(No Model.)

W. P. HOSKINS.

BEDSTEAD.

No. 513,684. Patented Jan. 30, 1894.

Fig. 1.

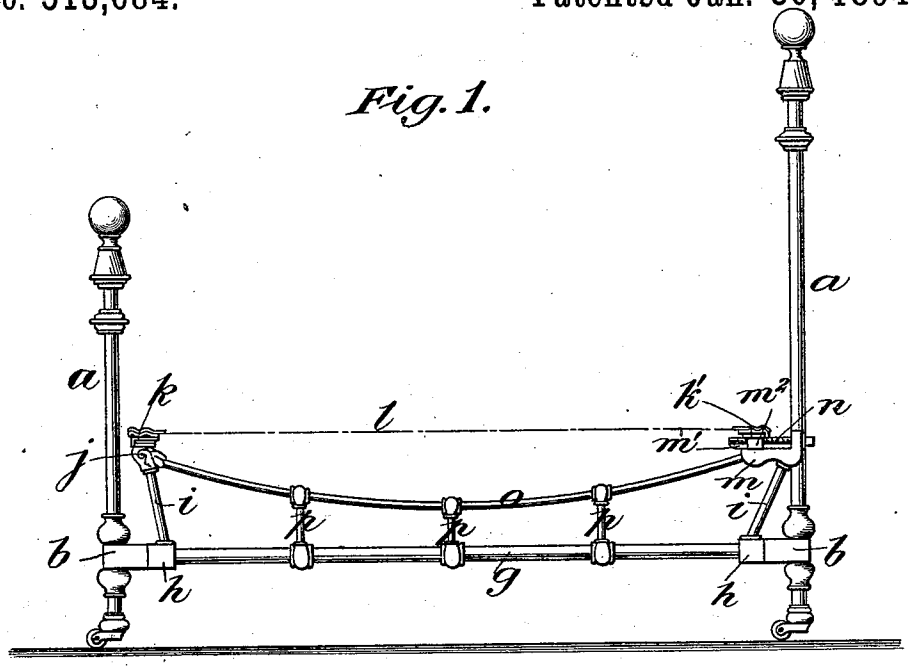


Fig. 2.

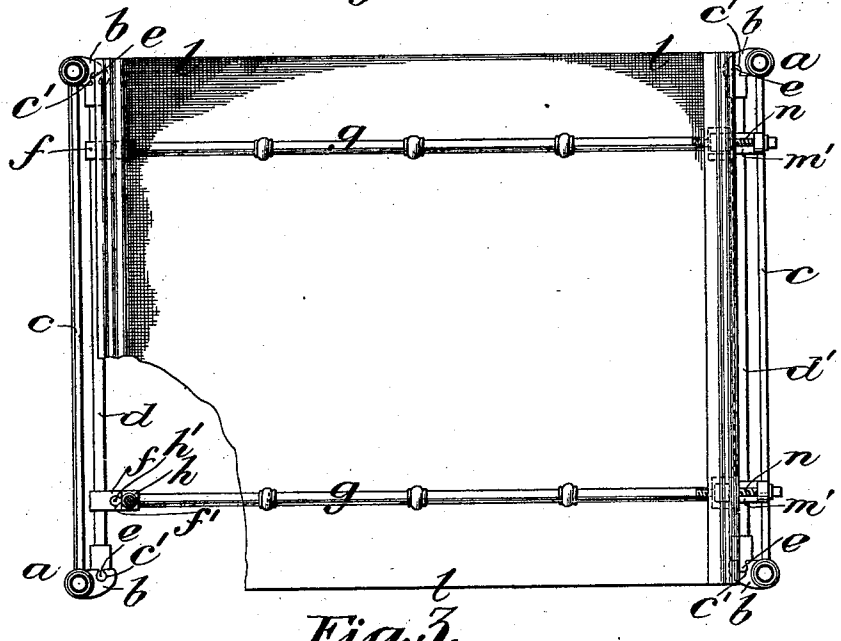
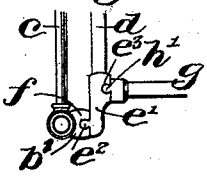


Fig. 3.



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WILLIAM P. HOSKINS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

BEDSTEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,684, dated January 30, 1894.

Application filed August 12, 1892. Serial No. 442,879. (No model.) Patented in England August 7, 1889, No. 12,488.

To all whom it may concern

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. HOSKINS, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bedsteads, (for which English Letters Patent No. 12,488 were granted on August 7, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of combined bedsteads and mattresses in which the bedstead is adapted to receive a strained mattress made of woven wire or chains or links or combinations of springs and chains or links as is now well understood.

The invention relates more especially to the better class of bedstead but the invention or modifications thereof may also be applied to the commoner type of combined bedstead and mattress.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bedstead fitted with an elastic, metallic mattress. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, the mattress being partially broken away to show one form of connection between the side rails, cross girders and posts, the corner posts being represented in cross section, and Fig. 3 represents in plan view another form of connecting the side rail with the cross girder and post.

The ends *a* of the bedstead are of the ordinary type. The corner blocks *b*, which are cast on the posts, are connected by end bars *c* on their inner sides, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2. Cross girders *d*, *d'*, either tubular or angle iron, are provided at their ends with dovetailed projections *e* adapted to engage in the dovetailed sockets *c'* in the corner blocks, and said girders *d*, *d'* are also provided at a distance from the corner blocks *f* with dovetailed sockets *f'* for the reception of corresponding dovetailed projections on the ends of the side rails. In the form represented in Figs. 1 and 2, the dovetailed sockets *f'* are formed in blocks *f* cast on the cross girders *d*, *d'* at a distance inwardly from the corners, while—in the form represented in Fig. 3—the cross girder *d* has fixed to or formed integral with its end a casting *e'* provided at its outer end with a dovetailed projection e^2 for engaging a corresponding dovetailed socket in the corner block *b'*, the said casting *e'* being further provided with a dovetailed socket e^3 for the reception of the dovetailed projection on the end of the side rail.

The sides of the bedstead consist of rails *g*, either solid or tubular, which have cast on each end blocks *h* provided with dovetailed projections *h'* adapted to engage the dovetailed sockets either *f'*, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or e^3, as in Fig. 3, on the cross girders. It will be observed that the sides *g* are not in line with the corner posts but are considerably within the full width of the bed. There is thus no danger of the occupant of the mattress coming in contact with the sides of the bedstead, however much the edges of the mattress may sag. On the castings *h* at the ends of the side bars *g*, there rise elevating supports *i*, one on each. At the foot of the bedstead the upper ends of these supports terminate in castings *j* which are furnished with means of any well known or approved form for retaining the end bar *k* of the elastic mattress *l*. At the head of the bed, castings *m* are provided with ways *m'* on which are mounted slides m^2 through which screw bolts *n* pass, the said slides m^2 being riveted or otherwise secured to the lower side of the head end bar *k'* of the mattress. The castings *j* and *m* are connected at each side by a bent top bar *o*, either solid or tubular. Three or any other suitable number of intermediate supports or struts *p* are arranged to connect the straight side rails *g* to the bent upper bars *o*, these intermediate struts being preferably cast on in position.

By adopting this construction of bedstead I am enabled to raise the level of the elastic, metallic mattress *l* to any desired height above the level of the corner blocks or above the side frame without interfering in the smallest degree with the design of the bedstead ends or altering the position of the corner blocks. The girder-like structure of the sides makes a strong and stiff structure which is well calculated to resist the strains of the mattress.

It is obvious that slight changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do

not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth, but

What I claim is—

The combination with the ends of the bedstead and cross girders removably connected with the ends, of side rails removably connected with the cross girders at points inwardly from the corners of the bedstead, uprising mattress supports at the opposite ends of each side rail and bent top bars—one for each side of the bed—connecting the uprising supports at the opposite ends of the side rails, substantially as set forth.

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