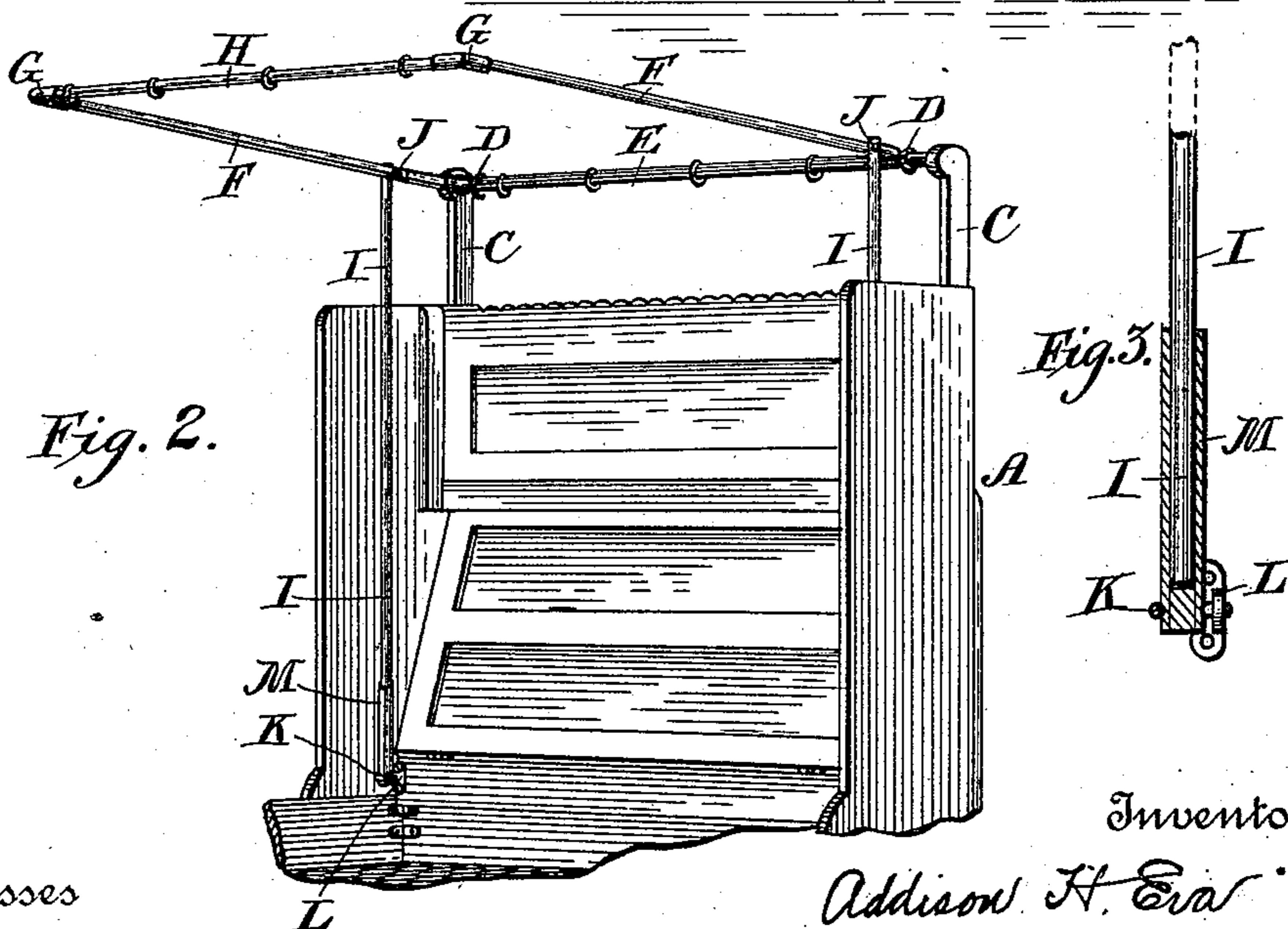
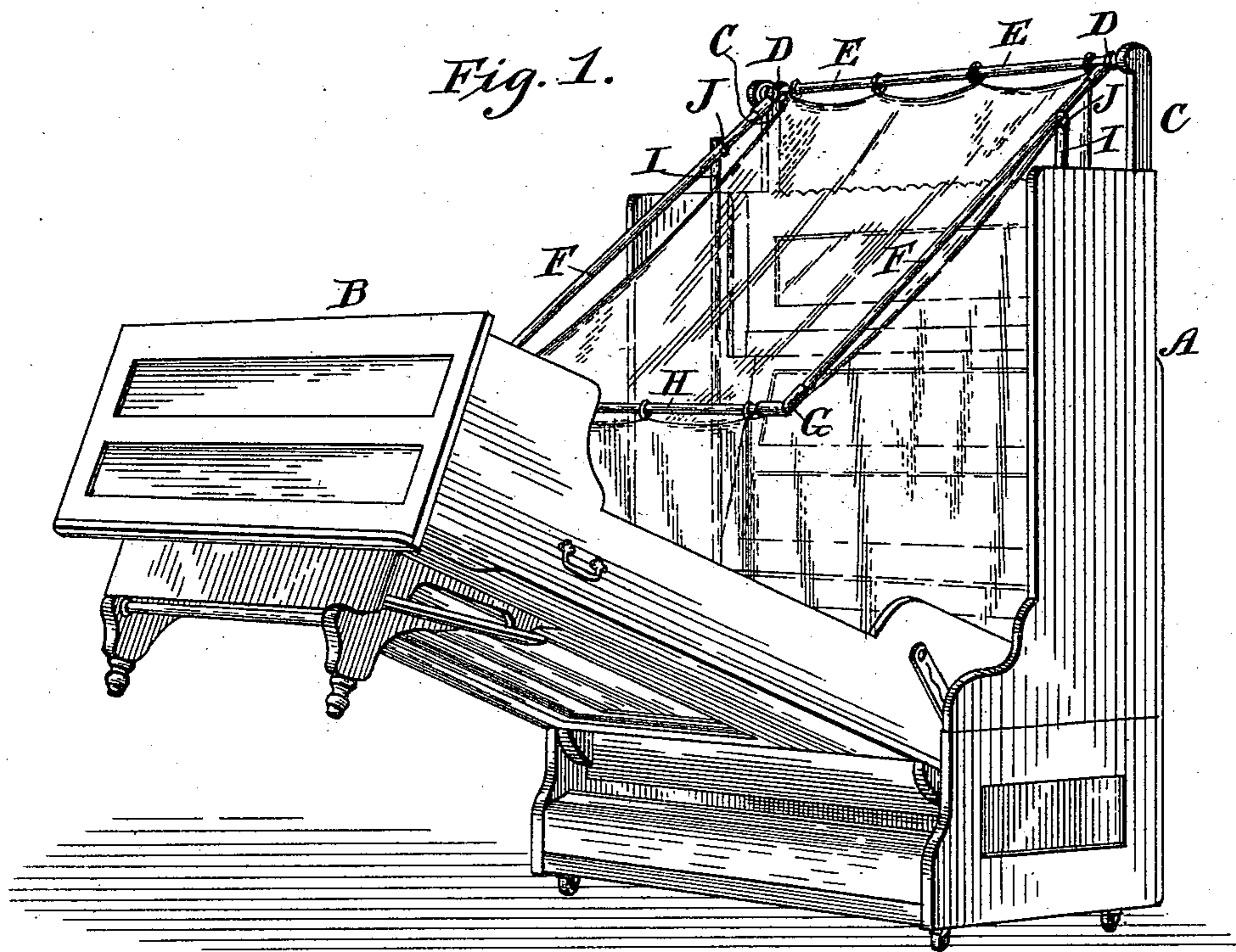


(No Model.)

A. H. EVA.
MOSQUITO CANOPY FOR FOLDING BEDS.

No. 485,494.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.



Witnesses

Reverence.

Edw. S. Swallow Jr.

Inventor

Addison H. Erar

by F. B. Brock
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADDISON H. EVA, OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

MOSQUITO-CANOPY FOR FOLDING BEDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,494, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed March 3, 1892. Serial No. 423,611. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADDISON H. EVA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Mosquito-Canopy for Folding Beds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to folding beds.

The object of my improvements is to provide a folding bed of any variety with a canopy-frame for suspending a netting which will both fold up when the bed is closed and open when the bed is opened automatically.

The further object of my invention is to provide a canopy-frame with operating mechanism connecting the frame and the bed, whereby no obstructions or guides of any sort are placed upon the walls of the bed-casing.

With these objects in view my invention consists of the following construction and combination of parts, which will first be fully described in detail, and the features of novelty then pointed out and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a folding bed, to which I have applied my improvements. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, hereinafter referred to, partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the hinged connection between the folding bed and the canopy-raising frame.

The folding beds shown by the drawings, to which in this instance I have applied my improvements, consist of a stationary upright bed-casing A, to which the folding bed B is pivoted at its lower end.

The bed-casing is preferably provided with standards C, between which is hung a rod E. To this rod is pivotally swung, by means of screw-eyes D, two rods F. The outer ends of the rods F are connected, by means of elbow-joints G, by a cross-bar H. The frame thus formed by the bars E, F F, and H constitute the canopy-frame, across which and suspended from the mosquito-netting hangs. The canopy-frame is opened and shut upon the corresponding movements of the folding bed by means of a raising and lowering frame consisting of two vertical bars I, which are pivoted at their upper ends to the canopy-bars F at J and at their lower ends to the folding bed B by means of pivotal joints K therewith. These joints comprise brackets L, rigidly secured to the bed B, which are suit-

ably journaled to receive a friction socket or tube M, which receives the lower ends of the vertical bars I.

In many instances it is not desirable and in some cases impracticable to put guideways or attachments of any sort upon the inner vertical walls of the bed-casing. In constructions of this kind all tendency of the netting to catch in the guides and guideways of the bed-casing and between the latter and the raising frame is entirely obviated. By attaching the vertical rods, which are pivotally connected to the bed directly to the canopy-frame by means of pivots a very simple construction is obtained, which is at the same time remarkably well adapted for the purposes designed.

It should be clearly understood that the vertical rods I have, in addition to their pivotal connection with the folding bed by the joint K, a sliding motion within the socket or tube M in the opening and closing of the canopy. This sliding or lost motion of the bars I and the tube M or its equivalent is necessary to the proper operative relation of the parts when the bars I are pivoted directly to the canopy-frame. Otherwise the parts would lock the bed so that it would not operate.

I wish it further understood that I may provide for a sliding connection at any other point along the vertical bars I. These sliding connections may be made in any manner suitable for the purpose.

The bottom of the tubular socket, which is hinged to the folding bed, is closed, as shown in Fig. 3, thereby forming a stop. This construction permits an initial lost motion of the tubular sockets upon the vertical rods I during the upward movement of the inner end or head of the bed, after which the stop engages the lower ends of the vertical rods and raises them and the canopy-frame. This special construction is necessary, because the travel of the hinged connection on the bed is greater than the pivotal connection of the vertical rod on the canopy-frame.

I claim—

In a folding bed, the combination of a canopy-frame hinged to the top of the bed-casing, a raising-frame consisting of vertical rods pivoted directly to the canopy-frame at the

top, a slidable connection on said rods which permits an initial lost motion upon the opening of the bed, a stop which comes into contact with said vertical rods at the limit of the
5 lost motion and elevates them, a bed-casing, and a folding bed hinged thereto, to which the raising-frame is pivoted.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February, 1892.

ADDISON H. EVA.

Witnesses:

P. R. DE LASHMIN,
JOHN C. BOAK.