(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. BURTON.

METALLIC SPRING BED FRAME.

No. 366,566. Patented July 12, 1887.

Fig 1.

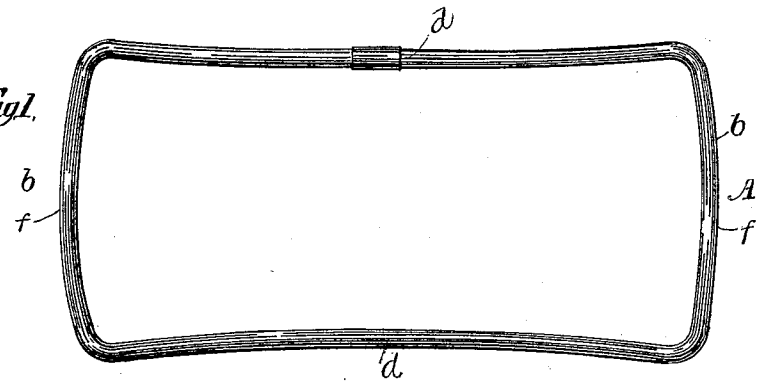


Fig 2.

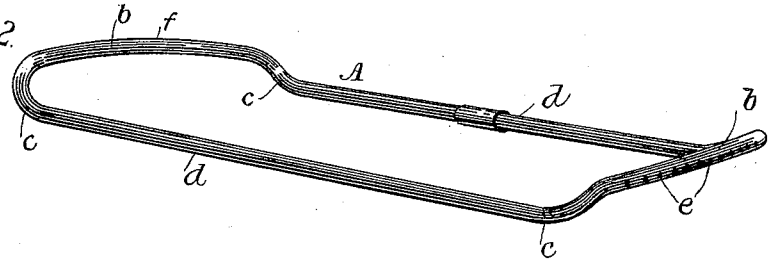


Fig 3.

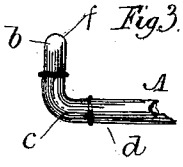


Fig 4.



WITNESSES

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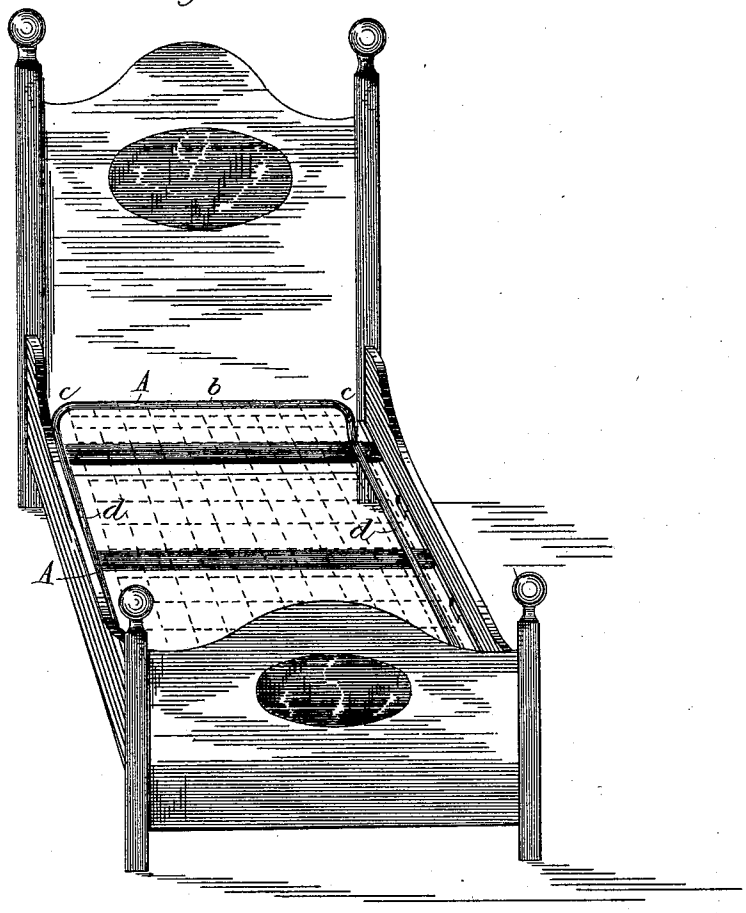
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW BURTON, OF BATAVIA, ILLINOIS.

METALLIC SPRING-BED FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,566, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed April 8, 1886. Serial No. 198,250. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW BURTON, of Batavia, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Spring-Bed Frames; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects in part of my invention are not only to provide a very strong metal frame for holding and supporting the fabric or springs which constitute the bed-bottom, but one in which such fabric or springs shall be raised above the sides of the frame.

Other advantages of my new construction will hereinafter more fully appear.

Figure 1 shows a metal frame before its ends have been bent to their ultimate shape required in my invention. Fig. 2 illustrates the same frame bent, with its ends upturned and arched in accordance with my invention; Fig. 3, a variation in the manner of making the upturned ends; Fig. 4, a cross-section of another variety of bar of which the frame may be made, and Fig. 5 illustrates a bedstead having one of my improved bed-frames applied to it.

Usually metal bed-frames are all in the same plane from end to end, such frames not being, as in my invention, in a plane materially below that of the ends of the frame.

In my improvement the frame A, which is preferably cylindrical and solid, or tubular in cross-section, though it may be made of bars of any other desired form in its cross-section—such, for instance, as shown in Fig. 4—may be in one or more connected pieces; but for greater strength and durability I prefer it in one piece bent substantially to the shape shown in Fig. 1, the extremities being united by coupling-nuts or welding, or in any preferred way. The ends *b* of this frame are then turned upward, as shown at *c* in Fig. 2, the object of these upturned ends being to raise the fabric, sacking, springs, or other material composing the bed-bottom above or away from the sides *d*, and this bed-bottom being attached, as desired, to the ends and sides of the frame, or to the ends *b* only, such ends and the sides, if desired, being provided with holes *e*, or equivalent means—such as hooks, buttons, or knobs—for attaching the bottom to the frame. This feature of raised ends leaves the space beneath the side edges of the bed-bottom clear and free, offering no obstacle to the proper play of the bottom or to getting in or out of the bed. Each of these upturned ends has also an outward curve or arch, as seen at *f*, and which not only affords great strength to resist the lengthwise strain of the bed-bottom, caused by the weight of the person or persons lying thereon, but they perform another duty, that of preventing the ends from being pulled and bent inward. Furthermore, by reason of the described form given to the ends, when the end pressure or lengthwise strain is very great the tendency is to spread the sides somewhat farther apart, and when the fabric or bottom is fastened or moored to these sides they are held solid and firmly, and their further separation prevented, thus making it impossible for the ends to pass the "center" and bend inward. This enables me to use much lighter material in the construction of the frame than would otherwise be necessary, and at the same time giving great strength.

The frame occupies comparatively a small space, and it allows the whole of the fabric to be utilized for sleeping purposes, there being no rigid side bar at the edge to strike against or to restrict one's freedom of movement or of position during repose or sleep.

The form given to the frames also allows them to be closely and compactly nested together, one within the other, for shipment or transportation, thus cheapening the freight and saving storage room.

As previously stated, I do not limit myself to the form in cross-section of the bar of which the frame is made, nor to the manner in which the upturned ends are made, for it will readily be seen that the ends may be given the upturned form by means of elbows, as shown in Fig. 3, the sides and ends being connected to such elbows; but I prefer the upturned ends, as shown in Fig. 2, as they are stronger and cheaper.

Bed-frames in several pieces have been made,

in which the end pieces have been located higher than the sides, but not integral therewith. Bedsteads have been made all of iron and bent to form legs and head and foot boards; but I do not claim any such construction.

I claim—

1. A metallic bed-frame having its ends turned upward and inward to form the raised end rails, as set forth.

2. A metallic bed-frame having its ends upturned and also curved or arched outward, as described.

MATTHEW BURTON.

Witnesses:
GEORGE BURTON,
HENRY T. TUDOR.