J. L. TANDY.

COMBINED DAVENPORT, FOLDING BED, AND COUCH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1907.

907,650.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

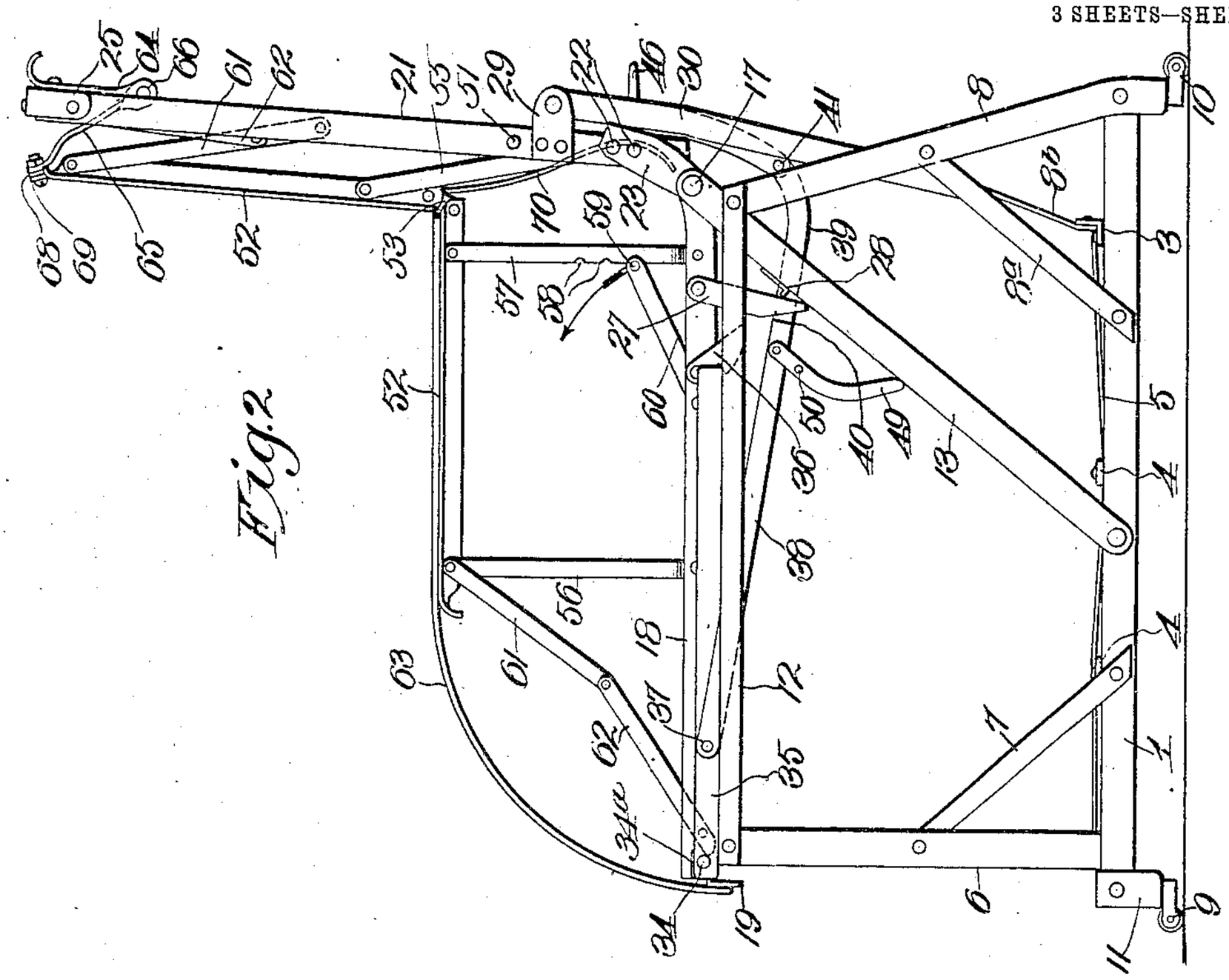

Fig. 2

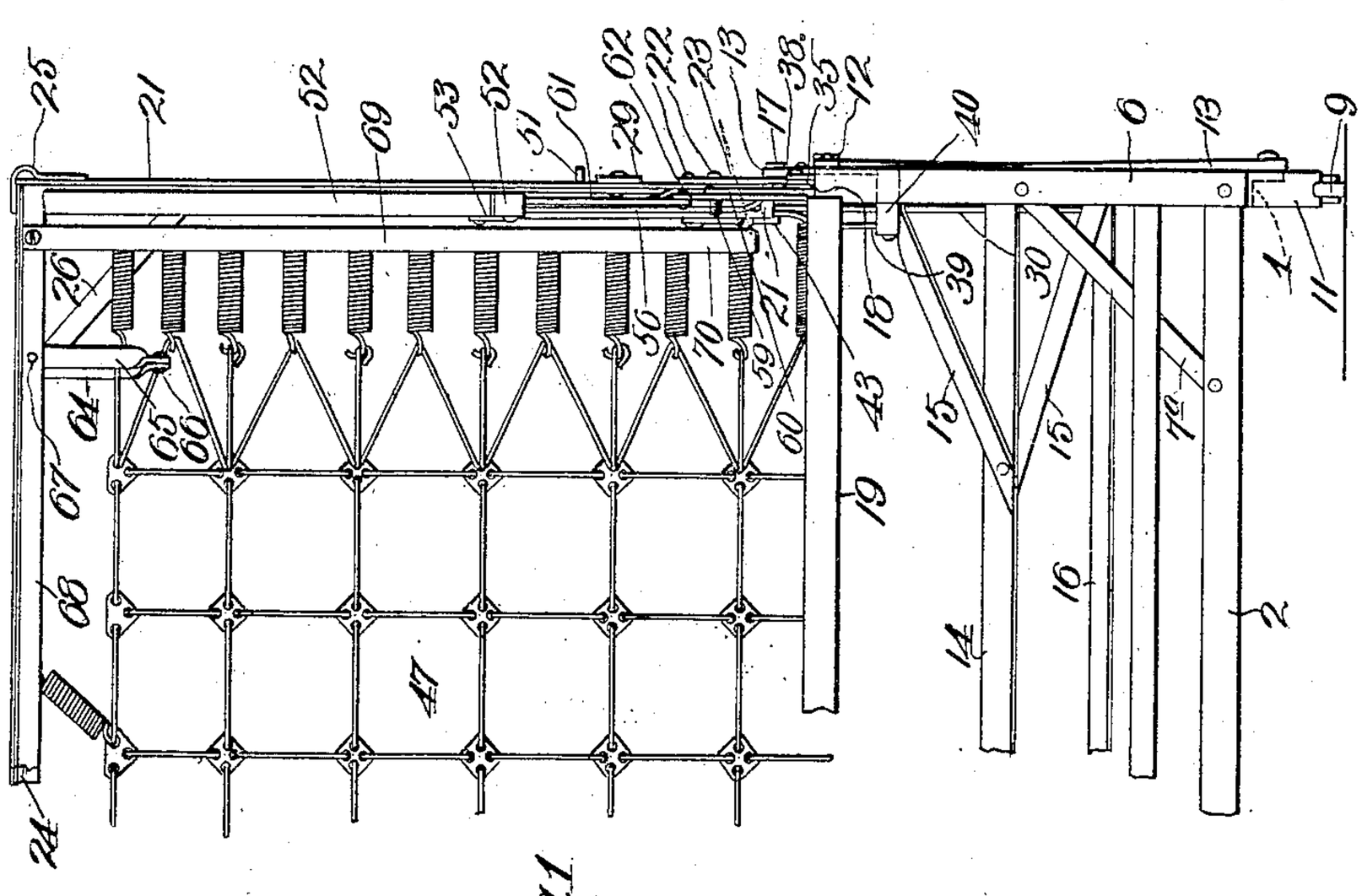

Fig. 1.

Witnesses

Frank R. Glore.

H. L. Rodgers

Inventor

J. L. Tandy

By Gregory Thorpe Atty.

J. L. TANDY.

COMBINED DAVENPORT, FOLDING BED, AND COUCH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1907.

907,650.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

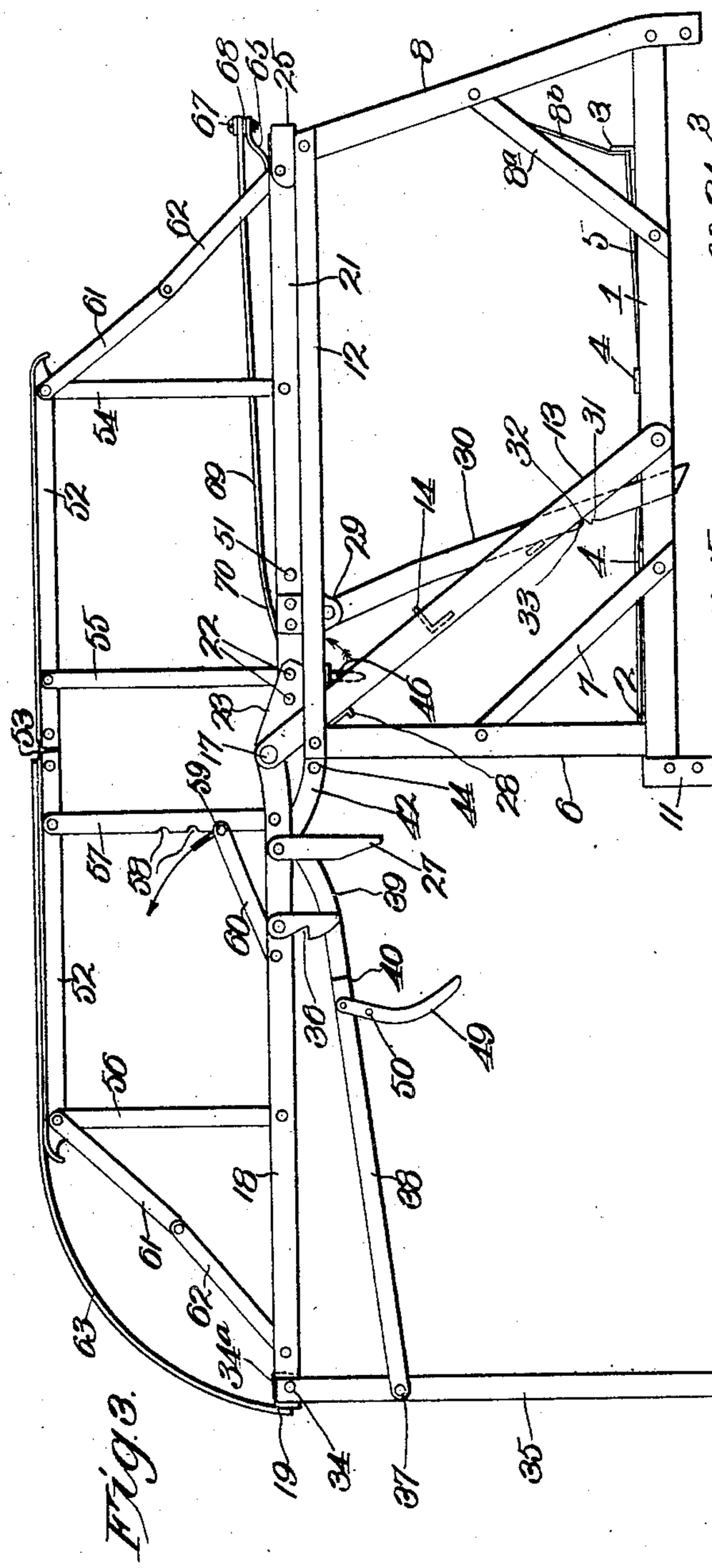

Fig. 3.

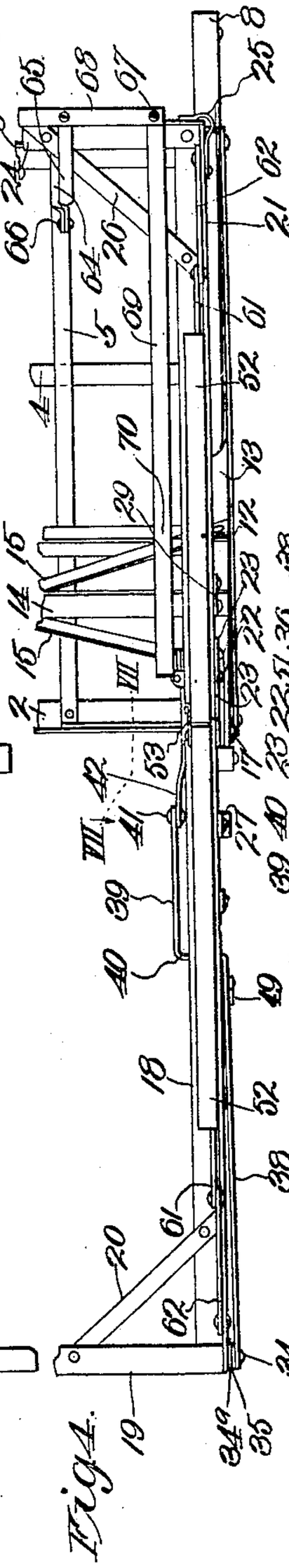

Fig. 4.

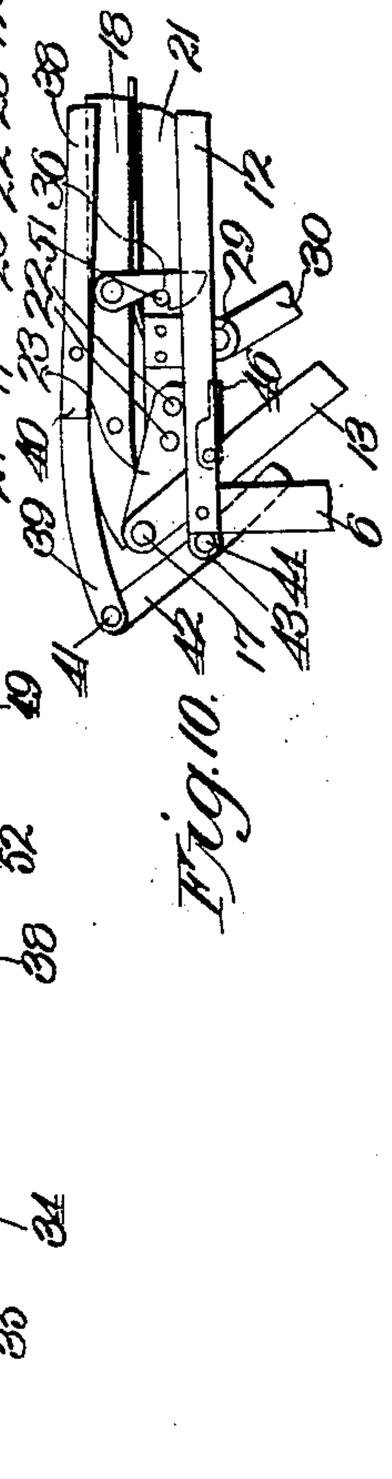

Fig. 10.

Witnesses

Frank R. Glore.

H. C. Rodgers

Inventor

J. L. Tandy.

By George H. Thorpe Atty.

J. L. TANDY.

COMBINED DAVENPORT, FOLDING BED, AND COUCH.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1907.

907,650.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

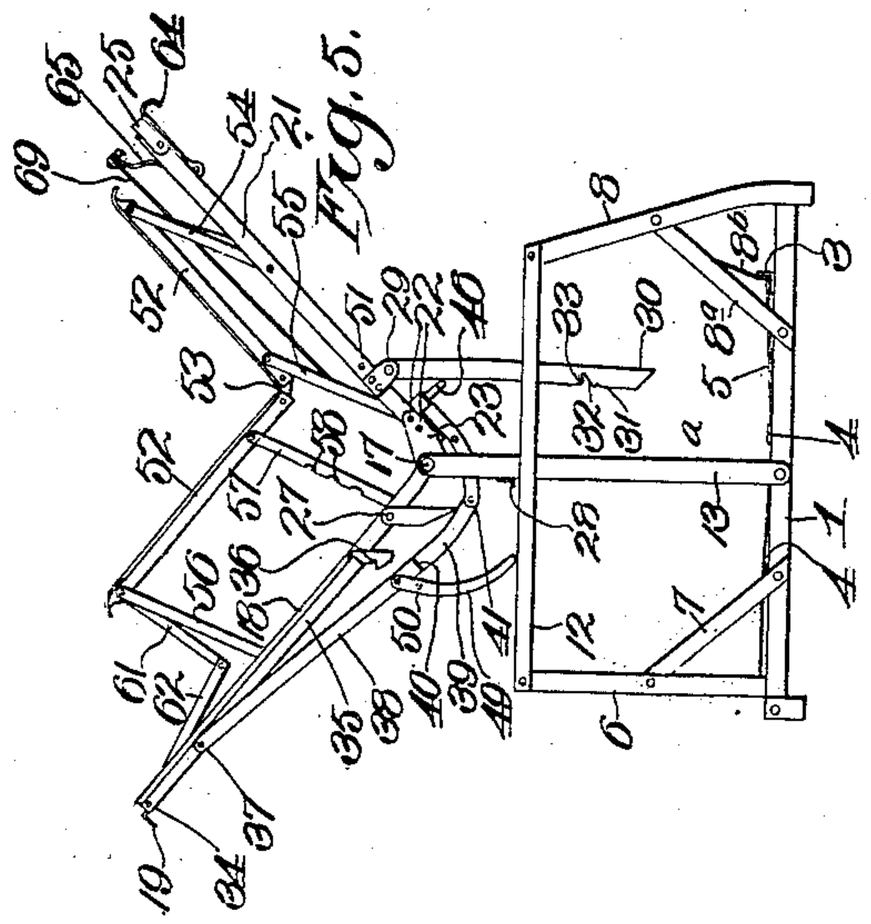

Fig. 5.

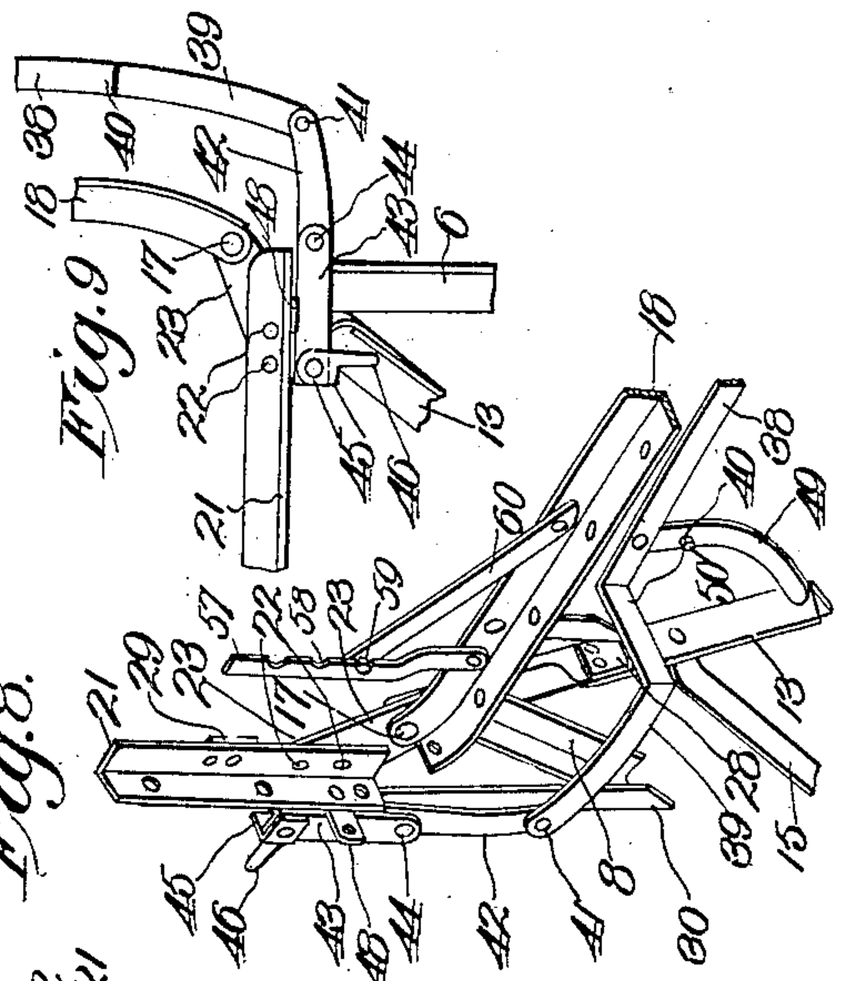

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9

Fig. 6

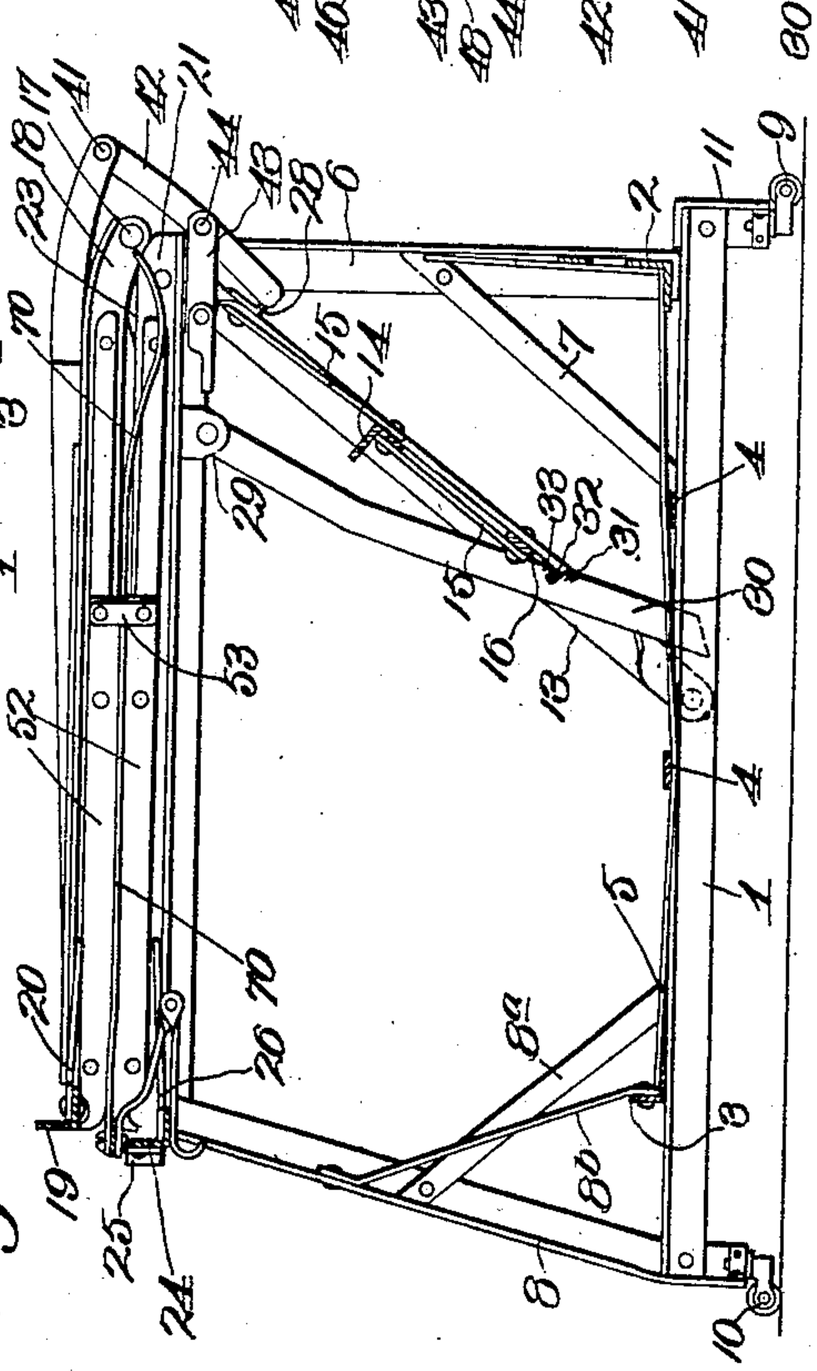

Fig. 7

Witnesses

Frank R. Glore.

H. L. Rodgers

Inventor

J. L. Tandy

By George P. Thompson Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. TANDY, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COMBINED DAVENPORT, FOLDING BED, AND COUCH.

No. 907,650. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

Application filed April 22, 1907. Serial No. 369,462.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. TANDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Davenport, Folding Bed, and Couch, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined davenport, folding bed and couch, and my object is to produce an article of furniture of this character which can be manipulated without the necessity of moving it bodily or pulling it out from the wall.

With this general object in view and others as hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a fragmentary front view of a structure embodying my invention. Fig. 2, is an end view of the same. Fig. 3, is an end view of the same as arranged as a cot. Fig. 4, is a fragmentary plan view of the structure as arranged in Fig. 3. Fig. 5, is an end view of the structure with certain parts in one position which they may occupy while the structure is being manipulated. Fig. 6, is an end view partly broken away with certain parts in a different position which they may occupy. Fig. 7, is a vertical section on the scale of Figs. 3 and 4, with the structure arranged as a couch, the section being taken on the line VII—VII of Fig. 4. Fig. 8, is a perspective view taken from the inner side of one of the ends, when arranged as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 9 is a vertical section taken on the line IX—IX of Fig. 4, but with one pivoted member projecting upward from the companion member. Fig. 10 is a fragmentary end view of the parts as arranged as a couch and as shown in Fig. 7.

In the said drawings 1 indicates a pair of parallel end bars, connected at their front ends by side bars 2 and near their rear ends by side bars 3 and between said bars by an intermediate bar 4, and 5 indicates cross bars underlying and secured to bar 4 and at their front and rear ends to bars 2 and 3 respectively.

6 indicates front standards secured to the ends of bars 2 and upon bars 1, and 7, 7^a, braces connecting said standards to the end bars 1 and side bars 2 respectively.

8 indicates rear standards which preferably slope forward and upward and are secured at their lower ends to the rear ends of bars 1, braces 8^a connecting standards 8 with bars 1 and braces 8^b connecting bars 3 with standards 8 to brace the latter against inward or outward movement.

9 and 10 indicate casters supporting the rigid frame constituted by the parts hereinbefore described, the casters 10 being preferably secured to the lower ends of standards 8 and casters 9 to short angle arms 11, rigidly secured to and depending from the front ends of bars 1, by preference.

12 indicates end bars connecting the upper ends of standards 6 and 8, these bars 12 completing what may be termed the base of the stationary or caster-supported frame.

A swing frame is constructed as follows: 13 indicates bars pivoted at their lower ends to bars 1 and arranged outward of said bars and inward of bars 18. 14 is a bar connecting bars 13. 15 are braces connecting bars 13 and 14 and 16 is a longitudinal bar connecting said bars 13 to coöperate with bar 14 and braces 15 in producing a stiff swing frame. The swing frame when the structure is arranged as a davenport occupies the position shown most clearly in Fig. 2 and rests upon the upper end of standards 8, that is upon the inwardly projecting arms of said standards, it being noted by reference to Fig. 7 that standards 8 are of angle iron so that their inwardly projecting arms occupy the same vertical plane as bars 13. Pivoted at 17 to the upper ends of bars 13 and disposed at the inner side of the same, are a pair of end rails 18 connected at their opposite ends by a side rail 19, braces 20 connecting said end and side rails. A pair of end rails 21 are provided with rigid extensions pivotally connected at 17 to the swing frame and to end rails 18, said extensions preferably consisting of plates 23 rigidly secured as at 22 to said rails 21, it being noted in this connection that the extensions 23 and the contiguous ends of rails 18 curve or slope upward toward said pivotal points, when the device is arranged as a cot, the said curvatures or sloping portions permitting the rails 21 to fold down upon the rails 18 in converting the structure into a couch. The outer or rear ends of rails 21 are connected by side rails 24—the connections being preferably made by means of angle plates 25—and said rails 24 are connected to rails 21 by braces 26. The parts 18

to 20 and 21 to 26 inclusive constitute what I hereinafter term "pivoted members".

Pivotally secured to end rails 18 are dogs 27 with their lower ends, when the structure is arranged as a davenport, resting against the front sides of swing frame bars 13 just above the shoulders 28 of said bars.

29 are lugs projecting rearwardly from rails 21 when the latter occupy the position shown in Fig. 2, and pivotally pendent from said lugs are bars 30 provided on their front edges with cam shoulders 31, notches 32 and cam shoulders 33, the notches being arranged between said shoulders.

Pivoted at 34 to the outer ends of the end rails 18 and spaced outward thereof by interposed washers as at 34[a] or otherwise, are legs 35 and supporting said legs in a horizontal position when the structure is arranged as a davenport, are notched gravity dogs 36 pivotally pendent from and arranged at the outer sides of end rails 18 as shown most clearly in Fig. 2. Pivoted at 37 to legs 35 are links comprising portions 38 occupying a vertical plane between the legs and bars 12, parallel portions 39 arranged inward of the vertical plane of the rails and portions 40 connecting the rear ends of portions 38 and the front ends of portions 39, the latter being pivotally connected at 41 to links 42 pivoted at 44 to angle plates 43 secured to end rails 21, said angle plates 43 being disposed at the side of rails 21 which is the rear side when the structure is arranged as a davenport. Pivoted to plates 43 are angle-shaped catches 45 having handles 46 and adapted when arranged as shown in all of the figures except Figs. 7 and 10, to lock the free ends of links 42 rigidly against angle-plates 43 and therefore substantially parallel with end rails 21. When said catches are thrown to positions in line with angle plates 43 as shown in Fig. 7, the links 42 may pivotally operate at points 44 and withdraw their free ends to substantially the position shown in the last-named figure.

47 indicates a spring mattress of the type shown in Fig. 1 or of any other suitable or preferred type, the sides of said mattress being attached to the side rails 19 and 24 and the ends to the end rails 18 and 21. Said mattress is adapted to fold when the pivoted member constituted by rails 21 and 24 fold down upon the pivoted member constituted by rails 18 and 19 as hereinbefore explained and as shown in Fig. 7, the particular connection of the mattress and said rails being omitted as forming no part of the present invention. In Fig. 8 will be seen a perforated lug 48 projecting inward from rails 21 to permit of the convenient attachment of the mattress to the inner or hinged end of rails 21, the proximity of the angle plates 43 making it difficult to connect the mattress conveniently in any other manner at or near the inner ends of said rails.

When the structure is arranged as a davenport and it is desired to convert it into a bed, the operator preferably grasps rail 34 and applies a forward pull upon the same, this action causing the pivoted members which are locked at substantially a right angle to each other so as to constitute the seat and back of the davenport, to oscillate on pivots 17, the swing frame at the same time swinging forward. Fig. 5 shows one of the positions which the parts may assume in the action described. The movement referred to is continued and the movement of the members is also continued by preference so that eventually the positions of the pivoted members are reversed, that is to say, the parts which formed the seat and back respectively of the davenport, are disposed substantially vertical and horizontal respectively and the swing frame arms 13 lean against the inwardly projecting flanges or arms of standards 6. It will be noted that as this reversing action occurs the pivoted dogs 36 assume the vertical pendent position shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, and thus release the pivoted legs 35 but the latter do not swing downward and outward when thus released because the break-joint braces maintain them in their original positions.

To convert the structure into a bed or cot from the structure as arranged in Fig. 6, the operator must grasp legs 35 near their free ends and pull them outward so as to dispose their pivotal points 37 outward of the pivotal points 34 and 41 and thus destroy the effectiveness of the break-joint braces constituted by the links connecting the legs with the angle plates 43, the breaking of this joint permitting the upright pivoted member to swing downward and outward of braces 17 to the position shown in Fig. 3, the break-joint braces incidentally swinging the legs 35 downward and outward until they assume the vertical position shown in the last-named figure, in which position they are held reliably by said connected or jointed links.

In Fig. 6, it will be noticed that the pivoted members are shown in full lines in the same relation to the swing frame as in Fig. 5, but it is to be understood that if the pivoted members occupy the position shown in Fig. 6, they must be swung upward and rearward in the direction indicated by the arrow in said figure, to the position shown in dotted lines before the structure can be converted into a cot or bed and for this reason it is preferable in converting the structure from a davenport to a cot or bed, to save time by swinging the pivoted members upward and rearward on pivot 17 at the same time that the swing frame moves forward. By so

doing the pivoted members will not assume the positions shown in full lines Fig. 6 at all.

Under either method of manipulation the tendency of the swing frame as it passes inward beyond its center of gravity is to accelerate its motion and thus strike with an undesirable force against standards 6.

In the ordinary conversion of the structure from the position shown in Fig. 2 to the full line position shown in Fig. 6, the parts or portions 38 of the break-joint braces slide frictionally upon the standards 6 and tend to retard the forward swing of the swing frame until the rear ends of said portions 38 pass forward of said standards, when the principal acceleration of movement of the swing frame occurs. To obviate this movement I preferably pivot to said links near the rear ends of portions 38, the bridge arms 49, which will likewise drag over standards 6 and bridge the space between said standards and the rear ends of portions 38 of the links, the bridge arms 49 having inwardly projecting pins 50 to engage the lower edges of portions 38 and thus hold said arms rigid as regards upward movement so that they shall impose frictional pressure on the upper ends of standards 6 until the arms 13 of the swing frame are nearly in contact with said standards and thereby eliminate any heavy pounding of the swing frame on said standards. Even when the pivoted members are manipulated so as to assume the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, without first assuming the position shown in full lines same figure the bridge arms 49 come into engagement with the upper ends of standards 6 and prevent the swing frame from striking heavily against the latter.

The structure can be converted into a couch from a cot or bed or from a davenport, that is to say when the parts are in the positions shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, the operator can grasp the handles 46 of the catches 45 and swing the latter upward and thus release the free ends of links 42. When this is accomplished and not before the upright pivoted member can be folded down upon the horizontal pivoted member, the latter resting upon the rigid frame below.

To convert the structure into a couch from a cot or bed as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the handles 46 are grasped to swing the catches 45 in the direction indicated by the contiguous arrow Fig. 3, and thus release the free ends of links 42. The pivoted member provided with the legs 35, is then swung upward and rearward until it is folded down upon the horizontal companion member, it being noticed that in this action and also in the action previously described, the swinging of the pivoted member provided with the legs from the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, down upon the horizontal member, that the link 42 operates pivotally on pivots 44, it being noticed by reference to Fig. 7 that after such pivotal operation, the free ends of the links 42 stand at an angle to the rigid angle plates 43. To reconvert the structure into a davenport the pivoted member provided with the legs is caused to assume the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 6, the break-joint braces being of course locked by pushing the legs inward until their pivotal points 37 are inward of the plane occupied by pivotal points 34 and 41, it being of course understood that said legs are already in the proper position if the conversion is to take place when the structure is arranged as a couch, such manipulation of the legs being necessary only when the structure has been previously arranged as a cot or bed, it being also necessary when the conversion takes place from a couch to relock the break-joint braces by means of the catches.

With the parts as now arranged, the operator swings the pivoted frames in the opposite direction to that indicated by the arrow Fig. 6, so as to cause the bars 30 to drag upwardly and against the rearwardly projecting edge of bar 14. If the pivotal operation described is quick the notches 32 of said bars will pass bar 14 without engaging the same, but if slow the notches engage said bar and form rigid braces between the pivoted members and the swing frame so that rearward pressure upon the former will cause the swing frame to swing rearwardly until it is substantially vertical. The pivoted members are then swung downward until portions 38 of the break-joint braces rest upon standards 6, and the pivoted frame consisting of rails 21 and 24 is upright. The swing frame is then permitted to swing or travel back until it attains its original position, that is rests against the upper ends of standards 8. Under this manipulation the stationary or caster supported frame will have no tendency to move away from the wall and there will be no danger of the angle plates 25 striking or marring the wall. As the pivoted members swing downward in the manner explained, the pivoted catches 36 automatically reëngage the free ends of the legs 35 and lock the same and the connected parts as they are shown in Fig. 2.

In the conversion of the structure from a davenport into a cot or couch instead of simply grasping one of the pivoted members and pulling the same forward and imparting like movement to the swing frame, the pivoted members can be rocked on pivots 17 until the pivoted dogs 27 lodge on top of shoulders 28 to cause the dogs to form rigid braces between the pivoted members and the swing frame as regards downward movement of the former, so that when downward pres-

sure is applied on the pivoted member from which the dogs depend, the swing frame is caused to swing forward because the preponderating pressure is in advance of their pivotal connection with the stationary members. These dogs and shoulders therefore simply provide a different means for imparting forward movement to the swing frame.

When the structure is arranged as shown in Fig. 7, the pivoted member equipped with the pivoted catches 36, rests upon the pivoted member equipped with outwardly projecting pins 51, said pivoted members being locked in the relations described by causing said catches 36 to engage said pins 51 as shown in Fig. 10.

The structure is provided with head or end frames constructed as follows: 52 indicates bars connected pivotally by links 53, one of said bars being pivotally connected to the end rails of one of the pivoted members by parallel links 54 and 55 and the other by parallel links 56 and 57, the last-named link being preferably provided with a series of notches 58, any one of which is adapted to be engaged at times by the pins 59 carried by the free ends of braces 60 pivoted to end rails 18. Break-joint braces connect the pivoted members with bars 52 and consist of bars 61 and 62 pivoted together, the upper ends of bars 61 being pivoted to bars 52 coincidental with the pivotal points therewith of braces 54 and 56. The lower ends of bars 62 are pivoted to rails 23 and 18 contiguous to side rails 24 and 19. When the structure is arranged as a bed or cot the links 54, 55, 56 and 57 are vertical and support bars 52 in a horizontal position, the break-joint braces composed of bars 61 and 62 being bent inward slightly so that the pivotal connection between each pair of said bars is below or inward of the plane of the pivotal connection of said bars with bars 52 and the end rails as shown most clearly in Fig. 3. When the pivoted braces 60 have their pins 59 engaging one of the holes 58 as shown in Fig. 3, that portion of the head and end frames directly connected to end rails 18 is substantially rigid and retains its position with respect to said end rails when the structure is reconverted into a davenport as shown in Fig. 2. Under such reconversion the short portions of the head and end frames collapse as also shown in the last-named figure. In practice the manipulation of the structure can take place if desired when the pivoted braces are inoperative, that is to say when they are swung down upon end rails 18 in the direction indicated by the contiguous arrow Fig. 2. If it be desired when the structure is arranged as a davenport, that the bars 52 connected directly to end rails 18, shall be disposed nearer said rails and the companion bars 52 a greater distance forward of end rails 21 than as shown in said Fig. 2, the pins 59 of braces 60 can be caused to engage notches 58 at a greater distance from rails 18. If this occurs it is obvious that links 56 and 57 will be pitched upwardly and forwardly with respect to end rails 18 instead of being vertical as shown in Fig. 2.

If it is not desired to convert the structure into a cot or couch at frequent intervals, those portions of the end or head frames connected directly to end rails 18 may be made perfectly rigid and at the same time present more finished ends for the davenport, by the use of arm-rest bars 63, these bars being secured rigidly to and upon bars 52 pivoted to links 56 and 57 and to the rail 19.

For the purpose of giving the back of the structure a box-like appearance, I provide the following construction:—64 indicates two or more inverted hooks of spring metal by preference, secured to the back-rail 24. 65 indicates spring links pivotally connected to the lower ends of the inverted hooks at 66 and riveted as at 67 to the longitudinal bar 68, the spring links diverging upwardly with respect to the hooks and having their upper ends disposed forward of rail 24. Secured to the ends of bar 68 are clamp bars 69, which for the greater portion of their length parallel end rails 21 and then terminate in substantially compound curve shaped ends 70, said ends normally resting against part of the spring mattress. The mattress proper, not shown, is adapted to fit against the spring mattress so as to fold or unfold therewith, and the front portion of the cover is adapted to extend up past bar 68 and then horizontally rearward over rails 24 and have its rear edge attached to the inverted hooks 64 in any suitable or preferred manner and the ends of the front portion of the cover are adapted to be disposed forward of bar 69 and then attached to end rails 21 in any suitable or preferred manner. By this arrangement it will be seen that the top and ends of the upholstery of the davenport will be given a box like effect which is very desirable because of its appeal to the esthetic taste of the purchaser. This attachment for supporting the mattress and giving a box-like effect does not interfere with the conversion and reconversion of the structure though when it is in the form of a couch, the spring links 65 swing pivotally until they are arrested by side rail 24 as shown in Fig. 7.

When the structure is arranged as a cot or bed the box like effect is preserved until such structure is occupied, when the weight will cause the spring links to yield and move to the position last explained, it being understood that the spring hooks will also yield sufficiently to avoid any possibility of the cover of the mattress being torn.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a combined davenport, folding bed and couch, possess-

ing the features of advantage enumerated as desirable and I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be restricted to the exact details of construction shown and described as obvious modifications will suggest themselves to one skilled in the art.

Having thus described the invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame pivoted on the base frame, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, legs pivoted to one of said members and catches pivoted to the ends of the leg carrying member and provided with notches to receive the free ends of and hold the legs in parallel relation with the ends of said member.

2. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame pivoted on the base frame, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, and end frames carried by the ends of said members; each end frame comprising two sections pivoted together with one section pivoted and collapsible with respect to its respective member.

3. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame pivoted on the base frame, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, inverted hooks secured to the outer side of one of the pivoted members, resilient links pivoted to said hooks, a bar secured to the opposite ends of said links and substantially paralleling the side of the last-named member, and resilient bars attached at one end to the said bar and contiguous to and substantially paralleling the ends of the hook-carrying member.

4. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame pivoted on the base frame, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, and end frames carried by the ends of said members; each end frame comprising two sections pivoted together with one section pivoted and collapsible with respect to its respective member and the other section rigid with relation to its respective member.

5. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, means to lock the pivoted members in rigid relation to each other and end frames carried by the ends of said members; each end frame comprising two sections pivoted together with one section pivoted and collapsible with respect to its respective member.

6. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, means to lock the pivoted members in rigid relation to each other, and end frames carried by the ends of said members; each end frame comprising two sections pivoted together and with one section pivoted and collapsible with respect to its respective member, and the other section rigid with relation to its respective member.

7. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, legs pivoted to the outer ends of one member, links pivoted to said legs, plates secured to the other member, links pivotally connecting the first-named links and said plates, and means to lock the links pivoted to said plates substantially parallel therewith.

8. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, legs pivoted to the outer ends of one member, links pivoted to said legs, plates secured to the other member, links pivotally connecting the first-named links and said plates, and catches having a pivotal relation to the plates and adapted to lock the links pivoted thereto substantially parallel therewith to secure the legs substantially parallel or at right angles to the ends of the leg-carrying member.

9. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame mounted thereon and adapted when at rest to lean rearwardly against the rear or front portion of said base frame, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, legs pivoted to one of said members, links pivoted to said legs and comprising end portions at opposite sides of the ends of the leg-carrying member and intermediate portions connecting the adjacent ends of the end portions, the outer end portions being capable of sliding frictionally on the base portion when the swing frame is swung forwardly, plates secured to the ends of the other member, links pivotally connecting said plates with the contiguous ends of the first-named links, means to lock the links pivoted to said plates substantially parallel therewith, and bridge arms pivoted to the outer portions of the first-named links near their rear ends and adapted as such portions slide forwardly off the base portions in the forward swing of the swing frame to engage and slide frictionally upon the base portion and clear the same just as the swing frame is adapted to come into contact and be arrested by the front portion of the base frame.

10. In an article of furniture, a frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, means to lock the pivoted members in rigid relation, shoulders on the swing frame, and dogs pivoted to one of the pivoted members and adapted under proper manipulation of the latter to engage said shoulders and lock the pivoted members and swing frame rigidly together.

11. In an article of furniture, a swing

frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, means to lock the pivoted members in rigid relation, and means to lock the pivoted members and the swing frame in rigid relation during the initial portion of the rearward movement of the swing frame.

12. In an article of furniture, a frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, means to lock the pivoted members in rigid relation, and a pivoted bar carried by one of the pivoted members and adapted to engage a part of the swing frame and form a rigid brace between said pivoted member and the swing frame rearward of the latter during the initial portion of the rearward movement of said swing frame and to automatically release the swing frame by the time the latter has attained a substantially vertical position.

13. In an article of furniture, a frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, means to lock the pivoted members in rigid relation, bars pivotally suspended from one of the pivoted members rearward of the swing frame and provided with a notch for automatic engagement with a part of the swing frame to lock the latter and the pivoted members in rigid relation at times.

14. In an article of furniture, a base frame, a swing frame mounted thereon, a pair of members pivoted together and to the swing frame, legs pivoted to one of the members, links pivoted to said legs, and links pivoted to the first-named links and having a pivotal relation with the other member.

15. In an article of furniture, a pair of members pivoted together, collapsible end frames pivoted thereto and adapted to collapse between the pivoted members when the latter are folded together, a pivoted catch carried by one of said members, and a pin carried by the other and adapted to be engaged by the catch when said pivoted members are folded together.

16. In an article of furniture, a pair of members pivoted together at their inner ends and provided at such ends with end-frames, each end-frame consisting of a pair of frames or sections occupying the same vertical plane and pivoted together at their adjacent or inner ends, two of the sections of said end-frames bearing a rigid relation to their respective member and the other two bearing a collapsible relation to their respective member.

17. In an article of furniture, a pair of members pivoted together, and means to engage the contiguous part of a mattress fitting against said members, said means comprising a bar paralleling the outer side of one of the members, spring bars secured to the ends of said bar and adapted to press against the mattress, arms secured to the side of the last-named member, and links pivotally connecting said arms with the bar paralleling said side of said member.

18. In an article of furniture, a pair of members pivoted together, plates secured to one of said members, legs secured to the other member, links pivoted to said legs, links pivoted to the first-named links and to said plates, and catches carried by said plates and engaging the links pivoted to the plates at the opposite side of their pivotal points of connection with said plates from the first-named links to hold the links carried by the plates substantially parallel with the other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. TANDY.

Witnesses:
H. C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.