

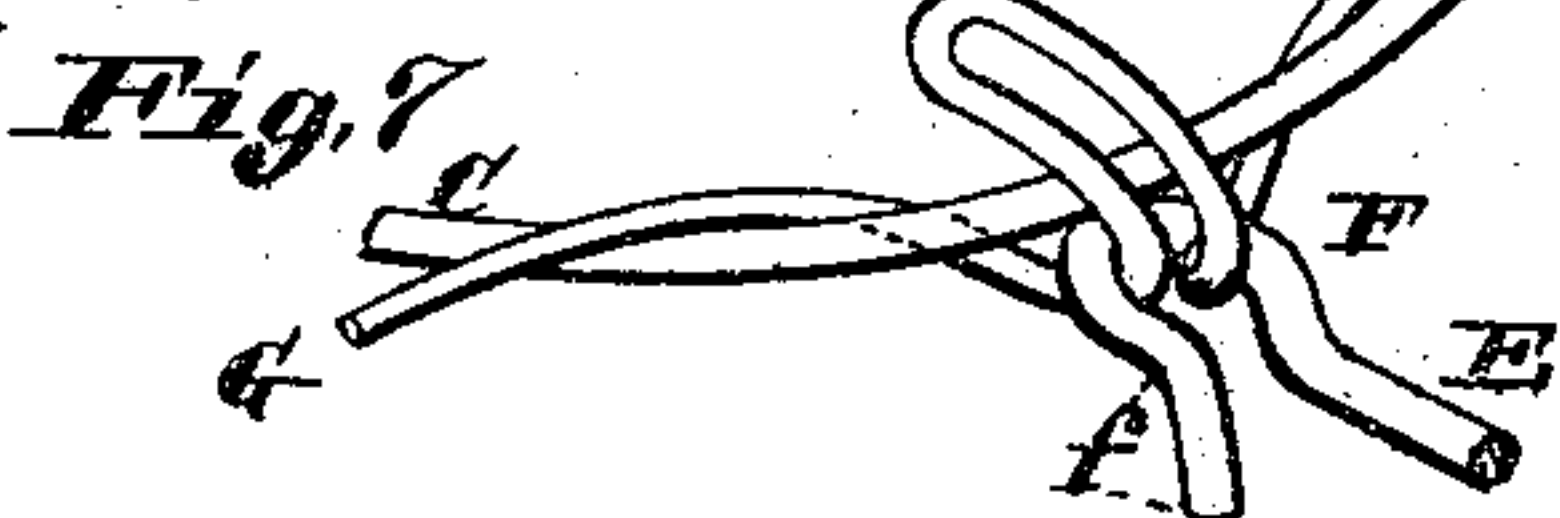
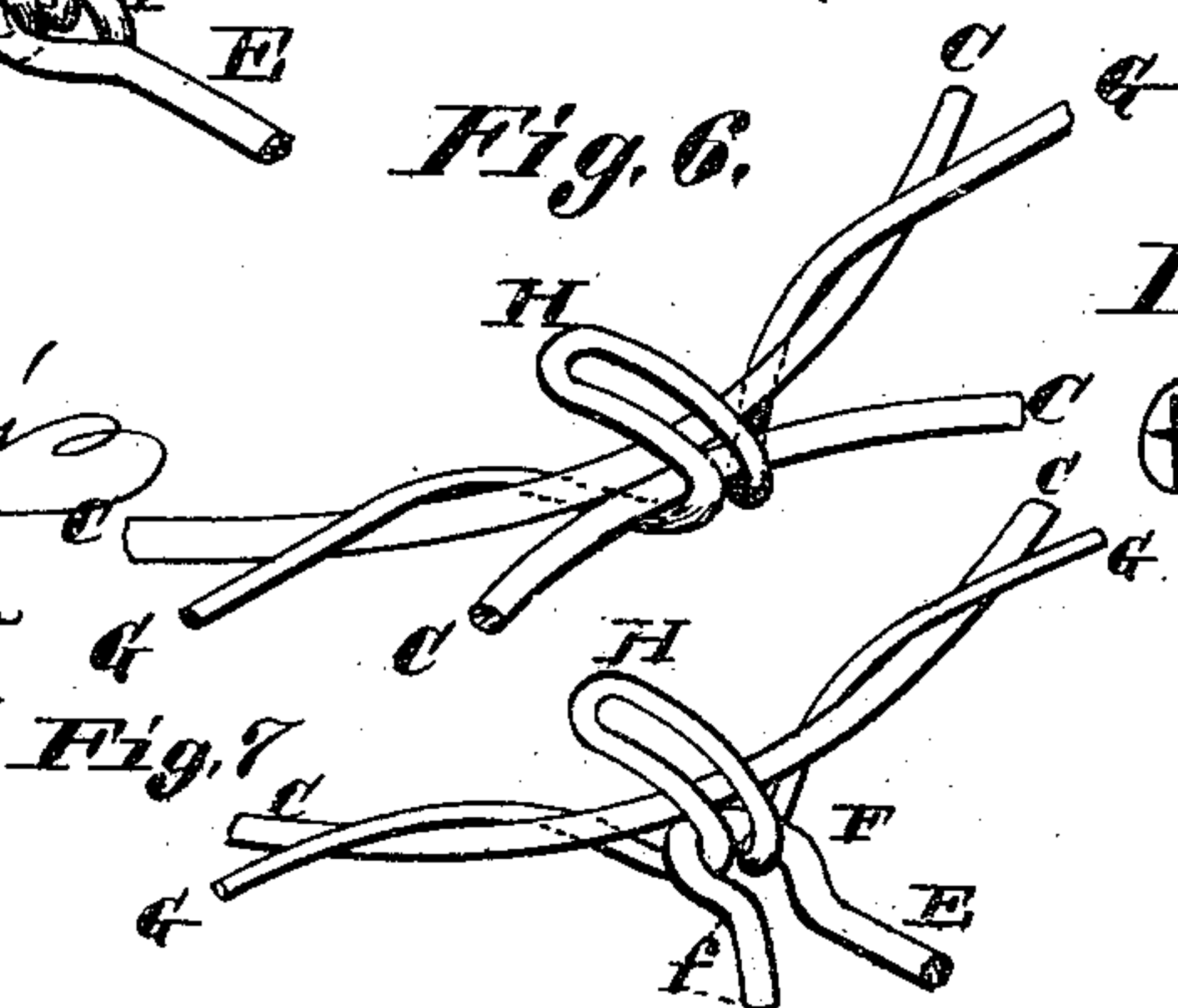
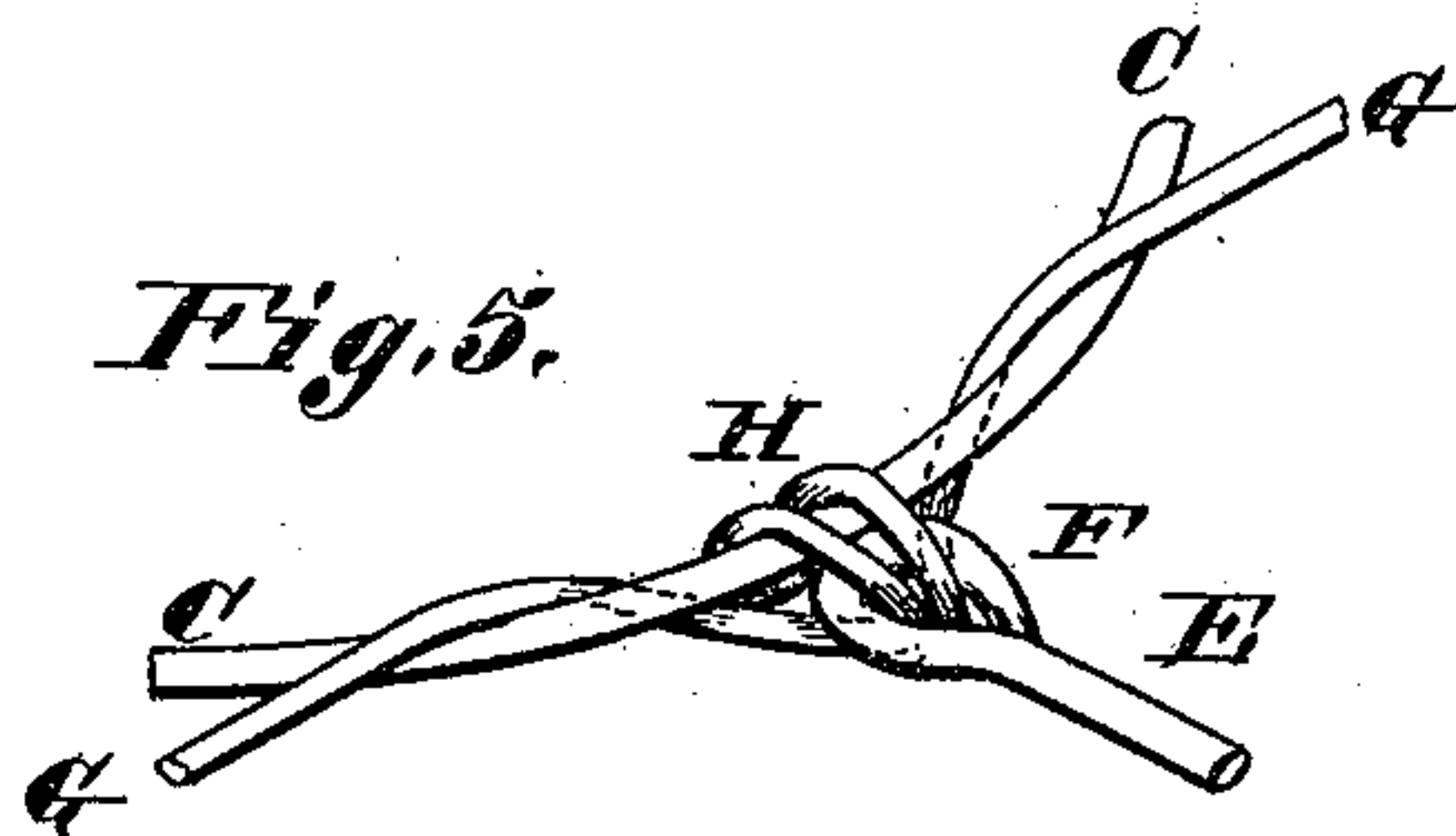
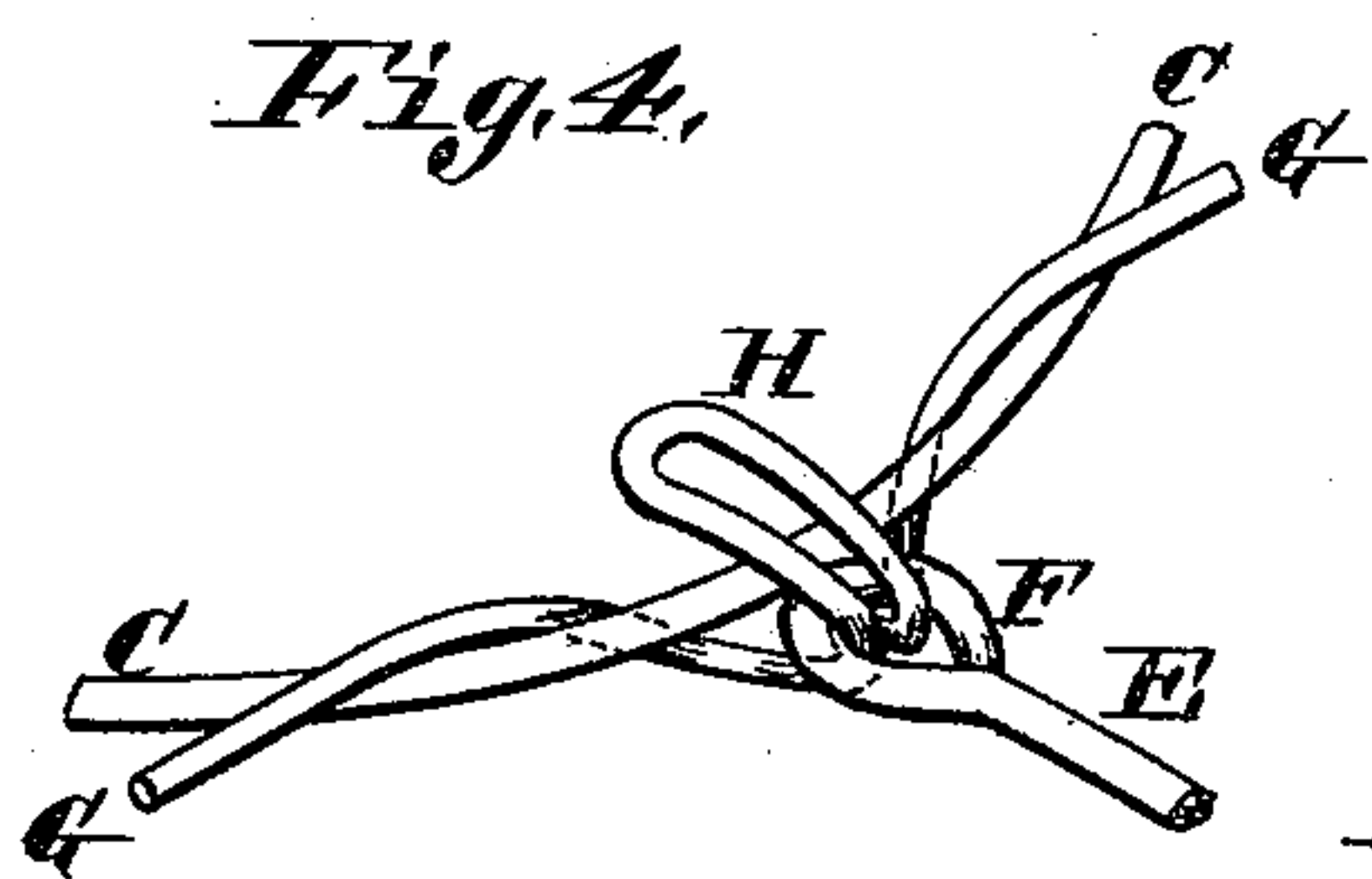
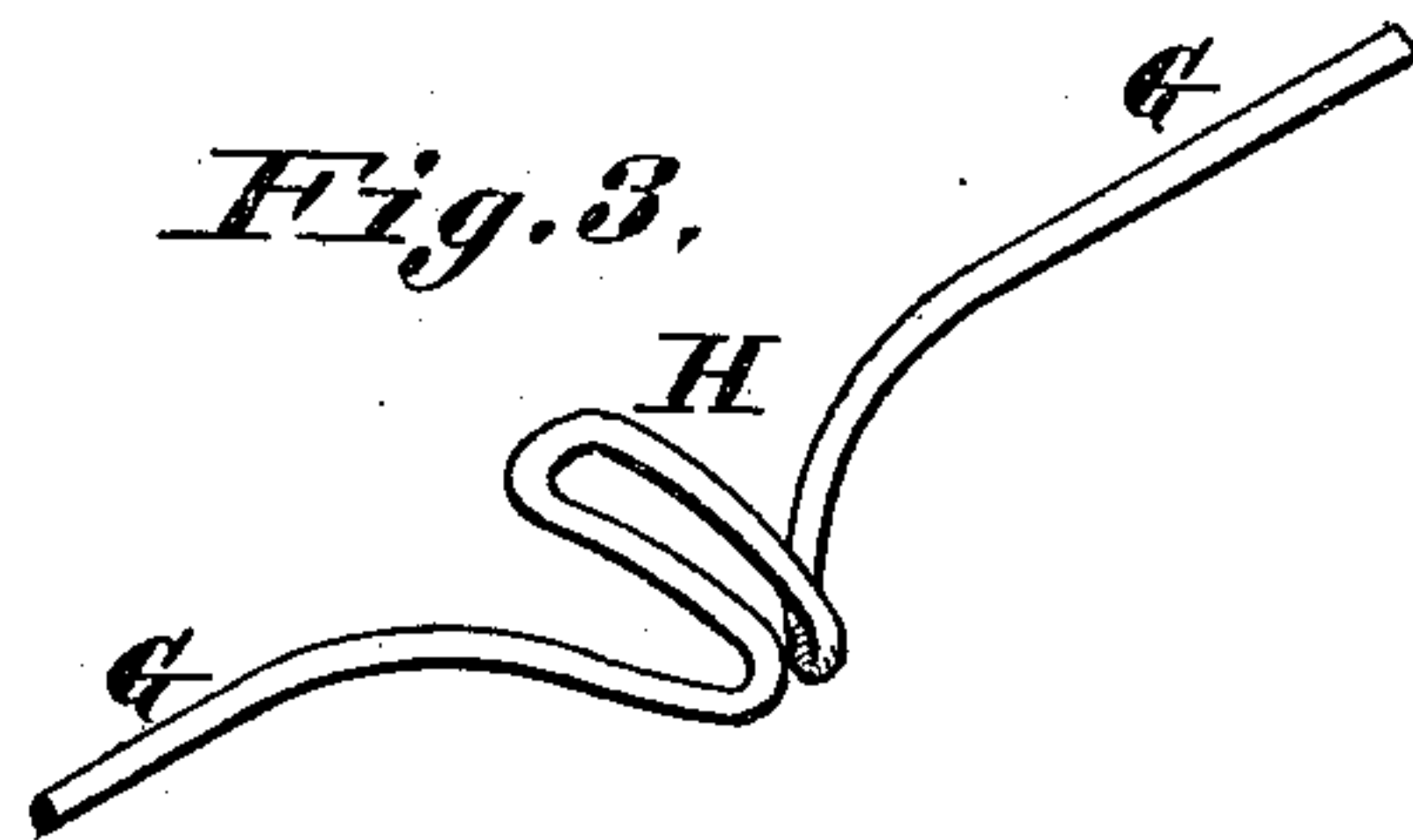
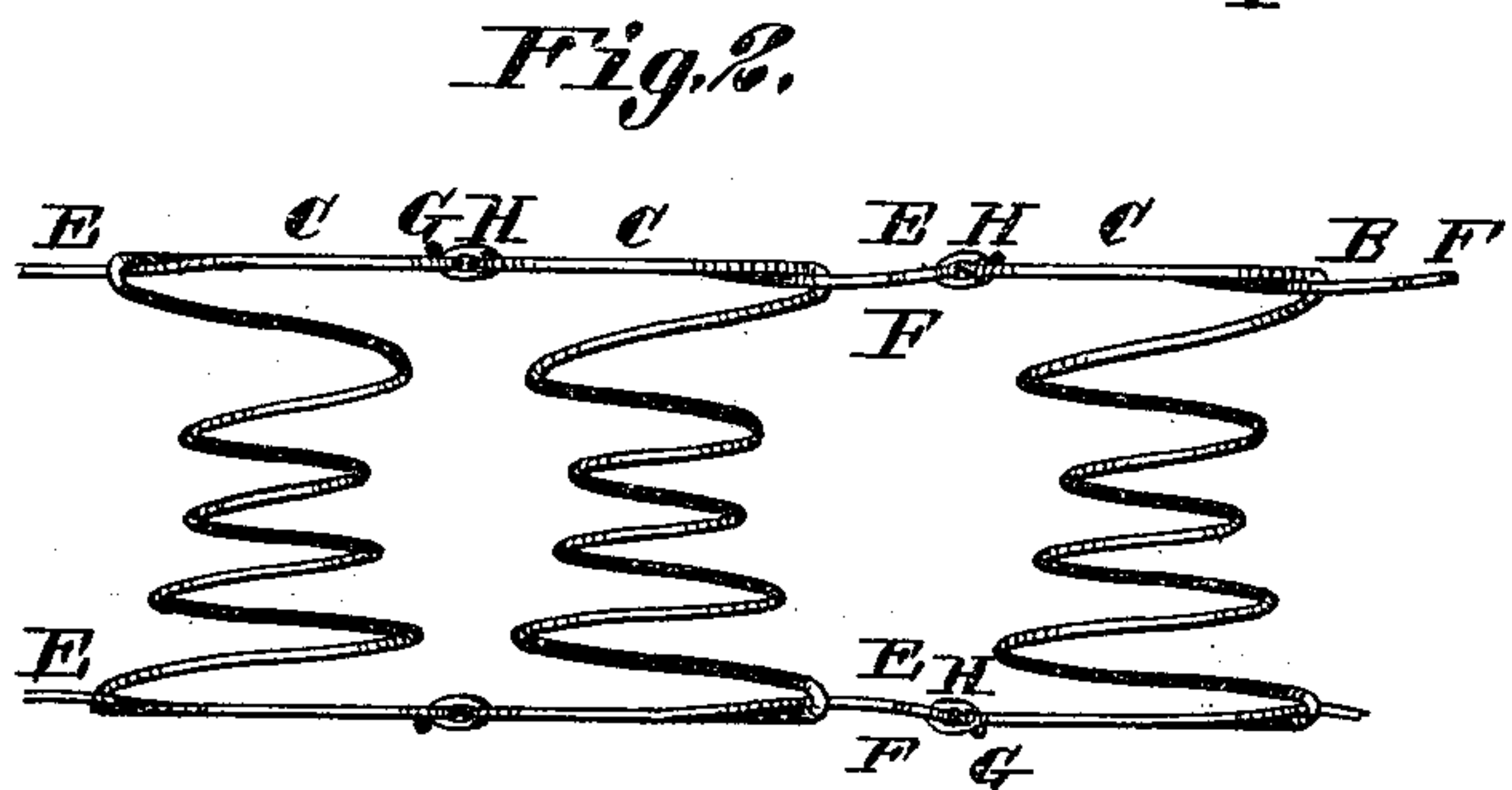
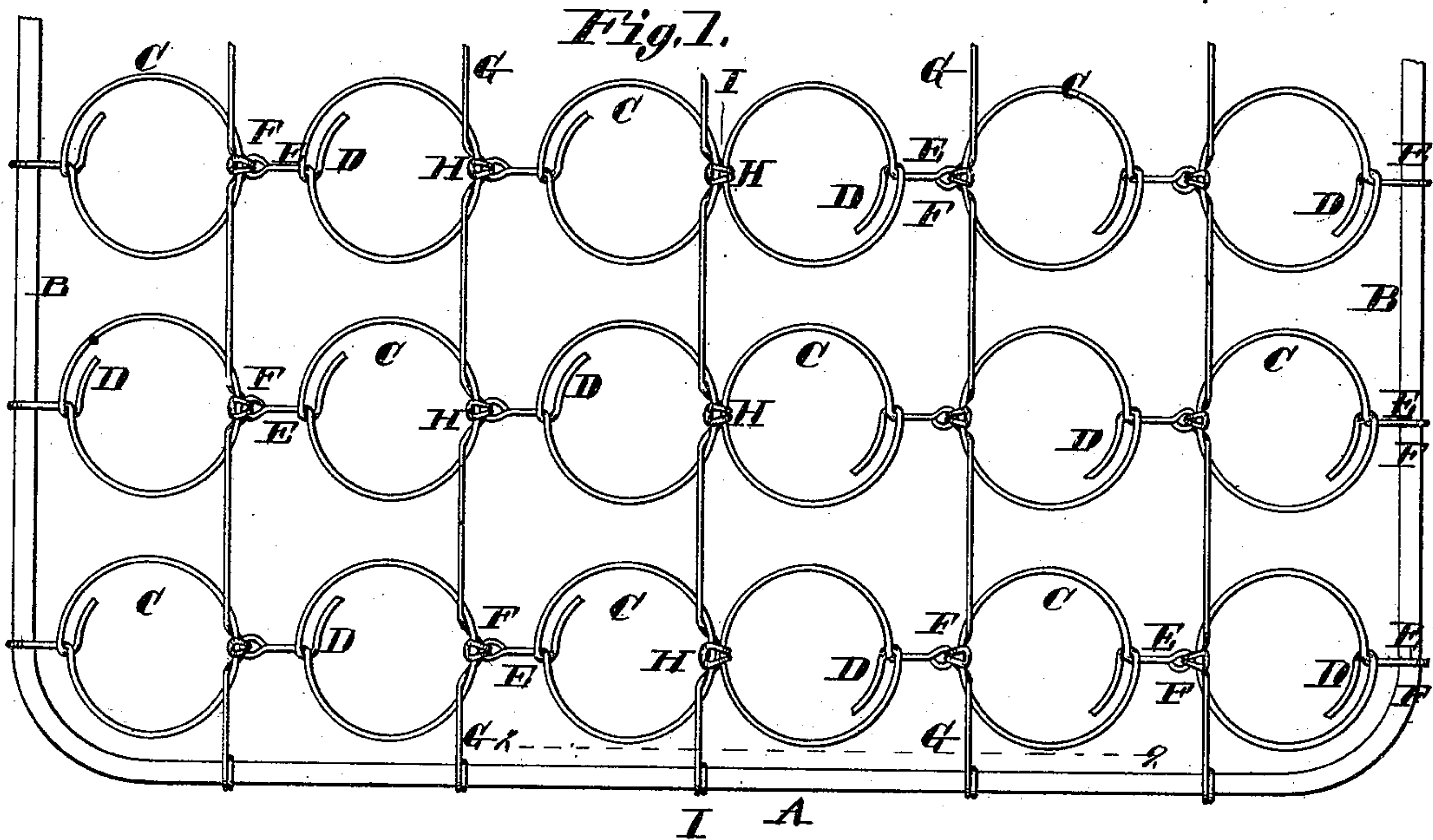
(No Model.)

P. H. MELLON.

SPRING BED.

No. 331,989.

Patented Dec. 8, 1885.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER H. MELLON, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 331,989, dated December 8, 1885.

Application filed August 1, 1885. Serial No. 173,272. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER H. MELLON, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bed-Bottoms of Springs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention is an improvement in the manner of connecting together the hooked extremities of one row of springs with the loops of a tie-rod of an adjacent row of springs.

15 The form of spring herein shown simulates that illustrated in my Letters Patent No. 262,302, dated August 8, 1882, and the form of tie-rod simulates that shown, described, and claimed in my application No. 136,364, filed June 30, 1884. In Letters Patent to John G. 20 Smith, of St. Louis, Missouri, No. 269,242, dated December 19, 1882, is shown a looped tie-rod and springs with projecting ends, which I do not claim broadly.

25 In both Letters Patent referred to the projecting ends of the springs are engaged with the outer rings of the contiguous springs, but in order to render such springs rigid at their connections Smith threads on the looped tie-rods through the said outer rings and over 30 the said ends.

35 The construction shown in my Letters Patent was found to be too weak, and that shown by Smith's Letters Patent was found to be too rigid. To obviate these disadvantages, I invented the construction shown, described, and 40 claimed in my application, No. 122,236, filed February 27, 1884, where the hooked extremities of the projecting ends are connected directly to the loops formed on the tie-rods, instead of to the outer rings of the rows of springs. In this first hinge-connection, intermediate of 45 the rows of springs, the tie-rod loop was passed from the inside of the outer ring over the latter, and the extremity of the projecting end was formed with a hook in vertical position to engage the loop.

50 A construction suitable for that form of tie-rod whose loop is passed under instead of over the outer ring where the loop would be liable

to fall off or get disengaged from the hook when pressed inwardly, is the subject of the present invention, which consists in providing the projecting end with a hooked extremity in 55 the same plane as the outer ring, and engaging it with a hook formed by doubling the loop of the tie-rod upon itself, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

It will be seen that broader bearing-sur- 60 faces are provided at the hinge than in the previous case, and there is no likelihood of disengagement of the parts accidentally.

Figure 1 is a top or bottom view of a part of the spring-bed. Fig. 2 is a detail elevation. 65 Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of part of the connecting-bar. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the parts engaged, but the hook not clinched down on the ring. Fig. 5 is a perspective view with the attachment com- 70 plete. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing manner of connecting central lines of springs. Fig. 7 shows a modification.

A is the end bar, and B the side bars, (or vice versa,) of a metal frame, of which there are 75 supposed to be two, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the bed. It will as a matter of convenience be described as shown in the drawings, although it is intended that the top and bottom shall be similar, and the 80 bed consequently reversible. The outer ring, C, of each spring has a loop, D, through which the connecting-rod E passes, the rod being bent at its point of bearing in the loop, so that it will not slip therein. 85

F is an eye on the eye-rod E.

G are rods extending the length or breadth of the bed, and having their ends bent around the bars A or B, as the case may be. At each spring the rod is bent into a short hook, H, 90 which is passed through the ring C from the upper side at the part opposite to the connecting eye-rod E, and which extends through the eye F and back over the ring, over which it is bent down, so as to make a compact and flexi- 95 ble fastening which cannot be detached except by unbending either the hook H or eye F. As shown, the eye-rod E extends toward the outer sides, B, so that at the medial line I I the connection has to be made by the hooks 100 H, which couple the rings C directly together without the use of the eye-rods E, as shown

in Figs. 1 and 6. The outer eye-rods are turned around the side bars, B.

5 In the modification shown in Fig. 7 the eye F is not closed, but has its end *f* turned inward from the top or bottom of the bed, as the case may be, so as to prevent its escape from the hook H. In a more simple modification the part F may be a simple hook, the end *f* being removed.

10 I claim—

In a bed-bottom of springs, the combination, with a row of springs and a tie-rod formed with hooked loops extending through the outer

rings, of another row of springs having ends projecting at right angles to the outer rings, 15 and formed with hooked extremities in the same plane as their rings, and engaging the loop-hooks independent of the loop-rings, the end hooks and loop-hooks forming hinge-connections intermediate of the rows of springs, 20 substantially as set forth.

PETER H. MELLON.

In presence of—

GEO. H. KNIGHT,
BENJN. A. KNIGHT.