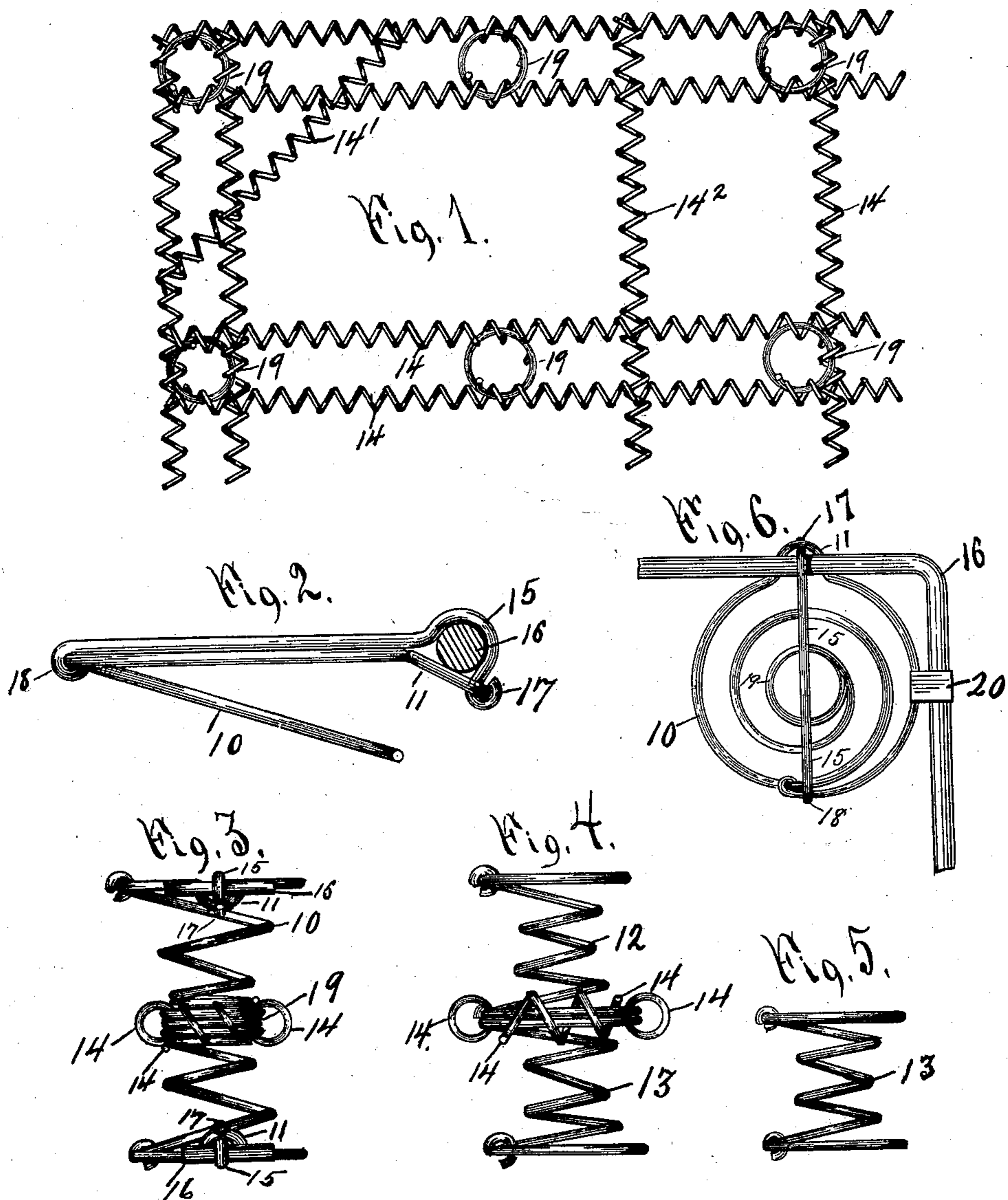


(No Model.)

W. C. VAN CISE.
SPRING BED.

No. 591,579.

Patented Oct. 12, 1897.



WITNESSES:
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SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,579, dated October 12, 1897.

Application filed January 2, 1897. Serial No. 617,761. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. VAN CISE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Beds; and I do declare the following to be 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to make a good substantial spring-bed; and the improvement consists in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, as fully set forth by this specification and the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional plan view showing spiral connections. Fig. 2 shows binding-lock with edge wire broken off. Fig. 3 shows double-coiled-spring connections and binding-lock. Fig. 4 shows two single coils held together by spiral connection. Fig. 5 shows single coil alike at each end. Fig. 6 shows plan view of spring, binding-lock, and edge wire.

In the drawings, 10 represents the main body of a double-coiled spring, which is turned, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6. The center 19 is turned with two or three coils sufficiently larger than the ones each side that the spiral connections 14 14 14 may be turned into them, as shown, to connect the bed through the center and hold the springs in place.

In the completed bed the outside tiers of springs are given at their tops a sharp downward curve and short rounding turn 11, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 6, for the purpose of securing and holding the heavy edge wire 16, which is securely locked to them by the binding-lock 15. Binding-lock 15 is turned around the short bend 11 in spring 10 at 17 and then passes over the heavy edge wire 16 and passes across the top of the spring and is turned around the spring 10 on the opposite side at 18, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. By turning the sharp bend upward the binding-lock can be attached to the bottom of spring 10, as shown in Fig. 3.

In place of spring 10 I sometimes turn a single coil, as shown in Fig. 5, and put two of them together, as shown in Fig. 4, and connect them by the spiral connecting-wires 14 14 14 and use them through the center of the bed, or by giving them the short turn at top and bottom, as at 11, Fig. 6, may use them throughout the whole of the bed. This double cone, as shown in Fig. 4, makes a very even and elastic spring throughout its entire length, having no dead-center, as at 19, Fig. 3.

The spiral wires 14 14 14 connect the center of the springs throughout the bed, as shown in Fig. 1, and may be varied, as shown, according to the amount of strength desired.

16 is a heavy straight wire turned at the corners to form an edge or rim for the bed, as shown in Fig. 6. It is securely fastened to the springs by the binding-lock and is held at the corners by the lock at one side and by a metal loop 20 at the other side.

It will be seen that by giving all the outside coils of the bed the downward or upward and outward sharp curve 11 and letting the heavy edge wire, which is securely locked thereto by cross-clamp 15, rest thereon a very strong and secure rim is made for both top and bottom.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In springs for beds, double-coiled springs having a central enlargement, spiral coils turned into said enlargement and crossing the bed at right angles, the top of the outer row of springs given a short downward and outward turn to pass beyond the body of the spring, a heavy edge wire resting on said springs, a clamp hinged to the projecting part of the coil and locking the edge wire and secured to the opposite part of the coil, substantially as shown.

2. In springs for beds, one coil-spring placed on top of another to form a double spring, spiral coils turned into said springs where they come together and crossing the bed to hold the springs together and in position in the bed, the top of the coil of the outward row of springs being given a short downward and outward turn, a heavy edge wire which rests on the projecting portion of the coil, a clamp hinged into the outward curve that

projects beyond the edge wire and clamping the edge wire or rim to the outward row of springs as described.

3. In combination with a bed-spring having
5 projections beyond the body of its outward row of coils at top and bottom, heavy metal rims extending around the bed and resting on said projections, a clamp hinged to the projection outside the rim and passing around

the rim and across the coil to the opposite side of the coil to hold the rim in place, as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. VAN CISE.

Witnesses:

HIRAM E. BUTLER,

N. E. THOMAS.