C. A. Le QUESNE.

METALLIC SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

No. 184,880. Patented Nov. 28, 1876.

Fig. 1.

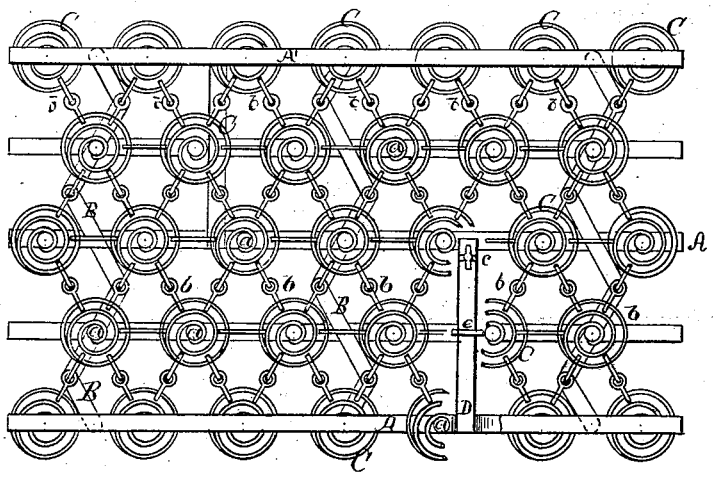
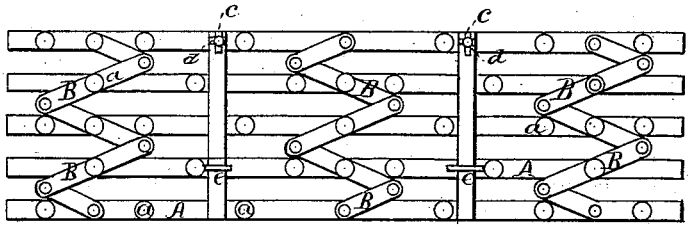


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. LE QUESNE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,880**, dated November 28, 1876; application filed October 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. LE QUESNE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Mattresses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of my mattress when extended, and Fig. 2 is a like view thereof when folded together and without the springs.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

The object of my invention is to produce a mattress which is capable of being fitted to single or double bedsteads, or to bedsteads of different sizes, and which can be easily transported from place to place.

It consists in an extensible supporting-frame, composed of a series of parallel slats, which are connected together by means of jointed arms, and each of which supports a row of coiled springs, while the several rows of springs are connected together by means of flexible links, in such a manner that the said parallel slats, together with the coiled springs, can be moved either toward or away from each other, and thus various different widths can be given to the mattress. To one or more of the parallel slats is affixed one end of a transverse bar, which is provided with a hook, or other equivalent device, at its other end, whereby it may be connected to another of the slats, and by these means the parts of the mattress can be securely held together when it is folded up. The said transverse bar (or bars) is rigidly affixed to one of the parallel slats, and slides through a loop formed on, or secured to, another of the slats, and by this arrangement the bar serves to prevent a longitudinal movement of the said slats, besides holding them together when the mattress is folded up, as stated.

In the drawing, A designates the parallel slats, and B are the jointed arms composing the supporting-frame of my mattress, the arms B being pivoted to the slats A, and being pivoted together at their opposite ends, as clearly seen in Fig. 2. C are the coiled springs, which are made of wire, in the usual way, and are preferably made conical. These springs C are fastened to the slats A by means of rivets *a*, or in any other suitable manner, and are connected together by means of links *b*, (see Fig. 1,) which are made to catch round the top coil of the springs. Those links *b* which serve to connect the springs C sidewise are made flexible, and, if desired, those serving to connect them longitudinally can be similarly made; but the last-named links may be made rigid.

In the example shown I have constructed the flexible links *b* of two pieces of wire, which are bent, respectively, round the top coil of the springs, and are interlaced; but the said links can obviously be made in various different ways.

The jointed arms B permit of moving the slats A toward or away from each other, while the flexible links *b* permit the springs C to partake of such movement, and hence different widths can be given to the mattress, so that it is adapted to bedsteads of various sizes; and, besides, when the article is folded together to its full extent, it can be shipped and transported with great facility.

To each of the outer slats A is affixed one end of a transverse bar, D, which, at the other end, is provided with a hook, *c*, by which it is intended to be connected to the outer slat, opposite to the one to which it is fastened, when the mattress is folded up, as shown in Fig. 2. The slat A, to which the hook *c* is connected, is provided with a button, *d*, or any other suitable device to engage with the said hook. I affix the transverse bar or bars D rigidly to the slats A, and cause the same to slide through a loop, *e*, formed on, or secured to, one of the inner slats, so that the said bar or bars not only serve to bind the mattress together, but also prevent a longitudinal or endwise movement of the slats. One, two, or any desirable number of bars may be used, as found most expedient. Over each of the outer rows of springs C is secured a slat, A′, and, if seen fit, each of the rows of springs can likewise be provided with a slat at the top, for the purpose of connecting them together in a longitudinal direction.

It is obvious that by a proper arrangement

of the parts of my mattress it can be made extensible lengthwise, instead of in the direction of its width, as in the present example.

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

1. The combination, in a spring-mattress, of an extensible supporting-frame composed of a series of parallel slats, A, jointed arms B, and of coiled springs C, which are secured to the said slats A, and are connected together by means of flexible links *b*, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the extensible supporting-frame A B, of one or more transverse bars, D, provided with a hook, or other equivalent device, at one end, for the purpose of holding the parts together when the mattress is folded up, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the extensible supporting-frame A B, of one or more transverse bars, D, which are rigidly secured to one of the slats A, and arranged to slide through a loop, *e*, formed on, or secured to, another of said slats, for the purpose of preventing endwise motion of the slats, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of October, 1876.

CHAS. A. LE QUESNE.

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
CHAS. WAHLERS.