

(No Model.)

N. PETERSEN.
MOSQUITO CANOPY FOR BEDSTEADS.

No. 341,274.

Patented May 4, 1886.

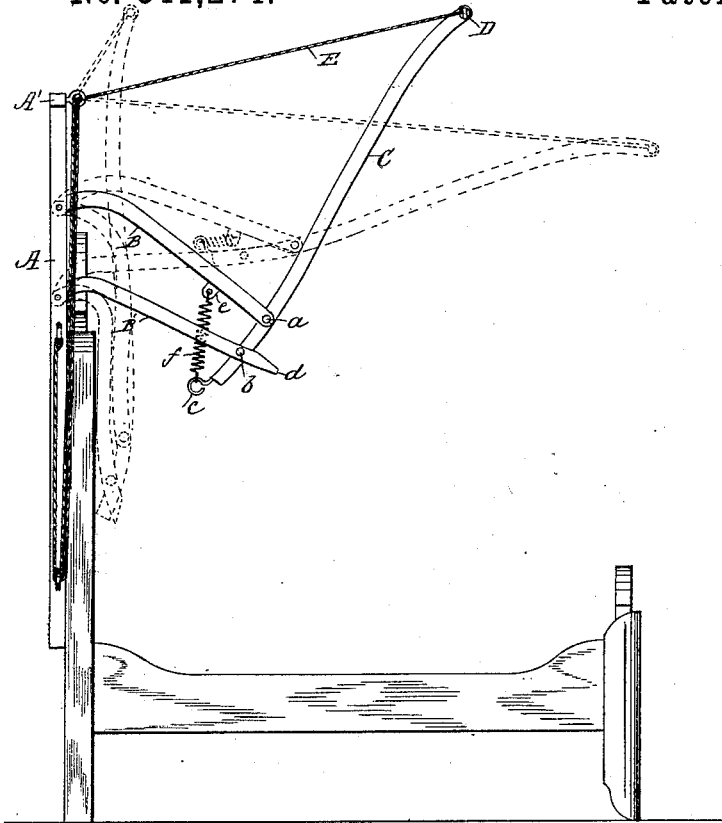


Fig. 1.

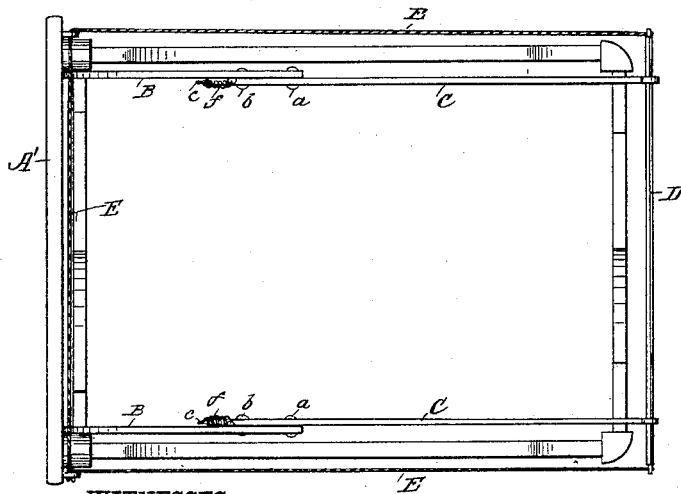


Fig. 2.

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NICOLAI PETERSEN, OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

MOSQUITO-CANOPY FOR BEDSTEADS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,274, dated May 4, 1886.

Application filed December 19, 1885. Serial No. 186,224. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICOLAI PETERSEN, of Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mosquito-Canopies for Bedsteads, of which the following is a description.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing in full lines the frame partly folded, and in dotted lines both the extended and folded position; and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the frame when extended for use.

My invention is in the nature of an improvement upon the mosquito-canopy frame heretofore patented by me in connection with William H. Arnold as co-inventor, which patent was dated September 18, 1877.

My improvements consist in such peculiarities of construction and arrangement as adapt the device to a more convenient application to a bedstead and to a better folding of the frame, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, *A A* represent vertical standards, and *A'* a cross-piece at the top, which constitutes a frame adapted to be attached to the rear side of the head-board of a bed. To the sides of each of these standards are pivoted two short arms, *B B'*, and to the outer ends of these arms are pivoted the longer arms, *C C*—one on each side—and the outer ends of which longer arms are connected by a cross bar or rod, *D*. The longer arms, *C*, are pivoted at *a* to the extremities of the upper short arms, and at *b* are pivoted to the lower short arms at a little distance from the ends of the lower short arms. The long arms extend also to the rear past their joints with the short arms, and are provided with a hook, *e*, for the attachment of a spring, while the lower short arm extends to the front past its joint with the long arm, as at *d*, and forms a lock or stop abutment for the upper arms, and which keeps the long arms from falling and sustains the weight of the canopy. Between the hook *e* on the rear end of the long arm and another hook or point of attachment, *e*, on the upper short arm, there is distended a spring, *f*, which may be either a rubber band or a spiral-wire spring, and whose tension serves to draw the rear end of the long arms toward the upper short arm about the pivot *a* as a center, and which has the effect of extend-

ing the long arms to their horizontal position for sustaining the canopy.

To fold the canopy, the long arms are brought to a vertical position, in which movement the points of attachment of the spring are made to separate and distend the spring, which supplies the tension for extending the canopy again. For folding the arms against the tension of this spring cords *E E* extend from the outer ends of the frame to the eyes or pulleys at the top of the frame *A A'*, and pass down on one side of the head-board for convenient operation. So far as the general arrangement of the long arms, the two short arms, and the cord are concerned, this does not differ essentially from the previously patented construction.

In the present construction I make the short arms to have a decided upward curve near the point where they are pivoted to the vertical standards, the object of which is to bring the arms over the bed and away from the sides of the canopy by permitting these arms to extend in front of the bedstead and fold compactly when the frame *A A'* is fastened to the back of the head-board. In applying the spring, also, instead of fastening it to the standards *A* where it simply exerts a lift on the upper short arms, as in the previous patent, I place it between the rear end of the long arms and the upper short arms, which gives a better mechanical construction and a much better action in automatically extending the frame.

Instead of having a lip on the rear end of the long arms, which binds against the lower edge of the short arm to limit the outward and downward throw of the canopy-frame, the lower short arms are made to abut against the upper short arms. I furthermore pivot the short arms to the inner sides of the frame-standards *A*, and the long arms to the inner side of the short arms, and then extend the cross-bar *D* of the long arms outside of said arms and attach the pull-cords to the extremities of said cross-bar. This causes the netting of the canopy to be sustained upon the cord, and removes the supporting-arms and their joints from the range of entanglement with the netting when folded.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The short arms B B', having an upward curve at the ends where they are pivoted to the standard, in combination with the long arms C C, the frame A A', and the cord for folding the frame, and spring for extending the frame, substantially as described.
2. The combination of the frame A A', the short arms B B', the long arms C, pivoted to the front ends of the short arms and extending in rear of its connection with the lower arm, and a spring connecting said rear end of the long arm to the short upper arm, and cords for folding the frame, substantially as described.
3. The combination of the short arms B B', the long arms C, pivoted to the front end of both short arms, the lower short arm being extended at *d* in front of its connection with the long arm to form a stop-abutment for engagement with the upper short arm for limiting the outward throw of the canopy-frame, as described.
4. The combination, with the short arms B B' and the long arms C C, pivoted thereto, as described, of a cross-bar for the long arms extending beyond the supporting-arms, and cords connecting with the ends of said cross-bar for holding the netting out of range of entanglement with the arms, and passing through guide eyes or pulleys, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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