

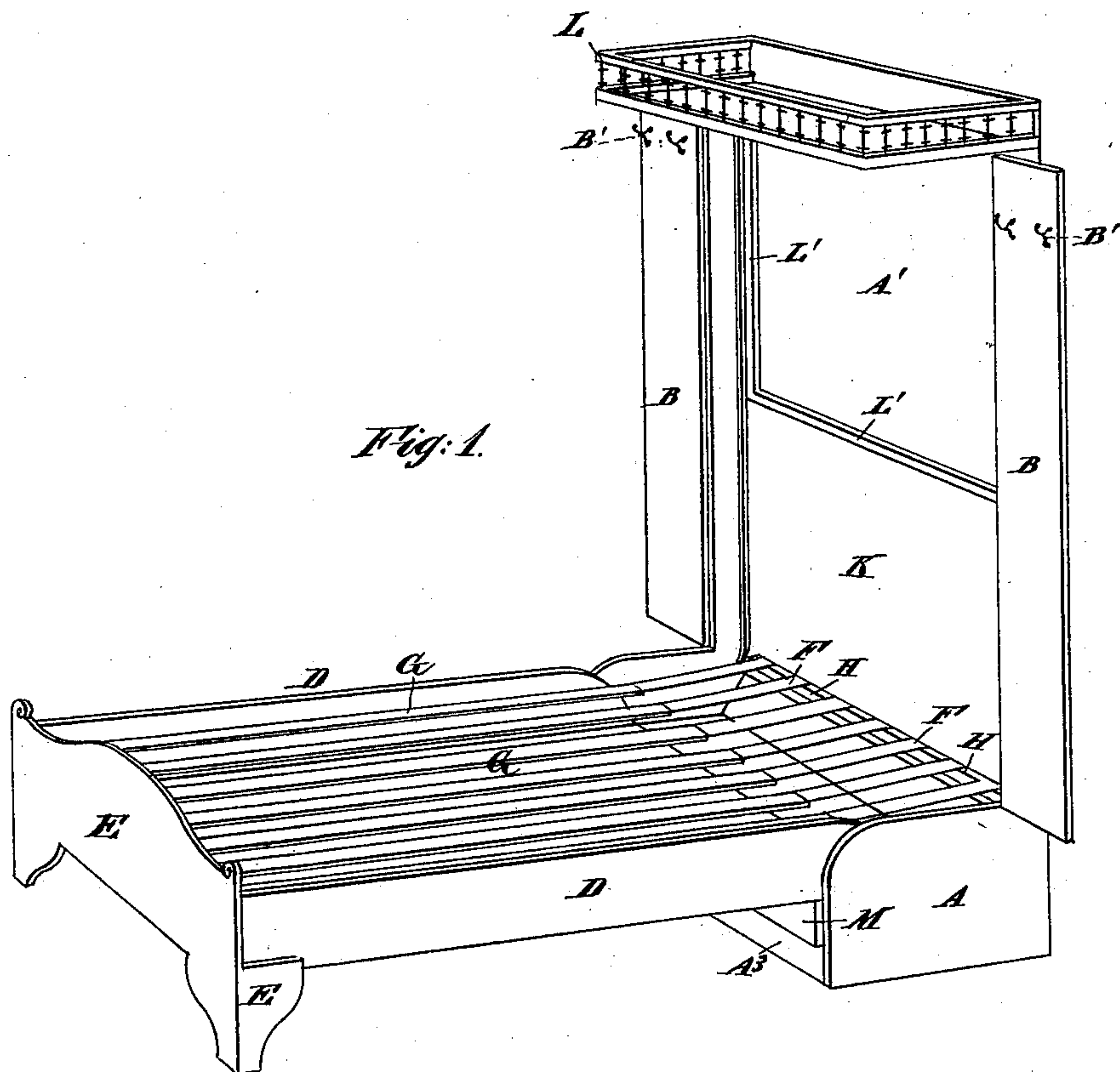
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. NASH.
WARDROBE BEDSTEAD.

No. 298,112.

Patented May 6, 1884.



WITNESSES—
B. E. Stafford.
M. F. Boyle.

INVENTOR—
Eugene Nash,
by his attorney
James D. Watson.

(No Model.)

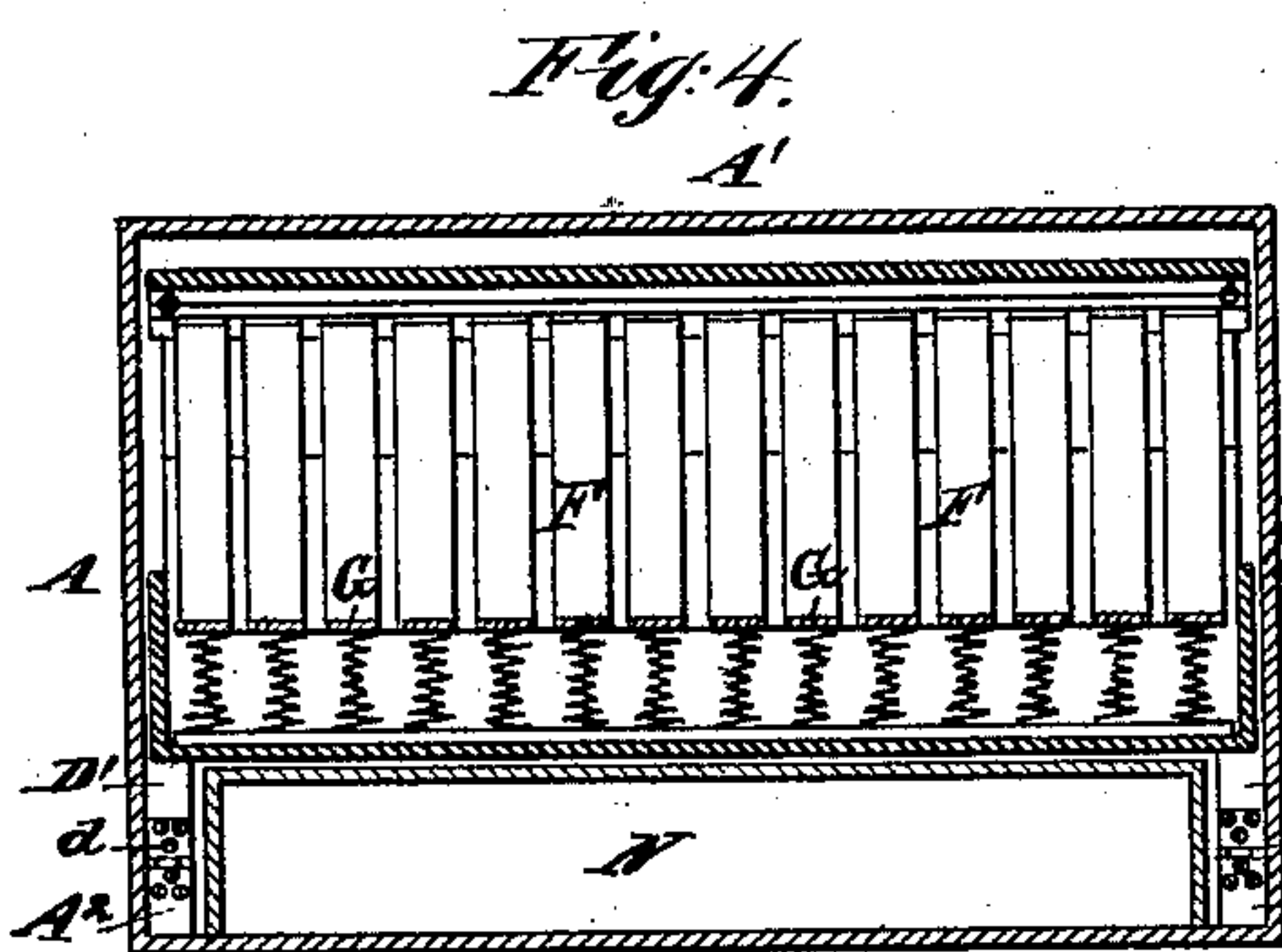
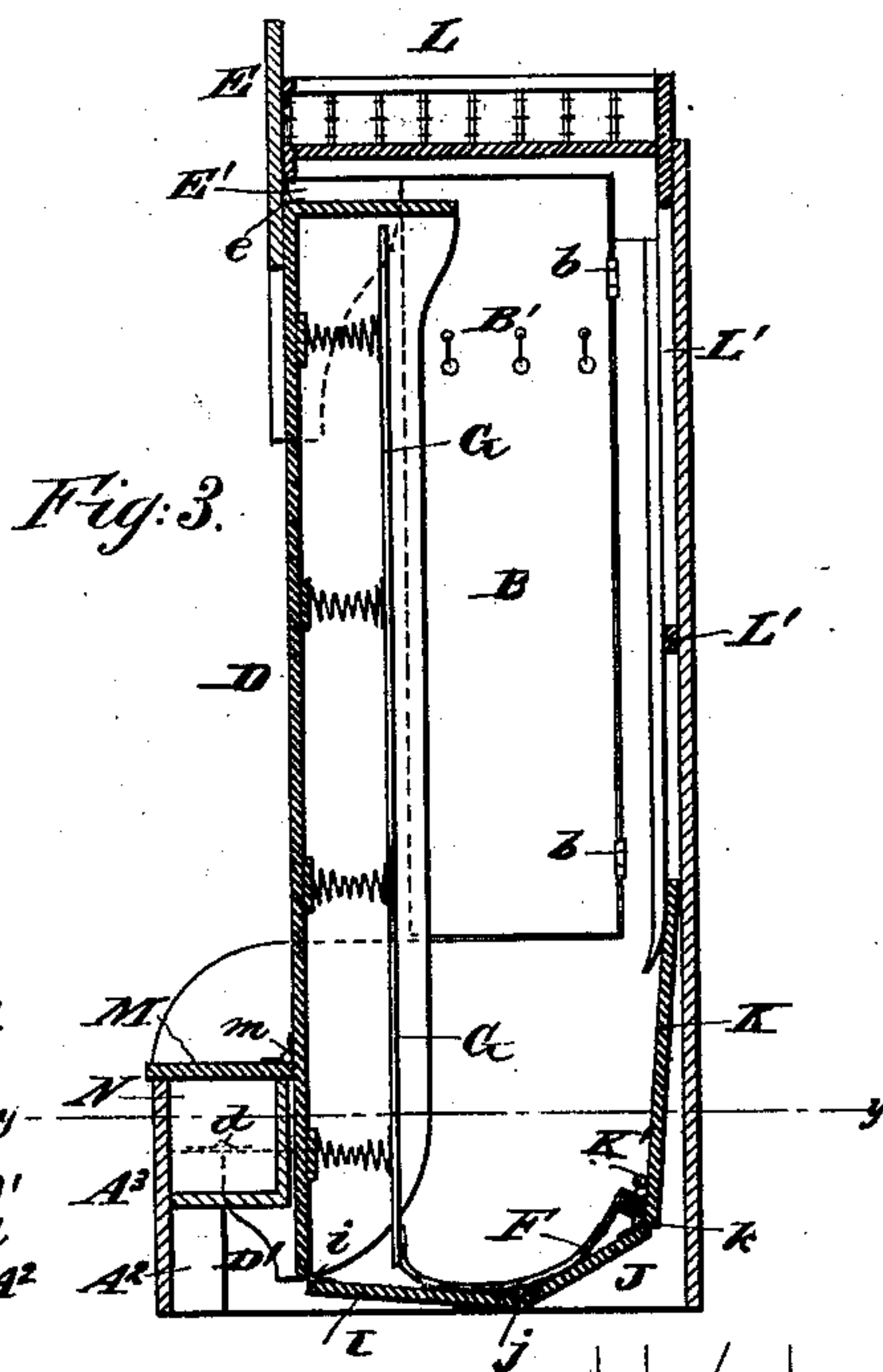
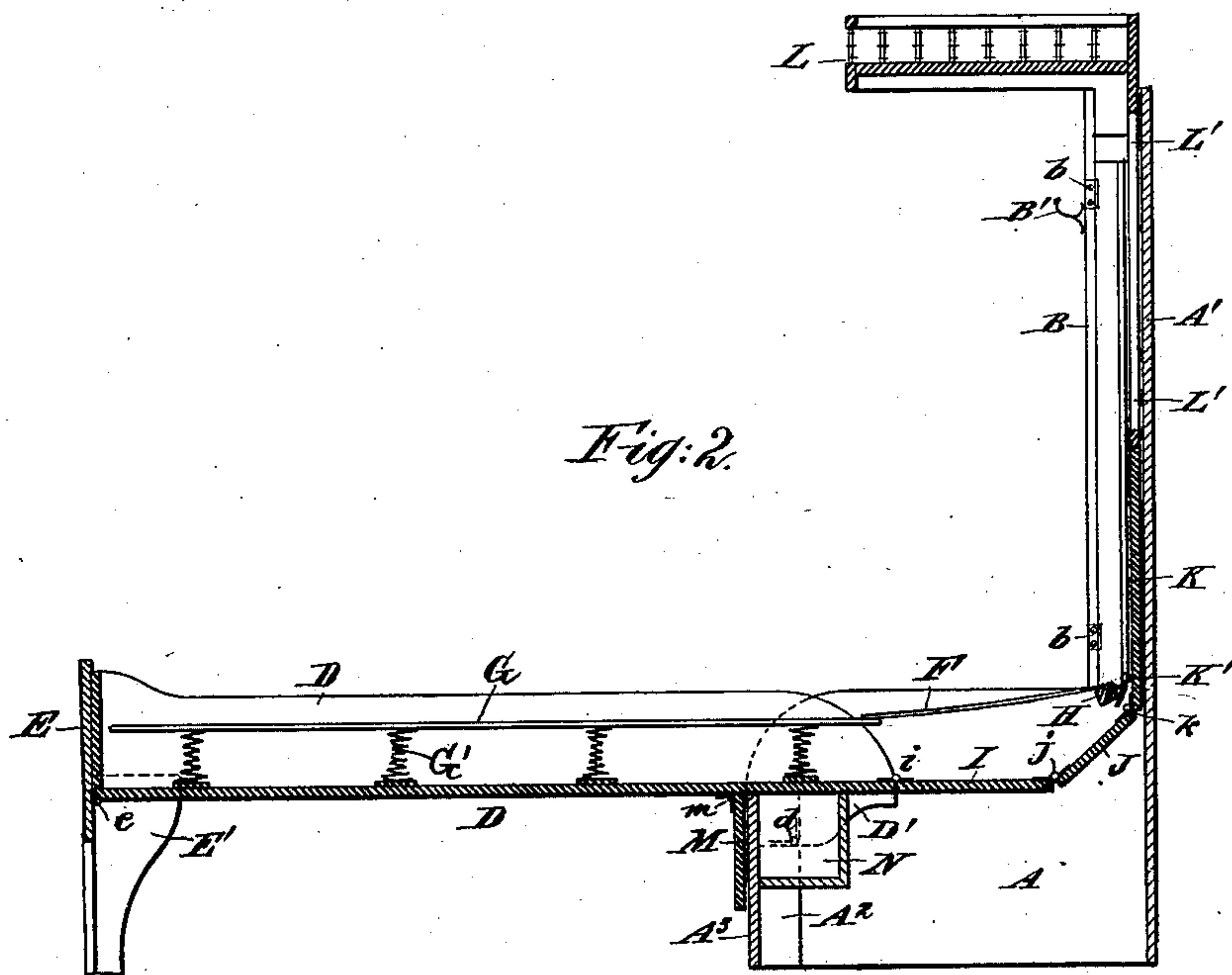
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B. E. Stafford,
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INVENTOR—

Eugene Nash
by his attorney
Thomas D. Peterson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE NASH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WARDROBE-BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,112, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed April 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE NASH, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Wardrobe - Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to wardrobe-bedsteads; and the novelty consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully
10 hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

15 Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the bedstead extended for use, but without the bedding. Fig. 2 is a corresponding central longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 is a corresponding section showing the bedstead folded. Fig.
20 4 is a horizontal section on the line *yy* in Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the fixed part of the structure, certain portions being distinguished, when necessary,
25 by additional marks, as *A'* *A*². The material of this and the other principal parts may be of ordinary or rich woods.

B B are sides hinged to the main part A by butts *b b*. These hinged parts B are extended
30 into a position parallel with the back or head board when the bedstead is prepared for use, and in that position present the hooks *B'*, with which the inner face are provided, favorably to allow garments to be hung thereon. When
35 the bedstead is folded, these sides B B are turned a quarter-revolution on their hinges *b*, and form the principal portions of the upright narrow sides of the structure.

I will designate the main upright back of the structure as the "head-board." It is marked *A'*.

D is the main effective portion of the bedstead. It is capable of being thrown into the upright position when the device is to be
45 folded, or of being lowered into the horizontal position when the device is extended for use. The provisions for hinging this part D to the stationary part A are peculiar.

Referring to the parts in their extended
50 condition, Figs. 1 and 2, stout blocks *D'*, of wood or other suitable material, are glued or

otherwise secured, extending down a considerable distance from D. These blocks I will term "arms." They may be made of iron, if preferred in any case. It is important that
55 they extend a considerable distance downward beyond the general surface of the part D, for reasons which will presently appear. The arms *D'* are hinged to the main portion A by butts or other stout hinges, *d*, one on each
60 side. These hinges connect the arms *D'* with stout internal blocks or posts, *A*², arranged just within the sides, respectively, of the portion A.

E is a foot-board hinged to the part D by
65 butts or other hinges, *e*. Side extensions or wings, *E'* *E'*, fixed on E, lie parallel to and just outside of the sides of D near the foot. When the portion D is let down or extended
70 for use, the outer end or foot is supported by the legs which form a part of the foot-board E, and the inner end is supported by the hinges *d*, holding the body of D level, or with the head slightly the highest, according as the
75 parts are proportioned. When, on the contrary, the portion D is lifted to reduce the entire structure to its most compact form, it turns upon the hinges *d*. The arms *D'*, arranged as shown, hold D and its attachments considerably within the line of the hinges *d*, which is
80 the axis of motion. It follows that the gravity of the parts holds the part D, pressing backward firmly against the upright portion of A or against any suitable stops, or against material—as mattresses or the like—which may
85 be interposed. The space between the main body of D and the back or head board of the structure should depend much upon the thickness of mattresses, springs, &c., which are to be used, and which in the folding of the structure
90 are inclosed between the part D and the back. There are flexible straps *F*, which extend from the bed-slats *G*, one for each. These flexible straps are attached to a rigid cross-bar, *H*, which is provided with hooks engaging in screw-eyes *K'*, fixed on the front face
95 of the slide *K*, which slides up and down in suitable ways provided on the inner or face side of the head-board *A'*. The bed-slats *G*, being supported on springs *G'*, may serve in
100 the ordinary manner to support the middle and foot portion of the mattress, (not shown,)

while the head portion of the mattress is supported on the flexible straps F.

Continuing to describe the portions as in the extended condition, Fig. 2, the portion D
5 extends inward or to the right only a little beyond the axis d .

I is an extension connected to D by hinges i , arranged, as shown, so that it will be supported in the plane of D when in use, but is
10 capable of turning on the hinges i when the bedstead is folded.

J is a piece hinged to I by hinges j , and to the slide K by butts or other hinges, k .

L is a canopy supported on slides L' , which
15 are capable of traversing in ways provided in front of the head-board A' .

When the bedstead is unfolded for use, the parts I J K stand in the position indicated in Fig. 2, and the upper end of A holds up the
20 slides L' , and thereby the canopy L. In this position of the parts, the weight of the canopy L contributes to partially balance the weight of the part D and make it easier to raise the latter in the act of folding.

25 In folding the bedstead, the raising of the part D lowers the parts I J K and the canopy L L' . The operation slacks the flexible parts F, and allows the mattress and bed-clothing (not shown) to descend at the head. As the
30 elevation of the part D proceeds, the part I is lowered nearly to the floor and turns on the hinges i . The parts ultimately assume the condition shown in Fig. 3. The doors B are closed, covering the space between the part D
35 and the head-board A' . In the raising of the part D, the foot-board E is turned in the vertical position and arranged to form a finish for the front and a portion of the sides at the top. The front of the canopy L should be made suffi-
40 ciently decorative to serve as the front when the bedstead is extended for use.

A^3 is a front board, forward of the blocks A^2 , which support the hinges d . It extends a little higher than those hinges.

45 M is a cover hinged to the bottom of D at the point m . When the bedstead is folded, the

part M lies in the horizontal position, as shown, but with a capacity for being lifted by turning on its hinge m , to allow access to the space within.

N is a box extending across nearly the whole
50 interior of the front of the structure. It is available for packing any articles, and utilizes the whole space between the front board, A^3 , and the adjacent end of D, when the latter is
55 in the upright position. The part M serves as a cover for this box. It may also be available as a seat when the bedstead is folded. In the act of extending the bedstead, this part M turns more or less on its hinges m ; but when
60 in the fully-extended condition it may hang perpendicular, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. None of the parts of my structure are subjected to undue strains or wear. When the device is extended for use, the part I is kept in rigid
65 line with the part D by the strong butts i , and by the part J reliably supports the part K and its attachments, as also the slides L' and the canopy L. The proportions should be such that a wing, E' , of the foot-board E makes a
70 close joint with the adjacent door B when the latter is closed. The structure allows of being made with any suitable amount of decoration.

Modifications may be made in the forms and
75 proportions within certain limits. The material may be varied. I can use iron or steel for many of the parts.

I claim as my invention—

In a wardrobe-bedstead, the box N, in com-
80 bination with the stationary portion A, main folding part D, having arms D' and hinges d , and the cover M and hinge m , constructed as herein specified, for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
85 my hand, at New York city, this 27th day of March, 1883, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EUGENE NASH.

Witnesses:

M. F. BOYLE,
H. A. JOHNSTONE.