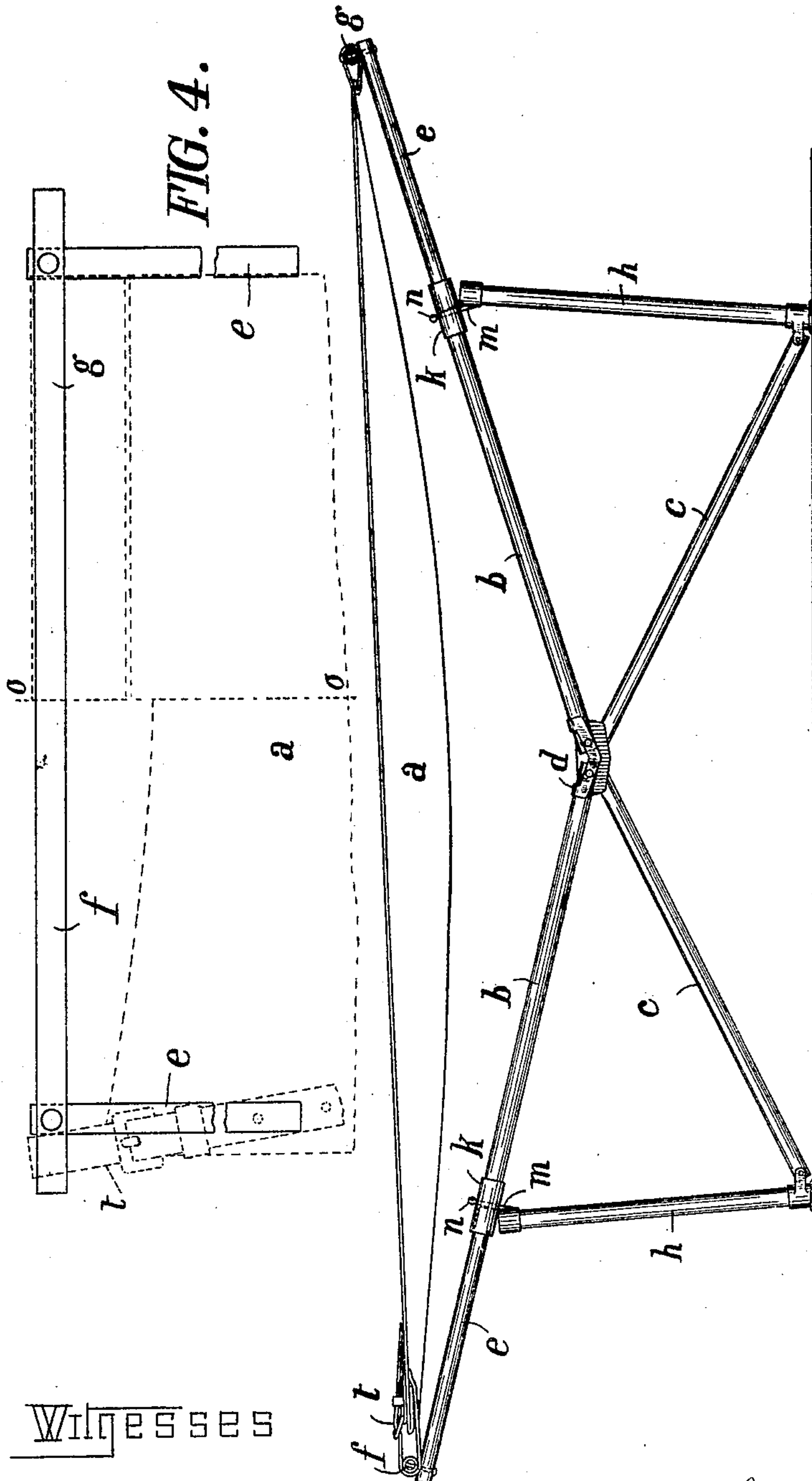


No. 822,369.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

J. HODSON.
FOLDING BEDSTEAD.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

W. A. Kelly
L. E. Hicks

Inventor

James Hodson
By his attorney
Edward P. Thompson

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

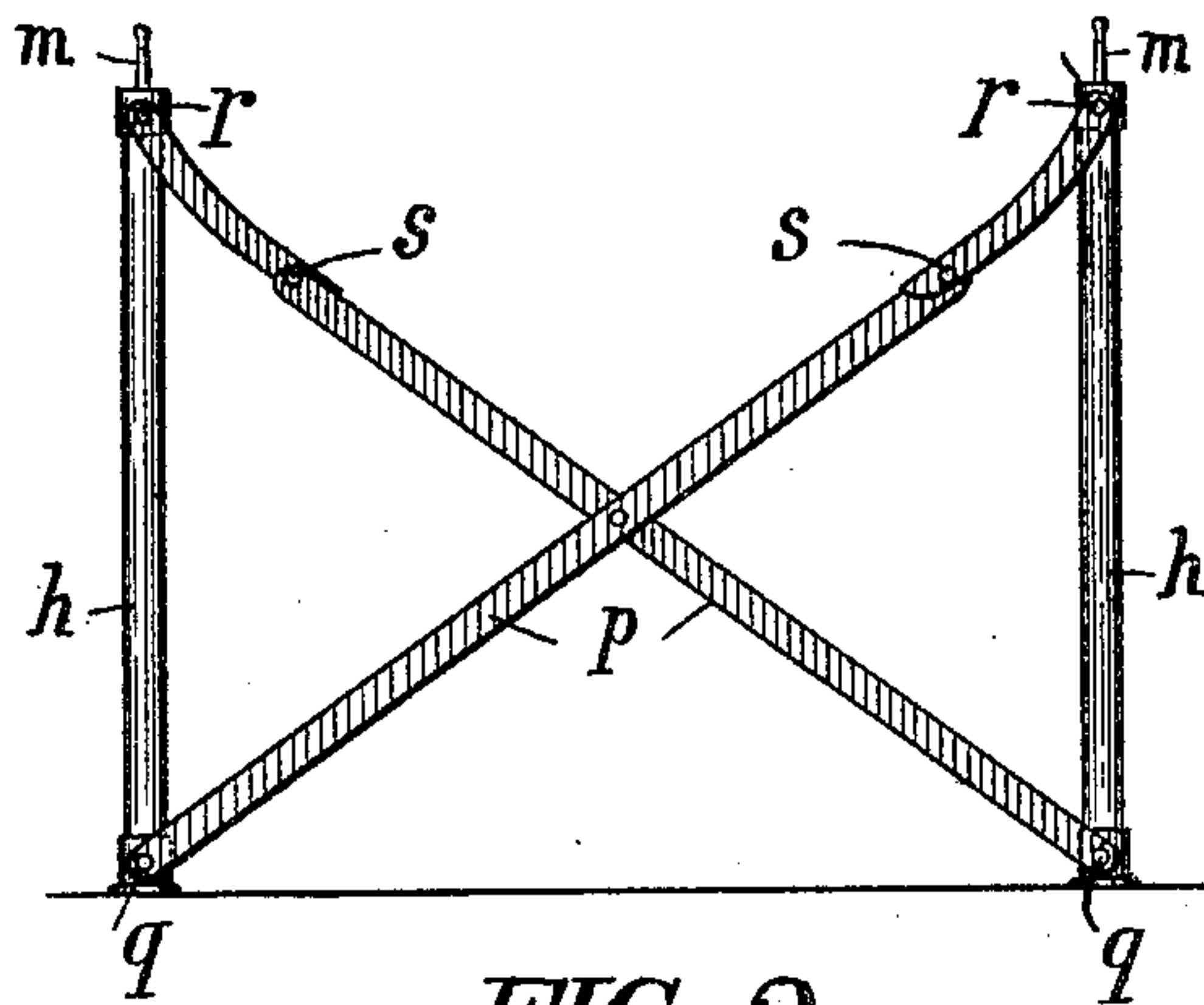


FIG. 2.

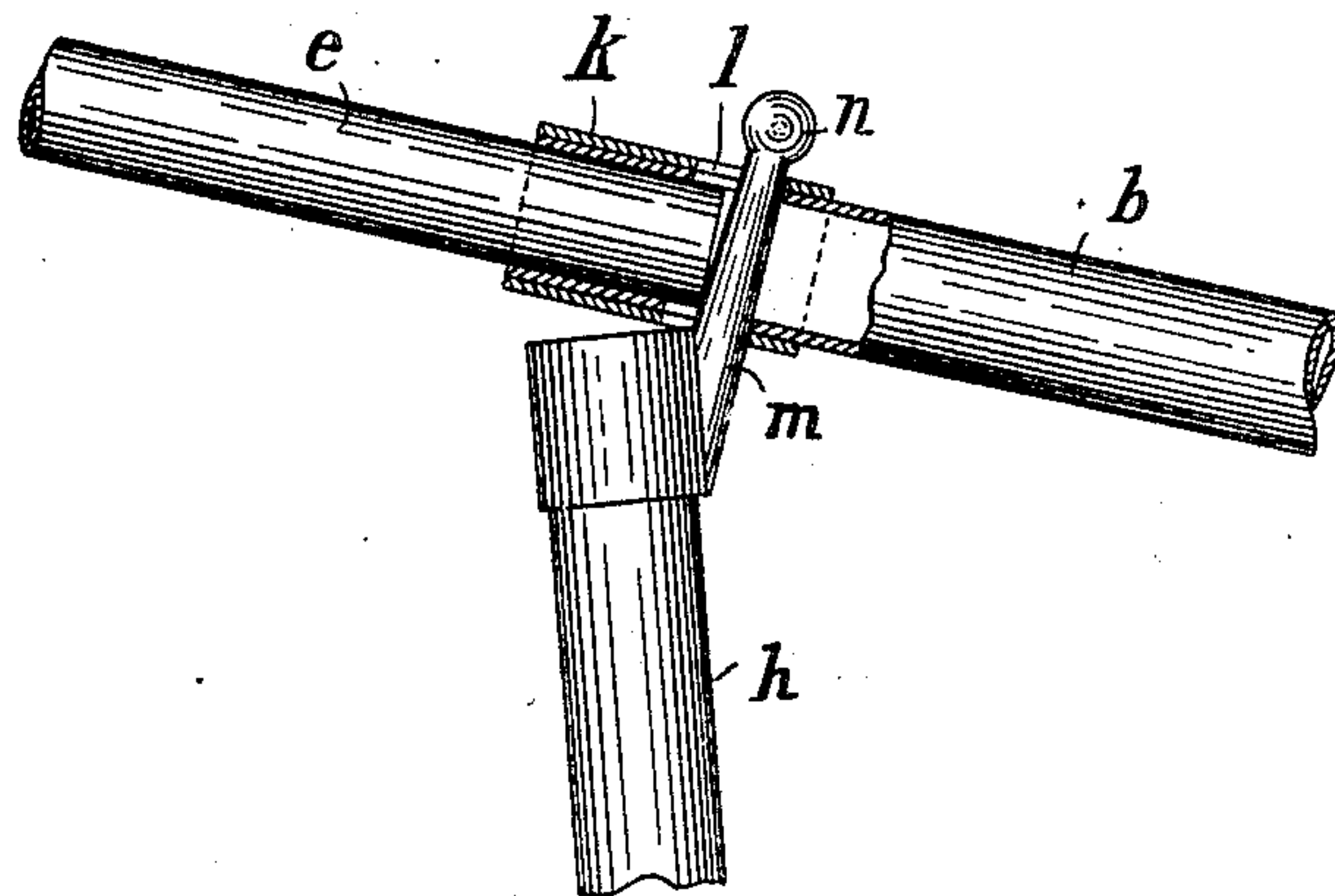


FIG. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HODSON, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE NORTH
BRITISH EYELET COMPANY LIMITED, OF MEREFIELD, ENGLAND.

FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

No. 822,369.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed October 26, 1904. Serial No. 230,079.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HODSON, engineer, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing in Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Connected with Folding Bedsteads, (for which application has been made in Great Britain, No. 11,469, dated 18th day of May, 1904,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved folding bed for camp and like purposes, (being an improvement on United States Patent No. 665,299, issued to Frederick Wood,) and has for its object to make a lighter bed than that shown in the patent above referred to and a bed which will at the same time fold up into much less space.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, reference will now be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the bed; Fig. 2, an end view showing simply the end frame or gate; Figs. 3 and 4, enlarged detail views.

In carrying out the invention the bed is formed in a manner similar to that shown in the patent above referred to, consisting of a canvas or like mattress *a*, supported by diagonal stays *b* and *c*, joined at their point of convergence by a suitable hinge-plate or junction-piece *d*. The stays *b*, however, instead of having the mattress secured directly thereto support or are lengthened by means of extension-pieces *e*, which extension-pieces carry the cross-rods *f* and *g*, onto which the mattress is secured. The legs *h* of the bed are secured to the ends of the stays *b* and *c*, and so do not come directly under the cross-pieces *f* and *g*, as in the former patent, but are located somewhat underneath the bed. The joint between the stays *b*, extension-pieces *e*, and legs *h* are best described with reference to Fig. 3, in which it will be seen that the stays *b* carry sockets *k*, with a hole *l* made right through the socket and tube. When in the open position, the sockets are fitted over the legs *h*, the projection *m* on the leg passing through the hole *l*. The extension-piece *e* is simply inserted in the socket and owing to the tension put on the mattress is forced down inside the same until it presses against the projection *m*, which is in this position prevented from coming out of the hole

l by means of an enlargement *n* on its upper end. The projection-pieces *e* carry the cross-rods *f* and *g*, and are best shown with reference to Fig. 4, in which the left-hand side of the dotted line *o o* shows the arrangement for fixing the canvas at the foot of the bed, suitable straps *t* (shown in dotted lines) being secured to the canvas and passed right round the part of the cross-rod *f* which projects to the outside of the bed, while on the right-hand side of the dotted line *o o* the arrangement for fixing the head end of the mattress is shown. The mattress or canvas is permanently secured to the part of the rod *g* in between the projection-pieces *e* by being turned over the same and sewed or otherwise secured.

Fig. 2 shows the preferred form of end frame or gate. It simply comprises diagonal pieces preferably in the form of flat rods or ribbing *p*, hinged to the legs *h* at *q* and *r* and flexing in one direction at *s*. These diagonals *p* can be of light material, as when the cross-pieces *f* and *g* are placed over the projection *m* on the legs *h* the legs are held firmly apart. When it is desired to fold up the bed, the straps *t* at the foot of the bed are undone or slipped off the rod *f*. The rod *f* and its extension-pieces *e* are then pulled out of their respective sockets *k*, after which the extension-pieces *e* at the head end of the bed, together with the cross-rod *g*, are pulled out of their respective sockets *k* in like manner and removed, together with the mattress or canvas *a*. After this has been done it is a very simple matter to lift up the stays *b* off the projections *m* and allow them to fall down parallel with the rods *c*. The knuckle-joints *s* of the end gates or frames are then lifted up and the legs *h* forced together, after which legs *h* are bent over to lie parallel with the stays *b* and *c*, and then the rods *c* (shown in Fig. 1) are made to turn in the hinge-plates *d* and are brought parallel to one another. It will thus be seen that all the members of the bed are brought into one compact parallel bundle, after which the cross-rods *f* and *g*, together with their extension-pieces *e*, are folded up, together with the mattress, which latter can be wound round the whole collapsed bedstead-frame. It will thus be obvious that by bringing the legs somewhat underneath the bed and by using the extension-pieces *e* it is possible to make the bed so that

it will fold up into much less space than has heretofore been possible, while still retaining the approximately X form of frame, which, as is known, is of great strength. It will of course be obvious that the joint between the extension-piece *e* and the stay *b* can be arranged in various ways. For instance, the piece *e* might carry the socket *k*, or it might even be of such a size as to pass over the stay *b* and be held thereon by the projection *m*, as hereinbefore described, or, again, the pieces *e* might be hinged to the stays *b* with a rule or other joint preventing any flex in an upward direction.

I declare that what I claim is—

1. In a folding bedstead, the combination of a collapsible frame on each side thereof, each frame comprising upwardly and downwardly inclined stays in substantially X form and legs connected thereto, removable extension-pieces at each end of the bed fitting into the ends of said upwardly-inclined stays and forming a rigid connection therewith, a cross-piece at each end of the bed between the respective extension-pieces and pivoted thereto, and a mattress between and supported by said cross-pieces.

2. In a folding bedstead, the combination of two upwardly-inclined stays on each side thereof, said stays having apertures there-through near their upper ends, legs having projections passing through said apertures and for supporting said stays, removable extension-pieces fitting within the ends of said upwardly-inclined stays and abutting against said projections, said stays being tubular at their upper ends at least, cross-pieces between said extension-pieces at the respective ends of the bed, and a mattress suspended between said cross-pieces.

3. In a folding bedstead comprising on each side thereof upwardly-inclined stays and legs adapted to support said stays, sockets on said stays, a projection on each of said legs, a hole through each of said sockets adapted to take over said projections, extension-pieces adapted to enter said sockets and be held therein, cross-pieces between the extension-

pieces at the respective ends and a mattress between said extension-pieces.

4. In a folding bedstead of the character described the combination of extension-pieces *e*, sockets *k* legs *h* projections *m* stays *b* and enlargements *n* on the projections *m* substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. A folding bedstead comprising on each side two upwardly-inclined and two downwardly-inclined stays, a hinge-piece connecting said stays, legs hinged to said downwardly-inclined stays and adapted to be secured to said upwardly-inclined stays, removable extension-pieces adapted to be rigidly secured to said upwardly-inclined stays, cross-pieces between the respective extension-pieces at each end of the bed, and a mattress between said cross-pieces.

6. In a folding bedstead, the combination of side frames, each side frame consisting of two upwardly-inclined stays, two downwardly-inclined stays, a junction-piece connecting said stays in X form, and legs connected to said stays, space-bars between the legs of opposite sides, removable extension-pieces rigidly secured to said upwardly-inclined stays, and cross-bars attached to the said extension-pieces.

7. In a folding bedstead, the combination of side frames, each side frame consisting of two upwardly-inclined stays, two downwardly-inclined stays, a junction-piece in which said stays are pivoted normally in X form, and legs hinged to said downwardly-inclined stays and removably secured to said upwardly-inclined stays, foldable space-bars between the legs of opposite sides, a removable extension-piece rigidly secured to each of said upwardly-inclined stays, cross-bars to which the said extension-pieces are pivoted, and a mattress supported by said cross-bars.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 11th day of October, 1904, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES HODSON.

Witnesses:

HUBERT PUMPHREY,
JOHN McLACHLAN.