

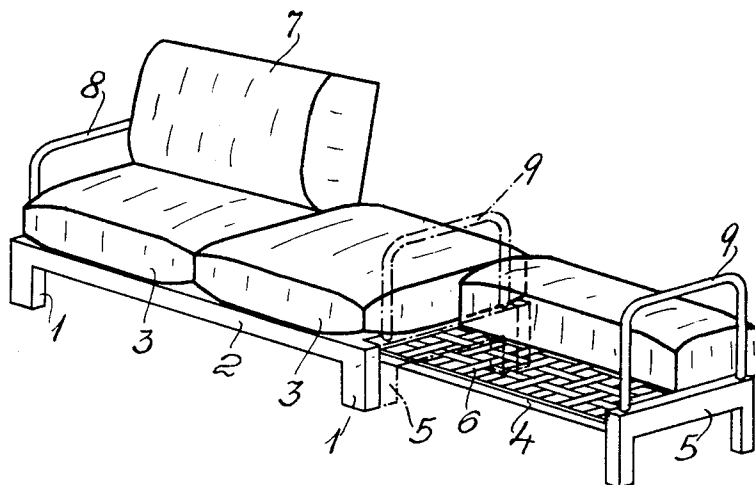
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F. JARAY ET AL

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CONVERTIBLE BED-SETTEE

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Inventors  
Felix Jaray and  
Walter Jaray

By Eugene H. Pusey  
their Attorney

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## CONVERTIBLE BED-SETTEE

Felix Jaray and Walter Jaray, Vienna, Austria

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3 Claims. (Cl. 155—46)

This invention relates to convertible bed-settees. A type of settee has already been proposed having at either end a pull-out framework mounted on legs for the purpose of enabling the settee to be extended to the length of a bed. In this known type of convertible settee there is provided a back which is permanently secured to the main frame, and the two extending portions, which are slidably fitted within the main frame, are also each provided with a raised end structure designed to serve as an arm support when the settee is closed up and as a head- or foot-end when the settee is extended to form a bed. The seat portion of this known type of convertible settee is provided with two layers of upholstered cushions which are so dimensioned that they will form one mattress layer over the whole bed formed by pulling out the two end extensions. A wedge-shaped cushion intended to be used instead of a bolster at the head end of the bed is normally used to cover or to pad the back of the settee, when the latter is closed up.

The depth of this known type of convertible settee is approximately equal to the breadth of the bed and thus only amounts to about half the length of the bed obtained by pulling out the end extensions. From this circumstance there results the drawback that the two transverse end members of the main frame of the settee cut across the bed at points situated about one-fourth and three-fourths of the way down the length of the bed. One of these two cross members is therefore bound to come beneath the back of a person reclining on the bed and constitutes an inevitable source of discomfort. Moreover the back permanently attached to the main frame of the settee is not only superfluous and ugly when the settee is extended to form a bed but also constitutes a further source of discomfort, more particularly by reason of its side edges which are apt to get in the way of the knees and elbows of the user of the bed.

The present invention obviates these drawbacks by providing a convertible bed-settee in which the length of the settee is about two-thirds of the length of the bed, and in which there is only one extensible end portion mounted on legs. When the settee is extended to form a bed there is then only one transverse member, and if the extended portion be used as the foot end of the bed this cross member is situated in the second third of the length of the bed, that is to say at a point at which a high degree of resilience and elasticity is not required. Resilience and elasticity are primarily required after all from the

knees upwards, and this requirement is perfectly fulfilled in the bed-settee according to the present invention. The main frame of the settee, which thus constitutes two-thirds of the total length of the bed obtained by pulling out the extension, may be provided with a unitary resilient covering (wire spring mattress), while it is sufficient for the end third of the bed, designed to support the legs of the person reclining on the bed, to fill out the extensible frame with strips of fabric or webbing.

It is further noted that it has also already been proposed to make armchair-like pieces of furniture extensible to one or to both sides to the length of a bed. In a structure of this type the above-described drawbacks due to the presence of transverse frame members at inconvenient points down the length of the bed are met with to an even more pronounced extent than in the known type of extensible settee referred to at the outset. An armchair or easy-chair adapted to be extended to one side only has the further disadvantage of poor stability and of being too pronouncedly tapered in the direction of extension owing to the necessity for nesting the extensible sections one within the other.

A form of construction of a bed-settee embodying the invention is shown, by way of example, in the accompanying drawing, in diagrammatic perspective view.

The bed-settee according to the invention comprises a frame 2 which is supported on four legs 1, and which may be provided with a wire spring mattress or other resilient or elastic covering. On this covering there are placed the upholstered mattress-cushions 3. Associated with the main frame 2 in slidable relation thereto there is provided an extensible secondary frame 4 supported at the outer end by legs 5 and likewise provided with a resilient covering 6. The guide means on the main frame 2 for the secondary extensible frame 4 are so arranged that the frame 4 may be pushed in beneath the covering or the main frame 2. The back of the settee is formed of two mattress-cushions 7 which are stood on edge on the seat cushions 3 and rest against the wall up to which the settee is pushed. These cushions 7 are half as wide as the cushions 3, and the frame 4 is adapted to be extended so far that the two cushions 7 normally serving as the back of the settee, may be placed side by side on the extended frame 4 to form the continuation of the top mattress over the extended portion of the bed (in the drawing one of these two cushions is shown in place on the extended portion of the

bed while the other is shown still in the position in which it forms the back of the settee). Since the top of the frame 4 lies somewhat below the level of the covering on the main frame 2 the cushions 7 are made correspondingly thicker than the cushions 3, so that the tops of all the mattress-cushions are flush with each other when the settee has been converted into a bed. The extra thickness of the cushions 7 is also an advantage in connection with the use of these cushions to form the back of the settee, since in this manner the depth of the seat of the settee from back to front is reduced to an amount which makes sitting comfortable.

An arm supporting structure 8 is provided at the end of the main frame 2 remote from that at which the frame 4 is adapted to be pulled out, and a similar structure 9 is provided on the outer end of the extensible frame 4. After the cushions 7 have been taken away from the bed and the extensible portion stowed away by being pushed in the two structures 8 and 9 serve as the arms of the settee, and when the settee is converted into a bed these structures serve as the foot and head ends thereof.

It is advisable to use the bed so that 8 is the head end. The bulk of the weight of the user's person is then mainly supported on the covering of the frame 2, so that only this covering need take the form say of a wire spring mattress, while the covering of the frame 4, which then only serves to support the legs of the person reclining on the bed, may consist simply of strips of fabric or webbing.

The leg assembly 5 of the frame 4 may be so dimensioned that it nests between the legs 1 at the corresponding end of the main frame 2 when the bed is closed up to form the settee, so that the legs of the extension are invisible when the settee is viewed from in front. Since the frame 4 is concealed from view by the front member of the main frame 2 the complete settee, when viewed from in front, gives no indication of its convertibility into a bed. The frame 4 is entirely free of load when it is being pushed out and in, since the cushions 7 are then resting upon the main frame, so that the pulling out and pushing in of the extension requires but very little effort. The extent of the outward movement of the frame 4 may be limited in any convenient manner, for instance by means of a stop provided in connection with the guide means on the main frame, while the frame 4 may be secured in the nested position by means of a pin, hook, or any other suitable means.

The main frame 2 and the extension 4, 5 may be designed in wood in any desired manner, and may, alternatively, also be made of metal. In the latter case the longitudinal members of the main frame 2 may consist of metal tubes in which the longitudinal side members of the frame 4, consisting of metal rods or tubes, are guided.

We claim:

1. A convertible bed-settee comprising a main frame of a width and length sufficient to serve

as a settee, a supplementary frame slidably nested within said main frame and adapted to be withdrawn endwise therefrom to form a longitudinal extension of the main frame, said supplementary frame corresponding approximately to the width of the main frame and serving in conjunction therewith as the foot end of the bed, means to limit the endwise movement of the supplementary frame to a distance of approximately one-half the length of the main frame, a resilient covering on the top of said main frame adapted to support a cushion and a non-resilient flexible covering on the top of said supplementary frame also adapted to support a cushion, whereby the major portion of the weight of the body of the person reclining in the bed is resiliently supported by the main frame and the remainder of the weight of such person is non-resiliently supported by the supplementary frame.

2. A convertible bed-settee comprising a main frame of a width and length sufficient to serve as a settee, a single supplementary frame slidably nested within said main frame and adapted to be withdrawn endwise therefrom to form a longitudinal extension of the main frame, said supplementary frame corresponding approximately to the width of the main frame and serving in conjunction therewith as the foot end of the bed, means to limit the endwise movement of the supplementary frame to a distance of approximately one-half the length of the main frame, a wire spring covering for the top of the main frame, a fabric covering for the top of the supplementary frame and cushions supported upon the main frame and supplementary frame, said cushions being all of equal length and arranged side-by-side, the cushions on the main frame corresponding approximately to the width of said main frame and the cushions on the supplementary frame corresponding approximately to one-half the width of said supplementary frame.

3. A convertible bed-settee comprising a main frame of a width and length sufficient to serve as a settee, a supplementary frame slidably nested within said main frame and adapted to be withdrawn endwise therefrom to form a longitudinal extension of the main frame, said supplementary frame corresponding approximately to the width of the main frame and serving in conjunction therewith as the foot end of the bed, means to limit the endwise movement of the supplementary frame to a distance of approximately one-half the length of the main frame, seat cushions supported on the main frame, a pair of back cushions normally resting loosely on the seat cushions and arranged upright, end-to-end, to constitute the back of the settee, said back cushions each being of a length and width corresponding approximately to half the length and width of the main frame, whereby said back cushions are adapted to be associated side-by-side on the supplementary frame to form with said seat cushions a mattress for the bed.

FELIX JARAY.

WALTER JARAY.