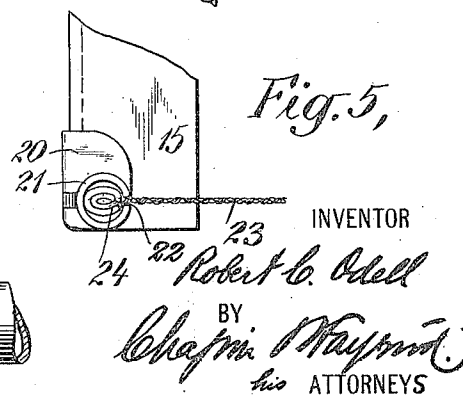
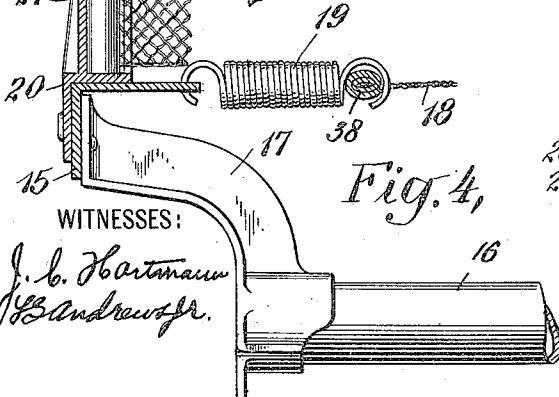
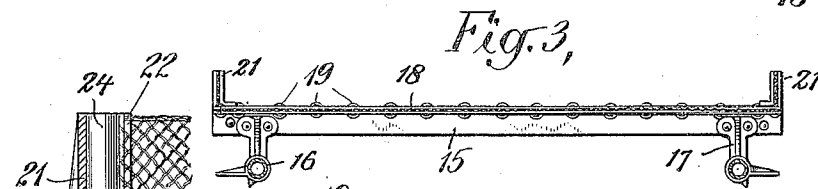
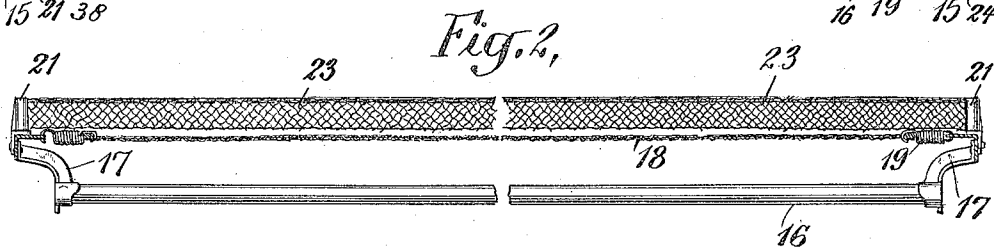
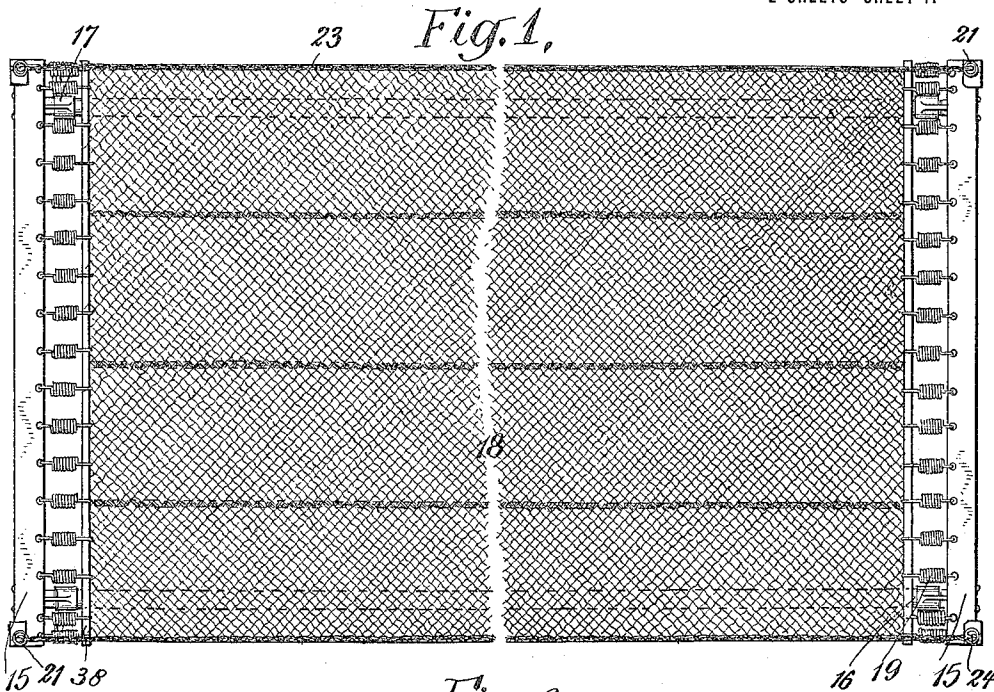


R. C. ODELL.
BED BOTTOM.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1910.

1,157,798.

Patented Oct. 26, 1915.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



1,157,798.

Patented Oct. 26, 1915.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6,

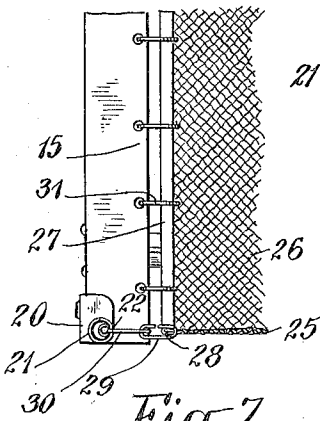


Fig. 7,

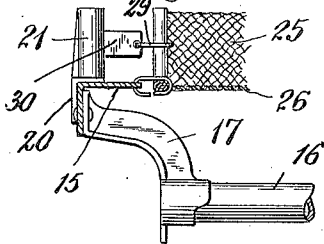


Fig. 8,

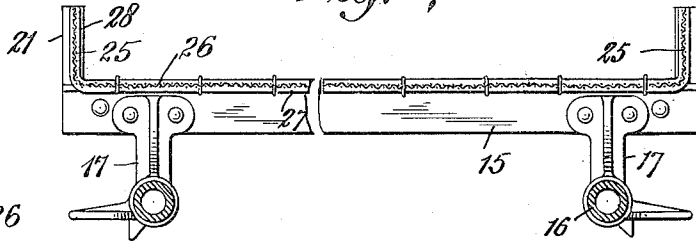


Fig. 10,

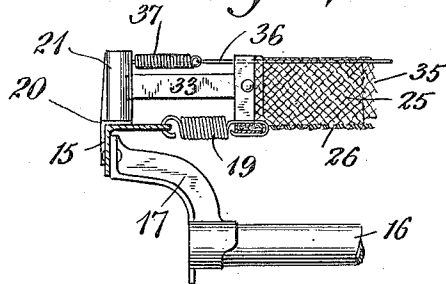


Fig. 9,

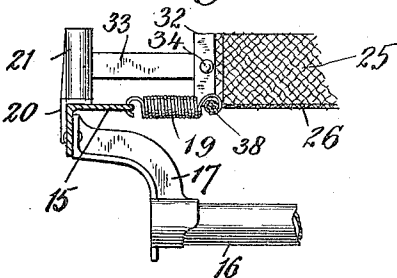


Fig. 11,

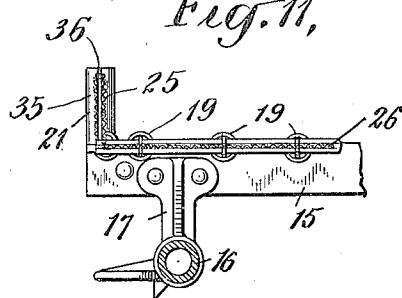
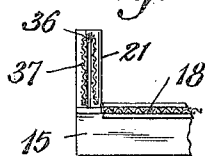


Fig. 12,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BED-BOTTOM.

1,157,798.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 26, 1915.

Application filed May 26, 1910. Serial No. 563,497.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT C. ODELL, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Bottoms, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in bed bottoms, and particularly to means therein for preventing the lateral displacement of mattresses supported thereby.

My invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts such as will be fully pointed out hereinafter, and in order that my invention may be thoroughly understood, I will now proceed to describe certain structures constituting embodiments thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the same, and will then point out the novel features in claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a top view of a bed bottom constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a view in central vertical transverse section therethrough. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view in longitudinal section of one corner thereof, showing particularly the bracket and pedestal which forms the support for the vertical side elements of the bed bottom. Fig. 5 is a detail top view thereof. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are detail fragmentary views in plane vertical longitudinal section, and vertical transverse section respectively, of a modified construction. Fig. 9 is a detail fragmentary view in vertical longitudinal section of a further modification. Figs. 10 and 11 are detail fragmentary views in vertical longitudinal section and vertical transverse section respectively, of a further modification. Fig. 12 is a fragmentary detail view in transverse section, showing a further modified structure.

The bed bottom frame comprises the usual end rails 15—15 and longitudinal side rods 16—16 secured thereto by means of brackets 17. Referring first of all to the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, an ordinary woven fabric 18 is connected at its ends to the end rails 15—15 by means of helical springs 19, the ends of the said fabric being clamped in strips 38 as is common. As so far

described the bed bottom is of an ordinary well-known kind, such as is in general use to-day. Secured to the corners of the end rails 15 are brackets 20 provided with up-rising pedestals 21, the same being of hollow, tubular form, and provided with a vertical slot 22 along the front edge thereof. Vertical side elements 23 are supported by these pedestals in the following manner:— The said elements 23 are composed of wire mesh, conveniently similar to that employed for the horizontal mattress supporting elements 18, and the ends thereof are clamped within metallic strips 24 which are of such size to be readily received within the hollow pedestals, but are of too great a width to pass through the slots 22 therein. These side elements 23, with their end strips 24, are thus mounted in position by presenting the ends of the strips 22 to the pedestals, with the fabric 23 in line with the slots 22, and then forcing the strips into the pedestal to the position shown in the drawings. The fabric of the member 23 is stretched during this operation so that the said member is held under tension when in its final position, as will be readily understood. It will also be noted that the tension under which the element 23 is held, is entirely independent of the tension of the fabric 18, and this is desirable because one of the said members is often subjected, in use, to strains to which the other member is not subjected at the time.

In the modification shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8, the side elements are constructed of turned-up portions 25 of the horizontally disposed fabric element 26, the end strips 27 to which the horizontal fabric member 26 is secured, having turned-up end portions 28 to which the end portions of the vertical side elements 25 are secured. A similar bracket and pedestal 20—21 is employed in this as in the other, construction, the vertical side elements being connected thereto by means of links 29 and connecting pieces 30, the extremities of which are turned over and received through the slots 22 within the hollow portions of the pedestal. In this example of my invention I have shown the strips 27 as directly connected with the end rails 15, by means of links 31 instead of through the medium of springs, as is shown in the other figures.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a further modifi-

cation in which, while the horizontal element 26 and the side element 25 of the fabric are composed of a single piece of metallic fabric, the end clamping strips 38 for the horizontal portion 26 are independent of the clamping strips 32 for the side portions 25, and I have also shown a slight modification of the means by which the end strips 32 are connected to the pedestal, the same consisting of a connecting element 33 which is riveted or otherwise secured at 34 directly to the said end strips 32 instead of through the medium of links 29. In this construction I have also shown the horizontal portion of the spring fabric as connected to the end rails through the medium of springs 19, as in the case of the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive.

In Figs. 10 and 11 I have shown a similar construction to that illustrated in Fig. 9, except that the vertical side element 25 is provided with a further extension 35 which extends over and downward from the upper edge of the said extension 25, so that the side element consists in its entirety of a double thickness of material throughout comprising the two portions 25 and 35 as shown. In this case a sustaining wire 36 may be employed, if desired, the same being located between the portions 25 and 35, immediately beneath the upper turned-over edge, and the said wire may be connected to the pedestals 20 through the medium of springs 37 whereby the said wire will yield to the desired extent. This latter construction is a desirable one as tending to reinforce the side guards and strengthen them, particularly at such times as the user may sit upon the edge of the mattress as is unfortunately quite common practice. It will, of course, be readily understood that I may equally employ a turned-over form of the side extension having the two portions 25 and 35 whether they be made as a portion independent of the main fabric, or as a portion constituting an extension thereof, and in Fig. 12 I have shown a fragmentary detail view in transverse section showing a side guard 37 of such form entirely unconnected with the horizontal member 18 which in this case corresponds to the horizontal member of Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive.

In any of the foregoing constructions it will be seen that I have provided an efficient side guard for preventing the lateral displacement of the mattress supported by the horizontal fabric and that the construc-

tion shown, particularly in relation to the bracket and pedestal by which the side guard is supported, is an extremely simple and inexpensive one, and one which is very effective for the purpose. It will also be apparent that in the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive the side guard may be readily applied to a bed bottom of ordinary construction, this being accomplished by merely securing four of the brackets and pedestals 20—21 in position and then inserting the side guards into place. Moreover, it will also be apparent that the side guards in such case may be readily removed at any time from the pedestals, either for repair or because their presence may, for some reason, be temporarily undesirable.

What I claim is:

1. In a bed bottom, the combination with a frame including end rails and a horizontal metallic fabric element connected at its ends under tension to said rails, of vertical side guards located in proximity to the lateral edges of the said horizontal fabric element, each comprising an independent section of metallic fabric having a vertical portion and a portion bent over and turned downwardly therefrom to form a double thickness of material throughout the width thereof, and means for supporting the said side guards under tension upon the frame independently of the support for the horizontal member, whereby the tension under which the said horizontal and vertical elements are supported, will be entirely independent of each other, and may vary.

2. In a bed bottom, the combination with a frame and a horizontal mattress supporting element carried thereby, of open-ended tubular vertically extending pedestals supported at substantially the four corners of the said frame, each provided with an open-ended longitudinally extending slot in the side wall thereof, and side guards each consisting of a strip of woven metallic fabric and elements at the extremities thereof adapted to be received within the pedestals respectively, the parts in proximity to the portions received within the pedestals passing through the said slots whereby the said side guards will be removably held in position under tension by the said pedestals.

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Witnesses:

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E. A. BATES.