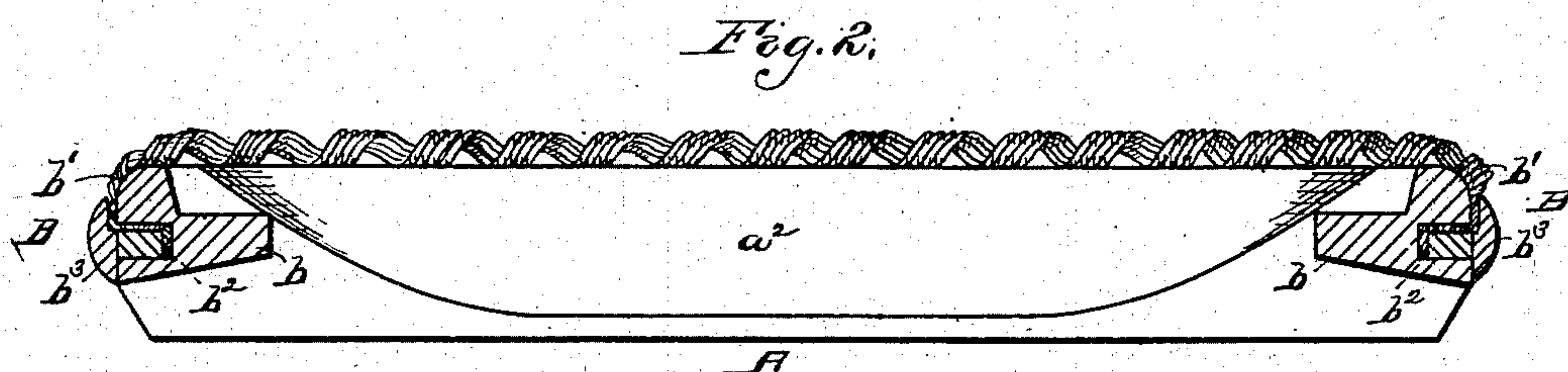
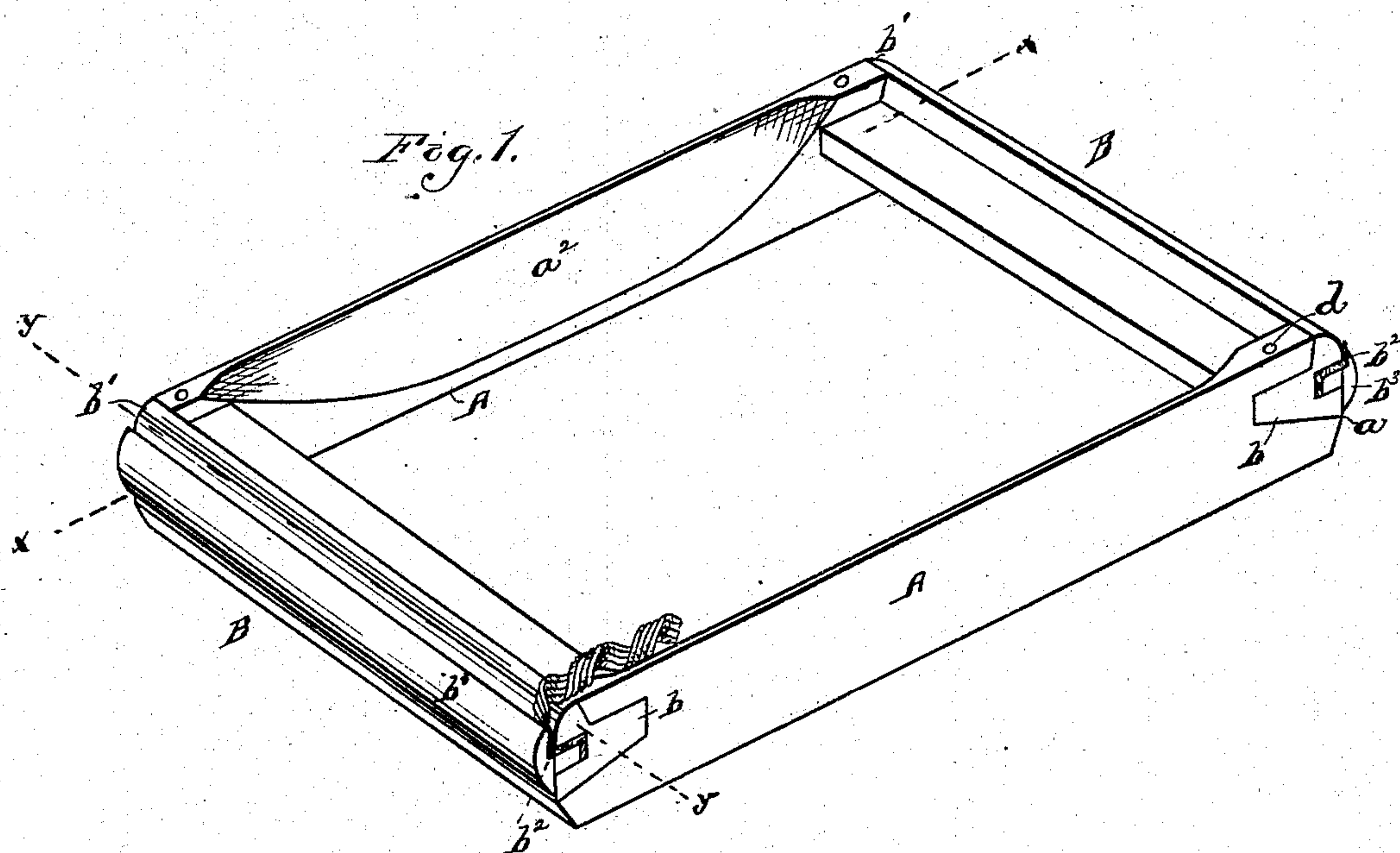


(No Model.)

C. E. RAMUS.
BEDSTEAD FRAME.

No. 249,481.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. RAMUS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BEDSTEAD-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,481, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed May 23, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. RAMUS, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bedstead-Frames, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the frame; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section taken on the line $x x$, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a cross-section taken on the line $y y$, Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved bedstead-frame especially adapted to the application thereon of a woven-wire fabric for the support of the bedding, and one which shall be free from certain defects which are incidental to the forms of construction heretofore employed for that purpose.

In the usual form of such frames as at present constructed the fabric is attached to end bars elevated above the side bars of the frame and united thereto by iron standards; but this form is objectionable, for the reason that the fabric is necessarily attached to the elevated end bars under a high degree of tension, and when to this tension is added the effect of the weight of the persons reclining thereon the leverage upon the side bars occasioned by the length of the standards uniting the end bars to the side bars is so great that the side bars are caused to buckle or bend in the middle—a difficulty that can only be obviated in that form of construction by the addition to the side bars of longitudinal counter-braces adapted to the purpose, or by making the side bars of heavy hard wood beams, which are both cumbersome and expensive.

My invention wholly overcomes this difficulty by a construction much simpler and less expensive and more serviceable in actual use.

It consists in the combination of side bars and end bars, each of peculiar form and construction and united to each other in a special manner, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out definitely in the claims.

In the drawings, A A represent the side bars, and B B the end bars, of the frame. The end bars, B, are beveled in a particular manner, as clearly illustrated in cross-section in Fig. 2. The main portion b is elongated and

beveled upon its lower side, so that it slopes downward from its inner edge beneath toward its outer edge. The outer edge of each end bar is enlarged above and rounded, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 at b' . A groove, b^2 , is also cut along the outer edge of the end bar. The side bars, A, are mortised at the ends at a in such manner as to receive in close fit the elongated portions of the end bars, B, and leave the upper edges of the side bars flush with the outer edge of the enlargements b' of the end bars. After the end bars are inserted with the mortises in the ends of the side bars, bolts are passed through both side and end bars at the corners and secured by nuts below. The woven-wire fabric is then stretched under great tension from end bar to end bar and around the rounded enlargements b' at each end. While the fabric is under tension, tongues of wood or metal are driven into the grooves b^2 , inclosing the fabric within the grooves, and the tongues are fastened in place by nails, screws, or other suitable means, when the remaining portion of the fabric is cut off; or any other appropriate mode of attachment may be adopted. An ornamental strip, b^3 , is then attached to the edge of the end bars, covering the tongue and groove, and protecting the fabric upon the outer edge of the end bars from abrasion against the inclosing bedstead or wall.

It will be observed that in this construction the edges of the fabric on the sides touch the edges of the side bars, A, and rest upon them. I have overcome this incidental difficulty in a simple manner by forming the side bars, A, with bevel a^2 upon the inner side of their upper edge, as shown clearly in cross-section in Fig. 3.

In this form of construction, whenever the weight of a person rests on the fabric near the side bar, the fabric yields readily downward and is drawn gradually inward along the bevel until the weight is removed, when the fabric returns at once to its original position and without any discomfort to the person resting thereon.

It is apparent that in the construction above described the tension of the fabric or the force of the weight resting thereon has no leverage whatever or tendency toward buckling or bending the side bars, A, in the middle, and consequently they can be made much lighter and

with equal safety and greater economy, while the peculiar outline of the end bar, B, with the enlargement b' and the beveled tenon b fitting within the mortise a and against the portion 5 of the side bar above the mortise, is peculiarly adapted to resist the great tension of the fabric and permit the body of the frame to be of very light construction coupled with great strength.

One advantage of constructing the frame in 10 such manner that the fabric attached to the end bars is suspended at or near the level of the upper edges of the side bars is that, while in my construction all the advantages attendant upon the use of an elevated fabric are se- 15 cured, the frame is much more compact, and when inserted in the ordinary bedstead abundance of room is left for the mattress below the upper edges of the side boards of the inclosing bedstead—an important advantage over the 20 frames heretofore in use.

Having thus described my invention, what I

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

1. In a bedstead-frame, the combination of beveled side bars and end bars mortised therein 25 in such manner as to suspend the elastic fabric attached thereto in a plane at or near the level of the upper edges of the beveled side bars, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The end bars, B, of a bedstead-frame, pro- 30 vided with tenons b , enlargements b' , grooves b^2 , tongues fitting therein, and strips b^3 , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The side bars, A, of a bedstead-frame, mortised at their ends and beveled upon their 35 upper edges, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES E. RAMUS.

Witnesses:

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