C. KILBURN.

WARDROBE BEDSTEAD.

No. 181,450. Patented Aug. 22, 1876.

Fig 1

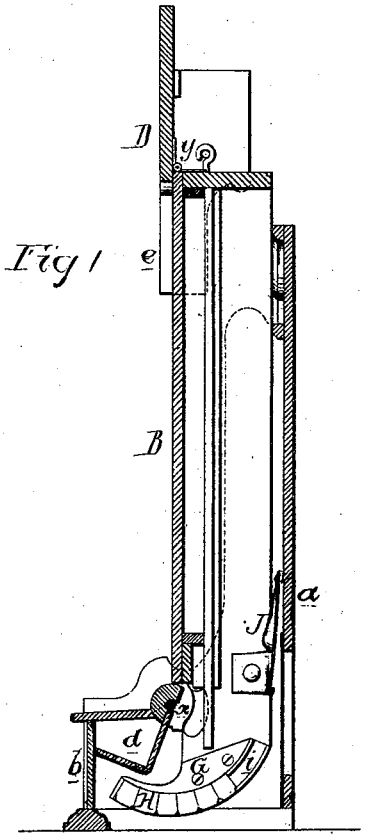


Fig. 3.

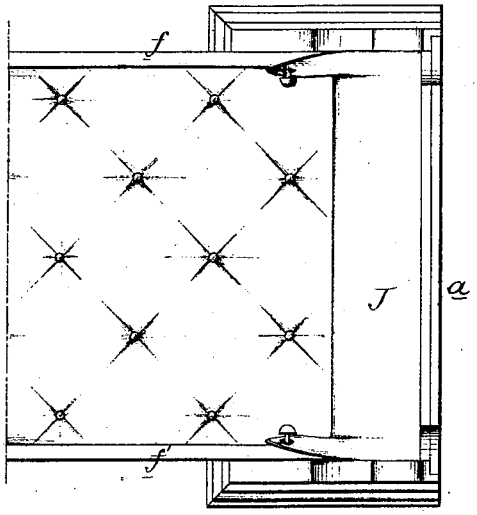


Fig 4

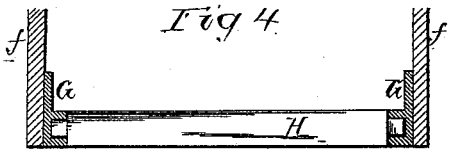
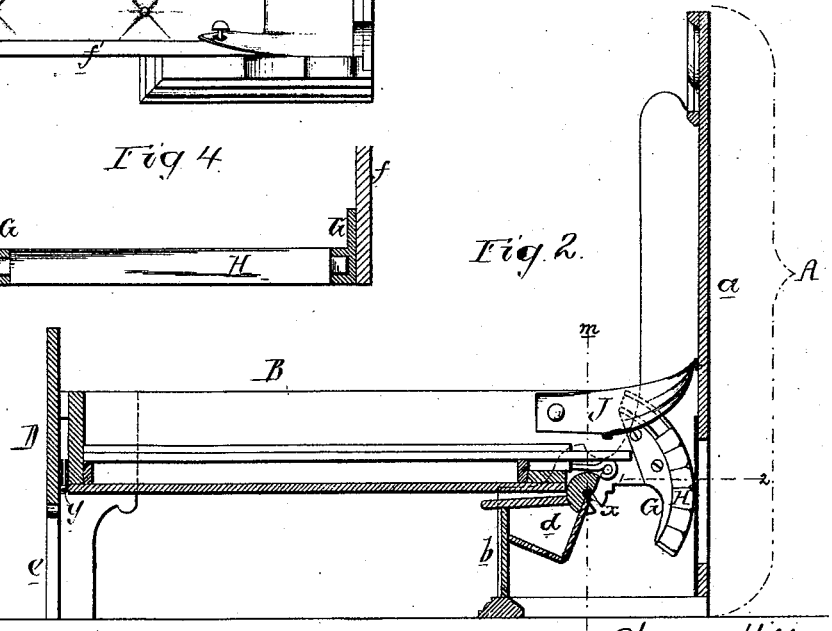


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
Harry Howson Jr
Harry Smith

Cheney Kilburn
by his Attorneys
Howson and Sons

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHENEY KILBURN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, HENRY S. HALE, ARTEMUS KILBURN, J. WARREN HALE, AND WARREN HALE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WARDROBE-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,450**, dated August 22, 1876; application filed June 28, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHENEY KILBURN, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Wardrobe-Bedsteads, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to certain improvements in the folding bedstead for which Letters Patent No. 148,940 were granted to E. E. Everitt on March 24, 1874; and the objects of my improvements are to afford facilities for the raising and lowering of the bed-frame and foot-board, and to make proper provision for the support of the pillows.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved folding bedstead in an elevated position; Fig. 2, the same when depressed; Fig. 3, a sectional plan of part of the bedstead, and Fig. 4 a section on line 1 2.

A is the stationary portion of the bedstead, consisting of the back *a* and hollow base *b*, and in the latter is formed a receptacle, *d*. To a shaft, *x*, in the base *b* is hinged the movable portion of the bedstead, consisting of the box-like bed-frame B and the foot-board D, the latter being hinged at *y* to the end of the bed-frame, and having legs *e*.

When the movable portion of the structure is elevated the bed-frame forms the front and sides, and the foot-board the entablature, of a cabinet, which may be made in the form of a wardrobe, as described in the above-mentioned patent of Everitt.

To the inside of each of the side bars *f* *f'* of the bed-frame is attached an arm, G, and each arm has a segmental recess, *i*, the center of which coincides with the center of the shaft *x*, and into the recesses of the segments are introduced the ends of a series of bars, H, which together form a counter-weight for the movable portion of the structure, on which, however, the weight has the differential effect which I will proceed to explain.

When the bed-frame is depressed, as shown in Fig. 2, the weight is partly above and partly below a horizontal line drawn through the center of the pivot *x*, so that the weight exerts its full, or nearly full, effect on the frame. Hence, a very slight effort is required to elevate the outer end of the movable portion of the structure. As the latter is raised, however, the effect of the weight decreases, and continues to decrease until the bed-frame is raised to the position shown in Fig. 1, when there is a slight preponderance of the weight to the right of a vertical line drawn through the center of the pivot *x*, to maintain the said bed-frame in a vertical position.

The advantages of this manner of arranging the weight are as follows: First, in commencing to raise the movable portion of the structure a very slight effort is required; second, when this portion of the structure is nearly elevated there is no fear of its being brought into violent contact with the permanent portion of the structure, as the effect of the weight is nearly spent by the time the bed-frame has been folded up; third, very little effort is required to pull down the movable portion of the structure, as the weight in the first instance presents but slight resistance; fourth, the movable portion of the structure, on being pulled down, cannot be brought into too violent contact with the floor, for the effect of the counter-weight increases as this portion of the structure descends.

The weight may be made in one piece; but I prefer to make it of a number of bars, as they are easy to handle, and can be more readily applied than a single weight.

When the movable portion of the structure is folded down, as shown in Fig. 2, there is an open space communicating with the interior of the base of the permanent portion of the structure. This opening I cover with an apron, J, the rear edge of which is fastened to the head-board *a*, and the two front corners to the opposite sides *f* *f'* of the bed-frame; or the front edge of the apron may be secured to the ticking of the mattress, so that when the latter is depressed the apron will serve as a support for the pillows. The apron presents no obstacle to the turning up of the bed-frame.

I claim as my invention, and as an improvement on the Everitt bedstead—

1. The combination, in a folding bedstead, of the pivoted and movable portion B D, with a weight, the greater portion of which is above, and the lesser portion below, a horizontal line drawn through the center of the pivot *x* when the bed-frame is depressed, all as set forth.

2. The combination of the bed-frame with the arms G, their segmental recesses, and the weighting-bars H, as specified.

3. The apron J, combined with the head-board, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHENEY KILBURN.

Witnesses:

HARRY HOWSON, Jr.,

HUBERT HOWSON.