

H. YORK.
SOFA BEDSTEADS.

No. 180,694.

Patented Aug. 1, 1876.

Fig. 1.

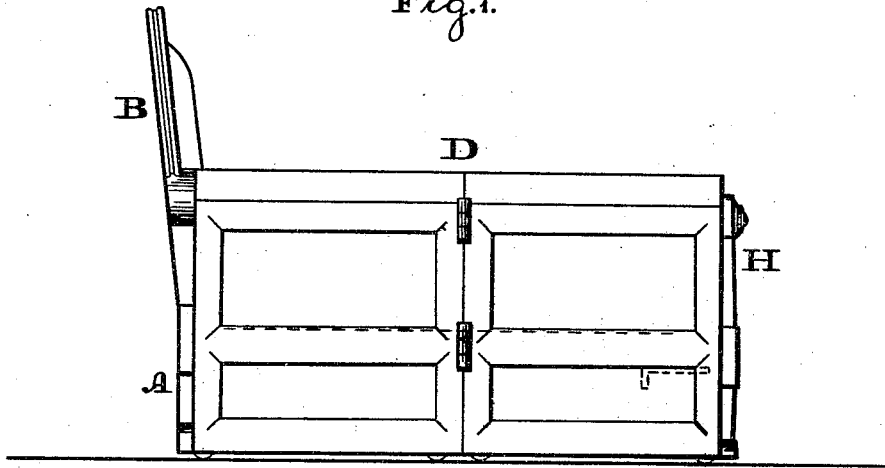


Fig. 2.

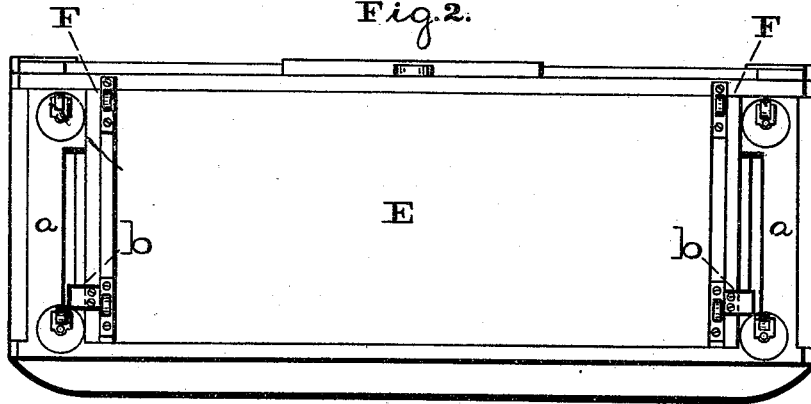
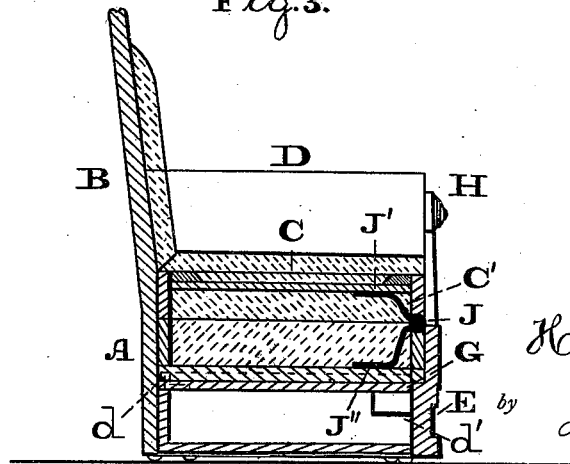


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Lewis F. Brown,
As. P. Grant.

Inventor:
Henry York
Johull Diederheim
 Attorney.

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Fig. 4.

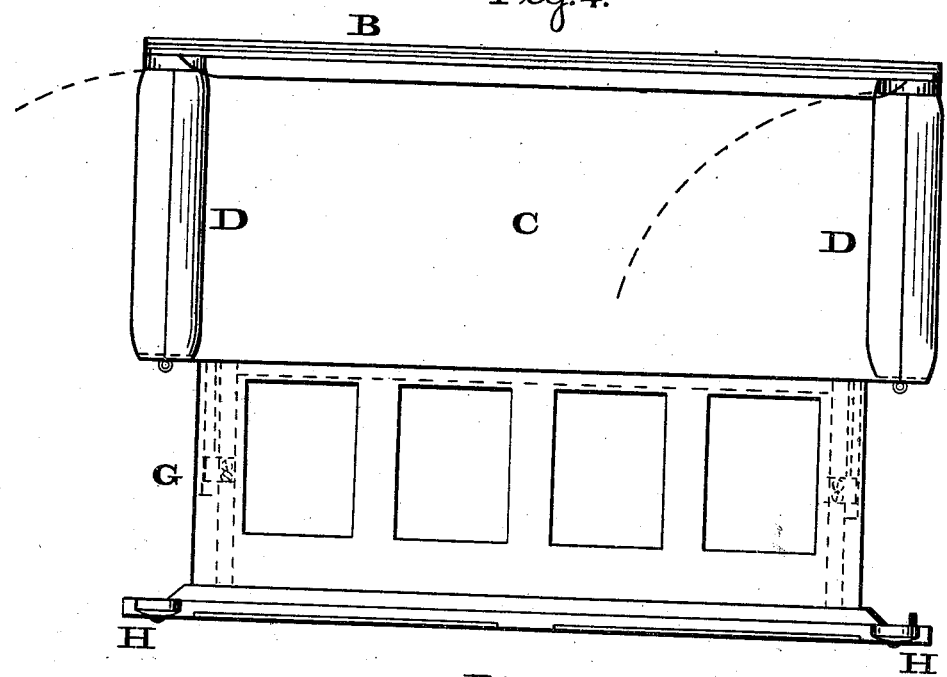


Fig. 5.

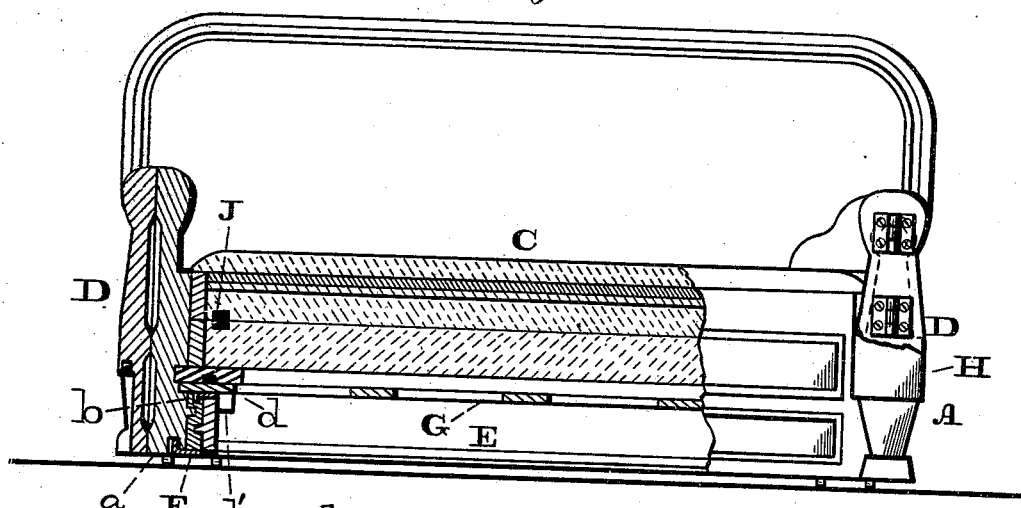
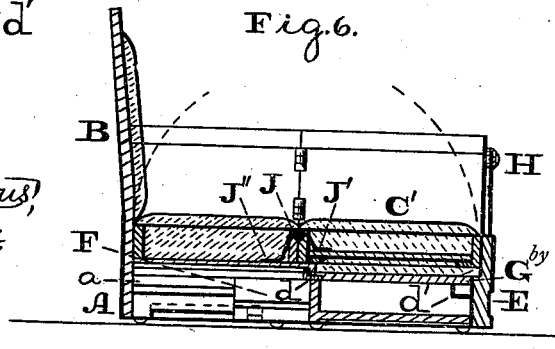


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
Lewis F. Brown,
Ab. P. Grant.

Inventor:
Henry York
Johull Diederichs
 Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY YORK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOFA-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 180,694, dated August 1, 1876; application filed April 22, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY YORK, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sofa-Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the sofa converted into a bedstead. Fig. 2 is a bottom view thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 4 is a top view. Fig. 5 is a front view, partly sectional. Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention relates to a sofa that may be readily converted into a bedstead; and it consists in connecting the two portions of the seat by hinges which are constructed with butts secured within the frames of the two portions, so that the joints of the hinges do not wear the covering of the seat. It also consists of a fixed back and an extension-seat, in combination with an extension-frame and slides, connected to each other and to the sofa-frame, and with a supporting-slide.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the frame of the sofa; B, the stationary back; C, the seat, and D the arm or head-rests thereof. The rests D are each formed in two parts hinged together, of which the one part is fixed to the back B, and the other part is adapted to be swung out, so as to form a transverse continuation of the fixed part. The seat C consists of two parts, hinged together so that the upper portion, C', may be swung outwardly, and form a horizontal extension of the lower part, as shown in Fig. 6. In the lower portion of the frame A there is fitted an extension-frame, E, which is connected, by a tongue-and-groove joint, with slides F, which are connected, by tongue-and-groove joints, with the inner sides *a* of the lower portion of the frame A. Stops *b b* are connected to the frame E and slides F for limiting their outward motions. Interposed between the frame E and

the frame of the seat is a slide, G, which is adapted to be moved from under the seat, and occupy a position over the frame E. The slide G is adapted to support the extension of the seat C, and in the present case it is slotted. The outward motion of the slide is limited by means of stops *d*, suitably applied. From the portion of the frame E there rise standards H, which are secured to the frame so as to move therewith, and they serve to impart a finish to the front of the rests D, and also to conceal the hinges thereof, whereby when the several parts are in their normal position the sofa presents the appearance of a sofa of general form and construction. J represents the hinges for the two parts of the seat C, and they are constructed with bent or angular butts J' J''. The butts J' are secured to the under side of the frame of the extension portion C' of the seat C, and the butts J'' are secured to the upper side of the bottom or fixed portion of the seat C, so that both butts of the hinge are within the frames of the two parts of the seat, as seen in Figs. 3 and 6, and the joint or eye portions of the hinge face outwardly, whereby the extension portion of the seat may be opened out to full extent, as in Fig. 6, or closed flush on the lower or fixed part of the seat, as in Fig. 3; and in either case the joint or eye portions of the hinges do not project and wear the covering or upholstery fabric of the seat. The slide G will have guiding-blocks *d'* at its front end, so that, in connection with the tongues *d* at its rear, said slide will move without binding.

The operation is as follows: When the sofa is to be converted into a bedstead, the frame E is drawn out or forward, and in this motion the slides F are likewise drawn out, whereby the frame E has an extent of motion beyond the front of the sofa. Now, draw out the slides G, as in Fig. 4, move over the extension C' of the seat, so that it will rest on the slide, as in Fig. 6, and bring the hinged portions of the rests D in line with the fixed portions thereof, as in Fig. 1. The hinged portions of the rests D may now be bolted to the frame E, or to the fixed portions of the rests, and the bedstead will be complete for service.

It will be seen that the upper face of the seat, which was occupied before the sofa was con-

verted into a bedstead, is now below, or on the under side, whereby the occupant of the bed will not rest on said face, but, as the hinged portion C' of the seat is upholstered on both faces, and the fixed or bottom portion of the seat is upholstered on its upper face, a fresh sleeping-surface is presented, the advantages of which, for health, comfort, and cleanliness, are apparent. As the extension-frame E is adapted to receive bed-clothing, &c., the slide G covers the same, and prevents the portion C' of the seat pressing into said frame E. It will also be seen that as the back B is a fixture no manipulation thereof is required in converting the sofa into a bedstead, and it will not be necessary to move the sofa from the wall, the inconvenience of which is thereby avoided.

In order to restore the parts to their normal position, fold the seat portion C', swing around the hinged portions of the rests D, and slide in the frame E, in which latter movement the frame E and slide G enter the frame A, and thus the sofa will be restored. The up-

rights H cover the hinges of the rests D, so as to conceal them, and preserve the finish of the sofa.

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

1. The combination, with the two-part seat C of a convertible sofa, of the hinges J, formed with angular or bent butts J' J'', which are secured within the frames of the two parts, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The sofa-frame A, having a fixed back, B, and an extensible seat, C, in combination with the extension-frame E and slides F, connected to each other and to the frame A by tongue-and-groove joints, and with the supporting-slide G between the frame E and seat C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY YORK.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
A. P. GRANT.