(No Model.)

G. B. FRENCH.

PILLOW SHAM HOLDER.

No. 265,054. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 1.

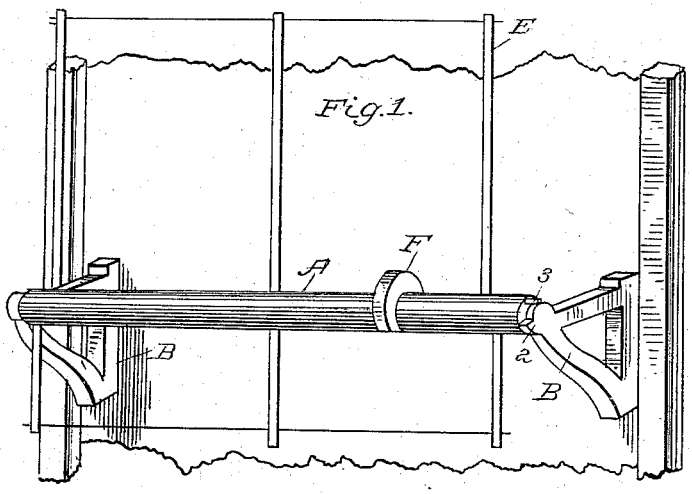


Fig. 2.

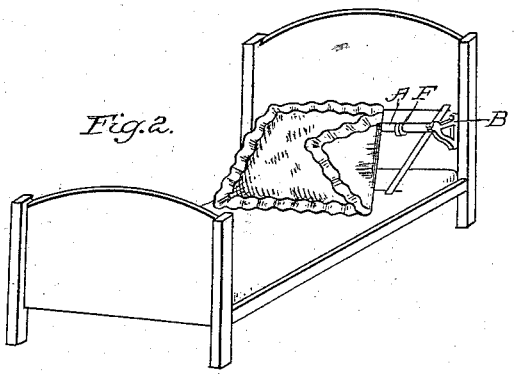
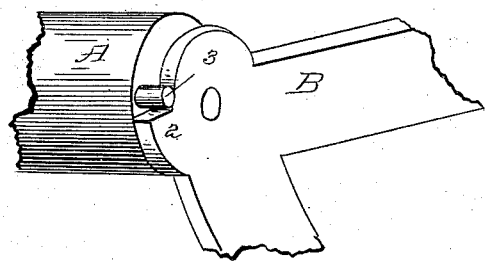


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT B. FRENCH, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,054, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed March 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT B. FRENCH, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pillow-Sham Holders, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention has reference to a class of devices for keeping pillow covers or shams in a proper slanting position at the head of the bed during the day, and for allowing them to be turned up and out of the way at night. The devices now in use for this purpose employ a rectangular frame for supporting and spreading the shams, which frame is pivoted in brackets attached to the head-board, so as to turn about one of its sides as an axis, and may be turned down over the place occupied by the pillows in the day-time and up against the head-board in the night-time; and the object of this my new invention is to provide means whereby it shall be held in proper slanting position during the day, and also to prevent it from falling down when turned up at night.

To this end my invention consists in the hereinafter-described method of constructing and balancing the supporting-frame, and also in providing the frame with a pin or clutch arranged to engage in a suitable manner with the brackets which support the frame, so as to hold the form in a proper slanting position when turned down.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the head-board of a bedstead with my invention applied thereto, and has the frame turned up. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bed with my invention applied thereto, and shows the frame with the shams thereon, and turned down as it appears in the day-time. Fig. 3 shows the mechanism for holding the frame in position when turned down.

The bar A has its ends turned down or provided with pintles to fit and work in suitable eyes made in the brackets B B, which brackets are attached to the head-board C of the bedstead to uphold the bar A thus journaled therein.

Connected with the bar A is a rectangular frame, E, preferably made of wire and united to the bar, so as to be turned thereby. Suitable cross-pieces may be added to the frame, if desired, to give support in the center. The bar A will extend from one bed-post to the other, or nearly so, and the width of the frame E will be practically equal to the length of the bar A, and will therefore be as wide as the head-board itself. The length of the frame will be about half that of the sham or shams which it is intended to hold.

When the shams are fastened to frame in the usual way, and the frame is turned up, the shams will fold over the edge of the frame and hang down so as to conceal it.

In order to prevent the frame from falling down when turned up at night I make use of a weight, F, which is preferably attached to a small offset from the bar A, and in such manner that when the frame is turned down the line of gravitation of the weight F passes the axis of rotation of the frame—that is, the bar A. Obviously when the frame is turned up the gravity of the weight F is exerted on the back side of the bar A, and thereby holds the frame back against the head-board; but when the frame is turned completely down over the place occupied by the pillows the weight is carried round with the bar A till its line of gravity is on the front side of the bar A, whereupon it acts to hold the frame down in this position. By weighting the frame in this manner I obviate the necessity of springs or latches for holding up the frame, the same being objectionable because they mar the finish of the bedstead.

On the bracket B is a small boss, 2, and in the end of the bar A is a pin, 3, which pin is fixed in the bar, in reference to the frame E, so that when the frame is turned down this pin 3 comes into engagement with the said boss on the bracket and prevents any further turning of the bar A. The frame E is thus held suspended at the desired angle of inclination without coming in contact with the bedding to crumple the shams.

In the devices heretofore constructed the bar A is allowed to form one side of the rectangular frame for supporting the shams. This requires the sham to be attached directly to the bar, and as the frame is turned up the edge of the sham is crowded against the bedstead, and

so gets crumpled and soiled. To obviate this I set the bar A out from the head-board and allow the frame E to reach back of the bar. The sham is then attached directly to the frame and moves with the frame round the bar A.

I claim—

1. In a pillow-sham holder, the weight F, combined with the frame E and pivoted rocker-shaft A, whereby the frame is held back against the head-board when turned up, substantially as set forth.

2. In a pillow-sham holder, the combination, with the head-board or corner-posts of a bedstead, of the brackets B, the rock-shaft A, and the pillow-sham frame attached to the rock-shaft and extending back of the same, as described.

3. In a pillow-sham holder, the combination, with the bracket B, frame E, and rocker-shaft A, of the stud-pin 3, fixed on the shaft and adapted to engage with a suitable boss in the bracket to stop the motion of the shaft, and thereby hold the frame suspended, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in presence of two witnesses.

GILBERT B. FRENCH.

Witnesses:

H. A. THURLOW,

C. B. TUTTLE.