

G. L. GODFREY & G. B. HASKELL.

Convertible Bed and Chair.

No. 220,232.

Patented Oct. 7, 1879.

Fig. 1.

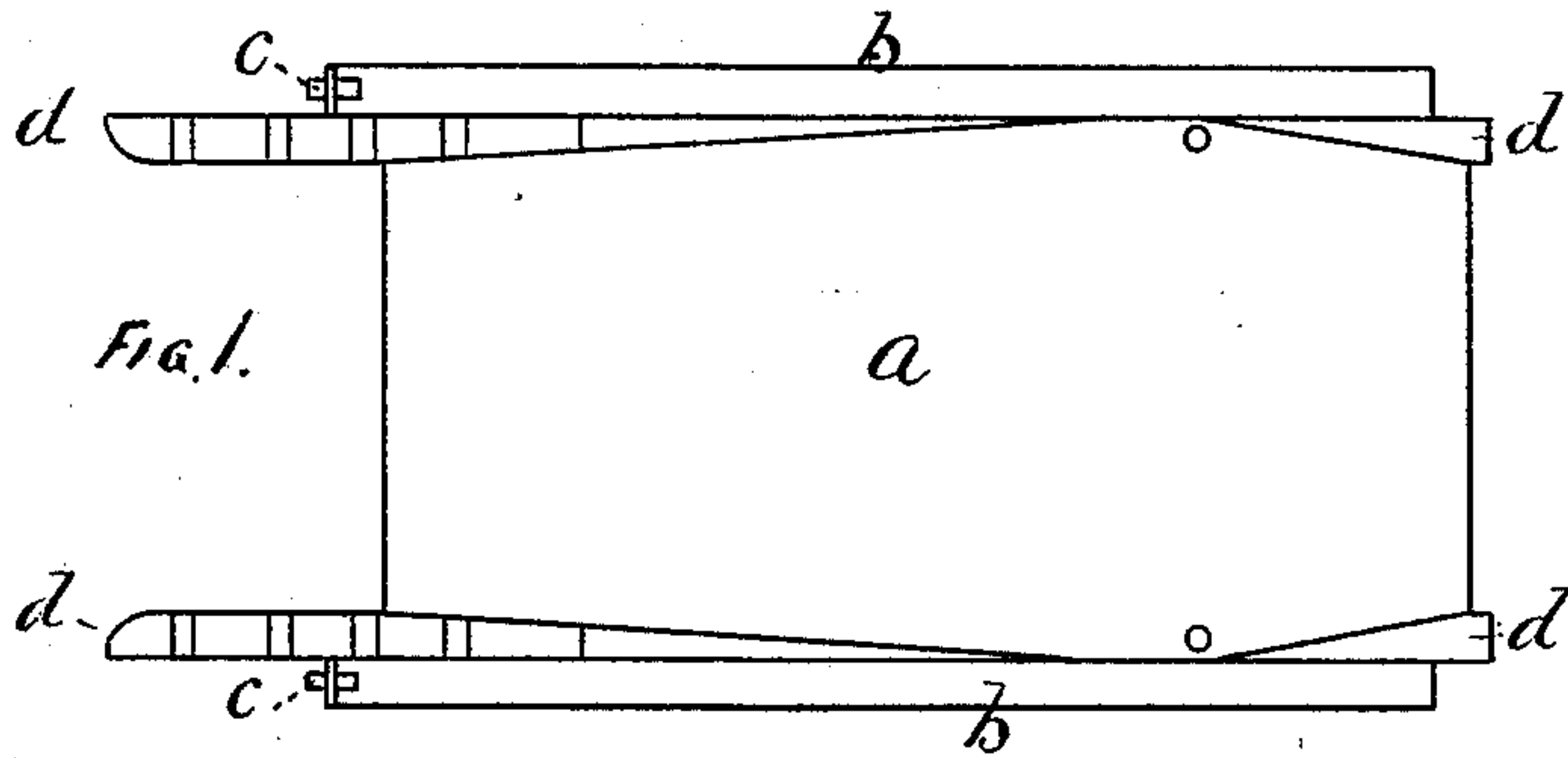


Fig. 2.

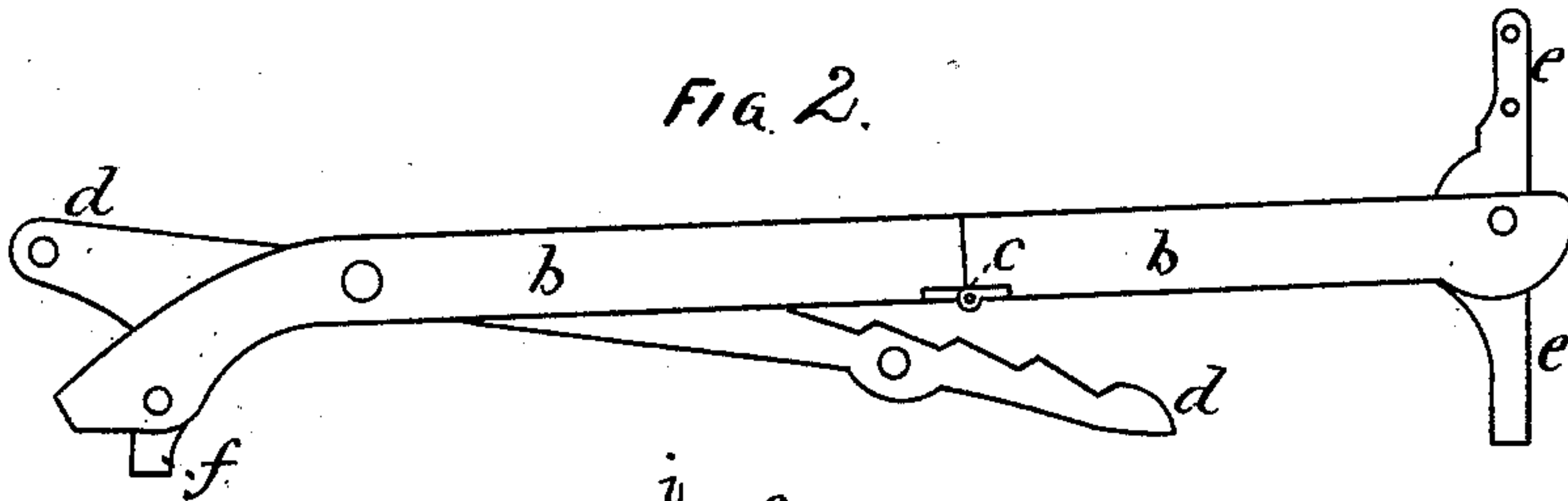


Fig. 3.

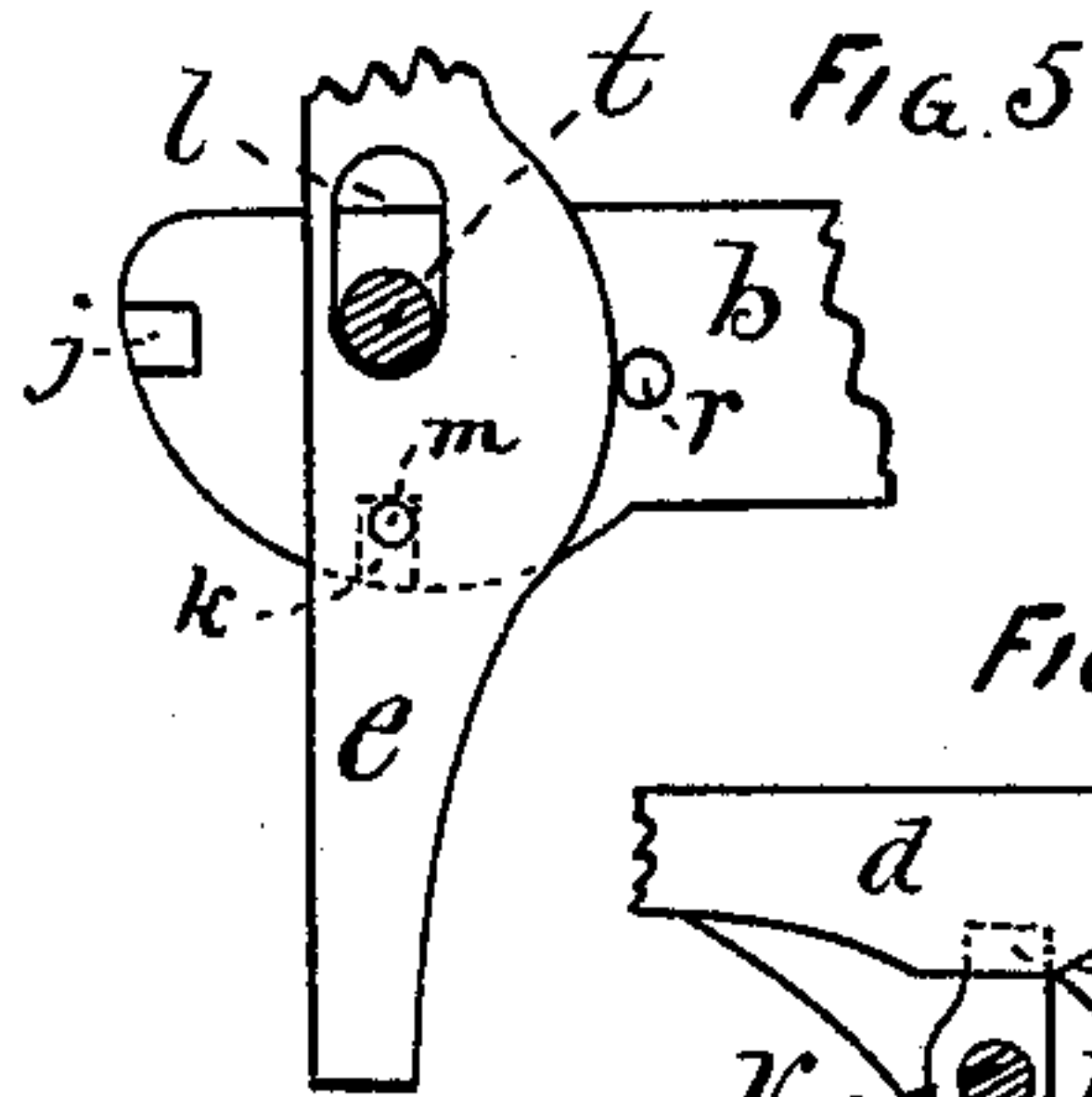
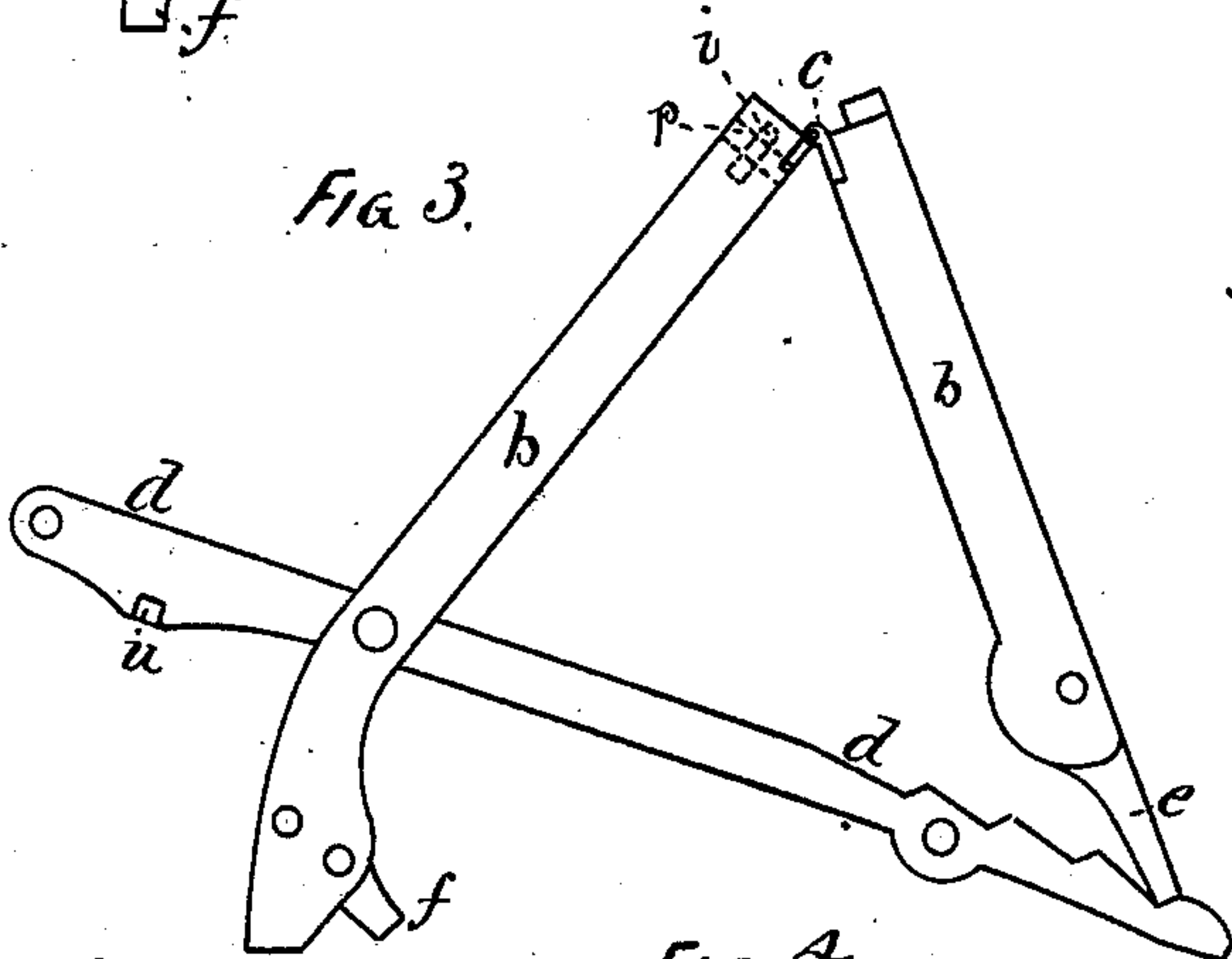


Fig. 6.

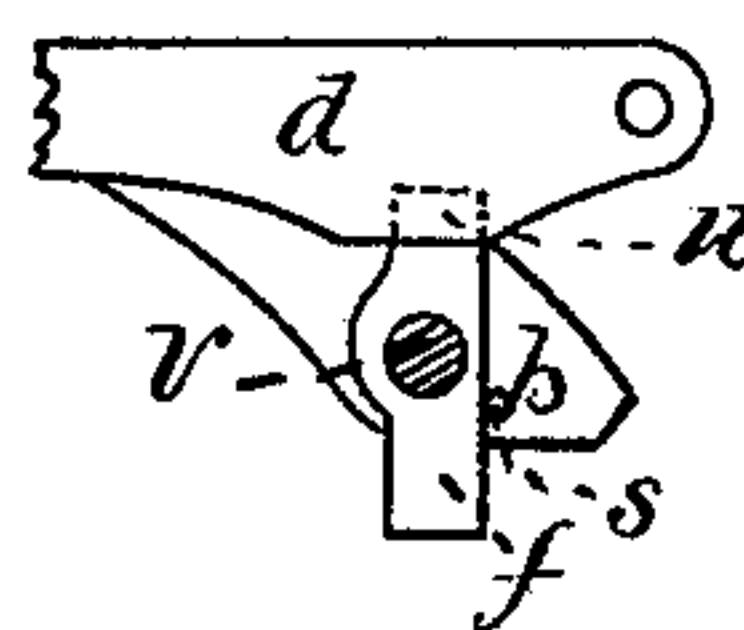
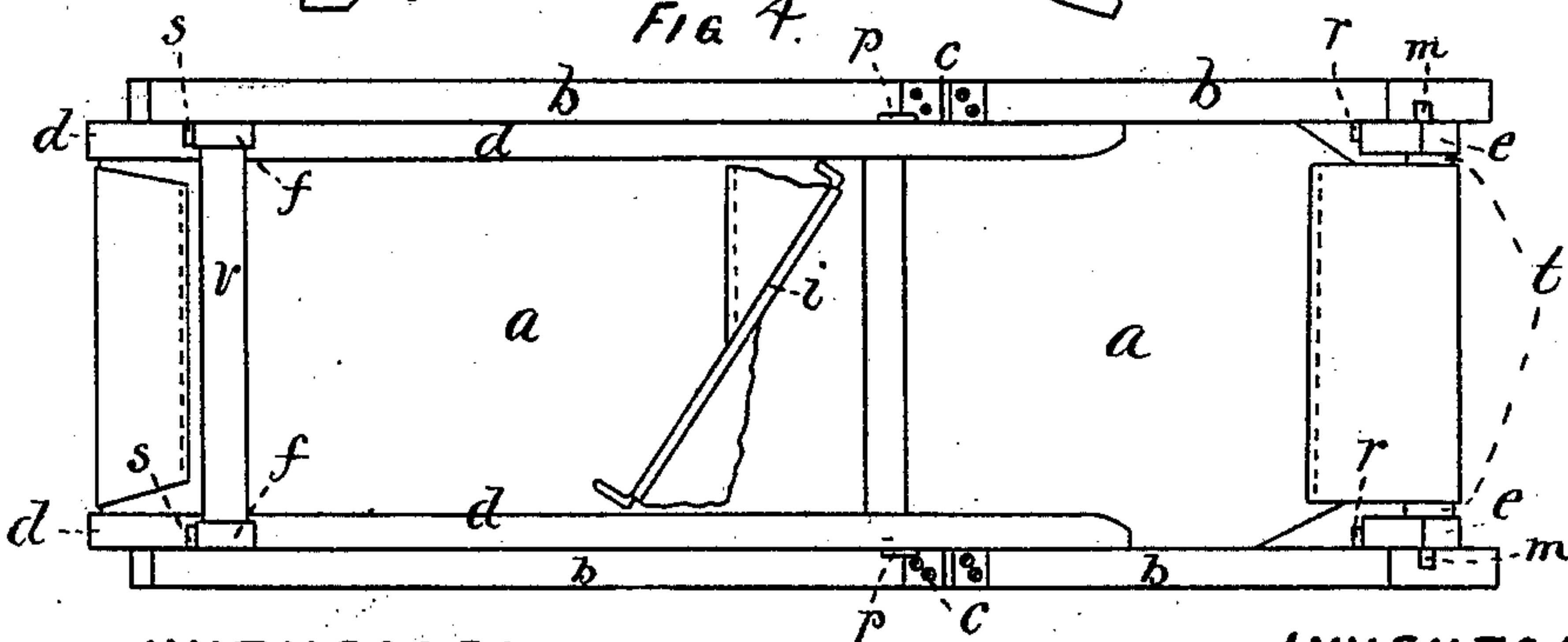


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. GODFREY, OF CHELSEA, AND GEORGE B. HASKELL, OF BOSTON,
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IMPROVEMENT IN CONVERTIBLE BED AND CHAIR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,232**, dated October 7, 1879; application filed
January 13, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE L. GODFREY, of Chelsea, and GEORGE B. HASKELL, of Boston, State of Massachusetts, have invented a Convertible Bed and Chair.

This invention is a combined portable bed and chair, of which a true description is as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents our invention folded up for transportation. *a* is the covering or sacking of the bed; *b b*, a portion of the outer side bars, joined together by hinges *c c*. *d d* are the ends of the side bars of the inner frame-work, which, when the invention is folded, project through the sides of the sacking of the bed and between the fastenings which secure the sacking to the side bars of the frame-work.

Fig. 2 shows a side view of our invention when in use as a bed. *b b* is one of the outer side bars, joined together by hinges at *c*, to allow of their being folded down upon each other. *d d* is the side bar of the inner frame-work, which is joined near the foot of the bed by bolts to the outer side bars, *b b*. *e e* is the side piece of the head-board, made in one piece, the lower part of which serves for one of the upper corner-legs of the bed. This head-piece *e e* may be folded down upon the surface of the bed, the leg part forming a prolongation of the brace for the support of the back of the chair when so used, as in Fig. 3. The working arrangement of this combined head-board and leg is more fully shown in Fig. 5. *f* is one of the lower legs of the bed, made in one piece, and playing upon a cross-bar, *v*, which connects the lower ends of the bar *b* with its parallel opposite bar. The top of this leg *f* is inserted in a socket in the bar *d*, the working arrangement of which is shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 3 represents the invention when used as a chair. *b* is the bar forming one of the front legs or ground supports, and also the back, and (beyond the hinge) a brace or support for the back of the chair. *c* is the connecting-hinge of the two portions of the bar *b*. *d* is the seat of the chair, and by its declination to the ground forms the rear support of the chair, and receives in notches which are cut in its lower end the prolongation of the back-brace *b*,

which is formed by the leg of the head-board *e*. The back of the chair may be adapted to a variety of angles by the back-brace *b*, *e* being moved up or down in the various notches in the lower end of the bar *d*. *i* is a rod, the angle ends of which fit into slots on the inner side of the bars *b*, just in front of the hinge. These slots are covered and protected and the bar *i* held in place by the metallic plates *p*, which are secured to the inner sides of the bar *b*. The bar *i* also supports the covering of the back of the chair. The relative position of the bar *i* is more fully shown in Fig. 4. *f* is one of the legs of the bed, which is to be turned back from the ground when our invention is used as a chair. *u* is a socket in the bar *d*, to receive the top of the leg *f* when our invention is in use as a bed, the working arrangement of which is shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 4. is a view of our invention from the under side when it is in use as a bed. *a* is the under side of the covering or sacking. *b b* are the outer bars of the frame-work, connected at *c* by suitable hinges. *d d* are the inner bars of the frame-work. *e e* are the lower points of the head-legs. *f f* are the lower points of the legs at the foot of the bed, which, on being turned at right angles with and across the bars *b b*, are stopped at the proper point by projections *s s* on the inner side of the bars *b b*. The working arrangement of said legs, and also their projection into the sockets in the inner bars, *d d*, is more fully shown in Fig. 6. *i* is the cross-bar before referred to, which is curved at the ends and attached to the lower surface of the bed by some suitable intermediate connecting substance, and is only intended to be used when our invention is in use as a chair. *p p* are the metallic plates which cover the slots on the inner side of the bars *b*, and into which are inserted the curved ends of the bar *i*. *r r* are projections on the inner side of the bar *b*, and *m m* are projections on the outer sides of the leg *e*, the working and uses of which are shown in Fig. 5. *t* and *v* are connecting cross-bars, which unite the side bars of the outer frame-work.

Fig. 5 is a view from the inner side of the head-leg of the bed, and shows the working

arrangement of the same, in combination with the side bars, *b*, and the sockets and projections on both, to maintain the piece *e* in its appropriate place when our invention is used either as a bed or chair. *e* is the leg, the upper part of which forms the head-board. *l* is an oval slot in the leg *e*, through which extends the cross-bar *t*. *m* is a projection on the outside of the leg *e*. *k* is a slot on the inner and under side of the bar *b*. When the piece *e* is pressed down so as to release the projection *m* from the socket *k*, the leg *e* may then be pressed upward in the direction of and into the socket *j* in the inside and head end of the bar *b*, the upper part of the leg *e* (being the head-board) lying flat upon the surface of the bed and parallel with the bar *b*. The piece *e* then forms a prolongation of the bar *b* and the lower part of the back-brace of the chair, as is shown by *e* in Fig. 3. *r* is a projection upon the inner side of the bar *b*, which is so placed as to restrain the piece *e* from revolving in either direction farther than the sockets *j* or *k*.

Fig. 6 represents the working arrangement of the leg at the lower end of the bed, in combination with the bars *b* and *d* and the cross-bar *v*. *f* is the leg, secured by the cross-bar *v* through its center to the bar *b*. The upper part of this leg fits into a socket, *u*, in the under side of the bar *d*, as shown by the dotted lines thereon. *s* is a projection on the under side of the bar *b*, which is so placed as to restrain the leg *f* from revolving outwardly farther

than to bring the upper part in a position to fit into the socket in the bar *d*.

We claim—

1. In a combined portable bed and chair, the combination of the sectional hinged bars *b b*, the interior bars, *d d*, and the pivoted adjustable head-board *e*, all arranged to operate substantially as specified.

2. In a combined portable bed and chair, and in combination with the side bars, *b*, the pivoted members *e*, constructed and arranged, substantially as described, to serve the double purpose of a leg and head-board for the bed and an extension of bar *b* when used as a chair, and to be locked in position when so used either for a bed or chair, substantially as specified.

3. In a combined portable bed and chair, and in combination with sacking *a* and side bars, *b b*, the rod *i*, for attaching and supporting the sacking to the side bars by the contact of the angle ends of the rod with the plates *p*, secured to bars *b*, substantially as specified.

4. In a combined portable bed and chair, and in combination with the jointed side bars, *b*, and the interior bars, *d*, the legs *f*, pivoted to legs *b*, and arranged, substantially as described, to interlock in slots *u* in bars *d* when used as a bed, substantially as specified.

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