J. TURNER.

SPRING BED.

No. 355,803.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

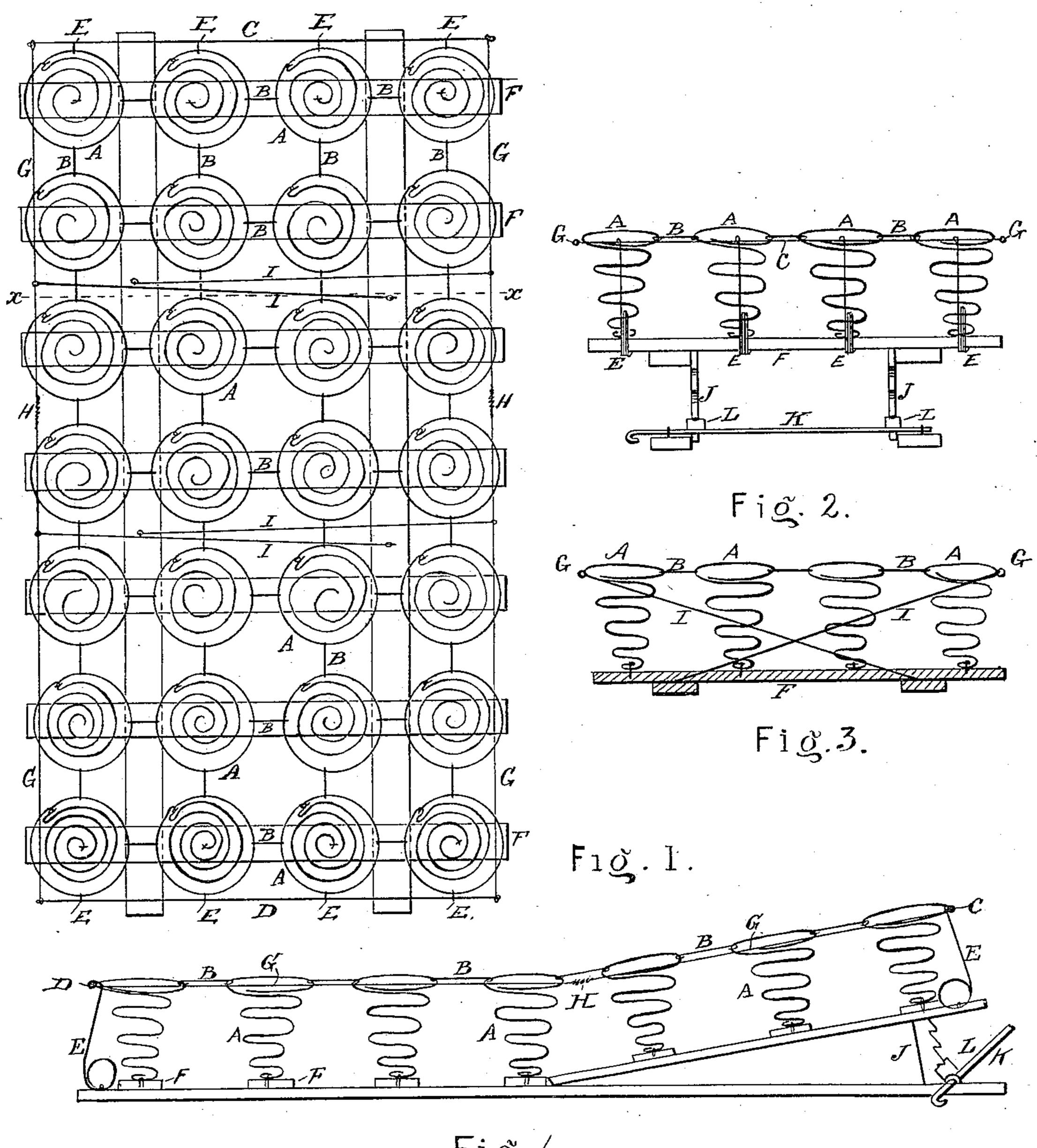


Fig.4.

James Turneri Len attig: Henry Beech

United States Patent Office.

JAMES TURNER, OF INGERSOLL, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT McDONALD, OF SAME PLACE.

SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,803, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed August 4, 1882. Serial No. 68,444. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James Turner, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Ingersoll, in the county of Oxford and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on Spring-Beds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in spring-beds; and it consists in a novel combination and arrangement of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described and set forth in the claims hereto annexed.

In the accompanying drawings of my invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of a spring-bedbottom embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the head of the bed provided with ratchet attachment. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the bed, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the bed.

25 A A are the coil-springs of the bed. The flying ends of these springs are turned and twisted together as shown. They are fastened one spring to another continuously by the stout clips B B.

30 C is a rod or bar passing along the tops of springs on their outer side, near the head, and at foot is a similar rod, D.

Strong twisted springs E E are arranged at each end of the bed with their upper ends hooked over the tops of the adjacent springs A in such a manner as to also grip the cross-wires C D, respectively. The lower ends of these spring E E are coiled or twisted, as shown, and secured by any suitable means to the end cross-slats of the frame. The top of the bed is, when empty, slightly convex—that is, the middle is higher than the head and foot. When the weight first comes on the bed, there is a tendency of the head and foot to rise. The

springs E E are then drawn out to allow of 45 this; but after a person lies down the head and foot resume their former position, being drawn down by the springs, and by this means the sagging of the middle of the bed is prevented.

G G are other rods or bars attached to or 50 passing through the outer edges of tops of coilsprings A, to prevent lateral extension. These rods are formed with central coil-springs, HH, to draw the springs together and to allow of raising the head freely.

I I are cross bars or rods, attached at one end to the side rods and at the other end to bed-slats, and acting as braces.

The head is hinged to the other portion of the frame and furnished with a pair of ratchets, 60 J J, passing downward.

K is a rod to which the dogs L L are attached, and the head may be raised to any height by this arrangement, the notches of the ratchets being supported on the dogs. When 65 it is to be lowered, the rod K is turned round so that the dogs release the ratchets and allow the head to come down. Otherwise, in place of this ratchet attachment, the head may be supported on stout coil-springs.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A bed-bottom composed of the slats F, coiled springs A, connected by clips B, the transverse end rods, C D, passed along the tops of the 75 coiled springs at each end of the bed, the twisted springs E, secured to the end slats and having their upper ends hooked over the tops of the springs A and gripped onto the rods C D, the brace-rods I, and the side rods, G, 80 formed with central coiled springs, H, and secured along the outer edges of the springs A on each side of the bed, substantially as described.

JAMES TURNER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

J. T. MALONE, JAMES VANCE.