

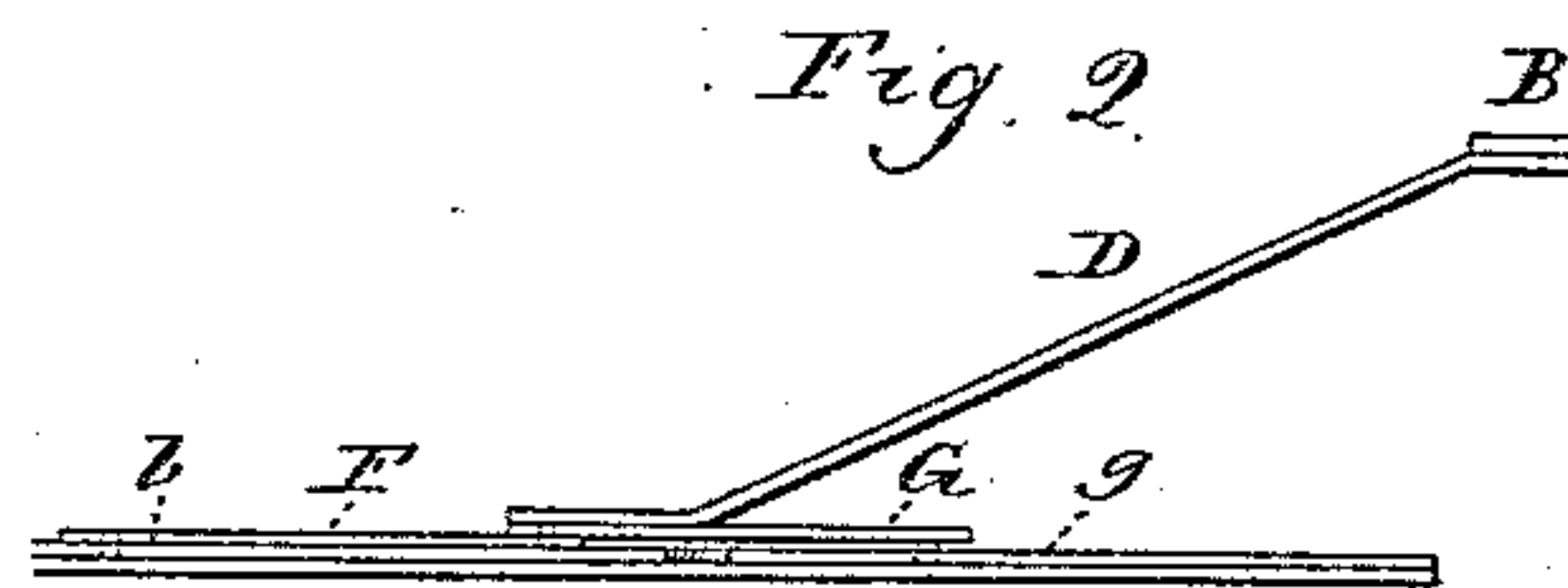
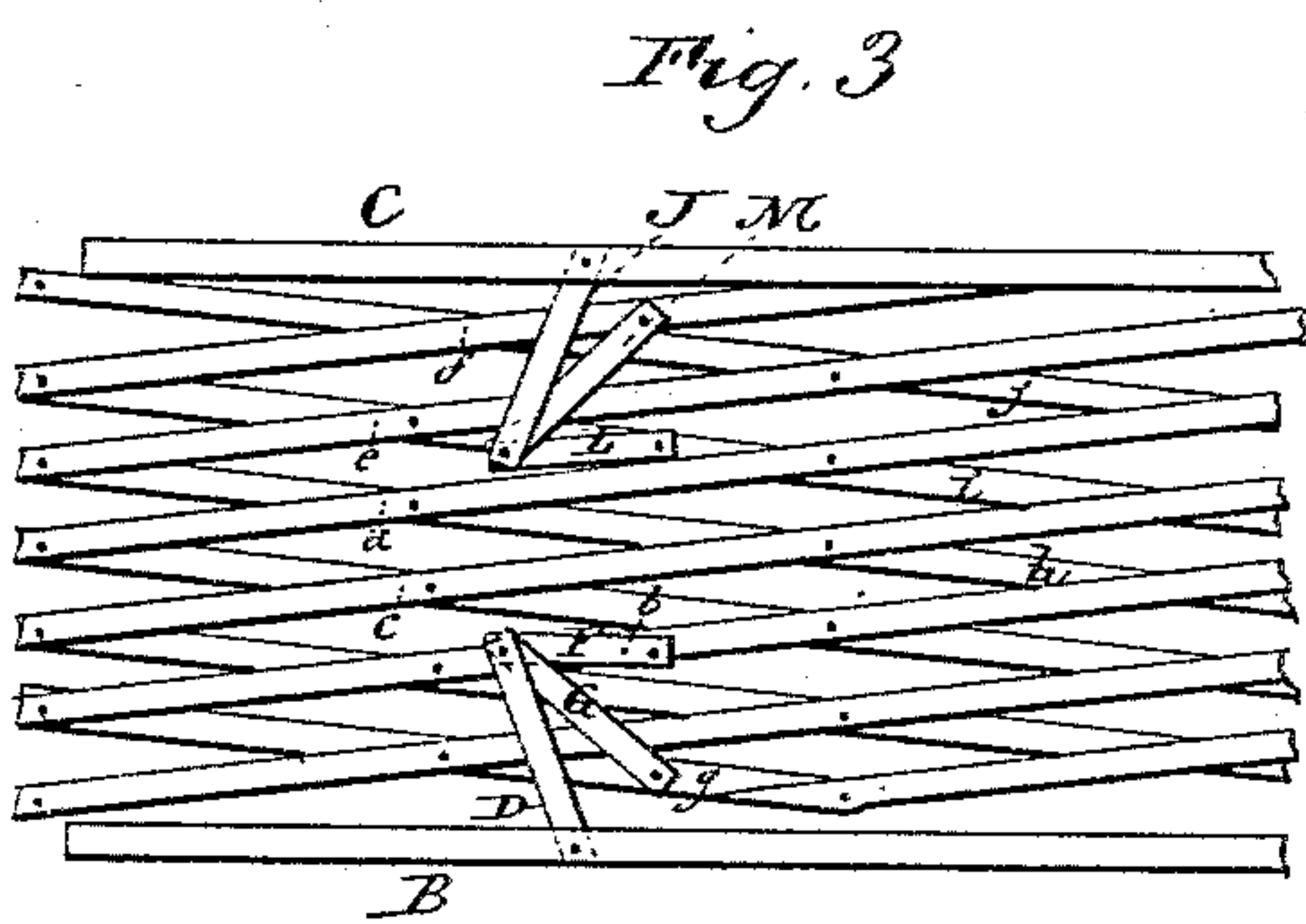
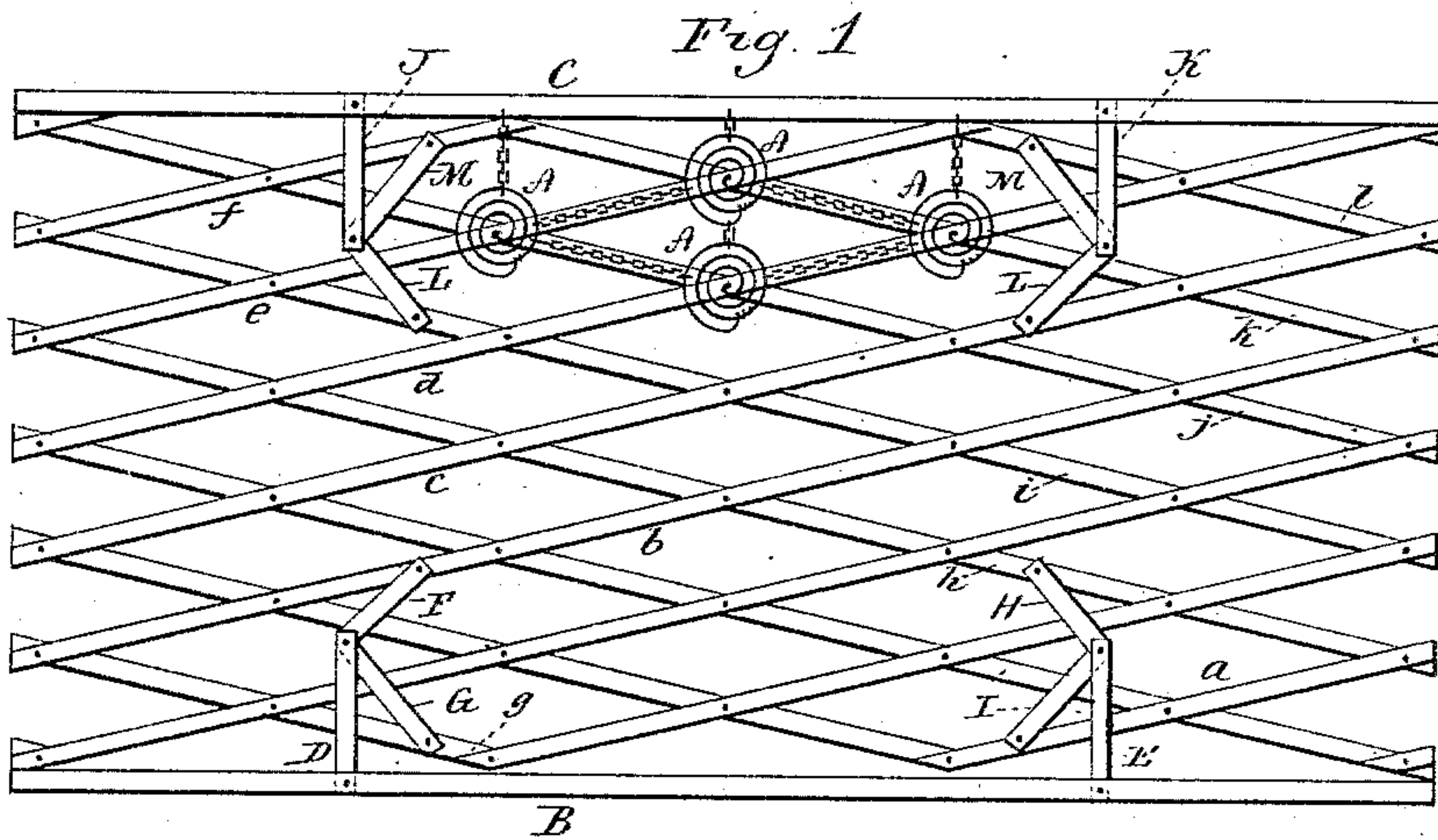
(No Model.)

E. OBERNDORFER.

SPRING BED.

No. 373,750.

Patented Nov. 22, 1887.



Witnesses.

J. W. Shumway
Fred C. Earle

Emanuel Oberndorfer,
By atty. *g* Inventor
J. W. Earle.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMANUEL OBERNDORFER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
THE NEW HAVEN PATENT ROLLING SPRING BED COMPANY, OF SAME
PLACE.

SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,750, dated November 22, 1887.

Application filed February 28, 1887. Serial No. 229,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMANUEL OBERNDORFER, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented
5 a new Improvement in Spring-Beds; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be
10 a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top or plan view of the bed open or extended; Fig. 2, a detached view illustrating the manner of bracing the side bar, enlarged; Fig. 3, a top view of the bed contracted.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of spring-beds which are composed of metal slats as a base for supporting the
20 springs and constructed so as to be contracted into a comparatively small compass for transportation or storage, and particularly to that class in which the slats are arranged upon the principle of lazy-tongs, so as to be contracted
25 simply by closing in a horizontal plane, the object of the invention being a simple construction, and one in which the springs may be firmly supported against longitudinal or transverse strain.

The bed-bottom is composed of a series of
30 diagonal slats, *a b c d e f*, more or less, diagonally crossed by a similar series, *g h i j k l*, more or less. These slats are riveted together at their point of crossing, as shown, the rivet forming a pivot upon which the slats may
35 turn, after the manner of lazy-tongs, when open, as seen in Fig. 1. The length and width conform to the size of the bedstead, and so as to be supported in the bedstead, in the usual manner. Upon the upper slats, and at
40 the points of crossing, helical springs *A* are secured, the arrangement of the springs also being in the usual manner, so that the mattress will lie upon the upper end of the springs. Upon one side is a straight longitudinal bar,
45 *B*, and a like bar, *C*, upon the opposite side, these bars being designed to form the upper edge of the bed. The side bar, *B*, is supported by two braces, *D* and *E*. These braces are pivoted by one end to the side bar, *B*. Thence
50 the braces extend diagonally downward into

nearly a plane with the diagonal slats. At its lower end the brace *D* is hung to the jointed ends of two arms, *F G*, the one arm *F* being hung to the diagonal slat *b*, and the arm *G* to the reversely-diagonal slat *g*. The other brace, 55 *E*, is in like manner hung to the jointed ends of the two arms *H I*, the arm *H* being jointed to the diagonal slat *h* and the arm *I* to the reversely-diagonal slat *a*, and so that the arms and the lower end of the brace may swing in 60 a plane parallel with the plane of the diagonal slats. The other side bar, *C*, is in like manner supported upon two braces, *J K*, the braces being respectively hung in like manner to jointed arms *L M*, these arms being 65 jointed to corresponding diagonal slats in like manner as the arms upon the opposite side. These arms afford a firm support for the lower end of the braces, and the braces support the side bars in their proper relation to the bed- 70 bottom. The several springs are connected together by chains *m*, and are also secured to the side bars, as shown, so that as the bed is spread to its full extent, as seen in Fig. 1, the chains are drawn taut and all are secured to 75 the side bars and to each other, as shown, so as to support the springs in their vertical position.

To contract the bed, the sides are pressed toward each other. The arms which support 80 the braces close with the slats, and in so doing, through the braces, draw the sides inward, as seen in Fig. 3. Then in opening the jointed arms bring the braces and sides to their proper relation, as seen in Fig. 1. 85

I do not claim, broadly, a spring-bed composed of slats of a lazy-tongs arrangement, and upon which helical springs are arranged; nor do I claim such a bed having a side slat in the plane of the top of the springs; nor do I claim, 90 broadly, such a bed with such a side slat, having braces extending therefrom down onto the lazy-tongs slats, and so as to be adjustable laterally, the essential feature of my invention being in the peculiar connection of the brace 95 from the side bar onto the lazy-tongs slats, whereby the brace folds as upon hinged joints in the contraction and expansion of the bed.

I claim—

A spring-bed composed of two series of di- 100

agonal slats crossing each other and pivoted together in lazy-tongs shape, combined with a longitudinal bar upon each side above the lazy-tongs slats, with braces hinged by one end
5 to each of said side bars, so as to swing in a horizontal plane, and extending inward and downward toward the lazy-tongs slats, the inner end of each brace hinged to one end of a pair of arms, said arms extending from the
10 braces in a plane parallel with the lazy-tongs

slats, the other end of each of said arms of each pair hinged, the one to one of the diagonal slats of one series and the other arm hinged to a diagonal slat of the other series, and with helical springs arranged on said diagonal slats, substantially as described. 15

EMANUEL OBERNDORFER.

Witnesses:

LEOPOLD BESSER,
A. M. WHAPLES.