

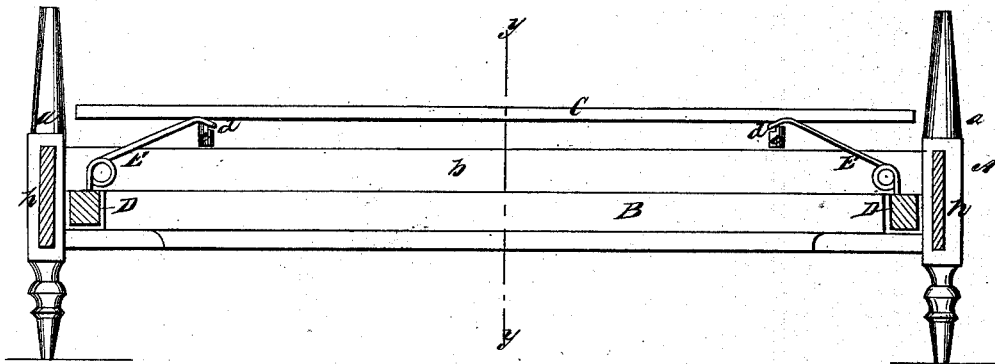
*S. Pearson,*

*Bed Bottom.*

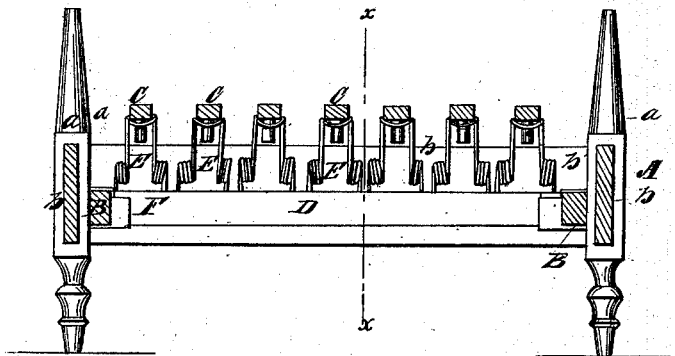
*N<sup>o</sup> 49,434.*

*Patented Aug. 15, 1865.*

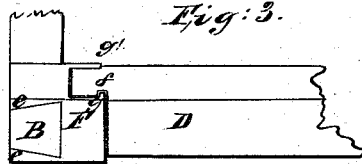
*Fig: 1.*



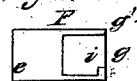
*Fig: 2.*



*Fig: 3.*



*Fig: 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAML. PEARSON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## BED-BOTTOM.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,434, dated August 15, 1865.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL PEARSON, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bed-Bottoms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of a bed-bottom made according to my invention, together with a like section of the bedstead-frame. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a detailed view of one of the corners of the bed-bottom to show the joint. Fig. 4 is a representation of the socket by which the joint is secured.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in an improvement in the supports of the slats of spring bed-bottoms, and in their connections with such slats, and also in the mode of jointing or securing the ends of their rails to each other.

A represents a bedstead-frame, composed of parts *a*, side boards, *b*, and end boards, *h*, made in the usual manner. It is here shown supporting my bed-bottom, whose frame, made up of two side rails, B, and two end rails, D, rests upon cleats fixed within the bedstead-frame. The ends of the end rails, D, are square, and are placed against the inner sides, next the ends of the side rails, B, in such way as that the ends of the rail B shall be flush with the the outer faces of the end rails, D. In this position they are secured to each other by means of a double-socket joint-piece, F, of peculiar shape, which is shown separately in Fig. 4 in top view. This joint-piece is most conveniently and cheaply made by casting. The end of the rail B is received in a socket formed by the angular sides *e e*, that portion of the rail which rests therein being formed to a dovetail. The opposite side of the joint-piece F has also a socket, open only on its upper side, its side *g'* being plain, the opposite side, *g*, having a lip, which takes into a vertical groove, *f*, cut on the outer face of the rail D, and the bottom edges of the sides *g g'* being united by a bottom piece, *i*, which supports the end of the rail D,

as shown in Fig. 3. A joint-piece of like construction is placed on each joint of the bed-bottom.

The springs which support the slats C are designated by the letter E. They are each formed of one piece of wire, so that their two sides are connected to make a double-sided spring whose ends are properly secured in the rails D. Their sides rise on an inclination, which takes a direction inward from the rails D, and the said sides are connected at their highest point by the cross-piece *d*, which in this example is an integral part of the wire, but which may be a separate piece rigidly fixed to the two sides of the spring. The length of this cross-piece is equal to the width of the slats, so that the latter, when resting thereon, may, as the springs are depressed, lie between their sides.

The slats C are of a length equal to that of the bed-bottom, and each of them has a pin, *c*, inserted through it near each end, which pins are slotted transversely on their inner sides, as seen in Fig. 1, to receive the cross-pieces *d* of the spring when the slats are placed thereon. The slats are thereby locked to the springs, the tension of the springs causing the cross-pieces *d* to draw constantly against the pins, and thus keeping them in the slots of the pins when the slats and springs are in their normal position. Moreover, the ends of the springs are bent slightly downward, so that their sides, when the cross-pieces are in place on the pins, rise abruptly along the sides of the slats and serve to keep them from lateral displacement. When the springs are depressed the slats are carried down still farther between the sides of the springs.

The slats may be of any suitable number and material, and if any of them should become sprung or bent from long-continued use, they can be turned over and the pins *d* be driven through, so as to bring their slots on the opposite sides of the slats, the slots being cut in the middle of the length of the pin for this purpose.

My bed-bottom has several advantages over other spring bed-bottoms, and is also constructed differently from those now in use in several particulars. For instance, my slats run the entire length of the bed, and are easily detached

from the springs, while the slats are entirely independent of each other.

In some spring bed-bottoms now in use the slats are severally fastened to the springs by leather straps, and in order to prevent lateral displacement, the slats are also connected to each other by a leather strap. Where the springs are made with only one side or arm their coils are usually kept in position by running a wooden roller through them, whereas my springs need no such device, the springs being double and each coil assisting to keep the other true. When the slats terminate at the end of the spring the bedding droops and takes an ungraceful appearance. My slats extend to the ends of the bed-bottom, and of course prevent this ungraceful appearance.

My slats are removed by depressing the springs at one end, separately from the slat,

to release the peg or pin beneath from the spring, and they are replaced in the same manner.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. Securing the joints of bed-bottoms by means of a joint-piece constructed and applied to the corners of their frames substantially as above described.

2. The combination, with the aforesaid joint-pieces, of the double-armed springs E E and notched pins c c with the slats C and frames D, when said pins and springs are constructed and employed as and for the purposes herein specified.

SAML. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

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JOHN W. CARTER.