



US005790993A

United States Patent [19][11] **Patent Number:** **5,790,993****Roma et al.**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 11, 1998**[54] **AUTOMATIC FUTON FRAME**[75] Inventors: **John K. Roma**, Orchard Park; **James D. Stuart**, Hamburg, both of N.Y.[73] Assignee: **Otis Bed Manufacturing Company, Inc.**, Buffalo, N.Y.

4,937,900	7/1990	Bridges	5/37 R
5,129,114	7/1992	Withers	5/47
5,303,432	4/1994	Fitts	5/37.1
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Primary Examiner—Kenneth J. Dorner*Assistant Examiner*—Robert G. Santos*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Bean, Kauffman & Snyder[21] Appl. No.: **924,896**[22] Filed: **Sep. 8, 1997**[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **A47C 17/04; A47C 17/17**[52] **U.S. Cl.** **5/37.1; 5/41; 5/47; 5/927**[58] **Field of Search** **5/37.1, 41, 47, 5/915, 927****References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

656,161	8/1900	Bennett	5/47
2,934,770	5/1960	Willis et al.	5/13
2,972,753	2/1961	Thomas	5/13
3,458,877	8/1969	Edwards	5/43
4,074,371	2/1978	Lindbloom	5/13
4,563,784	1/1986	Shrock et al.	5/37 R
4,625,345	12/1986	Wood	5/13
4,642,823	2/1987	Wiggins	5/47
4,829,611	5/1989	Fireman et al.	5/47
4,875,244	10/1989	Tremblay	5/37 R

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A futon frame includes a seat having a pair of electric motors mounted at opposite sides thereof for driving a pair of pinions arranged to engage inclined toothed racks mounted on each side of the frame for automatically and continuously adjusting the seat and a hingedly connected back between a sofa position and a bed position. Follower pins fixed relative to the seat are arranged to slidably engage matching guide surfaces above the toothed racks. The back is connected to opposite sides of the frame by a pair of link arms pivotal at each point of connection. A motor controller is mounted to the underside of the seat for connecting a user interface to the motors.

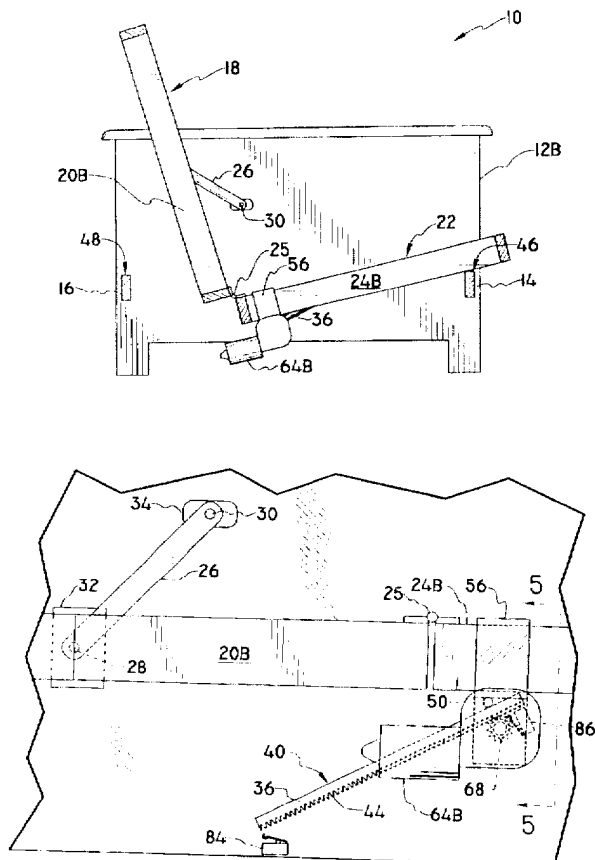
9 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

FIG. 1

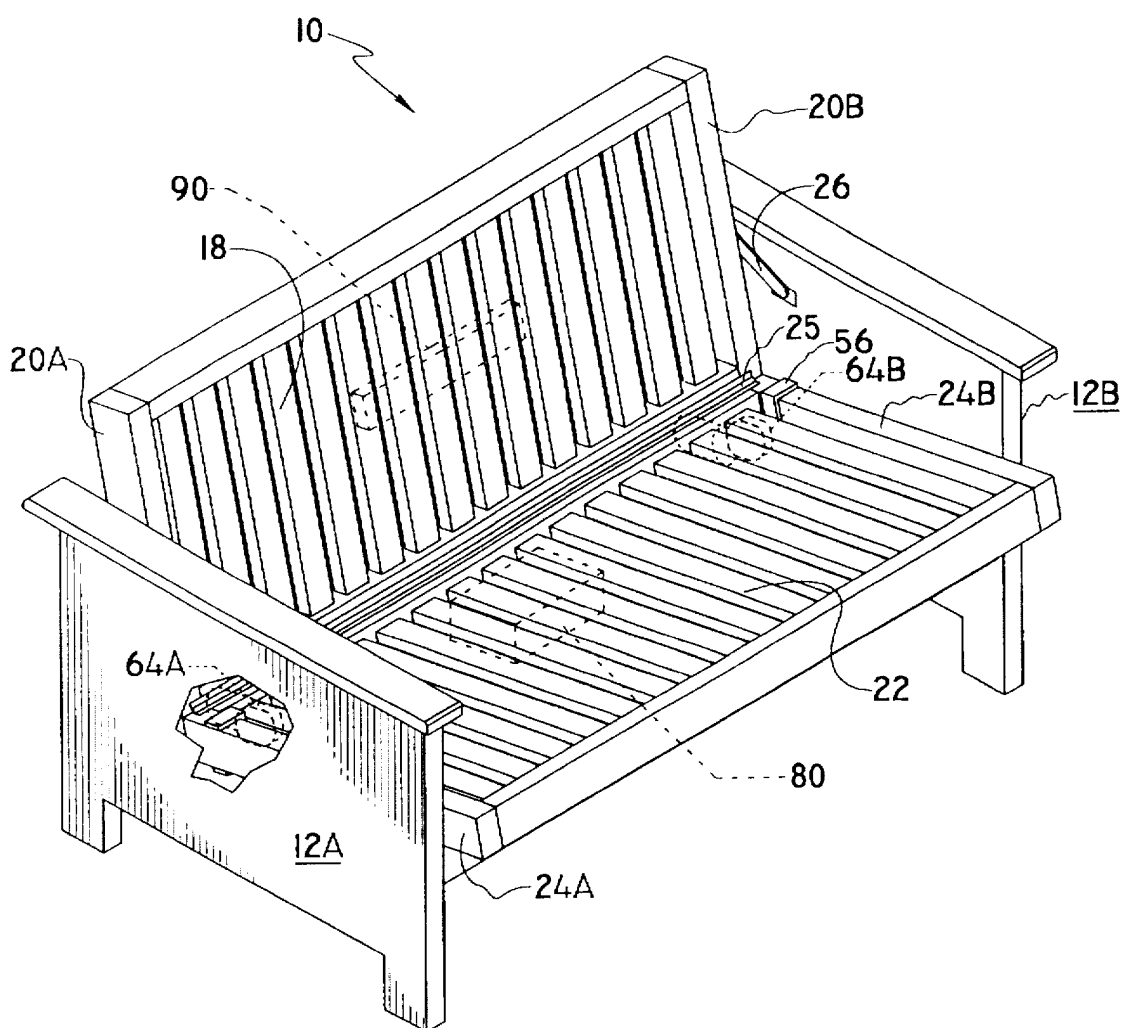


FIG. 2

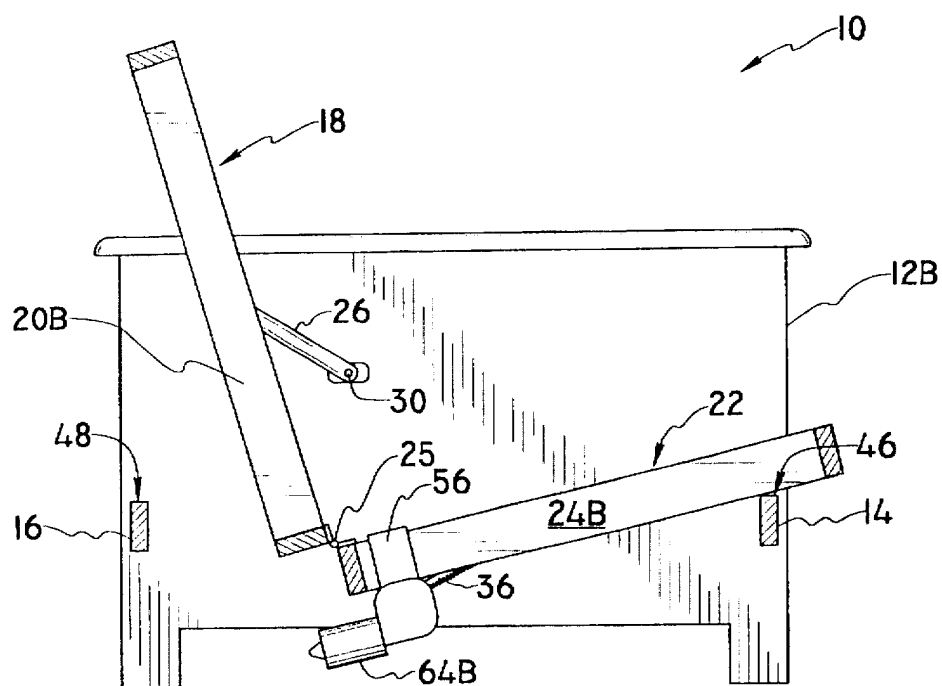


FIG. 3

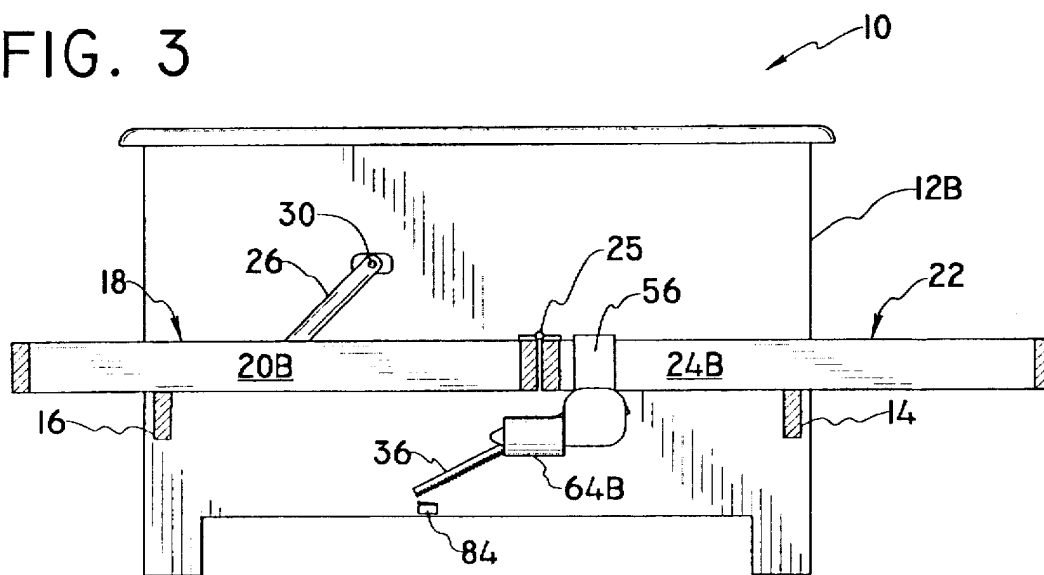


FIG. 4

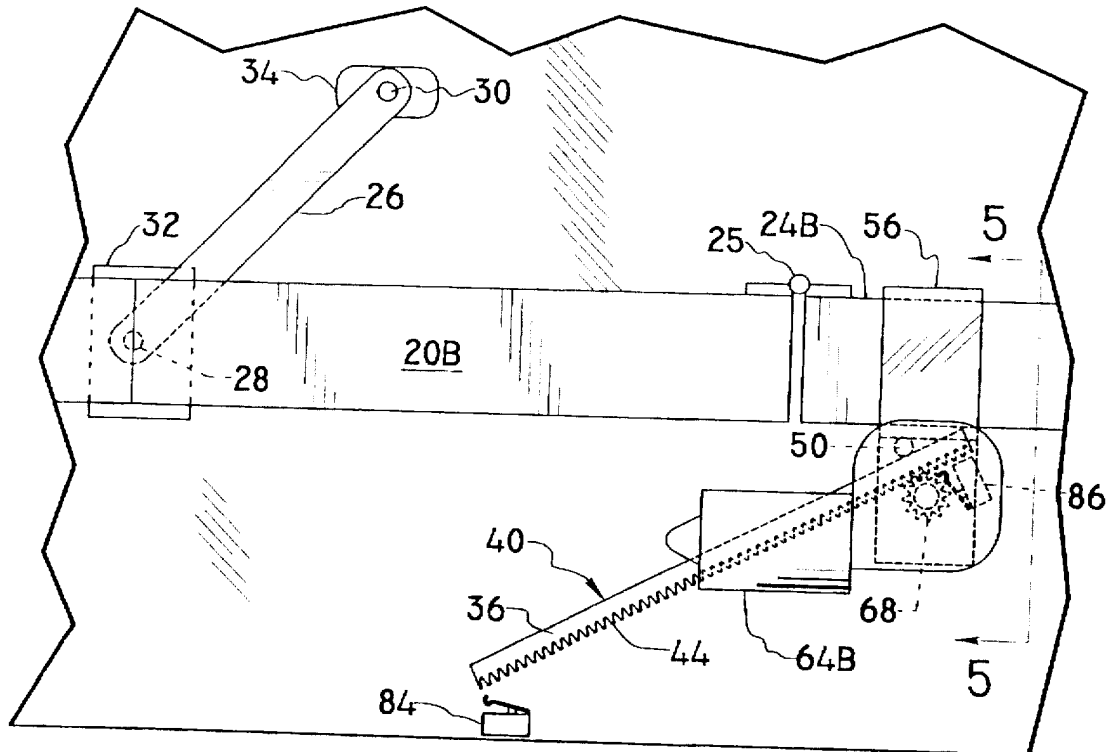
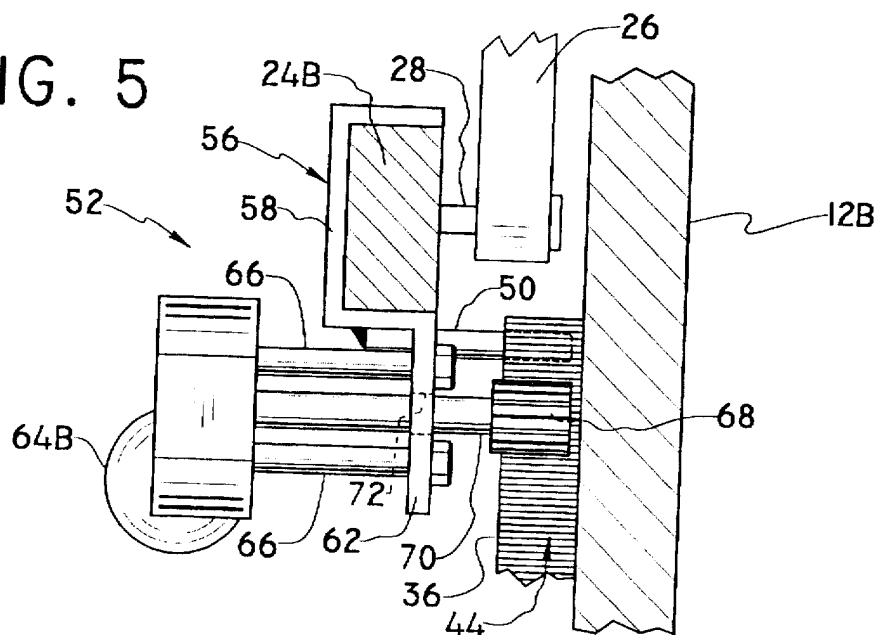


FIG. 5



AUTOMATIC FUTON FRAME

BACKGROUND

A. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to sofa-bed frames for adjustably supporting a futon mattress, and more particularly to a futon mattress frame having seat and back portions automatically adjustable between a sofa position and a bed position.

B. Description of the Prior Art

Manually operated futon frames having a seat and a back linked to the seat for guided relative motion to permit adjustment between a sofa position and a bed position are well known in the art. In a common futon frame arrangement, the seat and back are pivotally connected to each other, and the back is connected to each adjacent side of the frame by respective link arms having one end pivotally connected to the back and another end pivotally connected to the associated side of the frame. Manual adjustment from a sofa position to a bed position is made by sliding the seat forward such that back is caused to follow and assume a horizontal position level with the seat. Manual adjustment from a bed position to a sofa position is carried out by pushing the seat backward at a slight downward angle to force the back into a generally vertical position. U.S. Pat. No. 5,129,114 illustrates this type of construction.

Heretofore, various attempts have been made to automate the adjustment operation of futon frames by providing a single stationary drive motor as means for indirectly driving a follower bracket connected to impart adjustment motion to the seat and back. Examples may be seen in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,458,877; 4,563,784; and 4,937,900.

A primary challenge encountered in the design of an automatically adjustable futon frame is that of providing means for moving the seat and back from their flat bed position to their angled sofa position against the natural force of gravity. More particularly, a relatively large force is required to initiate backward movement of the seat to dislodge the back from its horizontal position. Prior art automatic frames have typically relied on complex multiple-bar linkages and/or brute power in the electric motor to meet this challenge. Drawbacks of a complex linkage system include added manufacturing cost, increased frame weight, and decreased reliability. Drawbacks of using a single high-powered motor include complexities in the drive train necessary to evenly transmit force to each side of the frame for smooth adjustment motion, with corresponding increase in manufacturing cost. Consequently, despite the long-recognized desirability of an automatically adjustable futon frame, as evidenced by the patents mentioned above, such item is not widely available to consumers at a reasonable price.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an automatically adjustable futon frame which is both reliable and relatively inexpensive to manufacture.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an automatically adjustable futon frame which adjusts smoothly even when individuals are seated or lying thereon.

In view of these and other objects, an automatically adjustable futon frame formed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a seat and back pivotally connected by a laterally extending hinge and situated between a pair of sides connected by

laterally extending front and rear support members underlying the seat and back. A pair of link arms pivotally connect opposite side members of the back to respective sides of the frame.

Dual electric motors are fixed to opposite side members of the seat by mounting brackets, with each motor directly driving a pinion arranged to engage a downwardly facing inclined toothed rack of a rack member secured to an inner surface of the associated side of the frame. A follower pin is also fixed to the mounting bracket for following an upwardly facing inclined guide surface, preferably integral with the rack member, for maintaining drive engagement between the pinion and toothed rack over a predetermined range of travel. A pair of limit switches are arranged near opposite ends of one of the rack members for engagement by the pinion to signal a motor controller to shut-off power to both motors when the seat and back reach a sofa position or a bed position. The motor controller is preferably mounted to the underside of the seat, and a user interface panel for signaling the motor controller allows selective adjustment of the seat and back by a user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The nature and mode of operation of the present invention will now be more fully described in the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments taken with the accompanying drawing figures, in which:

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of a futon frame formed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention in its sofa position;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing one side of the futon frame depicted in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a view similar to that of FIG. 2, however the futon frame is adjusted to its bed position;

FIG. 4 is a partial view generally similar to that of FIG. 3, but enlarged to show the motor drive arrangement of the present invention in more detail; and

FIG. 5 is a view taken generally along the line 5—5 in FIG. 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring initially to FIGS. 1 and 2, a futon frame formed in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown and identified generally by the reference numeral 10. Futon frame 10 is structurally conventional to the extent that it includes a pair of opposite sides 12A, 12B connected by a front support member 14 and a rear support member 16 extending laterally between sides 12A, 12B; a rectangular back 18 situated between sides 12A, 12B and having first and second side members 20A, 20B near respective sides 12A, 12B; a rectangular seat 22 situated between sides 12A, 12B and having first and second side members 24A, 24B near respective sides 12A, 12B, and a hinge 25 fixed along adjacently matched laterally extending members of the back and seat, whereby the back and seat may be folded relative to each other along a laterally extending axis of hinge 25 between a sofa position, shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, and a bed position, shown in FIG. 3.

Referring primarily now to FIGS. 2-4, it will be understood that structure described in general association with side 12B of frame 10 is also provided with respect to opposite side 12A in complementary fashion, whereby the present description is simplified by reference only to the structural elements respective of side 12B, and not to the

corresponding structural elements respective of side 12A. Back 18 is connected to side 12B by an elongated rigid link arm 26 having one end pivotally connected to back side member 20B by a pivot pin 28 located at a substantially intermediate point along side member 20B, and an opposite end pivotally connected to side 12B by a pivot pin 30 located generally toward the rear of side 12B above front and rear support members 14 and 16. Where frame 10 is of wooden construction, a U-shaped metal reinforcement brace 32 is preferably provided to engage three-sides of back side member 20B about pivot pin 28, and a metal reinforcement plate 34 is preferably provided on side 12B about pivot pin 30.

A unitary rack member 36 is fixed to the inside surface of side 12B between front and rear support members 14 and 16 and includes an adjustment guide in the form of an upwardly facing straight guide surface 40, and rack means in the form of a downwardly facing toothed rack 44. While guide surface 40 and toothed rack 44 of the preferred embodiment are integrally incorporated into a unitary piece of stock material comprising rack member 36, a separately formed adjustment guide and rack means may also be employed without straying from the scope of the present invention. Rack member 36 is oriented at an incline relative to ground such that a front end thereof is higher than a rear end thereof and terminates approximately at a level corresponding to upper surfaces 46 and 48 of front and rear support members 14 and 16, respectively. As will be appreciated from coming description, guide surface 40 defines an inclined travel path, and toothed rack 44 defines an inclined drive path substantially parallel to the travel path.

Referring also now to FIG. 5, it will be seen that a follower pin 50 and automatic drive means 52 are associated with seat 22 for cooperation with adjustment guide surface 40 and toothed rack 44. Follower pin 50 is fixed relative to seat side member 24B adjacent an underside thereof by a mounting bracket 56 to which the follower pin may be welded such that it extends from the mounting bracket to engage guide surface 40. Mounting bracket 56 includes a U-shaped portion 58 secured to seat side member 24B generally proximate to hinge 25 by conventional fasteners (not shown). Mounting bracket 56 further includes a tail portion 62 extending downwardly from U-shaped portion 58 to which an electric motor 64B is attached by bolts 66. Electric motor 64B drives a pinion 68 arranged to mate with toothed rack 44 via a drive shaft 70 extending through an opening 72 provided in tail portion 62. A 24 Volt DC, 33 rpm motor manufactured by Dewert Motorized Systems, Inc. of Frederick, Maryland under part number 002.016 is known to be suitable for use in practicing the present invention, and is chosen to enable automatic adjustment even while individuals are supported by frame 10.

A motor controller 80 is mounted to the underside of seat 22 generally at the rear center thereof, as may be seen in FIG. 1. The Motor Master 1 controller, 115 Volts AC, 50/60 Hz, 230 Watt Max., Part No. 990.210.002 from Dewert Motorized Systems, Inc., is presently preferred. Motor controller 80 is wired to signal both electric motors 64A, 64B simultaneously. As will be understood, the directions of rotation of motors 64A, 64B must be oppositely set in view of the mirror-image arrangement of the motors. A hard-wired or remote control panel 82 is provided as known in the art to permit user interface with motor controller 80. A first limit switch 84 wired to controller 80 is fixed to side 12B near a lower end of rack member 36, such that driven pinion 68 engages the switch mechanism when seat 22 and back 18 reach their sofa position, thereby signaling controller 80 to

shut-off driving current to motors 64A, 64B. A similarly connected limit switch 86 is provided near an upper end of rack member 36 to be engaged by driven pinion 68 when seat 22 and back 18 reach their bed position.

As an added option, an automatic vibrating element 90 may be mounted to back 18 and wired to motor controller 80 to provide frame 10 with a desirable automatic massage feature.

During adjustment of frame 10, rotating pinion 68 travels along toothed rack 44 while follower pin 50 helps to support seat 22 and maintain pinion 68 in mating engagement with the toothed rack. While the changing orientation of seat 22 causes a corresponding change in the orientation of follower pin 50 and driven pinion 68 relative to rack member 36 due to rotation of mounting bracket 56, the problem of binding is effectively avoided by locating the centers of follower pin 50 and driven pinion 68 at such an orientation that an imaginary line extending between the centers will be normal to guide surface 40 and toothed rack 44 when the pinion is midway between the ends of the toothed rack during travel, this being the condition of proper alignment between the rack and pinion. The most severe misalignment occurs when the pinion is at either of its travel limits near the ends of rack 44, thereby splitting the magnitude of misalignment between the ends rather than concentrating misalignment at one end or the other. In this way, slight misalignment at the travel limits may be disregarded in view of normal "play" between rack and pinion. Of course, a specially designed rack member having an arcuate toothed rack may be employed to eliminate binding, however this would increase cost. Finally, link arm 26 enables pivoting reactive adjustment of back 18 in response to movement of hinge 25 as seat 22 is automatically adjusted. The user may stop automatic adjustment at any point between the sofa and bed positions, as desired.

What is claimed is:

1. An automatically adjustable futon frame comprising:
 - first and second opposing sides connected by front and rear support members extending laterally therebetween;
 - a back situated between said sides, said back having first and second side members;
 - a first link arm having one end pivotally connected to said first side and another end pivotally connected to said first opposing side member of said back, and a second link arm having one end pivotally connected to said second side and another end pivotally connected to said second opposing side member of said back;
 - a seat hingedly connected to said back for folding along a laterally extending axis, said seat having first and second side members;
 - first and second adjustment guides respectively fixed one to each of said first and second opposing sides between said front and rear support members, said first and second adjustment guides defining an inclined travel path;
 - a first follower pin fixed relative to said first side member of said seat and arranged to engage said first adjustment guide, and a second follower pin fixed relative to said second side member of said seat and arranged to engage said second adjustment guide;
 - first and second rack means respectively fixed one to each of said first and second opposing sides, said first and second rack means defining an inclined drive path;
 - first and second automatic drive means respectively fixed one to each of said first and second side members of

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said seat, said first and second automatic drive means each including a driven pinion arranged to engage said first and second rack means, respectively; and

controller means connected to said first and second drive means for enabling user operation of said first and second automatic drive means;

whereby said back and seat may be continuously and automatically adjusted relative to each other between a sofa position and a bed position.

2. The futon frame according to claim 1, wherein said first adjustment guide and said first rack means are integral portions of a first unitary rack member, and said second adjustment guide and said second rack means are integral portions of a second unitary rack member.

3. The futon frame according to claim 2, wherein each of said first and second rack members includes an upwardly facing guide surface and a downwardly facing toothed rack.

4. The futon frame according to claim 1, wherein said first and second automatic drive means are fixed to said first and second side members of said seat by first and second brackets, respectively.

5. The futon frame according to claim 4, wherein said first follower pin extends from said first bracket to engage said

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first adjustment guide, and said second follower pin extends from said second bracket to engage said second adjustment guide.

6. The futon frame according to claim 4, wherein said first and second brackets each include a U-shaped portion for engaging an associated side member of said seat along three sides of said associated side member.

7. The futon frame according to claim 2, further including a pair of limit switches connected to said controller means for turning off said first and second automatic drive means when said back and seat reach said sofa position and when said back and seat reach said bed position.

8. The futon frame according to claim 7, wherein said pair of limit switches are fixed to one of said first and second sides near opposite ends of said rack member for engagement by said driven pinion.

9. The futon frame according to claim 1, further comprising automatic vibrating means fixed to said back and connected to said controller means.

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