

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. RENTSCHLER.

BED LOUNGE.

No. 287,165.

Patented Oct. 23, 1883.

FIG. 1.

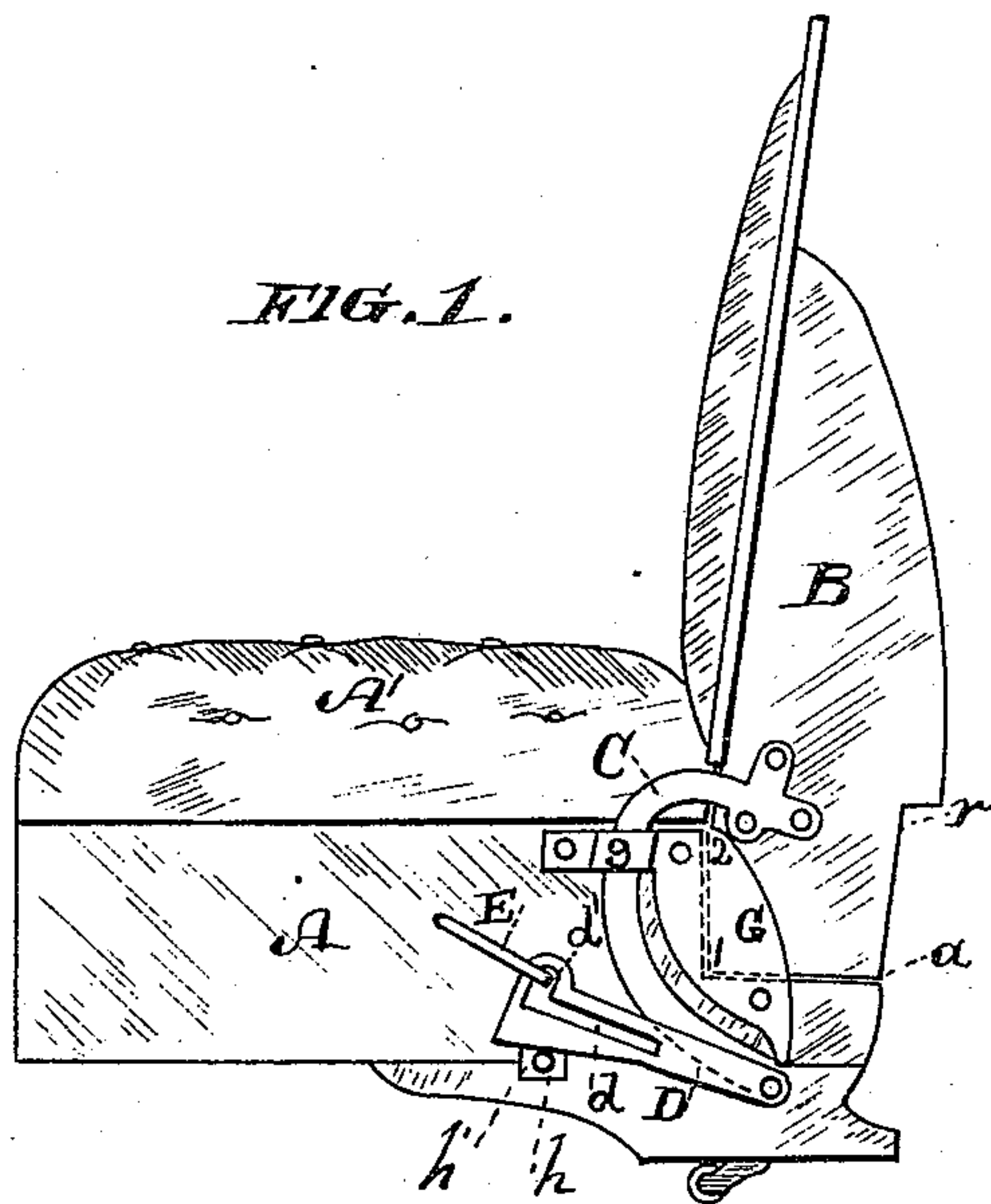


FIG. 2.

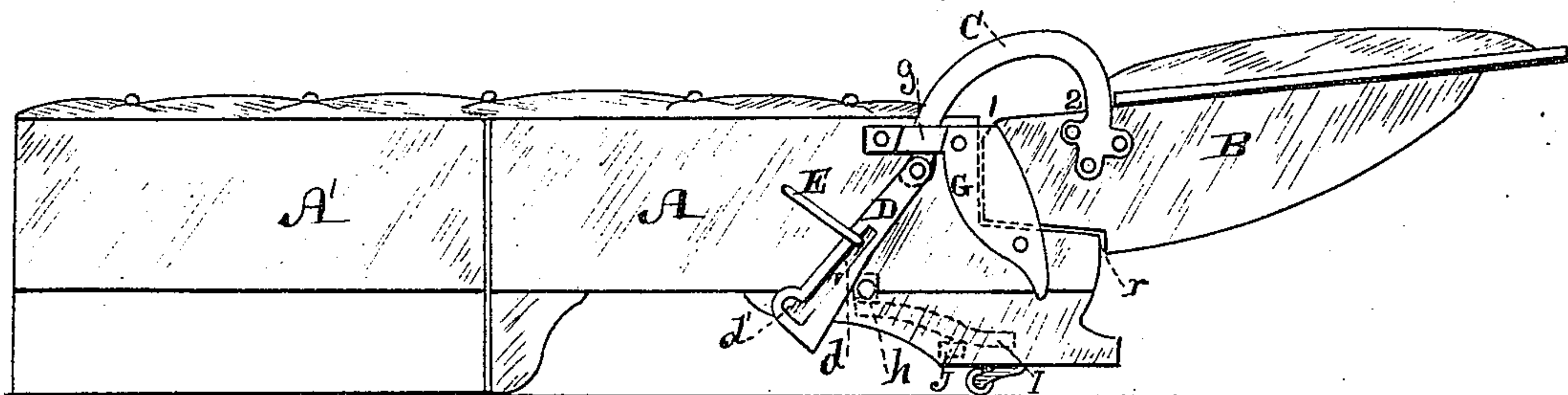
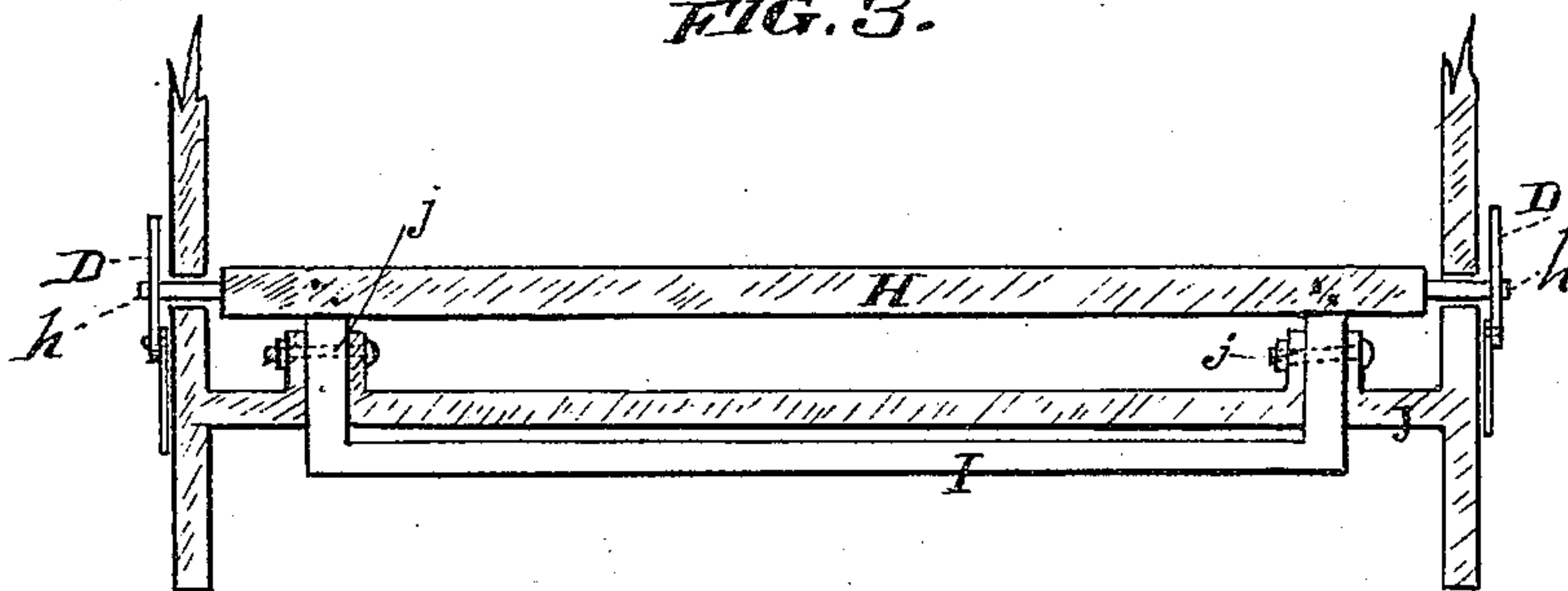


FIG. 3.



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FIG. 4.

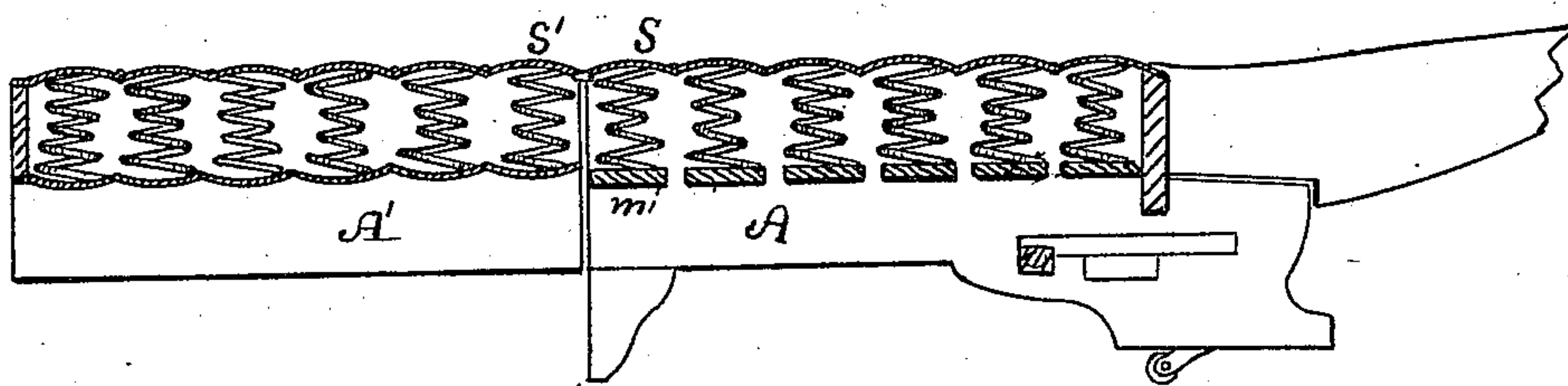
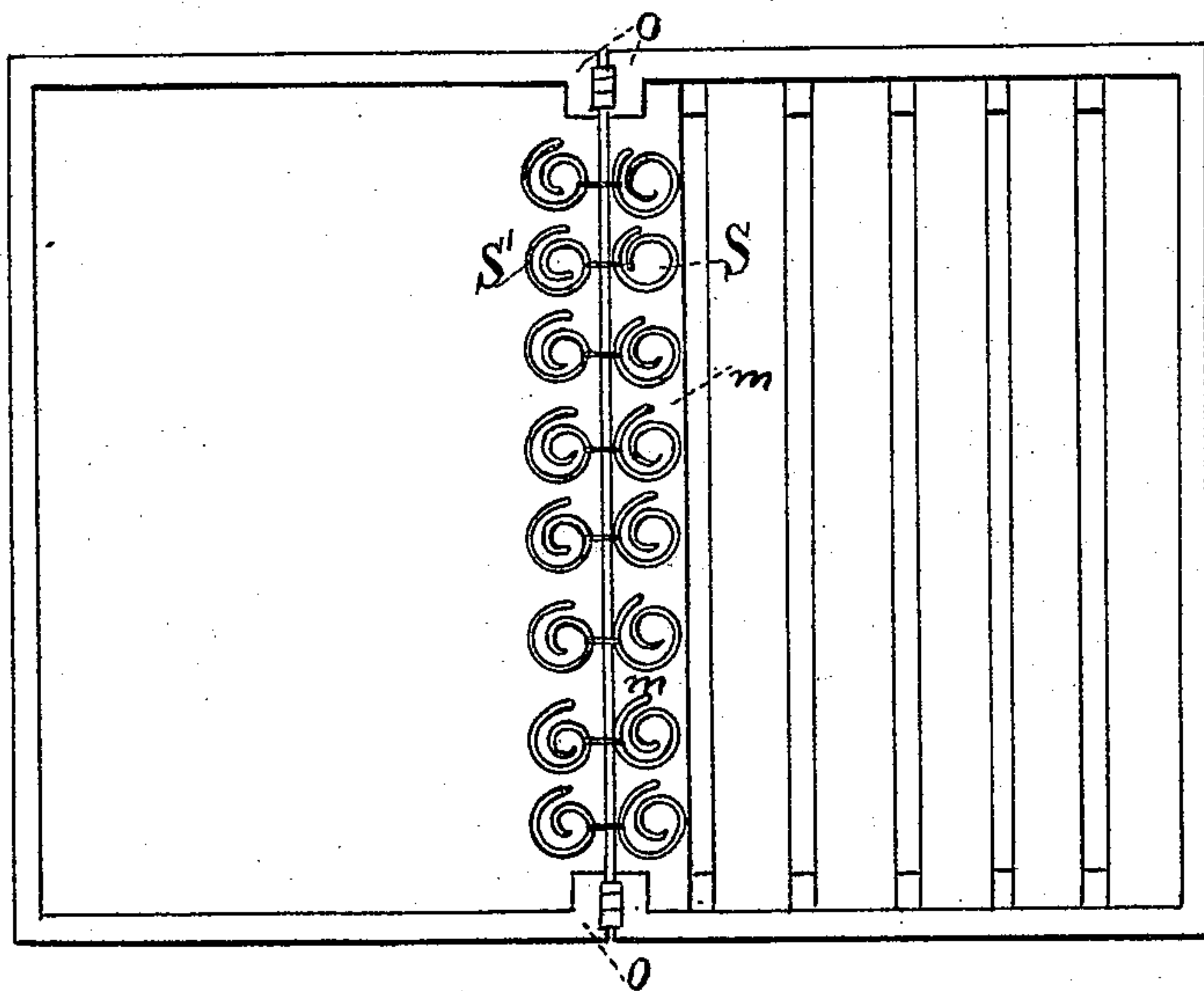


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK RENTSCHLER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BED-LOUNGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,165, dated October 23, 1883.

Application filed April 10, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK RENTSCHLER, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improved Bed-Lounge; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to the class of bed-lounges, and to certain new and useful improvements therein.

The object of my invention is to gain an extension in the length of the bed when the back is let down as a bed, and yet not have too high a back as a lounge.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is an end elevation, showing the back raised as a lounge, and the manner in which said back is fitted to the seat, and the hinge and latch which hold them together. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is an elevation of same, showing the back lowered for a bed. Fig. 3, Sheet 1, is a plan showing the treadle for releasing the latch. Fig. 4, Sheet 2, is a vertical section through the open seat of the bed, showing the construction of the frames and springs at the meeting edges of the upper and lower portions. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is a plan of same.

A is the seat portion, and B the back. The end pieces of the frame of the seat are cut out to form a shoulder, *a*, and the back is fitted down into this shoulder, as shown in Fig. 1. Bolted by one end to the end piece of the back is a curved iron or hinge, C, to the lower end of which is pivoted the latch D, having a slot, *d*, with a small turn or socket, *d'*, in its end.

E is a staple driven into the frame of the seat, and passing through the slotted latch, which of its own weight falls down, so that it latches itself by its socket *d'*.

G is a plate forming a track or guide. This is bolted to the frame of the seat, and it has an upper portion formed into a socket, *g*, through which the curved iron or hinge C passes. When these parts are in position, as shown in Fig. 1, the lower end of the curved iron is under the point of plate G, and for this reason the back cannot be raised vertically. Now, if the latch D be raised, so as to free its socket *d'* from the staple E, the back may be lowered. The lower end of the curved hinge C travels upon the

edge of the guide-plate G, at first forcing back the slotted latch D upon the staple, and then turning it downward until all the parts reach the position shown in Fig. 2. The guide-socket *g* holds the curved hinge to its place and properly directs it. The object of this arrangement of seat and back and this construction of hinge will be seen from the following explanation: The point marked 1 in Fig. 1 is down in the cut-out portion of the seat, and the point marked 2 is on a level with the top of the lower frame of the seat. Now, when lowered, as in Fig. 2, the point 1 moves up to the position of point 2, while point 2 moves outwardly, and therefore the length of the bed is increased by the distance of line 1 2. I obtain this increase in length without having the back too high when in position, because it fits down into the shoulder *a* of the seat. The curved hinges enable the back to make its movement. Upon the rear of the back I form shoulders *r*, which, when the back is lowered, bear against the rear of shoulder *a*, as shown in Fig. 2, and steady the back.

In Fig. 3 I show the means for releasing the latches. H is a bar having ends *h*, which extend through slots *h'* in the lower edge of the frame of the seat. These ends lie just under the ends of the latches D. Connected with the bar H is a frame, I, which is pivoted at *j* to a cross-piece, J, between the legs or sides of the seat-frame. This forms a treadle. By placing the foot upon the treadle the bar H is thrown up, so that its ends *h* lift the latches D, to throw their sockets or notches *d'* out of engagement with the staples E, when the back may be lowered.

In all lounges of this character where two parts are hinged together, as the lower and upper or cushion portion of the seat, the framework of both portions extends along their adjacent edges throughout their entire length. This necessitates the separation of the spring at this edge, and leaves a hard place in the center of the bed. This is uncomfortable and therefore undesirable. In Figs. 4 and 5 I show my improvement in this respect. The under portion of seat A has a slat, *m*, at its lower edge, as seen in Fig. 4, but has none at its upper edge, while the upper or cushion portion, A', has no

cross-slats at all. Both frames are cut out along their edges, leaving only sufficient of the frame on each side to form bearings *o* for the hinges, as shown in Fig. 5. The edge springs *S* in the under portion of the seat are set on their under slots, but have no covering except the upholstery. The edge springs *S'* in the upper portion are set entirely in the upholstery. These adjacent springs in the two portions are hinged directly together in any suitable manner, as by wire at their tops, they being placed close together, which construction is possible by having no hard frame at the edge. When the cushion portion *A'* is turned up, its edge springs turn over on the edge-springs of the seat portion and rest on top of them, having only intervening some little stuffing, which forms the surface of the bed when opened out; but there are no hard frames at this hinged edge, and therefore the entire surface of the bed, when opened out, is soft, and a perfect spring front is also formed when the device is used as a sofa or lounge.

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

1. In a bed-lounge, the seat portion *A*, having the rear of its frame cut away to form a recess and a shoulder, *a*, in combination with the back portion, *B*, cut away on its rear lower side to form recesses adapted to fit in the recessed frame *A*, and shoulders *r*, bearing against the rear portion of shoulder *a* when the back is turned down, and a hinge-connection between said seat and back, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a bed-lounge, the seat portion *A*, having the rear of its frame cut or framed out to form a shoulder, *a*, in combination with the back portion, *B*, fitting down into said shoulder, whether raised or lowered, and the means for hinging the two together, consisting of the curved iron *C*, socket *g*, latches *D*, having slots *d* and notches *d'*, and the staples *E*, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bed-lounge, the seat and back, in combination with the curved irons *C*, slotted latches *D*, staples *E*, and guide plate or track *G*, having socket *g*, through which the curved irons pass, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. In a bed-lounge, the seat and back, in combination with the curved irons *C*, slotted latches *D*, having a socket or notch, *d'*, the staples *E*, engaging with said notch, and means for disengaging them to release the latches, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bed-lounge, the seat and back, in combination with the curved irons *C*, slotted latches *D*, having a socket or notch, *d'*, the staples *E*, and the means for disengaging said latches from the staples, consisting of the pivoted treadle-frame *I*, and bar *H*, having projecting ends *h*, working under the latches *D*, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand.

FREDRICK RENTSCHLER.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
J. H. BLOOD.