R. Hatch,

Bed Bottom,

No. 25,263. Patented Aug. 30, 1859.

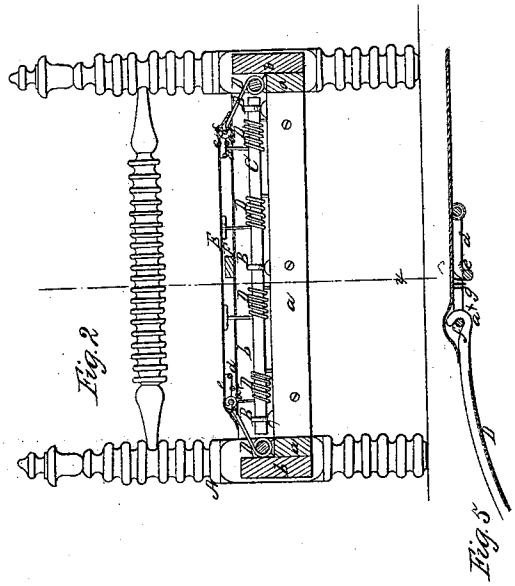

Fig. 2

Fig. 5

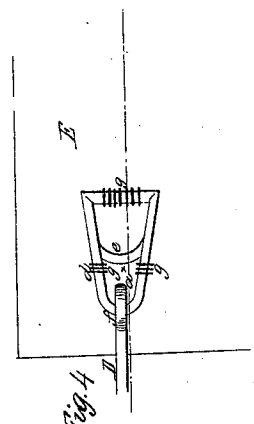

Fig. 4

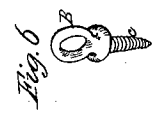

Fig. 6

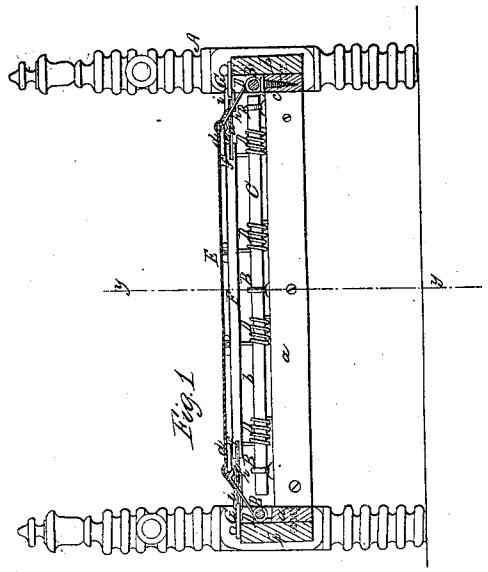

Fig. 1

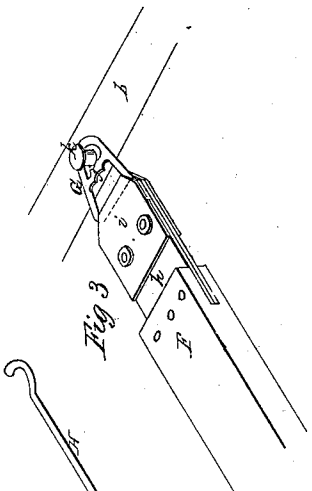

Fig. 3

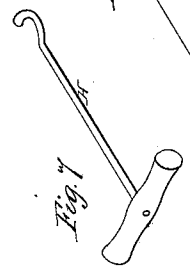

Fig. 7

Witnesses:
Phineas Walker
Freeman Walker

Inventor:
Royal Hatch

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROYAL HATCH, OF STRAFFORD, VERMONT.

BED-BOTTOM.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,263, dated August 30, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROYAL HATCH, of Strafford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, have invented a new and Improved Spring-Bottom for Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a longitudinal vertical section of my invention taken in the line *x*, *x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section of ditto, taken in the line *y*, *y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of a portion of the central bar of ditto. Fig. 4, is a detached inverted plan of a portion of the sacking showing a metal hoop attached. Fig. 5, is a vertical section of ditto showing the manner in which the sacking is adjusted to the bedstead. Fig. 6, is a detached view of one of the eyes which hold the rods on which the springs are placed. Fig. 7, is a detached perspective view of a hook by which the sacking is adjusted to the bedstead.

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

This invention relates to an improvement on a spring bottom for bedsteads for which Letters Patent were granted to me bearing date December 30th 1857.

The object of the within described invention is to render the bottom more durable than the patented one alluded to and also to render the sacking capable of being taken up or tightened, if necessary, to compensate for the stretching of the same.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents a bedstead which may be of the usual or any proper form, and having strips *a*, attached to the inner sides of the side and head rails *b*. In these strips *a*, metal eyes B, are secured by screw tangs *c*, and these eyes form bearings for cylindrical rods C, which are placed on directly over each strip *a*, see Figs. 1 and 2. On the rods C, spiral springs D, are placed. These springs may be constructed of galvanized wire and one end of each spring is secured in the strip *a*, beneath it, the opposite ends of the springs projecting upward and inward toward the center of the bedstead, and each bent in hook-form as shown clearly at $a^{\times}$, in Figs. 1, 2 and 5.

E, represents a sacking of rectangular form of suitable size and having metal loops *d*, attached to its under surface all around it near its edge. These loops may be of malleable cast iron of the form shown in Fig. 4, each being provided with a cross bar *e*, so as to give each loop two holding surfaces *e* and *f*. The loops may be attached to the sacking by strong thread or twine *g*, as shown in Fig. 4.

F, represents a central supporting bar which has a longitudinal position below the sacking. This bar may be of wood and of such dimensions as to have a certain degree of elasticity. In each end of the bar F, strips of elastic webbing *h*, are fitted and permanently secured. The outer ends of the webbing being secured to metal loops G, by strips of leather *i*. The loops G, are provided with center bars *j*, and are constructed similar to the loops *d*, but of greater dimensions, see Fig. 3. The sacking F, is attached to the springs D, by fitting the loops *d*, on the hooks $a^{\times}$, of the springs. This work is facilitated by means of a hook H, which is shown in Fig. 7, the hook being placed in the loops so that they may be drawn toward the springs which are depressed at their outer ends so that the loops may be fitted in their hooks $a^{\times}$.

The loops *d*, should be attached to the sacking E, at such points that their outer holding surfaces *f*, may be fitted on the hooks $a^{\times}$, of the springs and the sacking be stretched sufficiently tight, and in case the sacking should become loose by use be capable of being stretched tight by placing the inner holding surfaces *e*, on the hooks $a^{\times}$, of the springs. This is an important feature of the invention. The bar F, supports the central part of the sacking E, and is also an important part of the invention for double beds as it prevents the sagging of the sacking at its center at the same time does not discommode the occupants of the bed. The loops G, of this bar are fitted on pins *k*, *k*, at the centers of the head and foot rails of the bedstead and in case the webbing *h*, should become stretched it may be strained by placing the cross bars *j*, of the loops G, over the pins *k*.

By this invention a very durable elastic

bed bottom is obtained. The springs D, perform the same function as in my former patented device, but the loops *d*, in consequence of being constructed as described and permitting the sacking to be applied to the bed and stretched with facility are far preferable to the eyelets formerly employed. The bar F, also is a great acquisition, and the eyes B, firmly support the rods C, and facilitate their connection to the strips *a*.

I do not claim the employment or use of the springs D, placed on the cylindrical rods C, with a sacking attached to them, for such device may be seen in the spring bottom for bedsteads formerly patented by me and previously alluded to, but having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

The arrangement of a central supporting bar F, with a sacking E, both provided with double loops *d*, and attached respectively to the bedstead as and for the purpose set forth.

ROYAL HATCH.

Witnesses:
PHINEUS WALKER,
FREEMAN WALKER.