July 13, 1954 J. R. BALDWIN 2,683,266

BEDFRAME

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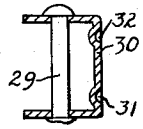


Fig. 4

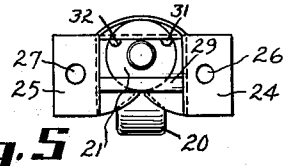


Fig. 5

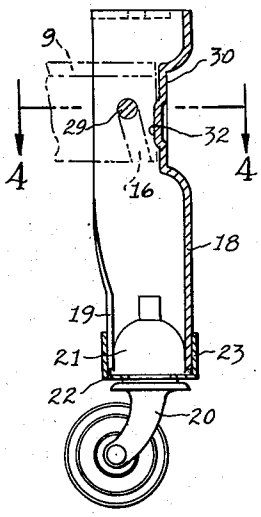


Fig. 2

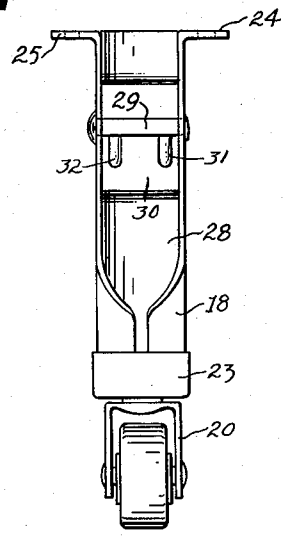


Fig. 3

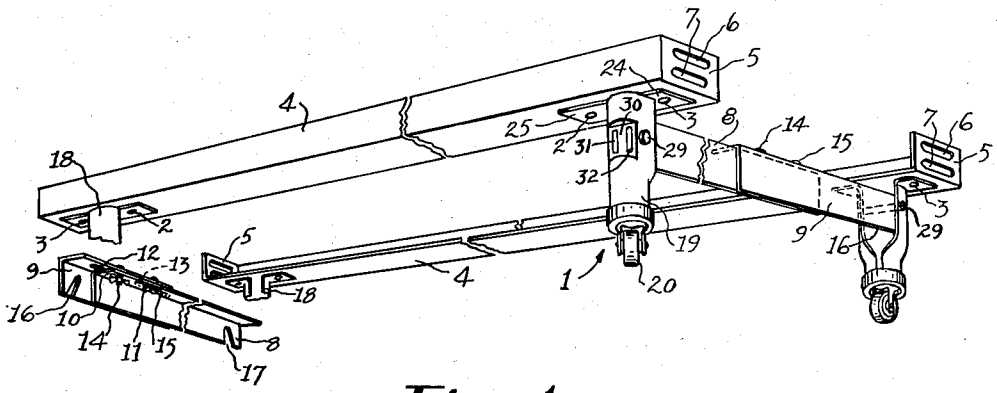


Fig. 1

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BEDFRAME

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5 Claims. (Cl. 5—285)

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The present invention relates as indicated to a novel type of bed. More specifically, this invention relates to a hollywood type bed, such as is enjoying much popularity at the present time.

It has been the aim of furniture manufacturers and the like to produce a bed that will appeal to the vast majority and be simple and rugged of construction and design, and yet be very reasonable in cost. Most of the hollywood type beds on the market today are inadequate in one way or the other.

It is a principal object of the present invention to provide an improved hollywood type bed which is generally more satisfactory than any heretofore previously employed and which will lend itself particularly well to the problem at hand.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a bed that is simple of construction, yet rugged enough to meet most everyday requirements.

A further object of the invention is to provide a simple, economical and sturdy means for converting a conventional coil spring mattress or bed spring into a bed such as the hollywood type bed and the like.

Other objects of this invention will become apparent, as the description proceeds.

To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, said invention then comprises the features hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims, the following description and the annexed drawings, setting forth in detail certain illustrative embodiments of the inventions, these being indicative, however, of but a few of the various ways in which the principle of the invention may be employed.

Broadly stated then, this invention comprises a means for converting a bed spring into a bed including longitudinal side frame members and removable transverse cross-members for supporting a spring structure, said transverse cross-members being adjustable in length, plates attached to an end portion of each of said longitudinal side frame members adapted to serve as a support for a head board for said bed, vertically extending legs, one from each end portion of each of said longitudinal side frame members in supporting relation thereto, said legs comprising an elongated body, a removable castor and means for actively engaging and retaining said cross-members free of excessive movement.

In the further explanation of my improved bed, it becomes convenient to illustrate by means of drawings, in which:

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Fig. 1 is a general perspective view of the new, improved bed;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional side view of the improved leg of my bed;

Fig. 3 is a front view of the same improved leg used in my bed;

Fig. 4 is a transverse cross-sectional view of the leg taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2; and,

Fig. 5 is a top view of the leg and castor assembly showing the means for attaching the legs to the longitudinal side frame members of the improved bed.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, Figure 1 shows my improved bed partially assembled. The leg and castor assembly, generally indicated at 1, is attached at points 2 and 3 to the longitudinal side frame members or angle iron members 4. The angle iron side frame member 4 represents the length of the bed and may be made any length as desired. It would be helpful to mention at this time that little will be said concerning the actual fabrication and materials used to form the individual parts of my improved bed. Such materials as sheet steel and the like may be used for the various parts. However, for purposes of illustration, I have limited this description to sheet steel of adequate thickness. The methods of stamping sheet steel and the like into finished forms are well known to those skilled in the art and further mention is not necessary.

There are two leg assemblies attached to each angle iron side frame member 4 to form a complete side of the bed. At the head end of each angle iron side frame member 4 is securely attached a plate 5 containing several slots 6 and 7. Such plate 5 is attached to the longitudinal side frame member 4 in any suitable manner, and through these two plates, it is possible to add a head board, not shown, suitably decorated, to further enhance the beauty of my bed. It goes without saying, that should it be desired to have a bed without a head board, it is only necessary to remove same or leave it off entirely. It is possible to adjust the width of the bed either for a single size or double size by the use of two transverse cross-member angle irons 8 and 9, which are each approximately twenty-eight inches in length. One transverse cross-member, for example 8, has two holes 10 and 11 formed in one of its ends. The other angle iron 9, has elongated slots 12 and 13 formed in approximately the same position as the holes in member 8. When the two transverse cross-members 8 and 9 are placed together, fastening means, such as

nut and bolt assemblies 14 and 15 are inserted through holes 10 and 11 and slots 12 and 13 to hold the two angle irons together. As shown in Figure 1, the bed is single in size and to change it to a double bed it is only necessary to line up holes 10 and 13. Thus, the width of the bed has been altered to accommodate a double size spring. The purpose of slots 12 and 13 is to allow a small margin of adjustment so that the width exactly fits that of the spring structure.

The transverse cross-members 8 and 9 are slotted at portions 16 and 17. It is to be noted that the slots are slightly slanted toward each end so that when more pressure is applied downwardly on the cross-members, the tighter they are held in position.

Figures 2 and 3 show the leg assembly, in which the elongated body portion 18 is shown to be for the most part round in shape, however, open at the upper portion. The body portion 18 may be stamped out of suitable material, such as sheet steel. At portion 19, it is seen that the leg body 18 tapers to a smaller diameter and is closed. Number 21 represents a hollow, open topped dome that is press fitted or welded into the lower portion of 18. Thus, there is provided a solid, yet releasable retaining means for a standard castor assembly 20. Dome 21 is made with a small flange 22, adapted to engage portion 19 and prevent the dome from slipping out of position. Cap 23 is also press-fitted or welded onto member 18 and serves to lock the castor assembly securely in place. It is to be noted that any suitably accepted means well known to those skilled in the art may be used to secure parts 21 and 23 to leg body member 18. The castor 20 locks into place through means that are standard and further mention is not necessary.

It has been found that the length of the entire leg and castor assembly may vary to suit the given use, however, I have found that for this type of bed, in average the assembly may measure eight inches. The upper portion of member 18 is formed into two outwardly extending flanges 24 and 25 having holes 26 and 27 for purposes of attachment to the longitudinal side frame members 4. Figure 1 shows how rivets 2 and 3 are inserted through member 4 and holes 26 and 27 of leg member 18 to hold it securely in position. The top portion of member 18 is not completely enclosed as a space is left open at 28. A rivet or elongated rod member 29 is inserted in member 18 to engage slots 16 and 17 of transverse cross-members 8 and 9. Directly opposite the open portion 28 of member 18, there is a flat portion or depression 30. This flat portion or depression 30 has two grooves 31 and 32 stamped into its surface. These grooves 31 and 32 may be of any suitable form, but I prefer to have them elongated.

Figure 4 shows how rivet or rod member 29 and grooves 31 and 32 are located in respect to one another. When transverse cross-members 8 and 9 are inserted into place, slots 17 and 16 thereof engage the rivets or rod members 29 of the corresponding legs and the vertical flanges of cross-members 8 and 9 will fit between one groove 32 and 31 of the respective legs and the adjacent side of the latter whereby said cross-members are held against wobbling on rod members 29. The provision of two grooves 31 and 32 on each leg, located as illustrated, makes it possible to employ four identical legs without lefts or rights. Thus, at the ends of the completed bed frame, the cross-members 8 and 9 preferably will be positioned against the outer sides of the body portions 18 of the legs. Moreover, the cross-members 8 and 9 are positioned perpendicular to the side frame members 4 by reason of the closeness of the ends of the horizontal flanges to the juxtaposed faces of the depressions 30.

In view of the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings it is believed that a clear understanding of the construction, operation and advantages of the device will be quite apparent to those skilled in the art. A more detailed description is accordingly deemed unnecessary.

It is to be understood, however, that even though there is herein shown and described a preferred embodiment of the invention the same is susceptible to certain changes fully comprehended by the spirit of the invention as herein described and the scope of the claims.

Other modes of applying the principle of the invention may be employed, change being made as regards the details described, provided the features stated in any of the following claims, or the equivalent of such, be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention:

1. A rectangular bed frame comprising a pair of longitudinal side frame members, a sheet metal vertical leg secured adjacent to each end of each of said members, each leg including a portion which is of generally channel-shaped cross-section in a horizontal plane and having a horizontal rod member extending across the flanges of such portion in spaced, parallel relation to the web of such portion, and a pair of connected cross members having opposite squared ends extending into such channel-shaped portions of the respective legs and being formed with slots adjacent the opposite ends detachably fitting over the respective rod members to position the ends of said cross members close to the respective webs and thus maintaining said cross members perpendicular to said side frame members.

2. A rectangular bed frame comprising a pair of longitudinal side frame members, a sheet metal vertical leg secured adjacent to each end of each of said members, each leg including a portion which is of generally channel-shaped cross-section in a horizontal plane and having a horizontal rod member extending across the flanges of such portion in spaced, parallel relation to the web of such portion, and a pair of connected cross members having opposite ends extending into such channel-shaped portions of the respective legs and being formed with slots adjacent the opposite ends detachably fitting over the respective rod members.

3. The structure of claim 2 wherein the slots are open at the bottom edges of said cross members and are slanted to draw opposite legs toward each other when said cross members are moved downwardly relative to said legs with said slots fitted over said rod members.

4. The structure of claim 2 wherein said cross members are of angle cross-section including a top horizontal flange and a vertical flange, and said webs are formed with vertical ribs which together with one of said flanges of said legs laterally embrace the end portions of said vertical flanges of said cross members to preclude lateral shifting of the latter and to hold said vertical flanges in vertical position.

5. The structure of claim 2 wherein said side frame members are of angular cross-section providing ledges upon which a bed spring is adapted to be supported and upstanding sides adapted to embrace opposite sides of such bed spring, said side frame members further being provided with end plates adapted to embrace opposite ends of such bed spring.

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