

(No. Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. COCHRANE & H. F. KIRK.

CABINET BEDSTEAD.

No. 336,993.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.

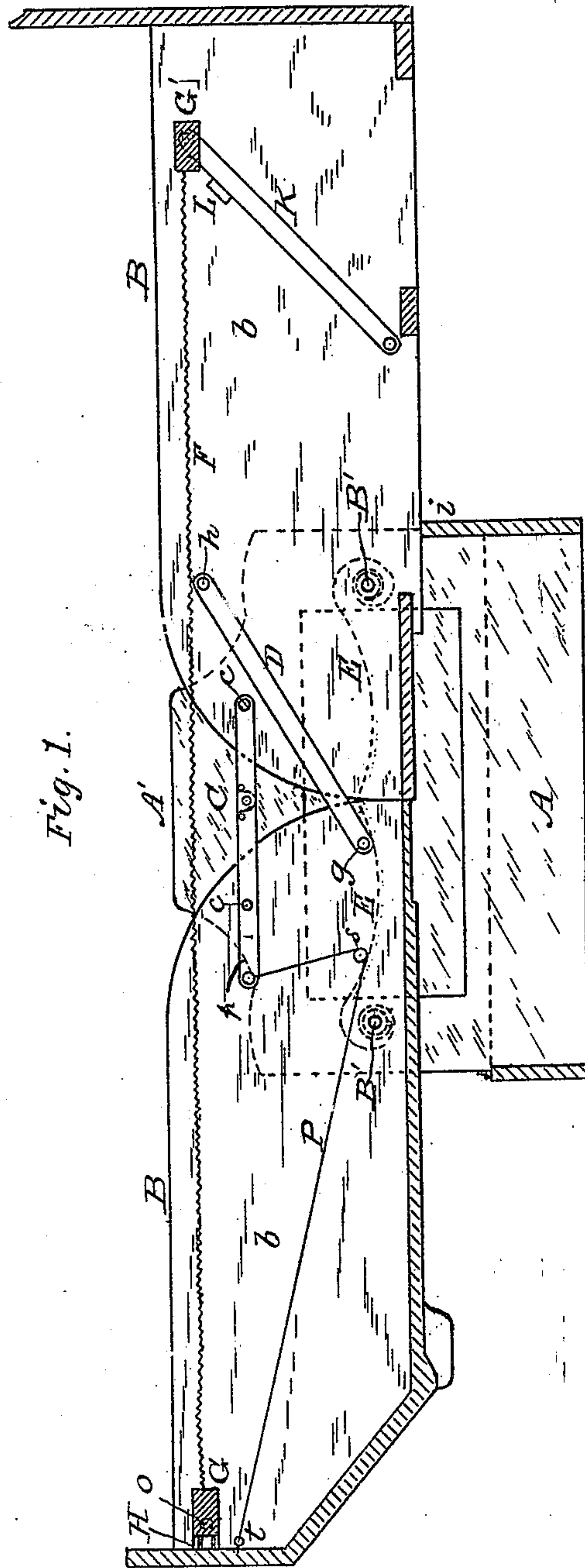


Fig. 1.

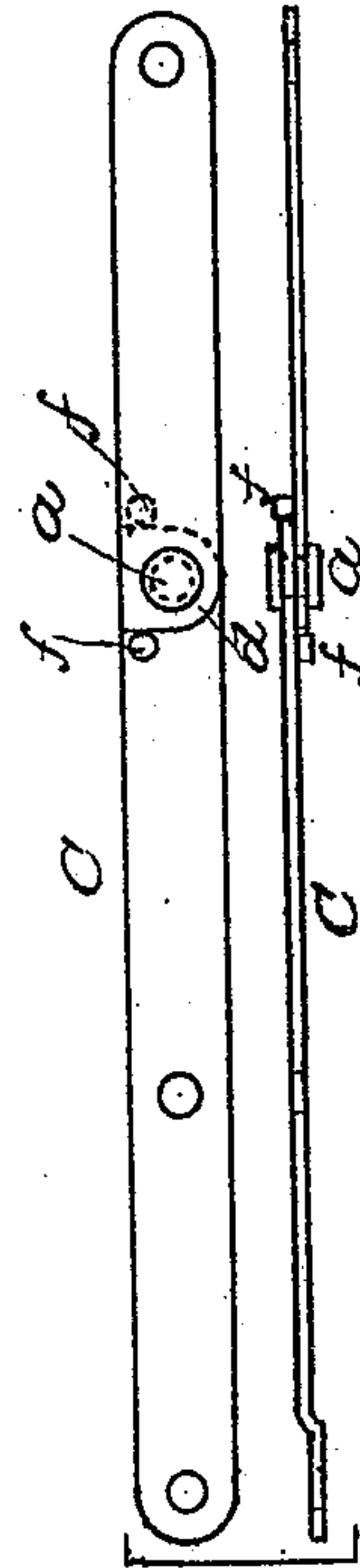


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES

John J. Borden
Hamilton Riddick

INVENTORS.

James Cochrane,
Henry F. Kirk.
By their Attorney
Lucas J. Storer.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. COCHRANE & H. F. KIRK.

CABINET BEDSTEAD.

No. 336,993.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.

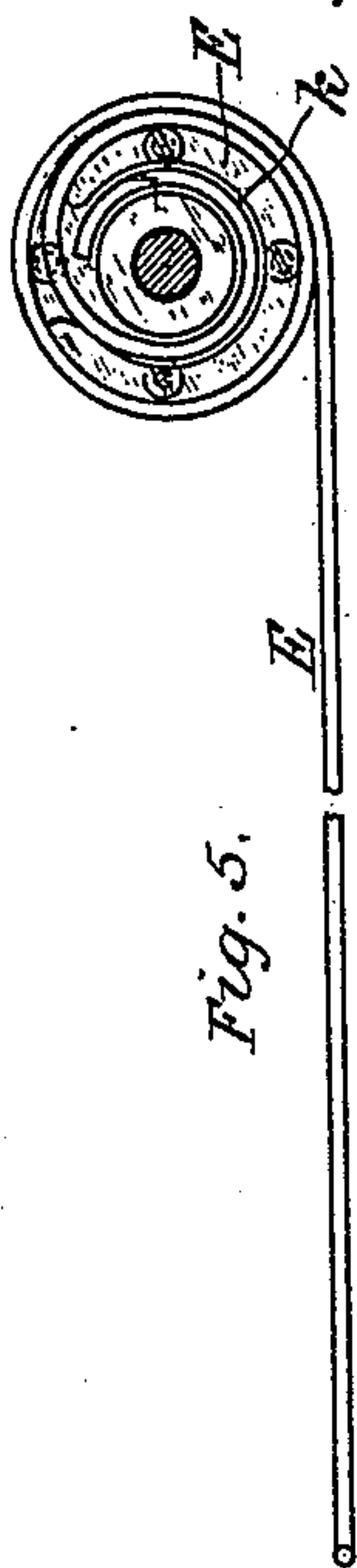
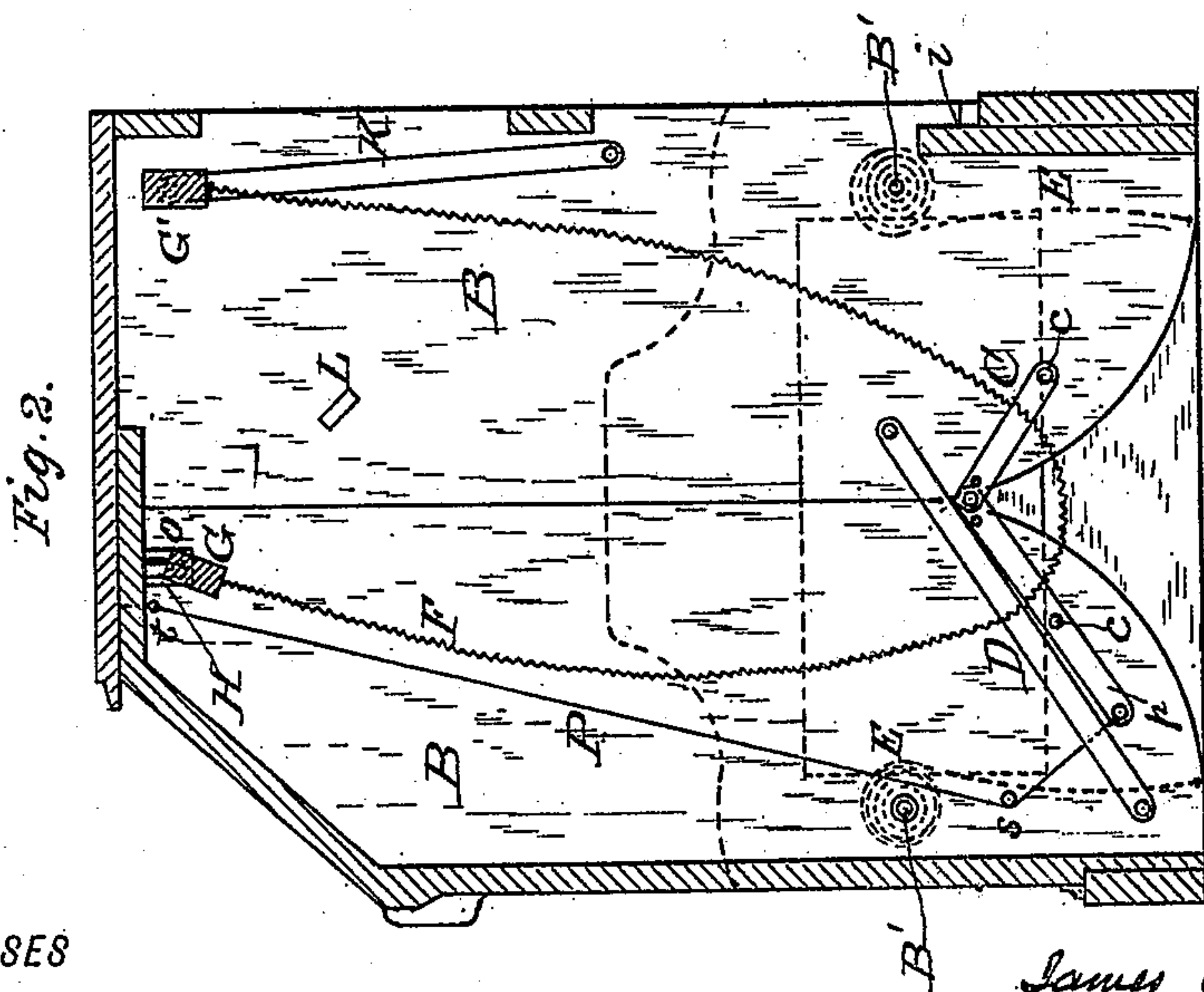
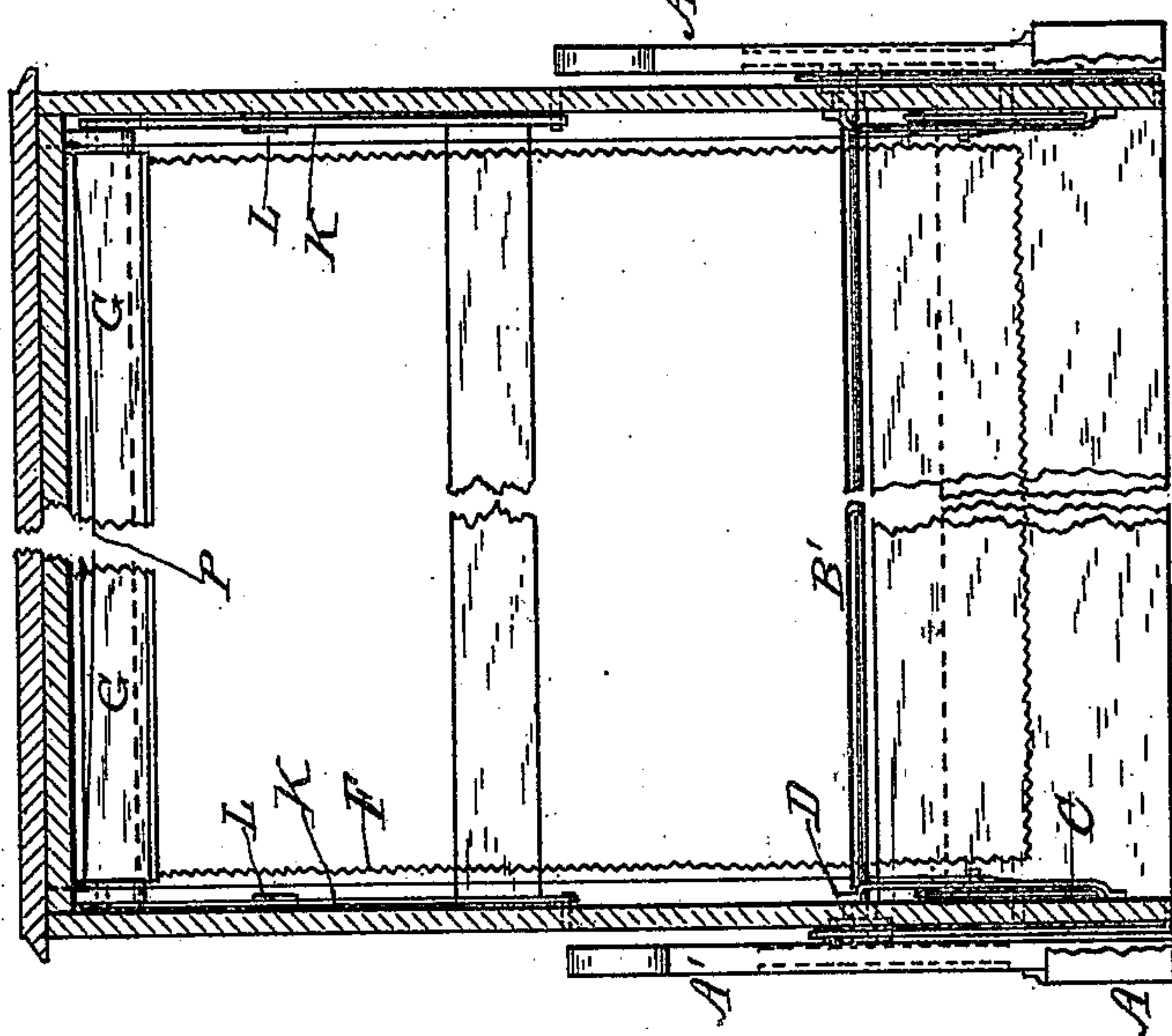
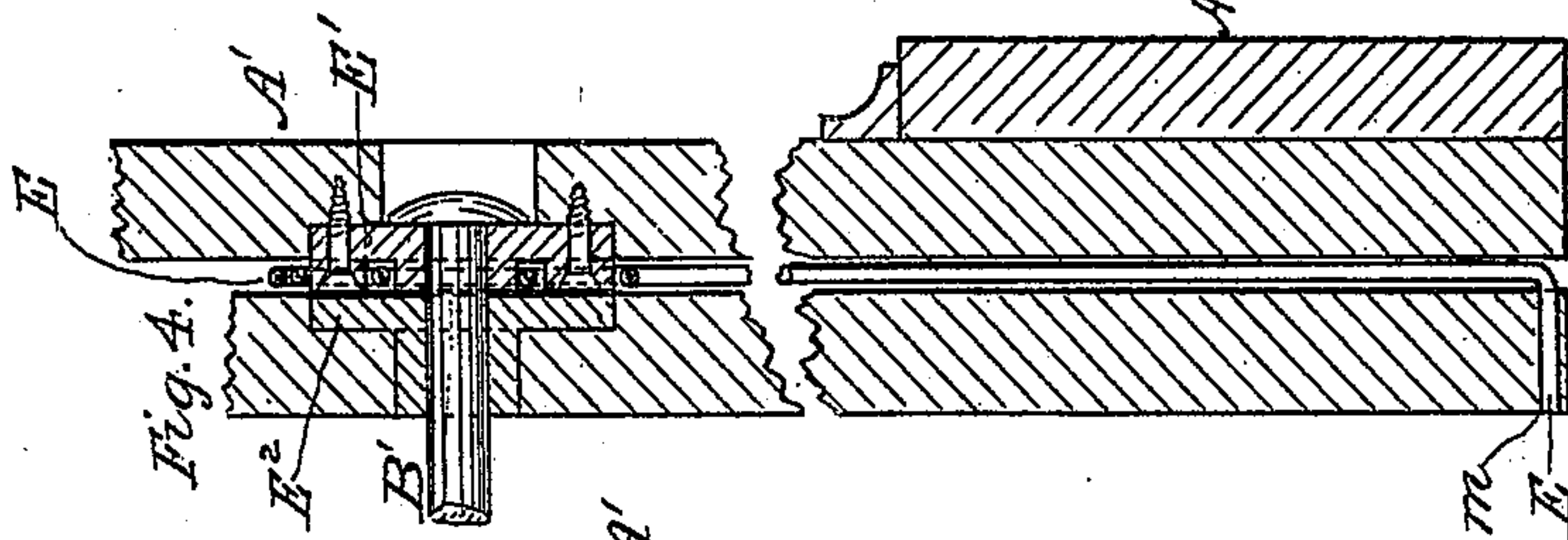


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

John J. Bordman
Hamilton Ruddick

INVENTORS.
James Cochrane
Henry F. Kirk
By their Attorney
Isaac J. Storer.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES COCHRANE AND HENRY F. KIRK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.; SAID KIRK
ASSIGNOR TO SAID COCHRANE.

CABINET-BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,993, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed January 9, 1885. Serial No. 152,378. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES COCHRANE and HENRY F. KIRK, citizens of the United States of North America, and residents of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinet-Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of furniture known as "cabinet-bedsteads," and may be made to represent a desk, bureau, side-board, or any analogous article of furniture.

The folding sections of the bedstead are supported on a stationary base and turn on fixed bars or centers, and when closed may contain the springs, mattress, and bedding, ready for use when open.

The object of the invention is to provide a more simple, inexpensive, convenient, and durable bedstead of this class than any now in use.

The invention consists of a peculiar locking device, of a novel arrangement of springs and their plates or center irons, of a novel device for giving proper tension to the mattress-support, and of other novelties in construction and arrangement, all of which will be hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of our bedstead locked in an open position. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same closed. Fig. 3 is a sectional end elevation of the closed bedstead. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional elevation showing the position of one of the springs and its center iron or plate. Fig. 5 is a side view of a spring and center iron. Fig. 6 shows enlarged views of our improved locking-hinge.

In the drawings, A represents the stationary base, having opposite uprights or standards A' A'. Stout rods B' B' are extended across the bedstead from one standard to the other, and on them are pivoted the opposite movable sections B B' of the bedstead.

C C are locking hinges or links that serve to support and lock the bedstead-sections in

position when open. Each hinge C consists of the straight bars of metal pivoted together, as shown at *a*, and said hinges are secured opposite each other—extending from one section B to the other—on the inner faces of the side rails, *b*, by pivots or bolts *c*, as shown. That end of each arm of a hinge, C, which is pivoted to the opposite arm is rounded on its edge, as indicated at *d*, and is provided with a laterally-extending stop, *f*, which is designed to receive the downward end-thrust of the opposite arm and prevent it from swinging below a horizontal line, and thereby to lock and hold the hinge rigidly in a horizontal plane when the bedstead is open.

We do not confine ourselves to a locking-hinge of the precise construction herein shown and described, as it is evident that the hinge of a common foot-rule is analogous to it and can be used in its stead without departing from our invention, which invention is designed to cover a locking-stop hinge, in combination with a sectional cabinet-bedstead; but we construct the said hinge as shown for the reason that it is less expensive than the other. The bedstead-sections B B' are further secured together and supported in position by two diagonally-placed links, D D, pivoted at *g* and *h*, respectively, to the opposite side rails, *b*, these links D D being offset between their pivoted ends, to give room for the free movement of the locking-hinges C C when the bedstead is closed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. One of the bedstead-sections B when open is also supported by a stop, *i*, which may form an integral portion of the base A, as shown, or which may be an attachment thereto.

By the devices above enumerated the bedstead is stiffly and rigidly held when open.

To assist in closing the bedstead, four springs, E E, are provided, and in combination with them are their plates or center irons, E' E', whose inner faces are eccentrically channeled, as shown at *k*, Fig. 5, to receive and hold the coiled ends of said springs.

On the inner face of each base standard A' are secured at equal distances from a central vertical line, the center irons, E' E', and the coiled end of a spring, E, is adjusted in each of these irons. The shafts or arms of the

springs are extended between the base standards and the side rails toward the inner ends of the bedstead-sections, and their extremities are bent at right angles and entered into corresponding sockets, *m*, as shown in Fig. 4, in the outer faces of the bedstead side rails.

In order to hold the said springs *E E* more securely in place, covers or caps *E² E²* are fixed in the side rails directly opposite the center irons; and these center irons and caps also serve as end bearings for the transverse rods *B' B'*.

The mattress-supporting sacking or wire fabric *F* has its ends secured to tension-bars *G G'*, respectively. The bar *G* has a pin, *o*, fixed in or on each end, which pins are designed to be engaged in slotted or channeled plates *H H*, that are fastened on the inner faces of the side rails of one of the bedstead-sections. The bar *G'* is held pivoted at the ends between the free upper ends of the opposite stretching-bars, *K K*, whose lower ends are pivoted to the side rails of the other bedstead-section. Stops *L* are secured on the inside of the side rails, to limit the upward movement of the said bars *K*, so that when the bedstead is open the mattress-support *F* shall be stretched taut, as shown in Fig. 1.

The locking-hinges *C C* are each prolonged at one end beyond the pivoting point, as shown at *p*, and to these free extremities are attached the ends of a cord, *P*, whose bight is passed through pulleys *s t*, and carried across one end of the bedstead in convenient reach of the operator.

When it is desired to close the bedstead, the operator pulls on the bight of said cord, *P*, and by thereby pulling down on the free extremities of the hinges *C C* "breaks" the lock thereof. Then one end of the bedstead may be lifted up, and by the operation of the bars *D D* and the springs *E E* the bedstead is closed, as shown.

Instead of the cord *P* some other device may be applied for the purpose of "breaking" the lock of the hinges *C*.

As the bedstead closes, the upper ends of the stretching-bars *K* fall and carry with them the bar *G'* and the end of the mattress-support, which is secured thereto, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby making sufficient space for the reception of the folded mattress and bedding.

We are aware of the Patent No. 89,912, which shows bars rigidly secured at one end to the end bars of the supporting-frame and their other ends pivoted in boxes secured to the bed-frame, and provided with a shaft and thumb-screw for taking up the slack caused by the stretching of the sacking from use. Such construction is not sought to be covered in this application.

I pivot the ends of my bars *K K* to the end bar *G'*, whereby the said bars may oscillate upon their pivots without changing the horizontal position of the end bar and dispense with the separate tightening device, as my bars *K K* automatically take up the slack, and at all times when in use keep the support *F* stretched.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a cabinet or folding bedstead, the locking-hinges *C C*, constructed, substantially as herein shown and described, of two bars of metal pivoted together at their rounded ends, provided with stops *f*, to prevent them from bending below a horizontal plane, and pivoted on the side rails of the bedstead, to lock and hold the bedstead-sections together, as set forth.

2. In a cabinet or folding bedstead, the combination, with the center irons, *E' E'*, of the springs *E E*, constructed substantially as herein shown and described, and extended between the base standards and side rails from said standards to said rails, as set forth.

3. In a cabinet or folding bedstead, the combination, with the locking-hinges *C C*, of the cord *P*, attached to the extremities thereof, and adapted to break the locks, that the bedstead may be closed, as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 11th day of December, 1884.

JAMES COCHRANE.
HENRY F. KIRK.

Witnesses:

JACOB J. STORER,
JOHN J. BORDMAN.