

L. W. OTT.
Bedstead Lounge.

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LOUIS W. OTT, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

BEDSTEAD-LOUNGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,006, dated November 30, 1880.

Application filed March 2, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS W. OTT, of Indianapolis, Marion county, State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Bedstead-Lounge, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved bed-lounge which is simple in construction, effective, and convenient in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved lounge, showing the same open. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, showing it closed. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing the same open. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation on the line *y y*, Fig. 2, showing the lounge closed; and Fig. 5 is a detail view of the leg of the lounge-seat.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The seat-frame A of the lounge is hinged to the front piece, B, of said lounge by means of the hinges C C or some other suitable device in such a manner as to rotate on the front edge of the front piece, B.

The seat-frame A is provided with one or two arm-rests, D, upon which the frame rests when open. If only one arm-rest is used the other end of said frame is supported by a leg, E, pivoted to the outside of the inner longitudinal side F of the seat-frame A, and is provided with a flange, G, at the upper end, which flange can catch under a stud, H, on the back-rest I of the lounge.

A frame, J, is hinged to the front edge of the lower side of the seat-frame A in such a manner that the frame J can rotate on the front edge of the lower side of the seat-frame A.

The ends of the frame J are provided with pins K, passing into the slotted springs L L, provided with the shoulders M and pivoted near the bottom of the inner side of the end pieces, N N, of the lounge.

The adjoining sides of the seat-frame A and the frame J are not provided with vertical end pieces as are the other sides of said frames, so as to permit the frames to form one large unbroken surface to receive a mattress.

The operation is as follows: The lounge is

ordinarily in the position shown in Fig. 4, the frame J resting on the bottom slats, P P, of the lounge, and the seat-frame A resting upon it. The seat-frame is locked by the flange G of the leg E, which catches under the stud H, the leg E being in a horizontal position and resting in the recess between the back-rest I and the rear side of the seat-frame A, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The slotted springs L L rest in a horizontal position.

If the lounge is to be used as a bed the leg E is first rotated upward and toward the opposite end of the lounge, so as to disengage the flange G from the stud H, and then the seat-frame A is rotated in the direction of the arrow *a'* until it is in a horizontal position and to the outside of the lounge and rests on the leg E and the arm-rest D, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

By rotating the seat-frame A the frame J has been raised from the slats P P into a position on a level with the opened seat-frame A, one end being hinged to the seat-frame A and the other resting on the shoulders M M of the slotted springs L, which have been raised from a horizontal to a vertical or almost vertical position, rotating on the pins by which they are pivoted to the ends N N of the lounge.

As the adjoining ends of the seat-frame A and the frame J do not have any upright pieces, as above stated, no ridge is formed at the line of contact, and one large mattress can be placed over the two frames and can be folded with them.

If the bed is to be folded the springs L L are pressed against the ends N N of the lounge, so as to permit the frame J to clear the shoulders M M while being lowered. As the frame J is hinged to the front edge of a seat-frame and hinged to the front, B, it has two motions, one being the reciprocation given it by the motions of the seat-frame and the other the circular motion on its own hinges. The front end, therefore, requires something to guide and hold it in position. This is accomplished by the slotted pivoted springs L, in whose slots slide the headed pins or studs on frame J. The seat-frame A is then rotated in the reverse direction of the arrow *a'*, thereby causing the frame J to rest against the bottom slats, P, and the slotted springs L L to lie

down. As soon as the frames A and J are in the position shown in Fig. 4 the leg E is turned outward and downward, thereby locking the seat-frame in the desired position.

5 It is evident that the frame J must be narrower than the frame of the lounge, and the height of the seat-frame A and the frame J together must not exceed the height of the frame or front piece, B, of the lounge.

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

1. The combination, with the seat-frame A

and the back-rest I, of the stud H and the leg E, provided with a flange, G, substantially as 15 herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the frame J and the lounge ends N N, of the pivoted slotted springs L L, provided with a shoulder, M, and 20 of the pins K K, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

LOUIS W. OTT.

Witnesses:

JOHN KING,

JOSEPH KOENIG.