2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

H. OGBORN & A. W. KENDRICK.

Bed-Bottoms.

No. 136,382. Patented March 4, 1873.

Fig. 1.

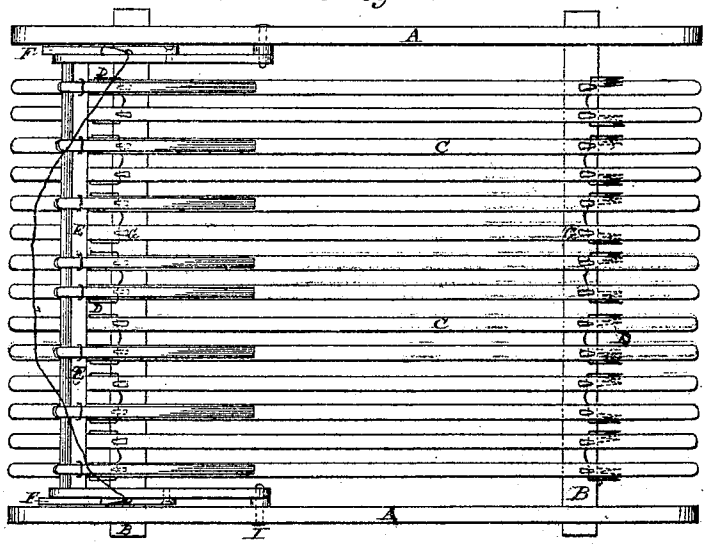


Fig. 2.

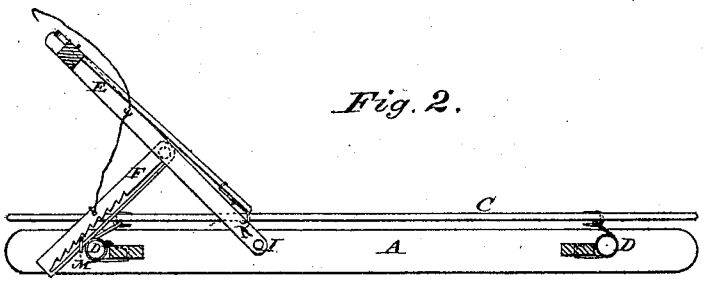


Fig. 3.

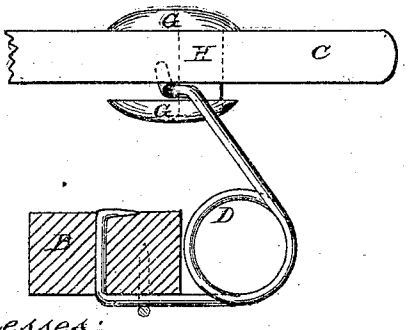
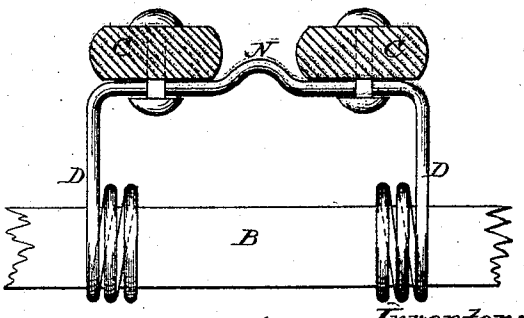


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets--Sheet 2.

H. OGBORN & A. W. KENDRICK.

Bed-Bottoms.

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Fig. 5.

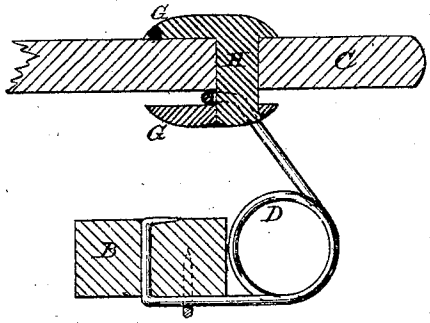


Fig. 6.

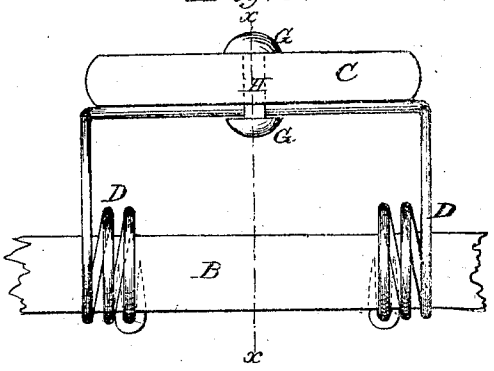


Fig. 7.

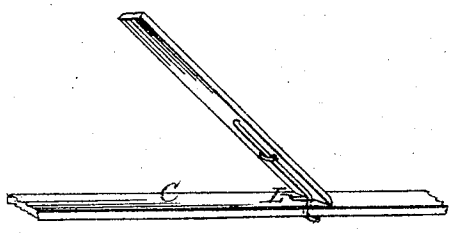


Fig. 8.

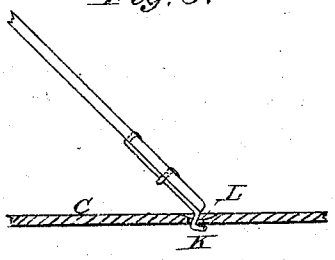


Fig. 9.

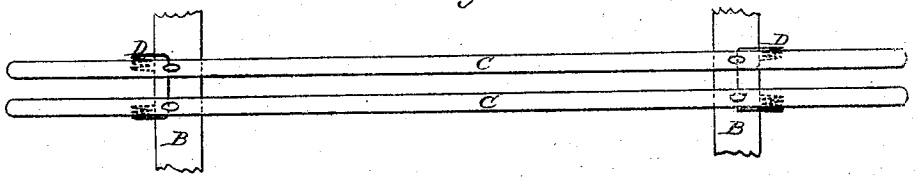
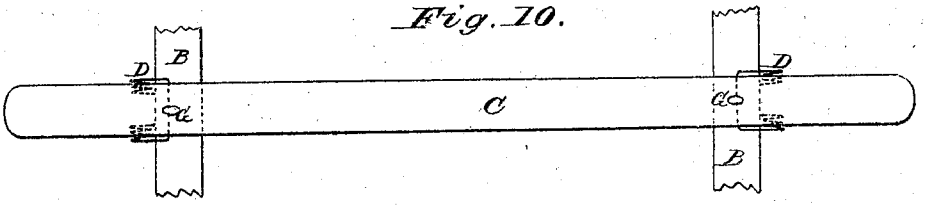


Fig. 10.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON OGBORN, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA, AND ANDREW W. KENDRICK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **136,382**, dated March 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRISON OGBORN, of Richmond, Indiana, and ANDREW W. KENDRICK, of the city of Brooklyn and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bed-Bottoms; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the inner side of the rail. Fig. 3 is a detached view. Fig. 4 is also a detached view. Fig. 5 is an inside view of the slat-fastening. Fig. 6 is an end sectional view, showing a single slat. Figs. 7 and 8 are sectional views of the head-rest. Figs. 9 and 10 are sectional views of the double and single slats.

The object of this invention is to furnish a very elastic, easily-constructed, and economical bed-bottom; and it consists in the peculiar form of the lever-springs, the manner of attaching them to the cross-bar and to the slat, the frame and slats forming the head-rest, and the slotted ratchet by which it is operated.

We prefer to make our bed-bottom of double slats, and for that purpose we form the stirrup end of the spring with a projection or elevation in the center, whereby a seat or rest is made for the slats. By this means two slats are placed upon each spring. The slats are necessarily and preferably very light and elastic, and therefore require a thin mattress. When a single slat is used it is broader, a fewer number are required, and the bed-bottom is less expensive, and the elevation in the spring is dispensed with.

The manner of attaching the springs to the cross-bar we consider an improvement over the usual method. We pass the free end of the coils up through the bottom of the bar, bringing the coil behind and against the bar, and clinching the end of the coil on the upper side of the bar. For greater security a staple is driven into the under side of the bar, to hold the end of the spring near the coil. The coil is placed immediately behind the bar, the top of it on a level with the top of the bar. The coil comes inside of the stirrup; the springs, consequently, may be placed close together, and when the pressure is upon the slats the coils are below the slats and out of the way of the pressure. Ordinarily the coils are placed upon the outside of the stirrup, which will not allow the slats to be arranged close together. Being upon the top of the bar, pressure upon the slats causes them to sink between the stirrup-bars and the coils to project above the slats, making an irregular surface for the mattress.

For attaching the slats to the springs we use a new device, which consists of a metallic bar with a button on each end. The bar is a little longer than the slat is thick and is nearly square. In constructing this slat-holder the bar and one of the button-heads are cast together. Upon the free end of the bar there is a shoulder. The other button is cast separately. The bar is passed through the slot in the slat, and the second button is riveted upon the shoulder of the bar. Thus a firm clasp is furnished, into which the end of the stirrup of the spring is inserted. The bar, being square, cannot turn in the slat, nor get out of place. The slats are readily reversed without removing the holder or clasp or changing its position.

The head-rest is so constructed that it can readily be detached. The side frames are pivoted to the side rails of the bed-bottom by placing a solid pin through the rail, and keying the head-rest frame to it. A hooked wire is attached to the lower end of the head-rest slat, which passes through a slot in the slat of the bed-bottom, where it is turned and serves as a clasp. In the head-bar of the head-rest a gain is cut, which is inclosed by a staple, into which the top of the short slats are inserted. The head-rest is operated by a slotted pawl and ratchet, which are detachably attached to the frame of the bed-bottom. Thus it will be seen the head-rest and the device for operating it can all be taken off when they are not required.

There is a peculiar advantage in having the slotted ratchet and pawl. By this construction they are held in place, the guard acting as a guide and as a protection to the teeth. The pin with which the teeth engage is located between the guard and the teeth, and when

the head-rest is operated by the cord the height is adjusted regularly and gradually.

In the drawing, A A represent the side rails; B B, the cross-bars; C, the slats; D, the springs; N, the projection on the stirrup of the springs. E is the head-rest; F, the slotted ratchet; M, the pin. G is the button-head to the spring-clasp; H, the connecting-bar. I is the pin by which the head-rest is pivoted to the side rail. K shows the hook on the bottom of the head-rest slat. L is the mortise in the main slat through which it passes. M is the pin with which the ratchet-teeth engage.

Having described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Constructing the lever-spring with a projection upon the end of the stirrup, on either side of which seats are formed for the double slats, as described.

2. The springs with the coils behind and on a level with the cross-bar, and passing the end of the wire up through the bottom of the bar and clinching it on top of the bar, as described.

3. The spring-clasp, formed by a button upon each end of a bar, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

4. The head-rest, pivoted and keyed to the side rails, the short slats at the lower end having hooked wires clasped through slots in the main slats, and resting in gains inclosed in staples at the upper end, as described.

5. The ratchet and pawl, constructed with a guard and operating as described.

6. The combination of the slats, the lever-springs, the slat-clasp, the head-rest, and the slotted pawl, all constructed as described, and for the purposes set forth.

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ANDREW W. KENDRICK.

Witnesses:
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M. F. HALLECK.