

S. M. MICHELSON & L. HAX.
Bed-Lounge.

No. 197,389.

Patented Nov. 20, 1877.

Fig. 1.

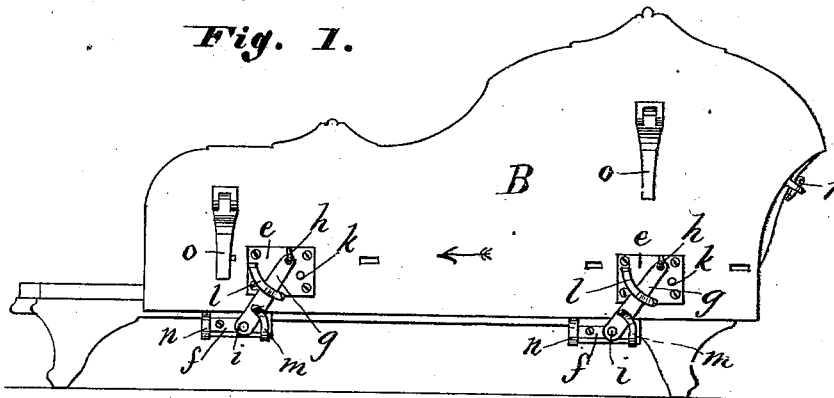


Fig. 2.

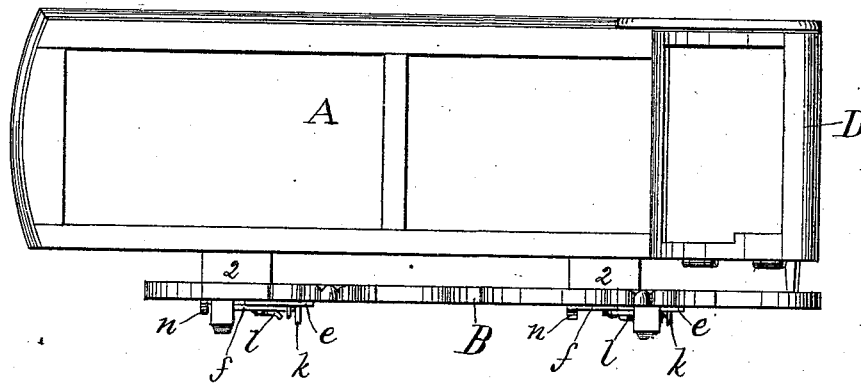
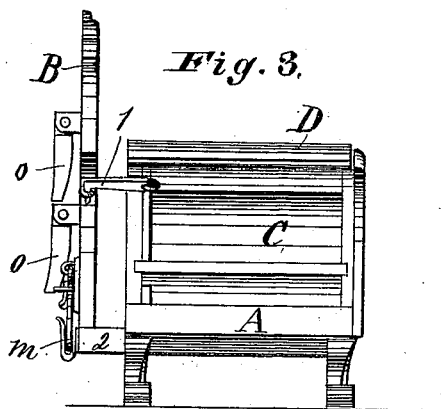


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Jac. Scheitlin
Permy Halsted

Inventor.
Sigmund M. Michelson
and Louis Hax
 per *J. J. Halsted*
 Attor.

S. M. MICHELSON & L. HAX.
Bed-Lounge.

No. 197,389.

Patented Nov. 20, 1877.

Fig. 4.

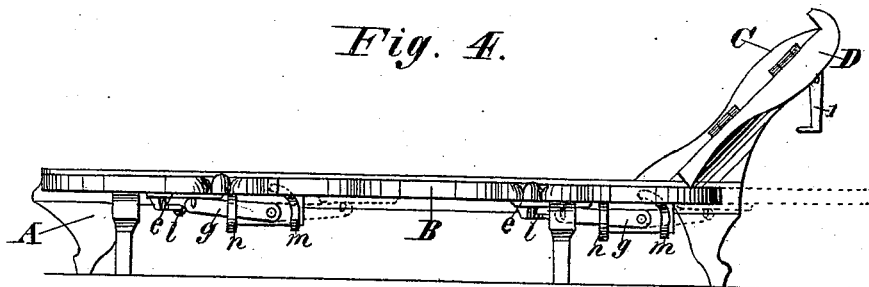


Fig. 5.

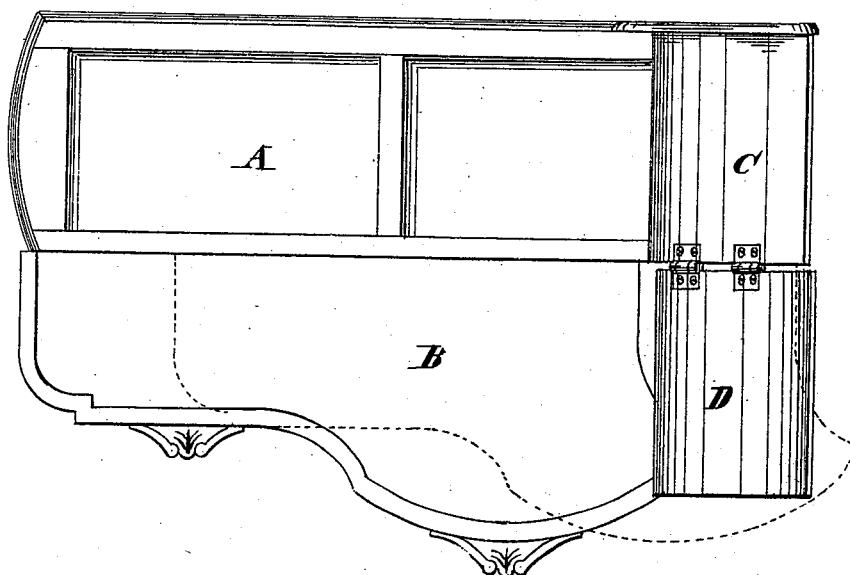
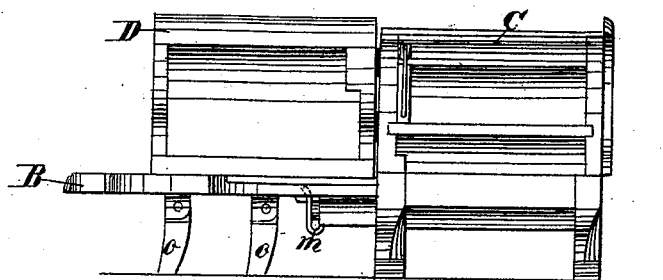


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
Jac. Scheitlin
John Halsted

Inventor.
Sigmund M. Michelson
and Louis Hax
per *John J. Halsted*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIGISMUND M. MICHELSON AND LOUIS HAX, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN BED-LOUNGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **197,389**, dated November 20, 1877; application filed August 9, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SIGISMUND M. MICHELSON and LOUIS HAX, of St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Lounges; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to that class of bed-lounges in which, when the back is in its upright position, adapting the whole for use as a lounge, there is no indication from the front that it is other than a mere ordinary lounge, its appearance betraying no sign of its being also convertible into a bed-lounge; and it consists in certain novelties and peculiarities of construction, hereinafter specifically set forth and claimed, and having, mainly, for their objects, not only the uniting within the dimensions of a lounge the means for extending the same breadthwise into a spacious or double bed, but also the making of a more perfect bed, by bringing the back on a level with the seat, and more effectually closing the space which ordinarily is apt to be left between them, at the same time admitting of having the back when turned down extend to and in line with the foot or end of the seat, or to reach to a distance considerably short of such end, as circumstances may require, and all without disconnecting the seat from the back.

In the drawings, which represent my improved construction, with the upholstering omitted, the better to display the parts, Figure 1 is a rear elevation when the parts are in position for use as a lounge. Fig. 2 is a plan view, and Fig. 3 an end view, of the same. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation when the parts are opened for use as a bed or bed-lounge. Fig. 5 is a plan view, and Fig. 6 an end view, of the same, the dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5 indicating the alternative position which the back may occupy when down relatively to the seat or front part.

A is the main body or seat portion, and B the back; C, the head of the lounge proper; and D, the supplemental head-piece, hinged at

one side to C, as shown, and adapted to be turned over upon its hinges, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and to rest its lower edge upon the upholstered side of the back B, when the latter is turned down, as in Fig. 5, a hook, 1, (see Fig. 3,) assisting to hold up the back when the latter is in its upright position.

The mechanism for locking and unlocking the back, and permitting its being raised, turned over to a horizontal position, lowered to place, and shifted either toward the head or foot of the lounge, as desired, I will now proceed to describe, and it may appropriately be termed a combination-lock hinge, two such being used on the lounge. It is composed of two plates, *e* and *f*, the former applied to the rear of back B and the latter to the beams or supports 2 projecting from the main body A of one pivoted and swing bar, *g*, one end of which turns on a pivot, *i*, and the other end of which is hung from a loop or staple, *h*, on plate *e* of a lock-tongue, *l*, on plate *e*, and two lock-tongues, *m* *n*, on plate *f*, and a stop or pin on plate *e*.

The swing bar or lever *g*, by reason of its being pivoted at *i*, may be turned to the right, as shown in Fig. 1, and also to the left or opposite direction, when no obstacle interposes, and by reason of its upper end being connected to the back B by means of a loop or staple, instead of by a pivot, this back (when no obstacle interposes, and when hook 1 is unhooked from it) may be turned over to a horizontal position upon the bars *g*, whose loops thus serve as a hinge.

The lower edge of the back B projects somewhat below the level of the lounge-seat A, as seen in Fig. 1, and this, when the back is turned down, as in Fig. 5, brings the edge of the back close up against the rear line of A, leaving no gap between them.

The parts being in the positions shown in Fig. 1, the operation of lowering the back is as follows: The hook 1 is first released; the back is next raised and shifted a short distance in the direction of the arrow, being supported upon the bars *g* *g*, which thus turn upon their centers or pivots *i* *i*. When these bars have assumed about a vertical position they will have passed out of their confining-tongues *l* and *m*, and will no longer be in any wise obstructed or interfered with by them. In this

position, therefore, the back B is free to be turned upon its staples or loops *h h*, until it is brought to a horizontal position, and the bars *g* may then be turned upon their pivots *i*, until the back is brought down to its lowest position, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the bars *g* then resting and locking in the tongues *n*.

If desired, however, for want of room in the apartment, or to make a shorter bed for a child, or for any other reason, to have the back occupy the positions shown in dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5, the back, when released from its tongues *l* and *m*, and turned over, should be swung to the right, instead of to the left, of its pivotal supports *i*, and, in such case, the bars *g*, released from the tongues *l*, would drop down and rest and lock in the tongues *m*. Whether raised or lowered, therefore, these locking devices serve to hold the back to its true position relatively to the lounge. Swinging or gravitating feet *o o* serve as legs to uphold the back when lowered.

In some cases the plates *e* and *f* might be dispensed with, and the tongues, stop, and swing-bar applied directly to the back and seat, respectively; but they would not be so

secure, unless the wood were very hard, and we prefer to use the plates.

We claim—

1. The combination, in a bed-lounge, of a fixed seat and movable back, with bars *g* connected to said seat by a pivot, and to said back by loops or staples, whereby the back may be lifted and shifted to clear the braces *l*, and, when so lifted, may be turned into a horizontal position, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a bed-lounge, the combination, with the back and with the seat, of connecting-bars, constructed and operating substantially as described, whereby the back, when lowered for use as a bed, may be shifted lengthwise to form either a short or a long bed, at option.

3. The combination, with the back and seat of a bed-lounge, of the plates *e*, provided with a tongue, *l*, swing-bar *g*, and stop *k*, and of the plates *f*, provided with the tongues *m* and *n*, substantially as shown and described.

SIGISMUND M. MICHELSON.
LOUIS HAX.

Witnesses:

F. W. YENGST,
CARL WEIGEL.