W. M. WARD.

BED-BOTTOMS.

No. 195,550. Patented Sept. 25, 1877.

Fig: 1.

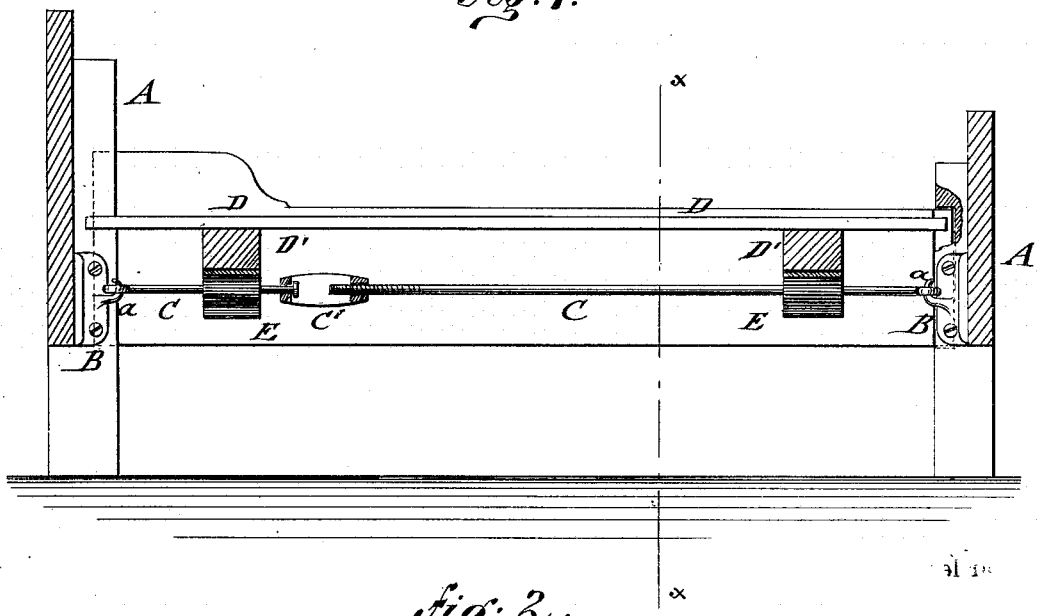
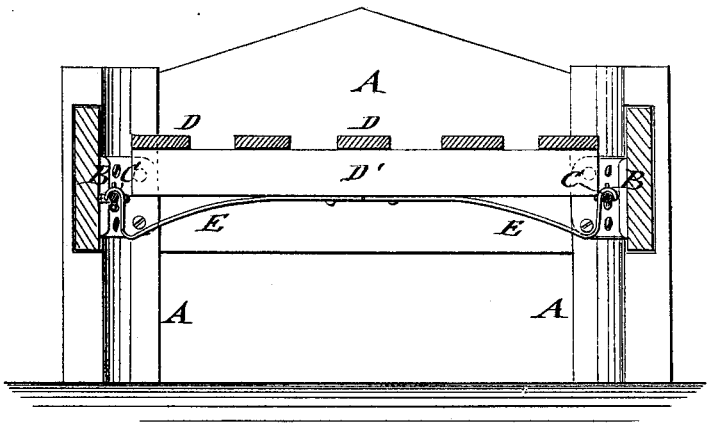


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. WARD, OF EUREKA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,550**, dated September 25, 1877; application filed April 2, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. WARD, of Eureka, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Bed-Bottom, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of a bedstead with my improved bed-bottom; and Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same on line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to that class of bed-bottoms in which the bed-bottom is connected with and supported on the posts and end rails of the bedstead, so as to dispense with the strips on the side rails, and take off all strain from the same.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawing, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing, A represents a bedstead; and B, angular fastenings, of cast metal, that are screwed to the posts and end rods, so as to form an additional support to the same.

The bed-fastenings B are provided with hooks *a*, cast therewith, on which are hung by end eyes longitudinal rods C, which are lengthened or shortened, to be exactly adjusted to the bedstead, by a swivel-connection, C′, that turns on the flanged head of one rod-section, and on the threaded end of the other.

By shortening the rods the bedstead is braced and made firmer.

The slats D are placed longitudinally on cross-pieces or bars D′, which rest on springs E, that are attached at their inner ends to the cross-pieces, and curved downward at the outer ends and upward, resting by end hooks on the longitudinal rods C, as shown in Fig. 2.

In this manner a threefold spring action is obtained—namely, in the rods, in the slats, and in the springs at the ends of the cross-pieces. The slats "give" just enough to make the bed easy to rest on, and settle all alike whatever weight is placed thereon. No strain is thereby thrown on the side rails of the bedstead, but all on the posts, which are stronger and better fitted to bear the same.

The bed-bottom may be readily taken out for cleaning the bed, and forms, when in position, a connecting part of the same, being cheap, durable, and strong, and readily applied to old and new bedsteads with little additional expense.

I am aware that it is not new to support a bed-bottom on adjustable longitudinal rods, attached to fastenings of the head and foot posts of the bedstead; and also that it is not new to support a bed-bottom on curved transverse springs, sustained by links attached to the side rails of the bedstead. I, therefore, do not claim the same; but

What I do claim is—

The combination, with the two-part longitudinal adjustable rods C C′, of the curved cross-springs E, the cross-bars D′, and long slats D, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM M. WARD.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. JONES,

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