

(No Model.)

G. W. DELAMATER.
FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

No. 327,246.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

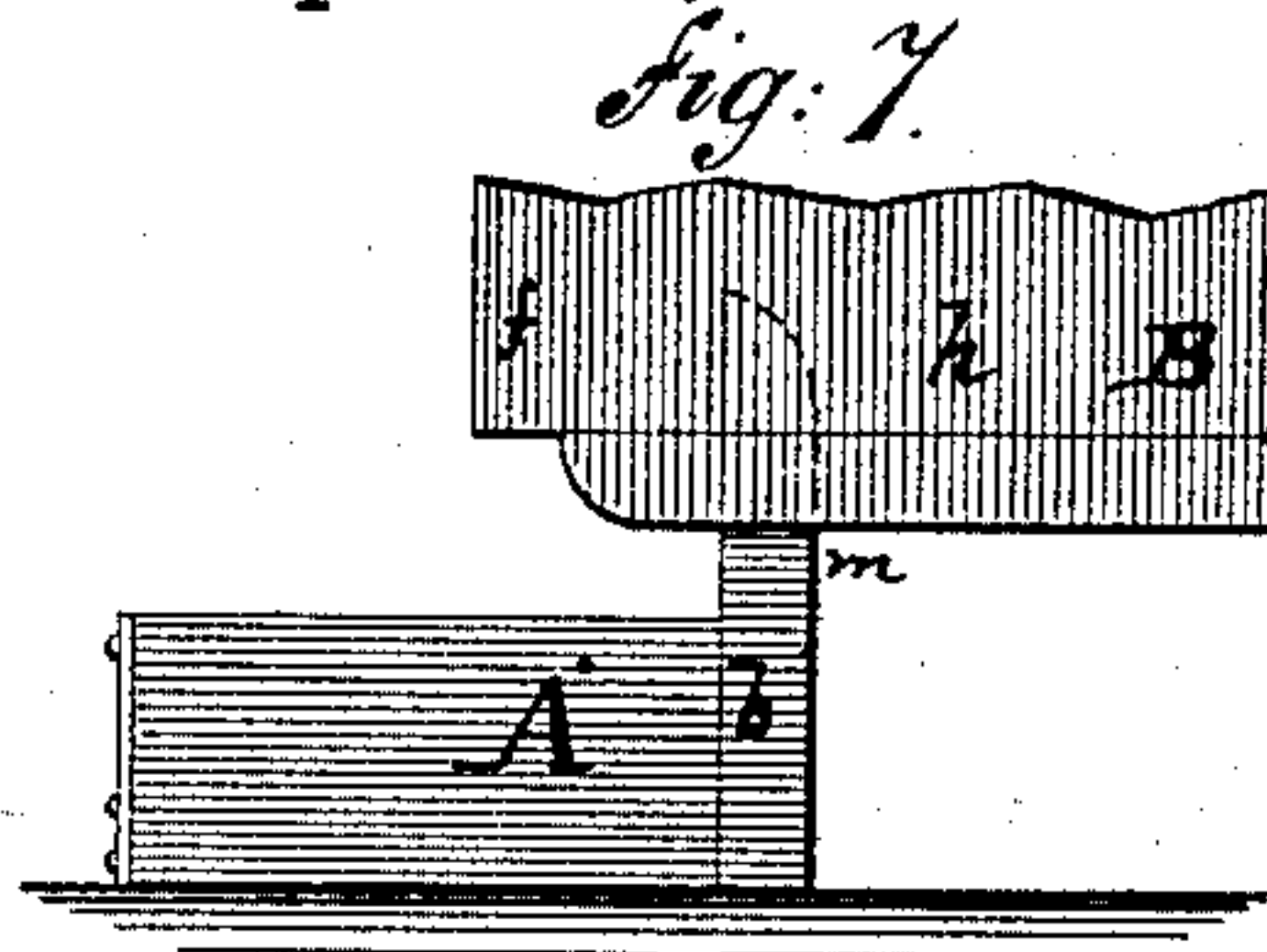
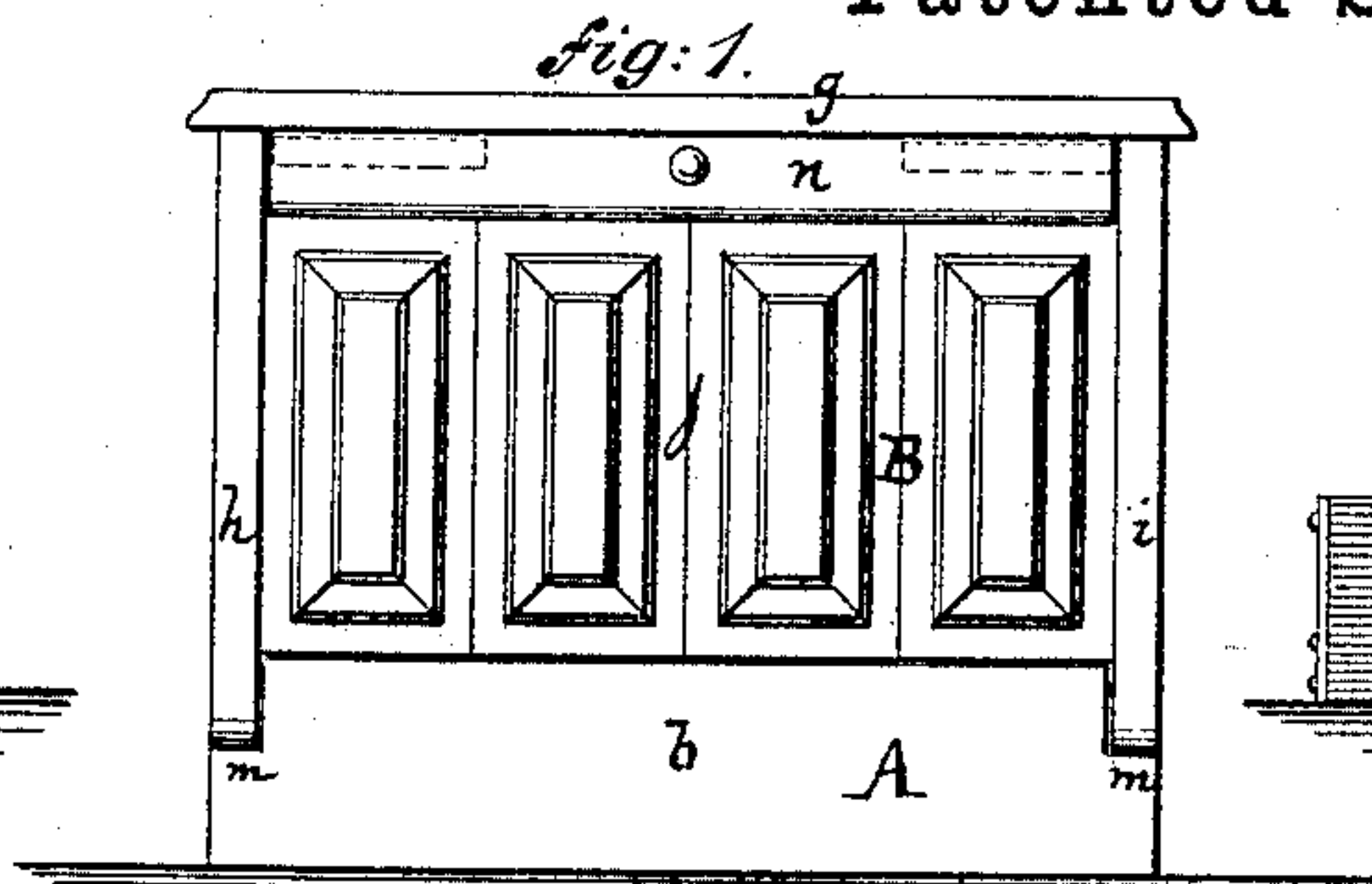
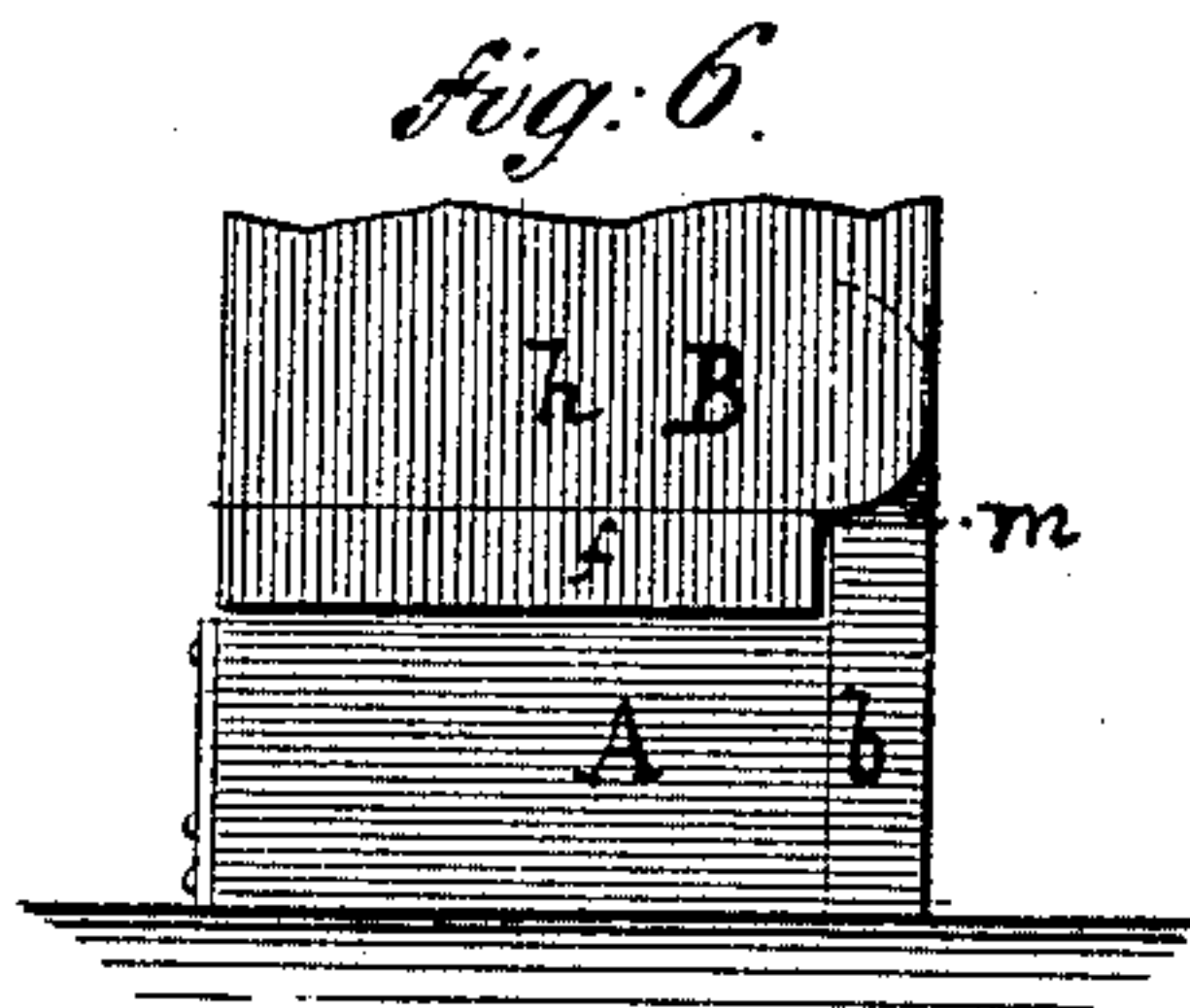


Fig. 2.

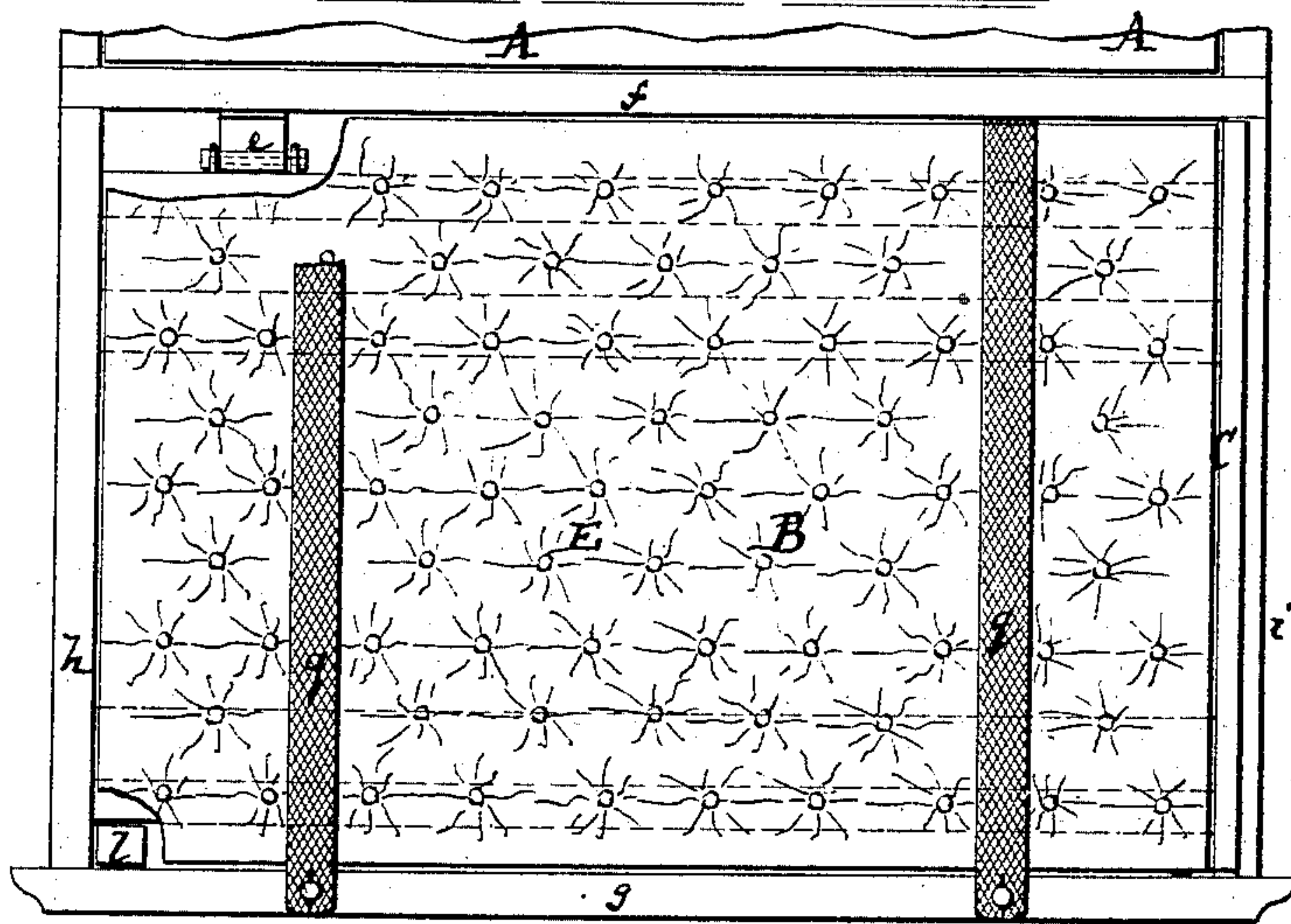


Fig. 4.

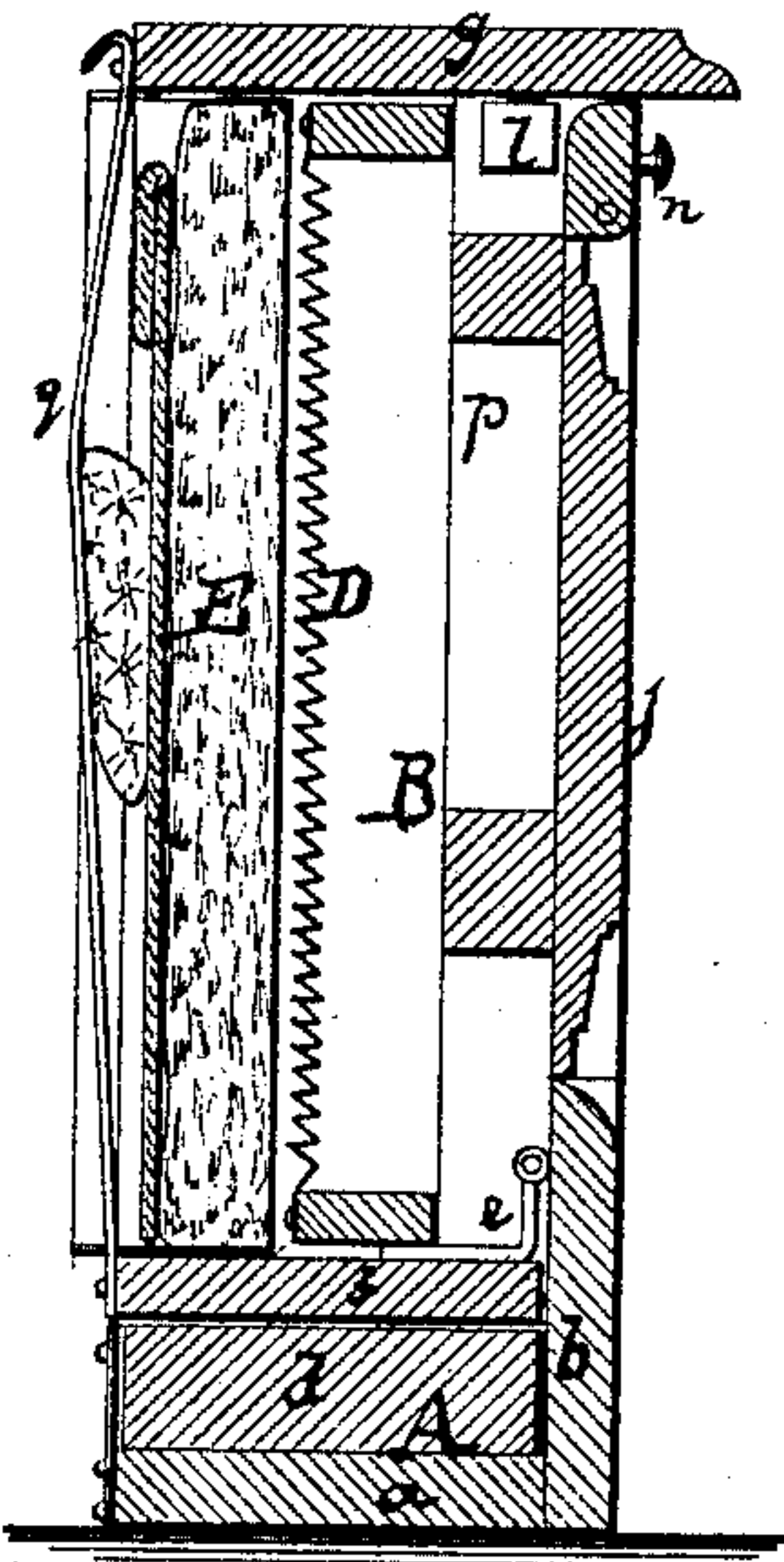


Fig. 3.

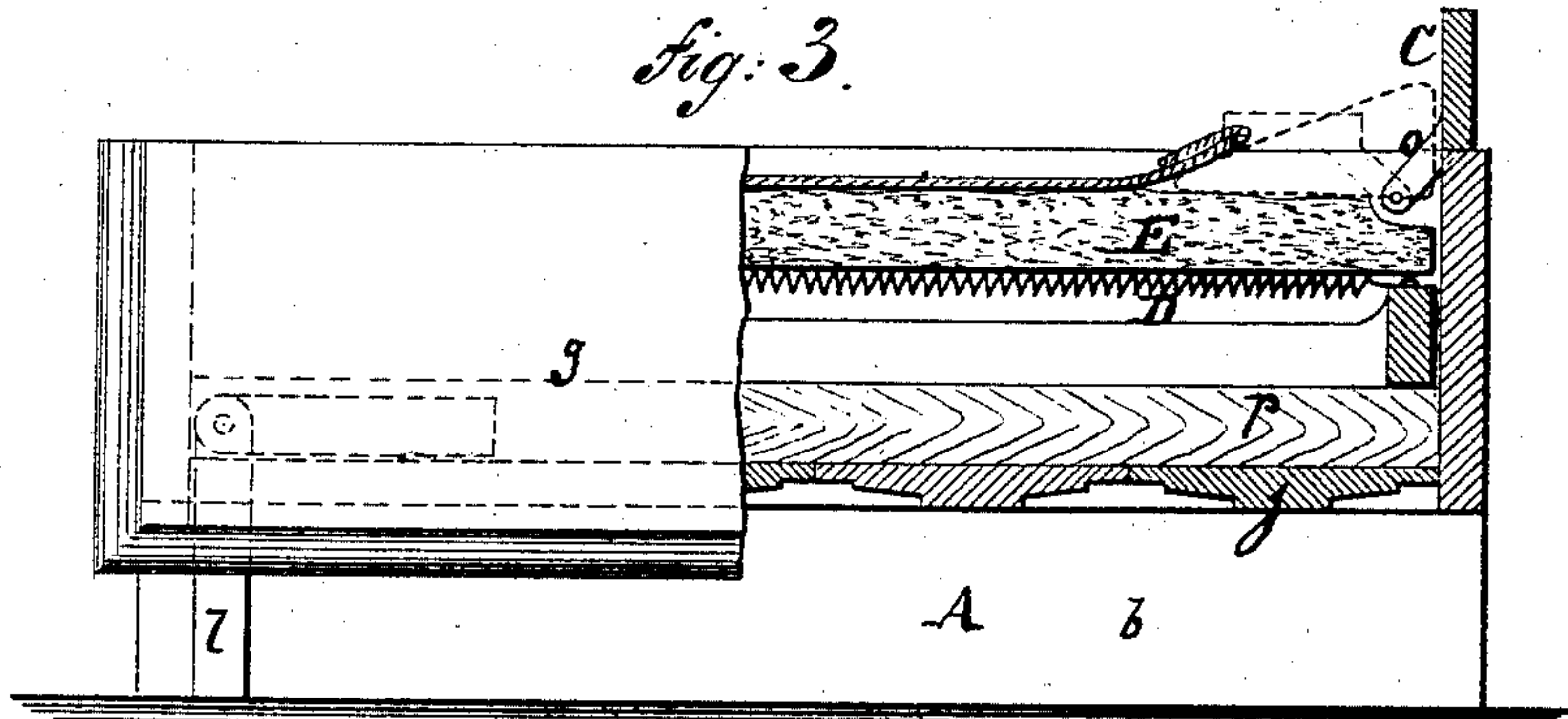
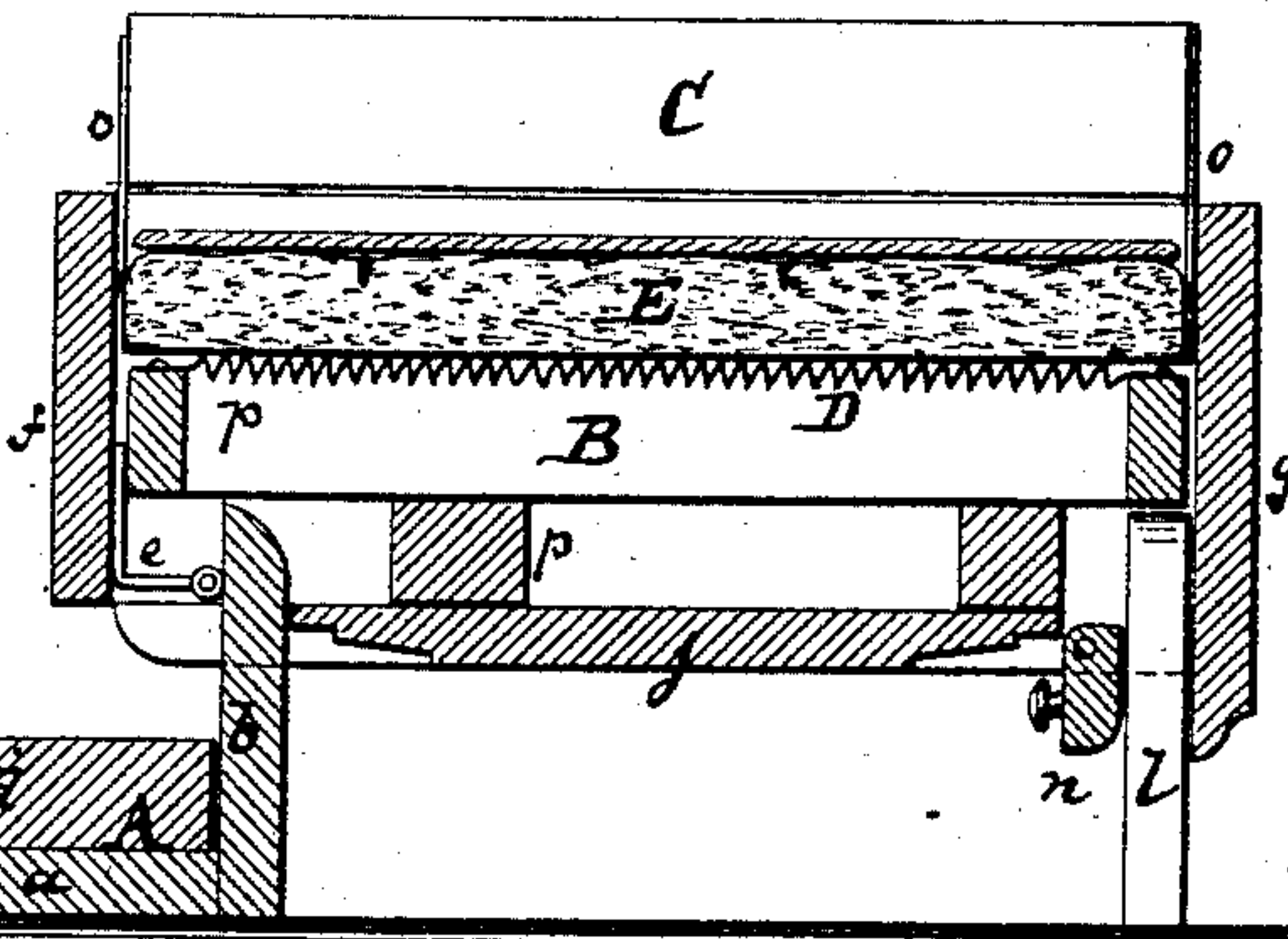


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. DELAMATER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD
TO JOHN R. POTTS, OF SAME PLACE.

FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,246, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed April 14, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. DELAMATER, a resident of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Folding Bedstead, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation, on a reduced scale, of my improved folding bedstead. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same when folded down. Fig. 3 is a front elevation, partly in section, of the same when folded down. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section of the same when folded up. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section of the same when folded down. Fig. 6 is a side view of the lower part of the bedstead when up, and Fig. 7 a similar view thereof when folded down.

This invention relates to a new construction of folding bedstead, which provides for the swinging up of the entire bedstead against the wall in contradistinction to the concealing devices that have been heretofore suggested in connection with folding bedsteads for the reception of the bedstead proper when the same was not to be used.

The invention principally consists in combining a weighted stationary base with the hinged body of the bedstead.

It also consists in other details of improvement that are hereinafter more fully pointed out.

The principal advantages obtained by my invention are simplicity of construction and economy.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the stationary base of the bedstead. The same is as long as the bedstead and about as wide as the depth of the bedstead. It is shown in cross-section in Fig. 4, and consists principally of a lower board, *a*, which on the outer side carries an upright board, *b*, and supports behind said upright board a weight, *d*. This weight is a bar of metal or other substance sufficiently heavy to maintain an entire bedstead in upright position when the same is folded up, as in Fig. 4. Behind the upright board *b* of the base are secured thereto a set of hinges, *e*, which connect said base with one

side board, *f*, of the bedstead B proper. Each of these hinges is L-shaped, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, so that the bedstead proper, B, can be folded from the upright position shown in Fig. 4 into the horizontal position in which it is represented in Fig. 5; and it will be perceived that when the bedstead is in the horizontal position the side board, *f*, thereof, to which I have already referred, will be at some distance behind the upright board *b* of the base A.

The bedstead proper consists of two side boards, *f g*, of two end boards, *h i*, said four boards being united into a rectangular frame, as in Fig. 2, and of a bottom board, *j*. This bottom board, when the bedstead is swung up, as in Fig. 4, reaches down to the top of the upright board *b* of the base while when the bedstead is swung down, as in Fig. 5, the said bottom board, *j*, extends to the outer face of said upright board *b*.

Behind the outer side board, *g*, are pivoted thereto legs *l*, which can be turned down, as in Figs. 3 and 5, to help support the bedstead in the horizontal position—that is to say, in the horizontal position the bedstead B will be supported in front by the legs *l*, and in rear—that is, nearest the base A—by the hinges *e*.

The ends of the upright board *b* are rabbeted, as in Fig. 1, to support on their rabbets the end boards, *h* and *i*, of the bedstead B; at least these rabbets *m* serve to relieve the hinges of strain, and when the bedstead is folded down into the horizontal position the lower edges of the end boards rest fully on the rabbets *m*, as is more clearly shown in Fig. 7, thus further relieving the hinges of the weight. Hence the bedstead proper in the horizontal position is sustained by the legs *l*, hinges *e*, and rabbeted portions *m* of the upright board *b* of the base.

In its upright position the bedstead proper is kept by its side board, *g*, which may be of ornamental form to give a handsome appearance to the entire structure, and directly beneath this board *g*, and above the bottom board, *j*, is pivoted, between the end boards, *h i*, a plate, *n*, which conceals, in the position in which it is represented in Figs. 1 and 4, the legs *l*, that are folded in beneath *g*; but when the legs are to be used as supports for the bed-

stead, as in Fig. 5, the plate *n* is swung aside, as in the last-mentioned figure, to let the legs *l* be brought out.

C is a head-board having projecting arms *o*, which are pivoted between the side boards, *f g*, of the bedstead proper, so that it (said head-board) can be swung up into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3, or swung down into the position shown by dotted lines in the same figure.

On the bottom board, *j*, is supported the framing *p*, that carries the spring-mattress *D* and the hair mattress *E* of the bed, all of which mattresses are not to extend, when the bedstead is in the horizontal position, above the upper edges of the boards *f g*, as shown in Fig. 5. Suitable straps, *q*, are attached to the side boards of the bedstead to hold the bedding in place when the bedstead is to be folded against the wall. The face of the bottom board, *j*, may be nicely paneled, as in Fig. 1, to improve the appearance of the structure.

It will be seen that when the bedstead is not to be used it can be folded on the hinges *e* into the vertical position in which it is represented in Fig. 4, in which case the bedding will face the wall, the paneled bottom board, *j*, being exposed to the room flush with the face-board *b*, and in this upright position the bedstead is retained, principally by the weight *d* of the base *A*, because the weight of the bedstead *B* proper is such that its tendency toward displacement when in the upright position will be to fall against the wall, rather than into the room. Therefore it will be sustained by the wall if it should be in contact therewith or very close to the same.

When the bedstead is to be used, the plate

n is first swung down, the legs *l* are drawn out, and then the bedstead proper is swung on the hinges into the horizontal position shown in Fig. 5, so that its outer part will rest on the legs. The head-board is then turned up, the straps *q* are disengaged, and the bed is ready for use.

It will be perceived that this bedstead is of very simple construction, and, from its connection with the weighted base *A*, at all times under perfect control.

I do not claim any bedstead which is adapted to fold into an upright stationary casing, and in which the rabbets of a fixed face-board do not assist in supporting the folding bed.

I claim—

1. The base *A*, having stationary weight and face-board *b*, combined with the hinges *e* on the inner side of said face-board, and with the bedstead proper, *B*, all arranged to allow said bedstead to be folded upon said base in line with said face-board, and to be wholly supported thereon, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the weighted base *A* and its face-board *b*, having rabbets *m m* at its ends, with the hinged bedstead *B*, having legs *l*, all arranged to have the end boards, *h i*, of said hinged bedstead supported on the rabbets *m* when said bedstead is in the horizontal position, as specified.

3. The bedstead *B*, combined with the pivoted legs *l* and pivoted face-plate *n*, above the bottom board, *j*, as set forth.

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