

No. 722,882.

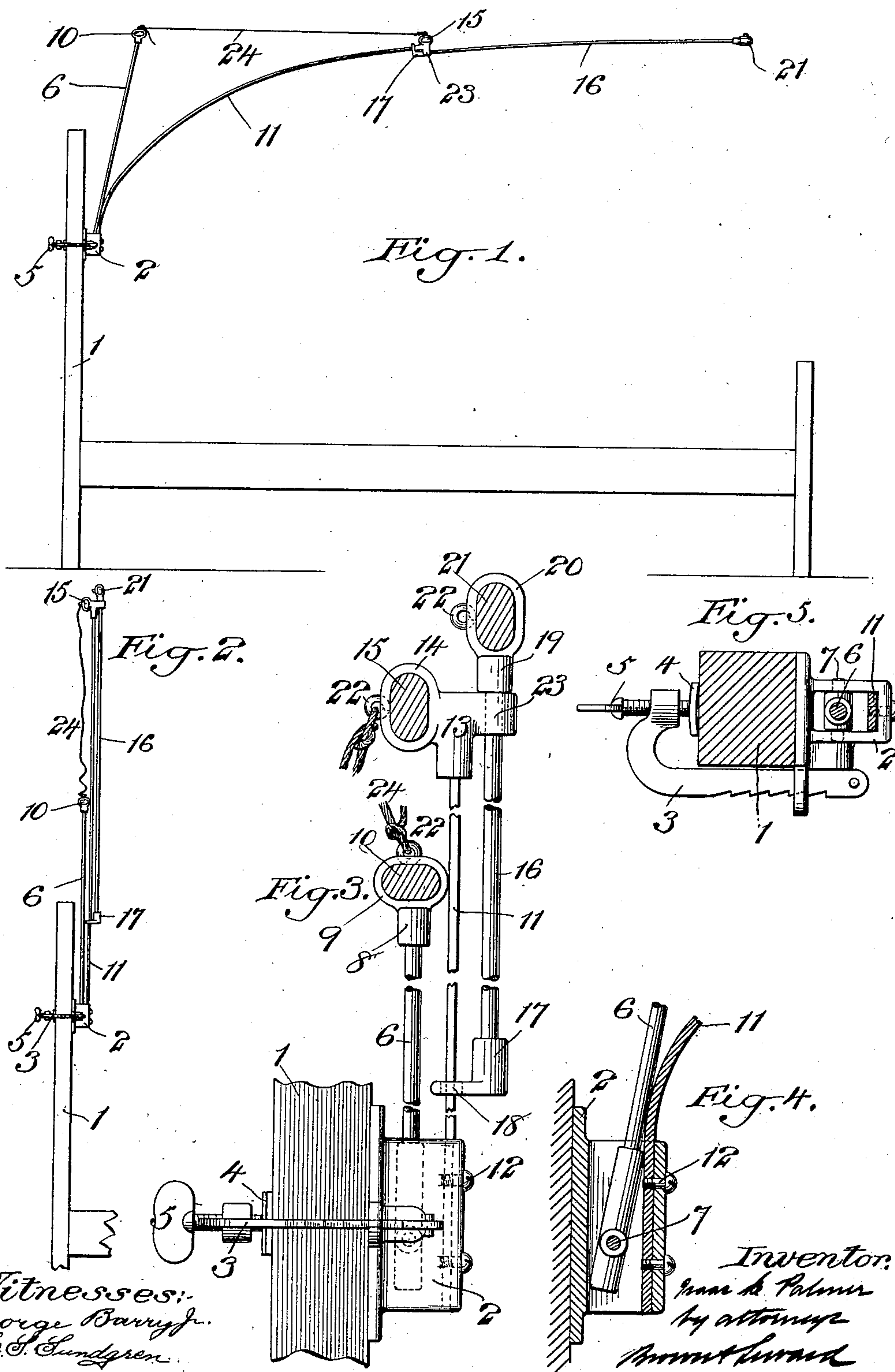
PATENTED MAR. 17, 1903.

I. E. PALMER.
TURNBACK BEDSTEAD CANOPY SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

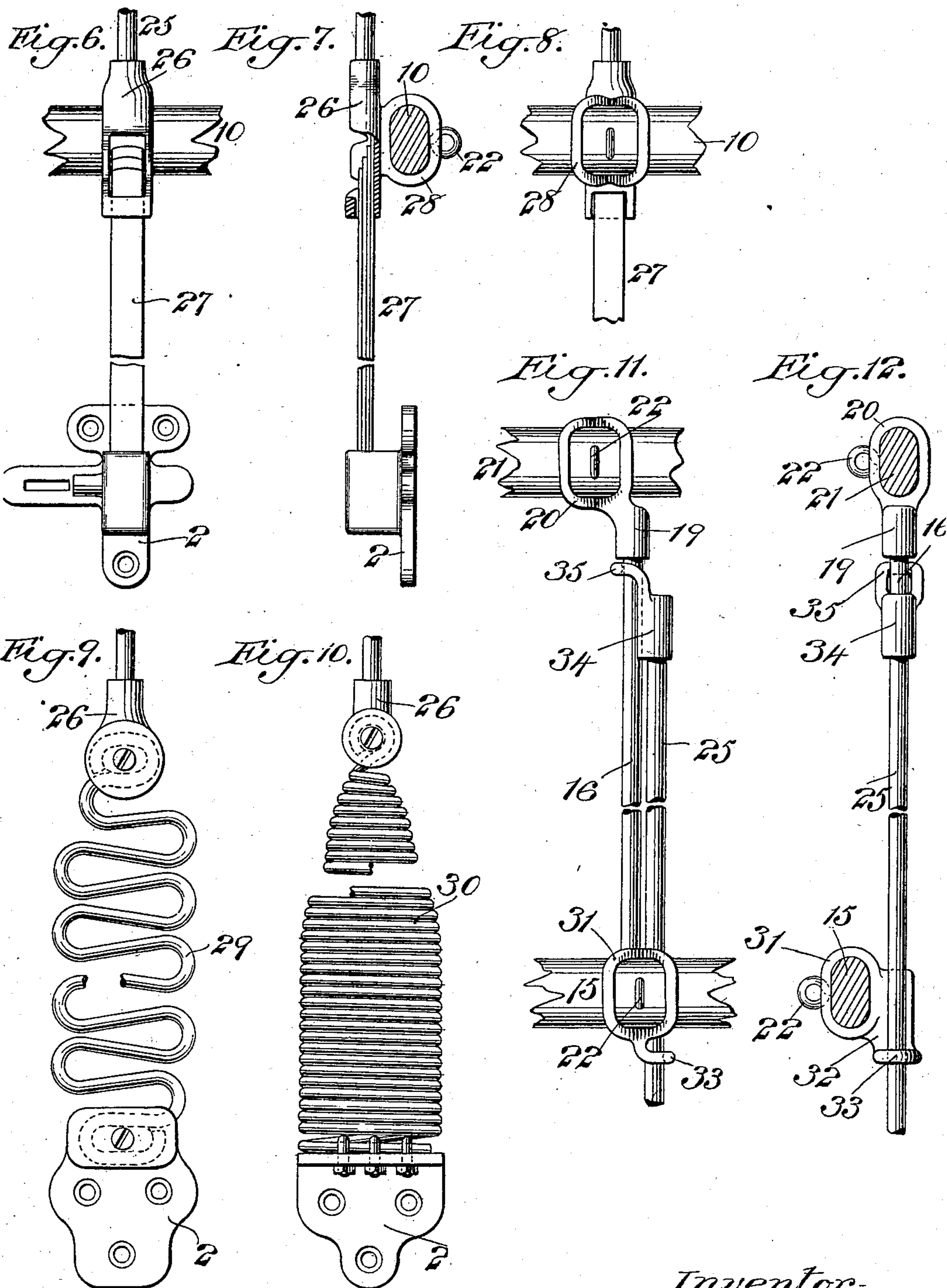


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Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

TURNBACK BEDSTEAD-CANOPY SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 722,882, dated March 17, 1903.

Application filed January 3, 1902. Serial No. 88,261. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Turnback Bedstead-Canopy Support, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in turnback bedstead-canopy supports, and has for its object to provide a turnback canopy-support composed of a plurality of sections, one of the sections including a spring for lifting the support into its upright or turned-back position and another section having a sliding engagement with a section adjacent thereto to automatically shorten the support as it swings upwardly and backwardly.

A further object is to provide a turnback canopy-support comprising sectional frames which are extensible and contractible, the inner section of which is composed of side bars of spring material, along which the outer section slides, and an upright for supporting the head portion of the canopy and a flexible connection between the upright and the free end of the inner section of the frame serving as an adjustable stop for limiting the downward-swinging movement of the frame.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a bedstead in side elevation with my improved turnback bedstead-canopy support applied thereto, the support being shown in its lowered extended position as in use for supporting a canopy over the bedstead. Fig. 2 is a side view of a portion of the bedstead with the support shown in its turnback or upright and contracted position. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of the canopy-support in its turnback or upright contracted position, portions of the parts being broken away to bring them into a more compact space. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section showing the manner of permitting the upright to have a limited swinging movement toward and away from the spring-section of the frame, and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken through the bedstead-post just above one of the supporting-brackets. Fig. 6 is a view in front elevation of a modified form in which the inner section is composed of a sub-

stantially rigid bar and a spring connecting the inner end of the bar with the bracket, which spring is composed of a plurality of flat superposed strips of spring metal. Fig. 7 is a side view of the same. Fig. 8 is a partial back view of the same. Fig. 9 is a view of a third form of spring forming a portion of the inner section of the frame, which spring is shown as of the return-loop wire form. Fig. 10 shows a fourth form of spring forming a portion of the inner section of the frame, the spring therein shown being of wire coiled into a conical form. Fig. 11 is a detail top plan view showing the outer section as being provided with socket-pieces at its inner and outer ends for receiving and retaining the outer cross-bar and intermediate cross-bar, which construction might be used instead of attaching the intermediate cross-bar to the outer end of the inner section, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3; and Fig. 12 is a side view of the same.

One of the head-posts of the bedstead is denoted by 1, which bedstead may be of any desired form and material, that shown herein being a conventional wooden bedstead.

While I have shown the turnback bedstead-canopy support only in side elevation, it is to be understood that it comprises two brackets having means for removably securing them to the two head-posts of the bedstead and that the opposite sides of the inner and outer sections of the frame and upright are quite similar.

The canopy-support comprises brackets, an upright supported thereby, and a plurality of sections. In the present instance two such sections are shown, the outer section being fitted to slide longitudinally on the inner section for extending and contracting the support. The inner section includes a spring for lifting the support into its turnback or upright and contracted position.

A bracket 2 is removably clamped to the head-post 1 of the bedstead, in the present instance by means of an adjustable clamp having a male member 3, which has an adjustable interlocking engagement with the bracket 2, which male member is provided with a screw-actuated clamping-plate 4, the adjusting-screw of which is denoted by 5.

An upright frame for supporting the head portion of the canopy comprises a pair of

arms 6, hinged, as shown at 7, within the bracket 2 at their lower ends and provided at their upper ends with socket-pieces 8, having transverse loops 9 for receiving the head 5 or inner cross-bar 10.

The inner section of the support comprises a pair of spring side arms 11, having their inner ends secured firmly within the brackets 2, as shown at 12—as, for instance, by screws. 10 The outer ends of the spring side arms 11 are provided with socket-pieces 13, which have transverse loops 14 for receiving the opposite ends of the intermediate cross-bar 15 of the canopy-support.

15 The outer section of the support comprises a pair of side bars 16, having socket-pieces 17 on their inner ends provided with loops or eyes 18, through which the spring side bars 11 freely slide. The outer ends of these side 20 bars 16 are provided with socket-pieces 19, having transverse loops 20 for receiving the opposite ends of the outer cross-bar 21 of the support. These several loops are bifurcated, as shown clearly in Fig. 11, so as to steady 25 the cross-bars of the frame. These cross-bars serve to space the side bars apart by removably locking the cross-bars to the side bars by means of fastening devices, which fastening devices in the present instance consist 30 of screw-eyes 22, which enter the cross-bars at points between the bifurcated portions of the loops which receive the cross-bars. The socket-pieces 13 at the outer ends of the spring side bars 11 of the inner section of the 35 frame are provided with loops or eyes 23, through which the side bars 16 of the outer section freely slide. This sliding connection between the two sections by means of the loops or eyes 18 and 23 permit the frame to 40 be readily extended when it is swung down into its lowered position and to automatically contract when swung up into its turnback or upright position.

An adjustable stop is provided for limiting 45 the downward-swinging movement of the frame, which adjustable stop in the present instance comprises a flexible connection 24, having one end attached to the upper end of the upright at the head of the support and 50 the other end attached to the outer end of the inner section of the extensible and contractible frame. This flexible connection 24 is shown as a cord having one end attached to the screw-eye which holds the inner cross- 55 bar 10 in position and its other portion attached to the screw-eye which holds the intermediate cross-bar 15 in position.

In operation, supposing the support to be in its turnback or upright and contracted 60 position and it is desired to bring the support into use, the support is swung downwardly, and at the same time the outer section is drawn outwardly to extend the support. When the support reaches a predetermined 65 point in its downward movement, the upright frame will be caused to swing a limited distance toward the spring inner section

of the frame until it is stopped and the flexible connection 24 is brought into its taut position. It will be seen that the flexible connection 24 may be adjusted to any desired 70 length, so as to limit the downward movement of the frame when it reaches a predetermined point. This limited swinging movement of the upright which supports the inner 75 cross-bar of the frame will serve to bring the inner cross-bar at substantially the same distance inwardly from the head of the bedstead as the outer cross-bar is brought to a point inwardly from the footboard of the bed- 80 stead. This will give an attractive appearance to the canopy when in use. The weight of the canopy may be sufficient to hold the support in its lowered position or the support 85 may be held in its lowered and extended position by any other suitable means not shown herein. When the weight is removed from the frame, the spring inner section thereof will lift the support into its turnback or upright position and automatically shorten the 90 frame as it swings upwardly and backwardly.

In Figs. 6, 7, and 8 I have shown the inner section of the frame as composed of substantially rigid side bars 25, having socket-pieces 26 at their inner ends for receiving the outer 95 ends of springs 27, composed of a plurality of flat strips of spring metal, the inner ends of the springs being secured within the brackets 2. In this case the inner socket-pieces 26 may have loops 28 for receiving the 100 ends of the inner cross-bar 10.

In Fig. 9 I have shown the spring 29, which forms a part of the spring inner section of the support, as composed of a spring-wire, such as an S or return-loop spring. 105

In Fig. 10 I have shown a conical spring 30 as forming a part of the spring inner section of the frame.

In Figs. 11 and 12 I have shown another way of connecting the bar 25 of the inner section 110 with the outer section, in which form the intermediate cross-bar 15 is secured in loops 31, carried by socket-pieces 32 at the inner ends of the side bars 16 of the outer section, which socket-pieces 32 are provided with 115 loops 33 for embracing the bar 25 of the inner spring-section of the frame. The outer ends of the side bars 25 of the inner spring-section are in this form provided with socket-pieces 34, having loops 35, through which the 120 side bars 16 slide.

It is evident that changes might be resorted to in the form, construction, and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. 125 Hence I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth; but

What I claim is—

1. A turnback bedstead-canopy support composed of a plurality of sections including 130 side bars, one of the sections having a spring side bar for lifting the support into its turned-back position and another section having a sliding engagement with a section adjacent

thereto to automatically shorten the support as it swings upwardly and backwardly.

2. A turnback bedstead-canopy support composed of an inner section having spring side bars, an outer section having side bars fitted to slide on the spring side bars, and an adjustable stop for limiting the downward-swinging movement of the support.

3. A turnback bedstead-canopy support composed of an extensible and contractible spring-actuated frame, an upright and a flexible connection between the upright and the extensible and contractible frame forming a stop for limiting the downward-swinging movement of the extensible and contractible frame.

4. A turnback bedstead-canopy support comprising an extensible and contractible spring-actuated frame, an upright having a limited swinging movement and a connection between the upright and the extensible and contractible frame forming a stop for limiting the downward-swinging movement of the frame.

5. A turnback bedstead-canopy support comprising a bracket, an upright secured therein, including an inner cross-bar, an inner section including spring side bars secured in said bracket, an outer section including side bars fitted to slide on the spring side bars of the inner section, an outer cross-bar connecting the outer ends of the side bars of the outer section and an intermediate cross-bar.

6. A turnback bedstead-canopy support composed of inner, intermediate and outer

cross-bars, an upright including the inner cross-bar, a spring-actuated inner section including the intermediate cross-bar and an outer section having a sliding engagement with the inner section and including the outer cross-bar.

7. A turnback bedstead-canopy support comprising brackets, uprights secured therein, a cross-bar connecting the uprights, a pair of spring side bars secured in said bracket, a pair of side bars attached to said spring side bars and a cross-bar connecting said last-named side bars.

8. A turnback bedstead-canopy support composed of inner, intermediate and outer cross-bars, an upright including side bars provided with bifurcated loops for receiving the ends of the inner cross-bar, a spring-actuated inner section including side bars provided with bifurcated loops for receiving the ends of the intermediate cross-bar, an outer section including the side bars provided with bifurcated loops for receiving the ends of the outer cross-bar and means for removably securing the said cross-bars within their respective loops.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of December, 1901.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
C. S. SUNDGREN.