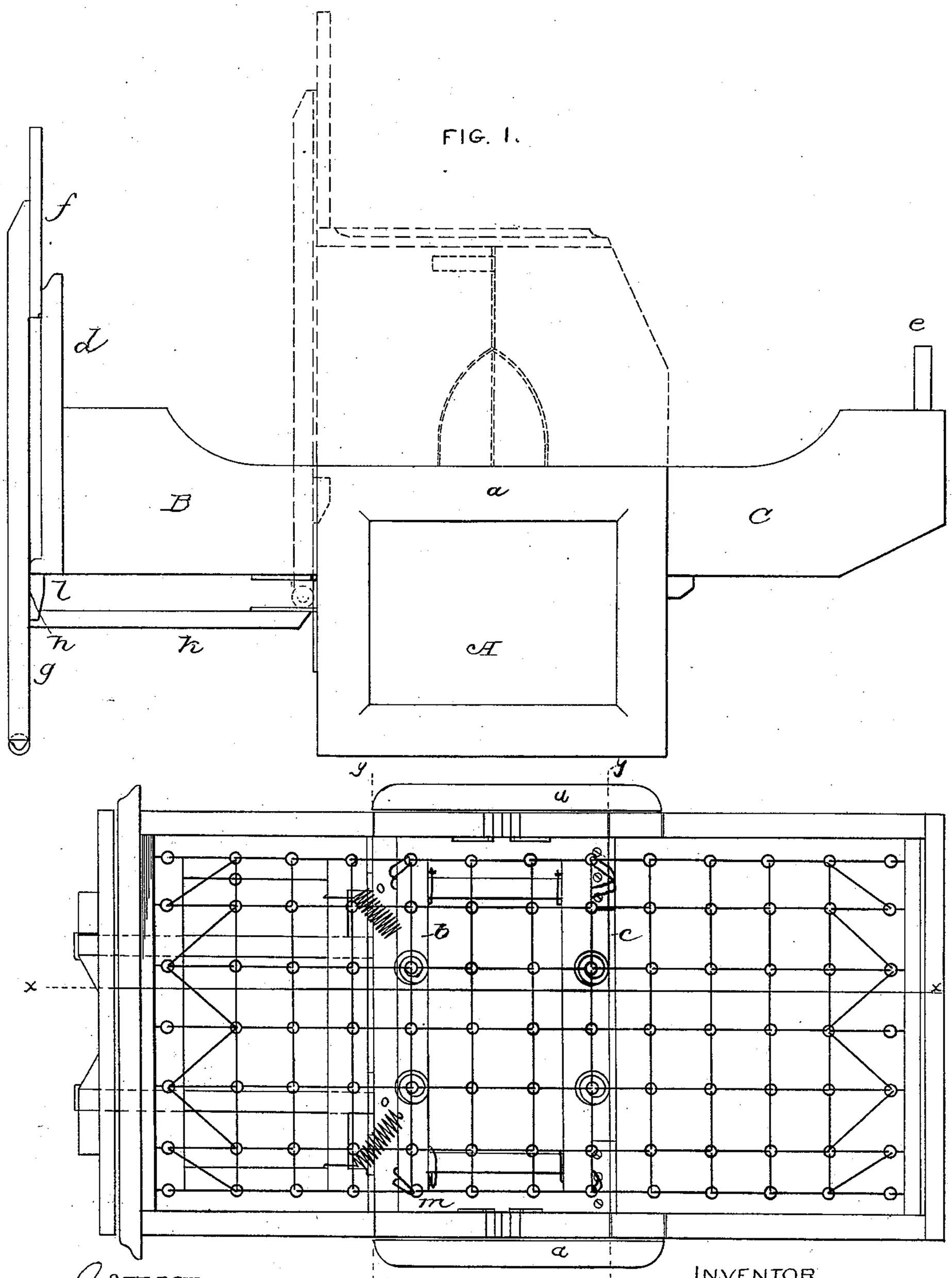

FIG. 2.

ATTEST

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 6.

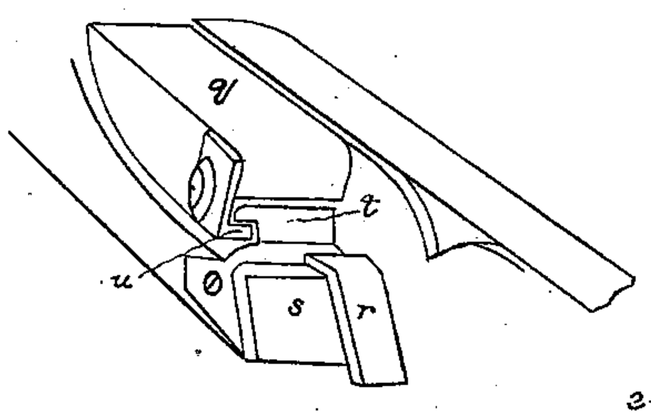


FIG. 3.

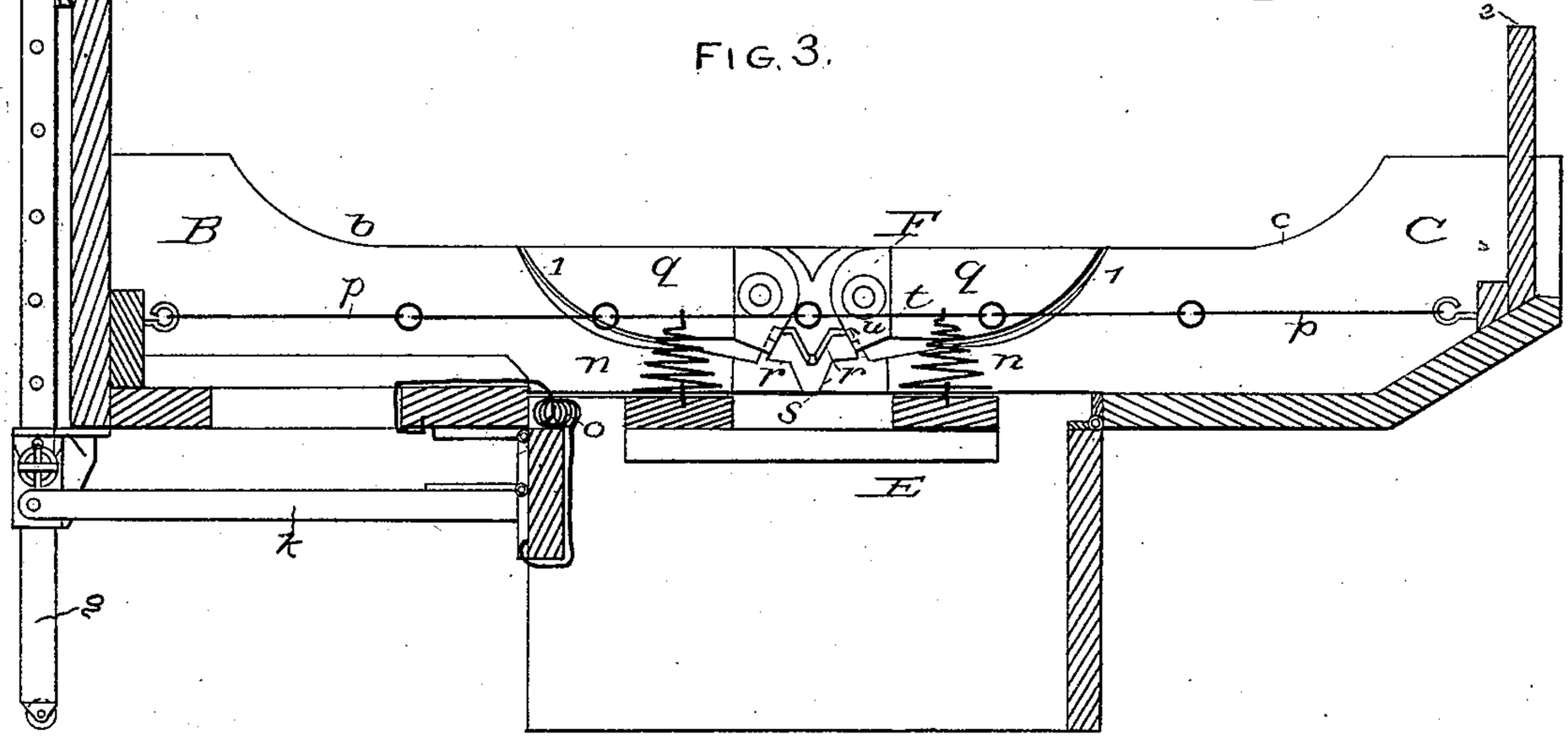


FIG 4

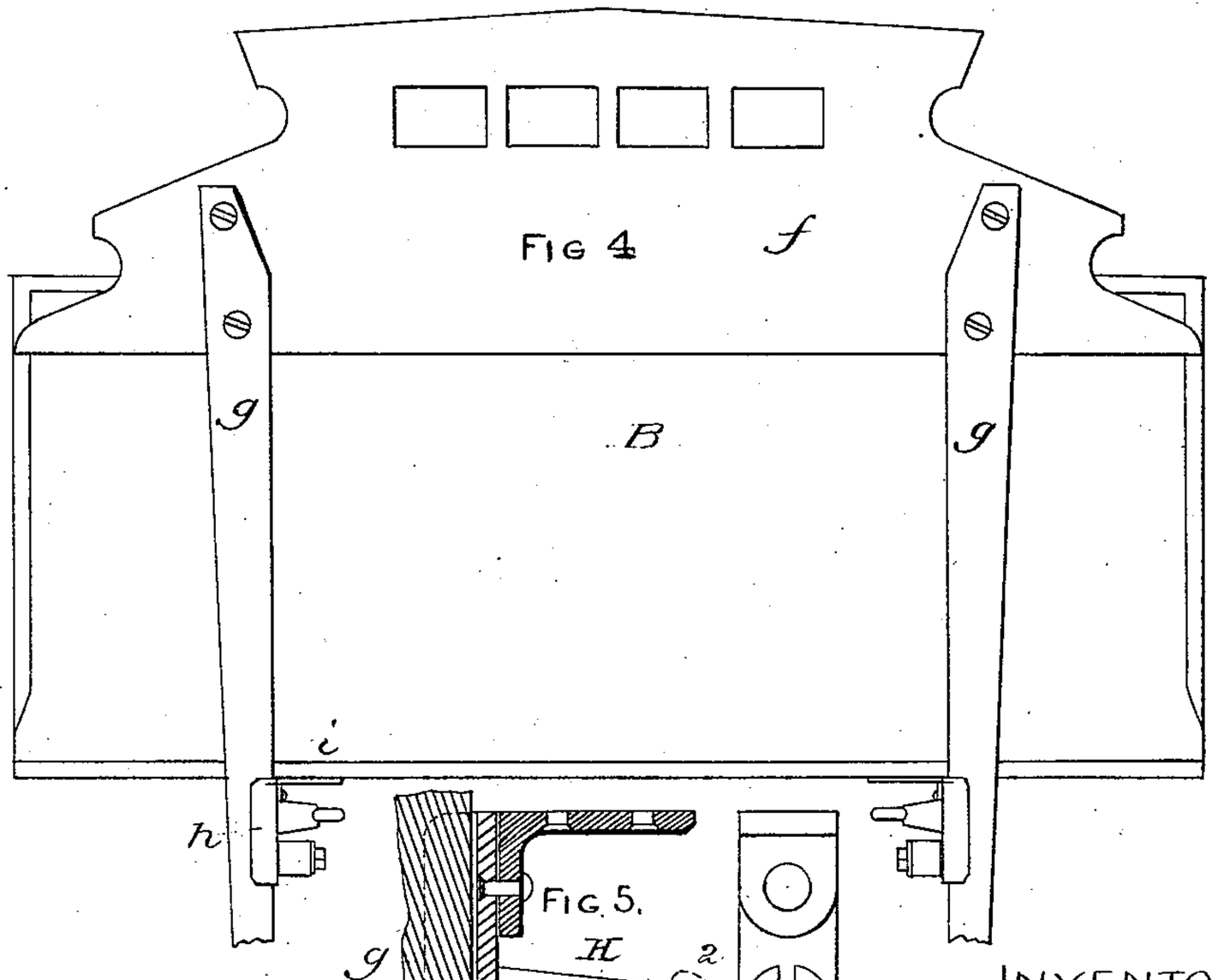
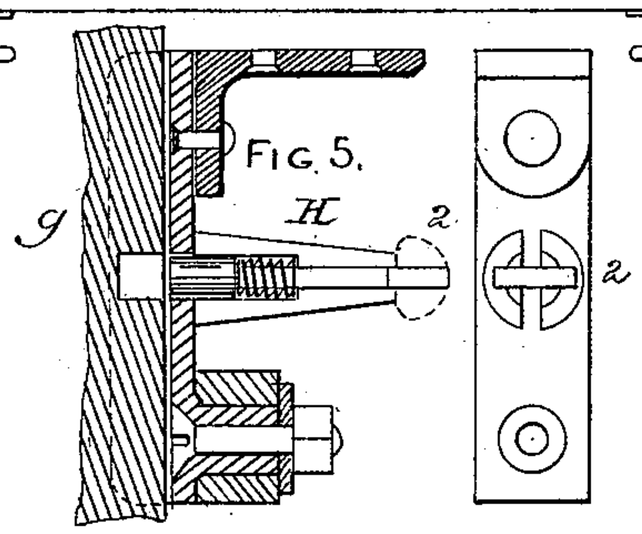


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARK COLLINSON, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

WARDROBE-BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,006, dated January 31, 1882.

Application filed July 13, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK COLLINSON, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wardrobe-Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of bedsteads known as "wardrobe-bedsteads," in which the bedstead is folded up and inclosed in a case, or forms, when folded, a case resembling in external appearance a wardrobe or bureau, or some analogous article of furniture.

The particular points of invention are fully described in connection with the general form of the article, and are particularly indicated in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the article when opened and arranged as a bedstead, the closed position being shown in dotted lines in the same figure. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bedstead when open; Fig. 3, a section on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the head arranged as a bedstead. Fig. 5 represents a detail of locking device. Fig. 6 is a separate view, slightly enlarged, of the locking arrangement.

My improved folding bedstead is represented, when closed, as forming a bureau of ordinary shape. The part which forms the central portion of the bedstead and the bottom of the bureau is indicated at A. The ends of this bottom rise higher than the sides, and are indicated at *a*. To the sides or front and rear are hinged, on the line *y y*, the parts B C, which constitute respectively the head and foot of the bedstead, and when closed the rear and front of the bureau. These parts are hinged on ordinary hinges at the outer edges of the front and rear on the line indicated. The height at which they are hinged is adapted to the ordinary height of a bed, or to any height desired, and the height of the part *a* above the line *y y* is made equal to the width of the sides *b c*, so as to form a continuation of those sides and make an even upper edge. The head part, B, is made a little longer than the foot part, C, so that when the parts are closed the top *d*, which forms the head of the bed, shuts over the board *e*, which forms the foot-board, and may be securely locked in position.

In order to provide a back for the top of the bureau, which shall at the same time constitute an extension of the head-board of the bed, I provide an ornamental part, *f*, which is sustained on bars *g g*. These bars are supported by and slide in hinged guides *h h*, which guides are pivoted on ears *i i*, fixed by means of suitable plates on the back at the upper edge of the part B, considered as closed. These hinged guides are held in proper position by connecting-bars *k k*, pivoted to the lower ends of the hinged ends and extending down to the lower part of the central portion, A, to which they are connected by suitable hinges. The result of this construction is that the hinged guides are held in a vertical position, whether the part B be elevated to form the bureau or lowered to form the bed. The bars *g g* slide snugly in these guides, and when the part B is elevated they are suspended from the piece *f* and lie snugly against the back of the bureau, leaving the part *f* in proper position upon the top. When the part B is lowered the lower ends of the bars *g g*, which are provided with suitable casters, rest upon the floor, and the guides slide down until the end of the part B rests upon the small brackets *l l*, fixed upon the bars *g g*. In this position the part *f* forms the ornamental top of the head-board, being as appropriate for that purpose as for the bureau.

In order to hold the part B at any desired angle, I provide either one or both of the hinged guides *h* with a spring-bolt, H, (shown in Fig. 5,) which passes through the hinged guide and enters holes in the sides of the bars *g g*. The bolt H is provided with a thumb-piece, 2, by means of which it can be drawn back and out of engagement with the holes in the bars *g*, and may be securely held in such position by turning the thumb-piece until it catches over the edge of the shell which incloses the bolt. It will be seen that by this arrangement the head of the bed or part B may be held at any desired angle by releasing the thumb piece, when the bolt will engage with the holes in the bar *g*.

Any suitable flexible support for the mattress or bed can be stretched from the head of the part B to the foot of the part C, on the inside thereof, it being brought to proper tension by the lowering of these two hinged ends. I have shown a preferred form of wire mattress

of diamond shape, which is attached to screw hooks or eyes fixed in the solid ends of the parts B C. This has sufficient elasticity for the purpose, and, as stated, is brought under considerable tension when the parts B C are brought into horizontal position. I may, however, provide a central frame, E, which I suspend from a wire mattress on spring-supports *m*, so that it is permanently connected to the wire mattress; and when the parts B C are closed it is lowered into the interior of the part A. The frame E may be supported by short bars thrust thereunder, and when so supported the springs *n n*, interposed between the frame and the wire mattress, are brought into action, and thus the central part of the wire mattress receives additional support.

In order to render the elevating and lowering of the heavier head portion B easier, I attach coiled springs *o o*, the resistance of which is against the lowering of the said part B. If desired, wire chains *p p* may be stretched by the side of the wire mattress, or any other known devices may be used for the purpose.

It will be observed that the sides *b c* are cut down, as shown at 1 1, to give the proper shape thereto when the article is opened to serve as a bed. In order to fill these spaces when the parts are closed to form the bureau, I use pivoted pieces *q q*, which I proceed to describe in connection with the locking mechanism by which the parts B C are held down.

On the inner face of the end pieces, *a*, I fix castings F. These castings are provided each with two fixed studs, on which the pieces *q q* are pivoted, they being held thereon by screws or screw-bolts in the ends of the studs, the castings having a square hole in the back for a nut. A little below these studs are two flanges, *r r*, as shown, against which the inner ends of arms *s*, formed by prolonging the sides *b c*, rest when the parts B C are in horizontal position. These ends are properly shod, as represented, to prevent wear against the bearings, and are provided with a metal flange, *t*, notched on the inner edge to receive a corresponding flange, *u*, attached to the lower end of the piece *q*. The arrangement of these catches is such that when B and C are depressed into proper horizontal position, and the piece *q* is turned down so that its straight edge is flush with the upper edge of the parts B and C, the catches unlock, and the prolonged arm *s* is locked in its elevated position, thus holding down the part forming the head or foot of the bed. The upper edge of the prolonged arm *s* is cut so as to fit the piece *q*. The construction is the same on both sides, and when these pieces are properly in place the parts B C are securely locked in position, thus putting and retaining the wire mattress under proper tension, and also retaining the whole in proper position. This construction leaves ample interior space for the storage of the hair or other mattress, and for the bed-clothing and pillows, and the article, when closed, forms an ornamental piece of furniture not easily distinguishable from an ordinary bureau. It may of course, if preferred, be made to represent a sideboard or other analogous article of furniture.

The outer edges of the parts *a* may be beveled or rounded off in any suitable manner.

The front may be provided with any suitable imitation of drawers.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of the central part, A, hinged parts B C, flexible bed-support, attached as described, and supplemental supporting-frame E, suspended within the walls of the part A, as set forth.

2. The combination of a central part, A, hinged parts B C, having their sides cut away at 1 1, and the pieces *q*, pivoted to swing in the planes of the sides, and to fill the spaces, whether the parts B C are raised or lowered, substantially as described.

3. In combination with the hinged part B, the piece *f*, bars *g g*, pivoted guides *h h*, and stop-pin H, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the piece *f*, bars *g*, hinged guides *h*, and hinged bars *k k*, substantially as described.

5. In combination with the extended ends *a* and the prolongations *s*, the pivoted pieces *q*, and interlocking catches, as described.

6. In combination with the ends *a* and prolongations *s*, the castings F, pivoted pieces *q*, provided with catches, as described, and the stop-flanges *r*, substantially as described.

7. In combination, a central part, A, hinged part B, connecting-bars *k k*, hinged guides *h h*, and stop adapted to arrest and support the part B in inclined position by insertion of said stop-bolt in any of the series of holes, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARK COLLINSON.

Witnesses:

FRANK LAVELLE,

B. G. VASEN.