(No Model.)

M. N. LOVELL.

ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM.

No. 318,381. Patented May 19, 1885.

Fig 1

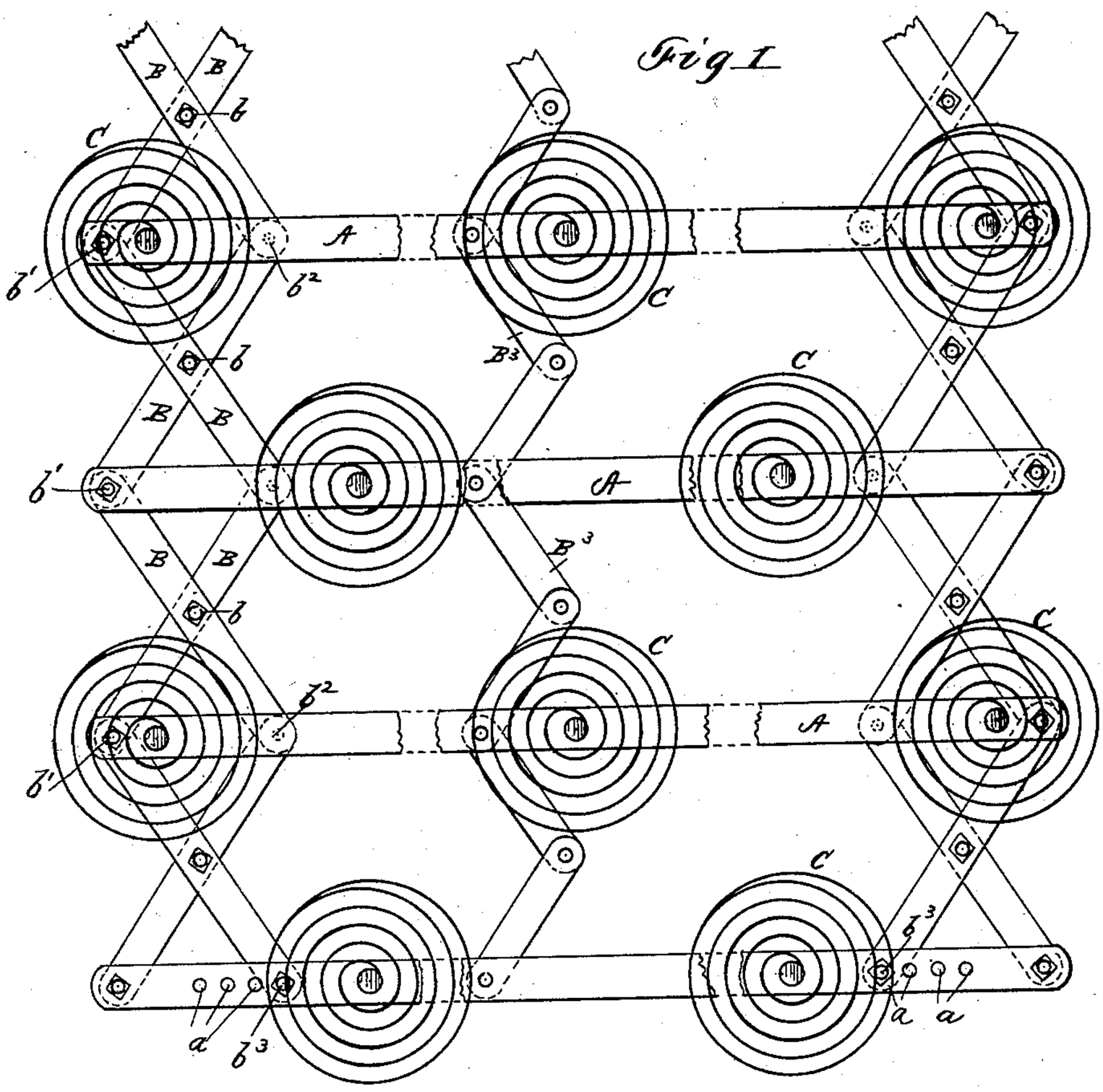
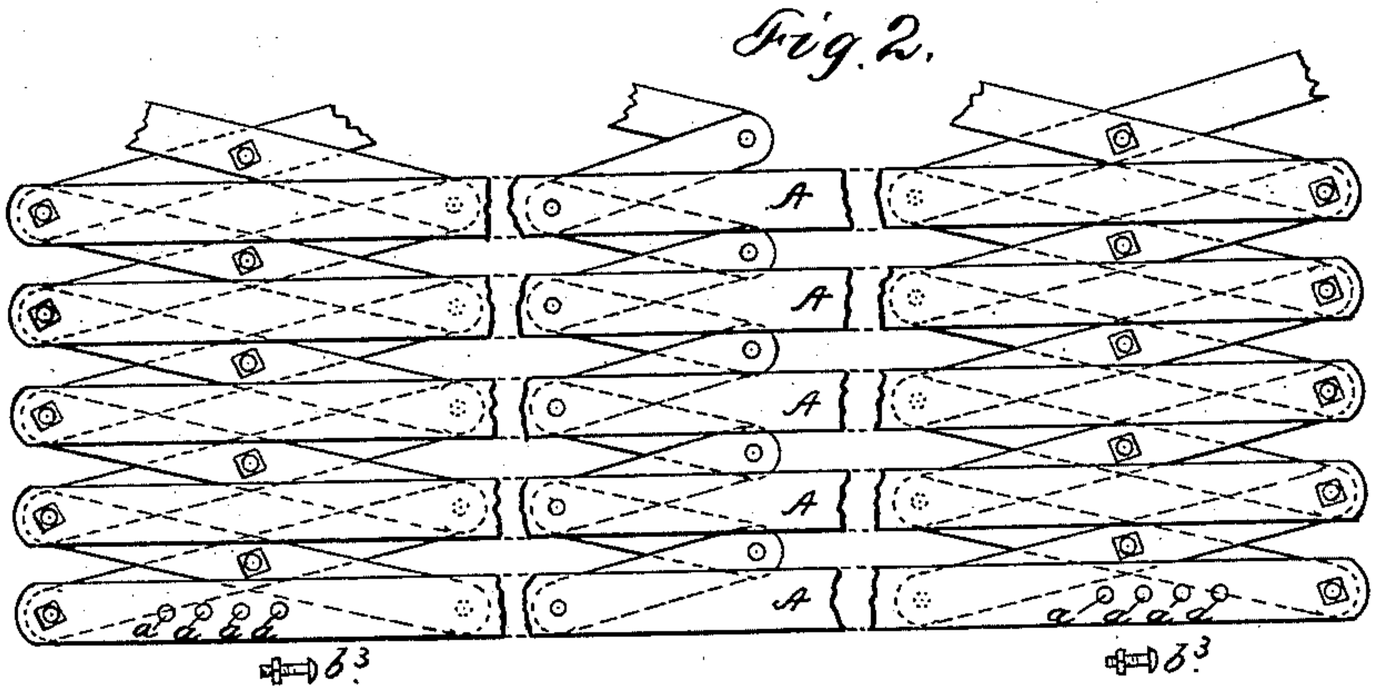


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELVIN N. LOVELL, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,381, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed June 9, 1883. Renewed June 9, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELVIN N. LOVELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Spring Bed-Bottoms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that class of spring bed-bottoms which are formed of springs and slats, and are made to be adjustable to different widths; and it consists in providing a new and improved construction of the same.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows: Figure 1 is a plan or top view of the bed-bottom extended. Fig. 2 is a like view of the slats of the bed-bottom only, in a collapsed or shoved-up condition.

A A, &c., are the parallel longitudinal slats.

B B, &c., are the cross-stays by which the slats A are held in position and made adjustable from and toward each other.

B^3 are intermediate jointed cross-stays, but form no part of this invention. C C, &c., are the springs, which are attached to the longitudinal slats A in the ordinary manner.

The cross-stays at each end of the bed-frame, which hold the parallel slats in place, and by which the width of the bed is adjusted, constitute the essential feature of this invention. They are formed of the pieces B B, &c., which are jointed together in the manner of lazy-tongs, and together form the stays which extend clear across the bed-frame. The longitudinal slats A are attached to these stays by the outer angle pivot-pins along one side or the other of the lazy-tongs, leaving all the other angle pivots free. I prefer to make this connection by the pivots nearest the ends of the slats; but this is not essential. It is, however, essential that this connection be made on like pivots throughout, for, if not, any change in the width of the bed would also change its length, because the slats would not move from and toward each other at right angles. It is also essential to my invention that all the pieces B B, &c., be pivoted together without slots at the pivot-points, so that there will be no other than a pivotal movement at each point, thus making any adjustment perfectly uniform throughout the bed—that is, each slat will move uniformly with all the others.

I am aware of the construction shown in Letters Patent No. 253,678 to Burnham, and No. 267,889 to Hennion, and also in No. 244,271 to Fenner, in all of which a modification of a lazy-tongs is used for staying the longitudinal slats; but it will be seen that in the two former there are a series of lazy-tongs across the bed, each operating separately, making each slat separately adjustable, which is entirely opposite to my purpose. In the patent to Fenner the lazy-tongs extend clear across the bed, both laterally and transversely, and are connected with the slats by the central pivots, thus greatly differing from my construction. I shall not claim as my invention either of the constructions shown in the above-named devices.

On one or on both side slats there are a series of holes, *a a a*, &c., into which the loose end of the stay B B can be fastened by a bolt, b^3. A change from one of these holes to another will change the width of the bed-bottom. It will be seen that in making this change all the slats A are moved alike, so that at all positions they lie parallel and equidistant apart.

By removing the bolt b^3 the bed can be collapsed into small compass for transportation, as is seen in Fig. 2. It will be evident that a clamping device or clasp may be used in place of the holes *a* and bolt b^3, if so desired.

It is not intended that this bed shall roll up, but by making the pieces B B, &c., of thin steel it may be made to do so.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a spring bed-bottom formed of slats and springs, the combination, with the parallel slats, of cross-stays extending across the width of the bed, formed of pieces B B, &c., jointed together throughout in the manner of lazy-tongs, and connected to the parallel slats by each of the angle-pivots on one side of said

cross-stays, leaving all the other pivots free, substantially as and for the purposes mentioned.

2. In a spring bed-bottom, substantially as shown, the combination of the slats A, having attached thereon the springs C, and the cross-stays formed of sections B B, &c., jointed together in the manner of lazy-tongs, and connected with said slats at the pivot-points *b'*, and to one or both of the outer slats by an adjustable fastening, as at *a a*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MELVIN N. LOVELL.

Witnesses:
W. S. BROWN,
ROBT. H. PORTER.