

J. W. STANTON.
Cabinet-Bedstead.

No. 213,001

Patented Mar. 4, 1879.

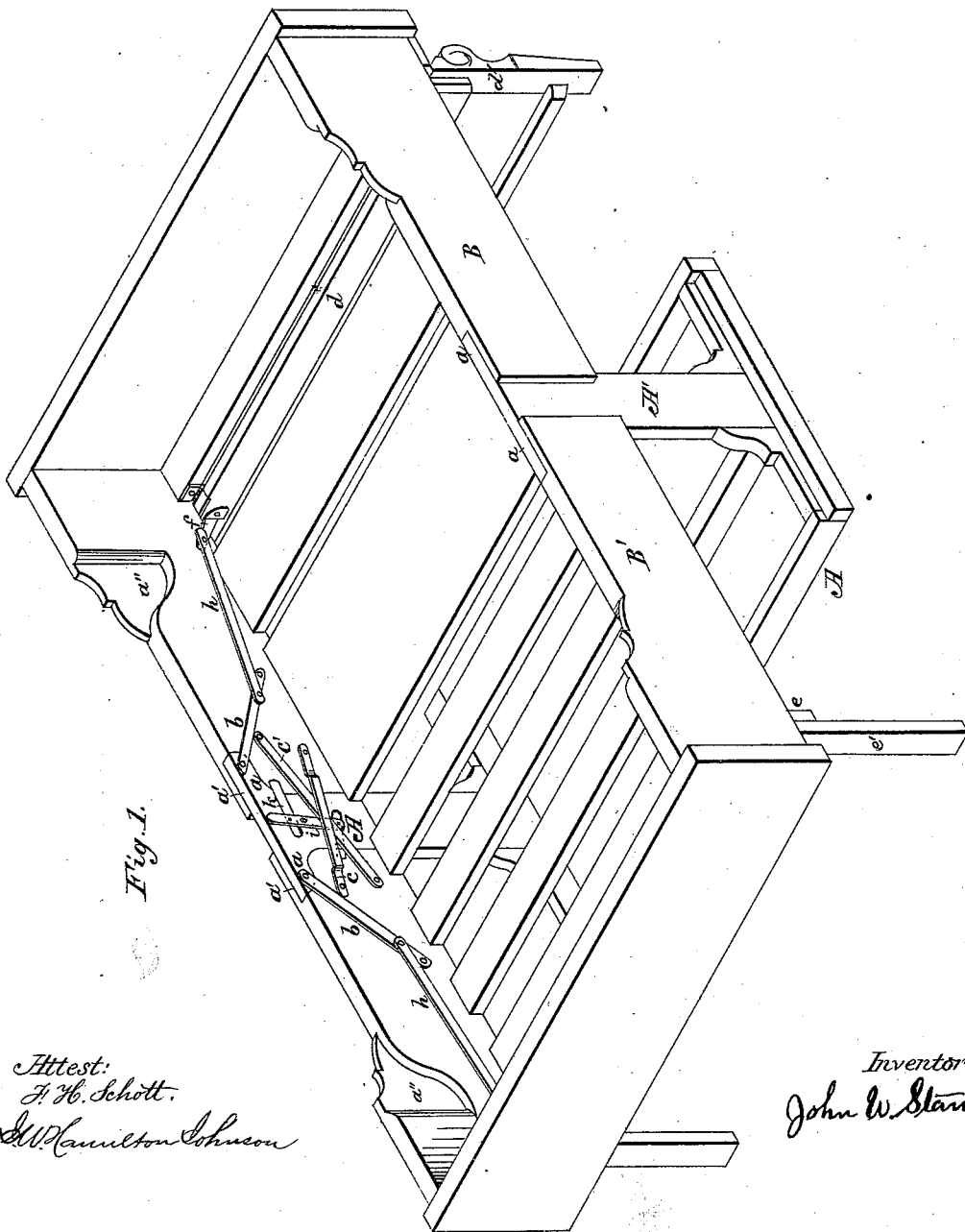


Fig. 1.

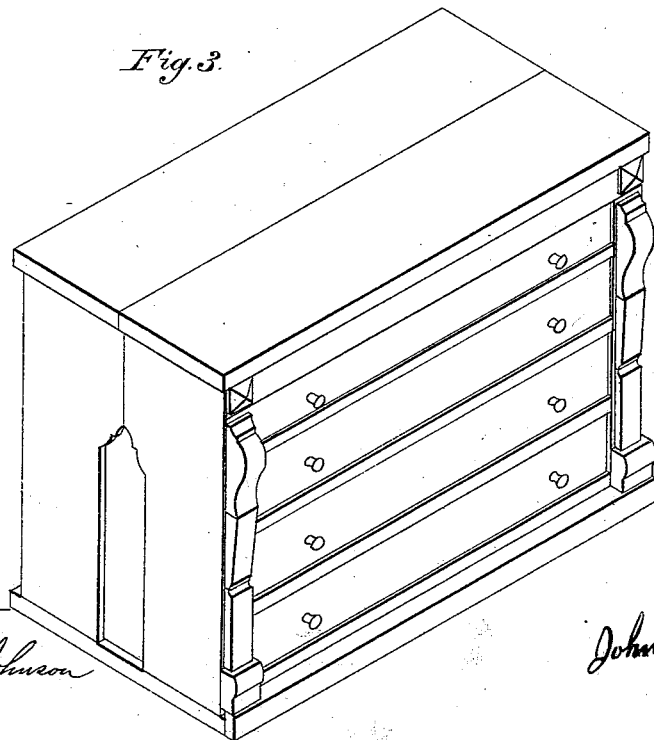
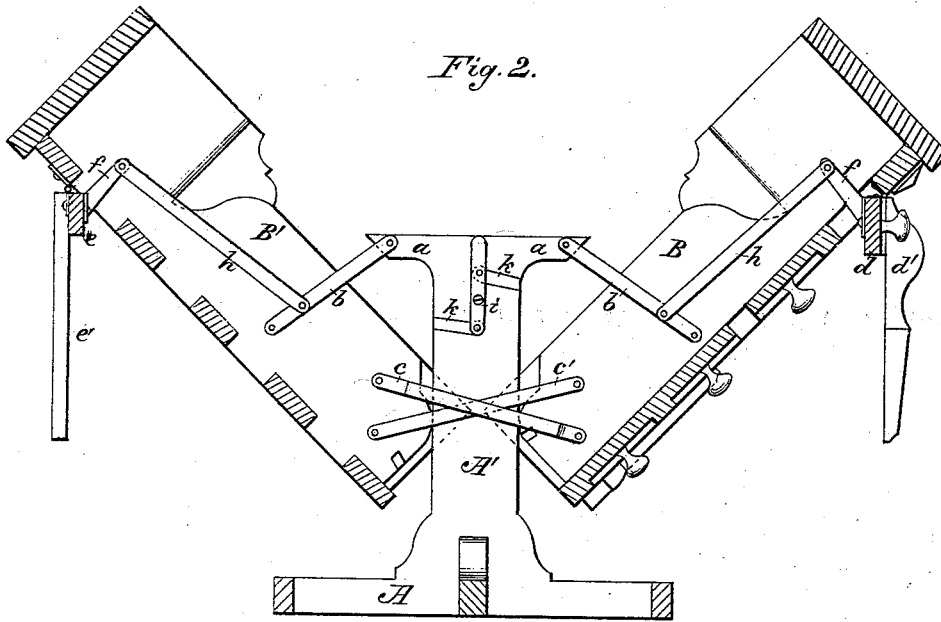
Attest:
F. H. Schott.
W. Hamilton Johnson

Inventor:
John W. Stanton

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN W. STANTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN CABINET-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,001**, dated March 4, 1879; application filed December 24, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. STANTON, of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of devices used as furniture for dwellings commonly called "cabinet-bedsteads," in which the construction is such that, although forming a more or less perfect bedstead when unfolded, they present when folded up the appearance of a parlor-organ, bureau, sideboard, or other article of household furniture, the object of the present invention being to so improve these bedsteads that they shall not only perfectly fulfill their function as a bedstead, but shall present a more neat and finished appearance when folded up or unfolded than has heretofore been common in such devices; and the invention consists in certain novel combinations and arrangements of the different parts of the apparatus by which its efficiency is secured, as will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically identified in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bedstead opened. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same and partly folded. Fig. 3 shows the bedstead folded up and presenting the appearance of an ordinary bureau.

In constructing this bedstead a rectangular frame or base, A, is provided at the ends with uprights or standards A', having projections *a a* from each side. At the extremity of each of these projections is pivoted one end of a bar, *b*. The opposite ends of these bars *b* are pivoted to the two folding parts of the bedstead B and B' at a point some distance above what would be their lower ends when folded, the length of these bars being adjusted in such a manner that when the parts B and B' are turned down their upper edges shall

be brought on a line with the top of the standards, which then form a part of the rail.

The parts B and B' may be cut away on the sides at their meeting edges in such a manner that when opened they shall present the ornamental contour of the ordinary side rails of a bedstead, and when closed, with the aid of the standard, form an ornamental panel at each end of the cabinet. The ends of the side pieces are cut away on the inner side at *a'* to fit the standards, and recesses *a''* are formed in them, which receive the projections *a* of the standards when the bedstead is folded up.

To further assist in retaining the parts B and B' in their proper relation to each other, both when closed and open, the connecting-bars *c* and *c'* are attached and pivoted, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and by their action retain the circular ends of the side pieces in close proximity to the standards at all times.

Hinged to the front of the cabinet is the cross-piece *d*, exhibiting upon the front of the cabinet when closed the appearance of a drawer-front, and having attached to each of its ends a leg, *d'*, which, when the cabinet is closed, form ornamental brackets upon its front at each side, but when opened are the legs upon which one end of the bedstead is supported. A corresponding cross-piece, *e*, is hinged to the part B', and is provided with legs *e'*, which fold against the back of the cabinet when closed, but form the support for the opposite end when the article is opened and performing the functions of a bedstead. In order to make the action of these legs automatic, lugs *f* are secured to the cross-pieces *d* and *e* near their ends, but within the side pieces, which lugs are connected by pivotal joints with the bars *b* by the connecting-bars *h*, the point of attachment of these connecting-bars to the bars *b* being about the same distance from their lower ends as the distance from the pivots by which the lugs are connected to the bars is from the hinges upon which the cross-pieces *d* and *e* turn.

It therefore follows that as the parts B and B' are opened the action of the bars *b* upon the legs, through their connections *h f*, will be such as to cause the latter to be turned outward, so that when the side pieces have reached

a horizontal position the legs have assumed a vertical one, and are in position to support the ends of the bedstead, while its middle, the point requiring the greatest stability, is firmly supported by the frame A and standards A'. The front of this bedstead, being the part B in the drawings, is divided by cross-bars into panels, which may be provided with knobs, so as to represent the front of an ordinary bureau, the whole forming an article of furniture of pleasing appearance either closed or open, and without any of the hooks, springs, braces, or other devices so commonly used with furniture of this nature, and which detract so greatly from its beauty and usefulness. A bar, *i*, is pivoted to the inside of the standards A' near the top, having locking-bars *k* pivoted thereto for the purpose of securing the parts B and B' in position when unfolded for use.

I am aware that cabinet-bedsteads have been constructed having a similar outward appearance to mine when closed; but these all lacked the strong rectangular frame and standards, which give stability to the apparatus and form a part of the rail when unfolded without injuring its appearance, as well as the peculiar arrangement of hinged bars by which the several parts are connected; neither do they have the capability of increasing the

length of the bed by giving greater width to the standard without increasing the height of the article when folded.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, the following:

1. The base A, provided with vertical standards, in combination with the parts B and B' and the hinged connections *b*, *c*, and *c'*, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a cabinet-bedstead, the combination of the legs *e' d'*, hinged to the parts B and B', with the pivoted connecting-bars *h b* and standards A', substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The cabinet-bedstead hereinbefore described, consisting of the base A A', the parts B B', hinged thereto by means of links *b c e'*, and provided with the hinged legs *d' e'*, connected to the links *b* by means of links *h*, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. STANTON.

Witnesses:

J. C. TASKER,

J. W. HAMILTON JOHNSON.