June 20, 1939. K. R. TERSCHMANN 2,163,365

CHAIR BEDSTEAD

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FIG.1

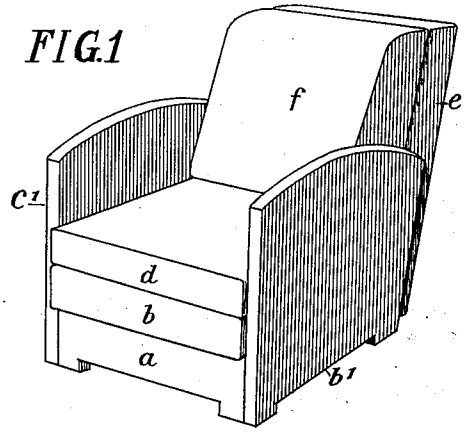


FIG. 2

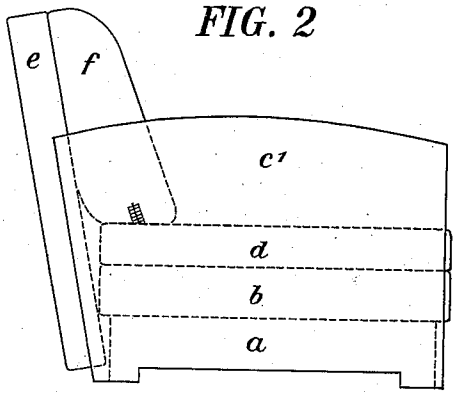
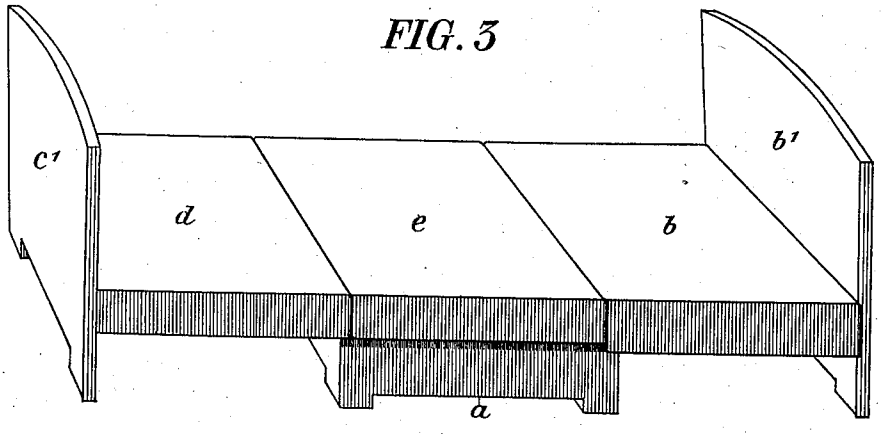


FIG. 3



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FIG. 4

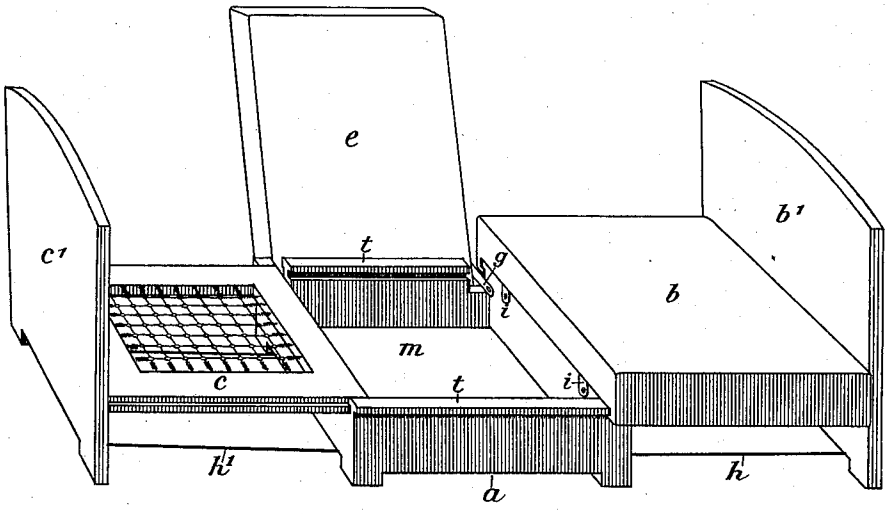
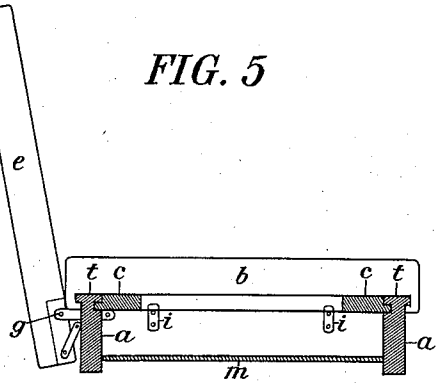


FIG. 5



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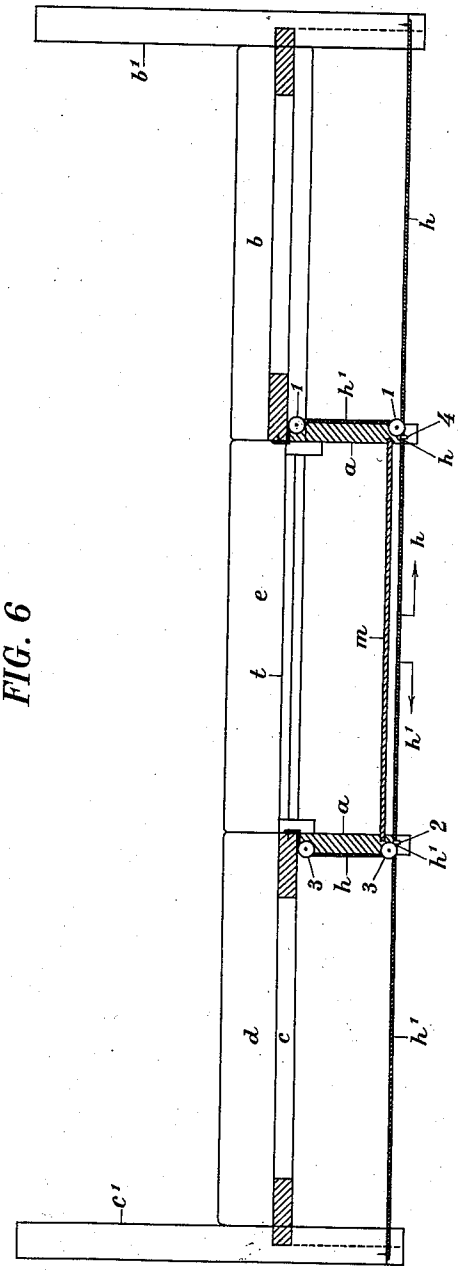


FIG. 6

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FIG. 7

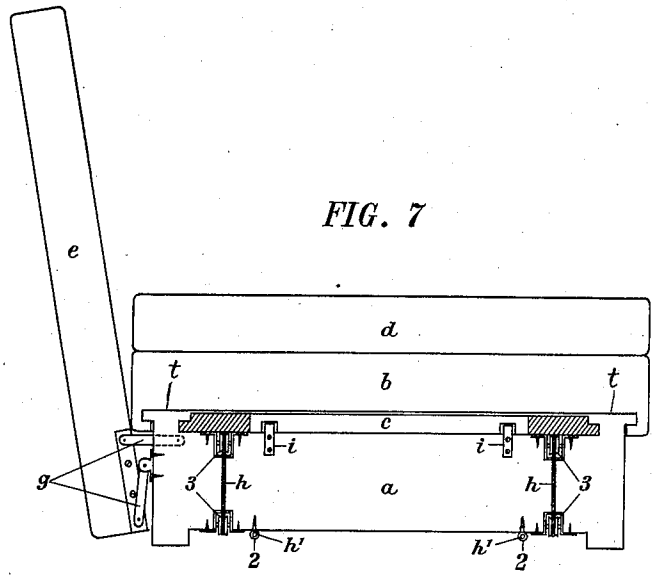


FIG. 8

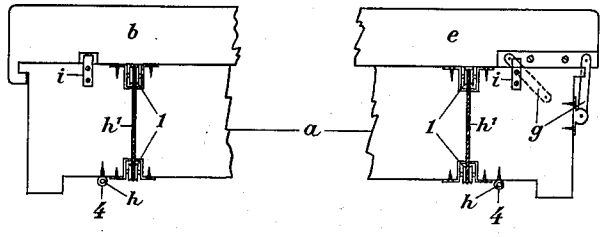


FIG. 9

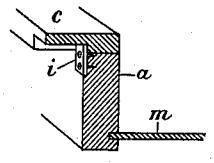


FIG. 10

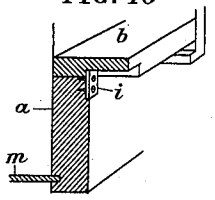


FIG. 11

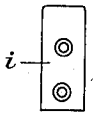
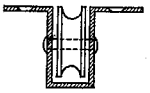


FIG. 12



1, 3

FIG. 13



1, 3

FIG. 14



2, 4

Inventor:

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Patented June 20, 1939 2,163,365

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,163,365

CHAIR BEDSTEAD

Karl Richard Terschmann, Lodz, Poland

Application March 23, 1936, Serial No. 70,451
In Poland March 26, 1935

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—46)

The invention relates to improvements in chair bedsteads and concerns such a construction of these chair bedsteads in which the bed bottom consists of three parts having an equal or a nearly equal length, a middle part provided with a stationary base and two side parts to be pulled out laterally from the said base.

The main objects of the invention are, first, to obtain a chair bedstead of the above mentioned kind having as chair a quite chairlike and after being expanded a quite bedlike appearance, second, to obtain a chair bedstead occupying as chair the place of a normal chair of this kind and having after being expanded the surface of a normal bedstead, and third, to obtain the aforesaid results in a chair bedstead which requires only a few simple manipulations for its transformation into a bedstead or vice versa.

The invention is shown by way of example only in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of the device in position to be used as a chair,

Fig. 2 is a side view of the chair bedstead,

Fig. 3 is a front perspective view of the chair transformed into a bedstead,

Fig. 4 is a front perspective view of the chair during the transformation, i. e. of a chair only partly transformed into a bedstead,

Fig. 5 is a side view partly in section of the middle part of the upholstered chair without the lateral arm portions,

Fig. 6 is a vertical section corresponding to Fig. 4,

Figs. 7 and 8 are a side view and a fragmentary side view of the chair bedstead showing the details of the mechanism without the lateral arm portions.

Figs. 9 and 10 are perspective views showing the use of stops limiting the pulling out of the side parts of the bed bottom from its middle part,

Fig. 11 is a front view of the stop corresponding to Figs. 9 and 10,

Fig. 12 is a side view of a roll for the cable and of its support,

Fig. 13 is a front view corresponding to Fig. 12, partly in section,

Fig. 14 is an eye-bolt for the cable.

The upholstered chair according to this invention comprises a rigid lower part or stationary base *a* (Figs. 1, 2), a superposed upholstered frame *b* upon which a cushion *d* is placed, an upholstered back frame or lean support *e* with a back-cushion *f*, two lateral upholstered or rigid arm portions *b'* and *c'*, and a not upholstered frame or plate *c*. As shown in Fig. 5, the front and the back side of the base *a* are along their upper edges provided with T-shaped guide rails *t*. The said frame *b* slides above and outwardly of these rails *t*, while the frame *c* slides between the said rails *t* and below the said frame *b*. The said frame *c* is rigidly connected to the lateral portion *c'* (Figs. 4, 6, 7), and the upholstered frame *b* is rigidly secured to the lateral portion *b'*. To the upholstered frame *b* two cables *h'* (the one near the front, the other near the back side of the chair bedstead) are secured. These cables *h'* extend over rolls **1** and through the eye-bolts **2**, both rolls and eye-bolts placed on the base *a*, to the lateral portion *c'*; two cables h are secured in a similar manner to the not upholstered frame *c* and extend over the rolls **3** and the eye-bolts **4** to the lateral portion *b'* of the chair. One cable *h* and one cable *h'* are shown in Fig. 6, but two cables *h'* and two cables *h* are shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The arrangement of cables *h* and *h'* with their rolls and eye-bolts causes every movement of one lateral portion to be followed by a corresponding movement in the opposite direction of the other lateral portion.

For the transformation of the chair according to the invention into a bedstead only the following three manipulations are necessary. First, the pulling out of one of the lateral portions *b'* or *c'*, is followed automatically by the simultaneous pulling out of the other lateral portion and of both frames *b* and *c*, second, the folding down of the back frame or lean support *e* which is pivoted on four hinges *g* placed two and two on two opposite sides of the stationary base *a*, across the said base, third, the placing of the cushion *d* on the frame *c*. The upholstered frame *b*, the folded down back frame *e* and the not upholstered frame *c*, the latter covered by the cushion *d*, form then the upper surface of the bed bottom.

In case of chair bedsteads not provided with cables an additional manipulation for the pulling out of the second lateral portion is necessary.

The transformation of a bedstead according to the invention into a chair demands as a contrary process always the same number of manipulations.

The small plates or stops *i* are arranged to limit the pulling out of the side parts.

The open chest *m* in the stationary base *a* may serve as bedding container.

I claim:

A chair-bed comprising a stationary base, a

pair of side frames slidably mounted upon opposite sides of said base for movement outwardly and inwardly of said base and means for moving said side frames on said base simultaneously and in opposite directions to extend the chair into a bed and vice vera, said means including pulley means on each of said opposite sides of said base and a pair of cable systems, each of the cable systems being connected to one of said side frames and trained over the pulley means on the corresponding side of said base and connected directly to the opposite side frame.

KARL RICHARD TERSCHMANN.