J. L. CLOSTERMAN.

Sofa-Bedstead.

No. 168,877. Patented Oct. 19, 1875.

FIG. 1.

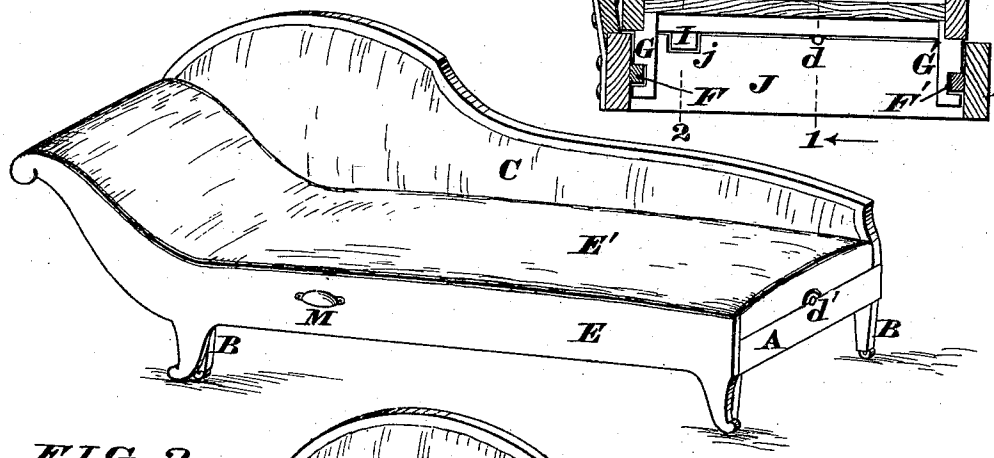


FIG. 6.

FIG. 2.

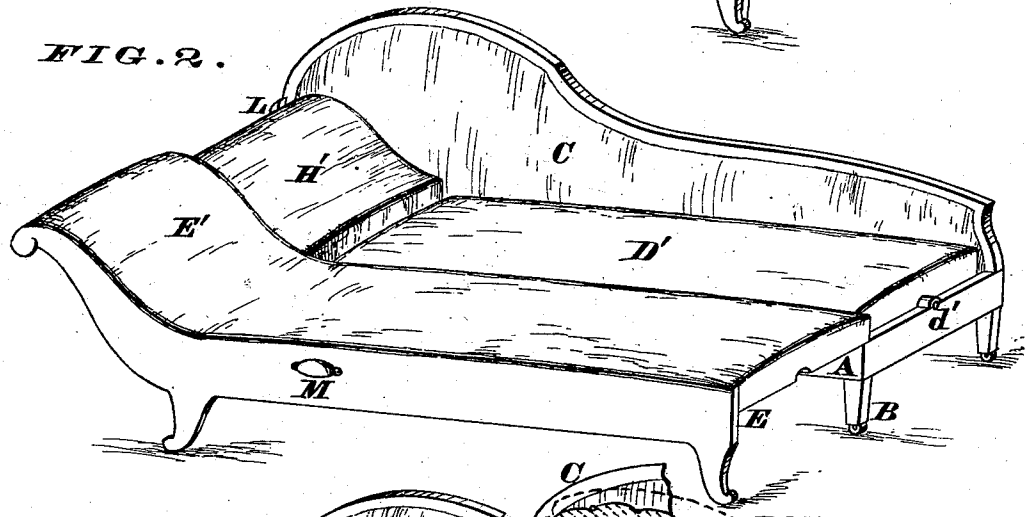


FIG. 3.

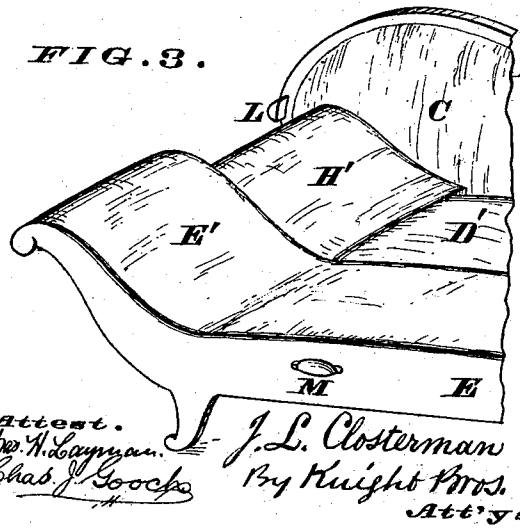


FIG. 4.

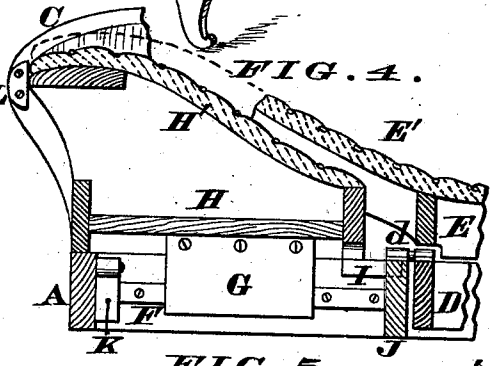
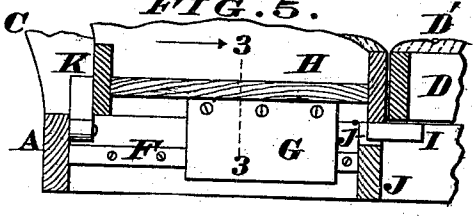


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. CLOSTERMAN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOFA-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **168,877**, dated October 19, 1875; application filed August 10, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH L. CLOSTERMAN, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Lounges, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of bed-lounges illustrated in the Letters Patent granted to Francis H. Lamb, January 2, 1872, and to Henry Closterman, June 11, 1872; and the first part of my improvement consists in providing the main or fixed frame of the bed with a longitudinally-shiftable head or bolster section, as hereinafter more fully explained. My invention further consists in combining, with said shiftable head-section, a stop or detent, which prevents any accidental turning of the inner frame when the bed is opened, ready for use.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my bed-lounge in its normal or closed condition. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the lounge in its open condition, and previous to shifting the bolster-section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing the bolster-section shifted so as to be in line with the head of the other mattress. Fig. 4 is a section through the bolster-section at the line 1 1, the lounge being in its closed condition. Fig. 5 is another section of the same at the line 2 2, the lounge being opened. Fig. 6 is a transverse section thereof at the line 3 3. Of the above illustrations Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are drawn on an enlarged scale.

The main or fixed frame A, together with its legs or feet B, back C, inner mattress-frame D D′ *d d′*, and outer mattress-frame E E′, may be essentially the same as in the patents previously alluded to. Secured to the inner sides of the frame A, and near the head of the same, are two longitudinal bars, cleats, or tongues, F F′, which serve to guide and support the grooved slides or blocks G G′, the latter being firmly secured to the frame H of the shiftable bolster-section H′. Attached to this frame is a short pin or stop, I, disposed longitudinally of the lounge, and adapted to traverse a notch, *j*, in the transverse beam J, that supports the pivot *d* of the inner mattress-frame D D′. Pivoted to the transverse rail, at the head of the main frame A, is a button or turn-bar, K, for a purpose that will presently appear. L is a block which limits the withdrawal of bolster-section H H′. M is a handle to facilitate the manipulation of the lounge.

The manner of opening and closing my improved form of bed-lounge is as follows: When in its normal or closed condition, for use as a lounge, the button K is turned down, the bolster-section H H′ drawn out as far as the stop L will allow, and the outer frame E E′ is turned back over the two inner mattresses D′ H′, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

By referring to these illustrations it will be seen that the inner mattress D′ and the bolster-section H H′ are both completely concealed, and the article of furniture—in its folded condition—presents the appearance of an ordinary lounge.

To convert it into a bed the handle M is grasped, and the outer frame E E′ slightly elevated, and at the same time drawn forward, which act causes the inner mattress-frame D D′ to turn on its pivots *d d′* until it is completely inverted. (See Fig. 2.) This operation leaves an interval or space between the adjacent ends of frame D and bolster-section H, which gap is closed by simply sliding said section H in toward the beam J, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. The button K is then turned up, and the two mattresses D′ and E′ are at once ready for the reception of the bedding.

It will be observed that the section H, when shifted inwardly, is flush with the raised portion or head of the mattress E′, and consequently there is no ridge or other inequality in the bed, but its upper surface is as uniform as though made of a single piece.

When thus converted into a bed the stop I passes under the end rail of frame D, and thereby acts to prevent any accidental rotation of this inner mattress-frame. (See Fig. 5.)

To restore the bed to the lounge form, the button K is turned down, the section H H′ drawn out as far as the block L will allow, and the outer frame E E′ is then slightly elevated and folded back over the mattresses D′ H′, so as to completely conceal them.

As the folding members D D′ E E′ are supported upon suitable hinges and pivots, it requires but little exertion either to open or

close them, and the longitudinal shifting of the bolster-section can be accomplished by a child. This facility of shifting said section H H′ is a great advantage possessed by my bed-lounge over those devices in which the entire front frame E must be adjusted longitudinally of the fixed frame A, as the weight of such frame and its mattress E′ renders it a difficult matter for ladies to convert the lounge into a bed, or vice versa.

From the above-described illustration of my invention I may vary in non-essential particulars—for example, the guides G G′ may be arranged so as to arrest the outward motion of the bolster-section H H′, and the block L be dispensed with.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with the fixed frame A and folding frames D, *d d′*, and E of a bed-lounge, the longitudinally-shifting head or bolster frame H, substantially as herein described and illustrated.

2. The combination of fixed frame A J *j*, frames D, *d d′*, and E, shiftable bolster-frame H, and stop I, when the latter is so located as to prevent rotation of the inner frame D, as explained.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

J. L. CLOSTERMAN.

Attest:
GEO. H. KNIGHT,
JAMES H. LAYMAN.