

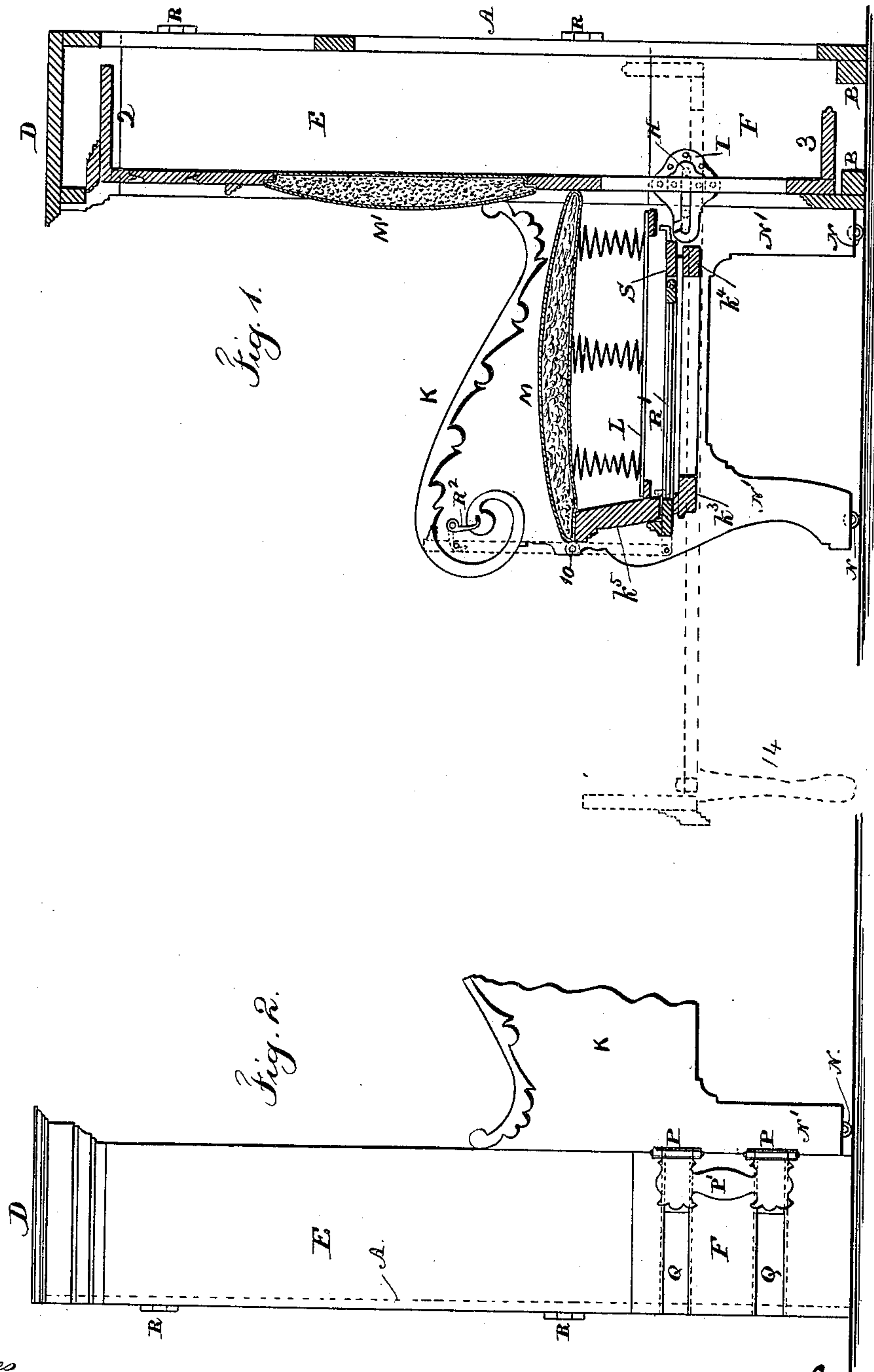
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. G. TWISS.  
FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

No. 377,179.

Patented Jan. 31, 1888.



Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith  
J. Stair

Inventor.  
James G. Twiss.  
per Lemuel W. Serrell att.

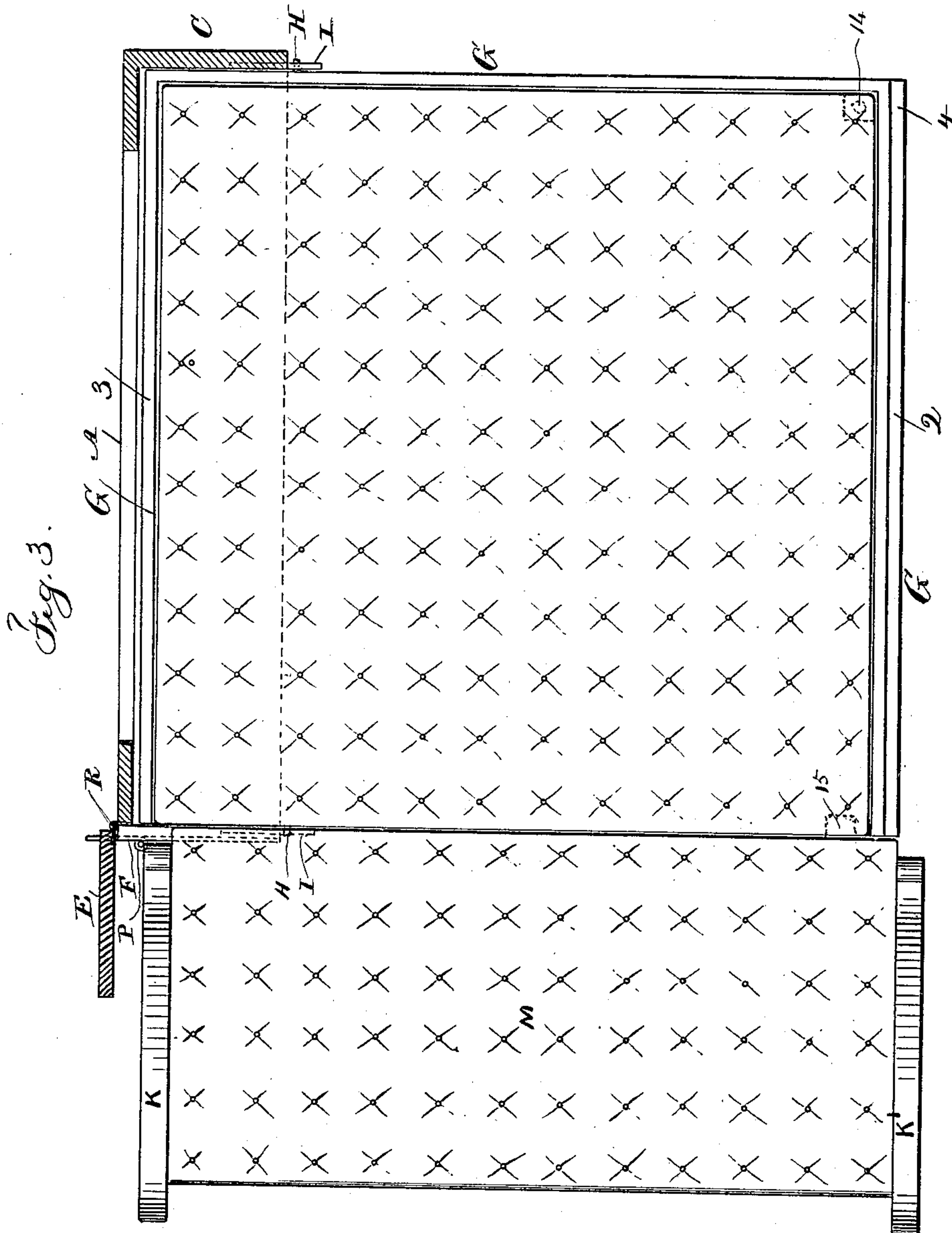
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. TWISS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,179, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed March 28, 1887. Serial No. 232,641. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES G. TWISS, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Folding Bedsteads, of which  
5 the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a combined settee, folding bedstead, and crib. The settee is in front of a case containing the bed-bottom, and there is beneath the settee a  
10 sliding side guard which can be drawn out and turned up to inclose the settee and adapt it to use as a crib, and when the article is to be used as a bed the settee is wheeled around horizontally upon hinges at one corner of the  
15 vertical case and then pushed endwise to bring one end of the settee up near the wall, so that the settee stands out at right angles to the face of the case and the bed-bottom is swung down and with the bottom of the settee forms  
20 the bottom of the bed, the settee being at the head portion of the bed.

By this improvement I am able to make a very compact article of furniture, because the bed-bottom forms the back of the settee and  
25 the settee only requires to be of a length corresponding to the width of the bed, and the bed-bottom, as it stands vertically, corresponds to the width of the bed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the settee and bed-bottom. Fig. 2 is  
30 an end view of the case and part of the settee to show the hinges, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bed opened out and the case in section.

The case for the bed bottom is composed of  
35 the back A, sill-pieces B, stationary end C, top or cornice D, swinging end flap, E, and stationary end piece, F, below the swinging flap E, and the top of this stationary end piece, F, is to be below the level of the mat-  
40 tress, so that the mattress may pass over the same, as hereinafter described. Within this case is the bed-bottom G, made of suitable materials and of a height corresponding to the width of the bedstead when the parts are  
45 opened out, and the side rails, 2 3, of the bed-bottom are of a height adapted to correspond or nearly so to the height of the springs introduced to form the bottom of the bed, which  
50 springs may be of any usual character, and upon them the mattress is to rest. The springs and mattress are not shown in Fig. 1 for greater clearness.

At the edges of the bed-bottom G are the projecting pivots H, upon which the bed-bot-  
tom swings as it is turned up or down, and there are horizontally-slotted plates I, screwed  
55 to the inner surfaces of the stationary end pieces, C and F. The horizontal slots allow the bed-bottom and pivots H to be drawn forward as the bed-bottom is swung down to pre-  
60 vent the top edge of the side rail, 3, striking the back A of the case, and the bed-bottom is to be pushed back after the parts assume a nearly horizontal position. The reverse move-  
65 ments take place when the bed-bottom is swung up to place, and the preponderance of weight being to the rear of the pivots H causes the bed-bottom to remain firmly in its position after  
70 being turned up, and there is a movable leg made use of beneath the corner 4 to support this part of the bed-bottom when turned down. (See dotted lines 14, Figs. 1 and 3.)

The settee is composed of the arms K K' and the intermediate frame work, K<sup>3</sup> K<sup>4</sup>, and front  
75 K<sup>5</sup>, and there is a frame of slats L above the frame-work K<sup>3</sup> K<sup>4</sup>, and there are preferably springs forming the bottom of the settee and resting on the slats L. These springs should  
80 correspond to the springs made use of in the bed-bottom, and the surface of the settee is upholstered at M in any desired manner, and the under or front surface of the bed-bottom  
85 forms the back of the settee, and it may be upholstered, as at M'. There should be casters at N beneath the legs N' of the arm-pieces K K', so that the settee can be rolled back against  
90 the face of the case and bed-bottom, or it can be rolled around horizontally ninety degrees, the hinges P forming the pivots upon which it swings as it is rolled. These hinges P are  
95 at the junction of the stationary end piece, F, with the arm K, and along upon the surface of this stationary end piece there are metallic slides Q, which are undercut or dovetailed and receive sliding blocks upon one leaf of each  
100 hinge P, and these leaves are preferably connected by the web P', so that after the settee has been rolled around into a position at right angles to the face of the case the settee can be  
pushed endwise, sliding the blocks of the hinges along in the slides Q and bringing the  
settee-arm K up near the wall. The swinging  
end flap, E, is, however, first opened back  
against the wall upon its hinges R, and the



bed-bottom is swung down horizontally, as aforesaid, after the settee has been rolled to the position shown in Fig. 3, and the side rail, 2, coincides or is nearly in line with the arm 5 K', (see Fig. 3,) and one edge of the bed-bottom G comes against the back edge of the settee, and the upper surfaces of the springs in the bed-bottom and in the settee, respectively, are upon the same level, or nearly so, and 10 there is to be a support at the back edge of the settee, (see dotted lines 15, Fig. 3,) upon which the adjacent edge of the bed-bottom G rests.

It will now be seen that the settee forms the head portion of the bed, and that it increases 15 the length of the bed to the necessary extent, the bed-bottom G being square, or nearly so.

If the seat of the settee is hinged at the front edge, as at 10, the said seat may be swung up and form a head-board, thereby the upper sur- 20 face of the spring-bottom of the settee will be exposed and a suitable mattress is laid upon the spring-bottom and settee-bottom forming the whole bottom of the bed.

After the bed-bottom G has been swung up 25 to place the settee is drawn endwise away from the wall to slide the hinges P in the slides Q and bring them to the front edge of the case, and then the settee is rolled back to place against the bed-bottom.

30 Beneath the slats L of the settee is a movable side guard, R', hinged at the back edge to the slide-plate S, and there are suitable supports beneath the slats L and upon the frame K<sup>3</sup> K<sup>4</sup>, in which the parts R' S rest in their 35 normal position; but when the settee is to be used as a crib this movable side guard, R', and slide-plate S are drawn forward, and the side R' is swung up in front of the settee to form a guard or inclosure to the crib, as seen by dotted 40 lines, Fig. 1, and suitable hooks or bolts, R<sup>2</sup>, are provided for holding the guard R' up in its proper position against the arms K K'. The slide-plate S is made longer than the movable side guard, R, so that its ends may stop against 45 suitable projections to prevent the parts being drawn out too far. This movable side guard and its slide-plate convert the settee into a crib and prevent a child rolling off the settee when asleep.

50 I claim as my invention--

1. The combination, with the stationary case having a back, A, and ends C and F, of

the slotted plates I, attached to the ends C and F and projecting therefrom, the swinging bed-bottom having pivots on its edges enter- 55 ing the slots in the plates and at a distance from the lower edge of the bed-bottom corresponding to the depth of the case, so that one side of the bed-bottom will be within the case when swung down, a swinging end piece, E, 60 and a settee hinged at one back corner to the case and capable of being swung around horizontally, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the case and folding bed-bottom and the settee having the bottom M and stationary end arms, K, of the side guard, R', corresponding in length to the distance between the arms K and the slide or support below the seat for receiving said guard, and the slide-plate S, to which the guard is 70 hinged, so that the seat can be inclosed by the side guard in addition to the arms and bed-bottom to form a crib, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a case and a bed- 75 bottom pivoted to swing up into the case, of a settee, two hinges to connect the settee at one corner of the case, undercut slides upon the end of the case, blocks upon the hinges within the said slides, and a web connecting 80 the hinges and the blocks, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the pivoted bed-bottom, of a case having a stationary back and the two stationary end portions, C and F, and 85 the swinging flap E, and a settee and hinges to connect the settee to the case, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the case and the bed-bottom hinged to the case and swinging 90 up into the same, of a settee having end arms and hinged at one back corner to the case, so as to be swung around horizontally and form part of the bed, and a seat to the settee hinged at the front edge, so as to be swung up between 95 the arms to form the head-board, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 18th day of March, A. D. 1887.

JAMES G. TWISS.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
WILLIAM G. MOTT.