April 20, 1926. 1,581,994

J. H. DUNCAN

CONVERTIBLE BED AND CHAIR

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Fig. 1.

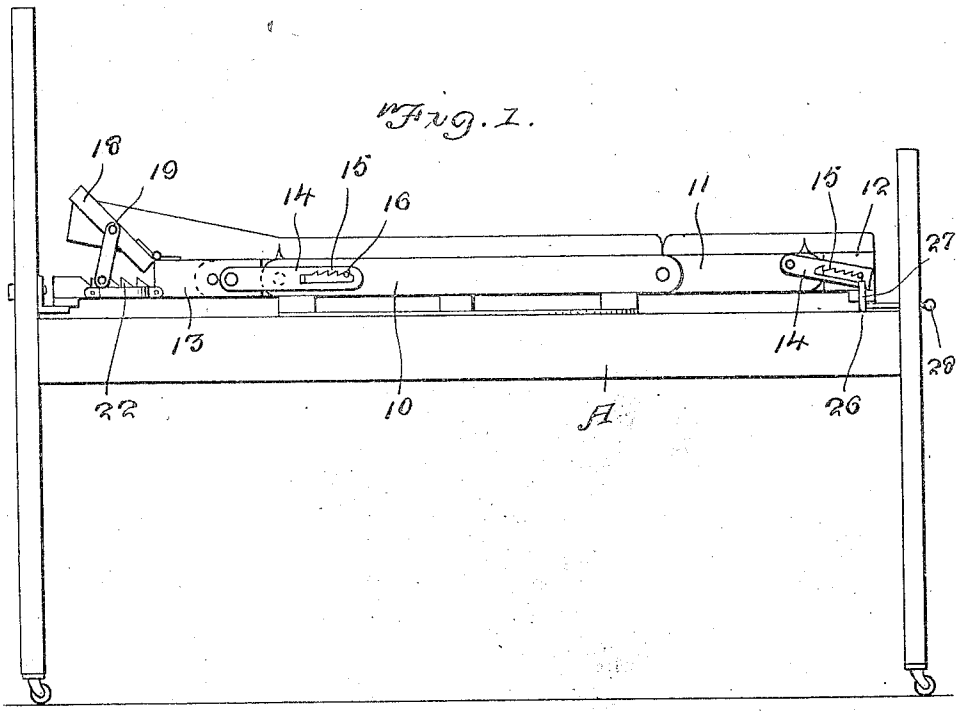
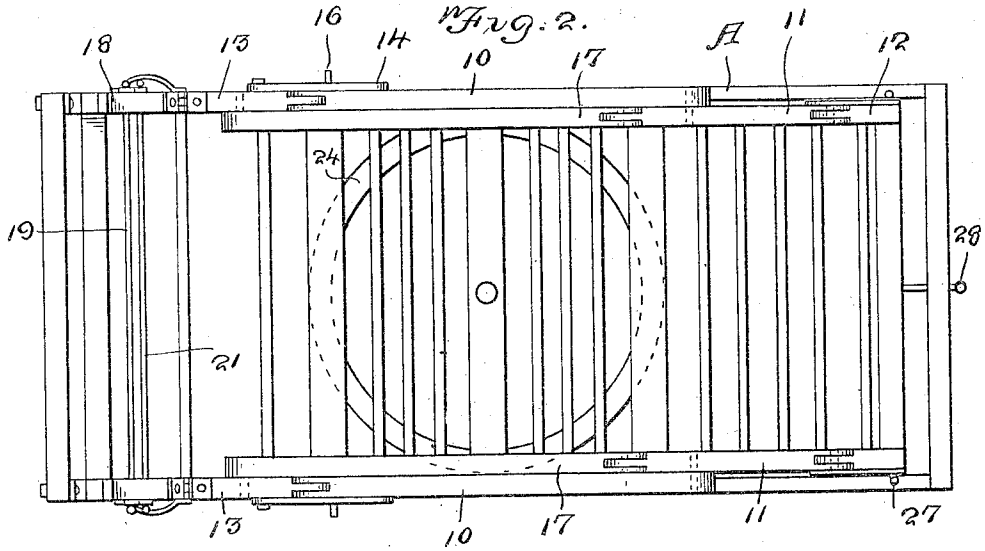



Fig. 2.




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CONVERTIBLE BED AND CHAIR

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Fig. 3.

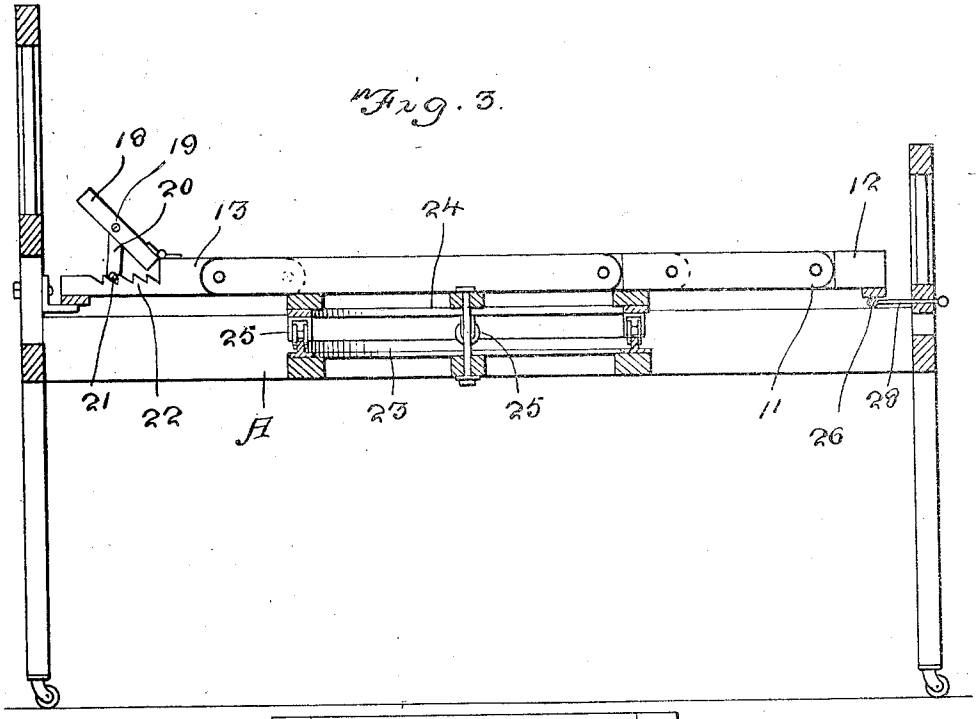
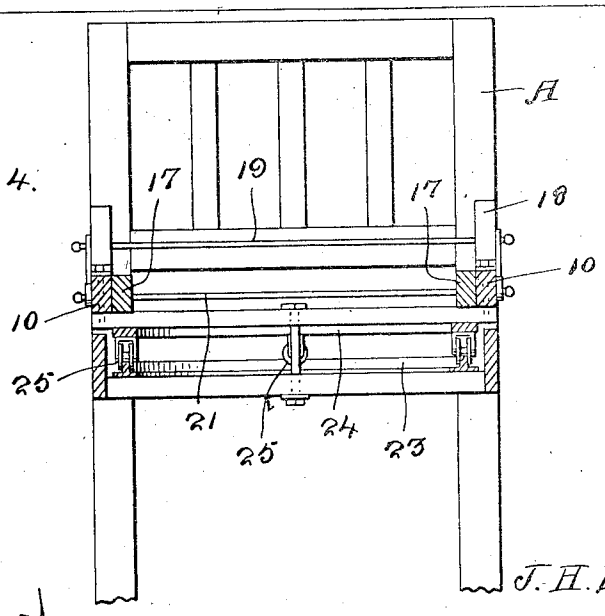



Fig. 4.




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Filed June 12, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 5.

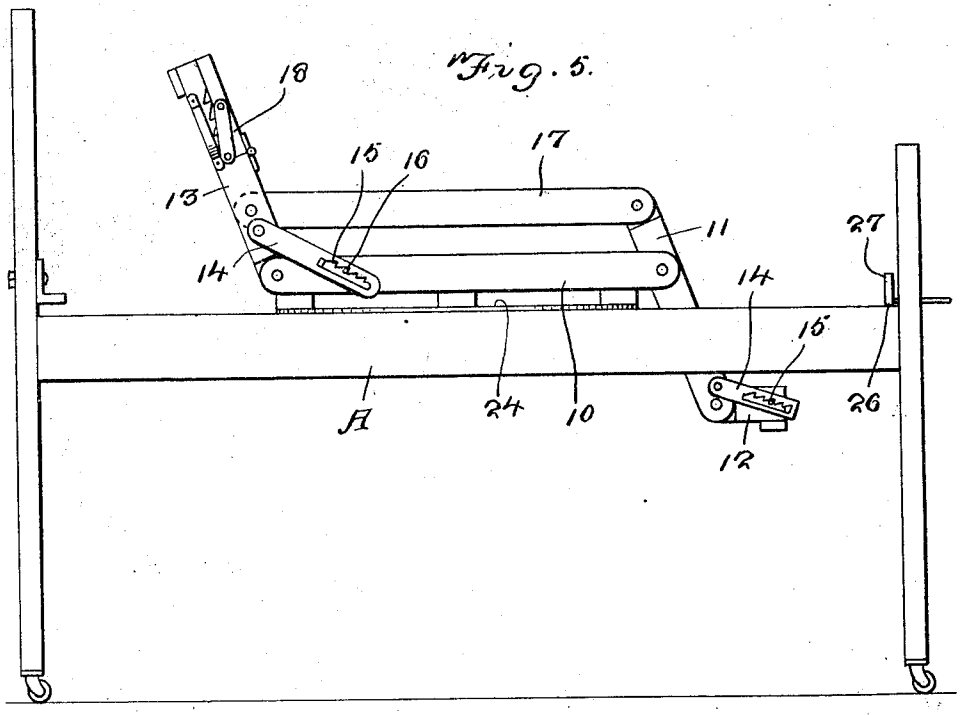
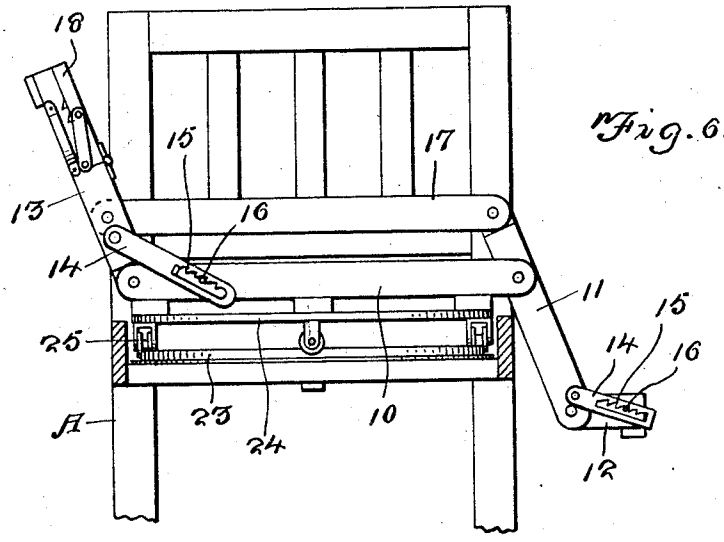



Fig. 6.




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Patented Apr. 20, 1926. 1,581,994

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. DUNCAN, OF MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY.

## CONVERTIBLE BED AND CHAIR.

Application filed June 12, 1925. Serial No. 36,699.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES H. DUNCAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monticello, in the county of Wayne and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Convertible Beds and Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object the provision for a convertible bed and chair, the springs of the bed being made up of a plurality of pivotally connected sections susceptible of being arranged to form a chair, and which can be maintained in a position facing the foot of the bed or swung to a position at right angles thereto.

The nature and advantages of the invention will be better understood when the following detailed description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, the invention residing in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as claimed.

In the drawing forming part of this application, like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the invention showing its use as a bed.

Figure 2 is a top plan view.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view therethrough.

Figure 5 is a side elevation showing the invention used as a chair with the chair facing the foot of the bed.

Figure 6 is a view partly in section showing the chair arranged at a right angle to the bedstead.

Referring to the drawings in detail, A indicates generally a bedstead of any well known construction, which may vary in size without departing from the spirit of the invention. The bed spring is made up of a plurality of hingedly connected sections which are normally arranged in end to end relation when occupying their position upon the bedstead, as shown in Figure 1, but these sections are of relatively different proportions, so that when the springs are converted into a chair the section 10 will provide the seat portion thereof, the section 11 the leg rests, the section 12 the foot rest, while the back of the chair is provided by the section 13. When the sections are swung upon their pivots to form a chair, they are held in their given positions by means of slotted links 14, each of which is formed with a series of teeth 15 adapted to engage a pin 16, carried by the adjacent section. Also pivotally connecting the sections 11 and 13, respectively, are side bars 17 which constitute arm rests. When the sections are in their normal positions, as above described, these bars 17 lie inwardly of the side members of the section 10, as shown in Figure 2, and when the sections are arranged to form a chair the bars 17 are simultaneously raised above the section 10 to occupy their proper positions for use as arm rests. The sections 13 indicate pivoted members 18 which are connected by cross bars 19, the latter and said pivoted members 18 constituting a head rest which may be adjusted to assume an angular position with relation to the section 13, as desired, this position of the head rest being illustrated in Figure 3. The head rest supports a pair of spaced links 20 which are connected by a bar 21 adapted to engage teeth 22 on the section 13 for supporting the head rest in any given position. Manifestly the sections of the bed spring can be arranged in end to end relation, as shown in Figure 1, or they may be arranged to form a chair, with the latter facing the foot of the bedstead, as shown in Figure 5. In addition to these facts the spring is mounted for rotation so that it may be swung transversely of the bedstead, and the sections thereof subsequently moved upon their pivots to form a chair, as clearly shown in Figure 6. Supported by the bedstead is a circular track 23, while carried by the section 10 of the bed spring is an annulus 24 supporting rollers 25 which are arranged to move about the track, this construction being clearly illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. In order to prevent casual turning of the spring upon the track when the parts are arranged in the manner shown in Figure 3, I make use of a transverse rod 26 having its ends bent upwardly as at 27 to engage the adjacent section of the bed spring, the manner of using this rod being clearly shown in Figure 1. The rod is connected to a handle 28 mounted for sliding movement through the foot of the bedstead, so that when it is desired to turn the spring at a right angle to the bedstead, it is only

necessary to pull upwardly on the handle 28 to disassociate the rod 26 from the spring, as will be readily understood.

While it is believed that from the foregoing description the nature and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent, I desire to have it understood that I do not limit myself to what is herein shown and described, and that such changes may be resorted to when desired as fall within the scope of what is claimed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

In a convertible bed and chair, a bedstead, a circular track supported thereon, a bed spring including an intermediate section and end sections pivotally connected with the intermediate section and normally arranged in end to end relation therewith, rollers depending from the intermediate section and mounted on said track, whereby said bed spring can be arranged parallel with the bedstead or transversely thereof, said end sections being capable of being arranged to form a chair, means for holding the end sections fixed with relation to the intermediate section in any given position, a transverse rod arranged adjacent the foot of the bed, lugs rising from the ends of said rod and adapted to normally lie at the opposite sides of the bed spring to hold the latter against rotation, a handle bar projecting from said rod and slidable through the adjacent end of the bedstead, whereby said lugs can be moved to an out of the way position to permit turning of the bed spring.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JAMES H. DUNCAN.