July 10, 1951 F. L. REGA ET AL 2,559,998

BED STRUCTURE

Filed Jan. 13, 1948 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

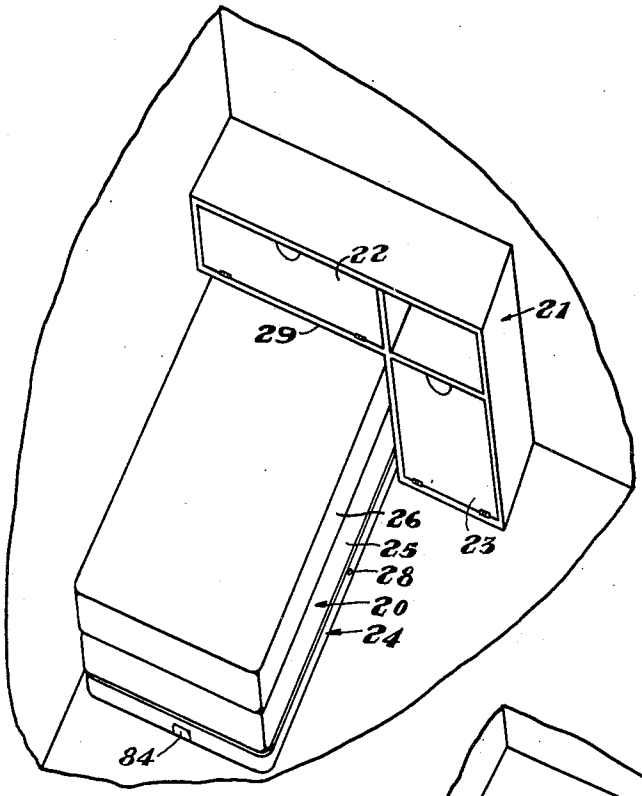


Fig. 1

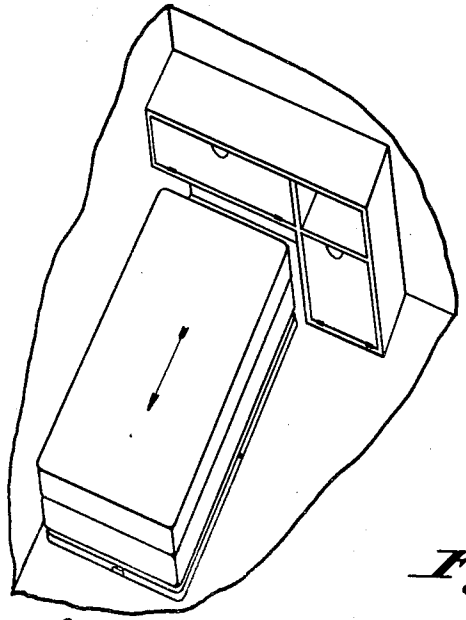


Fig. 2

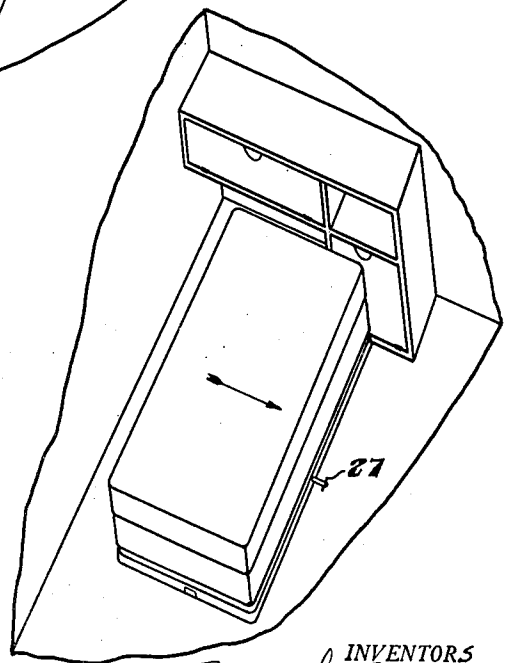


Fig. 3

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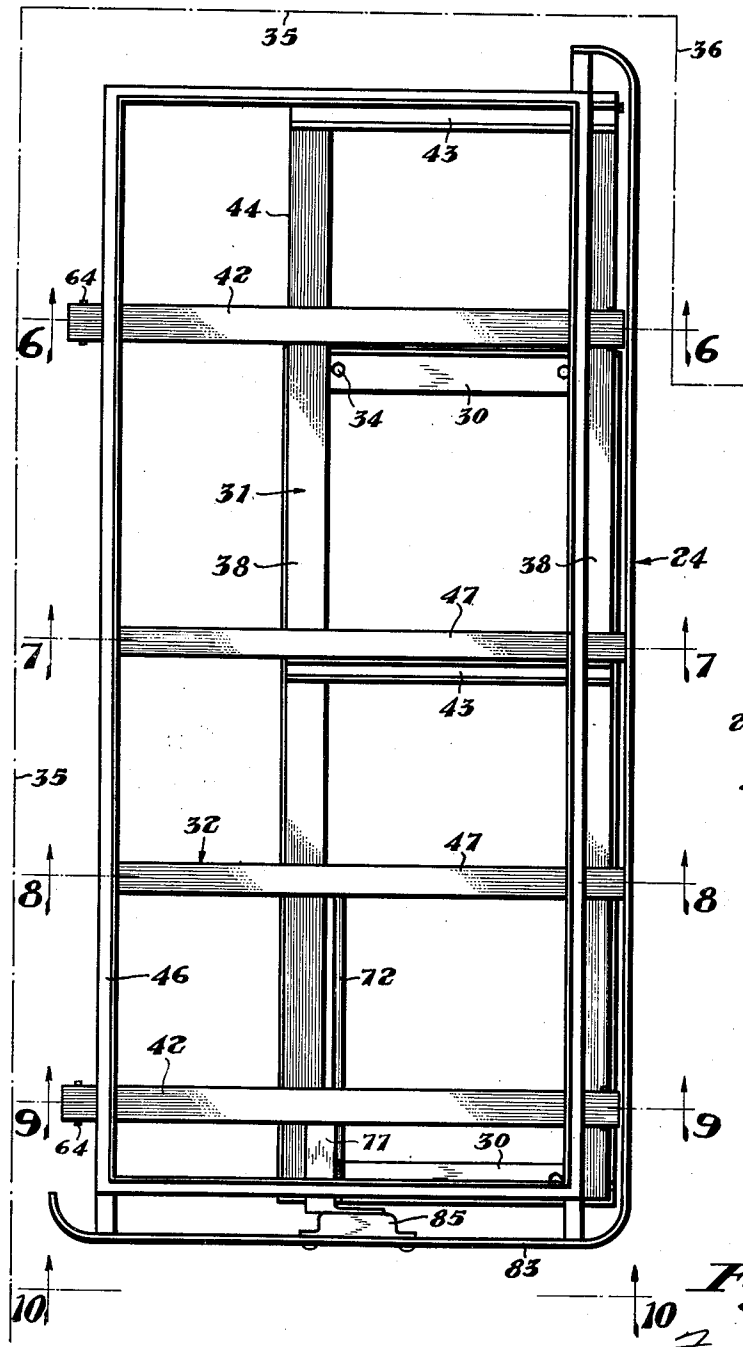


Fig. 4

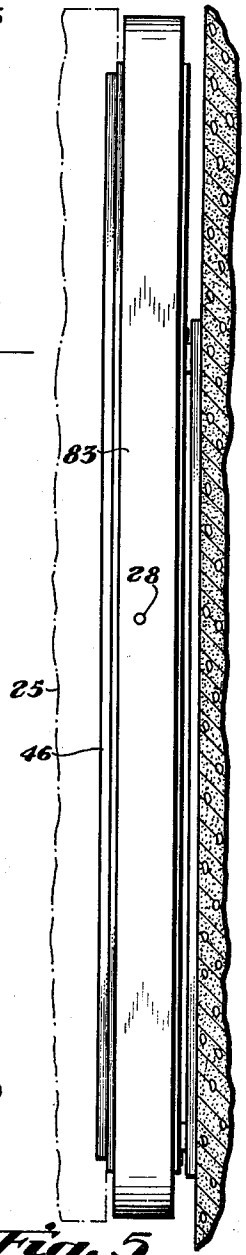


Fig. 5

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BED STRUCTURE

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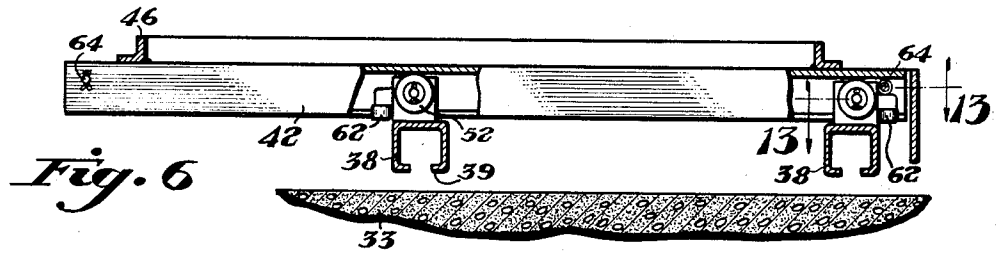


Fig. 6

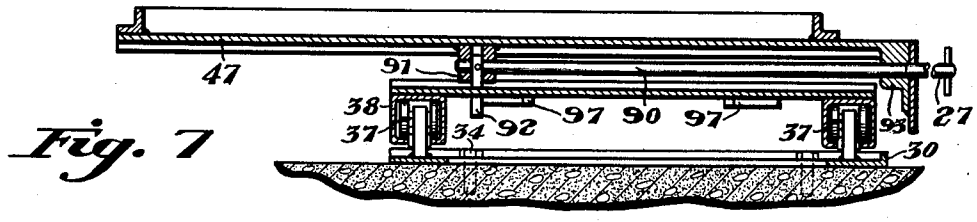


Fig. 7

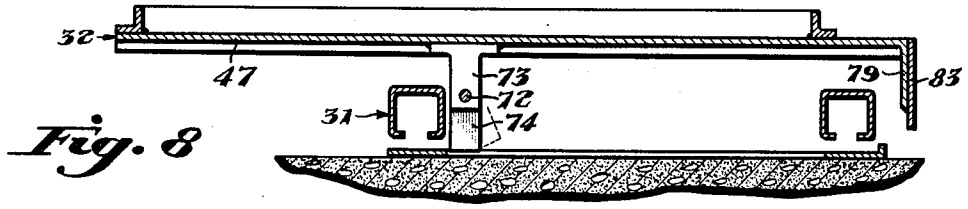


Fig. 8

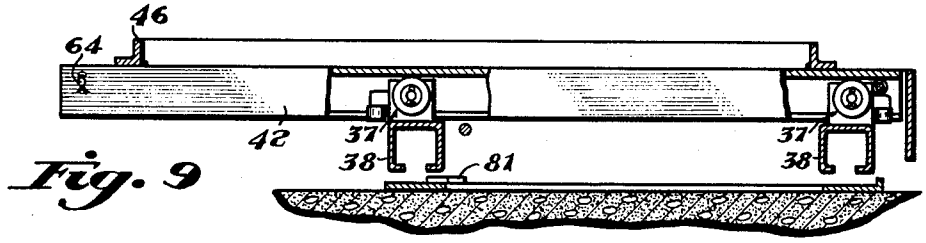


Fig. 9

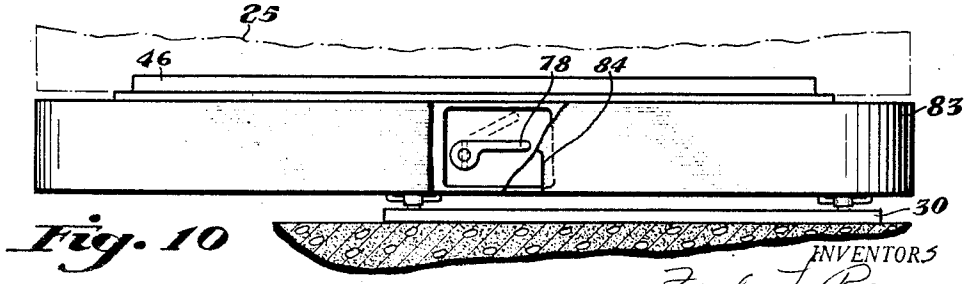


Fig. 10

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BED STRUCTURE

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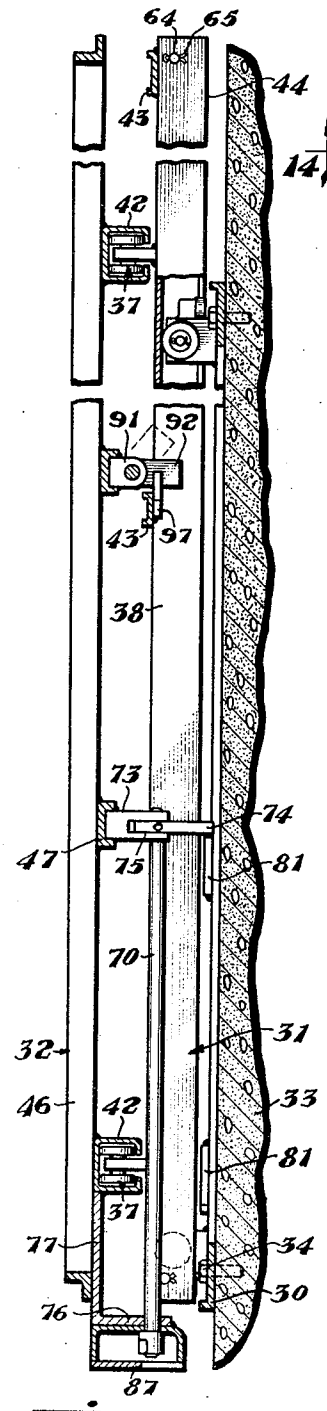


Fig. 12

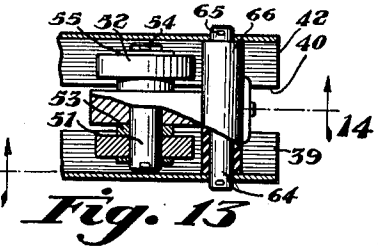


Fig. 13

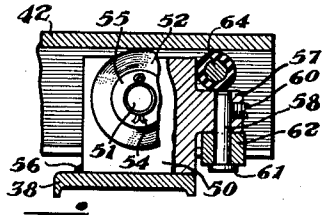


Fig. 14

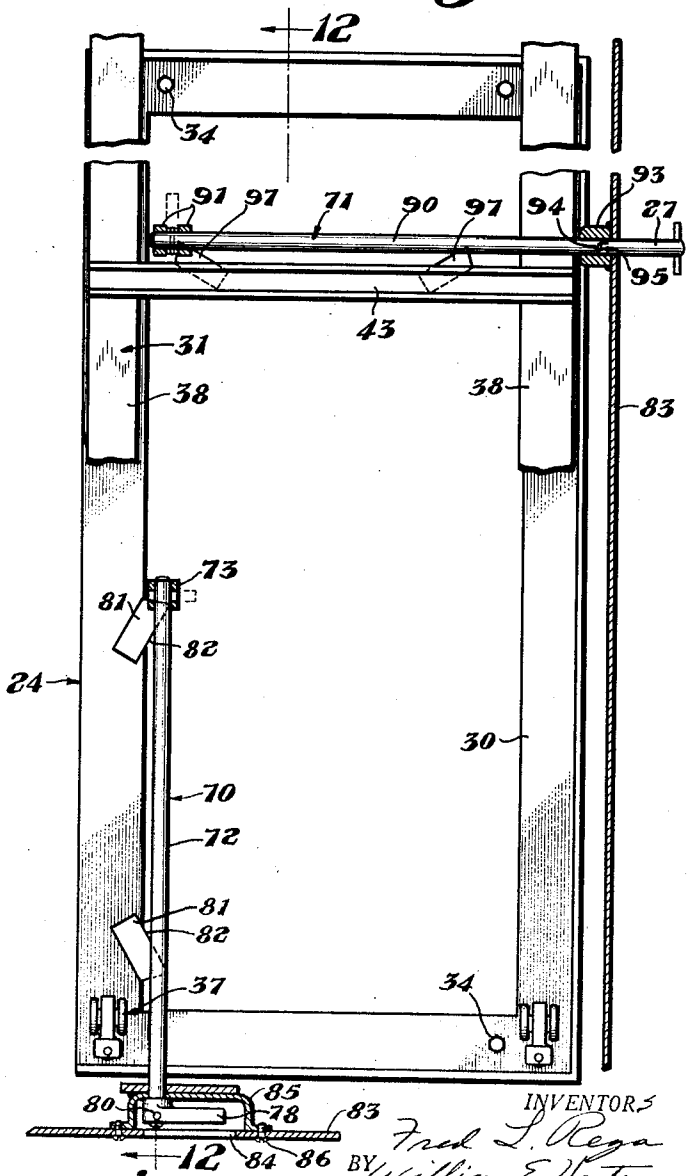


Fig. 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,559,998

BED STRUCTURE

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Application January 13, 1948, Serial No. 1,948

11 Claims. (Cl. 5—18)

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This invention relates to combination bed and sofa units which may be used for general household purposes but which are particularly useful as corner installations in hotels and apartments where space is usually at a premium and where a room is used for living and sleeping purposes.

The invention is based upon the concept of integrating a bed unit with a utility cabinet or housing constructed to provide a recess within which a portion of the bed may be received during the daytime, whereby a minimum of space is occupied by both units. The invention, however, is predicated upon the further concept of providing a bed unit which is movable longitudinally and sidewisely such that, even though it is arranged in the corner of a room, additional area for sleeping purposes may be made available by moving it longitudinally, and a free passageway around the bed may be provided for convenience of the maid in changing linens, making the bed or straightening the covers, by moving the bed both longitudinally and sidewisely. Thus, one of the principal objectives of the invention has been to provide a carriage structure which will permit a bed to be moved sidewisely and longitudinally in an easy and convenient manner with the carriages so constructed that they will support the bed rigidly and noiselessly even though portions of the bed overhang portions of the carriage mechanism in cantilever fashion.

More specifically, the invention contemplates a bed unit having a carriage base which may be mounted or fastened to the floor of the room to mount carriage members interconnected with one another and supported from the base such that they are free to move respectively in longitudinal or sidewise directions, the upper one of the carriages, of course, being arranged to receive the mattress and box spring units of the assembly. Thus, during the daytime, the bed is nested in the recess provided by a back or utility cabinet and serves as a sofa. At night, for sleeping purposes, the bed is withdrawn to expose its entire area, and in the morning when the bed is to be made up, the maid additionally moves the bed to its third position wherein a free passageway around the sides and ends is made available for her convenience. The utility cabinet may be mounted at the head of the bed to overhang an endwise portion or along the side of the bed to overhang a lengthwise portion of it, thereby reducing the exposed width for more comfort in the use of the unit as a seat or sofa, or cushion backs may be mounted along both one end and one side. The distances for which the bed is movable longitudinally or sidewisely, of course, are governed in relationship to the depth of the recess or recesses along the back or side.

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For stability, latches are provided to lock the bed to its respective positions. One of these latches, which free the unit to movement for sleeping purposes, is readily accessible and is exposed for use by the room occupant or hotel guest in order that he may conveniently convert the unit when he desires. The other latch, for releasing the bed so that it may move from sleeping to make-up position, is not intended to be manipulated by the room guest but only by the maid. Therefore, this unit is relatively concealed or is arranged for operation by a key with which only the maid would be provided. In substance, the invention provides the convertibility which is desired for minimization of space, with simple and convenient operation which is necessary to accommodate the average hotel guest, and with accessibility which is desirable to the maid in replacing linens and the like.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic perspective view illustrating the bed assembly retracted with its end residing within the utility cabinet, the unit in this position combining to provide a sofa or studio couch and a convenient end table.

Figure 2 is a perspective view similar to Figure 1 showing the bed in its full length extended position for night use.

Figure 3 is a perspective view similar to Figure 1 showing the bed in its third position, the bed being drawn laterally away from the wall to render it fully accessible from the wall side for convenience in making up the bed.

Figure 4 is a top plan view with the mattresses and springs removed to illustrate the framework of the bed assembly.

Figure 5 is a side elevation as projected from Figure 4, further illustrating the frame structure.

Figure 6 is a cross section taken on line 6—6, Figure 4, illustrating the overhanging end portion of the bed frame and the transverse roller mounting for the upper bed frame.

Figure 7 is a cross section taken on line 7—7, Figure 4 illustrating the roller mounting for the longitudinal translatable lower frame relative to the floor, further illustrating the laterally shiftable upper frame in position and the latching mechanism for locking the upper frame in its normal position upon the lower frame.

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken on line 8—8, Figure 4 particularly illustrating the latching

arrangement by means of which the lower frame is locked longitudinally.

Figure 9 is a cross section taken on line 9—9, Figure 4 illustrating the roller mounting of the upper frame upon the lower frame and the subframe upon which the entire frame assembly is tracked.

Figure 10 is an end elevation illustrating the apron enclosing the frame assembly and the actuating handle by means of which the longitudinal latch is released to permit extension of the bed longitudinally from its retracted position.

Figure 11 is an enlarged fragmentary top plan view similar to Figure 4, with the upper frame and positions of the lower frame broken away in order more fully to illustrate the subframe and the transverse and longitudinal latching devices for the respective frames.

Figure 12 is a sectional view taken on line 12—12, Figure 11, further illustrating in detail the transverse and longitudinal latching mechanisms and the roller mounting of the respective upper and lower frames.

Figure 13 is a fragmentary view partially in section detailing the construction of a typical roller assembly representative of the roller units utilized both for the upper and lower frame units.

Figure 14 is a sectional view taken on line 14—14, Figure 13, further illustrating the roller assembly.

As shown in Figures 1 to 3, the unit indicated generally at 20, is installed in the corner of a room preferably with one longitudinal side adjacent a wall, and with its end disposed within a cabinet structure indicated generally at 21. Under normal daytime usage, the bed and cabinet combine to provide an attractive seating unit similar to a studio couch. Upholstered pillows preferably are placed against the wall to form a back rest, while the top of the cabinet 21 serves as a convenient repository for a reading lamp, books and other usual articles placed on end tables. The pillows (not shown) preferably are of sufficient thickness to provide a convenient width as in the instance of studio couches.

The cabinet 21 is constructed preferably of wood panels. It serves a dual function in that it not only houses the end of the bed but also constitutes a storage cabinet for the pillows and blankets during the daytime. For this purpose the cabinet is provided with compartments having hinged doors 22 and 23. These doors are closed during the day so as to present a pleasing appearance in combination with the bed unit. In the present instance the cabinet structure is L-shaped to provide a cantilever section 29 extending across the bed to the wall of the room to form a recess for the end of the bed.

The bed unit constitutes a frame assembly generally indicated at 24 upon which is placed in the usual manner a bed spring 25 and a mattress 26 of commercial design. As shown in Figure 2 the bed unit is extended longitudinally to its full length, as indicated by the arrow, for use as a bed. In the instance of a hotel installation, the operation of extending the bed is performed by the occupant of the room, suitable manual release apparatus as hereinfater disclosed being provided. After being extended, occupant may remove from the cabinet compartments the pillows and spare blankets needed to complete the sleeping arrangements. At this time the studio couch pillows may be stored for the night in the cabinet compartments, if desired. It will be noted that the utility cabinet unit 21 serves also as a convenient night table when the bed is occupied for sleeping purposes.

As shown in Figure 3 the bed may be shifted laterally away from the wall to facilitate access to both sides in making it up. Since this service is performed by maintainence personnel such as a hotel chamber maid, a locking device is provided to prevent the unit from being shifted to this position by the room occupant. As hereinafter disclosed, a removable key indicated at 27 in Figure 3 is carried by the chamber maid. This key may be inserted through the opening 28 provided along the side apron of the bed frame, and rotated to release the latching apparatus to permit the bed to be pulled away from the wall, as indicated.

Described in detail with reference to Figures 4, 11 and 12, the bed frame assembly 24 is composed generally of a stationary subframe 30, having a longitudinally shiftable lower frame 31 mounted thereon and a transversely shiftable upper frame 32 mounted upon the lower frame 31. Subframe 30 is permanently secured to the floor 33, for example by means of bolts 34 extending through the frame and into the floor 33, as shown in Figures 11 and 12. As shown, the stationary subframe 30 is rectangular in form as viewed from above and is formed of flat metal plates joined together in any approved manner. The subframe is approximately one-half the width of the upper frame 32 and is longitudinally spaced away from the wall 35, although the upper frame overhangs the subframe with its edge closely adjacent to the wall. This permits the bed frame assembly, after having been shifted longitudinally to clear the inset 36 formed by the utility cabinet 21, to be shifted laterally approximately into alignment with the inner edge of subframe 30 to provide access to the wall side of the bed, as illustrated in Figure 3.

In the present instance the lower longitudinally shiftable frame unit 31 is carried upon two pairs of trolley roller assemblies indicated at 37, individually located and secured at the four corners of the subframe 30. The longitudinal support members 38 of lower frame 31 are in the form of base channels having their lower edges bent inwardly toward each other to form retaining flanges 39. This provides a longitudinal center slot 40 to clear the support bracket of the roller assemblies 37. It will be apparent that the channel members 38 completely surround the rollers of units 37 with the flanges 39 retaining the members permanently in position to prevent accidental displacement, as shown in Figure 7.

In a similar manner, the upper frame 32 is provided with a pair of transverse channel base members 42 slidably carried upon similar pairs of roller assemblies 37 which are mounted upon the longitudinal channel members 38 as shown in Figure 6. Thus the lower frame assembly 31 may be shifted longitudinally relative to the stationary subframe 30 and the upper frame 32 may be shifted laterally with respect to the lower frame.

Described in detail, the longitudinally shiftable lower frame 31 is rectangular in form as shown in Figure 4, and is approximately of the same width as subframe 30. The longitudinal channel members 38 are secured in spaced relationship by means of cross rails 43 preferably of channel shape. The opposite ends of these rails are secured to the longitudinal channels preferably by welding to provide a rigid assembly. It will be noted in Figures 4 and 11, that the frame 31 is

somewhat greater in length than the subframe to provide an overhanging portion as indicated at 44, extending into the recess or inset 36 of cabinet 21. In its extended position, frame 31 is shifted longitudinally a sufficient distance to withdraw its overhanging portion 44 from the recess 36, at which time the opposite end of frame 31 overhangs the subframe 30. As previously noted, the trolley roller assemblies 37 are located at the opposite ends of frame 30; however, by virtue of the interlocking of the rollers with the channel members 42, the frame 31 is permanently secured against displacement or tilting relative to subframe 30.

The second set of roller units 37, which supports the upper frame 32, is placed at right angles to the lower set so as to provide for lateral shifting of the upper frame. As shown in Figures 4 and 6 the pair of transversely disposed channel members 42—42 are similar to the longitudinal base channels 38 previously described. Upon these members is secured a rectangular bed frame 46 arranged to support the bed spring unit 25 in the conventional manner. The bed spring frame preferably is formed from angle iron members (see Figures 6 and 12) and is further provided with intermediate cross rails 47—47 of channel form, having their opposite ends welded or otherwise secured to the frame 46. It will be noted in Figure 4 that the rearward longitudinal edge of frame 46 overhangs laterally the edge of frame 31 so as to extend closely adjacent the wall line 35. When the bed frame 32 is shifted laterally to make up the bed as shown in Figure 3, its opposite longitudinal edge will overhang the outer longitudinal edge of the frame 32 by substantially the same amount. Since the lower frame is securely coupled to the subframe and the upper frame coupled to the lower, the resulting assembly is exceedingly rugged and stable.

As previously noted, both the longitudinally translatable lower frame 31 and the laterally translatable upper frame 32 are supported upon identical sets of roller assemblies 37. The preferred construction of these assemblies is disclosed in Figures 13 and 14. As shown, each assembly comprises a mounting bracket 50, the upper end of which is provided with a cross shaft 51 extending through a bore formed in the lug. The opposite ends of the cross shaft 51 extend beyond the opposite sides of the lug to provide a bearing upon which is journalled a pair of rollers 52—52. A spacer washer 53 is located between the bracket and the rollers to space the rollers from the lug and the rollers are locked in place upon the shaft by means of cotter pins 54. A washer 55 is disposed between the cotter pin and the roller, following the usual practice, to prevent interference by the roller with the cotter pin. The bracket or lug 50 is secured either to the subframe 30 or to one of the base channels 38, as the case may be, preferably by welding its lower end to the supporting member as indicated at 56.

On the right hand edge of bracket 50, as viewed in Figures 13 and 14, is provided an ear 57 having a vertical bore through which is passed a stub shaft 58, secured in position by means of a set screw 60, threaded into the end of the ear and bearing against the shaft 58. The lower end of shaft 58 includes a head 61 which serves to maintain in position on the shaft a secondary roller 62 which is loosely journalled thereon. The diameter of roller 62 is approximately the width of the longitudinal slot 40 of the channels 38 and 42. Each base channel therefore is guided and tracked in the horizontal and vertical plane. The respective rollers 52 and 62 are dimensioned to fit with reasonable accuracy within their respective guideways in the channels so that the channels track freely but with a minimum of looseness upon the roller assembly. This arrangement is designed to minimize looseness between the respective frame units, thereby to eliminate noise due to play between the several frames.

In order to provide a positive stop for the frame units, so as to prevent withdrawing or returning them beyond their prescribed limits, the channel base members of each frame are provided with stop pins 64 located at opposite ends of the base channels to limit both the extended and retracted positions of the frames. As shown in Figures 13 and 14 the stop pins 64 extend crosswise of the channels 38 and 42, each pin having its opposite ends extending through a bore formed for this purpose through the vertical walls of the channel. The pins are locked in position by means of cotter pins 65—65 passed through the ends of the pin. In order to insure quiet operation, each pin is provided with a resilient sleeve 66 formed preferably of rubber or similar material. As shown, the stop pins are arranged to engage the upper end of the bracket 50 when the respective frame is shifted to its limit of travel.

As shown in Figure 12, the roller assemblies 37 for the lower frame units 31 are located with the laterally projecting ears or lugs 57 facing outwardly, that is, toward the respective stop pin with which they cooperate. As shown, the bed is in its inward or retracted position, therefore, the stop pin 64 at the outer end of the bed is in contact with the bracket 50 of the outer roller unit. When the lower frame is withdrawn to its extended position the inner stop pin will engage the inner roller assembly.

It will be noted in Figure 4 that the extending lug 57 contacts the lower surface of the sleeve 66 to provide a retarding action prior to the direct abutment of the stop with the bracket 50. This reduces the impact of the stop member against the bracket 50 and avoids unfavorable shock which might otherwise occur should the frame members be translated rapidly.

The respective right and left hand roller assemblies 37 for the upper frame unit 32 likewise are faced in opposite directions so that the right hand stop pin 64 contacts the right hand roller assembly when the frame is retracted, as shown in Figure 6. A pin 64, located at the left hand side of the frame, engages the left hand roller assembly to limit the frame in its extended position.

In order to lock the frames 31 and 32 in their respective extended and retracted positions, a separate latching mechanism is provided for each frame. This apparatus is best disclosed with reference to Figures 11 and 12, the latching apparatus for lower frame 31 being indicated generally at 70 and the apparatus for the upper frame 32 at 71. As previously noted the longitudinal frame unit is designed to be withdrawn by the occupant of the room as illustrated in Figure 2, while the lateral translation of the bed is performed by the maintenance personnel. For this reason the latching apparatus 70 is provided with an accessible actuating lever while the latching apparatus 71 is released by means of the key 27.

Described in detail, the latching apparatus 70 comprises a longitudinal actuating shaft 72 hav-

ing its inner end journalled in a lug 73 depending downwardly from one of the transverse reinforcing channels 47 of the upper frame. A latch bolt 74 is disposed between the bifurcated portion 75 of the lug and is keyed or pinned to the shaft 72. The outer end of shaft 72 projects through a web 76 forming a part of an angular bracket 77, welded or otherwise secured to the bed frame 46. An actuating handle 78 is pinned as at 80 to the extended end of shaft 72 to permit partial rotation of the shaft manually. The subframe 30 includes a pair of skids or latch dogs 81—81 inclined at opposite angles relative to the subframe. This permits the bolt to ride up the inclined edges 82 of the dogs, automatically to lock the frame in its inner or outer limits of travel. In Figures 11 and 12 the bolt is shown in its locking position. The latching assembly normally is maintained in locking position by gravity, with the handle 78 extending in a horizontal plane as shown. To unlatch the frame, the handle 78 is elevated, causing the bolt 74 to swing in an arc, thus disengaging the latch dog 81. The frame 31 then may be withdrawn to its extended position to the limit permitted by stop pin 64. At this point the bolt 74 will slide up the inclined edge of the forward latch dog 81 and drop into a locking position against the end face of the dog. Thus, the frame is locked securely against motion in either direction until the handle 78 is again manipulated to release the bolt from the forward latch dog to permit the frame to be retracted to its former position.

As shown in Figures 4 and 5 the exposed side and end of the bed frame unit is provided with an apron 83 to enclose the frame structure and to present a neat and trim appearance. This apron is secured by welding or otherwise to the downwardly bent ends 79 of the transverse channels 47. The actuating handle 78 is concealed behind this apron and a hand hole 84 is provided for access to the handle. A casing 85 surrounding opening 84 is secured to the interior of apron 83 by means of screws 86. In translating the bed longitudinally, the operator grasps the depending flange 87 forming a part of the apron 83 as shown in Figure 12.

The locking apparatus 71 for the transversely shiftable upper frame 32 comprises a transverse shaft 90 having its inner end journalled in a pair of spaced bearing blocks 91 welded or otherwise secured to one of the transverse channels 47 as shown in Figures 7 and 11. A latch bolt 92 similar to latch bolt 74 is disposed between the blocks 91 and pinned or otherwise secured to shaft 90 thereby locking the shaft against longitudinal displacement between the bearing blocks. The outer end of shaft 90 is loosely journalled in a bearing lug 93 welded or otherwise secured to the interior of the apron 83. The end of shaft 90 includes a cross slot 94 engageable by the cross tongue 95 formed at the end of key 27. As previously noted, an aperture 28 is provided in the apron 83 for insertion of the key.

A pair of inclined dogs or skids 97, similar to skids 81 and engageable by the latch bolt 92, is provided. These dogs are secured in spaced relationship to the transverse base channel member 43 of the lower frame 31 to lock the upper frame relative to the lower. When the key 27 is rotated, shaft 90 swings key 92 in an arc, as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 12, to disengage the latch dog 97. The bed is then free to be translated laterally relative to the lower frame to the position shown in Figure 3. Latch bolt 92 then drops by gravity into engagement with the outer latch dog 97 to lock the bed unit in its transversely extended position. At this point the outward limit stop pins 64 engage the roller brackets 50 so as to lock the bed in its outwardly extended position against motion in either direction.

The structure provides a smoothly and easily operated bed unit which may be quickly and easily withdrawn from its retracted position by the occupant of the hotel room. Any tendency for the slide frames to bind with reference to their supporting rollers is eliminated by the rollers 62 which guide the tubular members in a straight line with a minimum of friction. Being secured to the floor of the building, the arrangement is exceptionally stable and forms an installation permanently cooperating with the fixed utility cabinet 21. By virtue of the rugged construction and integration of the bed with the building and the interlocking effect of the respective slidable frames, the assembly provides a bed unit which, although extensible, does not involve the usual looseness of parts leading to noises which tend to disturb the occupant of the bed. The locking devices 70 and 71 hold the bed rigidly in its selected position against the stop pins 61, and the upper and lower frames are securely coupled together and to the floor. By virtue of this interlocking of the frames, a sense of stability and comfort, found to be superior to that of the standard movable bedstead, is achieved.

The arrangement of the subframe and apron is such that these parts are at all times concealed from view to avoid marring the appearance of the room.

Having described our invention, we claim:

1. An extensible bed structure adapted to be installed in a room in permanent association with a cabinet fixture having a compartment adapted to receive an end of the bed assembly comprising, a sub-frame secured to the floor, guide members mounted on said sub-frame, a longitudinally translatable lower frame tracked upon said guide members, secondary guide members mounted upon said lower frame, an upper transversely translatable frame tracked upon said guide members and adapted to support a bed spring, and respective latching devices for said lower and upper frames adapted to lock each of said frames individually in a selective extended or retracted position.

2. An article of furniture comprising, a translatable bed assembly, a stationary fixture secured upon a wall of a room, said fixture including an opening adapted telescopically to receive an end of said bed assembly, tracking means in alignment with said opening, a lower bed frame unit mounted for longitudinal translation upon said tracking means, an upper bed frame unit mounted for lateral translation relative to said lower frame, a manually actuated latching device respectively for said lower and upper bed frame units, one of said latching devices operable to latch said lower frame in its retracted and extended longitudinal limits of translation, relative to the floor, the other of said latching devices operable to lock said upper frame at its limits of lateral translation relative to said lower frame.

3. An article of furniture comprising, a translatable bed assembly, a stationary fixture secured upon a wall of a room, said fixture including an opening adapted telescopically to receive an end of said bed assembly, tracking means in align-

ment with said opening, a lower bed frame unit mounted for longitudinal translation upon said tracking means, an upper bed frame unit mounted for lateral translation upon said lower frame, a visible, manually actuated latching device for said lower frame unit operable to latch said lower frame at its limits of longitudinal translation, and a concealed, key operated latching device operable to lock said upper frame at its limits of lateral translation.

4. A bed adapted to be shifted longitudinally and laterally relative to a recess comprising, a frame adapted to be translated longitudinally relative to said recess, a second frame carried by said first frame and adapted to be translated laterally relative to said first frame, guide units supporting said first frame relative to the floor and guide units supporting said second frame relative to said first frame, stop elements carried by each of said frames to limit the translation thereof, and latching means carried by each of said frames and arranged to latch the frames in engagement with said stop elements at either limit of translation of said respective frames.

5. A translatable bed frame structure comprising, a plurality of roller units arranged in pairs each constituting a bracket having a pair of rollers on opposite sides thereof, a pair of elongated tubular frame members enclosing said roller units and in tracking engagement therewith, transverse members securing said tubular members in spaced relationship, each of said tubular members having a longitudinal slot to clear the brackets of said roller units, said roller units having a supplemental roller disposed within said slot to guide said tubular members laterally relative to the roller units.

6. An article of furniture comprising, a cabinet having a recess in the front thereof, a bed assembly associated with said cabinet, said assembly including a lower frame and an upper frame carried by said lower frame, guide means extending from said recess at the front of the cabinet, said bed assembly being mounted on the guide means and adapted to move from a position in which a portion of the bed assembly is in the recess to a position in which the bed assembly is wholly out of said recess, and additional guide means extending transversely of the first-mentioned guide means, said additional guide means being interposed between the upper and the lower frames, whereby the upper frame may be moved laterally with respect to the lower frame when the bed assembly is wholly out of said recess.

7. A bed frame assembly adapted to be shifted longitudinally and laterally relative to a recess, comprising: a lower frame adapted to be shifted longitudinally into and out of said recess, an upper frame carried by said lower frame and adapted to be shifted laterally relative to said lower frame when said lower frame is shifted to a position out of said recess, a sub-frame adjacent to said recess supporting said lower frame relative to the floor, guide members interposed between said sub-frame and said lower frame and between said lower frame and said upper frame, a latch shaft mounted on said lower frame, a latch bolt secured to the inner end of said shaft and an actuating handle secured to the outer end, and a pair of latch dogs secured to said sub-frame and adapted to engage said latch bolt at either limit of translation of the lower frame to lock the lower frame relative to the floor.

8. A furniture unit, comprising: a stationary fixture secured upon a wall of a room, said fixture providing a recess in combination with an adjacent wall, first track members on the floor adjacent to said recess, second track members, means for mounting said second track members on said first track members for movement longitudinally along said wall to reside partially within said recess when said second track members are in retracted position relative to the fixture, a bed assembly mounted on said second track members, said second track members guiding the bed assembly laterally away from said wall to a position in front of said fixture when the second track members are in extended position relative to the recess.

9. A convertible couch and bed unit, comprising: a cabinet fixture secured upon a wall of a room, said cabinet having an overhanging portion extending to an adjacent wall and providing a recess in combination with said adjacent wall, first track members on the floor adjacent to said recess, second track members, means for mounting said second track members on said first track members for movement longitudinally along said adjacent wall to reside selectively partially within or wholly without said recess, a bed assembly mounted on said second track members, said second track members guiding the withdrawn bed assembly laterally away from the wall when the second track members are in extended position relative to the cabinet, and independent latching devices to lock the bed assembly in position at the respective longitudinal and lateral limits of travel.

10. A latch construction for a bed frame which frame is adapted to be shifted longitudinally and laterally relative to a wall recess and floor adjacent thereto and which frame is composed of a lower frame adapted to be shifted by guide means longitudinally into and out of said recess, and an upper frame carried by the lower frame and adapted to be shifted by guide means laterally relative to said lower frame when said lower frame is shifted to a position out of said recess, comprising: a manually actuated latch shaft mounted on said upper frame, a latch bolt secured to said shaft, a pair of latch dogs secured relative to the floor and engageable with said latch bolt, a second manually actuated latch shaft mounted on said upper frame, a latch bolt secured to said shaft, and a second pair of latch dogs secured to said lower frame and engageable with said last-mentioned latch.

11. A latch construction for a bed frame which frame is adapted to be shifted longitudinally and laterally relative to a wall opening and which frame is composed of a lower frame shiftable by guide means longitudinally into and out of said opening and an upper frame mounted on said lower frame and shiftable by guide means laterally relative to the lower frame when said lower frame is shifted to a position out of said wall opening, comprising: an apron attached to said upper frame and extending therearound, a latch shaft rotatably mounted on said upper frame and having an end extending through said apron, a latch bolt secured to said shaft, a pair of latch dogs fixed relative to the wall opening and engageable by said latch bolt, a second latch shaft having a latch bolt and mounted on the upper frame, a second pair of latch dogs mounted on said lower frame and engageable by the latch bolt of said second latch shaft, said second latch shaft being concealed by said apron and engageable

for actuation by a key inserted through an aperture in said apron.

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