J. W. PRICE.

Bed-Bottom.

No. 223,385. Patented Jan. 6, 1880.

Fig. 1

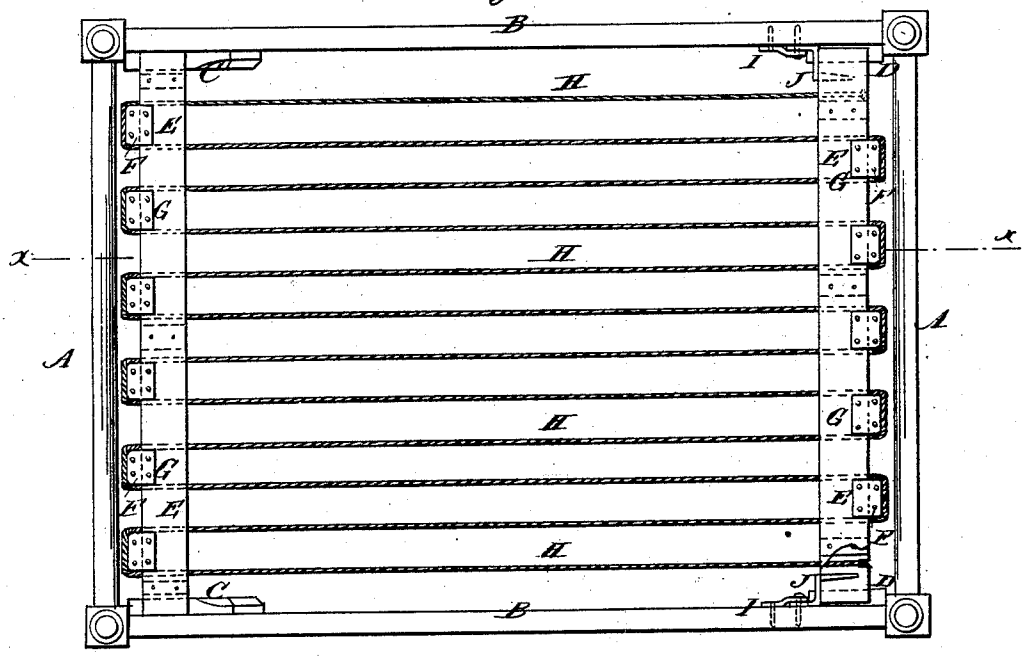


Fig. 2

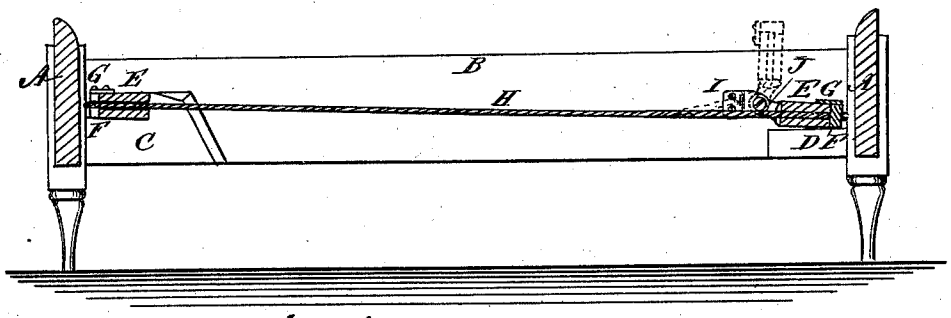


Fig. 4

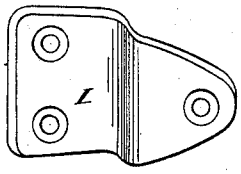


Fig. 5

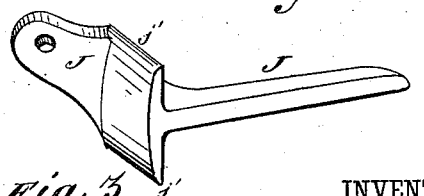


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. PRICE, OF BRYAN, OHIO.

BED-BOTTOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,385, dated January 6, 1880.

Application filed August 26, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. PRICE, of Bryan, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bed-Bottoms, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a top view of my improved bed-bottom, shown as applied to a bedstead. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the foot cross-bar. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of the parts of the device for holding the foot cross-bar and tightening the cord.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved bed-bottom which shall be so constructed that the cord or wire can be easily and conveniently tightened, which will allow the stretch to be readily taken up, which will allow the cord or wire to be conveniently put in and taken out, and which shall be simple in construction, inexpensive in manufacture, and strong, durable, and convenient in use.

The invention consists in the cross-bars, made double, and having blocks secured to their outer edges by leather hinges, to adapt them to be applied to a bedstead to receive and hold the cord or wire; and in the lugs made with an offset, and the levers made with an offset and a slight inclination to adapt them for use for hinging the cross-bar to the side rails for tightening the cord or wire and for locking the said cross-bar in place, as hereinafter fully described.

A represents the end rails, and B the side rails, of a bedstead. To the inner side of the head ends of the side rails, B, are attached blocks C, for the ends of the head cross-bar to rest upon, and which are made with shoulders for the inner edges of the said ends of the cross-bar to rest against and to hold the said cross-bar against the strain.

To the inner sides of the foot ends of the side rails, B, are attached cleats D, for the ends of the foot cross-bar to rest upon, and which are placed at a little lower level than the blocks C, so that the cords may incline downward a little from the head toward the foot, as shown in Fig. 2.

E are the cross-bars, each of which is made double, or of two parallel bars connected together and held at such a distance apart as to receive the cord or wire between them by blocks interposed between them. Against the outer edges of the cross-bars E are placed blocks F, of a length equal to the thickness of the said cross-bars, and of a breadth equal to the required distance apart of the cords. The blocks F are secured in place by leather (preferably sole-leather) hinges G, attached to their upper ends and to the upper sides of the cross-bars E, and which serve as spring-hinges to bring the said blocks F down to their places when raised for the insertion or removal of the cords.

H are the cords or wires, which are inserted by doubling them, passing the loops thus formed through the spaces between the parts of the cross-bars E, and passing the blocks F through the said loops. The ends of the cords or wires H have knots formed upon them, and are passed into short slots formed in the outer edge of the lower part of one of the cross-bars E, so that the said knots may rest against the under side of the said cross-bar, and thus resist the draft-strain. With this construction the cords or wires run longitudinally with the bed-bottom, and may be placed at any desired distance apart.

To the side rails, B, at a little distance from and above the inner ends of the cleats D, are secured lugs I, which are made with an offset to form a space between their outer ends and the said side rails to receive the bases of the levers J, which are hinged to the said lugs I by screws. The levers J are made with an offset and with a slight upward inclination, and are passed through the end parts of the space between the parts of the cross-bar E.

Upon the opposite sides of the levers J, at their offsets, are formed projecting shoulders *j'*, as shown in Fig. 5, for the edge of the cross-bar E to rest against to support the said cross-bar E against the strain of the cord or wire H. With this construction the cross-bar E can be turned up edgewise upon the levers and lugs J I, so that the cord or wire H can be arranged in place, which cord or wire will be drawn taut by turning the said cross-bar E down upon the cleats D. By this construction, also, the cross-bar E, when turned down

upon the cleats D, will be at a lower level than the pivot of the levers J, so that it will be locked in place. Should the cord or wire H stretch, the stretch may be taken out by turning the cross-bar E into an upright position, drawing the cord or wire taut, and tying a new knot upon its end or ends, and then turning the cross-bar down into place.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The cross-bars E, made double, with longitudinal openings between their parts, and having blocks F secured to their outer edges by leather hinges G, to adapt them to be applied to a bedstead to receive and hold the cord or wire H, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The bedstead having near one end of its side rails the lugs I, in combination with the cross-bar E, supporting the cords H, and fitted at their ends with the levers J, which are pivoted to the side rails and to the lugs, whereby the cords are tightened and the cross-bar locked in position, substantially as specified.

JOSEPH W. PRICE.

Witnesses:
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