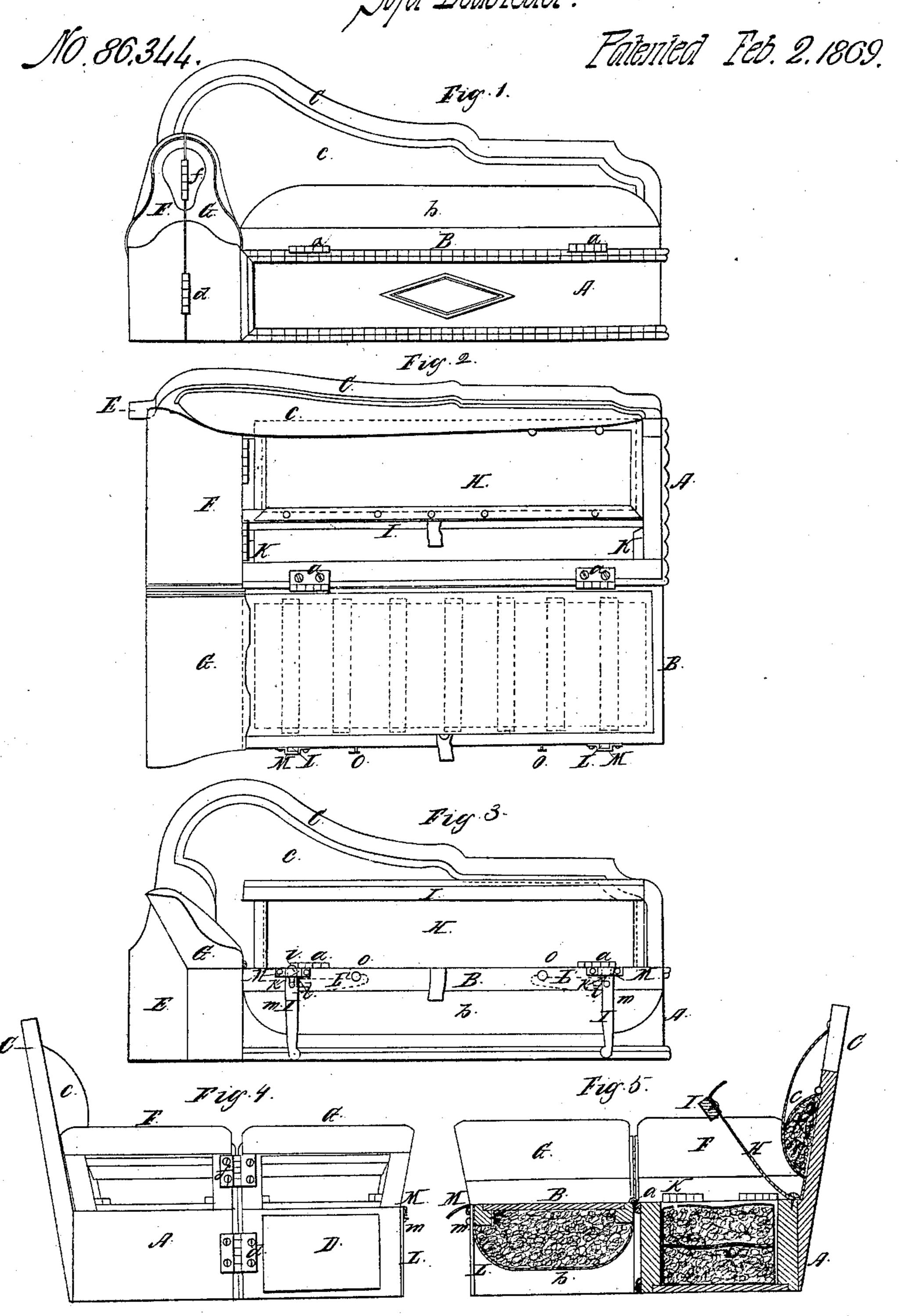
Intersor, Syn Bedstead.



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Letters Patent No. 86,344, dated February 2, 1869.

IMPROVED SOFA-BEDSTEAD.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all persons to whom these presents may come:

Be it known that I, John Joseph Anderson, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have made a new and useful invention having reference to Sofa-Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a sofa or lounge-bedstead, arranged as a sofa or lounge, and containing my

invention.

Figure 2 is a top view, Figure 3, a front elevation, Figure 4, an end view, and

Figure 5, a transverse section of it arranged as a bedstead.

In figs. 2, 3, and 5, the sacking is represented as turned upward, in order to more clearly exhibit its support-bar, and the recesses for reception of the ends thereof.

In the drawings—

A denotes a long box, provided with a cover, B, which is hinged to the front side of the box, the hinges being shown at a a.

The said cover is cushioned, or upholstered, and stuffed on its upper surface, the same being as shown at b.

From the rear side of the box A, a sofa or lounge-back, C, rises, and it projects beyond one end of the box, the same being as represented at E. The front face of the back is to be cushioned, as shown at c.

Another, and smaller box, D, open on one side, is hinged to the box A, at one end of it, the hinge being shown at d, the same being so as to enable the box D to be moved, so as to carry its open side against the head end of the box A, in which case one end of the box D will abut against that part, E, of the back which extends beyond the head end of the box A. From this position of the box D, it may be turned around, one hundred and eighty degrees of a circle, so as to stand at a right angle with the front side of the box A.

The arm of the sofa, or lounge, as it more properly may be considered, is divided into two separate parts, F G, one of which is arranged over the head-part of

the box A, and the other over the box D.

The said parts F and G are hinged together at one end of each, as shown at f, the same being so as to enable the back of each part, F or G, to be moved into a vertical plane with the next adjacent side of the box to which the part may be hinged, and also to be turned down into an inclined position, as shown in fig. 3.

When the two parts F G are turned up, so that their backs are in one vertical plane, the box D, and the arm-part hinged to it, may be turned around against the end of the box A and the other arm-part, or so as

to be in the positions shown in fig. 1.

The object of having the arm-parts applied to the boxes A D, so as to be capable of being turned down, in manner as described, is to impart to their fronts or cushioned sides, a less inclination to the horizon, in order that they may serve the purpose of a bolster, to

support the pillows of the bedding. These pillows, when not in use, are to be placed within the box D.

The mattress, made in two parts, hinged together or not, when not wanted for use, is to be stowed within the box A, to whose mouth or upper part a sacking, H, is applied along its rear edge.

At its front edge, this sacking is fastened to a long bar, I, which, when the sacking is lowered down into a horizontal position, enters recesses or notches K K, made in the ends or adjacent parts of the box A, the said recesses serving to support the bar in position, and enable it to sustain the sacking.

The folding legs L L are applied to the edge of the cover B. Each of these legs, at top, has a tenon, i, projecting from a shoulder, k, and there is a long slot, l, arranged in the leg and tenon, and with respect to

the shoulder, in manner as represented.

A centre-pin, m, goes through the slot and into the

Over the pin is a mortise-piece, M, which is fastened to the cover, and formed with a mortise, to receive and fit to the tenon of the top of the leg. When the tenon is within the mortise-piece, the leg will be sustained in a vertical position, and when resting on the floor, will afford a support to the cover.

By pulling on the leg so as to draw the tenon out of the mortise-piece, the leg may be turned around on the pin, and against a stud, o, so as to be in the position, as shown by the dotted lines at L' in fig. 3. The two legs are to be arranged in such positions, that is, as shown by the dotted lines, preparatory to the cover being turned over against the back.

Although I have represented each of the parts A D of the sofa or lounge-bedstead as made in the form of a box, it will be evident that when not wanted for reception of the bedding or parts thereof, as described, such part need not be chambered, or be in a box-form, but may be otherwise shaped. The box-form, I, however, deem the most useful and advantageous.

I make no claim to a sofa-bedstead, consisting simply of a body, or box, a back, an arm, and a cover to the body, such being an old device.

What I claim as of my invention in the improved bedstead, as hereinbefore described, is as follows:

I claim the combination and arrangement of the boxes or frames A and D, and the two arm-parts, F G, the said arm-parts being hinged together and to the boxes, so as to operate therewith, substantially in manner as specified.

I also claim the arrangement and combination of the cover B with the frames or boxes A and D, and the two arm-parts F G, the whole being applied together by means and so as to operate substantially as described.

I also claim the combination and arrangement of the back C, the boxes or body-parts A D, the armparts F G, and the cover B, the whole being applied together, substantially in manner and so as to operate as described.

Witnesses:

J. J. ANDERSON.

R. H. Eddy, F. P. Hale, Jr.