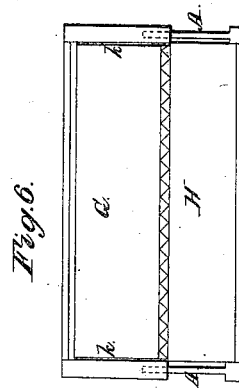
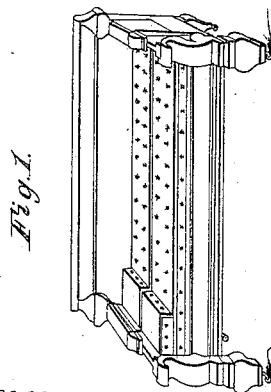
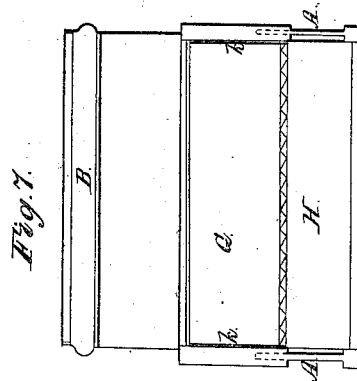
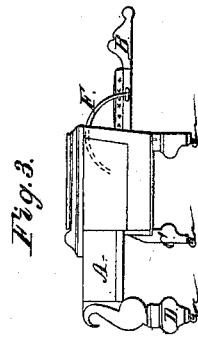
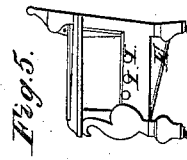
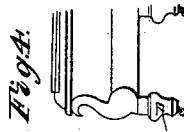
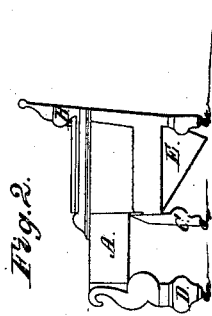


N. Mc Graw,
Sofa Bedstead,
N^o 1,030. *Patented Dec. 10, 1838.*



Witnesses.

J. Emitt Clapp
Owen J. Warren

Inventor.

N. M. Graw.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS MCGRAW, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN SOFA-BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 1,030, dated December 10, 1838.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sofa-Bedsteads, and that the following is a full and exact description.

The name of my invention is "McGraw's Parlor Extension-Sofa."

The nature of it consists in so arranging the seat of a sofa that it can be drawn out in front and let the back cushion fall.

To enable others skilled in the business to make and use it, I herein describe its construction and operation.

The appearance of the sofa when closed and used as a sofa only is precisely that of an elegant and fashionable article of furniture of that description, and has nothing about it to indicate that it could be transformed to a bedstead. The main part of the sofa is made with four legs, the front ones small and of a peculiar shape, to be hereinafter described. The frame is much like that of an ordinary sofa. It contains a box in the bottom of a peculiar construction, to contain bed-clothing if required. When there is no clothing in it it shuts up close to the back rail, and is secured with a button. When it contains bed-clothing it is dropped down on the back side, (see E, Figs. 2 and 5,) being made like a bellows and hinged at front, and forms a box large enough for ordinary purposes without being visible. In Fig. 2 it is shown dropped down to the floor. Each end or arm of the sofa is hollow and arranged to admit the head or foot board A, which runs upon rollers. There is a groove or slot on the inside of the arms or ends, at the bottom of the seat, in which the sliding frame moves. (See k for the situation of the grooves.)

The back of the sofa as ordinarily made is permanent, like that of any sofa, but in one arrangement of it it is hinged at bottom on a line with the seat, and is made to drop down. There is a quadrant at each end F, which supports it, beside which there is a leg at each end, on the back side, which turns down. It is held in its place, when turned up, by a catch whose latch is secret and touched by an invisible spring at the top of the arm-back. The falling back is marked B. The sofa as ordinarily constructed does not admit of dropping

the back. When it does drop the legs may sometimes be dispensed with, as Fig. 3. The whole front of the sofa slides out. The head and foot boards are attached permanently to the front part and slide in the spaces left in the arms or ends, or they can be made to slide on either the outside or inside of the arm. It is, however, preferable to make them to slide out from the hollow part of the arm, as when drawn out, so as to lay both cushions on the seat and make the width double. The sofa still retains an appearance of beauty and neatness which does not render it less an article of ornamental furniture, and would make of it a luxurious couch without any appearance of a bed. (See perspective view, Fig. 1, annexed drawings.)

When the sofa is extended it has six legs. The small legs C in front of the main part—to wit, the middle legs—are small and adapted to fit into the ornamental legs of the sliding front in such a manner that the smaller legs are invisible and both together look like one leg.

D is the front leg, (see Fig. 8,) which shows the space in which the small leg fits.

The sacking which contains the cushions is upon two slides, hinged at the middle. (See Figs. 6 and 7 in the annexed drawings which make part of this specification.) The front part, H, is permanently connected with the sliding front of the sofa, and is made to move in the slots or grooves marked k, Figs. 6 and 7, at each end of the seat. The two sackings are tightened by a cord connecting them.

The back part of the slide is hinged to the front slide. When the sofa is closed this forms part of the back, standing vertically. When the front is drawn out this back slide G drops down and lies flat on a level with the front slide. When the sofa is to be closed the back cushion and back slide are raised, and then the sliding front is pushed back to its place and the back slide shuts into the back of the sofa and the cushion rests against it.

The cushions in a sofa of this construction are generally made movable; but the front cushion may be made permanent, if required, and it would be practicable to attach the back cushion permanently to the back slide.

The chief intention of this sofa is to be used as an extended sofa or couch to recline upon,

being arranged so that it can be extended in a second of time with perfect ease to double its width, and yet when so extended preserving all the beauty and neatness of the finest article of parlor-furniture. It can also be closed again in one second, without trouble, even by a child, as the head and foot boards (see A) run upon rollers within the arms or ends of the sofa. (See Fig. 5, I.)

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is not the construction of a sofa with a sliding front or with a falling back and movable bottom, taken individually, these devices not being new, but the particular manner in which I have combined

the respective parts of my sofa, as herein described—that is to say,

I claim—

The sliding front as combined with the second portion of the sacking-bottom and frame marked G in the drawings, and turning up against the back when the sofa is closed, and in combination also with the compartment under the seat made to rise and fall, for the purpose and in the manner set forth:

N. MCGRAW.

Witnesses:

OWEN G. WARREN,
S. EVERETT CLAPP.