No. 702,691. Patented June 17, 1902.

L. N. BACHAND.

DAVENPORT BED.

(Application filed Jan. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig-1-

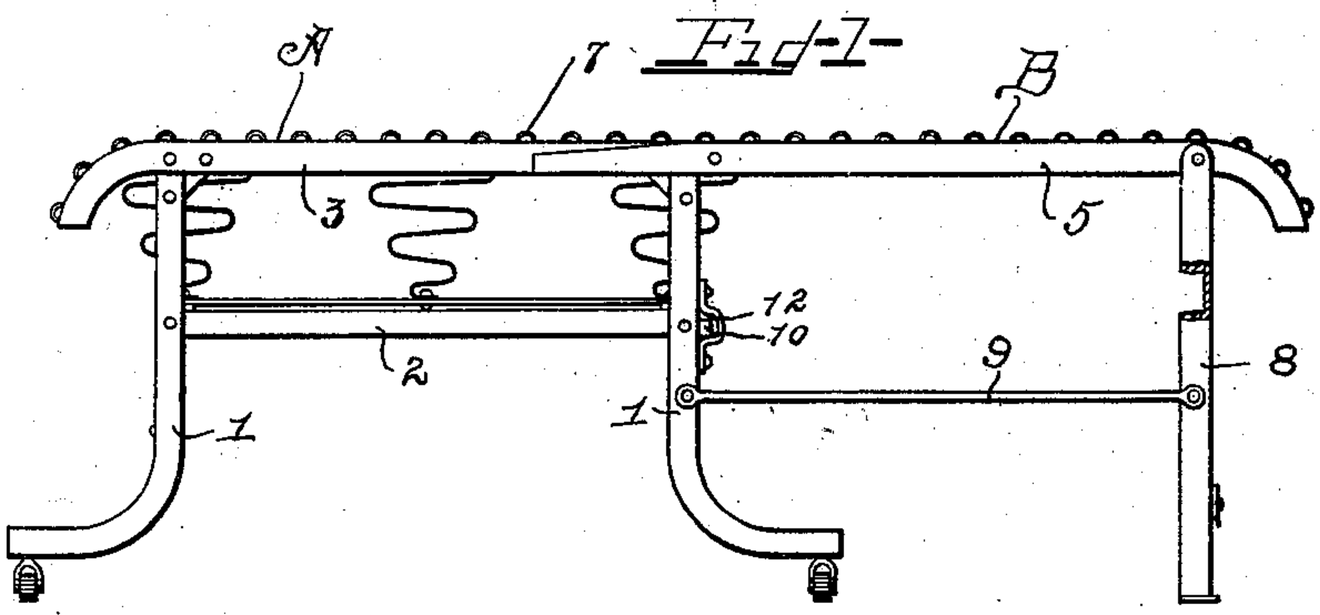
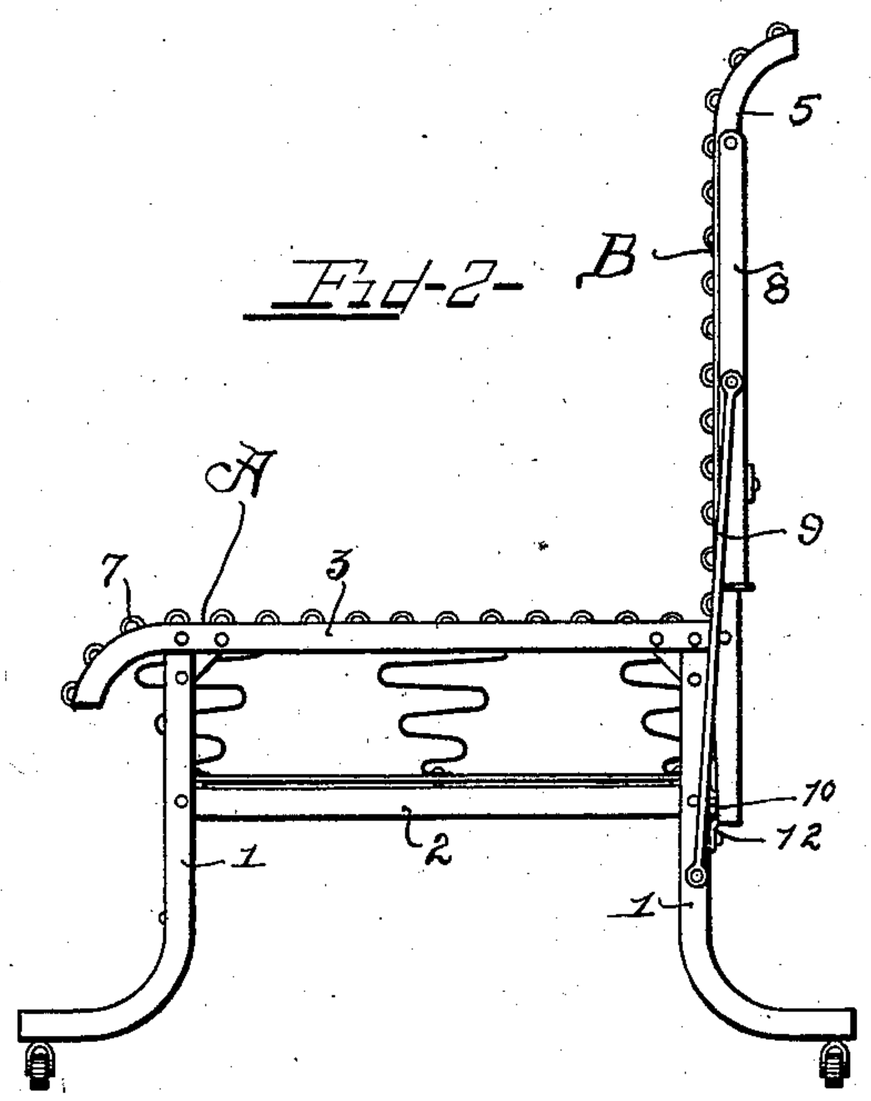


Fig-2-



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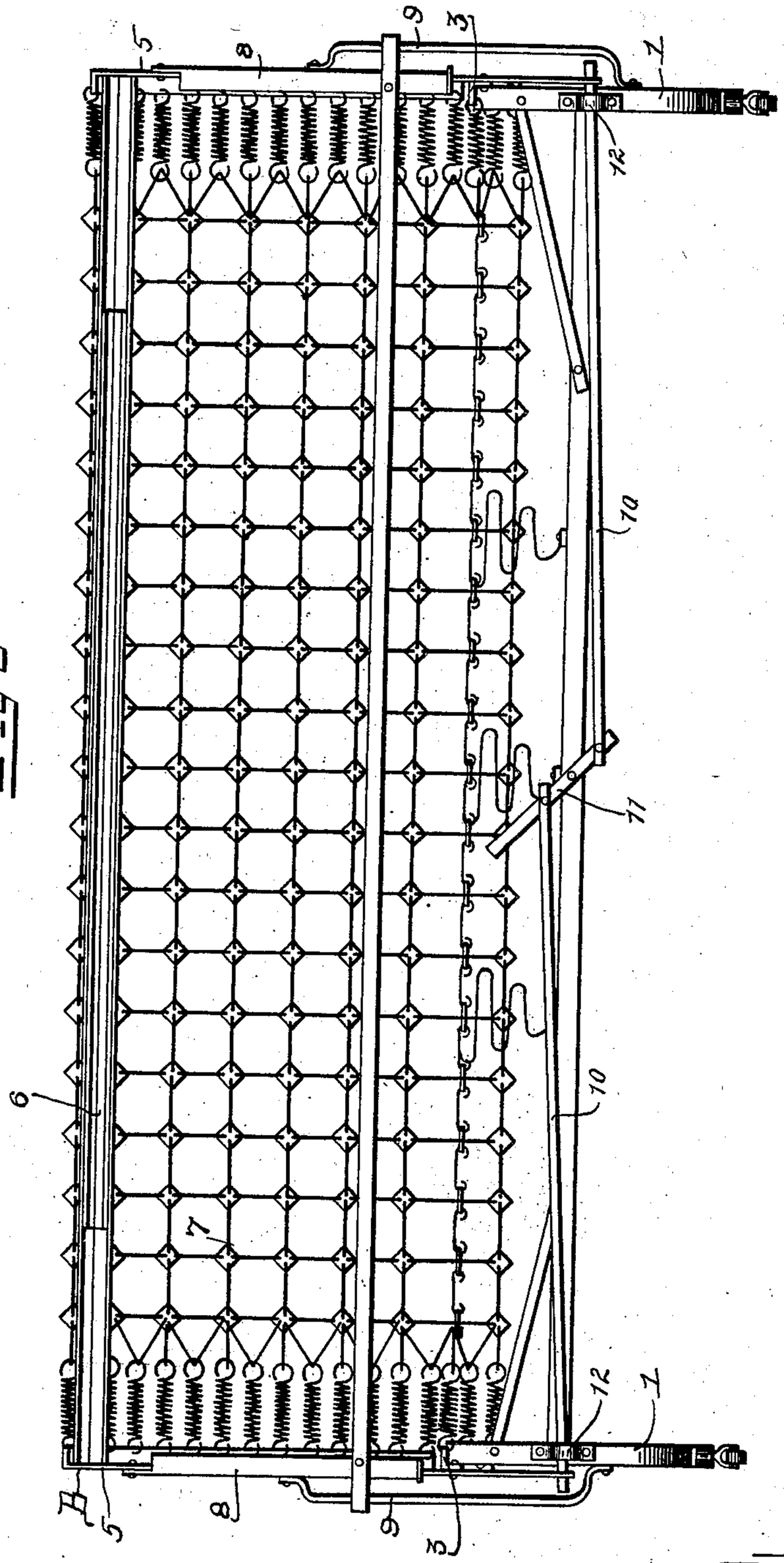
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig 4.

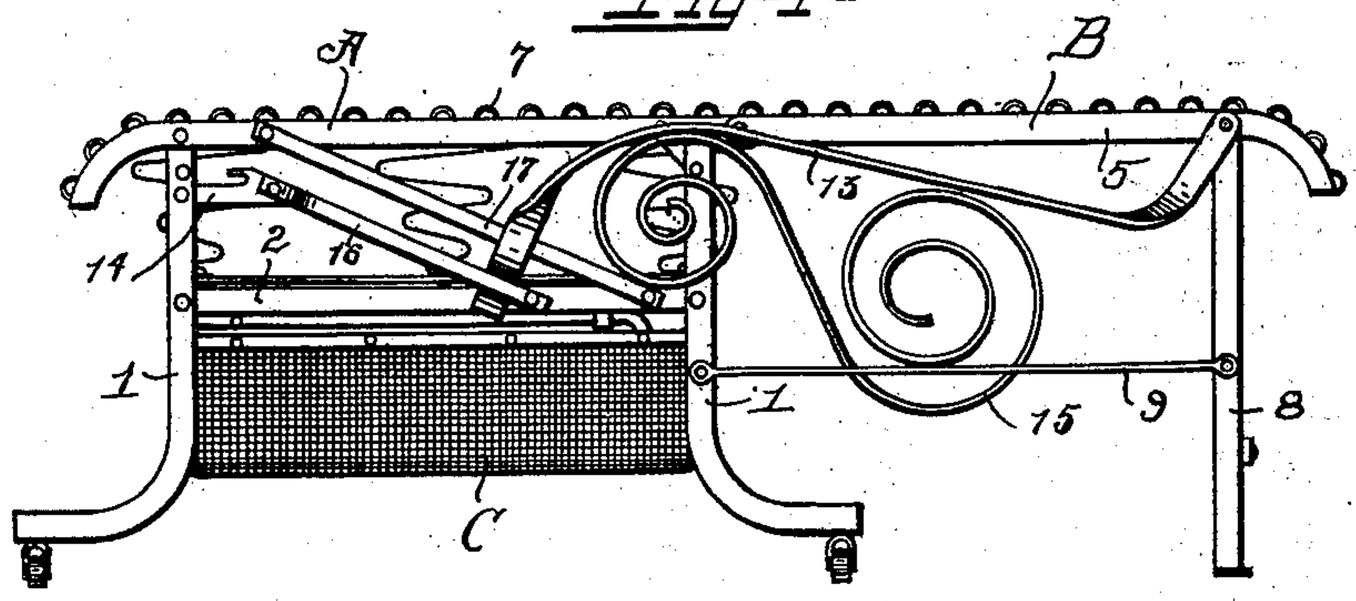
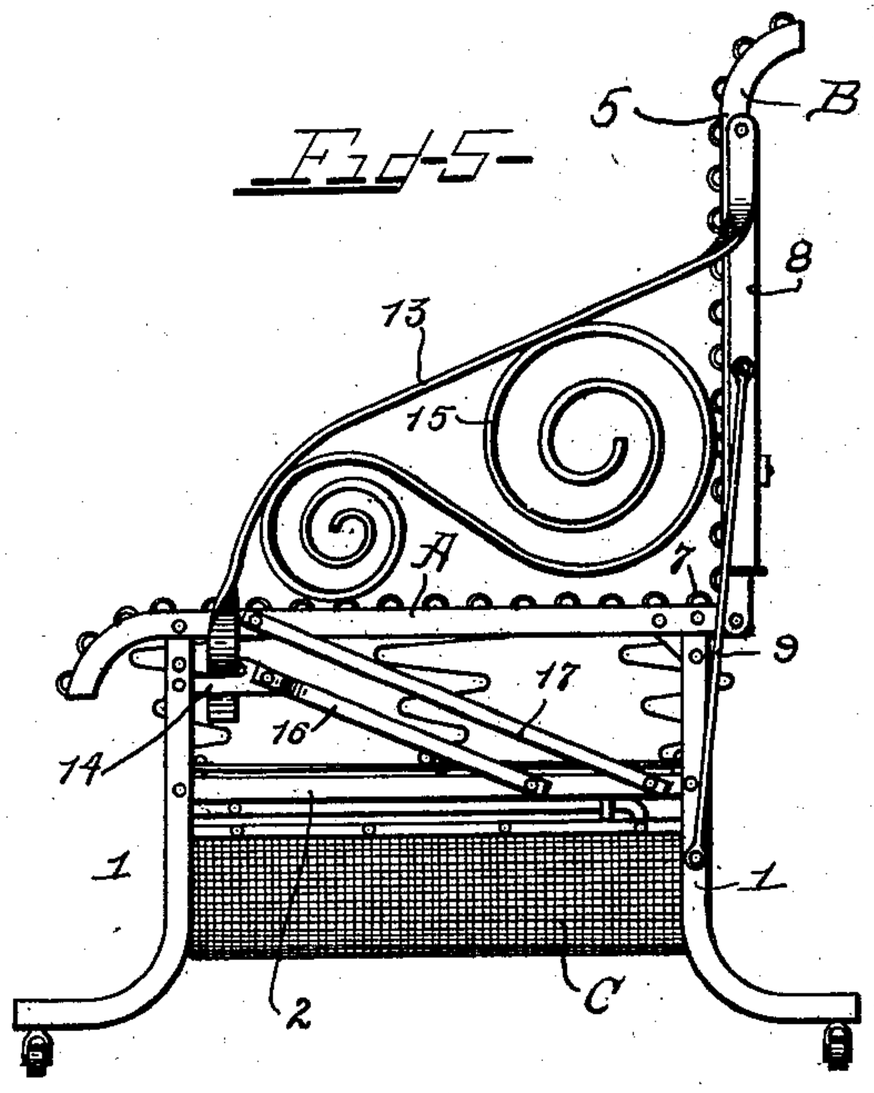


Fig 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI N. BACHAND, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DAVENPORT BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,691, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed January 11, 1901. Serial No. 42,921. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI N. BACHAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Davenport Beds, (Case No. 9,) of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to beds or bed constructions, and in particular to steel or iron frame beds or bed constructions.

Prominent objects are to provide a bed structure which can be used either as a bed or as a davenport, to particularly adapt the same for steel and iron frame beds, and to accomplish the above results and the various movements in connection with the operation of the bed by means of simple, inexpensive, and practical devices.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of a bed structure embodying my invention in the condition in which it is used as a bed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of such construction in the condition in which it is used as a davenport. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the structure in the condition shown in Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2 of a modified form of the structure.

The bed structure illustrated comprises a stationary bed-body A and a swinging or relatively movable part B. The body part A, in the form of bed shown, comprises an ordinary bed-frame, consisting of legs 1 1, side and end cross-pieces 2 2, extending between the legs, upper end cross-pieces 3 3 at the tops of the legs. The swinging or relatively movable part B comprises, in the form of the invention shown, end rods 5 5, forming, in effect, continuations of the end cross-pieces 3 3 and pivotally secured thereto, and a side rod 6, attached to and extending between the outer ends of the end rods 5 5. The rods 5 5 and 6 thus form a swinging frame pivotally secured to one side of the body part A.

A mattress 7 is arranged over both the body part A and the swinging part B and is attached to the side rod 6 and the end rods 3 3 and 5 5.

The swinging part B is provided with legs 8 8, which are pivotally attached to the outer or free ends of the end rods 5 5. These legs 8 8 are conveniently connected with the adjacent legs 1 1 by means of connecting-rods 9 9, pivotally connected to them and to the legs 1 1.

The structure thus shown is operated by elevating or swinging upwardly the swinging part B, so that the end rods 5 5 assume a vertical or nearly vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2. When the side rods 5 5 are in horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1, the structure can be used as a bed. When the swinging part is elevated, as shown in Fig. 2, the structure can be used as a davenport.

As a convenient locking arrangement for locking the swinging part B in its elevated position a pair of sliding rods 10 10 are arranged at the rear of the body part A and are connected at their inner ends, as shown in Fig. 3, with a swinging hand-lever 11, which is pivoted to one of the side rods 2, the connection of the rods 10 10 with the lever 11 being on opposite sides of the pivotal connection of the latter. The outer ends of the rods 10 10 slide in sockets or guideways 12 12, attached to the rear legs 1 1. The arrangement is such that by swinging the hand-lever 11 in one direction—as, for instance, the top to the left, referring to Fig. 3—the ends of the rods 10 10 will be projected beyond the ends of the body part A A, while if the hand-lever 11 is swung in the opposite direction the rods 10 10 will be so retracted as to withdraw their ends from such projected positions. The locking of the swinging part B is accomplished by swinging the lever 11 so as to project the ends of the rods 10 10, the ends of the end rods 5 5 being extended, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so that when said part B is elevated the extensions of the rods 5 5 will swing beyond the path of travel of the ends of the sliding rods 10 10, so that after the extensions have passed the rods 10 10 are projected.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a bed structure having a modified form of locking device for locking the swinging part B in its elevated position. The locking device shown comprises a pair of rods 13 13, pivotally attached to the

end rods 5 5 and having their other ends free, and sockets or catches 14 14, adapted to engage the free ends of the rods 13 13. When the swinging part B is in a lowered position, the rods 13 13 are disengaged from the catches 14 14; but when the part B is elevated rods 13 13 engage the catches 14 14, and thereby hold said part B in its elevated position, as shown in Fig. 5. As a matter of further improvement the rods 13 13 are made curved or bent, so as to form arm-pieces or frames for the opposite ends of the structure. They are also desirably provided with scrolls 15 15, which serve to fill the spaces between the rods 13 13 and the bottom and side of the davenport formed when the part B is elevated. These scrolls 15 15 serve to form more substantial end pieces, while at the same time they enhance the beauty and symmetry of the structure. The structure shown is provided with end braces 16 16 and 17 17, the former of which afford abutments behind which the free ends of the rods 13 13 can be placed when the part B is in a lowered position, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the operation of the structure illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 the swinging part B is elevated and then the rods 13 13 are caused to engage with the catches 14 14 in order to place the structure in the condition in which it can be used as a davenport. When it is desired to restore it to its bed-like condition, the ends of the rods 13 13 are disengaged from the catches 14 14, as with the hands, and the part B is lowered, the braces 16 and 17 forming guideways for the ends of the rods 13 13.

The structure illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 is shown as provided with a basket C, arranged in the lower part of the structure; but as this is illustrated, described, and claimed in a copending application of mine I shall not describe or claim it herein.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a bed structure, the combination of a stationary body part, a swinging part comprising a swinging frame pivotally connected with the body part having end rods extended beyond the points of pivotal connection, and means for engaging the extended portions of said rods so as to lock the swinging frame in an elevated position, substantially as described.

2. In a bed structure, the combination of a body part, a swinging frame having end rods extended beyond the points of pivotal connection, a locking device consisting of a pair of longitudinally-shiftable rods adapted for projection beyond the ends of the body part so as to engage the said extended portions of the end rods of the swinging frame, and means for shifting said rods, substantially as described.

3. In a bed structure, the combination with the body part and the swinging pivotally-connected frame having side rods provided with extensions, of a pair of longitudinally-shiftable rods adapted for projection beyond the ends of the body part so as to engage the extensions of said end rods, guides for the ends of said shiftable rods, and a pivotally-supported hand-lever connected with the inner ends of said shiftable rods, the points of connection being on opposite sides of the point of pivotal support, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 21st day of November, A. D. 1900.

LEVI N. BACHAND.

Witnesses:
GEORGE L. CRAGG,
HARVEY L. HANSON.