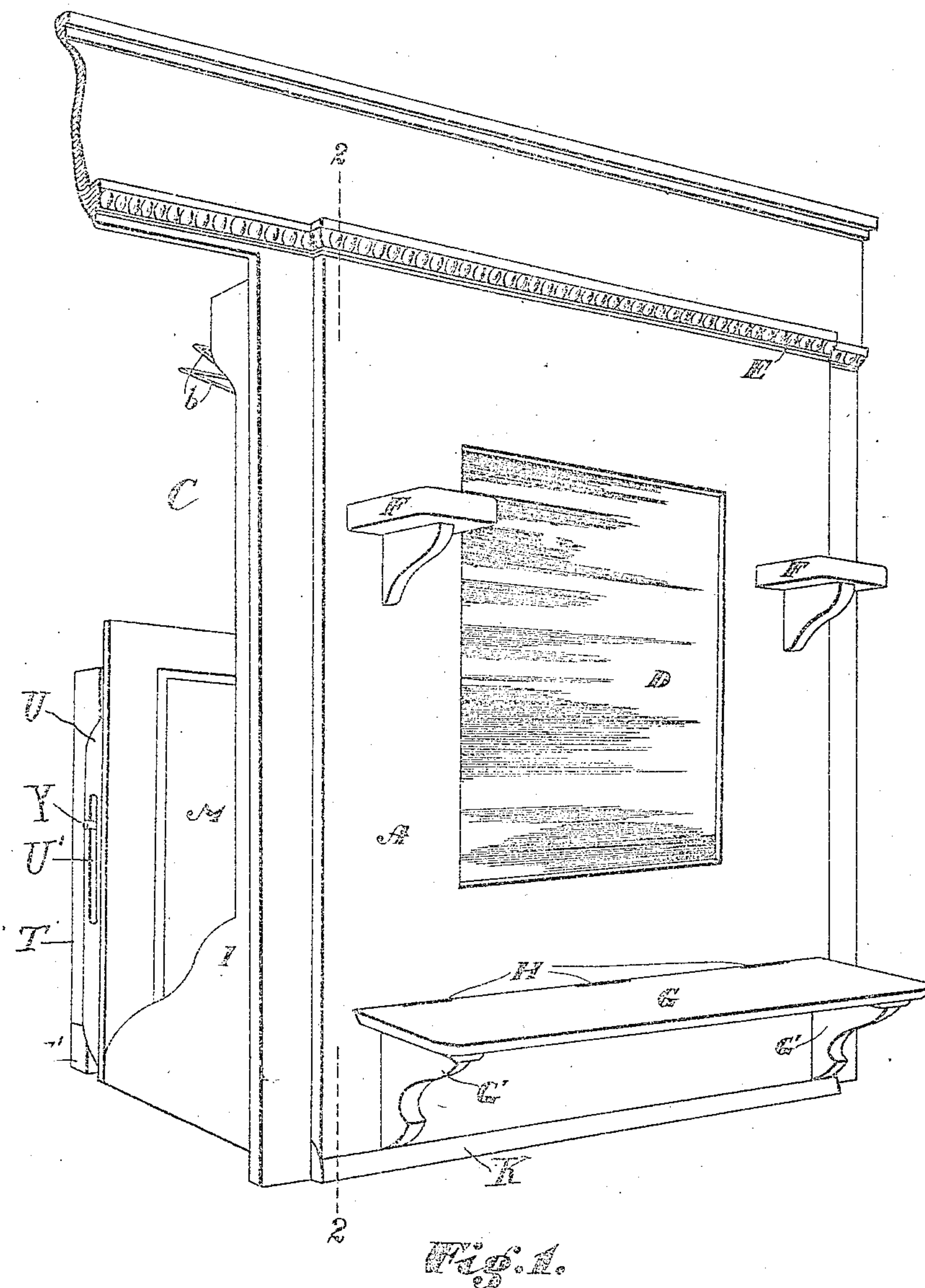


No. 816,718.

PATENTED APR. 3, 1906.

J. B. EASTMAN.
TILTING OR WALL BED.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1904.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
Wm H. Burdett.
Chas. L. Hyde

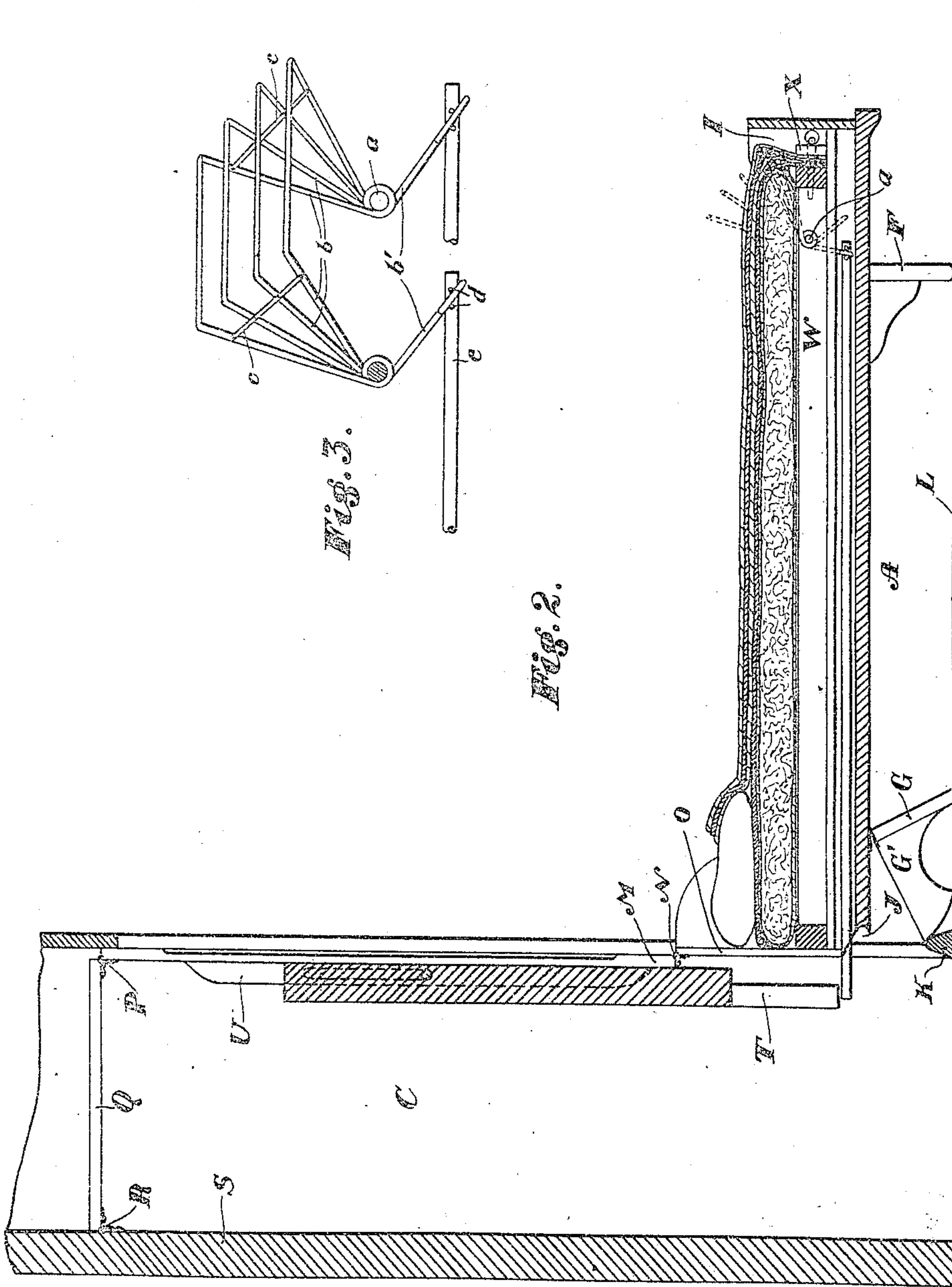
INVENTOR.
James B Eastman
BY Hazard & Knapp ATTORNEYS.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES
Frank C. [illegible]
Chas. L. Hyde

INVENTOR
James B. Eastman
BY *Hazard & Harpham* ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES B. EASTMAN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO
MARSHALL & STEARNS COMPANY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFOR-
NIA, A CORPORATION OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

TILTING OR WALL BED.

No. 813,718.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed June 14, 1905. Serial No. 312,558.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES B. EASTMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tilting or Wall Beds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a bed which is turned up into a closet or recess or into a portable cabinet in the day-time when not required for use and which may be turned down out of the same to form a bed at night or at other times when desired; and the object thereof is to produce a bed which is easily operated and which will turn wholly out of the recess in which it is chambered when not in use and which will close the opening at and above the head of the bed when the same is in use as a bed, and which will avoid any possibility of the same being accidentally turned up into the recess which chambers it when not in use, and when chambered in said recess will present an ornamental appearance and will ventilate the bedclothes. I accomplish these objects by the bed described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bed chambered in an appropriate recess, which in the drawings I have illustrated as a part of a closet off the room (not shown) in which the bed is to be used. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the bed in position for use and of the recess in which it is chambered when not in use. Fig. 3 is a view of a spreading device for ventilating the bedclothing.

In the drawings, A is the bottom of my tilting bed which forms a closure for the opening B when the bed is turned up into the recess C. This bottom may be of any ornamental design. I have shown it as a parlor mantel provided with mirror D, cornice E, and bracket-shelves F, seat-shelf G, which is attached thereto by hinges H, brackets G' being secured to the shelf and resting against the bottom, so as to support the shelf that it may be used as a seat. This seat-shelf and bracket form an L-shaped fulcrum. The lower ends of the brackets are curved and as the bed is lowered swing out until they strike the floor, after which they support the head of the bed, which is caused to move out of the recess by these brackets until the shelf strikes

the floor, when all together support the head of the bed.

In the side rails I at the lower front corner thereof are notches J, which engage the stationary guide-strip K, which extends across the opening B at the bottom thereof and is rigidly secured to the floor L and forms a guide or stop which holds the bed-frame against slipping at the beginning of its movement out of the recess C. The bed turns upon the ends of the side rails of the frame until the brackets of the shelf G reach the floor, when the shelf acts as a fulcrum, and thereafter the bed turns upon such shelf as the fulcrum until it reaches a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2, at which time shelves H at the foot of the bed engage the floor and support that end of the bed.

A closure-panel M is hinged at N to the headboard O of the bed. This closure-panel is also hinged at P to the brace Q, which brace is hinged at R to the back wall S of the recess C. This brace Q guides the closure-panel into its proper position when the bed is lowered for use, as shown in Fig. 2, and holds it rigid in that position as long as the shelves H are resting on the floor. To the closure-panel M is secured the weight-frame T, which is slidably mounted in cleats U, having slots U', through which pass pins Y, which pins are secured in the sides of the weight-frame, which counterbalance the weight of the bed. The weight-frame has legs T', which engage the floor when the bed-frame is in nearly a vertical position, thereby releasing the pressure of the weights on the panel, thus giving the bed a more even balance and making it easier to stop or start the same when vertical.

The bedclothes V are removably secured to the spring-frame W by clamp X at the bottom of the bed. The spring-frame is secured to the bed-frame in the usual manner and near the foot thereof, and secured to the side rails are studs a, on which are mounted the spreader-arms b, of which there are any desired number, preferably being one spreader-arm for each piece of the bedclothes which form the top covering of the bed. These spreader-arms are tied together by straps c, and the outer arm is provided with a downwardly-projecting member b', which passes between studs d on the end of bar e, which bar passes to the front of the bed, as shown.

in Fig. 2, and when the bed is turned up into the recess said bar engages the floor and causes the spreader-arms to spread apart, as shown in Fig. 3 and in dotted lines in Fig. 2, thereby spreading the bedclothes for ventilation.

At the beginning of the movement of turning the bed-frame from its vertical to the horizontal position it is supported by and turns on the ends of the said rails until the lower end of the bracket engages the floor, when the bed is supported by the bracket and moves out into the room on the same until the shelf reaches the floor. The head of the bed then leaves the lower end of the bracket and moves upwardly, the shelf and bracket forming a swinging fulcrum until the frame assumes the horizontal position. It will be seen that by these movements the bed has traveled out into the room, so that the head of the frame is entirely outside the recess in which the bed was in when in its vertical position and that the opening out of which it came is now closed by the closure-panel. It will also be seen that the shelf forms a useful seat when the bed is in a vertical position and ornaments the bottom of the bed-frame and also forms a swinging fulcrum or support for the head of the bed when in its horizontal position.

The bed is preferably finished in the same manner as the other parts of the room, so as to present a pleasing appearance both when in its horizontal and vertical positions.

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

1. A wall-bed having a swinging L-shaped fulcrum secured at the top thereof to the bottom of the bed near the front end thereof, the bottom of the fulcrum being disconnected from the bed, said fulcrum having the lowest portion thereof a short distance above the floor when the bed is in a vertical position and being held by the bed out of engagement with the floor and being non-supporting during a portion of the time that the bed is being turned from a vertical to a horizontal position.

2. A wall-bed having notches at the lower front corners of the frame and a swinging fulcrum secured to the bottom thereof near such notches, said fulcrum having the lowest portion thereof a short distance above the floor when the bed is in a vertical position and being held by the bed out of engagement with the floor and being non-supporting dur-

ing a portion of the time that the bed is being turned from a vertical to a horizontal position, in combination with a guide-block adapted to fit into the notches of the frame.

3. A wall-bed; a recess having an opening in the front thereof for the reception of the bed and having a back wall; a swinging fulcrum secured to the bottom of the frame of the bed near the head thereof; a closure-panel hinged to the head of the frame; a brace hinged to the other end of the closure-panel and to the back wall of the recess in which the bed is chambered when in a vertical position.

4. The combination of a recess having an opening at the front thereof and provided with a back wall and a guide-block at the bottom of said opening; a bed adapted to be received in said recess when in a vertical position, the frame of said bed having notches therein adapted to engage said guide-block, said frame forming a closure for said opening when in a vertical position; a swinging fulcrum secured to the bottom of the frame of said bed near the head thereof, and supports near the foot thereof; a closure-panel hinged to the head of the frame; a brace hinged to the top of said closure-panel and to the wall of the recess; counterbalancing-weights slidably secured to the head of the bed.

5. In a wall-bed means to counterbalance the weight thereof comprising a weighted frame slidably attached to the head of the frame of the bed; said weighted frame having legs adapted to contact with the floor a little before such bed-frame assumes a vertical position.

6. The combination of a bed-frame; supports secured to the bottom of the frame near the foot thereof; a support consisting of a shelf having brackets secured to the lower side thereof, said last support being pivotally secured to the bottom of the frame near the head thereof and having the lower end of the brackets a short distance above the floor when the bed is in a vertical position and being non-supporting to the frame during a portion of the time that the bed is being turned from a vertical to a horizontal position and constituting a swinging fulcrum.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 8th day of June, 1904.

JAMES B. EASTMAN.

Witnesses:

G. E. HARTMAN,
H. W. MARSHALL.