

ANDREW TURNBULL & RODOLPHUS L. WEBB.

Improvement in Bed Bottoms.

No. 125,421.

Patented April 9, 1872.

fig. 1.

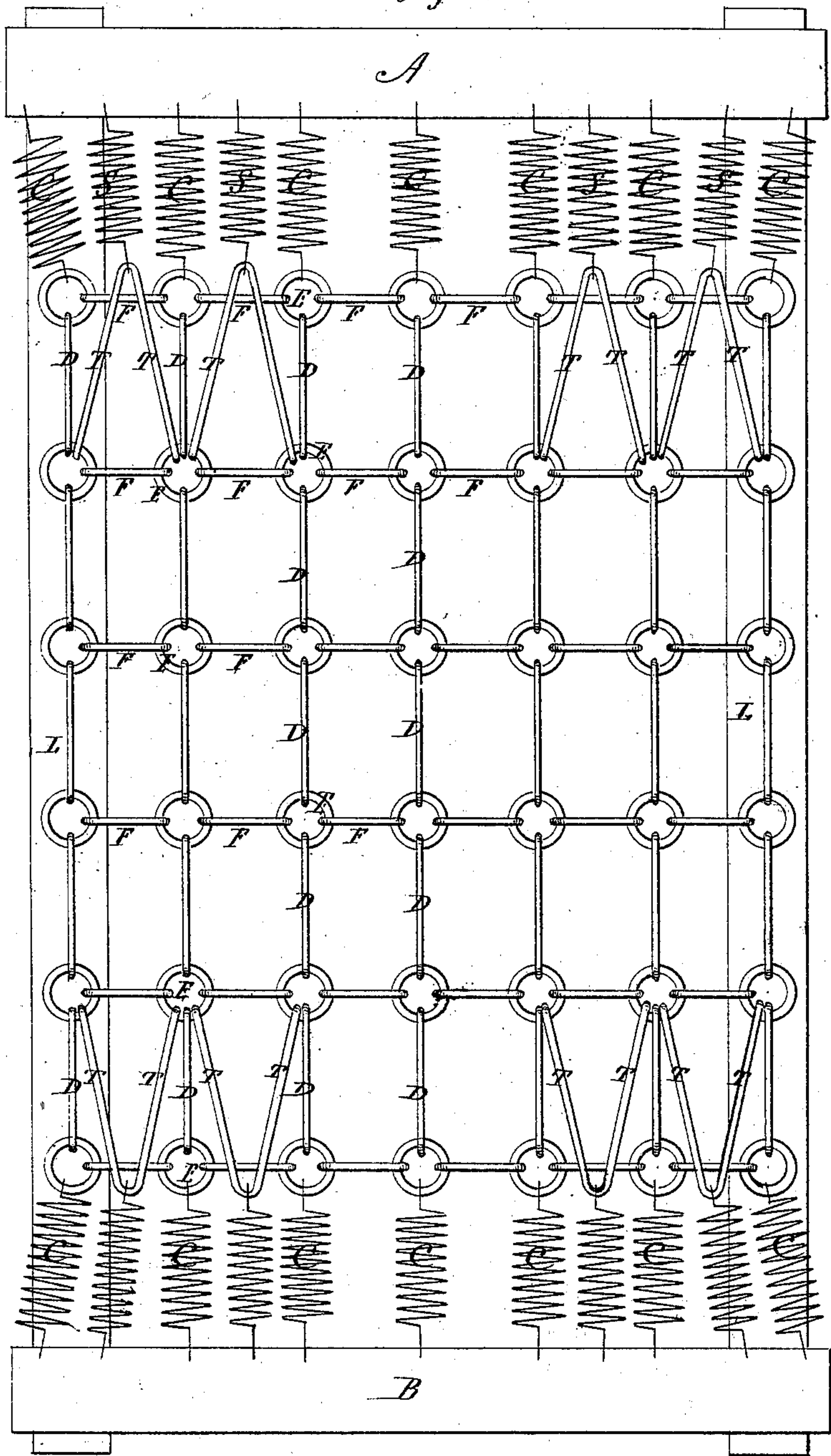
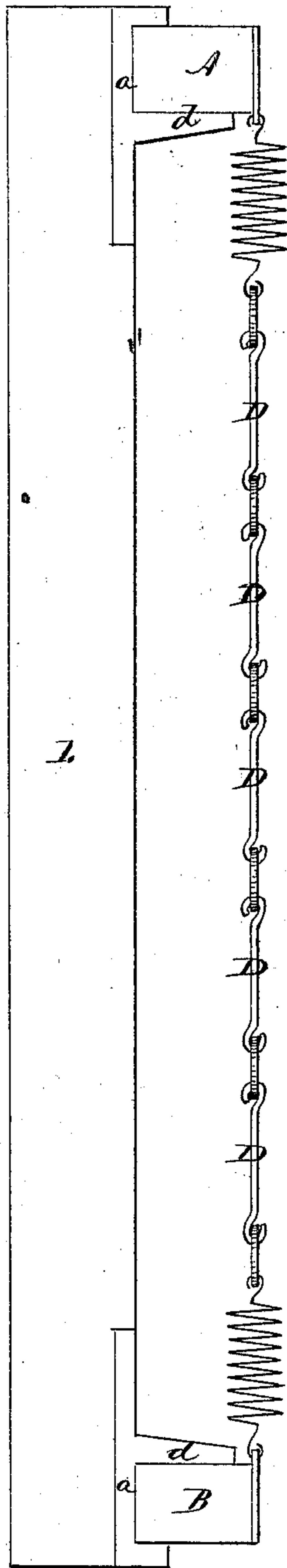


fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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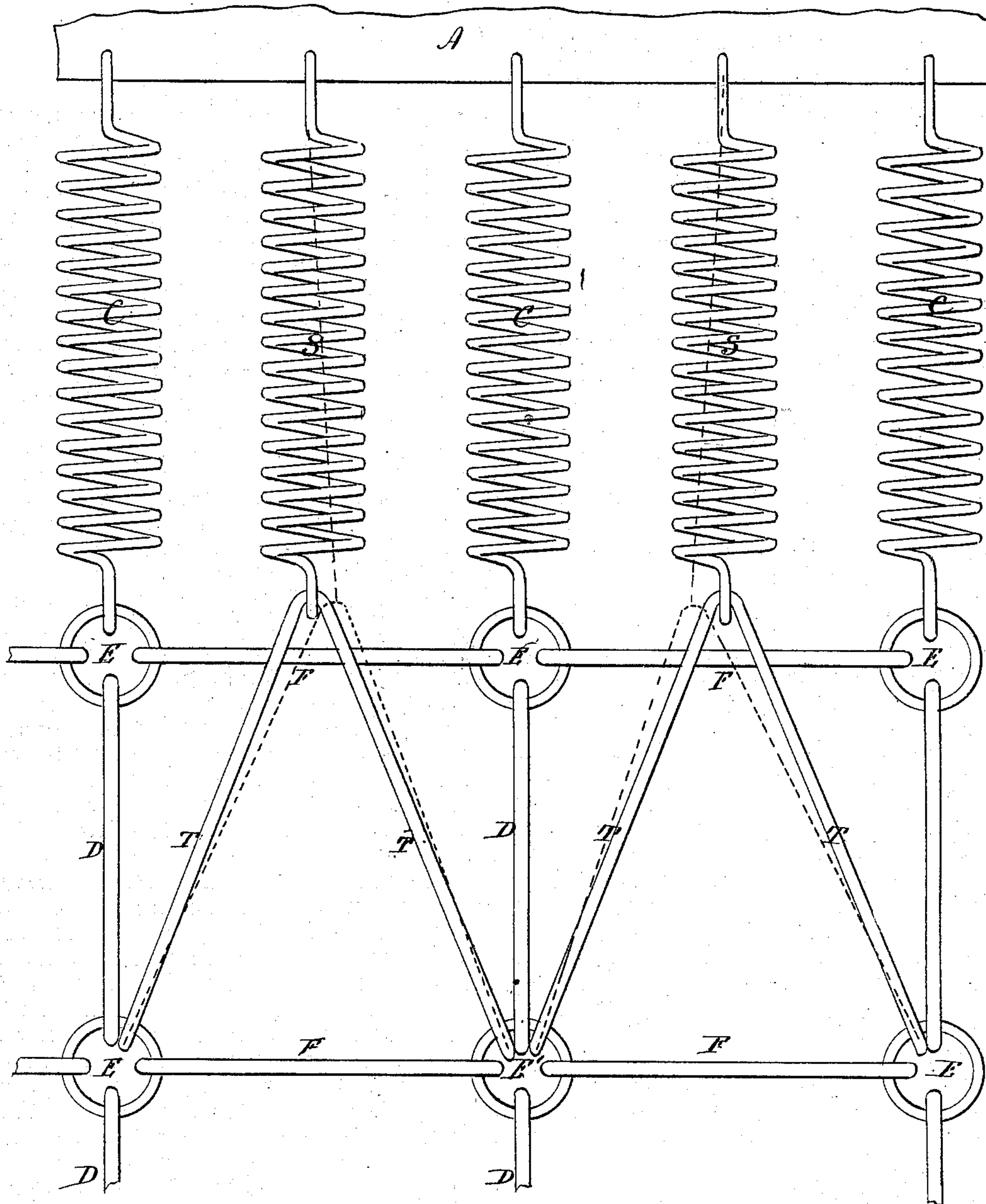
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fig. 3.



Witnesses

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Revised Dec. 10th 1872.

125,421

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW TURNBULL AND RODOLPHUS L. WEBB, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN.,
ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES AND JAMES D. FRARY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,421, dated April 9, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANDREW TURNBULL and RODOLPHUS L. WEBB, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Bed-Bottoms; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a plan view of the bed complete; Fig. 2, a side view; and in Fig. 3, a diagram of one end, full size.

This invention relates to an improvement in spring bed-bottoms, the object being the construction of a bed in which that part in the immediate vicinity of the person will yield and conform to the body of the person; and it consists in a net-work formed of longitudinal and transverse links attached at the head and foot to springs, which said springs, whose action is longitudinal, are secured to the frame.

A represents the transverse bar at the head, and B the corresponding bar at the foot. To these bars are attached springs C, by preference spiral springs, the action of which is longitudinal with the bed-bottom. From these springs, at one end, and longitudinally from the springs at the other end, extend a succession of links, D. These links are, by preference, connected together by a ring, E, but may be united by other suitable connection. Transversely to these other links, F, are arranged, connecting these longitudinal links at different points, as denoted in Fig. 1. The links F are a little longer than the distance between their connections, which allows one of the longitudinal line of links to be depressed somewhat before the said transverse links will come to a bearing in their next adjoining connections; therefore when one of the longitudinal lines of links is depressed the next are not affected until the depression has been sufficient to bring the links to a bearing; and it can scarcely occur that the depression should be so great at one point as to bring all the transverse links to a bearing. These links F, while preferably made of sufficient length to extend

from one ring to another, as seen in Fig. 3, may be made in the form of chains or numerous links. At the sides no connection is made with the frame, the whole length left free from end to end. The result of this construction is that, a person lying upon one part of the bed, the bottom will yield to conform to the body without being affected or scarcely moved at any other part. Thus, a person lying upon one side of the bed, and another person moving upon the opposite side does not necessarily move the bed beneath or disturb the other person. As an auxiliary spring to the spring before mentioned we arrange intermediate springs S, with a triangular link, T T, extending from the said springs S to the connection between the second links or at other point. These springs, while acting as auxiliary to the other springs, also aid in facilitating the object of this invention; for suppose (Fig. 3) the weight to be directly over the point E', and that point depressed, this will take upon the spring in that longitudinal line, and, through the arm of the link which connects that point to the intermediate springs S, will draw upon these intermediate springs, and as these links are drawn tight the spring will yield, allowing the links to approach each other, as denoted in broken lines, the connection with the other arm forming, as it were, a pivot, upon which they swing. While it is preferable to attach a single spring to each longitudinal line of springs, it will be evident that one stronger spring may be connected to two lines. To construct the frame so that the bed may be packed into small compass, and at the same time be sufficiently strong, at each end of the two sides L L we form a seat or socket, a, to receive the bars A B, the said seat constructed with a flange or upward projection, d, upon the inside of the said bars B, and against which they bear to resist the strain of the springs, this flange extending nearly to the top of the bar, as seen in Fig. 2, and when in position on the bedstead the strain of the springs will hold them in place. As a matter of convenience for removal the flanges may be secured to the bars A B by a screw or otherwise; therefore, to pack the bedstead for transportation or storage, the bars A may be easily taken from the

bars L and folded together or rolled with the bed-bottom, and which, with the bars L, may thus be arranged in a very compact form.

We claim as our invention—

1. The springs C C attached to transverse bars A, and combined with a succession of longitudinal links, D D, and transverse links F F, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the subject-matter of the first clause of claim, we claim the auxiliary springs S and their triangular links T T, substantially as specified.

3. In a frame for bed-bottom, consisting of the transverse bars A B and longitudinal bars L L, we claim the seat or socket *a d*, by which the said transverse bars are attached to the longitudinal bars, substantially as described.

ANDREW TURNBULL.
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Witnesses:

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