

J. C. HAND & F. CAULIER.

Wardrobe-Bedstead.

No. 204,321.

Patented May 28, 1878.

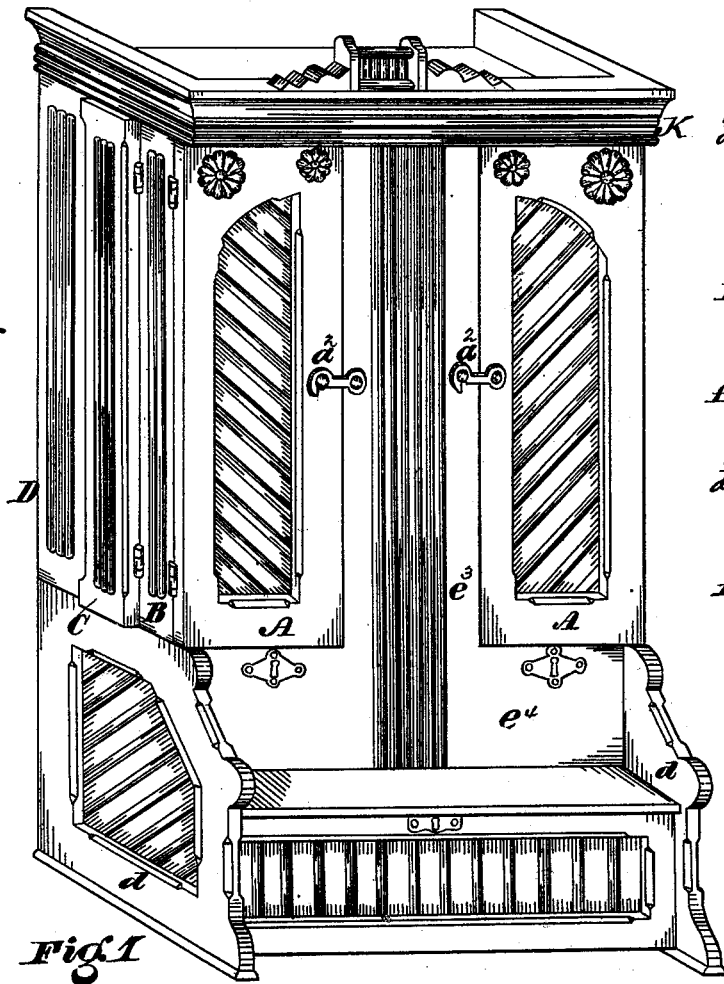


FIG. 1

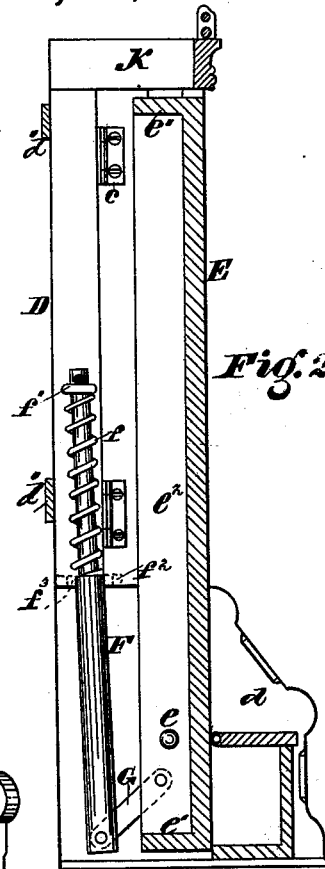


FIG. 2

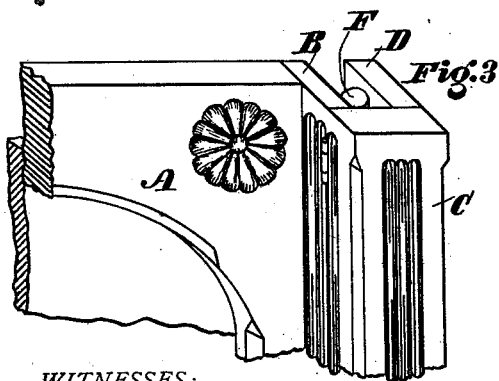


FIG. 3

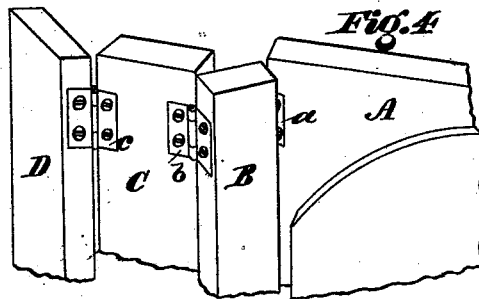


FIG. 4

WITNESSES:

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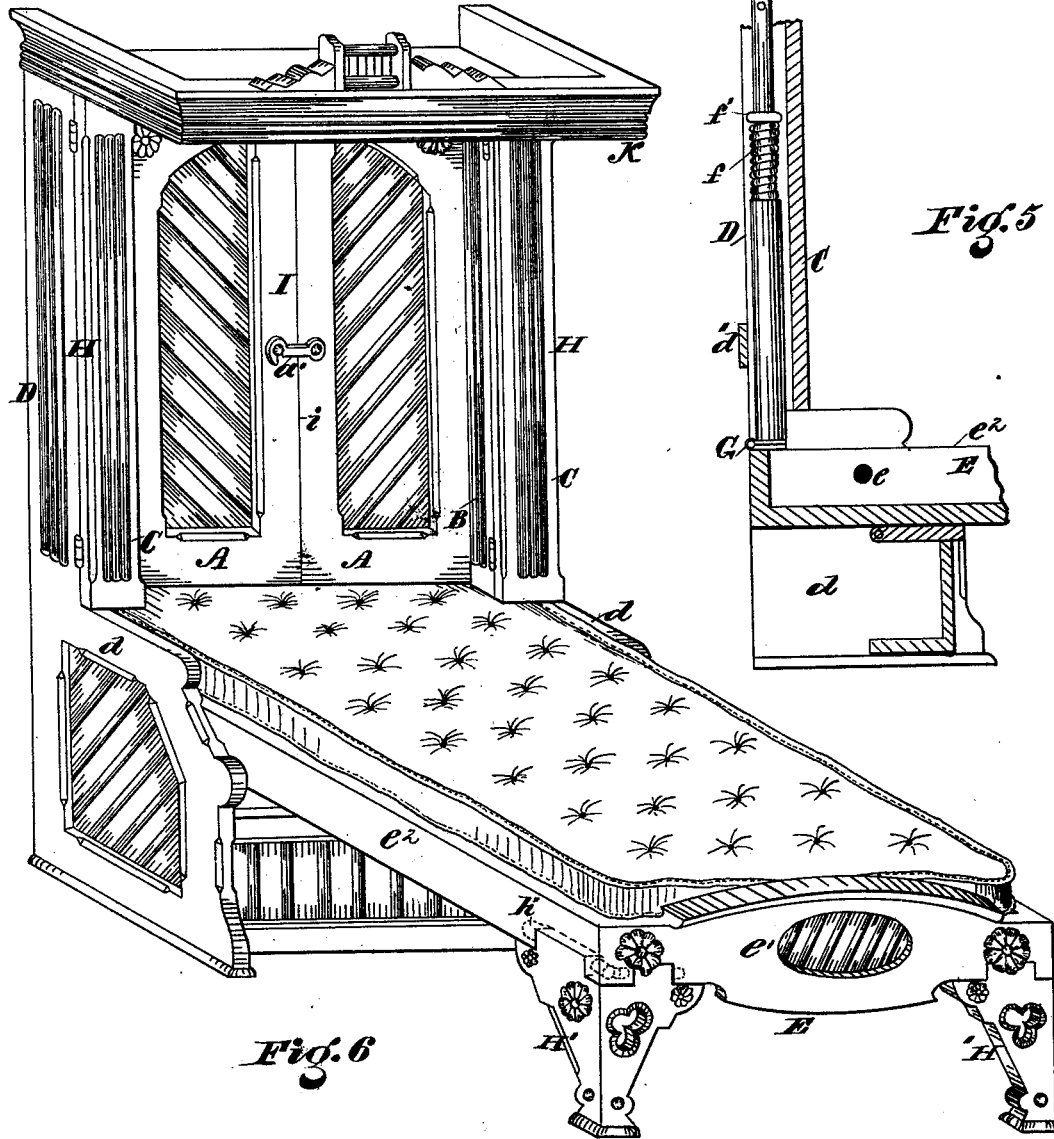
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. HAND AND FREDERICK CAULIER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNORS TO HARLAN P. BLACKMAN AND CHARLES S. GREENE, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN WARDROBE-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 204,321, dated May 28, 1878; application filed October 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES C. HAND and FREDERICK CAULIER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Bedsteads; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of our improved wardrobe-bedstead in a folded or upright position. Fig. 6 is a perspective of the same with the bed lowered. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the wardrobe. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective details, and Fig. 5 is a broken longitudinal section of the bedstead.

Our invention has for its primary object to provide a folding or wardrobe bedstead in which the head-board will form or serve as the bottom board of the bed or front of the wardrobe, and in which solid posts are simulated by means of hinged boards, thus materially reducing the expense of construction.

A further object of our invention is to provide an improved arrangement of springs for counterbalancing the body of the bed.

Our improvements consist in the peculiar construction and combination of parts hereinafter set forth and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, D D represent standards, having projecting feet $d d$, and connected by braces or ties $d' d'$.

A B C are hinged boards or sections, united to each other and to the standards or uprights D at $a b c$, respectively, forming, when folded, as shown in Fig. 6, hollow posts H and a head-board, I, bisected at i .

E is the body of the bed, pivoted at e between the foot-pieces $d d$. Said body consists of a rectangular frame composed of two end pieces, $e^1 e^1$, and side rails $e^2 e^2$, with a narrow strip, e^3 , running longitudinally, and a transverse bar, e^4 , secured to each other and to the end and side rails, respectively, as shown.

F F are rods or mandrels having a longitudinal movement in keepers $f^1 f^2$, fastened to the uprights D D. Said rods are surrounded by coiled springs $f f$, fastened by being slid on the rods and held between the keepers $f^1 f^2$, as shown, so that when said rods are moved upwardly said springs will be compressed.

The keepers f^1 have circular openings for the passage of the rods F, while the openings f^3 in the keepers f^2 are elongated slots. G G are links or hinges connecting the body E E with the rods F. H' H' are legs swung upon the body by hinges $h' h'$, and K is a canopy, which forms the cornice or top of the simulated wardrobe when the bed-body is turned up beneath it. In lieu of or as the equivalent of the links G G, strap-hinges may be employed.

When the body E is turned down, the bed is ready for occupancy, the legs H' H' being in a vertical position and the sections A B C folded, as shown, forming the head-board, and with the uprights D the head-posts, of the bed. The two sections A A, which form the head-board, are kept from swinging out by a latch or catch, a^1 .

Now, if it be desired to raise the body without disturbing the head-board, the same can be done by merely lifting it at the foot, causing said body to turn on its pivots $e e$, the lifting motion being assisted by the springs $f f$, which open as the body rises.

To simulate a wardrobe, however, before lifting the body, the hinged sections A B C are opened or unfolded. Then, after the body has assumed a vertical position beneath the canopy, said sections are folded around it, as shown in Fig. 1, forming, with the uprights D D, the sides of an apparent wardrobe and the front of the same. The sections are then prevented from opening by hooking or latching the sections A A to the strip e^3 , as shown at a^2 .

When the body E is turned down and the sections A B C folded, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6, the rods F and springs f are concealed in the hollow posts H, formed by said sections.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In a wardrobe-bedstead, the hinged folding sections A B C, secured to the uprights D, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of body E, rods or mandrels F, having coiled springs *f*, and links G, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing

we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of October, 1877.

JAMES C. HAND.
FREDERICK CAULIER.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. BELL,
SAML. J. VAN STAVOREN.