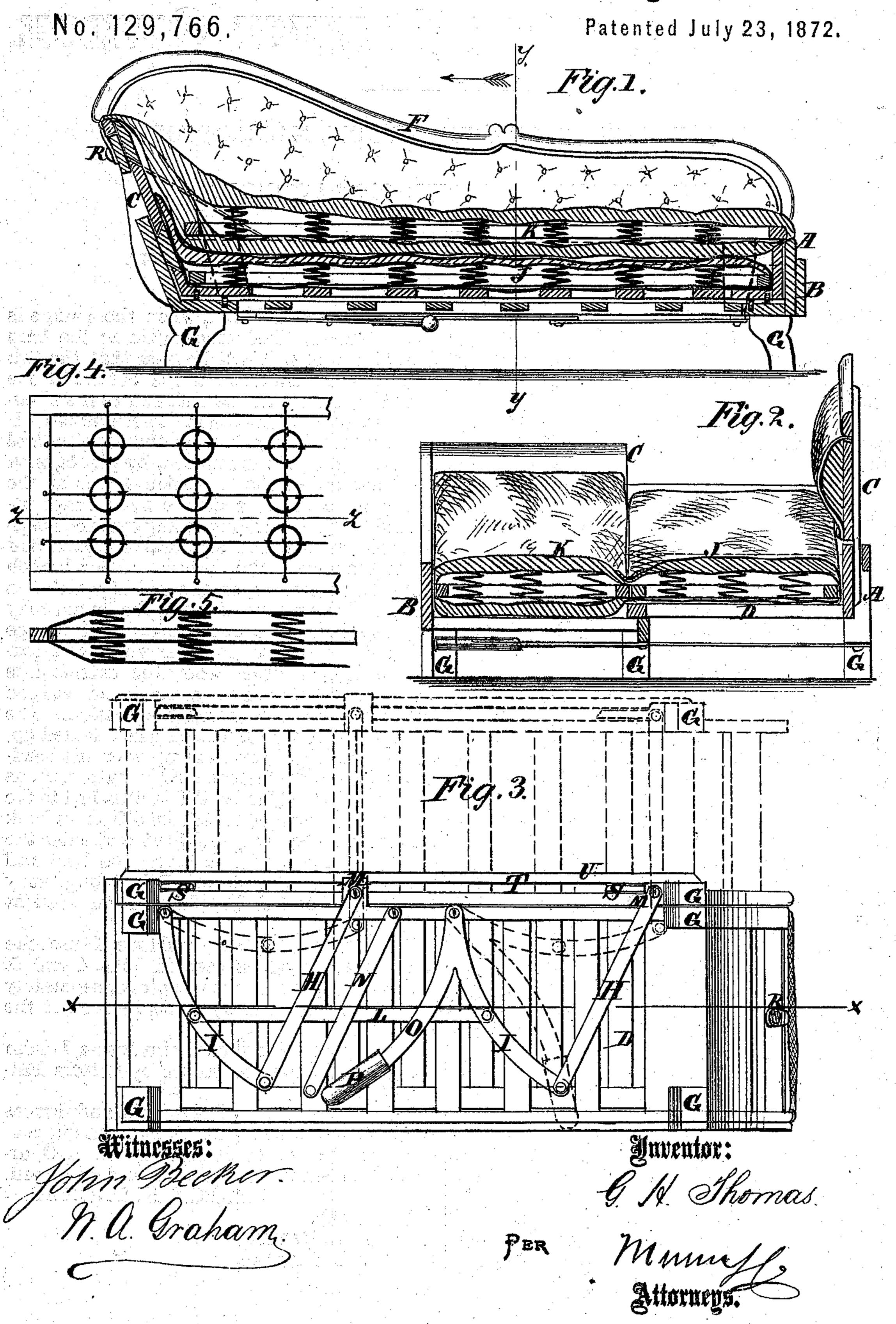
G. H. THOMAS.

Improvement in Extension-Lounges.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, OF QUINCY POINT, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-LOUNGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,766, dated July 23, 1872.

Specification describing a new and useful Improvement in Extension-Lounge, invented by George H. Thomas, of Quincy Point, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

The object of this invention is to so construct a lounge that it may readily be converted into a bed for two persons, and also so that it may be conveniently packed for storing or transportation, and so that the parts will be kept parallel with each other, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and described.

In the drawing accompanying this specification, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of Fig. 3 taken on the line x x. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of Fig. 1 on the line y y. Fig. 3 is a view of the bottom side of the lounge, showing the extension in dotted lines. Figs. 4 and 5 are views of the springs which I insert to render my lounge-bottom and bed or the cushions elastic; Fig. 5 being a longitudinal section of Fig. 4 on the line z z, and the latter a top view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

A and B represent the two frames of the lounge and the extension, made much alike, with each a head-piece, C, and a bottom, D. The extension B is sufficiently large to allow the lounge part A to slip into it, the headpiece of each being dovetailed, as seen in Fig. 1. It is the back of the lounge, which is made removable to facilitate the packing away of the combined article. Legs G are attached to both parts, one being on each corner of the extension and one on each of the back corners of the lounge. The extension B draws out from the lounge, as represented in Fig. 3, and is guided by a system of bars, H, and braces, I, connected together with rivets, and attached to the under side of the parts, as seen in Fig. 3. J is the cushion of the lounge, and K is the cushion of the extension. These cushions or spring-bottoms are connected together, and the extension cushion K folds up onto the

other, as seen in Fig. 1, when the lounge is not extended. Referring again to the bars and braces H I, it will be seen that the two bars H H are attached to the bottom of the lounge by pivots at one end, and to the circular braces I I' at the other. These braces I I' are connected together by the longitudinal bar L. They are connected, by pivots, with the back rail of the extension-frame at the points m m. N is a simple fixed brace attached to the extension passing over the longitudinal bar L, which supports the parts and holds them up to the bottom. O is a branch from the piece I', upon the end of which is a handle, P, by means of which the lounge may be extended. The two parts of the lounge being thus connected together will remain parallel with each other when the extension is drawn out. Rollers may be introduced between the two bottoms to lessen the friction. The cushion K of the extension when folded up, as seen in Fig. 1, extends up over the headpiece C, and is fastened by a button, R, as seen in Fig. 1. The back F is attached to the lounge by means of the cleats S S on its back side, which cleats extend down and enter the slot T, formed by the bar u on the back rail of the lounge. The back of the lounge may thus be slipped to its place or removed at pleasure.

In upholstering the cushions I use the springs arranged as seen in Figs. 4 and 5. The springs are common spirals, separately confined in a frame by cords, as seen in the drawing.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the bars and braces which connect the parts A B together, consisting of the parts H H, I I, and L O, arranged substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Witnesses:

A. L. BAKER, T. B. THOMAS.