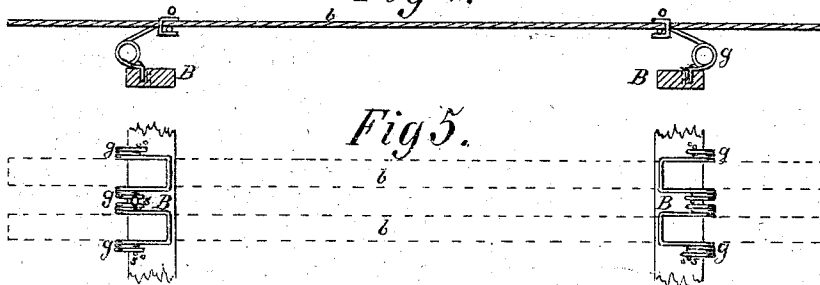
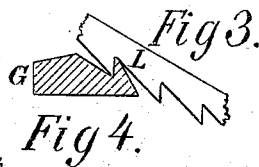
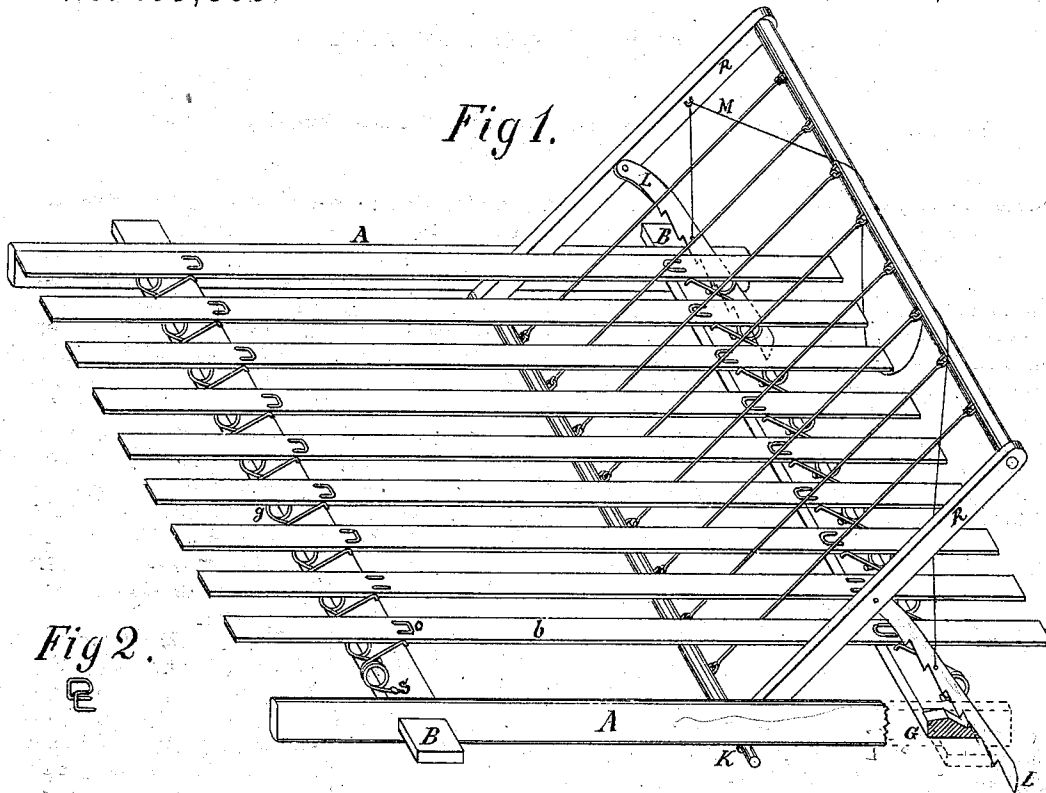


H. OGBORN & A. W. KENDRICK.

Bed-Bottoms.

No. 135,835.

Patented Feb. 11, 1873.



Witnesses:

Edw. W. Donn

Myardnes

Inventors:

Harrison Ogborn.
Andrew W. Kendrick.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON OGBORN, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA, AND ANDREW W. KENDRICK,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,835, dated February 11, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRISON OGBORN, of Richmond, Indiana, and ANDREW W. KENDRICK, of the city of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Bed-Bottom; and do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view of our bed-bottom. Fig. 2 represents the loop by which the slats are connected to the springs. Fig. 3 represents a portion of the pawl and ratchet and the notched head-bar. Fig. 4 is a sectional view, showing the spring-fastener and spring-holder attached to the slat and bar. Fig. 5 is a sectional view, showing the spring and bars with the slat broken away.

This invention consists, first, in the mode of attaching the slat to the spring; second, in the manner of fastening the spring to the cross-bars; and, third, in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the head-elevator.

A represents the side rails, and B the cross-bars of the frame; *b*, the slats; *o*, the spring-holder; *s*, the fastener by which the spring is held to the bar. R is the head-elevator. *k* is the bar by which it is pivoted to the side rails. L is the pawl. G is the notched bar, and *g* represents the springs. M is the cord by which the elevator is operated.

The side rails and cross-bars are put together in the ordinary way. The springs are the lifter or stirrup springs in common use; but the cone-shaped or spiral springs may be used with equal advantage. In the drawing we show two rows of springs placed near the ends of the slats. These springs are attached to the slats in the following manner: Two holes are made in the slat about the size of No. 9 wire. We take a piece of wire, double it, and bend it to an angle; then pass it through the holes in the slat and bend it again, so that it forms a hook or loop. The wire is so bent that after it is inserted in the holes it has sufficient play to receive the end of the spring. The spring is then looped over the hook thus formed and firmly held in place. This hook or spring holder remains

in the slat, except when it may be necessary to remove it.

The advantages of this spring-holder are, that it is simple, inexpensive, holds the spring firmly in its place, and when the slat requires reversing from continued use, it can be turned without removing the spring-holder. Another advantage is that the holes in the slats are placed at a sufficient distance apart to give the hook or holder a width and firmness that prevents the least rocking motion of the slat. The application of this hook requires no mortise in the slat, as is the case with some spring-holders of this description; consequently the slat is not weakened when made of the lightest and most elastic material.

In fastening the springs in their proper position we insert the end of the arm into the bar or seat, and then force into the bar a nail, with a broad head, made for the purpose, so that it covers the two adjacent arms that rest upon the bar. In this way one nail serves to hold two springs. This mode of fastening is doubly strong, inasmuch as the wire is held firmly by being driven into the bar and by the broad head of the nail, which is clasped firmly over the contiguous arms. It has also the advantage of being simple and economical.

The third part of our invention is the head-elevator, which differs materially from other devices of this kind. It is rectangular in form, and is pivoted to the lower side of the rail at a point a little past the center. About midway upon the outer frame a pawl and ratchet are pivoted, which engage with notches cut in the cross-bar. The slats of the head-rest play between the slats of the bed-bottom, and the rest, being pivoted to the under side of the rails, does not interfere with the slats of the bed-bottom nor with the elasticity of the springs. If hinged on a plane with the slats, as is commonly done, it would elevate the occupant of the bed from the point of its connection with the slats; but by this arrangement the elevation is effected near the head, and just where it is needed. Another advantage is, that a slight elevation can be made to correspond with and dispense

with the use of a bolster. A cord attached to the side frames and to the pawl enables the occupant to operate the elevator at will.

Having thus described our bed-bottom, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The spring-holder formed by the double wire passing through holes in the slat, and forming a reversible hook or holder, as described.

2. Fastening the spring to the bars by inserting the ends through the bars and clasp- ing the contiguous arms with the broad-headed nail, as described.

3. The head-elevator, pivoted to the lower side of the rails, and having the pawl and ratchet which engage with notches on the head-bar.

4. The combination of the frame and slats with the spring, the spring-fasteners, the hold- ing-hooks, and the pivoted elevator, with ratchet and pawl, all constructed as described, and for the purposes set forth.

HARRISON OGBORN.

ANDREW W. KENDRICK.

Witnesses:

A. MOORE,

H. S. MILLER.