S. P. OLNEY.

SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

No. 187,892. Patented Feb. 27, 1877.

Fig. 1.

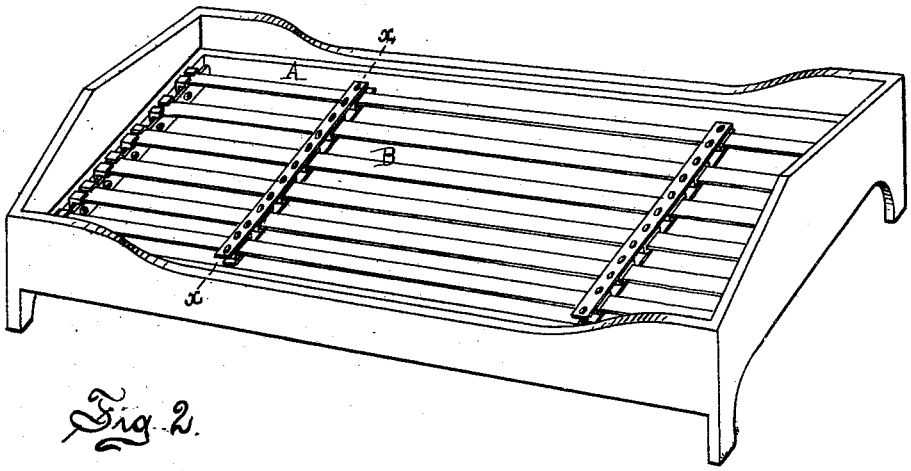


Fig. 2.

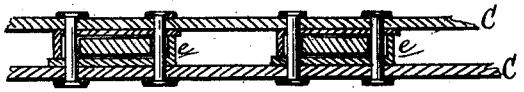


Fig. 3.

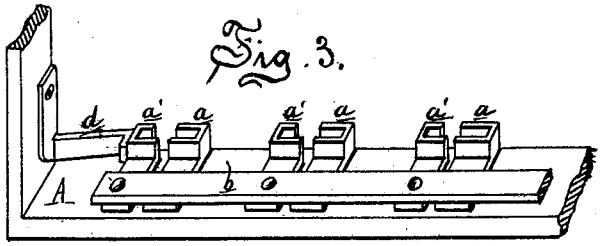
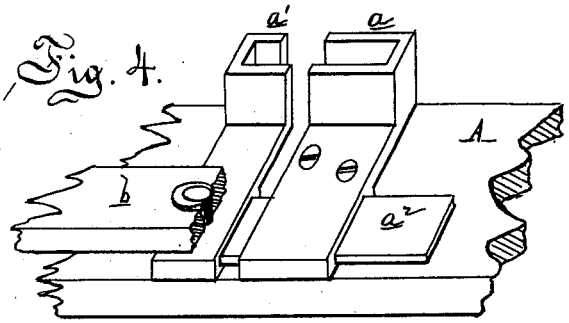


Fig. 4.



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SANFORD P. OLNEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,892**, dated February 27, 1877; application filed October 9, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SANFORD P. OLNEY, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Spring Bed-Bottoms, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention relates to an improvement in bed-bottoms composed of longitudinal wooden slats, and has for its object, first, to provide a means for regulating the degree of elasticity in the slats, and at the same time to compel all the slats to carry a proportion of the load imposed on one or more of them; secondly, to provide the frame ends with sockets, in which the ends of the slats may be locked, or readily and simultaneously be released therefrom, in order to reverse the bed-bottom.

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a partial cross-section of the bed-bottom at *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the slat-clamps at one end of the bedstead. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detached perspective view of a slat-clamp.

In the drawing, A represents a light wooden frame, adapted to fit into the frame of a bedstead. Along the inner faces of the ends of said frame is secured a series of cast-iron socket-plates, *a*, each having formed in its top a socket to receive a part of one end of a slat, B. a^1 are corresponding socket-plates, whose sockets face in the opposite direction, and are secured to the inner face of a wooden bar, *b*. Each plate a^1 is cast with a horizontally-projecting tongue, a^2, which is received in a groove cast in the back of a plate, *a*.

When the ends of the slats B are laid in the sockets of said plates *a*, the bar *b* is pushed along so as to carry the sockets of the plates a^1 toward the slats far enough to embrace them.

The slats may be locked in position by locking the bar *b*, which is effected by a stop, *d*, pivoted to the side of the frame, so that it can be swung around behind the end of said bar, when the latter is shot forward.

The slats of the bed are practically united to form a single structure by two transverse tie-bars, C C, each composed of two strips, an upper and a lower one, riveted together, but with a series of metal sleeves, *e*, interposed between them, through which sleeves the slats pass.

By sliding the tie-bars toward the ends of the bed, the latter will afford the maximum of elasticity, and be adapted for the occupancy of a light person. When occupied by two persons, or a heavy one, the tie-bars should be moved along under that part of the bed upon which the heaviest load is imposed, to stiffen the slats at those points.

It will be noticed that, if the weight or stress comes upon a certain pair of slats, the others at each side will be borne down by the rigid tie-bars, and thus divide the stress.

If, after use, the slats become sagged or set, the entire structure can be easily and readily reversed.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of the frame A, provided with the socket-plates *a*, and the bar *b*, provided with the socket-plates a^1, to receive and secure the ends of the slats B, substantially as described.

2. The tie-bar C, consisting of two strips riveted together, and the metal sleeves *e*, interposed between such strips, substantially as described and shown.

3. The combination, with the frame A and slats B, of the socket-plates *a* a^1, the sliding bar *b*, and the stop *d*, substantially as described and shown.

SANFORD P. OLNEY.

Witnesses:

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