

J. E. BINDER.
Folding-Lounge.

No. 216,718.

Patented June 24, 1879.

Fig. 1.

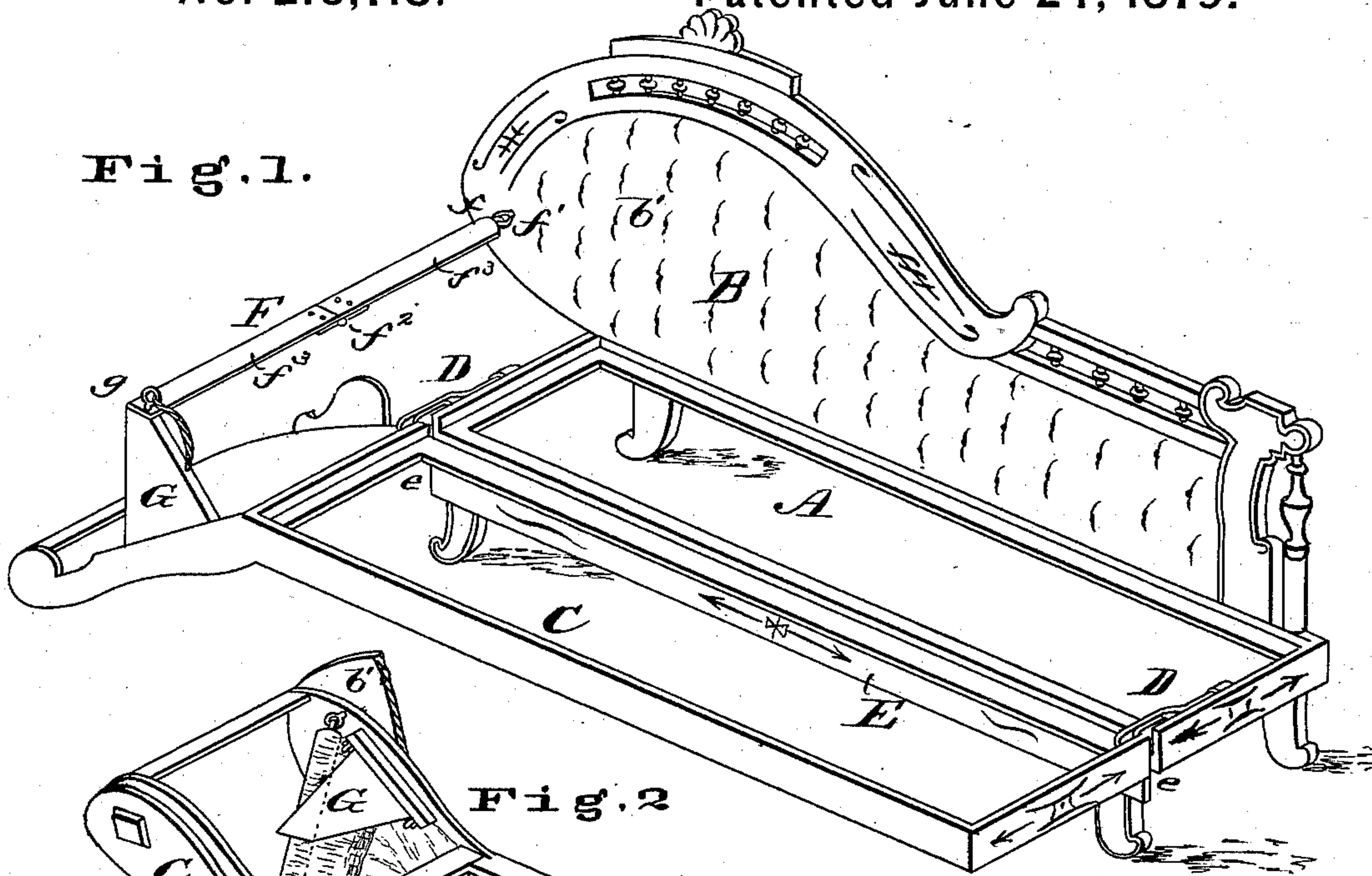


Fig. 2.

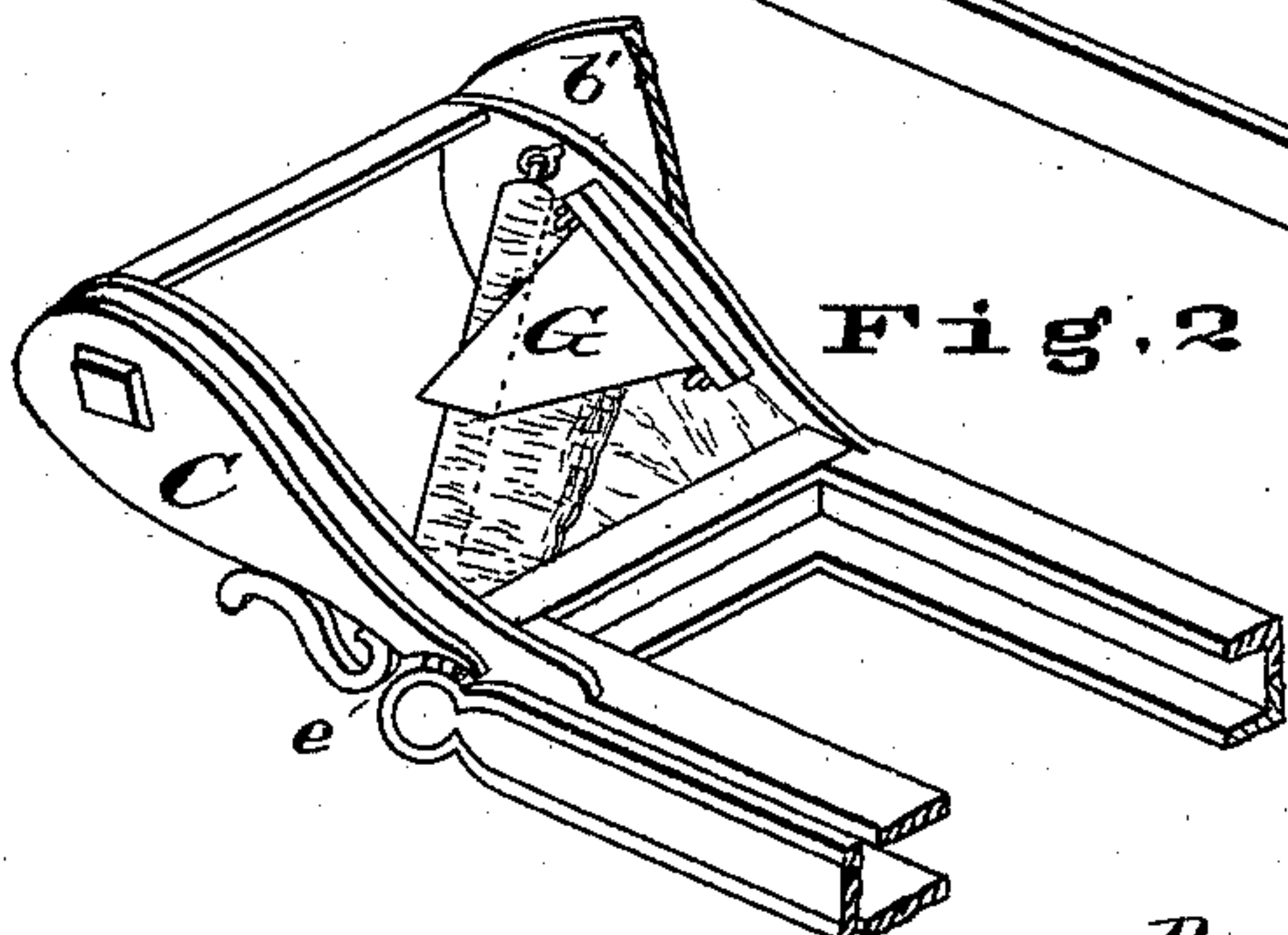


Fig. 3.

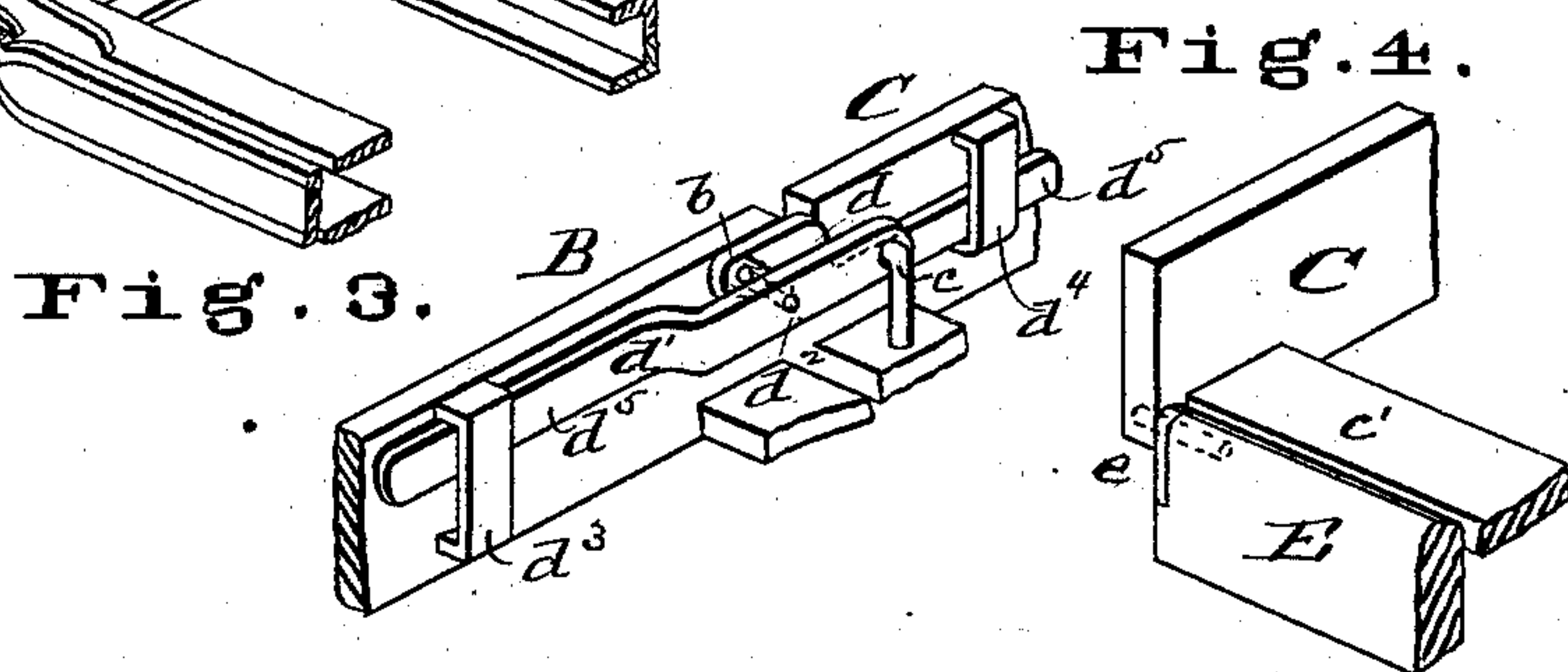


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

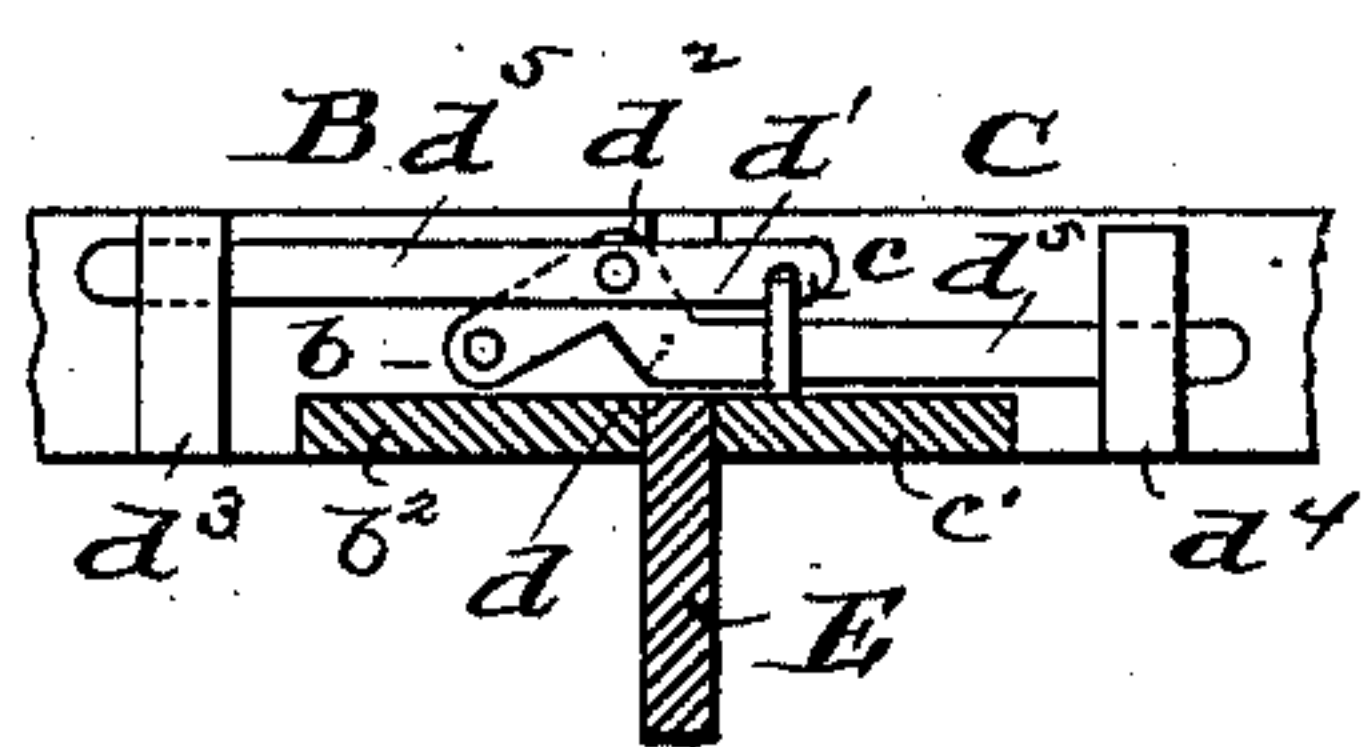
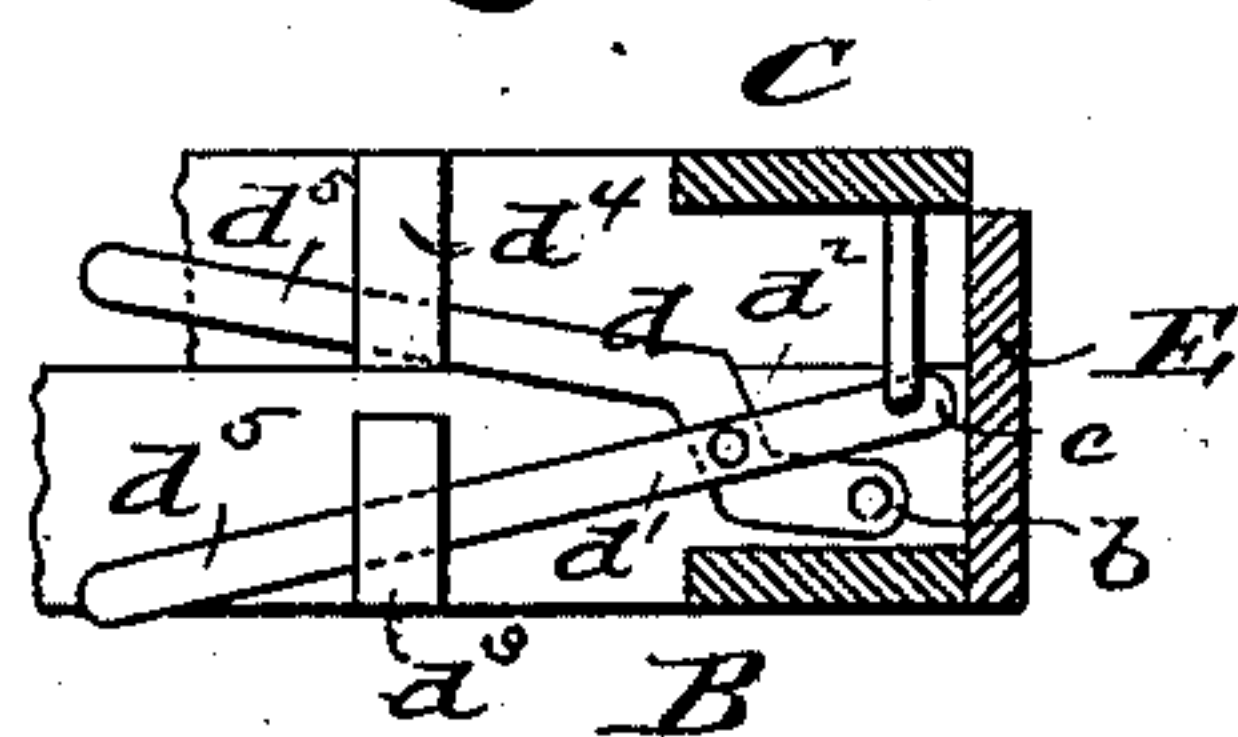


Fig. 6.



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IMPROVEMENT IN FOLDING LOUNGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,718**, dated June 24, 1879; application filed March 5, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. BINDER, of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Folding Lounges, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents, in perspective, a lounge having the improvement, the folding portion being opened out, and the upholster-work not being shown; Fig. 2, a perspective, showing a portion of the lounge when folded; Fig. 3, a detail, being a view in perspective, showing one of the hinges that connect the folding portion and the main portion of the lounge; Fig. 4, a detail, being a view in perspective, showing a portion of the lower inner corner of the folding portion as the latter is opened out, and also a portion of the molding that, when the lounge is folded, appears upon the front of the lounge; Fig. 5, a detail, being an elevation, showing one of the hinges and the parts immediately therewith connected, and as when the folding portion is opened out; and Fig. 6, another elevation of the last-named parts, and as when the folding portion is closed.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention has relation to the following points: The means of connecting the folding portion to the main part of the lounge, and the means used in forming the elevated end or head of the lounge when unfolded.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a lounge, which, saving as modified by the present improvements, may be of the usual construction. B represents the main part of the lounge, and C the folding portion. The latter is hinged to the former by means of the hinges D D.

In the manufacture of folding lounges, difficulty has been experienced in constructing and arranging the hinges so that the folding portion shall be properly opened out, and yet, when the folding portion is closed, so that the hinges shall be out of the way. The present hinges are designed to obviate this objection. They are constructed as follows: An arm, d , is pivoted to the main part B at b . Another arm, d^1 , is pivoted to the folding portion at c .

The arms are jointed together at d^2 , and they are extended beyond the joint and made to pass through the staples $d^3 d^4$, that are respectively attached to the parts B C. One of the arms, d , is bent, as shown.

The effect of this construction is, that when the folding portion C, which is necessarily quite thick, is closed upon the part B, the various parts of the hinge are in the positions shown in Fig. 6, and so as to be entirely out of the way of the folding portion. On the other hand, the hinges enable the folding portion to be opened to the desired distance, and, in addition thereto, the extensions $d^5 d^5$ of the arms $d d^1$ not only serve to guide the movement of the hinges as the folding portion is being opened and closed, but they further, by engaging in the staples $d^3 d^4$, serve to support the folding portion when opened. The hinges are arranged at the ends, respectively, of the lounge, and thus do not come in the way of the upholster-work or the proper cushioning of the lounge.

E represents the strip of molding that usually appears upon the front of the lounge. Instead of attaching it rigidly in position, it is hinged or jointed at $e e$ to the folding portion C, the hinges or joints being at the upper edge of the strip. This enables the strip, as the folding portion opens out, to drop down even with the strips $b^2 c'$, as in Figs. 4, 5, and so as to be out of the way. When the folding portion C is closed the strip E is drawn up into the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 6.

The improvement further relates to the device used in forming the elevated end or head of the lounge when unfolded. F represents an arm that, at its inner end, f , is attached to the back b^1 of the lounge, and in such a manner that it can be rotated upon its point of attachment. This is done, preferably, by attaching the arm to an eye, f^1 , that turns in the back b^1 . G represents a bracket attached to the folding portion C, and in such manner that it can be turned up and down to and from the different positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. When the lounge is unfolded the bracket G is upturned, and then the outer end of the arm F is fastened thereto by a pin, g . The arm in this position then forms a support, to which the canvas used in the uphol-

ster-work is attached, thus forming the desired elevation.

When it is desired to close the lounge, the pin g is withdrawn, the leg G turned down, and the arm F folded, making these parts to come into the position shown in Fig. 2.

The arm F is preferably jointed at f^2 , to enable it to be folded, as described, and as the folding portion C is closed the arm is turned upon its point of attachment, f^1 , so that the two parts $f^3 f^3$ can fold upon each other.

I claim—

1. The combination of the parts B and C

and the hinges $D D$, the latter having the arms $d d^1$, pivoted together and to the parts $B C$, and extended and engaging in the staples $d^3 d^4$, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the parts $B C$ and the arm F and bracket G , said arm being pivoted to the part B and jointed at f^2 , and said bracket being jointed to the part C , as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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