

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. JONES.
SPRING BED BOTTOM.

No. 398,334.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.

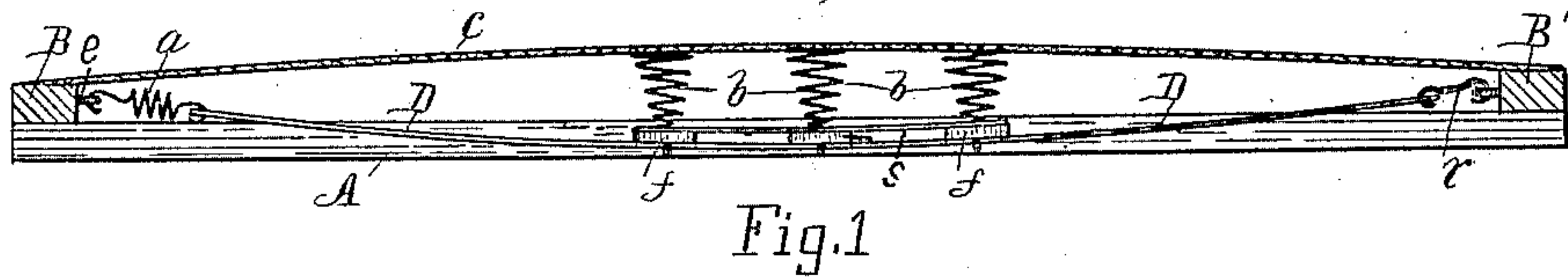


Fig. 1

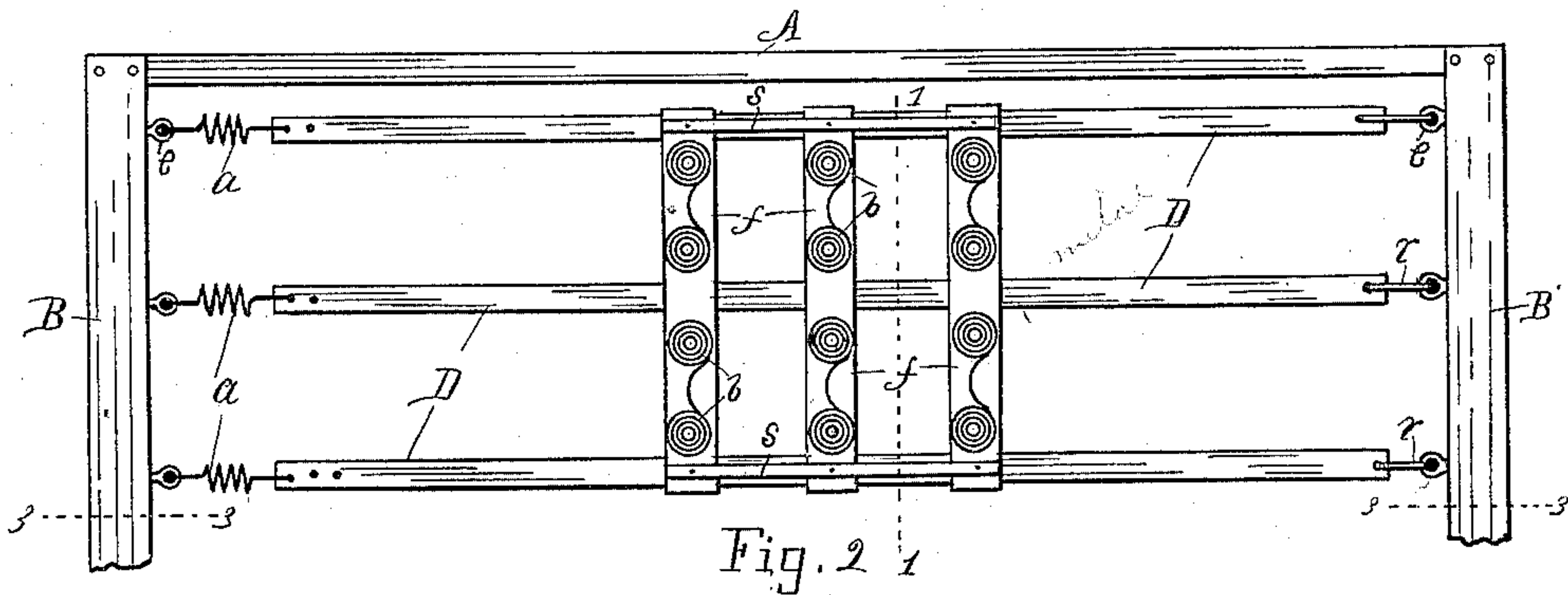


Fig. 2

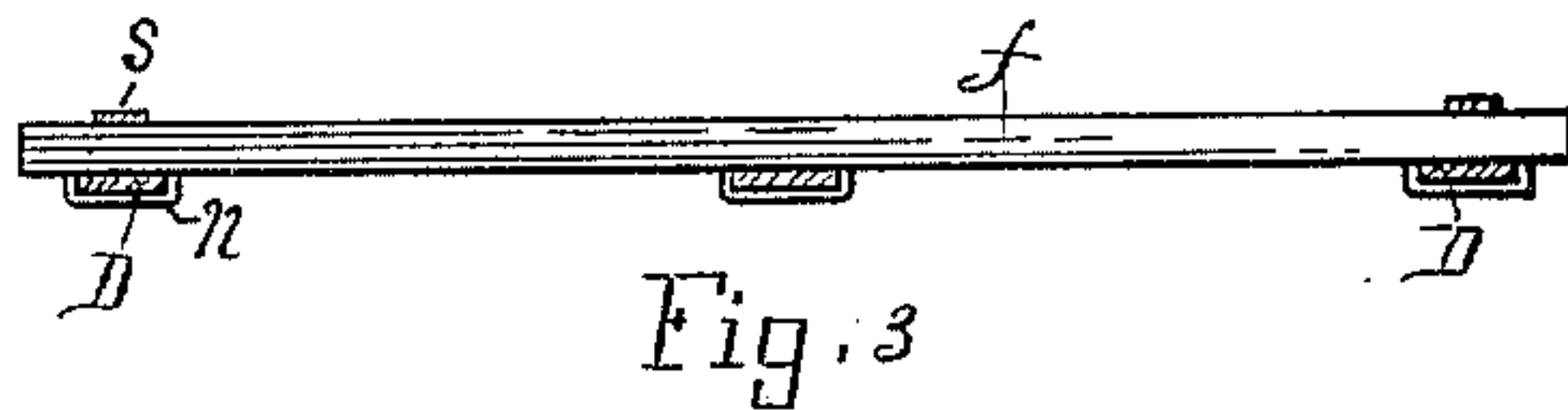


Fig. 3

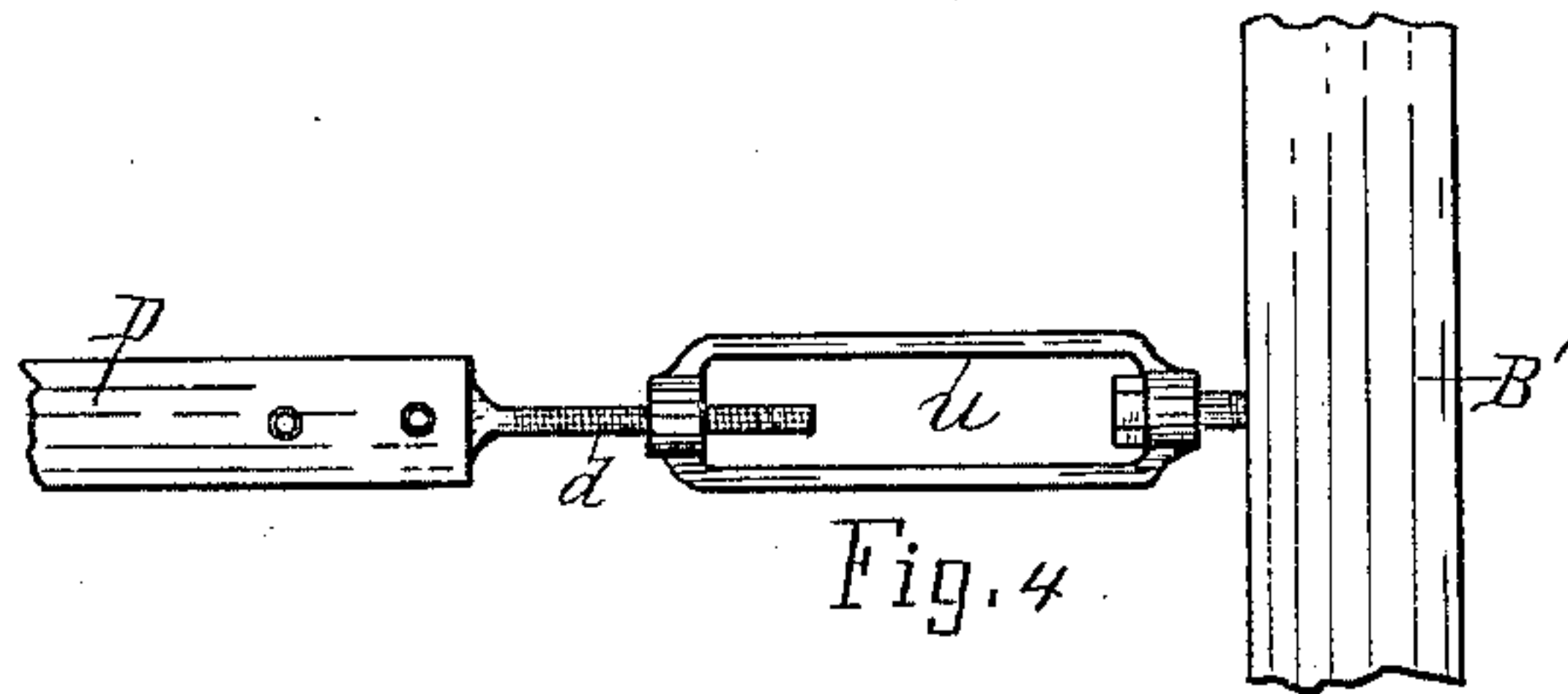


Fig. 4

Witnesses.

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Stephen D. O'Brien.

Inventor.

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By Lucius C. West
Att'y-

(No Model.)

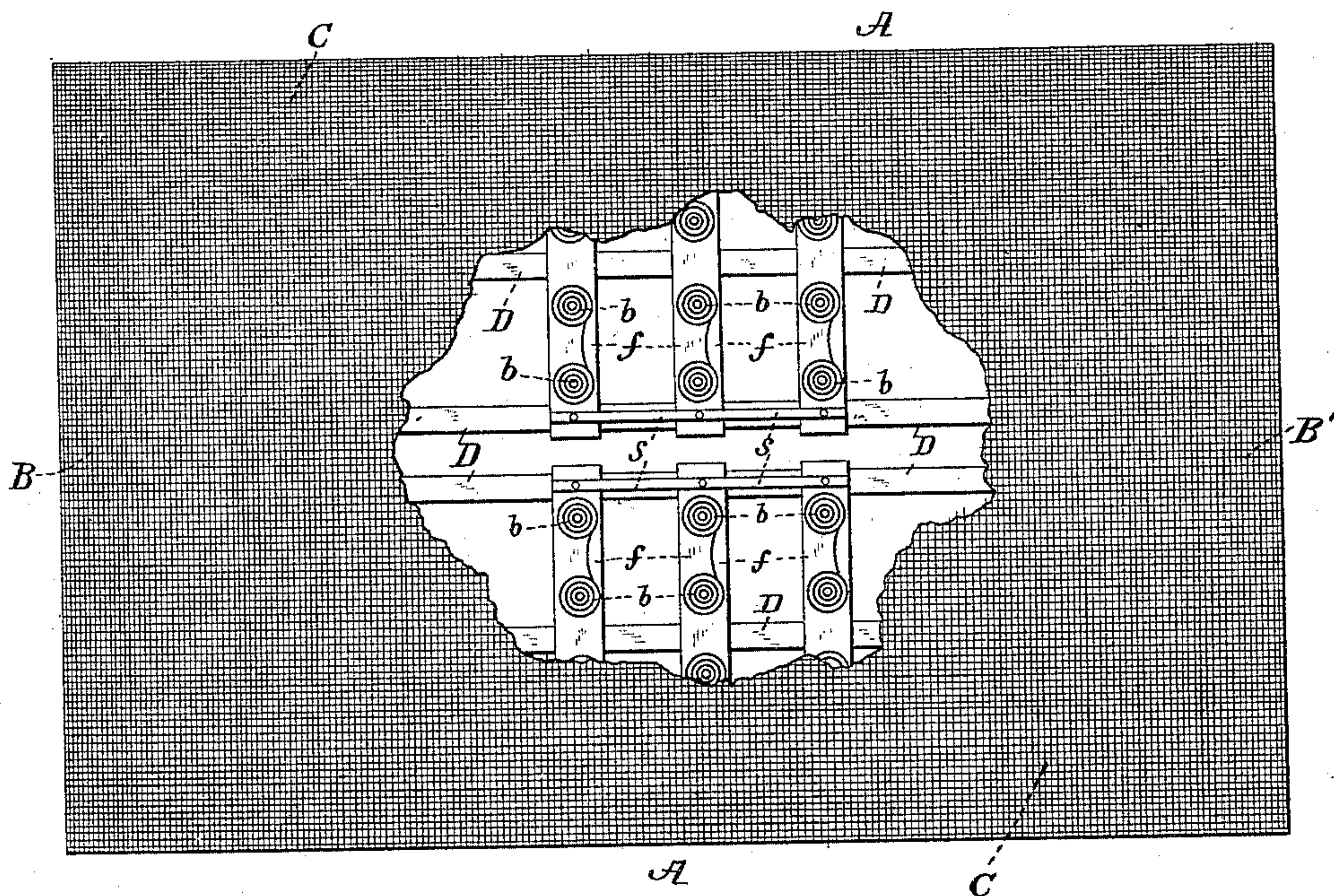
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Fig. 5.



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Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. JONES, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO BENJAMIN S. HELIKER, LOYAL C. KELLOGG, AND BUCK & HOYT, ALL OF SAME PLACE.

SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,334, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed May 31, 1887. Serial No. 239,771. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battle Creek, county of Calhoun, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Spring Bed-Bottom, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of spring bed-bottoms the upper wire fabric of which is sustained by spiral springs; and it has for its object the below described and claimed construction and novel association of parts.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation with parts in section on dotted lines 3 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view with one side broken away and showing half of the bed-bottom; Fig. 3, a section of parts on line 1 1 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan of broken details, showing a change in construction; and Fig. 5 is a plan view with center of wire fabric broken.

Referring to the lettered parts of the drawings, A are the side rails, B the head-rail, and B' the foot-rail, of a rectangular frame designed, when in use, to be placed in a bedstead in the ordinary manner of spring bed-bottoms. The wire fabric, C, is attached at each end to the end rails. The occupant of the bed of course lies upon this fabric, or, rather, upon the mattress which this fabric supports.

At D are a series of metal straps, which are more or less elastic, whether of iron or steel. There are two sets of these straps in a bed. Fig. 2 shows one of the sets. The straps are jointly attached to the foot-rail B' by hooks *r*, which hook into a hole in the end of said straps, the other end hooking into the eye of the eyed screw *e*, which adjustably screws into the rail B'. The same eyed screws are in the head-rail B, and spiral springs *a*, having a hook at the end, detachably hook into the eye of said screws *e* and into one of a series of adjusting-holes in the ends of the straps D. Thus the straps D may be allowed to sag less or more, according to the desired results below explained, either by means of the eyed screws or by hooking the springs *a* in differ-

ent holes in the ends of the straps D, or both, if preferred. The important object, however, of screwing the screws *e* farther in or out is to secure the proper normal tension on the straps and fabric, C, when constructing the bed-bottom. A set of separated bars, *f*, bearing upright spiral springs *b*, are located on the straps D transversely thereto. The springs *b* support the center of the fabric, C. The bars *f* are attached together by bars S, and the whole is adjustably attached to the straps D by means of the metal loops or staples *n*, Fig. 3, which loosely surround said straps D. By this means the bars *f* and their springs *b* can readily be drawn toward the head or the foot of the bed to support the fabric, C, at the particular place desired, according to the fancy or needs of the occupant of the bed.

In the complete bed, as shown by Fig. 5, there are two sets of the transverse slats *f*, shown located end to end, their contiguous ends being a little separated from each other.

The bed-bottom can be made longitudinally higher in the center by hooking the hook of the springs *a* in a hole farther from the end of the two inner straps, D, so as to raise said straps or cause them to sag less than the others, and this action will of course raise the fabric, C, at its longitudinal center. The reason of this is that the inner end of each set of slats or bars *f* will be raised, which action will raise the springs *b* near said ends up against the longitudinal center of the wire fabric. By tightening or raising the straps D of one side by means of such adjustments, which action will of course raise and tighten or tension one side of the bed more than the other, the bed is adapted for the use of a heavy and a light weight person. For the reason that one set of transverse bars *f* will rise independently of the other set on the other side of the bed, and as the wire fabric is continuous from one side of the bed to the other over both sets of transverse slats *f*, Fig. 5, and flexible, it will yield sufficiently at its longitudinal center for the purpose.

If preferred, the adjustment or tension of the straps D and springs may be accomplished by using a swiveled buckle, *u*, swiveled to the

end rail of the frame and screw-connected to the straps D, as at *d*, Fig. 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

- 5 The combination of the frame, the longitudinally-adjustable straps, the upper fabric continuous from one side of the frame to the other, the sets of spring-supporting slats located transversely and end to end on the
10 straps, said ends disconnected and separated a little space from each other beneath the

center of the fabric, and the staples or loops attached to the spring-supporting slats and loosely surrounding the straps upon which said slats rest, substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony of the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN B. JONES.

Witnesses:

LOYAL C. KELLOGG,
CHARLES CHASE.