(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. J. LA MOTHE.

METALLIC BEDSTEAD AND LOUNGE.

No. 264,711. Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

Fig. 2.

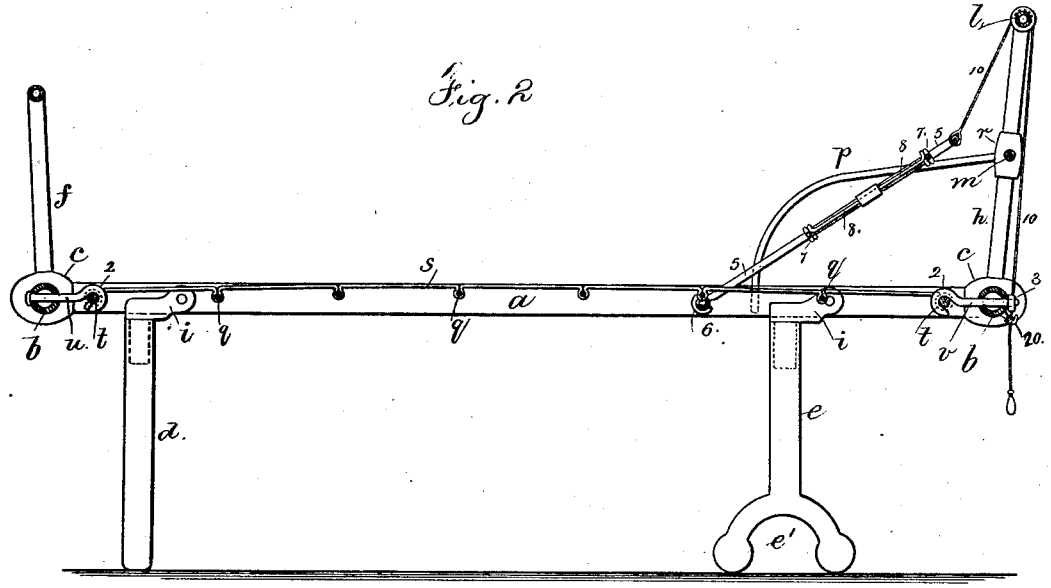
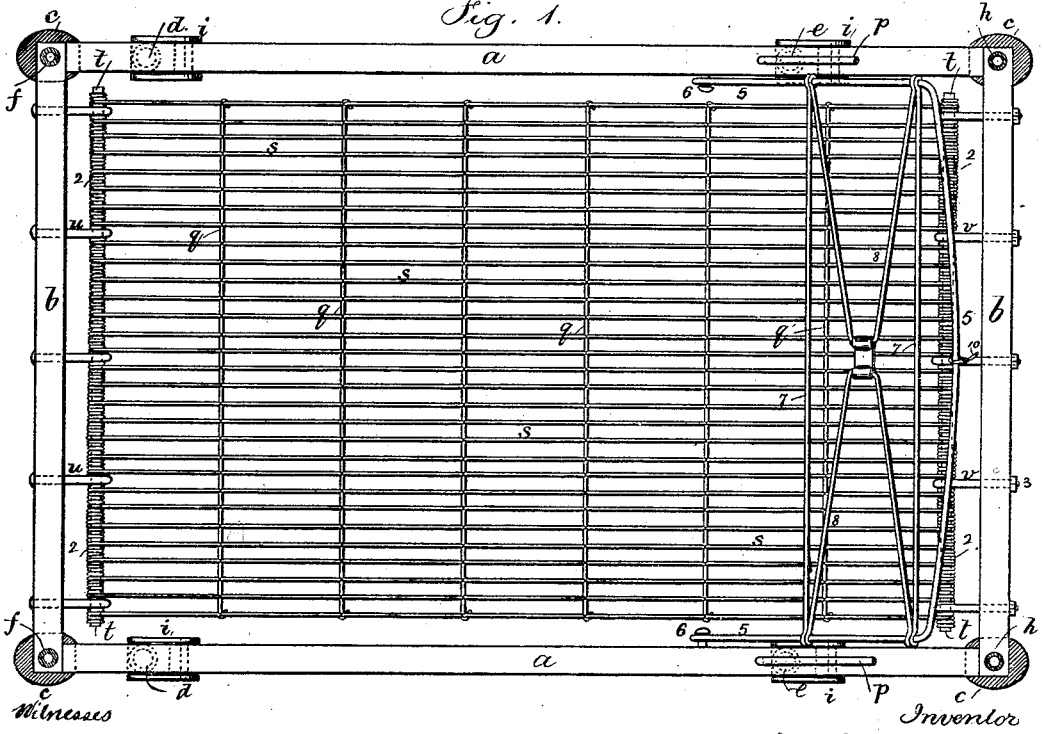


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Chas. F. Smith

J. Stail

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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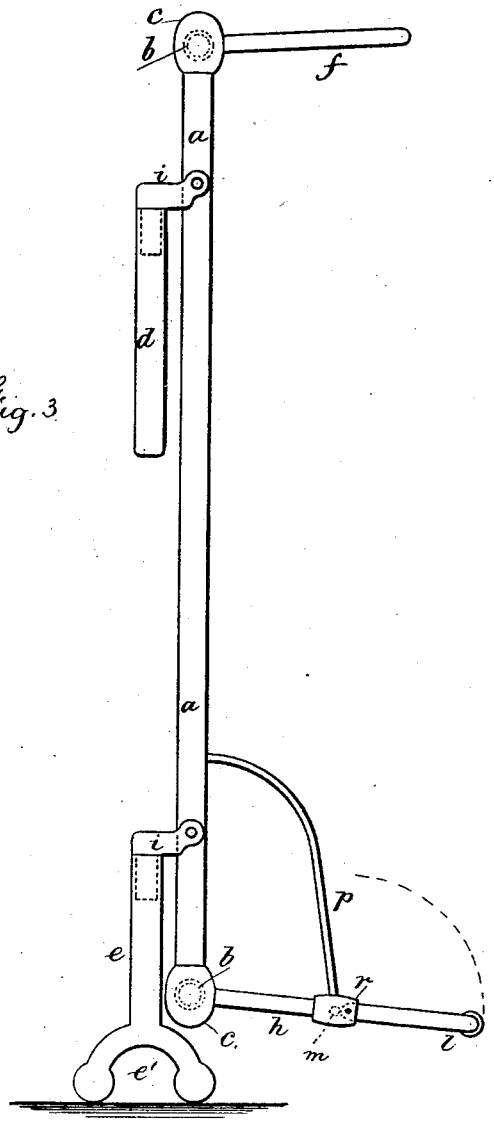
Fig. 3



Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD J. LA MOTHE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METALLIC BEDSTEAD AND LOUNGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,711, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed May 12, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD J. LA MOTHE, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Metallic Bedsteads and Lounges, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates to the elastic metallic bottom upon which the mattress or padding is supported; also, to the metallic frame for supporting the elastic bottom, the same being provided with joints, so that the bed or lounge can be folded up against a wall, so as to occupy but little space during the day, and to be easily unfolded at night for use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view with the angle-joint pieces in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 represents the bedstead as folded up against a wall.

The bed-bottom is provided with a frame of tubes, united at the angles, the side tubes, *a a*, and end tubes, *b b*, being held together permanently by angle clips or balls *c*, of iron or other metal, cast around such ends of the tubes.

The legs *d* and *e*, that support the frame *a b*, are each made with a knee-formed joint-piece, *i*, in the form of a strap, that extends laterally and up at the sides of the tubes *a a*, where a joint pin or bolt passes through such hinge-pieces and through the tube. By this construction the legs are directly beneath the tubes *a a* to support the weight when the bedstead is unfolded for use; but the legs fold into a position parallel to the frame-tubes *a*, as seen in Fig. 3, and I prefer to make the legs *e* with double feet *e'*, so that the same will support the frame *a b* and bed-bottom when folded up vertically, as seen in Fig. 3.

The foot-guard *f* is made of a bent metallic tube, with the ends slipped into holes in the angle-pieces *c* and into holes in the end rails, *b*, so as to be firmly secured in place. This foot-guard is preferably made removable for facilitating transportation.

The head-guard is made of the tubes *h h*, inserted at their lower ends into the angle-pieces *c*, and united by the cross-tubes *l m*, and strengthened by the pillow-guard *p*, that pass in a curved line from the head-guard down and into holes in the side rails.

The tubes *h* may be made with stop-hinges at *r*, so that the top part of the head-guard may be folded forwardly when the bedstead is turned up, as seen in Fig. 3.

The elastic bed-bottom is made of parallel longitudinal wires *s s*, at the ends of which there are coils or short helices 2 2, threaded upon transverse rods *t t*, which receive support from the hooks *u v* at the respective ends, passing through the end tubes, *b b*. The hooks *v* are provided with nuts 3, by which tension can be applied for straining the bed-bottom. The hooks *u* may also have nuts, but usually they will be riveted up.

In order to keep the longitudinal wires *s s* parallel, and to distribute the strain, I employ the transverse wires or stretchers *q*, placed at about one foot apart and connected to the longitudinal wires in any desired manner. I prefer to bend the longitudinal wires with U-shaped crimps at the proper distances apart, and lay into such crimps the transverse wires, and close the said crimps around the transverse wires, as shown. This secures the transverse wires, and at the same time the eyes that are formed are slightly elastic and increase the elasticity of the bed-bottom.

I provide a secondary frame, composed of the bow-shaped rod or small tube 5, pivoted at its ends 6 to the tubes *a*, and having cross-wires 7 and diagonal wires 8. This secondary frame usually lies flat upon the bed-bottom beneath the mattress and pillows; but when it is desired to raise the head of the person reclining on the bed, the said secondary frame may be drawn up into an inclined position, as seen in Fig. 2, a cord or chain, 10, from the same passing over the head of the bed, being used for this purpose, and the end thereof is fastened to a cleat or hook at 20. This secondary frame can be removed when not needed for use or replaced at will.

The head and foot guards and legs may be dispensed with in cases where the frame and spring-bottom are employed as a bed-bottom or mattress upon an ordinary bedstead.

The frame *a b* and angle-pieces may be of strong wood instead of metal, especially in cases where the spring-bottom is used as a

mattress. This spring-bottom is adapted to lounges as well as beds. It is very cleanly, as there are no places in which vermin are likely to lodge or dust to accumulate, and the cost of manufacture is but little.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a frame, *a b*, of an elastic bottom made of longitudinal wires coiled at their ends, transverse rods passing through such coils, the hooks *u* and *v*, and the nuts 3 to place the longitudinal wires under tension, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a bed-bottom, of the longitudinal and transverse wires, the longitudinal wires being crimped for receiving the transverse wires and the transverse rods and supporting-hooks, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the bed-bottom, of wires and the tubular frame *a b*, the legs *d* and *e*, and the metallic joint-pieces *i*, connecting the legs to the tubes *a*, as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In combination with the bed-bottom of wires and the frame of tubes *a b*, the secondary frame, 5 7 8, pivoted at 6, and the cord or chain 10 for elevating the secondary frame, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 8th day of May, A. D. 1882.

B. J. LA MOTHE.

Witnesses:
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
WILLIAM G. MOTT.