

C. A. HERMANN & J. M. BOSTROM.

BED SPRING LIFTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1908.

911,980.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Fig. 1.

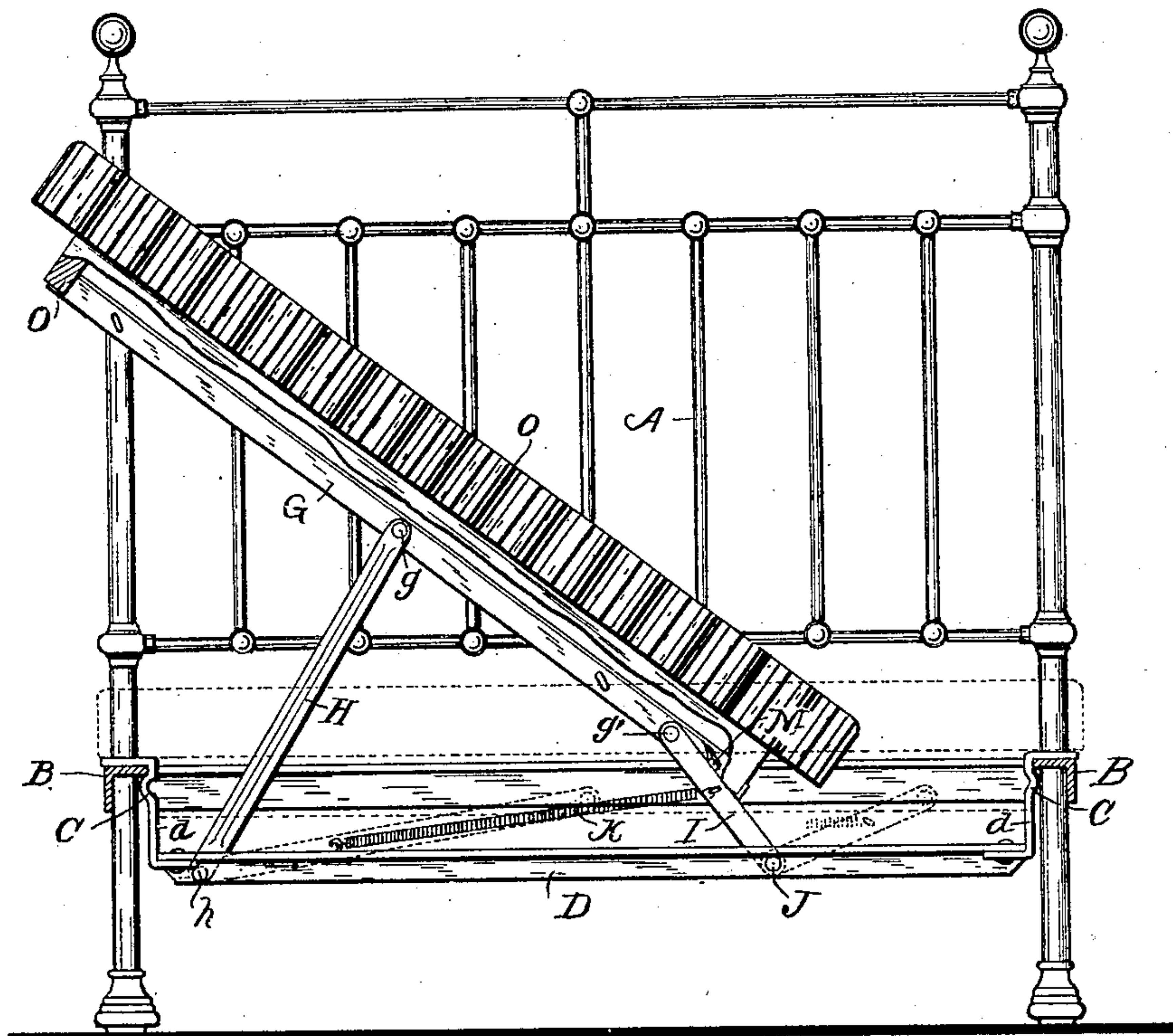
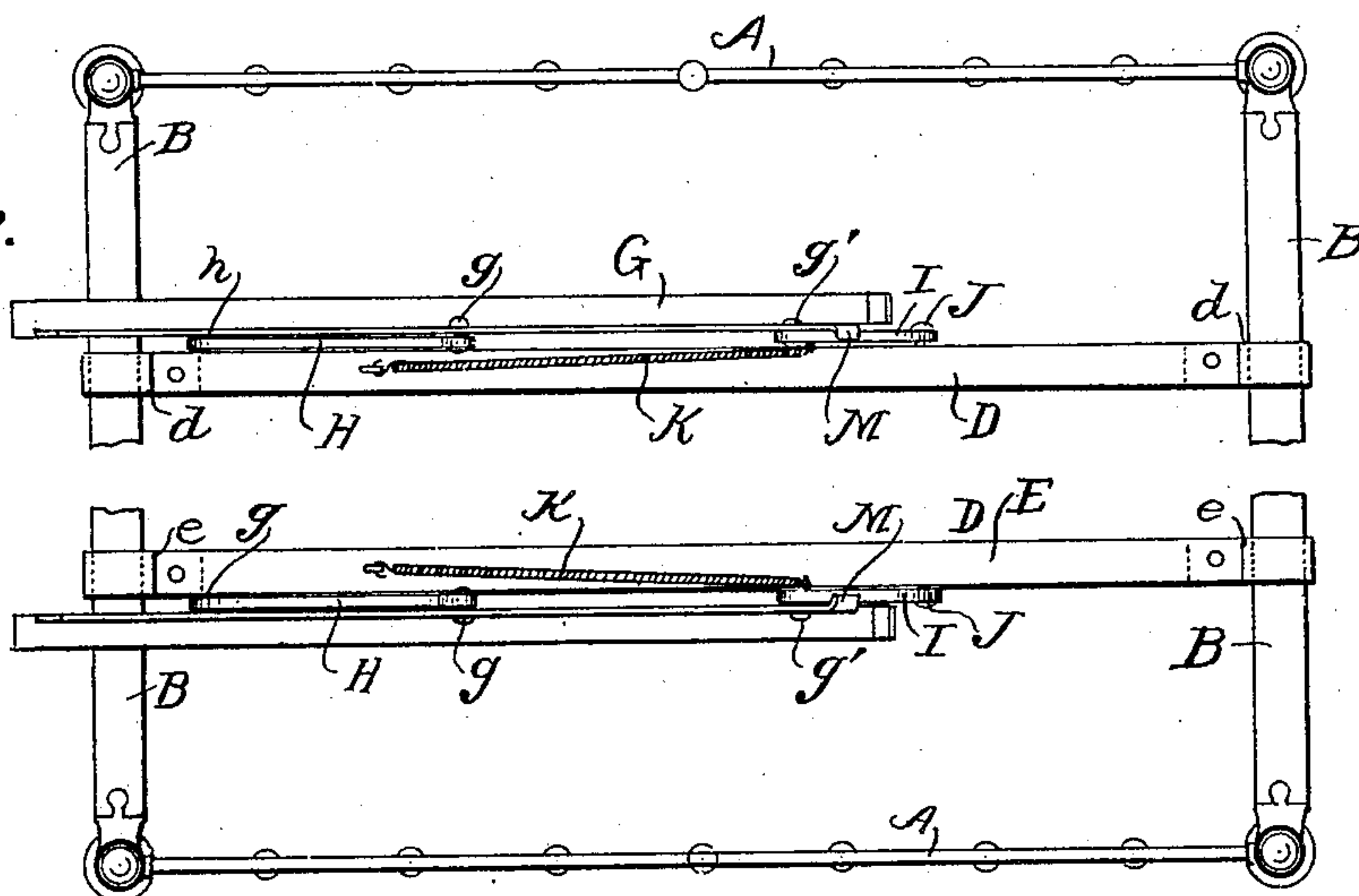


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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CHARLES A. HERMANN AND JOHN M. BOSTROM, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN; SAID BOSTROM
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BED-SPRING LIFTER.

No. 911,980.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Application filed July 20, 1908. Serial No. 444,479.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES A. HERMANN and JOHN M. BOSTROM, citizens of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bed-Spring Lifters, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in bed-spring lifters.

The object of our invention is to provide means, whereby the bed spring, or a mattress supporting member of any description, may be easily lifted and securely supported in a raised position to facilitate sweeping under the bed, and cleaning the parts of the bed frame and spring frame, which are usually difficult to reach for these purposes.

The invention also facilitates exposing the mattress to sun and air entering through an adjacent window or doorway since the mattress may be lifted with the spring and supported in an inclined position.

In the following description, reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of a bed frame showing our invention as it is applied thereto, the spring and mattress being shown in a raised position, with dotted lines indicating the position of the parts when the spring is lowered. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of the end portions of the bed frame, showing the spring adjusting and supporting connections.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters in both views.

In the drawings, an iron frame bedstead is shown, but it will be understood that our invention may be applied to any form of bedstead.

A is the end member and B the siderails of a bedstead. These siderails B carry supporting cross bars D and E near the head and foot of the bed, which bars should be offset downwardly for an iron bed, while for a wooden bed, this is not necessary owing to the fact that the springs in such case, fit in between the side boards. In the construction shown, the downwardly extending offsets *d* and *e* are provided with rounded shoulders C which engage under the angle iron flange of the side rails and prevent the cross bars from lifting accidentally, although the side rails will yield sufficiently to permit the projections to pass when the bars are pulled up manually.

The bed spring frame O is provided with transverse bars G. Links H are pivotally connected at their respective ends with the bars G and D (or E), the pivot pins *g* being located near the middle of the bar G and the pins *h* near one end of the bar D (or E). Shorter links I are pivoted to the bars G at *g'* near one end, and to the bars D (or E) at points J on such bars between the pivot pins *h* and the opposite side of the bed. Tension springs K are preferably connected to the links I at intermediate points, and to the bars D and E in such a manner as to draw upon the links I in the direction of the links H. The links I and H are so positioned that when swung in opposition to the tension of the springs K, they permit the bed spring to rest upon the side rails in the usual manner, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. But by lifting the side of the spring frame above the pivot point *h*, the spring may be lifted and supported upon the link H and the shorter links I caused to describe a partial revolution about the pivot pins J past the vertical center lines or planes of said pins until the links I reach a position substantially parallel to the bars G. Stops M prevent further movement in this direction.

The springs K have sufficient tension to nearly balance the weight of the bed spring, so that the latter can easily be lifted to the raised position. When in such position, it is obvious that access may be had to all parts of the floor, bed frame and spring. To restore the spring to normal position, it is merely necessary to push downwardly and inwardly upon the raised margin, tilting the spring upon the fulcrum pins *g* and lifting the lower margin until the links I reach a vertical position, when the bed spring may be easily swung to normal position.

While we have referred to the member O as a bed spring, it will be understood that our invention is applicable to any mattress supporting member, whether a spring or not.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The combination with a bed frame and mattress supporting member, of a set of short links pivoted to the member near one of its side margins, and within its extreme side portions, another set of links of greater length pivoted to the central portions of said member, said long and short links being also piv-

oted respectively to opposite side portions of the bed frame, and so proportioned in length as to support the mattress member in an inclined position with portions of such member resting upon the short links between the link pivots, when such links are swung to their raised position.

2. The combination with a bed frame and mattress supporting member, of a set of short links pivoted to the member near one of its side margins, and within its extreme side portions, another set of links of greater length pivoted to the central portions of said member, said long and short links being also pivoted respectively to opposite side portions of the bed frame, and so proportioned in length as to support the mattress member in an inclined position with portions of such member resting upon the short links between the link pivots, when such links are swung to their raised position, together with tension springs connected with the short links and with the bed frame on the side occupied by the long links.

3. The combination with a bed frame and mattress supporting member, of a set of short links pivoted to the member near one of its side margins, and within its extreme side portions, another set of links of greater length pivoted to the central portions of said member, said long and short links being also pivoted respectively to opposite side portions of the bed frame, and so proportioned in length as to support the mattress member in an inclined position with portions of such member resting upon the short links between the link pivots, when such links are swung to their raised position, said portions of the mattress member comprising stops extending outwardly from the end portions thereof into the path of the links.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. HERMANN.

JOHN M. BOSTROM.

Witnesses:

MARY COLLINGE,

F. A. OTTO.