

(No Model.)

J. C. HUBINGER.
SPRING BED BOTTOM.

No. 246,314.

Patented Aug. 30, 1881.

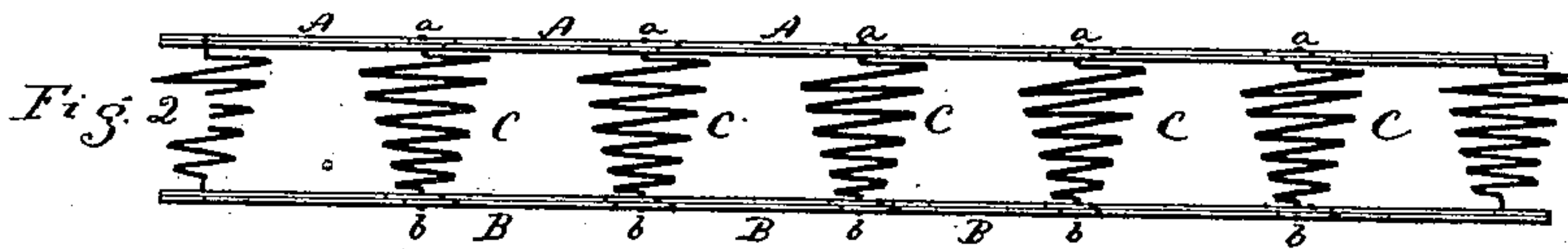
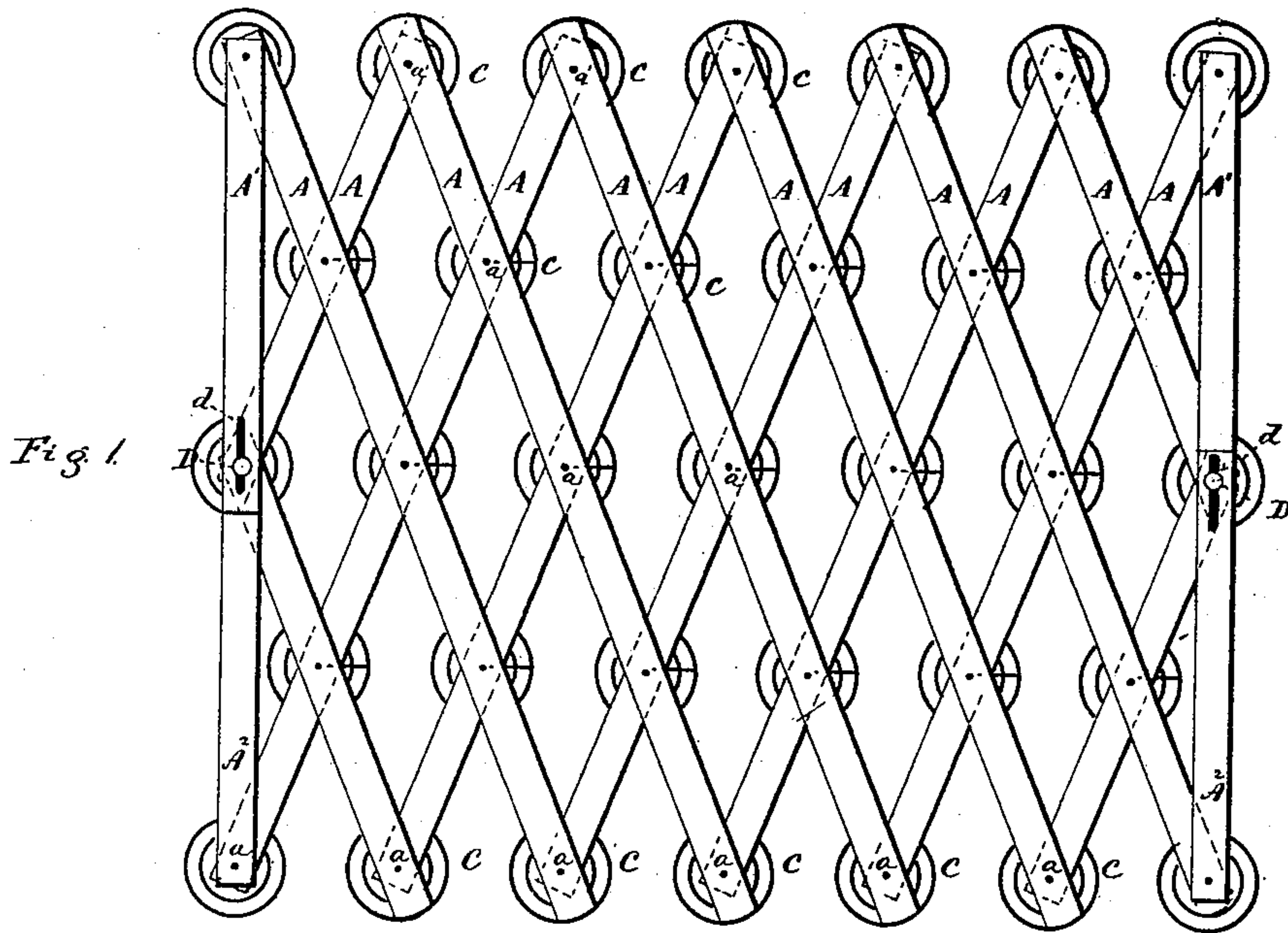


Fig. 3

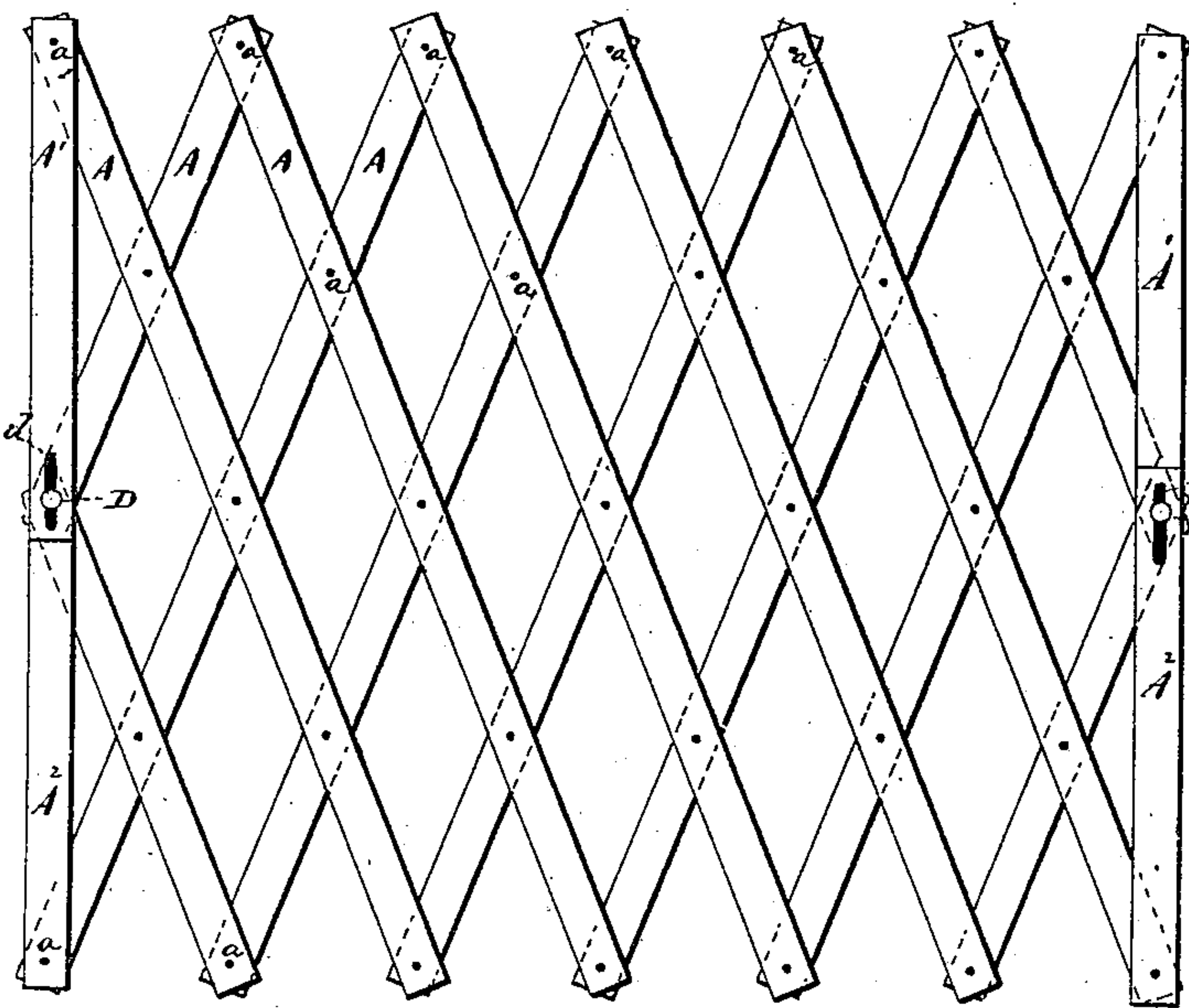
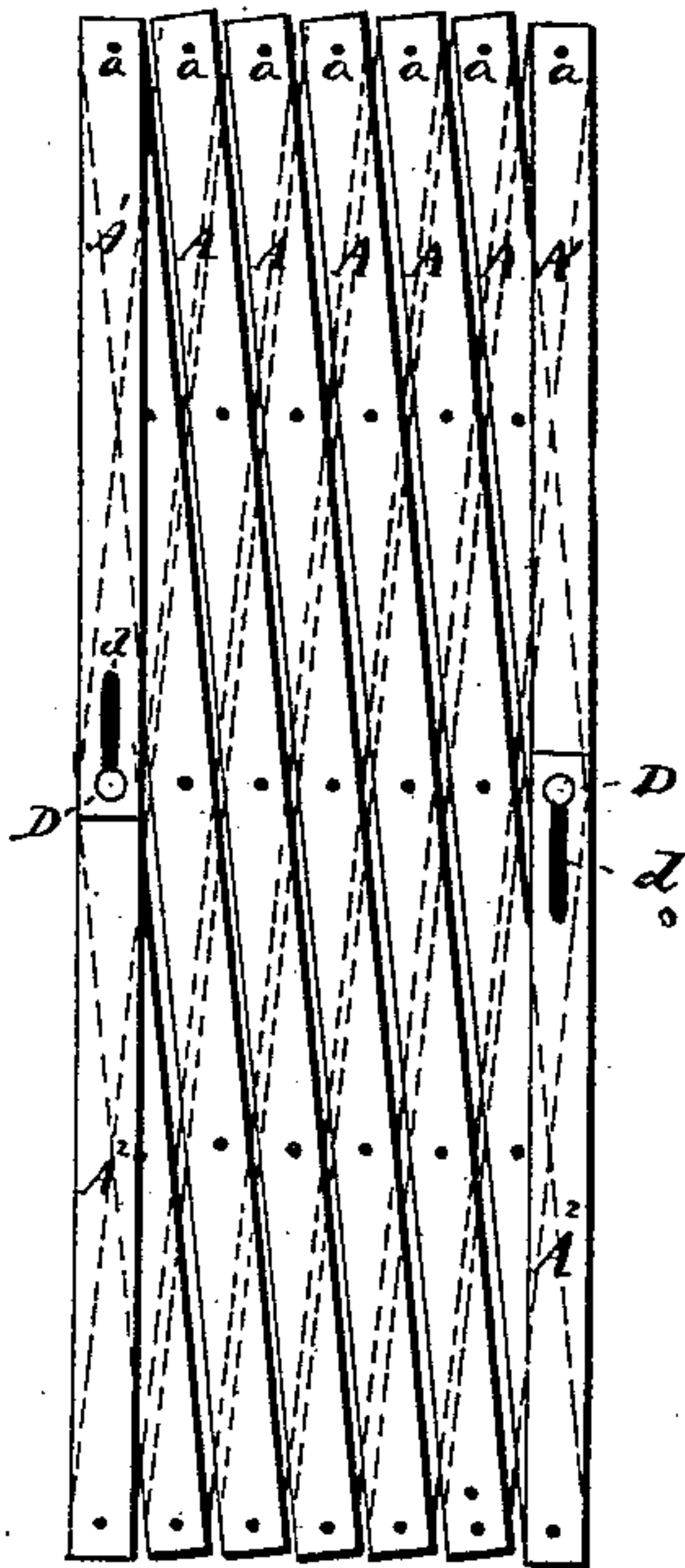


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

Frank W. Finckle
George A. Alling

Inventor
John C. Hubinger

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. HUBINGER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,314, dated August 30, 1881.

Application filed April 21, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. HUBINGER, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Spring Bed-Bottoms; and I hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The object of my invention is a bed-bottom which is extensible and retractile, and can be narrowed up and made to occupy less room for convenience in handling and in transportation, as represented in the drawings.

Figure 1 is a top view; Fig. 2, an end view. Fig. 3 is a view of the transverse diagonal frame, springs omitted; and Fig. 4 is a view of the folded frame.

To enable others to make my improved bed-bottom, so that it can be brought into a narrow compass, as contemplated, I will describe it in full.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of bed-bottoms which are composed of a series of transverse diagonal slats pivoted together so that they will turn, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and having coiled conical springs arranged on said slats, so that the frame may be folded into a small space, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

A A A represent the transverse diagonal slats, which are cut and made in requisite length, and usually made of metal or other suitable material. Holes are made in said slats at equal distance apart from each other, and the slats are crossed diagonally, as shown in Fig. 3, and then pivoted together at *a a a*. Said pivots pass through the slats and are connected to the springs C C C, as shown in Fig. 2.

The longitudinal end bars, *A'* and *A²*, are two end pieces equal in length and slotted at *d* to pivot D. These bars work independently

of each other, whenever said frame is closed or opened. The slots are cut in such size that they will slide freely over pivot D. The bars are connected to the frame A A A at pivot *a*, also at D, which is the center of the bed-bottom.

Fig. 2 represents an end view when the bed-bottom is folded together, and illustrates the bottom arrangements of the said transverse diagonal slats, which are exactly the same as in Fig. 1, (upper view.)

B B B is a view of the bottom slats closed. *b b b* are pivots which pass through said slats and are connected to springs C C C. The upper slats, A A A, and pivots *a a a*, which pass through the slats, are exactly arranged to operate as the lower frame.

C C C are the common coiled springs which are used for bed-bottoms, and are attached to the slats as represented in Fig. 2. The springs are connected together by the slats, and as a consequence of the arrangements of the said springs all the slats run diagonally, except the end bars, as shown in Fig. 1.

I am well aware that spring bed-bottoms have been made to fold and to be rolled together; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a spring bed-bottom, the combination of the transverse diagonal slats A A A, consisting of the end pieces, made in equal length, *A'* and *A²*, connected to slat A and at pivot D, the said end bars being slotted at *d* and made to slide on pivot D, and conical springs arranged on said transverse diagonal slats, said springs C C C being connected by the diagonal slats on top and at the bottom, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOHN C. HUBINGER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE N. ALLING,
FRANK W. FRISBIE.