

Smith & Wood,

Invalid Bedstead

No. 92,380.

Patented July 6, 1869.

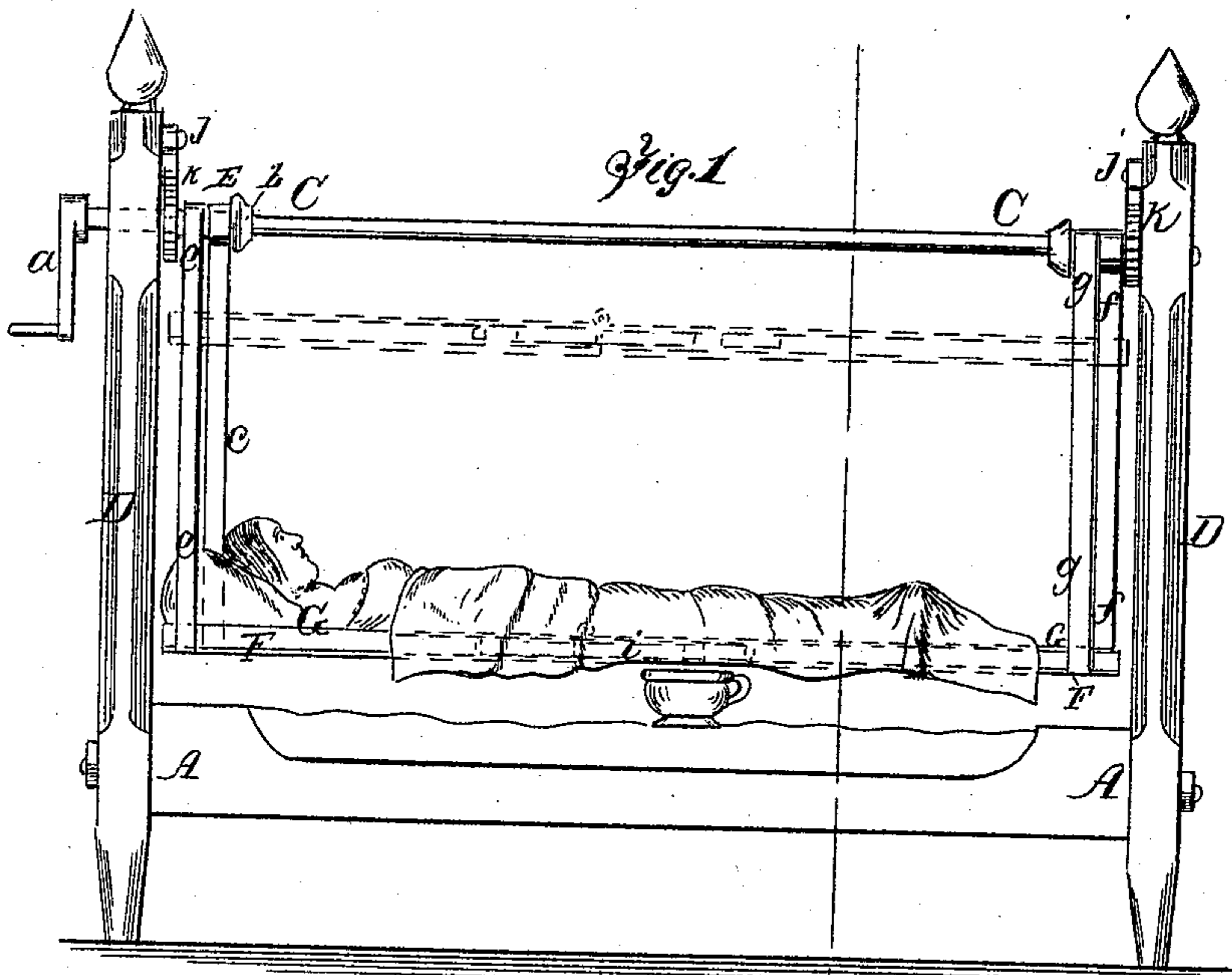
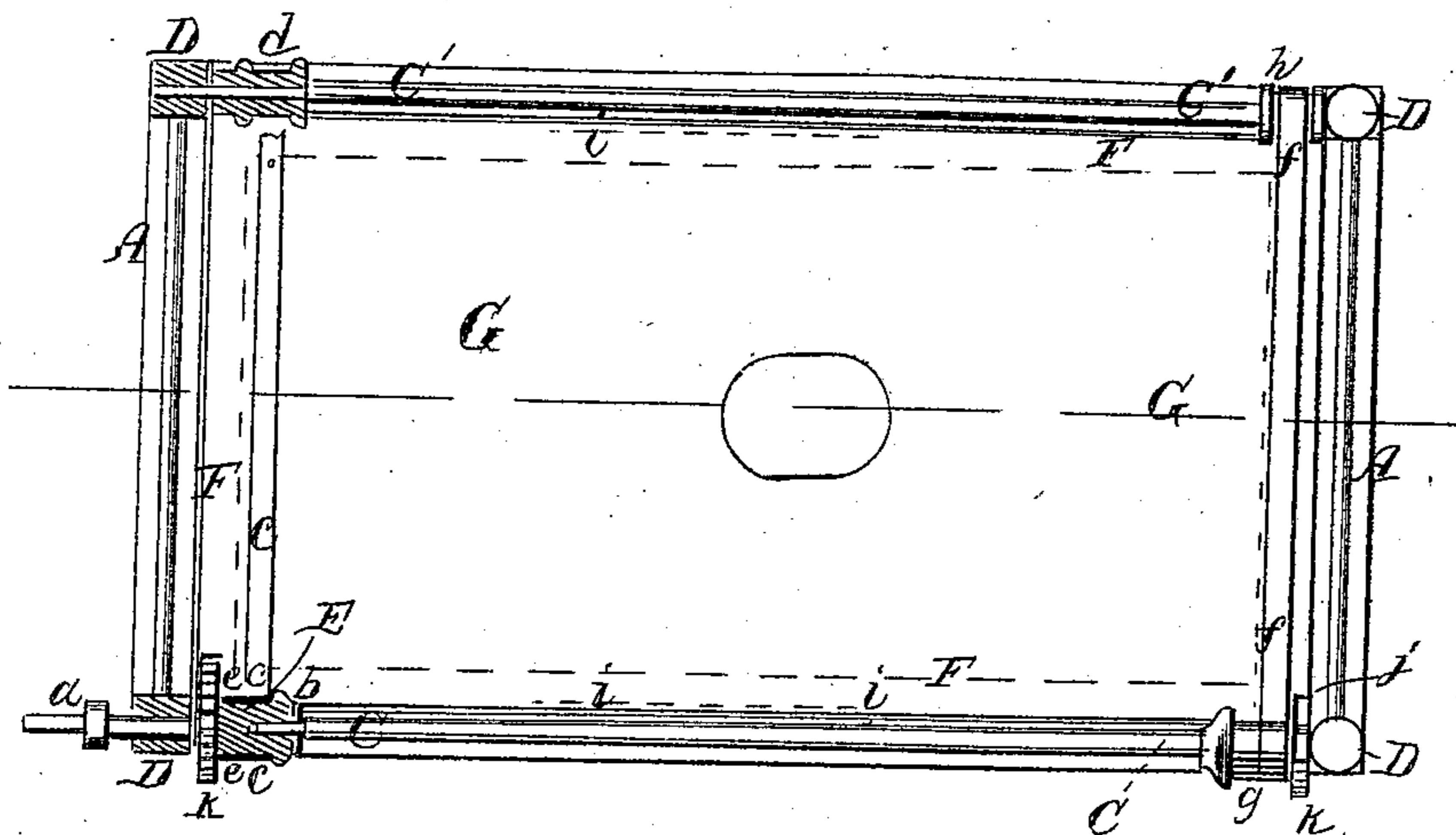


Fig. 2



WITNESSES,

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INVENTOR

T. H. Smith
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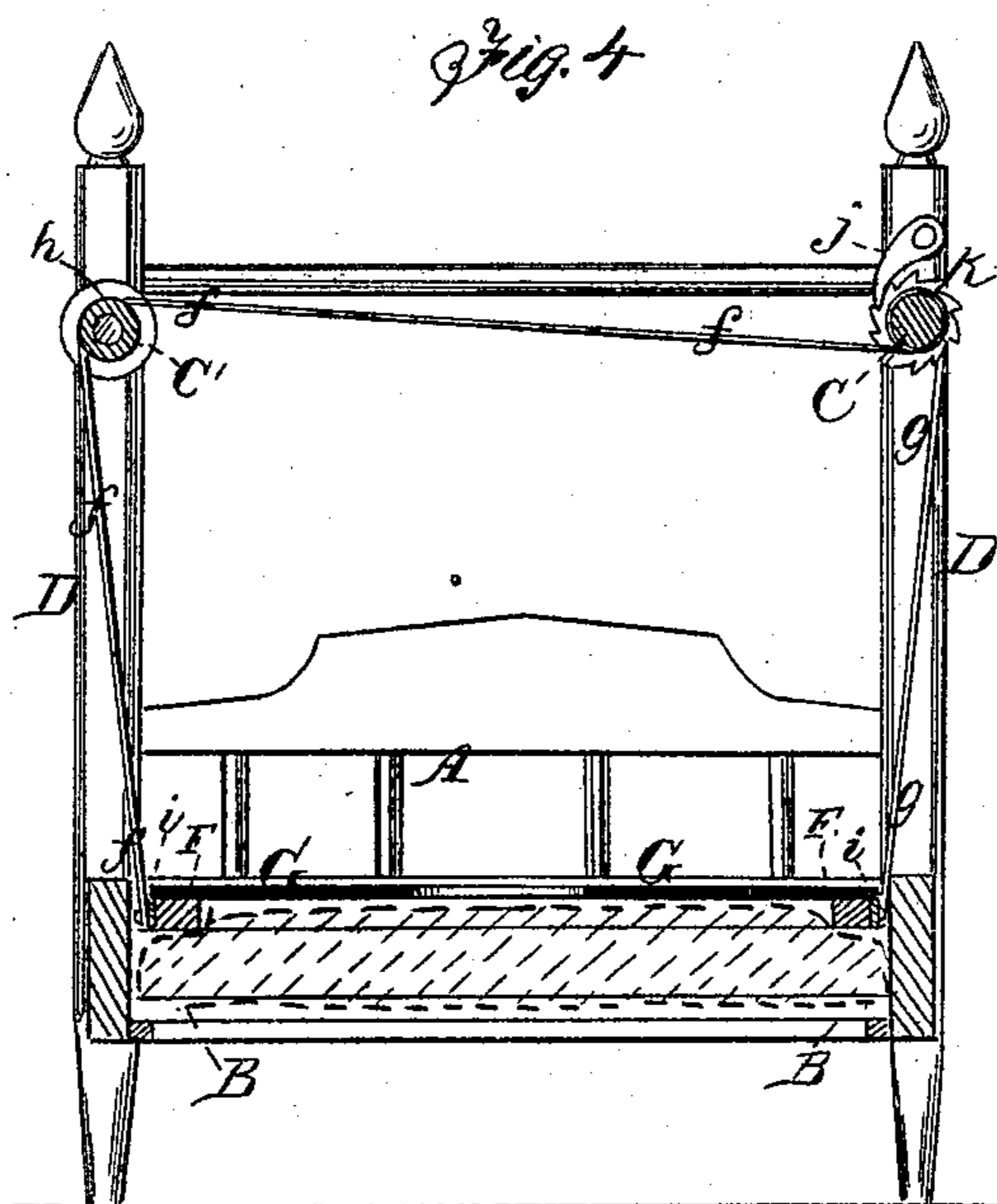
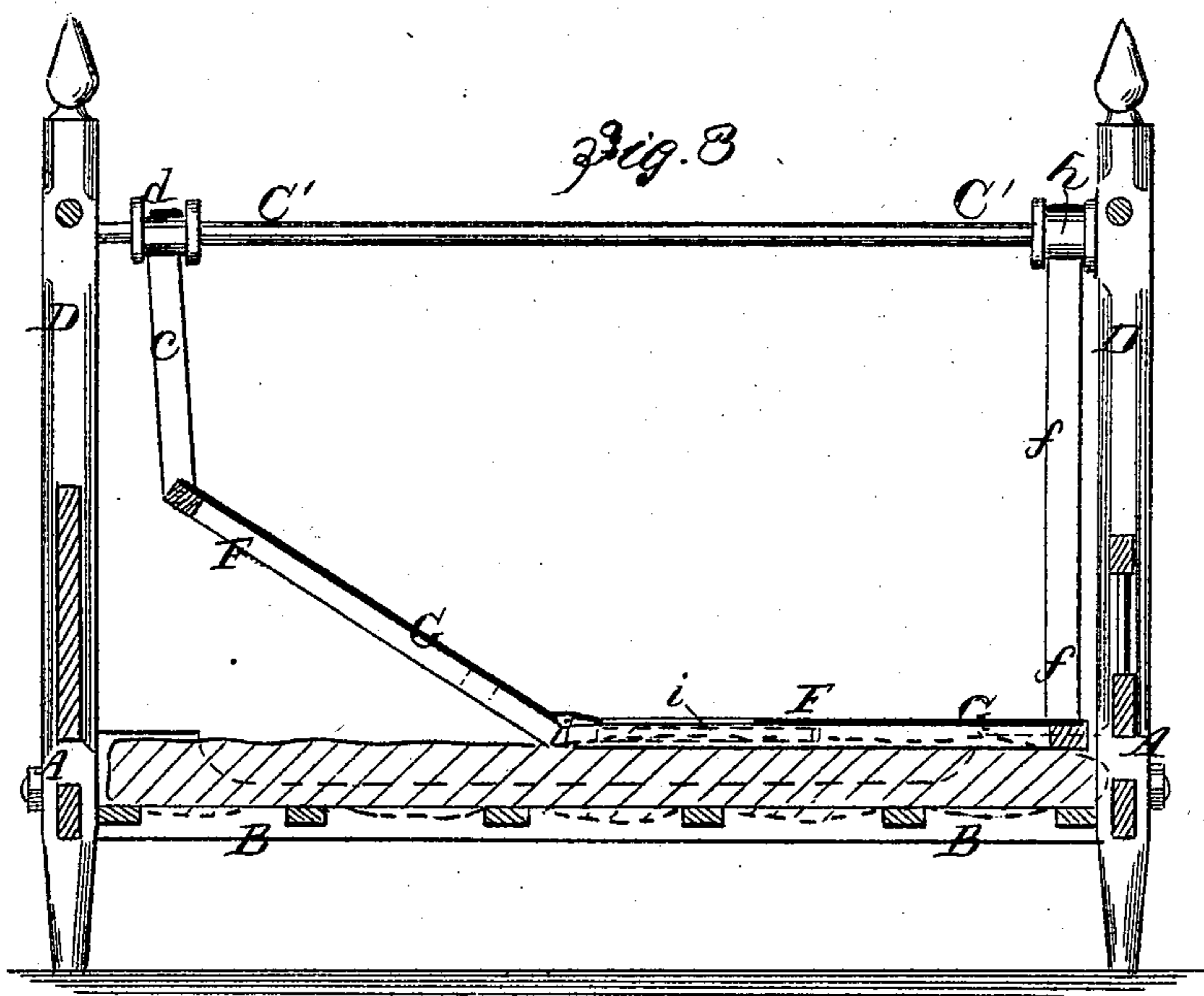
per. Mumby
Attorneys.

2 Sheets, Sheet. 2.

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WITNESSES.

Winchman
Brookbrook

INVENTOR

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FRANKLIN H. SMITH AND WILLIAM F. WOOD, OF NORTH HEBRON,
NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 92,380, dated July 6, 1869.

IMPROVED INVALID-BEDSTEAD.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANKLIN H. SMITH and WILLIAM F. WOOD, of North Hebron, in the county of Washington, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Invalid-Bedstead; 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 drawings, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of our improved bedstead.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view, partly in section, of the same.

Figure 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same.

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to that class of bedsteads known as invalid-bedsteads; and

It consists in the combination and arrangement of parts whereby both ends of the jointed frame upon the bed-bottom are adapted to be raised simultaneously, or one end only drawn up at a time, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

A, in the drawing, represents the frame of a bedstead of ordinary or suitable construction.

B is the bed-bottom, arranged in suitable manner.

C C' are two horizontal longitudinal or transverse shafts, which have their bearings in the upper parts of the bed-posts D D, a considerable distance above the bed-bottom.

On one of these shafts, if longitudinal, as shown, is arranged a loose sleeve, E, which carries a hand-crank, a, by means of which it may be turned, and which can, if desired, be locked by a set-screw or pin, b, to the shaft C.

In this case the shaft will be turned with the sleeve.

A belt or cord, c, fastened with one end to the sleeve E, passes over a loose roller, d, that is hung upon the shaft C', and has its other end fastened to the side of the frame F.

A cord or belt, e, extends directly down from the sleeve E to the frame F.

To the opposite end of the shaft C are fastened two further belts or cords, f and g, of which the one, f, passes around a roller, h, which is loose or fast on C, while the other, g, extends directly down and is fastened to the frame F, the cord f being also fastened to said frame.

The frame F is of rectangular form, corresponding with the shape of the bed-bottom, and is made of light wooden or other bars, so as to be open in the middle, as shown.

The bed-sheet G is stretched upon the frame F, which can be let down to rest upon the bedding that is placed upon the bed-bottom.

By turning the sleeve E, all the cords or belts will be wound around the shaft C, so as to elevate the stretched sheet to the same height on all sides.

The patient on the sheet can thus be elevated above the bedding to any suitable height, as indicated by red lines in fig. 1, to have the bedding arranged, without disturbing the patient.

An aperture may be provided through the sheet, as indicated in fig. 2.

The frame F can be elevated slightly above the bedding, as in fig. 1, and a suitable vessel may be placed upon the latter, and under the aperture, to receive the matter discharged by the patient.

The frame F is made jointed, that is to say, its longitudinal bars are made each of two pieces, that are hinged together, so that they may be locked rigid, to leave the frame straight, by means of sliding bolts, i, or otherwise, while, when the bolts are drawn back, the frame will be flexible, as shown in fig. 3.

When the pin or screw b is removed, so that the sleeve E will work loose on the shaft C, the belts f and g will be thrown out of connection with the sleeve, and only one end of the frame F will, by turning the sleeve, be swung up, as in fig. 3, whereby the patient's posture can be regulated at will.

The frame F can, by hand or by detaching the belts from one side, be readily raised at one side, to turn the patient, if that should be desired.

Pawls, j j, engaging into the teeth of ratchet-wheels, K, that are mounted on the sleeve E and shaft C, serve to lock the frame at any desired elevation, preventing the cords from unwinding from the shaft and sleeve.

When the shafts are arranged transversely, the one having the crank must have loose sleeves for receiving the cords that run over the other shaft, for the purpose of allowing the raising of one end of the frame.

Having thus described our invention,

We claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The sleeve E, having the crank a, when adapted to turn loosely upon the shaft C, or to be locked rigidly to it by the pin b, in combination with the loose roller d, shaft C', bands or cords c e f g, jointed frame F, pawls and ratchets j k, and the bedstead, all arranged as described, whereby both ends of the frame F are adapted to be raised together, or one end only at a time, for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses for WOOD:

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