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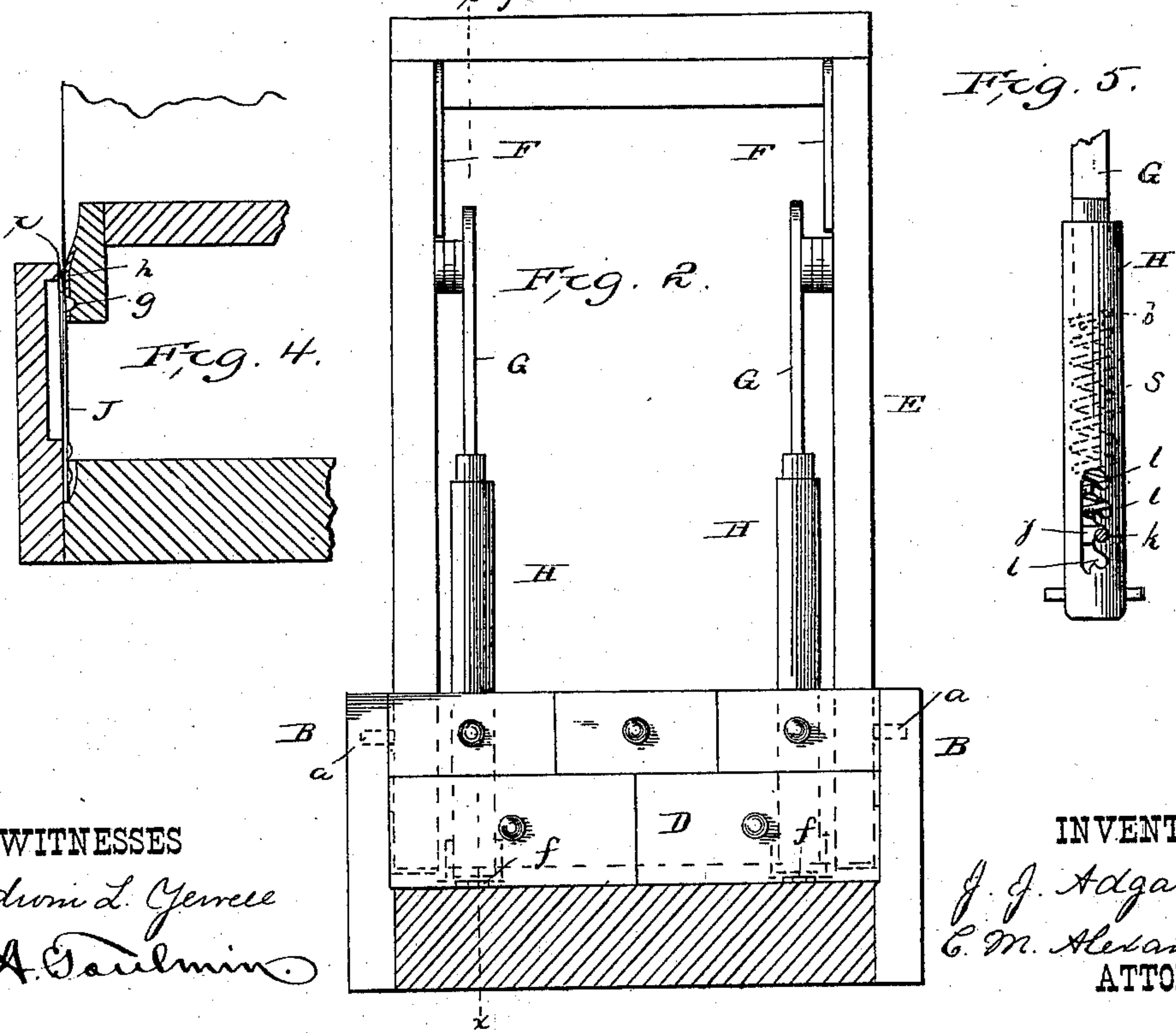
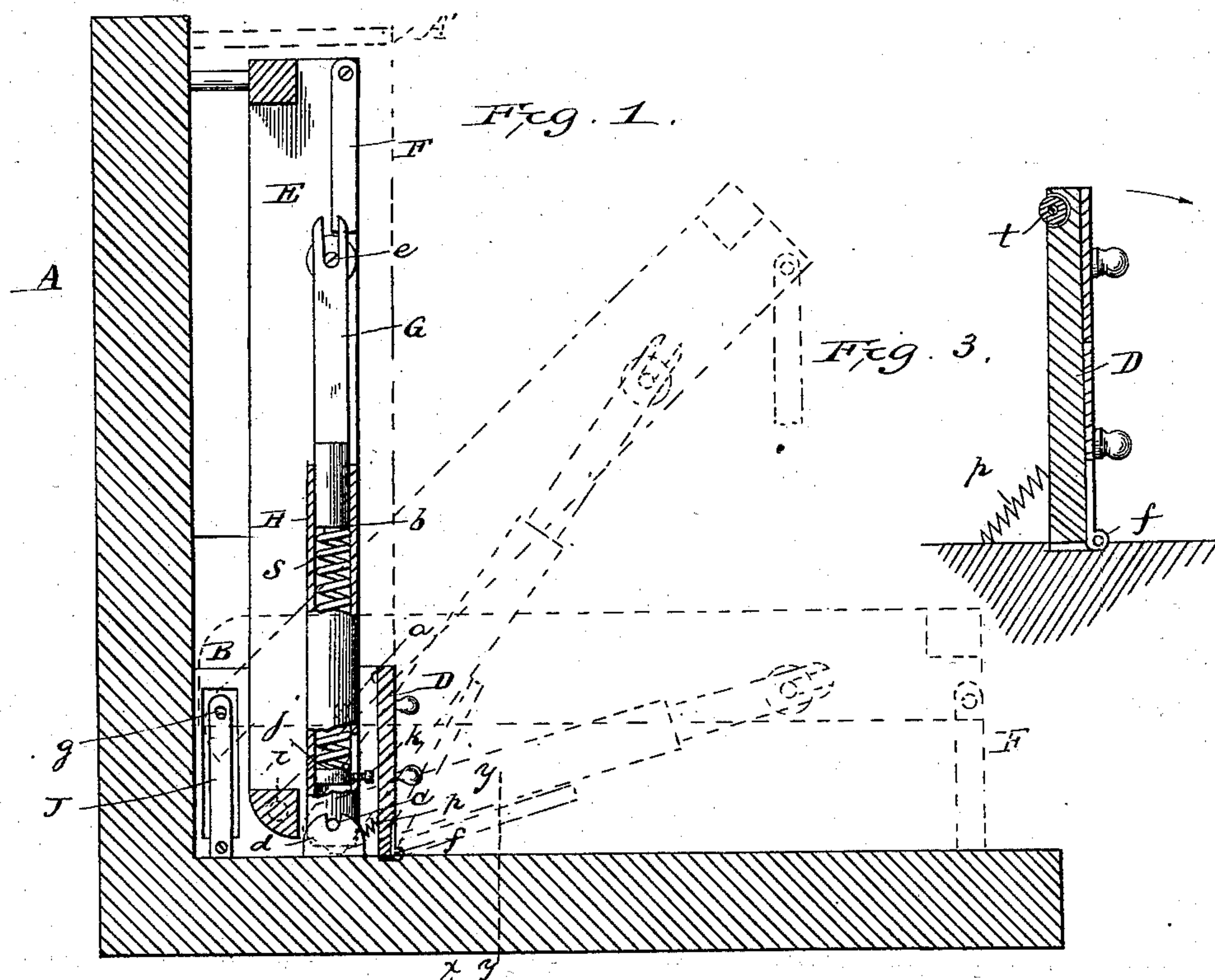
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J. J. ADGATE.

WARDROBE BEDSTEAD.

No. 269,985.

Patented Jan. 2, 1883.



WITNESSES
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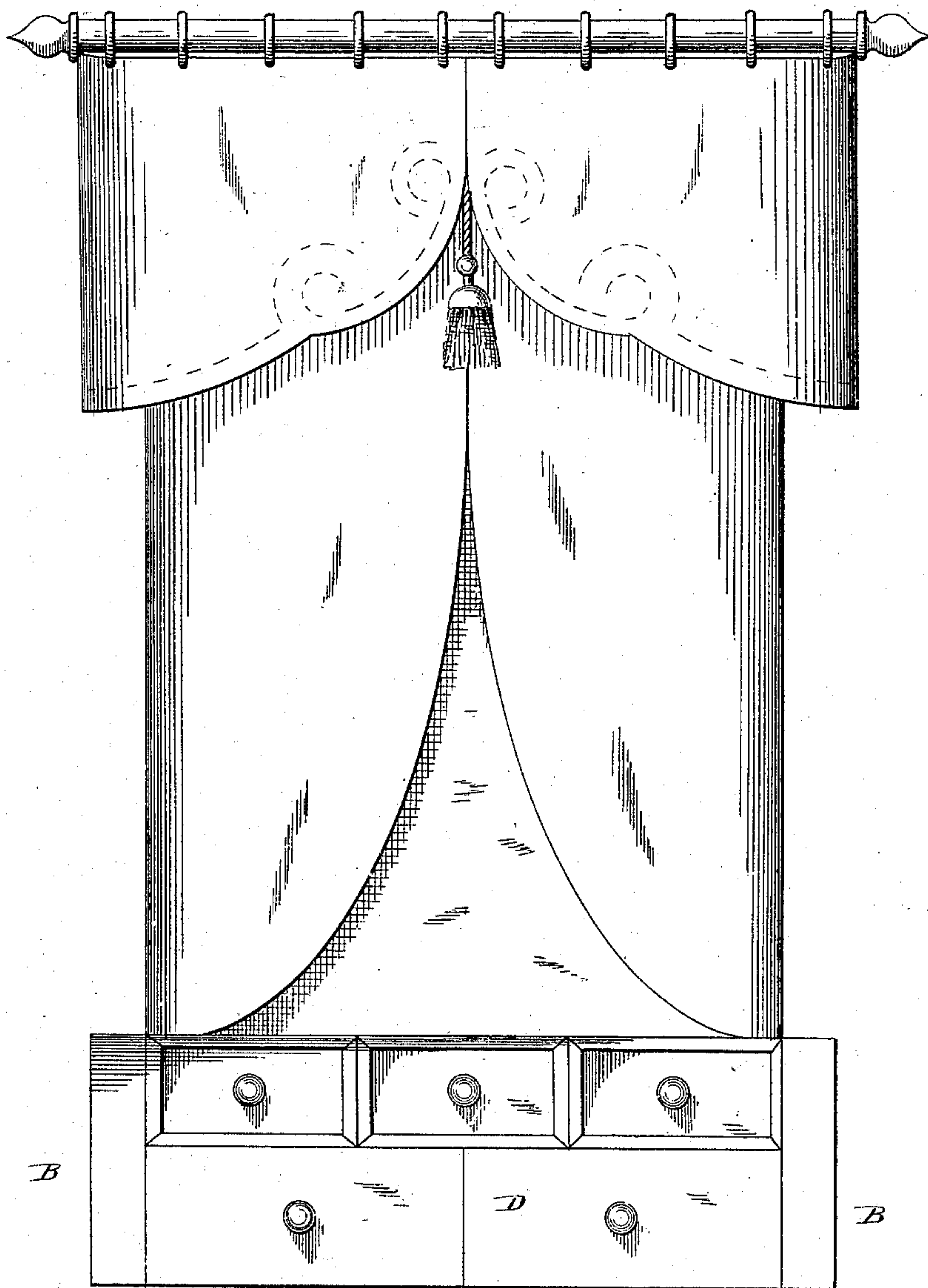
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Fig. 6



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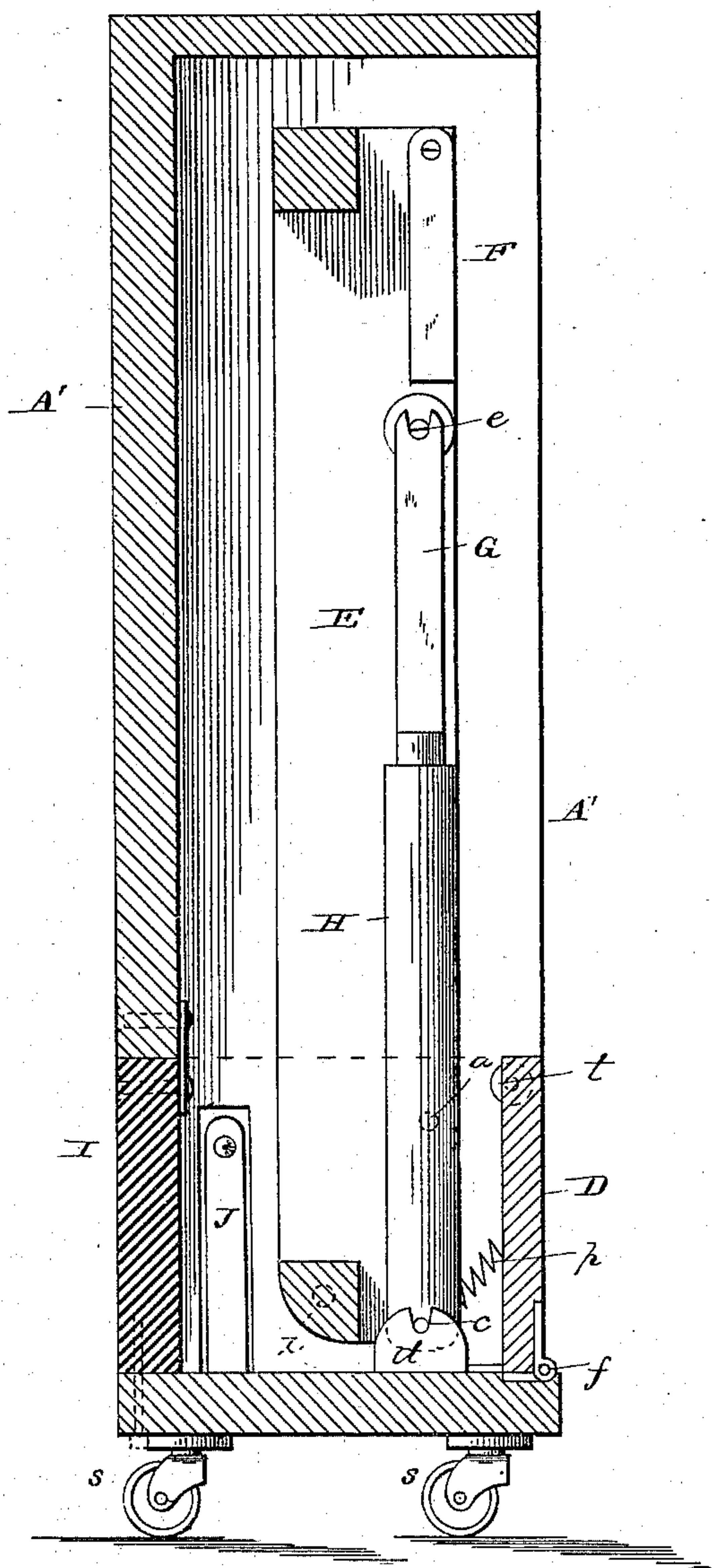
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Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH J. ADGATE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WARDROBE-BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 269,985, dated January 2, 1883.

Application filed September 5, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH J. ADGATE, of New York, in the county of New York, and in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *x x* on Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken in the vertical plane indicated by dotted line *y y* on Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section of a hinged board which is applied in front of the casing. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section in detail, showing the friction-spring and spring-finger thereof. Fig. 5 is a view in detail illustrating a practical mode of adjusting the spring which elevates the bedstead-frame. Fig. 6 is a front elevation, showing the invention in part, with the lambrequin, the curtains, and the hinged board which are applied to the casing. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view, showing my improved spring-actuated wardrobe-bedstead frame acted on by the piston-springs and applied to a portable casing, which is loaded, so that it will not tilt during the act of adjusting the bedstead-frame.

The casing *A'* in Fig. 7 is mounted on rollers, which I prefer should be casters, and the bedstead-frame and its appurtenances are applied to this casing, substantially as I have described for the stationary frame or casing represented in the other figures referred to in the above description. This stationary frame or casing *A'*, I have described as being secured to the wall of a building; but I sometimes make it portable by mounting it on casters *s*. To prevent this frame or casing *A'* from tilting forward during the manipulation of the bedstead-frame, I secure in a suitable manner to the back of the casing a metal plate, *I*, which is flush with the back of the casing. This metal or load *I* will counteract the weight of the bedstead-frame, the spring thereof, and the force required to depress this frame and bring it into a horizontal position. In other words,

the weight *I* will prevent the casing from tilting. My object is to prevent the tilting of the portable case, however it may be loaded, as I believe that I am the first to load a portable bedstead-receiving case when the bedstead-frame is pivoted thereto and acted on in any manner by a spring or a weight which will elevate the said frame and retain it in a perpendicular position, or nearly so.

The object of this invention is to improve bedstead-frames of the folding kind wherein springs are used for counterbalancing the frames and elevating the same within a casing.

The nature of my invention consists mainly in the employment of one or more springs which are independent of the bed-bottom; also, in the employment of a front hinged board which is acted on automatically by a spring, and which constitutes a part of the casing inside of which the bed-bottom is held when it is erected; also, in the employment of one or more springs which are so arranged and adjusted that they can be fixed to act under different tension; and my invention finally consists in novel means of pivoting the bedstead-frame to the wardrobe-casing, in combination with retracting-springs which are pivoted eccentrically to the said casing with respect to the pivots of the spring guides or holders, all of which will be fully explained, and illustrated in the annexed drawings.

A designates the wall of a room, against which, at any suitable place, I may apply a casing, *A'*, which latter I have indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. This casing is composed of two vertical sides, cheek-pieces, or bearings, *B B*, and a hinged or pivoted front piece, *D*. I shall provide the casing with a lambrequin and also with curtains, as indicated in Fig. 6, suitably upholstered, and I may indicate on the front side of the piece *D* draws and knobs therefor.

Between the side pieces or bearings, *B B*, I pivot at *a a* the rectangular bedstead-frame *E*, which is provided with pivoted gravitating legs *F F* on its free end. This frame *E* has also attached to it near its free end levers *G*, the lower parts of which are constructed like pistons or followers, as shown at *b*. These followers are free to play in tubes or other suitable guides that are pivoted at *c* to the base of

the casing at points which are eccentric to or out of the horizontal plane occupied by the pivots *a a* of the bedstead-frame. The distance between the pivotal point of the frame and the guides which receive the levers *G* regulates the required expansive force of the spring *S* to elevate the frame, for it will be observed that the greater the distance between the said pivotal points the less will be the force necessary to overcome the gravity of the bedstead-frame and to elevate and force it into the casing, provided, however, that the pivotal point of the guide *H* be below the pivotal point of the frame. The said tubes or guides *I* letter *H*. They are pivoted at *c*, as described, between ears having open eyes or slots *d*, which will admit of the removal of the said guides. The followers or arms *G* are bifurcated at their upper ends, so that they are detachable from their studs *e*. It will thus be seen that the action-springs are detachable from the bedstead-frame, and it will also be seen that the springs *S* in the guides are so adjusted that they act to move the bedstead-frame in a vertical position within the casing.

When the bedstead-frame is arranged horizontally it is held in this position by friction in the following manner, to wit: On the inside of one of the cheeks of the casing *I* secure a spring, *J*, which is allowed to recede laterally, and which is provided with a stud, *g*. This stud is held against a cam or beveled plate, *h*, by means of the spring *J*, so that there is a frictional pressure posterior to the fulcrum *a*. This beveled plate is perforated at *i*, and the stud *g* is beveled, so that it will enter said perforation when the bedstead-frame is in a horizontal position. The bedstead-frame is by these means held horizontally against the tendency of the spring *S* to elevate the same. When it is desired to raise the frame, sufficient force is applied by hand at the foot of the frame to spring the stud *g* out of the perforation in the plate *h*.

By means of the follower-plate, shown in Fig. 5 and lettered *j*, a pin, *k*, on this plate, and the notches *l* the tension of the spring *S* can be so adjusted that the weight of the bedstead and the furnishing thereon can be compensated for readily when the bedstead frame is in a vertical position and the spring *S* is not under extreme tension.

The board *D* is hinged at *f* to the base of the casing, and is acted on by one or more springs, *p*, which act to hold anti-friction rollers *t* against the spring holders or guides *H*. The said board will thus follow the bedstead-

frame in its vertical movements, as indicated in Fig. 1.

It is obvious in carrying out my invention that I do not confine myself to the casing as a stationary object or fixture in a room, for the reason that I contemplate the employment of a portable casing which may be mounted on rollers and used wherever it may be desired. My improvement is therefore applicable to a portable casing, and may be so applied to such casing that it is complete within itself as a new and improved article of manufacture. The casing may be permanently constructed in the walls of a building and my invention applied thereto substantially as I have above described.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a wardrobe-bedstead, the combination of the frame pivoted to a casing with the spring-actuated levers pivoted to the base of the casing, and connected to the frame at or near the foot of the same, whereby the elevating force is applied to the "longer arm" of the bedstead, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of the pivoted wardrobe-bedstead frame, pivoted spring actuating and retaining devices, a casing, and a pivoted board actuated by a spring, substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

3. The combination of a pivoted bedstead-frame, spring actuating devices for erecting the same, and a side frictional spring-catch, all constructed and adapted to operate substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

4. The combination of a portable casing, a pivoted bedstead-frame, a frictional holding device, and actuating-springs for said frame, all constructed and adapted to operate substantially as described.

5. The combination of a portable loaded casing, a bedstead-frame applied therein, and a front board, *D*, hinged and arranged to operate substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

6. The combination of the case *A'*, the loaded back *I* thereof, the bedstead-frame hinged to the base of the case, and means for rendering the latter portable, substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 14th day of August, 1882.

JOSEPH J. ADGATE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. D. DAVIS,
J. J. MCCARTHY.