W. H. TAYLOR.

SLEEPING BERTH.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1910.

989,081. Patented Apr. 11, 1911

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

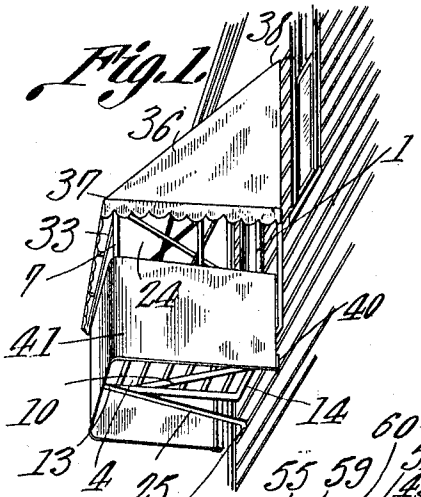


Fig. 2.

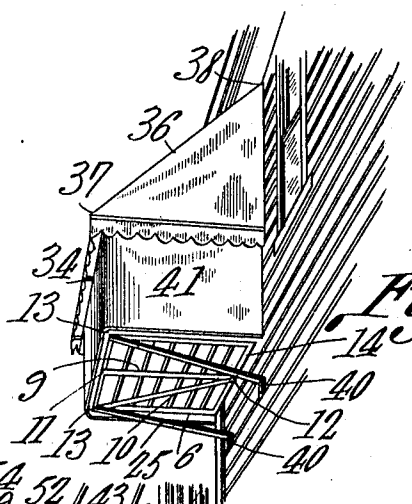


Fig. 3.

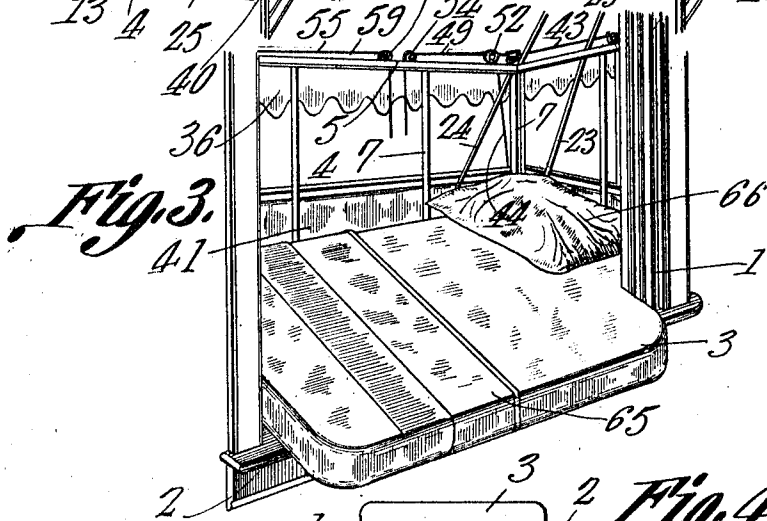
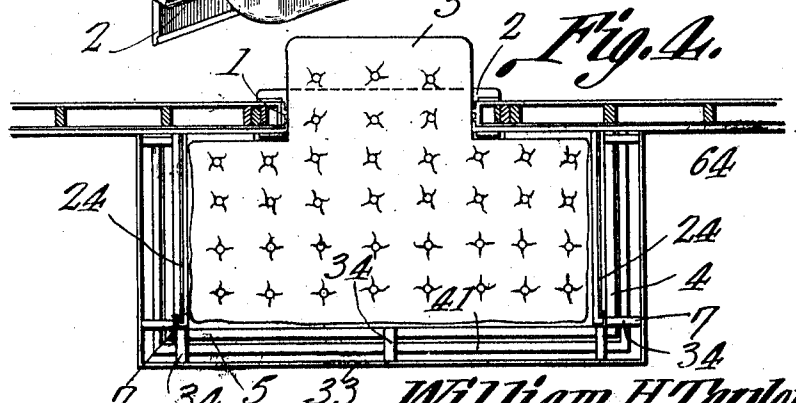


Fig. 4.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

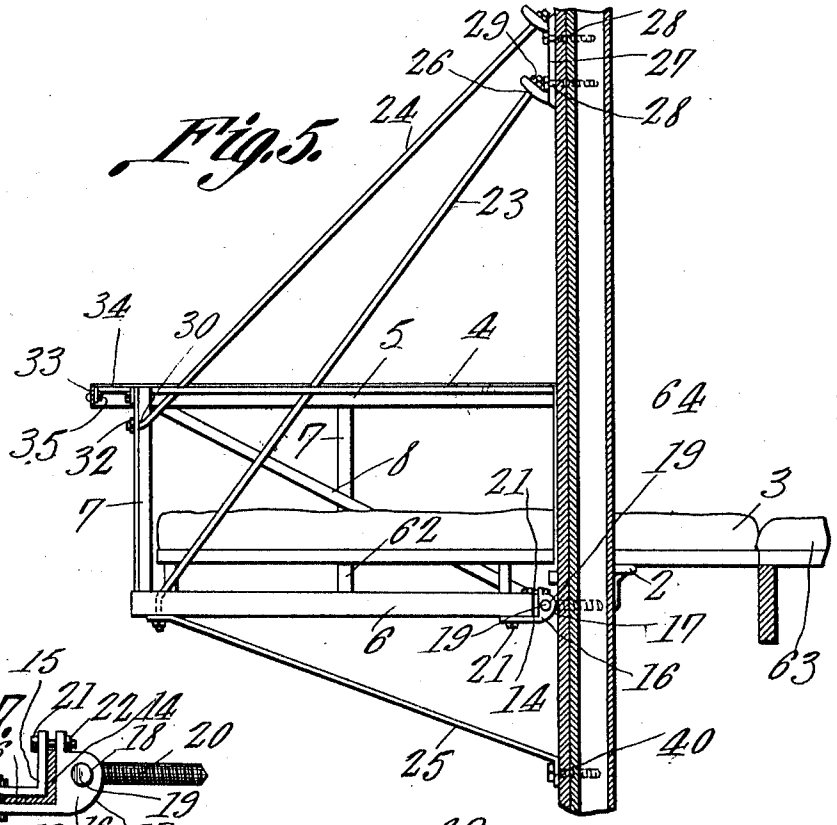


Fig. 7.

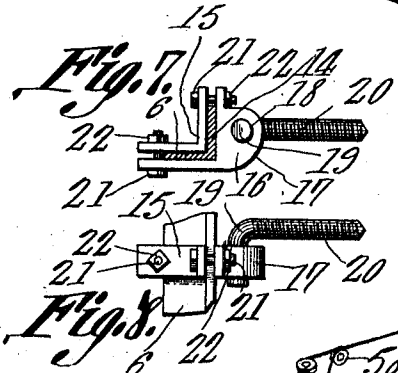
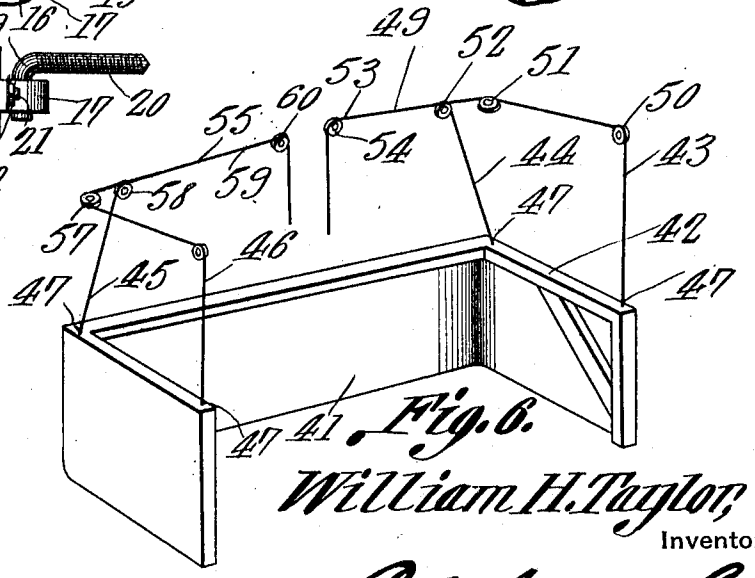


Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, OF KEWANEE, ILLINOIS.

SLEEPING-BERTH.

989,081. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

Application filed October 8, 1910. Serial No. 586,109.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kewanee, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Sleeping-Berth, of which the following is a specification.

This invention belongs to the art of sleeping appliances, such as cots and berths, and it more especially refers to a new and useful sleeping berth attachable to and suspended from the outer portion of a dwelling, or any other architectural structure, and adjacent a window of the bedroom.

The purpose of this invention is to permit persons, especially consumptives and the like, to sleep in the open in order to receive plenty of fresh air or oxygen, it being discovered that the open air is the best cure for consumption and like diseases, provided the patient doctors it in time.

The object of the invention is to attach this sleeping berth adjacent to the window, and construct the window sill upon a plane even with the berth, in such wise as to permit one to have access to the berth without in any way inconveniencing the person. It is to be understood, however, that the bed in the bedroom is to be disposed adjacent the window, in order to permit the occupant of the bed to crawl from one to the other, the cover of the bed also acting as a cover for the berth.

To provide this berth, a skeleton structure made of light angle iron is suspended adjacent the window. Stretched over this light frame work is a canvas covering, which may be secured to the weather boarding of the house, and suspended from the lower portion of the frame work is a canvas skirt, capable of being raised and lowered, the idea being that when the weather is comparatively fair, the skirt may be arranged in a lowered position, but when the weather is severe, there being considerable rain, snow or sleet, the skirt may be raised approximately to its highest position, in order to prevent the occupant of the berth from getting wet. In raising the skirt to its highest position, it is not the object to keep out all the oxygen, because it has been found that when there is considerable rain, snow, or sleet, there is an increased amount of oxygen. This has been discovered by the medical profession and has been thoroughly discussed. When there is rain and snow, and the skirt is in its highest position, the oxygen can readily pass between the upper canvas covering and the skirt, or the skirt may be slightly lowered below the canvas covering, in order to leave an opening of possibly two to three or four inches.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel bracing means for this skeleton frame, and means for connecting the lower portion of the frame to the weather boarding.

In the drawing, however, there is only disclosed one particular form of the invention, but in practical fields this form may require alterations, to which the applicant is entitled, provided the alterations are comprehended by the appended claims.

Other features and combination of parts will hereinafter be more fully set forth, shown in the drawings and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the berth as suspended from the outer portion of a dwelling, illustrating the vertically movable skirt as being partially lowered. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the vertically movable skirt entirely raised. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective, showing a portion of a window, looking through the window from the interior of a bedroom, in order to clearly disclose the sleeping berth suspended from the outside of the window, and illustrating the fact that the mattress and coverings in the berth extend through the window so as to be adjacent the bed in the sleeping apartment. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the sleeping berth, illustrating the upper canvas covering removed, showing the structure of the frame of the berth, and the shape of the mattress in the berth. Fig. 5 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation, showing the skeleton frame work in end elevation, and illustrating the manner in which the frame work is connected to the outer portion of the weather boarding. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the vertically movable skirt, which is suspended from the skeleton frame work. Fig. 7 is a view of the connection between the lower portion of the skeleton frame work and the weather boarding, showing the structure of this connection on an enlarged scale in order to illustrate the details thereof. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the connection shown in Fig. 7, illustrating the fact that this connection is suspended from an angle end of a screw, which penetrates

the weather boarding and beams of the architectural structure.

Referring to the annexed drawings, especial attention being directed to the fact that the preferred form of the invention is illustrated, 1 denotes the window opening, while 2 designates the sill.

Referring to Fig. 3, it will be observed that the sill has been constructed on a plane even with the plane of the bed in the apartment, in order that the mattress 3 of the bed may extend through the window and be arranged in the berth upon the outside of the window. This sleeping berth consists of a rectangular skeleton frame work 4, composed of upper and lower angle irons 5 and 6, which are braced together in order to provide strength and rigidity by means of the vertical angle irons 7. At the ends of the frame work angularly arranged bracing members 8 are provided, which are also formed from angle iron. These angularly arranged bars 8 are rigidly secured at their outer upper ends, as shown in Fig. 5, to the rectangular skeleton frame, while their inner lower ends are rigidly fastened to the inner lower portion of the frame. It will be observed that by these angularly arranged bars, the skeleton frame work is substantially braced in such a manner as to prevent sagging.

Attention is directed to Figs. 1 and 2, in which it will be observed that the lower portion of the skeleton frame work is provided with horizontal and angularly arranged brace bars 9 and 10. The bar 10 is arranged centrally of the lower portion of the frame, and is connected to the front and rear angle irons thereof, as indicated at 11 and 12. The bars 9 are connected at their outer ends, at the corners of the frame work, as shown at 13, while their inner ends thereof are also connected as at 12.

The angle iron 14 of the frame work, which is arranged adjacent the weather boarding of the dwelling, is clamped by means of the angle plates 15 and 16. The plates 16 are formed with rearwardly extending lugs 17, in which apertures 18 are formed. These apertures are for the reception of the angled ends 19 of the screws 20, by virtue of which the rectangular frame work is supported securely to the dwelling. These screws enter the weather boarding and beams of the structure of the dwelling, as shown in Fig. 5. As before stated, the angle plates 15 and 16 clamp the angle iron 14, and hold these plates in the positions as shown in Figs. 5, 7 and 8, bolts 21 are provided, the shanks of which enter the said angle plates, and to the threaded shanks of these bolts the nuts 22 are threaded. It will be observed that by these nuts the plates 15 and 16 may be clamped securely together.

Bracing rods 23, 24 and 25 are provided. The upper inner ends of the bracing rods 23 and 24 penetrate angularly arranged lugs 26 of the plates 27. These plates 27 are secured to the outer portion of the weather boarding of the dwelling by the lag screws 28, there being only one of these plates illustrated, reference being had to Fig. 5. The ends of the bracing rods 23 and 24 which pass through the lugs 26 have threaded to them nuts 29. By these nuts the rods 23 and 24 may be held in position, and furthermore, by the proper manipulation of the nuts the rods may be adjusted slightly. As may be ascertained from Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, there are provided two of these rods 23 and 24 at each end of the rectangular skeleton frame. The lower outer ends of the rods 23 and 24 are secured to the rectangular frame, as at 30 and 31 by means of the nuts 32. By adjusting the nuts 32, a slight adjustment may be produced for the rods 23 and 24.

The upper rectangular portion of the frame, which is also composed of angle iron, has a frame 33 composed of bars surrounding it. This frame 33 is braced with regard to the upper portion of the rectangular skeleton frame, by means of the angular bridge bars 34, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5. The angled ends of these bridge bars 34 are bolted in position as shown at 35.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 it will be observed that there is a canopy or cover 36 of canvas suspended over the skeleton frame work, the same being connected to the frame 33 as at 37 and to the weather boarding of the dwelling as at 38. The brace bars 23 and 24, however, assist in holding the cover or canopy in shape, as will be manifest. By this canopy or cover the occupant of the berth is prevented from getting wet when there is considerable rain, snow, or sleet.

The brace bars 25, there being one located at each end of the skeleton frame work, beneath the bottom thereof, as will be seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 5, are designed for the purpose of bracing the lower portion of the rectangular frame work, in order to assist in providing rigidity for the frame, that is to say, in supporting the same properly. These bars 25 are secured to the frame work by means of the nuts 32. These nuts 32 form somewhat of a double function, that is to say, they secure the lower ends of the rods 23 to the frame work and also the rods 25. The lower inner ends of the rods 25 are secured to the outer portion of the weather boarding, by means of the screws 40, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 5.

Adapted to be moved vertically about the rectangular frame work is a skirt 41, which may be made of any suitable material, preferably canvas. This skirt is secured to a frame 42, which is of the shape as shown in Fig. 6. This frame 42 extends about the

rectangular frame work, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. To raise the frame 42 and with it the skirt, cables 43, 44, 45 and 46 are provided which are secured to the frame 42, as shown at 47. The cables 43 and 44 unite at 49. The cable 43 passes over the pulleys 50 and 51, then it passes over the pulley 52, also over which the cable 44 passes. The portion 53 extending from the uniting portions of the cables 43 and 44 pass over the pulley 54, as seen in Figs. 3 and 6, in order to be gripped by the occupant of the berth when it is desired to raise the skirt. The cables 45 and 46 also unite, at the junction 55, said cables 45 and 46 subsequently pass over the pulleys 56, 57 and 58. The cable 59 extending from the junction 55 passes over the pulley 60 and is arranged adjacent the extremity of the cable 53. When it is desired to raise the frame 42, and with it the skirt 41, the extremities of the cables 53 and 59 are grasped, after which a pulling action is exerted on the cables. By so doing the frame 42 and the skirt 41 are raised. The frame 42 and the skirt 41 are only raised when it is desired to keep out the majority of the snow, sleet and rain. The skirt may only be partially raised as shown in Fig. 1, in order to permit a certain amount of the oxygen to pass between the skirt and the canopy or cover (which is in the form of an awning), as illustrated in Fig. 5. The usual form of spring 62 is arranged in the skeleton frame work, and is extended partly through the window opening, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 5. The spring is arranged adjacent the bedstead 63 of the interior of the room 64, as shown in Fig. 5. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the mattress 3 is provided with the usual coverings 65, and the pillow 66.

It will be observed from the foregoing, that a novel and efficient structure of skeleton frame is suspended from the window opening, in order to provide a useful berth for persons who are troubled with consumption and like diseases which should be treated by open air.

The invention having been set forth, what is claimed as new and useful is:

1. In a device as set forth, a structural skeleton frame suspended adjacent a window opening, including a canopy or awning cover, and provided with a vertically movable skirt extending about the skeleton frame.

2. In a device as set forth, a structural skeleton frame suspended adjacent a window opening, including a canopy or awning cover and provided with a vertically movable skirt extending about the skeleton frame, and means for permitting the skirt to be raised vertically.

3. In a device as set forth, a structural skeleton frame suspended adjacent a window opening, including a canopy or awning cover, and provided with a vertically movable skirt extending about the skeleton frame, said frame having means arranged above and below for bracing the same.

4. In a device as set forth, a structural skeleton frame suspended adjacent a window opening, including a canopy or awning cover, and provided with a vertically movable skirt extending about the skeleton frame, said frame having means arranged above and below for bracing the same, and manually operated means for raising and lowering the skirt.

5. In a device as set forth, the combination with a window opening and a skeleton frame work rigidly supported upon the outside of the window opening, of a spring and mattress arranged in the frame work and including portions thereof, extending through the opening.

6. In a device as set forth, the combination with a window opening and a skeleton frame work rigidly supported upon the outside of the window opening, of a spring and mattress arranged in the frame work and including portions thereof extending through the opening, and a canopy or awning cover for the upper portion of the frame work, and a vertically movable skirt for the lower portion of the frame work.

7. In a device as set forth, the combination with a window opening and a skeleton frame work rigidly supported upon the outside of the window opening, of a spring and mattress arranged in the frame work and including portions thereof, extending through the opening, a canopy or awning cover for the upper portion of the frame work, a vertically movable skirt for the lower portion of the frame work, and a plurality of cables simultaneously and manually manipulated for raising and lowering the skirt.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
N. F. ANDERSON,
THOMAS J. WELCH.