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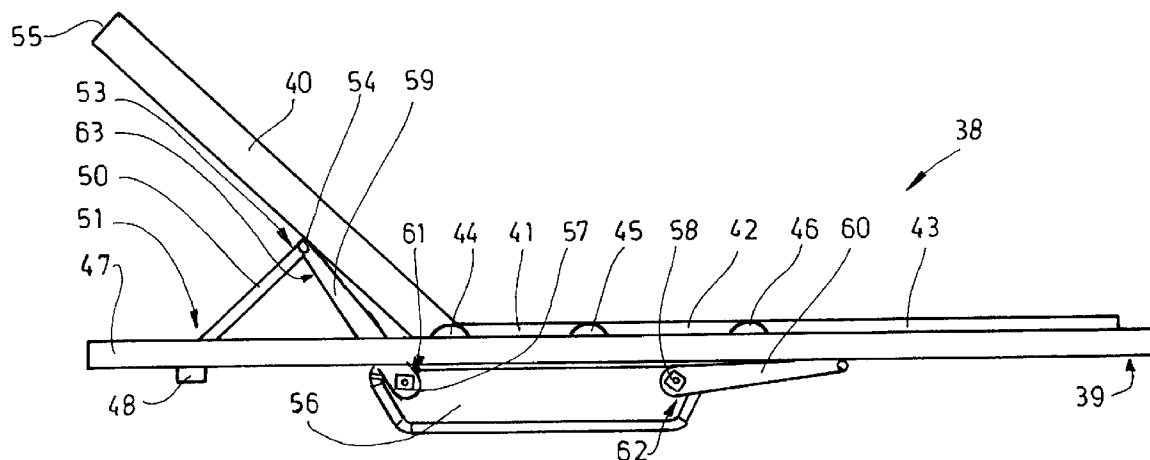
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(54) **BASE CONSTITUEE DE PLANCHES, EN PARTICULIER POUR  
UN LIT**

(54) **SLATTED BASE, IN PARTICULAR FOR A BED**



(57) L'invention a trait à une base constituée de planches, en particulier pour un lit. La base est constituée d'un cadre et de plusieurs éléments reliés les uns aux autres de façon articulée, au moins un élément pouvant pivoter par rapport à un autre élément ou par rapport à chacun des éléments. L'invention est de conception simple et pour faire en sorte que lorsque un élément est pivoté, la position relative de la personne étendue sur la base, par exemple par rapport à une armoire de chevet, ne change pas, l'élément peut être déplacé horizontalement par rapport au cadre. L'élément pivotant est en outre relié au cadre grâce à au moins un élément de raccord. Lorsque l'élément est pivoté, son extrémité libre peut être déplacée vers le bas et vers le haut en sens vertical, mais non en sens horizontal.

(57) The invention relates to a slatted base, in particular for a bed, having a frame and having a plurality of elements which are connected to one another in an articulated manner, at least one element being pivotable in relation to the or every other element. In order to ensure with minimum outlay that, when an element is pivoted, the relative position of a person resting on the slatted base, for example in relation to a bedside cabinet or the like, does not change, the elements are designed to be horizontally displaceable in relation to the frame. An element to be pivoted is furthermore connected to the frame via at least one coupling member. When the element is pivoted, a free end thereof can be moved upwards and downwards in the vertical direction and cannot be displaced in the horizontal direction.

Abstract:

The invention relates to a slatted base, in particular for a bed, having a frame and having a plurality of elements which are connected to one another in an articulated manner, at least one element being pivotable in relation to the or every other element. In order to ensure with minimum outlay that, when an element is pivoted, the relative position of a person resting on the slatted base, for example in relation to a bedside cabinet or the like, does not change, the elements are designed to be horizontally displaceable in relation to the frame. An element to be pivoted is furthermore connected to the frame via at least one coupling member. When the element is pivoted, a free end thereof can be moved upwards and downwards in the vertical direction and cannot be displaced in the horizontal direction.

## Slatted base, in particular for a bed

Description:

5 The invention relates to a slatted base, in particular for a bed, having a frame and having a plurality of elements which are connected to one another in an articulated manner, at least one element being pivotable in relation to the or every other element.

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Slatted bases of the type mentioned at the beginning are known in sufficient detail. The elements of the slatted base which are connected to one another in an articulated manner serve to support different parts of the body of a person lying on the slatted base. An element which supports the head and upper body is usually described as the top element. In contrast, an element which supports the feet and legs is described as the foot element. In known slatted bases, at least one further element is arranged between the top element and the foot element, which further element serves to support the seat part and is described as the seat element.

25 In known slatted bases, when an element, in particular the top element, is pivoted, a free end of the top element is moved on an arcuate path. This changes the distance between the upper body of a person lying on the slatted base and, for example, a bedside cabinet arranged next to the slatted base. Consequently, when the slatted base has been pivoted, it is difficult for the person lying on the slatted base to reach the bedside cabinet as a result of the change in distance. This is a disadvantage.

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Setting out from the above, the present invention is based on the problem of providing a slatted base which, on the one hand, avoids the disadvantage described above and, on the other hand, can be produced with little constructional outlay.

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To solve this problem, the slatted base mentioned at the beginning is characterized in that an element to be pivoted is connected, in particular, to a frame via at least one coupling member in such a way that, when the element is pivoted, a free end thereof can be moved upwards and downwards in the vertical direction and cannot be displaced in the horizontal direction, and the other elements are essentially horizontally displaceable in relation to the frame.

Consequently, the invention is based on the concept of not moving the free end of the element to be pivoted on an arcuate path, but on a vertical path. The horizontal component of the movement of the free end, which usually occurs when the element is pivoted, is compensated by the horizontal displaceability of the elements in relation to the frame. The coupling member is important in this context since it brings about the horizontal displacement of the elements in relation to the frame when the element is pivoted. This solution involves particularly simple constructional outlay.

Preferred developments of the invention emerge from the subclaims and the description. Preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention are explained in greater detail with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a slatted base according to a first exemplary embodiment of the invention with a top element which has been pivoted into an oblique position, in a side view;

Figure 2 shows the slatted base of Figure 1 with a top element which has been pivoted into a horizontal position, likewise in a side view;

Figure 3 shows the slatted base according to Figures 1 and 2 with a top element which has been piv-

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oted into the inclined position, in a partial plan view;

5       Figure 4   shows the slatted base according to Figures 1 to 3 with a top element which has been pivoted into the horizontal position, in a view similar to Figure 3;

10       Figure 5   shows the slatted base according to Figures 1 to 4 with a top view which has been pivoted into the inclined position, in a partial perspective rear view;

15       Figure 6   shows the slatted base according to Figures 1 to 5 with a top element which has been pivoted into the horizontal position, in a view similar to Figure 5;

20       Figure 7   shows the slatted base according to Figures 1 to 6 with a top element which has been pivoted into the inclined position, in a partial perspective bottom view;

25       Figure 8   shows the slatted base according to Figures 1 to 7 with a top element which has been pivoted into the horizontal position, in a view similar to Figure 7;

30       Figure 9   shows a slatted base according to a second exemplary embodiment of the invention with a top element which has been pivoted into an inclined position, in a side view;

35       Figure 10   shows the slatted base of Figure 9 with a top element which has been pivoted into a horizontal position, likewise in a side view;

Figure 11 shows the slatted base according to Figures 9 and 10 with a top element which has been piv-

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oted into the inclined position, in a partial plan view;

5 Figure 12 shows the slatted base according to Figures 9 to 11 with a top element which has been pivoted into the horizontal position, in a view similar to Figure 11;

10 Figure 13 shows the slatted base according to Figures 9 to 12 with a top element which has been pivoted into the inclined position, in a partial perspective rear view;

15 Figure 14 shows the slatted base according to Figures 9 to 13 with a top element which has been pivoted into the horizontal position, in a view similar to Figure 13;

20 Figure 15 shows the slatted base according to Figures 9 to 14 with a top element which has been pivoted into the inclined position, in a perspective bottom view; and

25 Figure 16 shows the slatted base according to Figures 9 to 15 with a top element which has been pivoted into the horizontal position, in a view similar to Figure 15.

30 The slatted bases illustrated in the drawing are used, above all, for beds, hospital beds or the like. They are used to support a person lying on the bed or in a hospital bed.

35 Figures 1 to 8 show a slatted base 20 according to a first exemplary embodiment of the invention in different illustrations. The slatted base 20 shown in those figures has a frame 21 and four elements 22, 23, 24, 25 which are connected to one another in an articulated manner. The frame 21 does not have to be an inte-

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gral part of the slatted base 20. It may also form the body of the bed or the like on which the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 are supported. The slatted base 20 is then formed essentially only from the elements 5 22, 23, 24, 25. Two respectively adjacent elements 22, 23 or 23, 24 or 24, 25 are connected to one another in each case by means of a joint 26 or 27 or 28 respectively. The frame 21 is formed by two longitudinal bars 29 extending parallel to one another and transverse 10 bars 30 extending at right angles to the longitudinal bars 29.

The elements 22, 23, 24, 25 of the slatted base 20 serve to support different parts of the body of a 15 person (not illustrated) resting on the slatted base. In this case, the lateral or outer element 22 serves to support an upper body and head of the person lying on the slatted base 20 and is therefore also described as the top element. The likewise outer or lateral element 20 25, in contrast, serves to support the feet and legs of the person resting on the slatted base 20 and is therefore also described as the foot element. The elements 23, 24 are arranged between the outer or lateral elements 22, 25 - that is to say between the top element 25 and foot element. The elements 23, 24 of the slatted base 20 serve to support a seat and the thighs of the person resting on the slatted base 20. The element 23 is therefore usually also described as the seat element, and the element 24 as the thigh element.

30

The particular feature of the slatted base 20 is to be seen in the fact that, on the one hand, the elements 23, 24, 25 are designed to be displaceable in the horizontal direction in relation to the frame 21 and, on 35 the other hand, the element 22 to be pivoted - that is to say the top element - is connected on both sides thereof to the frame 21 via a coupling member 31 in each case. This ensures that, when the element 22 is pivoted, a free end 32 of the element 22 is moved up-

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wards and downwards solely in the vertical direction. The component of the movement in the horizontal direction, which usually occurs when the element 22 is pivoted, is compensated, so that the free end 32 of the  
5 element 22 cannot be displaced in the horizontal direction.

To ensure the horizontal displaceability of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 in relation to the frame 21, the  
10 element 23 - that is to say the seat element - is mounted on the frame 21 so as to be horizontally displaceable. For this purpose, guide rails 33 are arranged on the longitudinal bars 29 of the frame 21 and are fixed so as to be non-displaceable on the  
15 longitudinal bars 29 of the frame 21. The element 23 is mounted so as to be horizontally displaceable in the said guide rails 33. For this purpose, the joints 26, 27, which bound the element 23 laterally, engage with means which are not illustrated in detail in the  
20 guide rails 33. It is likewise possible for the joints 26, 27 to slide along on guide rails configured at right angles.

On account of the element 23 being mounted so as to be  
25 horizontally displaceable in the guide rails 33, all the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 are displaceable in the horizontal direction in relation to the frame 21. This results from the fact that the elements 22, 23, 24, 25, that is to say all the elements, are connected to one  
30 another by means of the joints 26, 27, 28. On account of the horizontal displaceability of the element 23 and the connection of the elements 22 and 23 by means of the joint 26, a part of the element 22 is also horizontally displaceable during the pivoting movement, even  
35 despite the free end 32 of the pivotable element 22 being non-displaceable in the horizontal direction. Wherever the horizontal displaceability even of the element 22 is mentioned, this excludes the free end 32 of the element 22 which, according to the invention,

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can only be moved upwards and downwards essentially vertically when the element 22 is pivoted.

The coupling member 31 is connected, on the one hand, to the element 22 - that is to say to the top element - and, on the other hand, to the frame 21. The coupling member 31 is connected by a first end section 34 to the frame 21, namely to the transverse bar 30 of the frame 21, by means of a first joint 35. The coupling member 31 is connected by a second end section 36, located opposite the first end section 34, to the element 22 to be pivoted - that is to say to the top element - by means of a second joint 37. In this case, the first joint 35 is arranged on the frame 21, namely on the transverse bar 30, in a stationary manner. The second joint 37 can be pivoted in relation to the frame 21 together with the element 22.

When the element 22 is pivoted out of the horizontal position according to Figure 2 into the inclined position according to Figure 1, the element 22, which is connected at its end located opposite the free end 32 to the element 23 in the joint 26, is pivoted upwards about the joint 26. On account of the element 22 being connected to the frame 21 via the coupling member 31, a tensile force is exerted on the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 of the slatted base 20 in the direction of the free end 32 of the element 22. The element 23 guided in the guide rails 33 is thus displaced in the horizontal direction in the direction of the free end 32 of the element 22. In the process, on account of the articulated connection of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25, all the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 and joints 26, 27, 28 are moved in the direction of the free end 32 of the element 22. The horizontal component of the movement of the free end 32 which usually results when the element 22 is pivoted is thus compensated. The free end 32 of the element 22 is consequently only moved upwards and downwards in the vertical direction when the element 22

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is pivoted. In contrast, the free end 32 of the element 22 cannot be displaced in the horizontal direction. Consequently, when the element 22 is pivoted, the coupling member 31 causes a forced displacement of all  
5 the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 in the direction of the free end 32 of the element 22. This forced displacement is made possible by the horizontal displaceability of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25.

10 Differing from the exemplary embodiment shown in accordance with Figures 1-8, it is also possible for the coupling members 31 not to be attached by the end section 34 to the frame 21, but to another means which cannot be pivoted in relation to the element 22 (top  
15 element). For instance, the coupling members 31 may also be attached by the end section 34 to a wall surface, floor surface or a foot part.

A drive, which is not illustrated in detail, is used to  
20 pivot the element 22. This drive is preferably configured as an electric motor and is positioned directly in the joint 26. The drive is capable of absorbing all the moments and forces arising. Consequently, virtually solely a tensile load acts on the  
25 coupling members 31 which cause the forced displacement of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 when the element 22 is pivoted. All other moments and forces are absorbed by the drive. Consequently, the coupling members 31 may also be described as tension members. As is the case  
30 with the joint 26, drives which are not illustrated in detail are assigned to the joints 27, 28 in order to enable the elements 23, 24 and 24, 25 to be pivotable relative to each other. The fact that drives configured as electric motors are assigned respectively to the  
35 joints 26, 27, 28 is made clear in Figures 3 to 8 in that the joints 26, 27, 28 project clearly beyond the elements 22, 23, 24, 25.

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The guide rails 33 have a slightly inclined course in relation to the longitudinal bars 29 of the slatted base 20. Inclination is dimensioned so as to facilitate the horizontal displaceability of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 during a downward movement of the element 22 and thus when the element 22 is pivoted from the inclined position according to Figure 1 into the horizontal position according to Figure 2. Consequently, due to the inclined course of the guide rails 33, a force arises which facilitates the essentially horizontal displaceability of the element 23 in the slightly inclined guide rails 33 during the downward movement of the element 22 into the position according to Figure 2. This restoring force can alternatively, however, also be brought about by the use of a spring element which assists the horizontal displaceability of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25 when the element 22 is pivoted into the horizontal position according to Figure 2.

The coupling members 31 may be configured in different ways. For instance, it is possible to configure the coupling members 31 as cables. In this case, when the element 22 - that is to say the top element - is pivoted into the inclined position, a tensile force is exerted by the cables in order to ensure the forced displacement of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25. However, when the element 22 is pivoted into the horizontal position, no restoring force can be transmitted by the cables. In this case, the spring elements already mentioned are provided for this purpose. The said spring elements cause the forced displacement of the other elements when the element 22 is pivoted into the horizontal position. Alternatively, it is also possible for the coupling members 31 to be configured as rods. When the element 22 is pivoted into the inclined position, the rods again exert a tensile force in order to ensure the forced displacement of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25. When the element 22 is pivoted into the horizontal

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position, compressive forces may also be exerted by the rods in order to cause the forced displacement of the elements 22, 23, 24, 25. In this case, both tensile forces and compressive forces consequently act on the coupling members 31 configured as rods. It is likewise possible to provide the mentioned spring elements in addition to the rods, so that the rods are subjected virtually exclusively to a tensile load.

10 A slatted base 38 according to a second exemplary embodiment of the invention is shown in Figures 9 to 16. The slatted base 38 shown in those figures also has a frame 39 and four elements 40, 41, 42, 43 connected to one another in an articulated manner. In each case  
15 two adjacent elements 40, 41 or 41, 42 or 42, 43 are again connected to one another by a joint 44, 45, 46 respectively. Like the frame 21 of the slatted base 20, the frame 39 of the slatted base 38 is formed by two longitudinal bars 47 extending parallel to one another  
20 and transverse bars 48 extending transversely to the longitudinal bars 47.

The element 40 is again configured as the top element, and the element 43 as the foot element. The elements  
25 41, 42 are the seat elements and thigh elements already described in conjunction with the slatted base 20 according to Figures 1 to 8.

The elements 40, 41, 42, 43 of the slatted base 38  
30 according to Figures 9 to 16 can be displaced horizontally in relation to the frame 39. For this purpose, the element 41 is mounted so as to be horizontally displaceable in guide rails 49 which are fixed to the longitudinal bars 47 of the frame 39. With regard to  
35 details concerning the design of the guide rails 49, reference is made to the descriptions given in relation to the guide rails 33 of the slatted base 20 according to Figures 1 to 8.

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The element 40 to be pivoted - that is to say the top element - is connected on both sides to the frame 39 via a coupling member 50. For this purpose, the coupling members 50 are connected by a first end section 51 to the frame 39 by means of a first joint 52. Each of the coupling members 50 arranged next to the element 40 is connected by an end section 53, located opposite the first end section 51, by means of a second joint 54 to the element 40 to be pivoted. In this respect, the slatted bases 20 and 38 are of matching design. Consequently, in the slatted base 38 according to Figures 9 to 16, it is also ensured that, when the element 40 is pivoted, a free end 55 of the element 40 is only moved upwards and downwards in the vertical direction, while the free end 55 cannot be displaced in the horizontal direction.

The slatted base 38 according to Figures 9 to 16 differs from the slatted base 20 according to Figures 1 to 8 by the design of the drive for pivoting the elements 40, 41, 42, 43. Whereas, in the slatted base 20 according to Figures 1 to 8, each joint 26, 27, 28 of two adjacent elements 22, 23 or 23, 24 or 24, 25 is respectively assigned a separate drive, in the slatted base 38 according to Figures 9 to 16 a single drive 56 is provided to pivot the elements 40, 41, 42, 43. The drive 56 is preferably configured as an electric motor.

An axis of rotation 57, 58 on each side passes through the drive 56 in the horizontal direction. Each of the axes of rotation 57, 58 bears on each side a lever 59, 60 respectively. The levers 59 serve to pivot the element 40, that is to say the top element. The levers 60 serve to pivot the element 43, that is to say the foot element.

According to Figures 9 to 16, the levers 59 and 60 are attached by a first end 61 and 62 to the respective

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axis of rotation 57 and 58. The levers 59 and 60 are in contact, by ends 63, 64, located opposite the ends 61, 62, with the elements 40 and 43 to be pivoted. The end section 53 of the coupling member 50 and the end  
5 63 of the lever 59 engage on the element 40 at a common point, namely the joint 54. The joint 54 is consequently a double joint. The levers 59, 60 can be pivoted independently of one another by means of the drive 56.

10

The coupling members 50 of the slatted base 39 may again be configured in different ways. It is possible to configure the coupling members 50 as rods or cables. In this regard, reference is made to the descriptions  
15 in relation to the slatted base 20 according to Figures 1-8. If the coupling members 31, 50 are configured as cables, their length is to be dimensioned such that the cable is virtually taut when the top elements (elements 22, 40) have been pivoted into the  
20 inclined position.

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Claims:

1. Slatted base, in particular for a bed, having a plurality of elements (22, 23, 24, 25; 40, 41, 42, 43) which are connected to one another in an articulated manner, at least one element (22; 40) being pivotable in relation to the or every other element (23, 24, 25; 41, 42, 43), characterized in that an element (22; 40) to be pivoted is connected to a frame (21; 39) via at least one coupling member (31; 50) or another object, which retains its position when the element (22; 40) is pivoted, in such a way that, when the element (22; 40) is pivoted, a free end (32; 55) thereof can be moved upwards and downwards essentially only in the vertical direction, and the other elements (22, 23, 24, 25; 40, 41, 42, 43) are essentially horizontally displaceable in relation to the frame (21; 39).
2. Slatted base according to Claim 1, characterized in that an end, which is located opposite the free end (32; 55) of the pivotable element (22; 40), is connected to an adjacent element (23; 41) in an articulated manner.
3. Slatted base according to Claim 2, characterized in that the end of the pivotable element (22; 40), which is connected to an adjacent element (23; 41) in an articulated manner, is horizontally displaceable with at least the adjacent element (23; 41).
4. Slatted base according to Claim 1, characterized in that at least one element (23; 41) is mounted on the frame (21; 39) so as to be horizontally displaceable.

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5. Slatted base according to Claim 4, characterized in that guide rails (33; 49), in which the or each element (23; 41) is mounted so as to be horizontally displaceable, are arranged on longitudinal bars (29; 47) of the frame (21; 39).  
5
6. Slatted base according to Claim 4, characterized in that the guide rails (33; 49) are attached to the longitudinal bars (29; 47) of the frame (21; 39) so as to be non-displaceable.  
10
7. Slatted base according to Claim 6, characterized in that the guide rails (33; 49) have a course which is inclined in relation to the longitudinal bars (29; 47).  
15
8. Slatted base according to Claim 1, characterized in that the coupling member (31; 50) is attached by a first end section (34; 51) to the frame (21; 39) or another fixed object and is attached by a second end section (36; 53), located opposite the first end section (34; 51), to the element (22; 40) to be pivoted.  
20
- 25 9. Slatted base according to Claim 8, characterized in that the first end section (34; 51) of the coupling member (31; 50) is connected by means of a first joint (35; 52) to the frame (21; 39) or another object, and the second end section (36; 53) of the coupling member (31; 50) is connected by means of a second joint (37; 54) to the element (22; 40) to be pivoted.  
30
10. Slatted base according to Claim 9, characterized in that the first joint (35; 52) is arranged on the frame (21; 39) or another object in a stationary manner, and the second joint (37; 54) is displaceable in relation to the frame (20; 39) together with the element (22; 40) to be pivoted.  
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11. Slatted base according to Claim 1, characterized in that the element (22; 40) to be pivoted can be pivoted with the aid of a drive (56).

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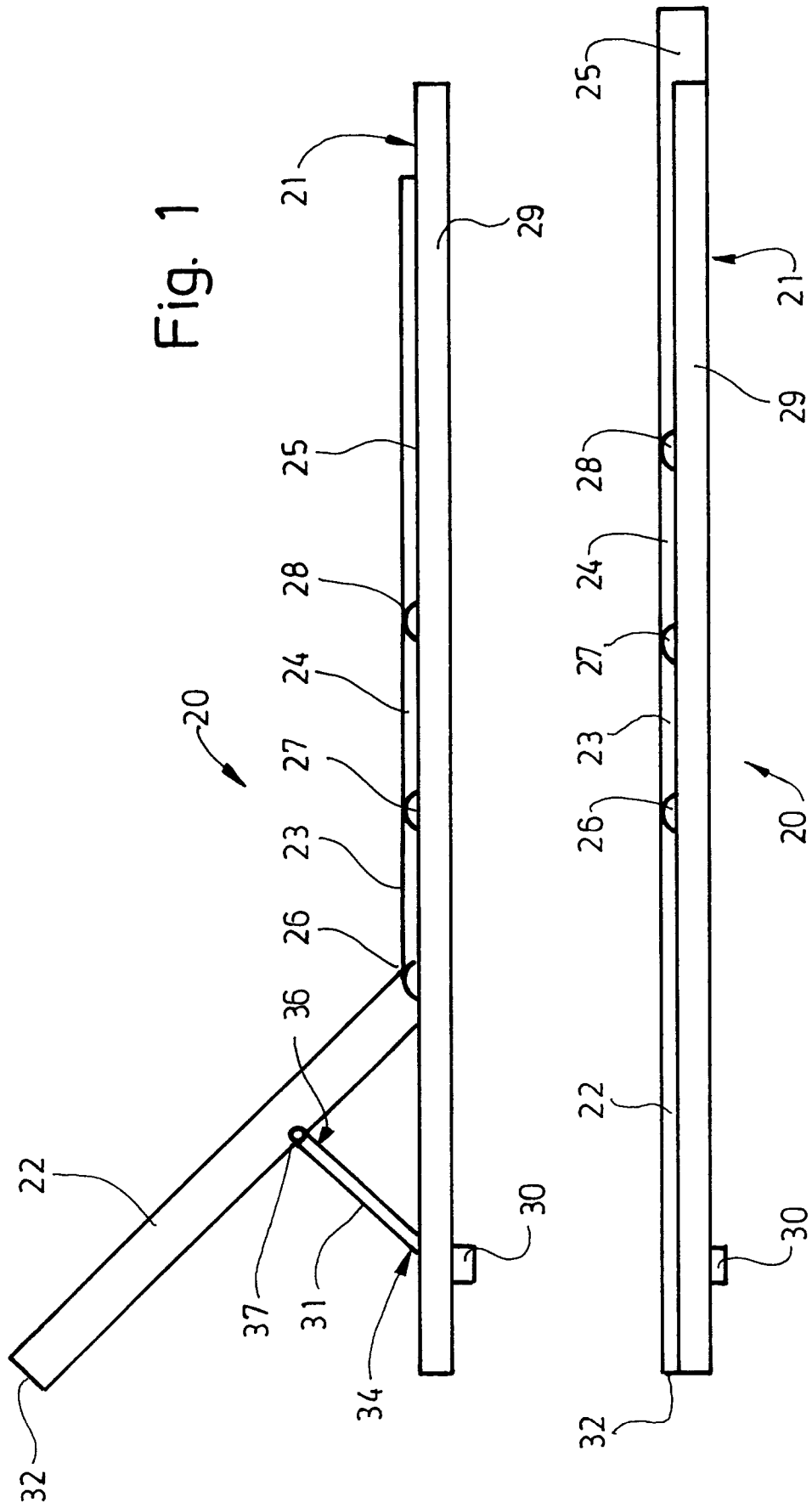
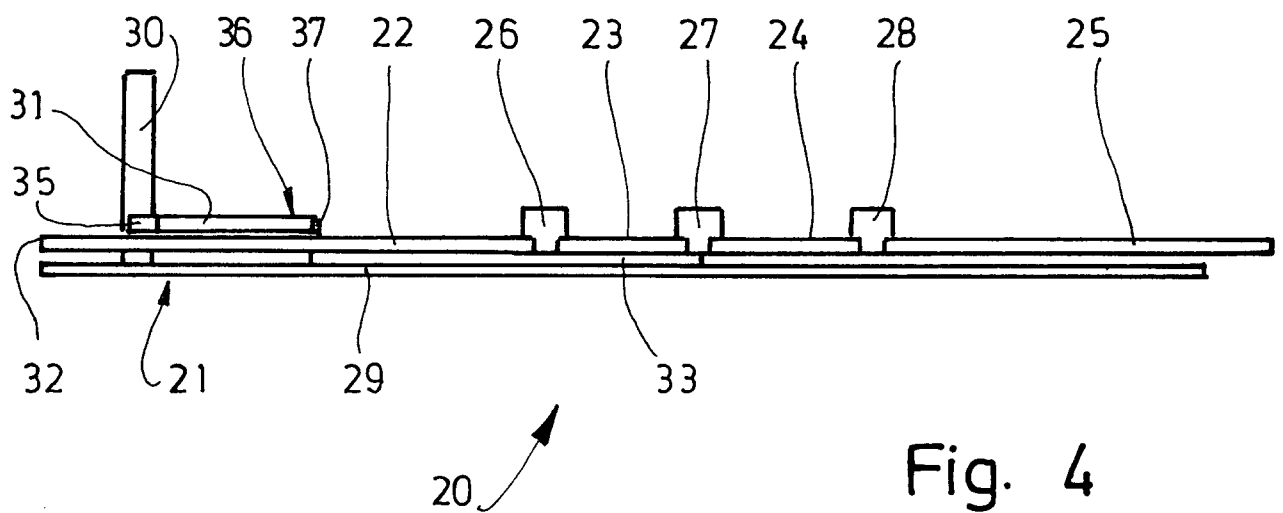
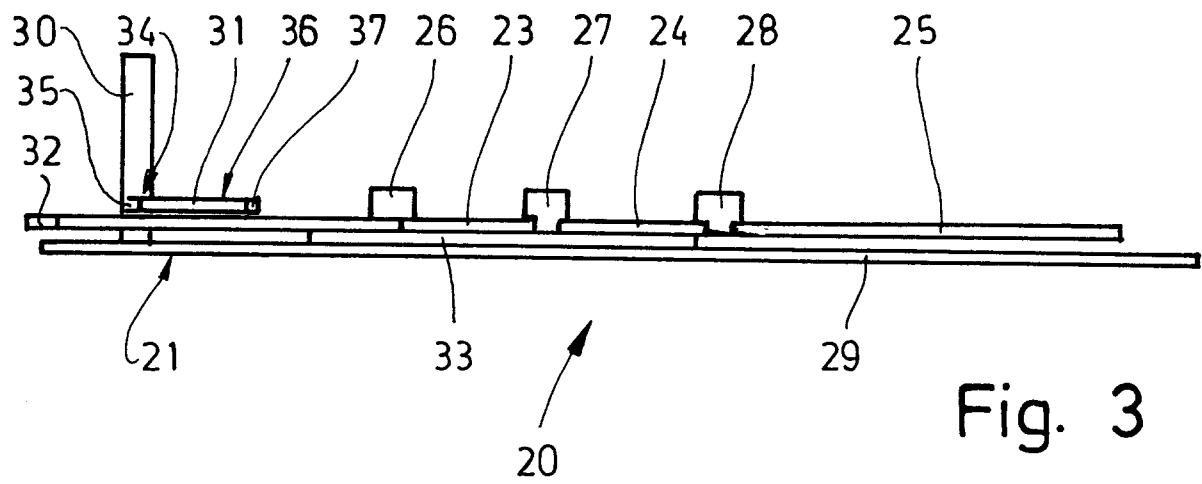


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



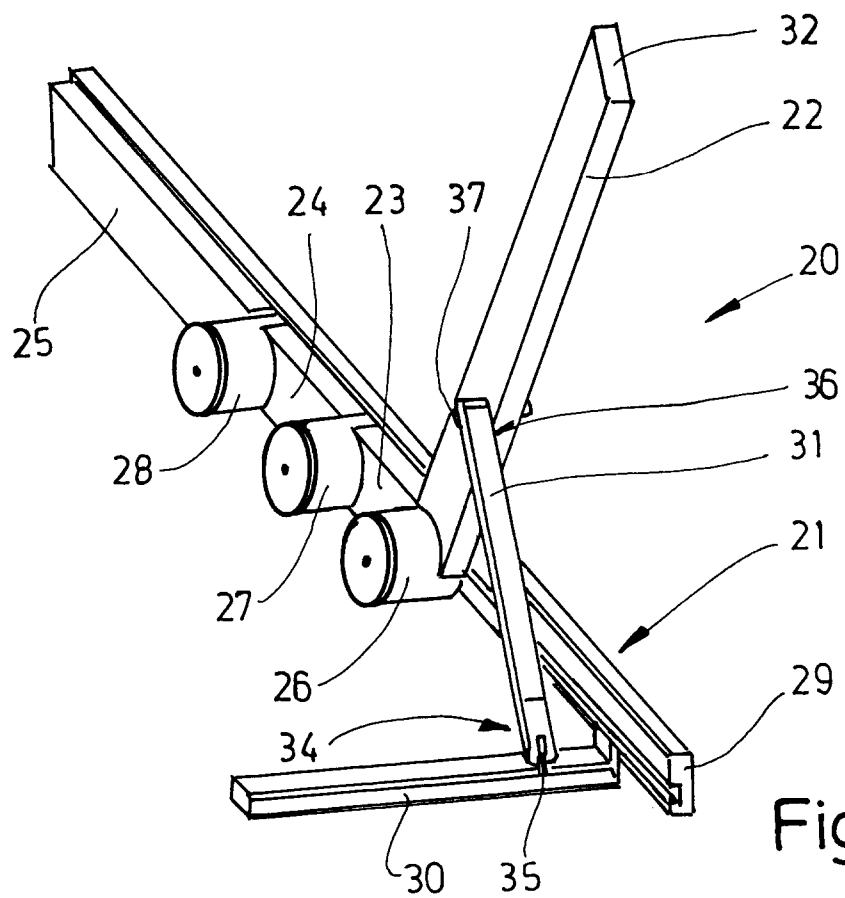


Fig. 5

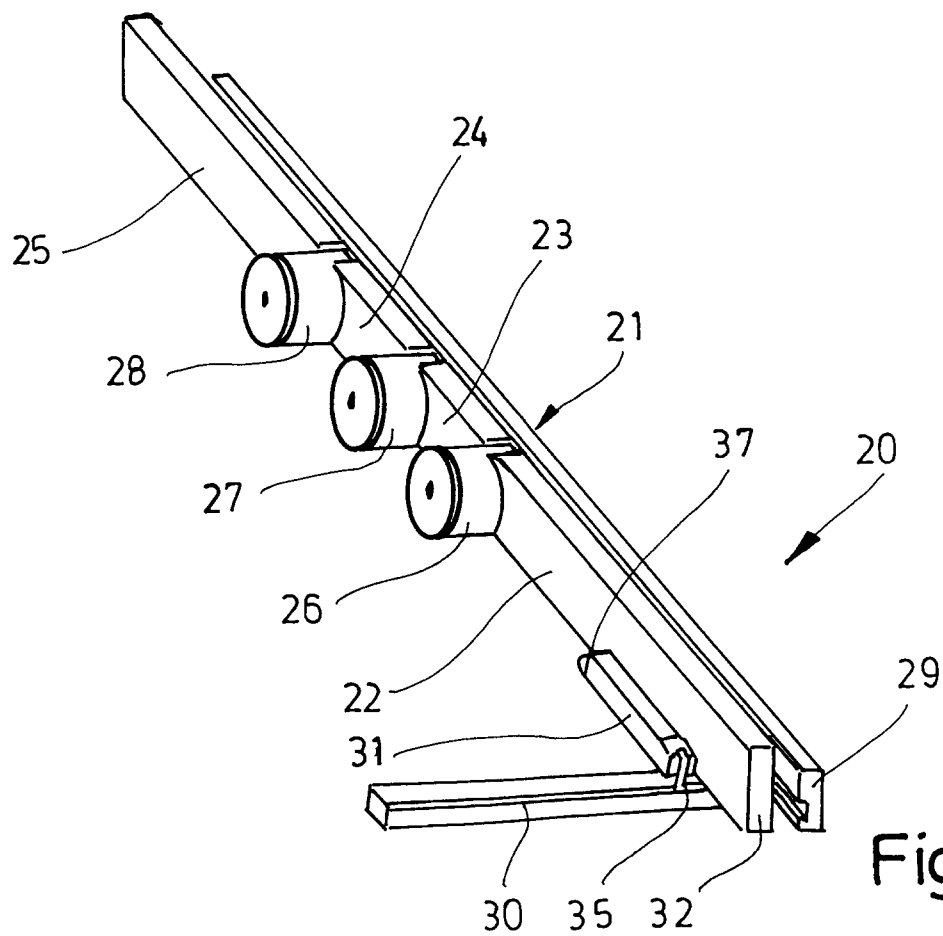
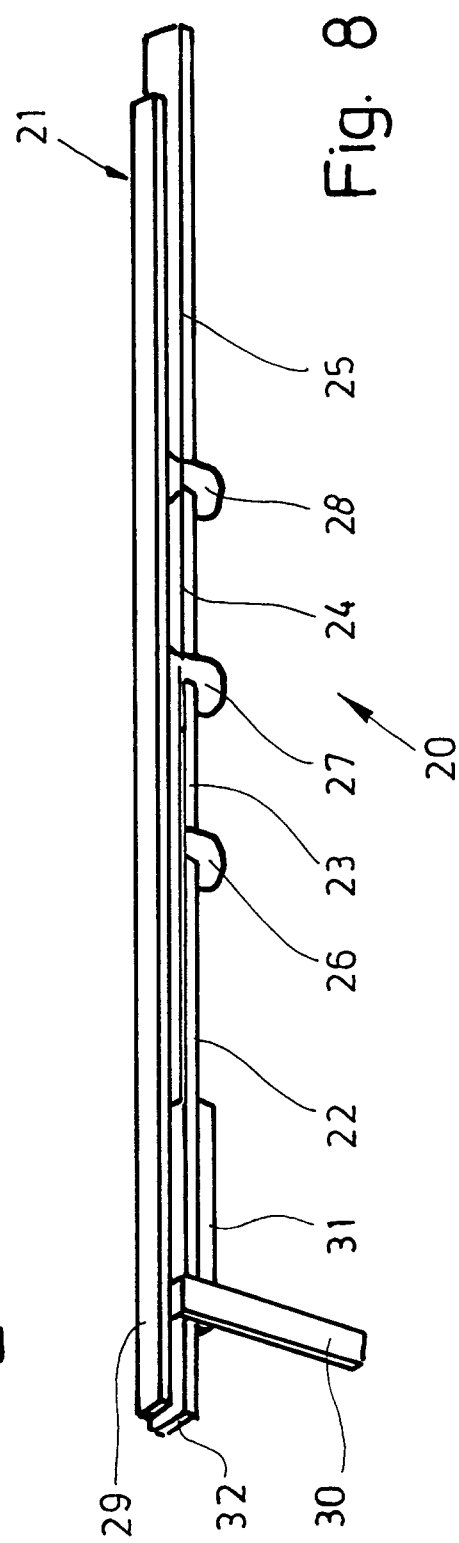
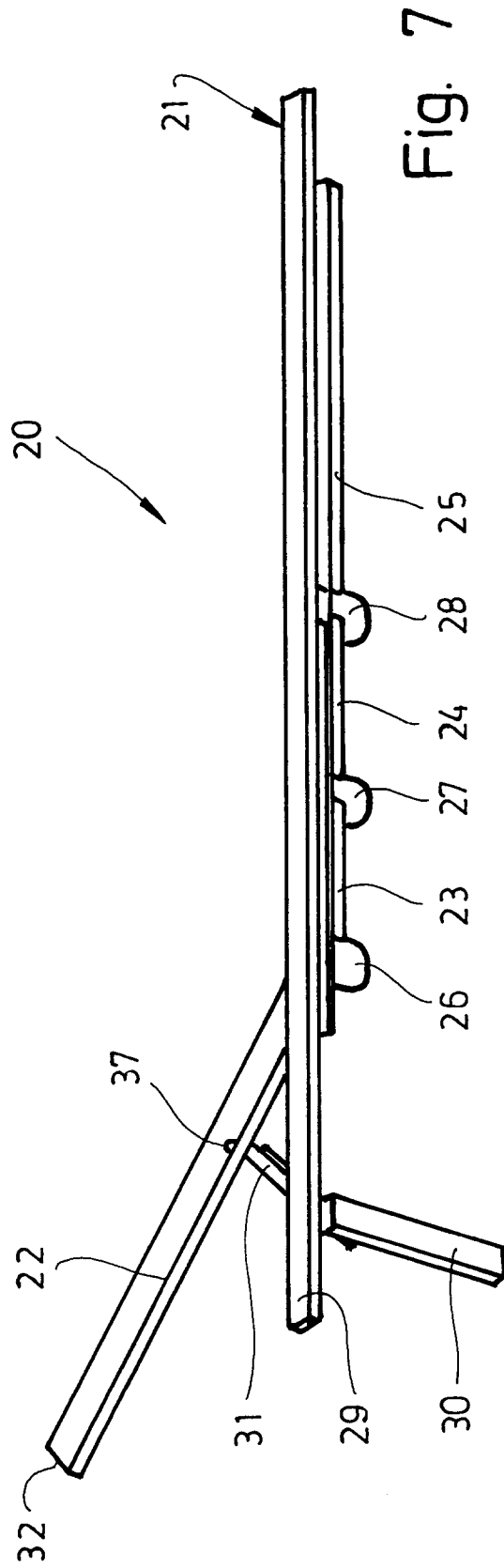
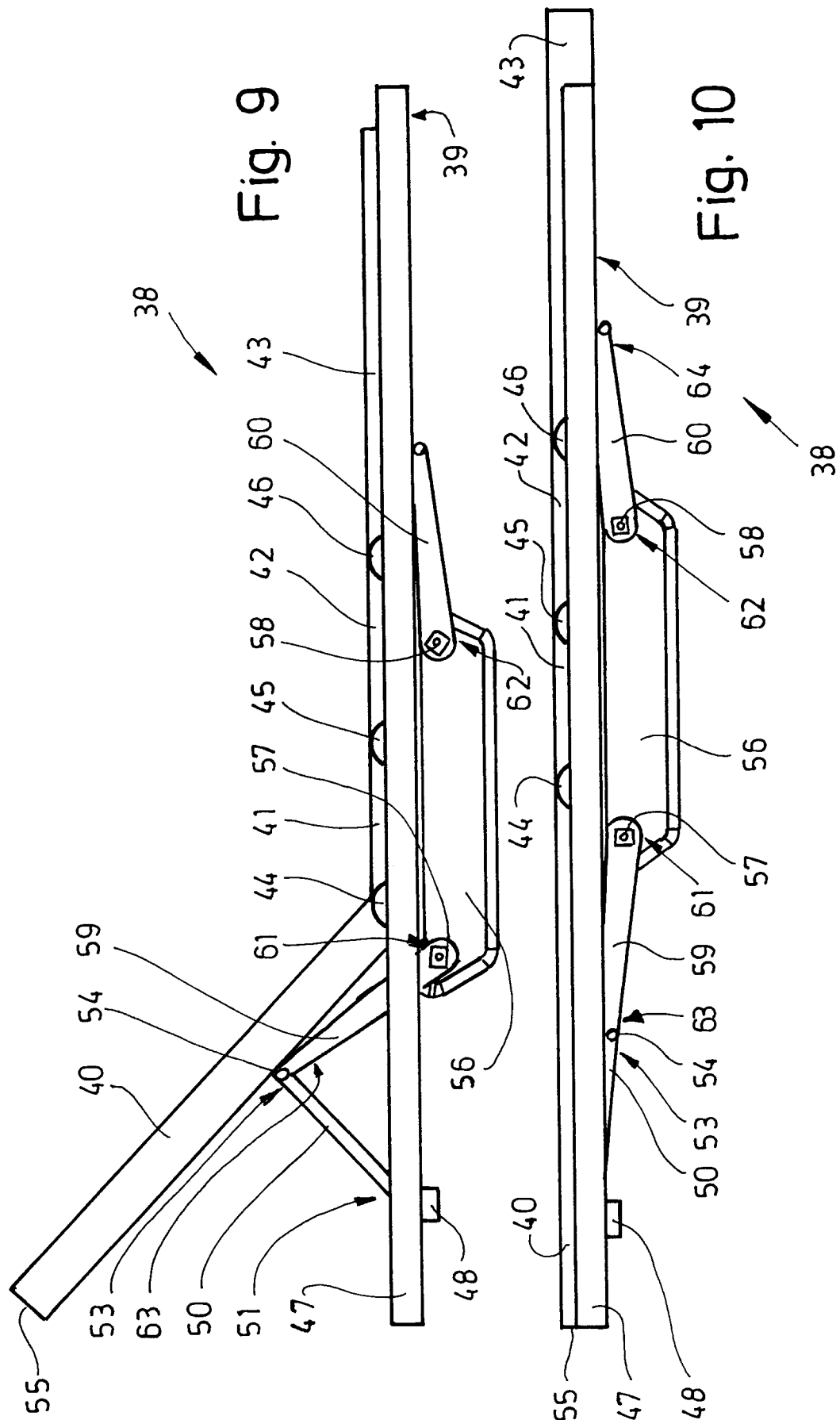
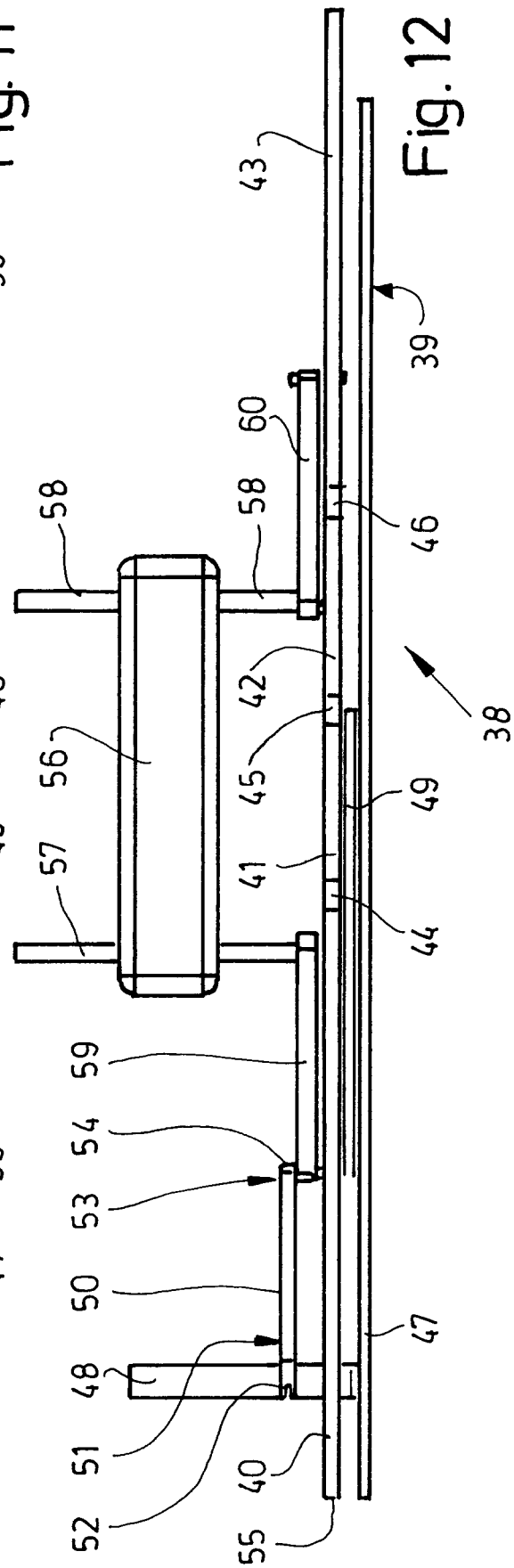
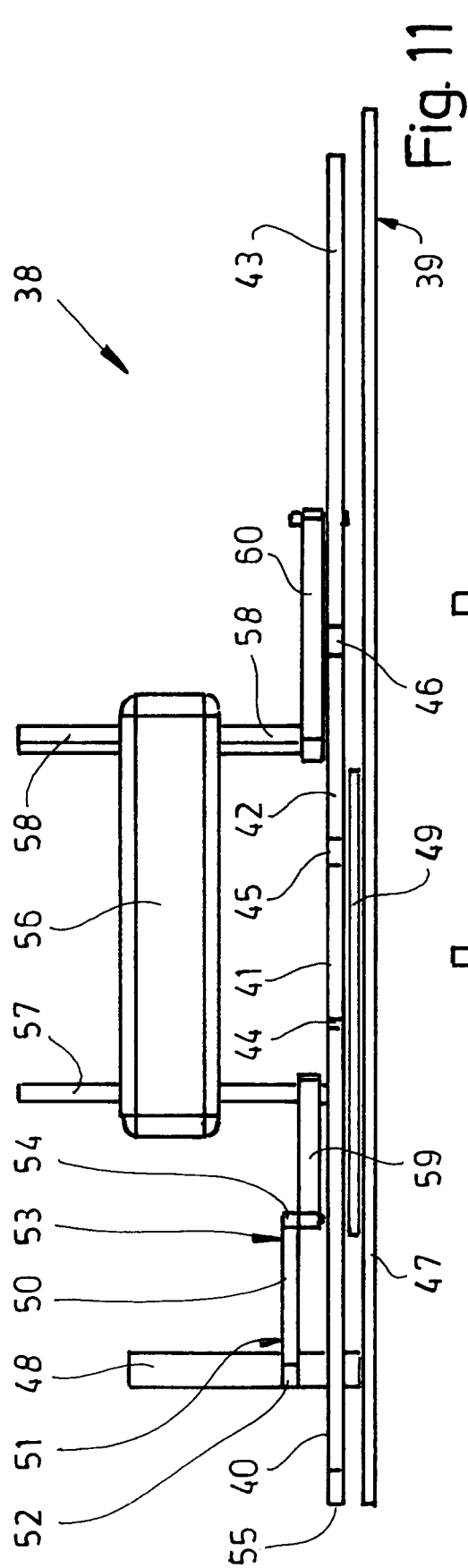


Fig. 6







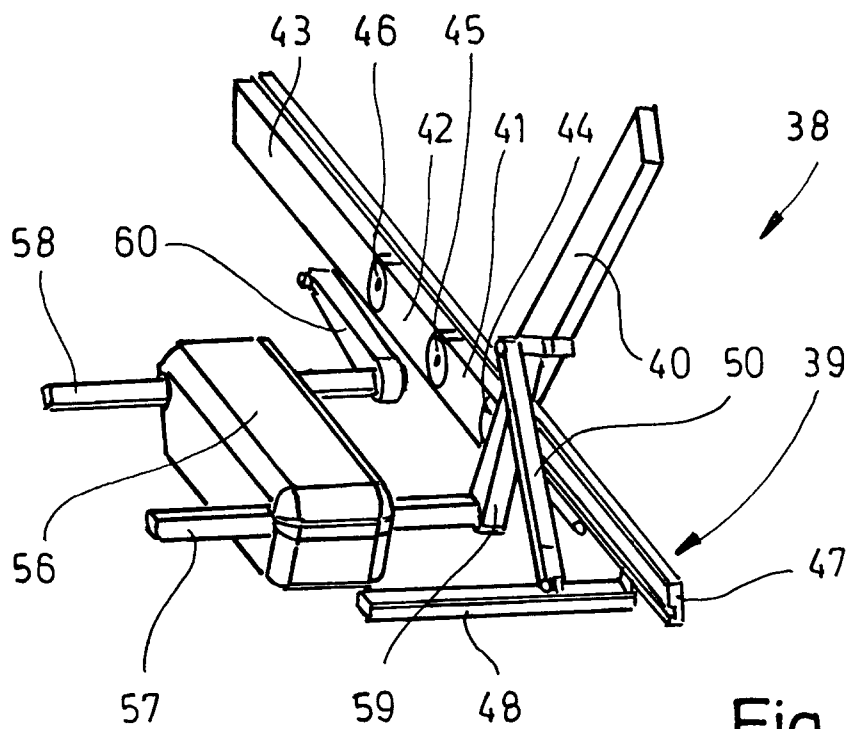


Fig. 13

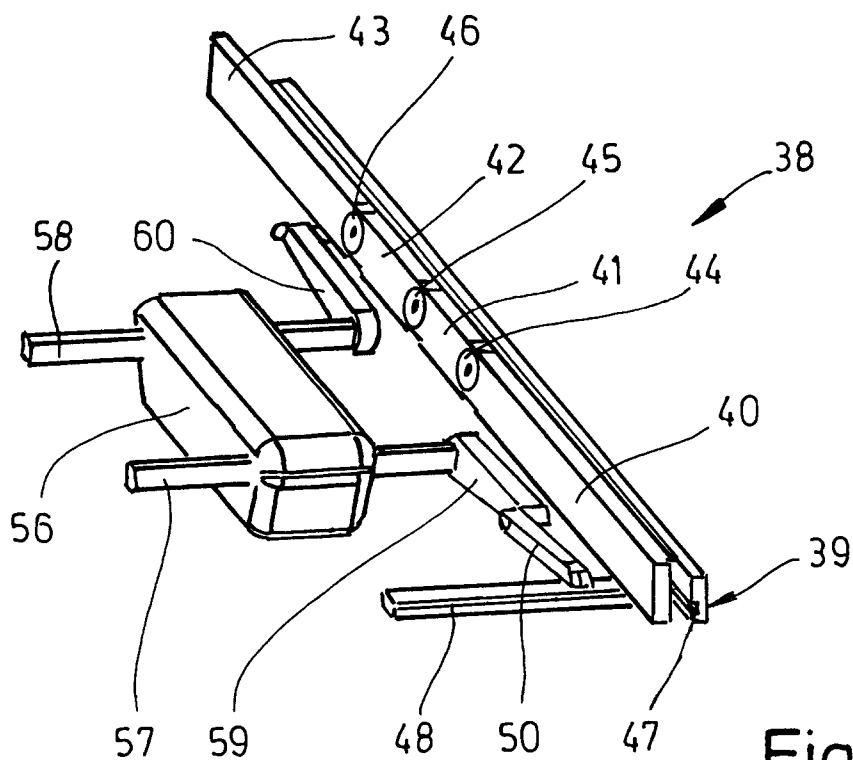


Fig. 14

