

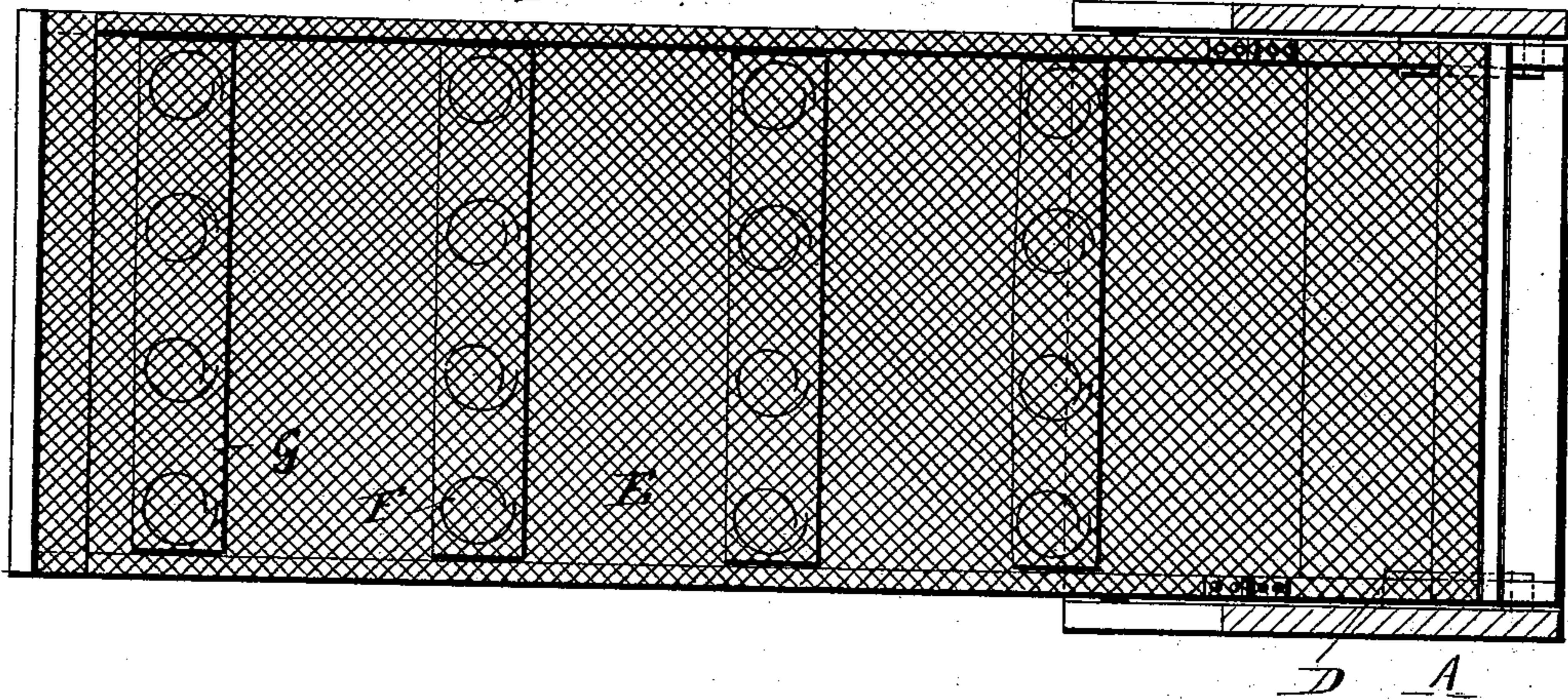
(No Model.)

J. C. ANDRESEN  
CABINET BEDSTEAD.

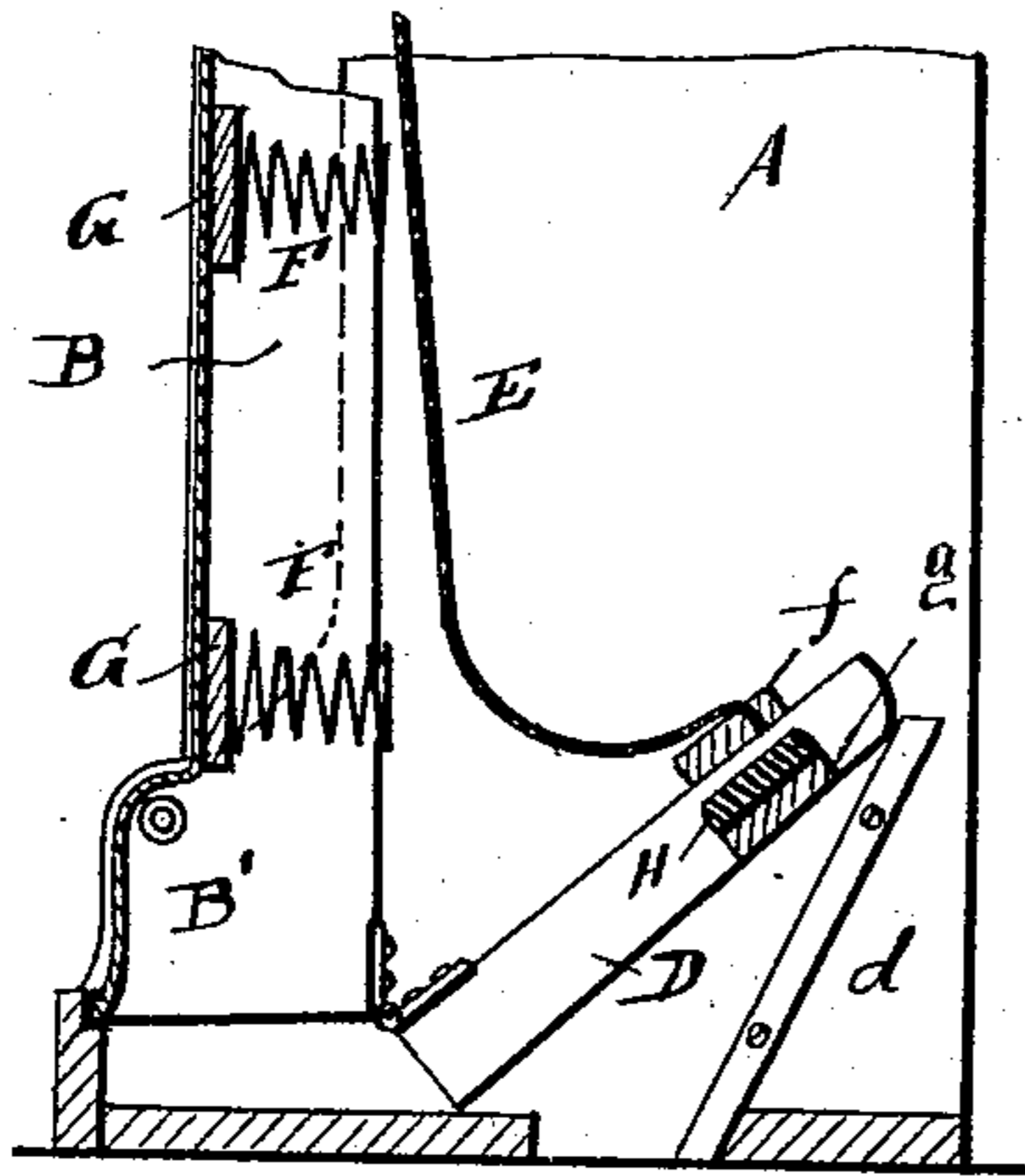
No. 509,148.

Patented Nov. 21, 1893.

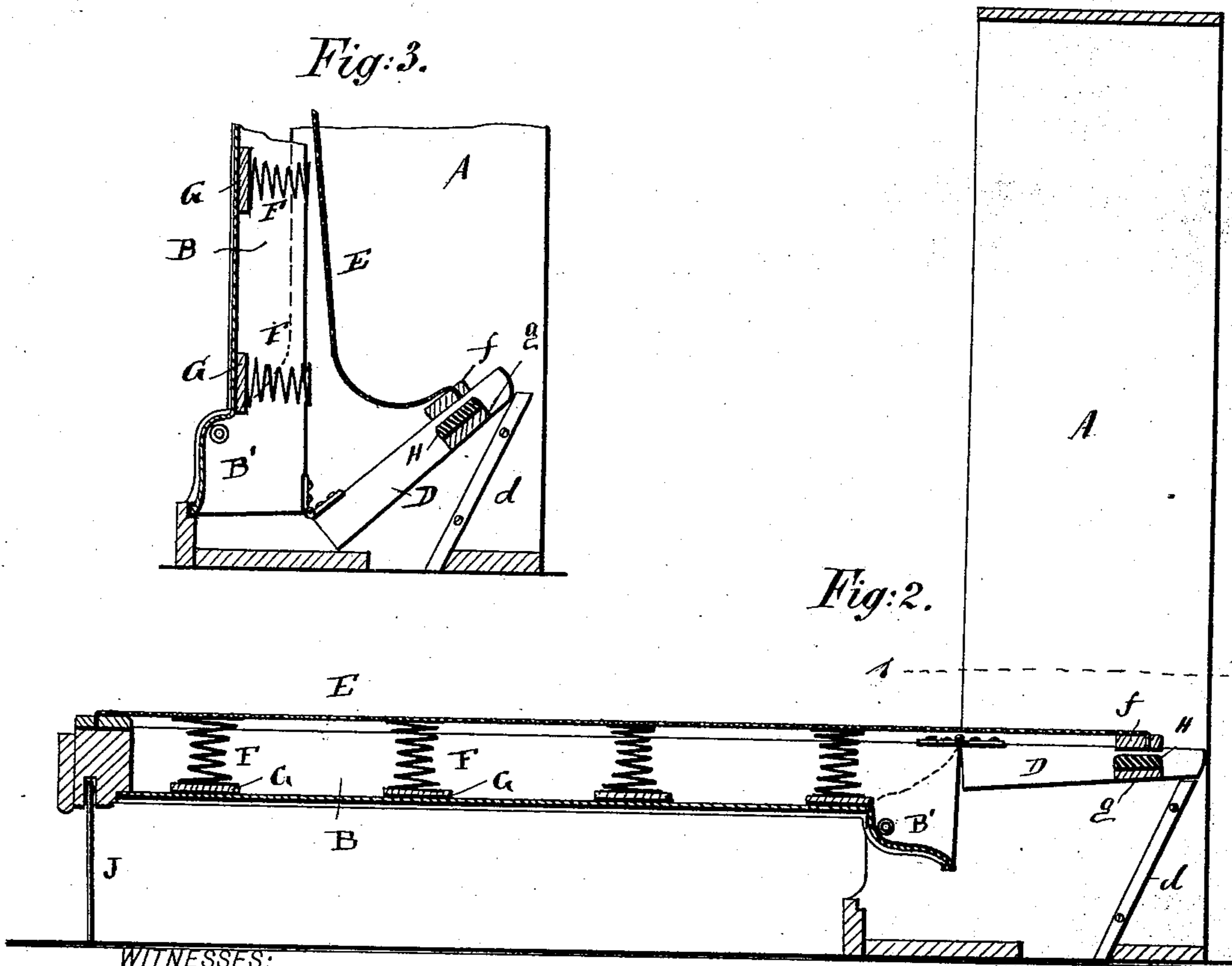
*Fig: 1.*



*Fig: 3.*



*Fig: 2.*



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CABINET-BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,148, dated November 21, 1893.

Application filed May 6, 1893. Serial No. 473,187. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. ANDRESEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved cabinet bedstead in which a woven wire spring-cushioned mattress is arranged in the swinging bed-section, and is connected at its head end with a transverse piece of a head-section the frame of which is hinged to the bed section, and the head-section to be either folded up into the supporting part of the frame of the bedstead, or placed in line with the bed-section, as will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top view, partly in horizontal section on line 1 1, Fig. 2, showing the bed-section in lowered position ready for use, and in line with the hinged head-section. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved cabinet bedstead. Fig. 3 is also a vertical section of my improved cabinet bedstead, but showing the bed-section and its head-section as folded up into the supporting main frame, parts being broken out.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to drawings, A represents the supporting main frame of my improved cabinet bedstead, the side walls of which are made of sufficient height for permitting the folding up of the bed-section B. The lower part of the supporting frame A is provided with a forward extending portion, to which the bed-section B is pivoted, preferably below the bottom line of the same, for which purpose the lower end of the bed-section B is provided with an enlargement B' that serves to close up the lower part or base of the main frame A when the bed-section B is placed into an upright or folded position in the main frame A. The side-walls of the main frame A are connected at the bottom and top by transverse pieces, which are required to impart stiffness to the main frame. They are further provided at the lower rear part with fixed inclined sup-

porting strips *d* that serve as guides and rests for a head-piece D which is hinged to the inner end or corner of the top of the bed section B, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. A wire mattress E of any suitable construction is attached to the foot-piece of the bed-section B and to a transverse piece *f* of the head-piece D the wire mattress being preferably cushioned by strong helical springs F that are attached to the slats G applied to the side pieces of the bed-section B as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The upper ends of the helical cushioned springs are not connected with the woven wire mattress E, so that the latter merely rests on the same. The head-piece D is further provided with a transverse piece *g* to which a weight H which is preferably made of cast-iron, so as to impart the required weight to the head-piece D of the bed-section B. The transverse piece *g* is attached to the hinged side-pieces of the head-piece, and is thereby held in a position for use.

When the bed-section B is in a raised position, or folded into the main frame A the head-piece swings on its hinges along the tops of the rests or inclined guide-strips *d* into an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the wire mattress forms a bight between the upright bed-section and the inclined head-piece. As the head-piece D is as long as the distance between the inner upper edge of the bed-section B, when the latter is in raised position, and the top of the rests or strips *d*, the outer end of said head-piece will practically be supported in both positions of the bed-section by its rear end on or near the tops of said rests or strips, so that as the bed-section is raised, the additional weight H on said head-piece will cause the latter to assist in folding when it arrives at a position in which the hinge-joint of the head-piece assumes a place below a line passing through the pivotal connection of the bed-section with the main-frame A and the tops of said rests or strips. The interposition of the weight H also enables the manufacturer to dispense with the usual counterbalancing weight applied directly to the bed-section, the effect being the same, and besides securing an additional advantage to the head-piece. When the bed-section B is

lowered, on its pivot connection with the base of the main frame, into horizontal position for use, the feet J which are hinged or otherwise connected with the upper end of the bed-section, are placed in position for supporting the same, while the head-piece is gradually moved into a nearly horizontal position. By imparting a quick, jerking movement to the bed-section, the head-piece assumes a horizontal position, which is produced by the weight H applied to the cross piece *g* of the same, so that the woven wire mattress is stretched taut and assumes a horizontal position on its cushioning springs without the necessity of any pulling cord or cable attached to said bed section, as shown in Fig. 2. In this manner, the wire mattress is placed into position for use, without requiring the special lowering of the head-piece, so that the change of the cabinet bedstead into a bed is accomplished with great facility and without any extra movements to the bed-section. At the same time, a very simple and effective construction of cabinet bedstead is obtained, and can be manufactured at a comparatively low price, and it furnishes a strong and durable bed for general use.

I am aware that it is not broadly new in folding bedsteads to pivot a bed-section within a main supporting-frame, to hinge a head-piece to the inner end of the bed-section, to attach a wire mattress to the foot-end of the bed-section under which mattress cushioning

springs are arranged, and to provide means for pulling down the head-piece, and I do not therefore, claim that construction, except when a weight is applied directly to a transverse piece of the head-piece.

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

The combination, in a folding-bedstead, of an upright main-frame or support provided with rests or strips at its rear, a bed-section pivoted in said frame, a head-piece hinged to the inner upper edge of the bed-section and having a length as great as the distance between the inner upper edge of the bed-section, when the latter is in raised position, and the tops of said rests or stops, so that the head-piece will be supported at one end thereon in both positions of the bed-section, said head-piece having a transverse piece provided with a weight, a wire-mattress attached to the foot end of the bed-section and to said transverse piece, and cushioning springs interposed between the bottom of the bed-section and the mattress, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. ANDRESEN.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,  
CHARLES SCHROEDER.