

(No Model.)

T. B. LAYCOCK & J. H. LYTLE.
SPRING MATTRESS.

No. 600,919.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.

Fig. 1.

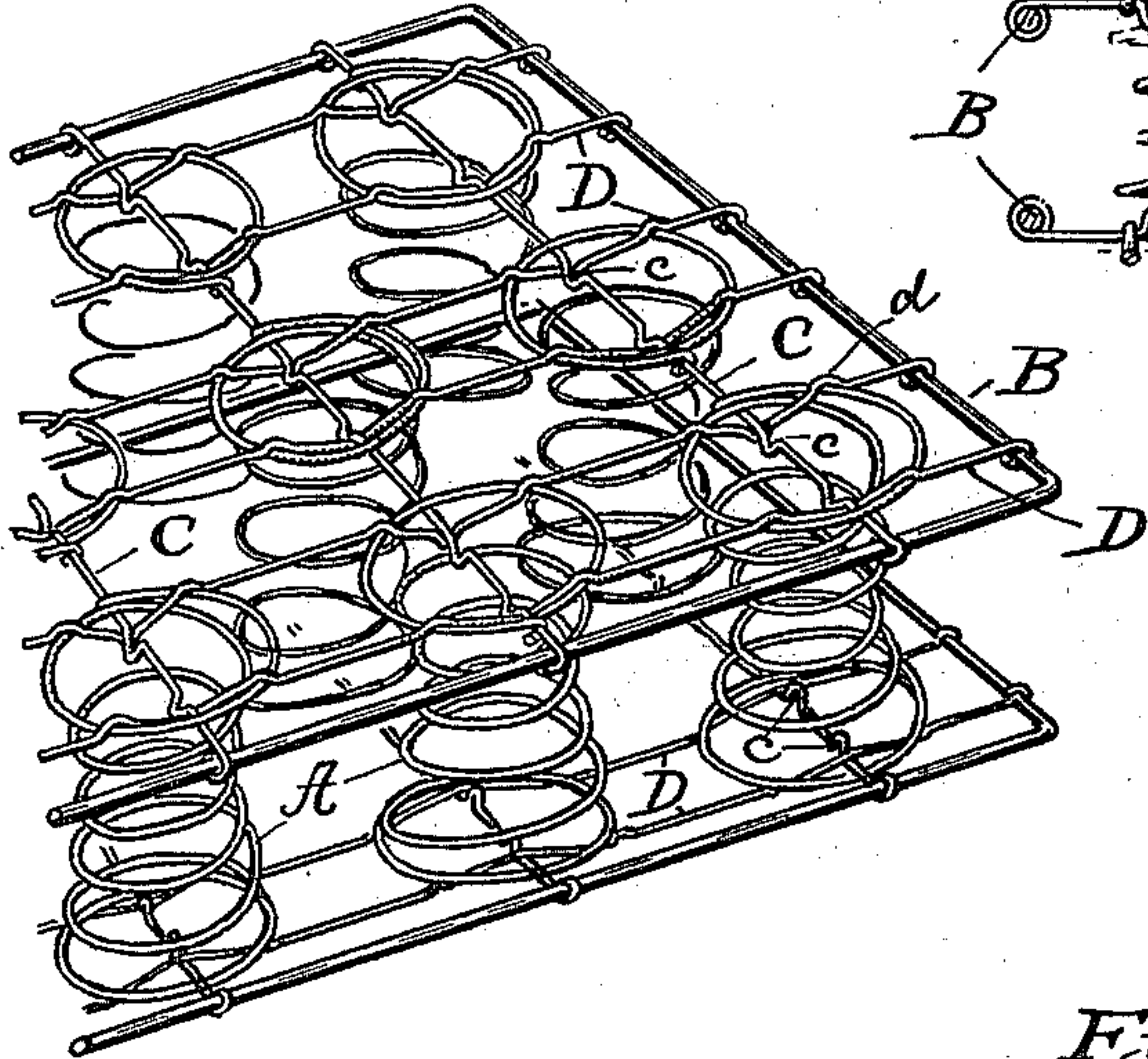


Fig. 4.

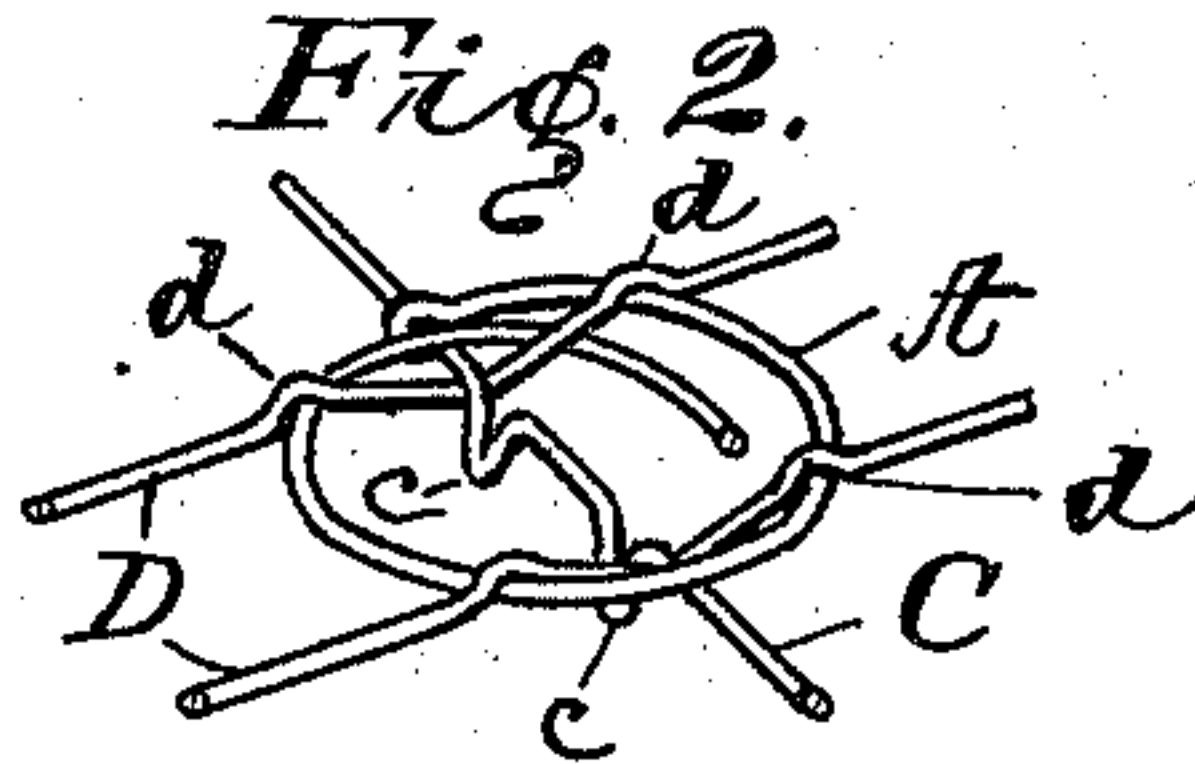
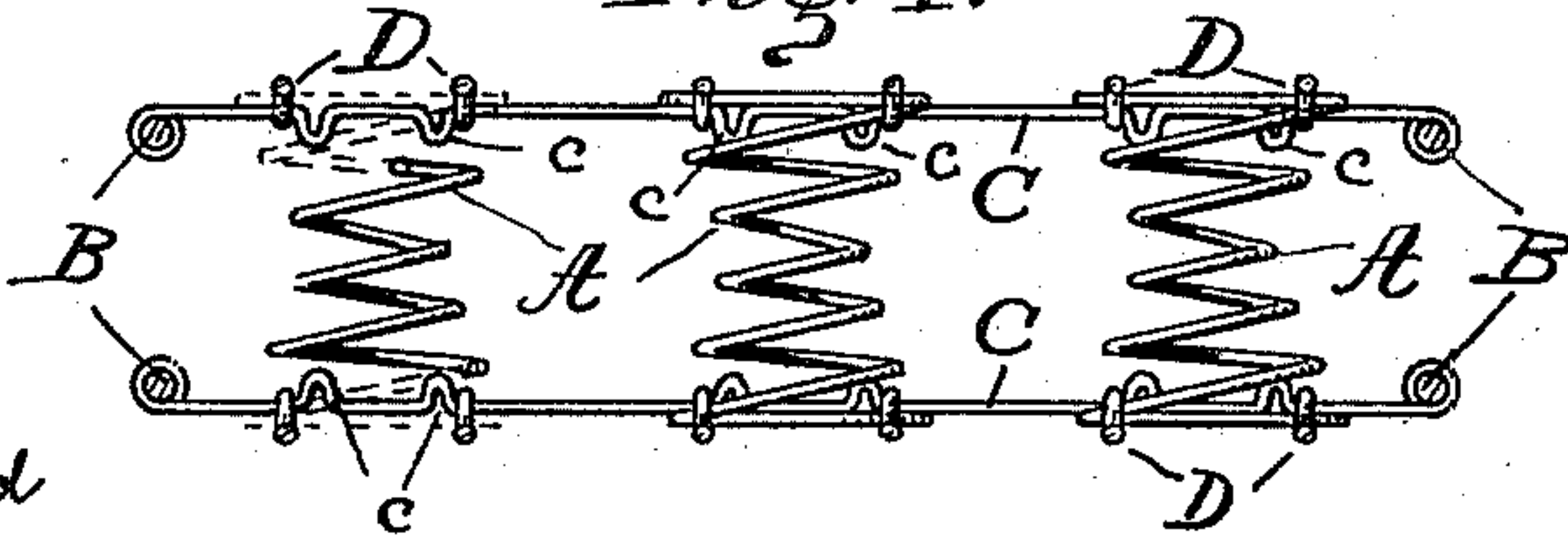


Fig. 3.

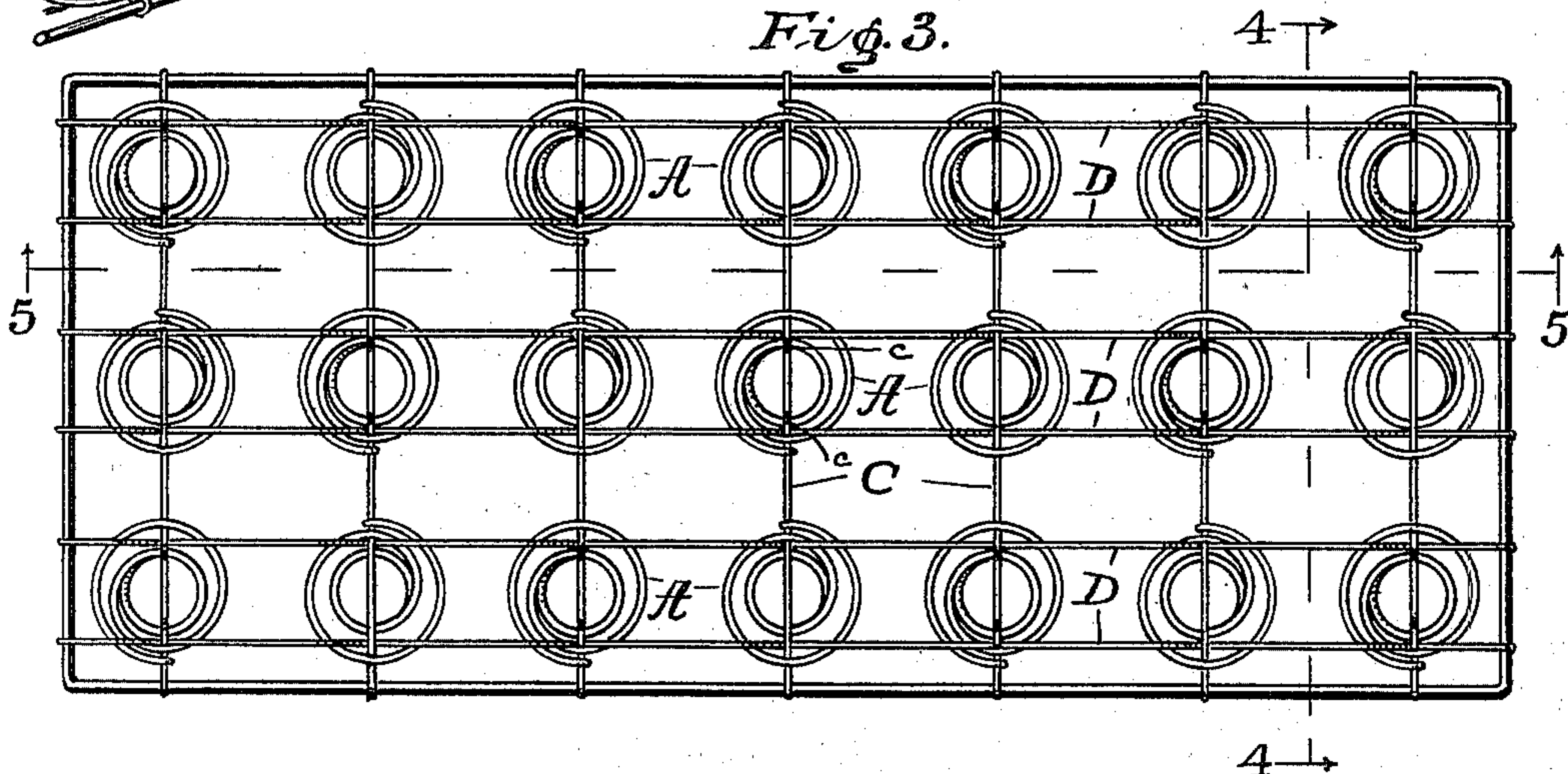
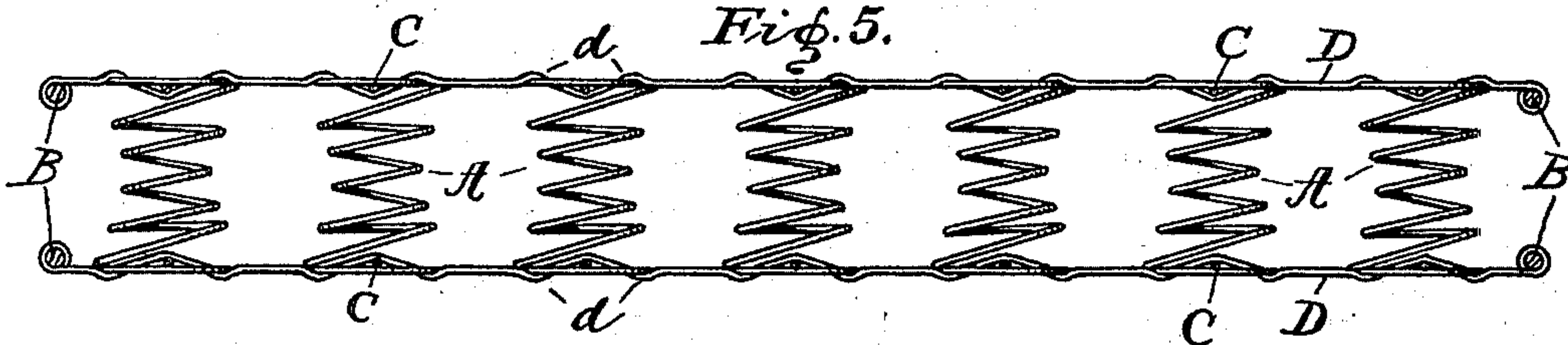


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
Carl Schlegel
L. A. Minton

Inventors
Thomas B. Laycock, Jr.
John H. Lytle,
By Joseph A. Minton,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS B. LAYCOCK AND JOHN H. LYTTLE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
ASSIGNORS TO THE T. B. LAYCOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF
SAME PLACE.

SPRING-MATTRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,919, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed October 9, 1897. Serial No. 654,704. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS B. LAYCOCK and JOHN H. LYTTLE, citizens of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Mattresses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in spring bed-bottoms employing a bank of double-helical or hour-glass shaped springs; and the object of the invention is to provide means for supporting the springs whereby they will retain their proper relative positions and will be kept from spreading open to allow the centers to push up, which frequently happens, to the great injury of the comfort-giving qualities of the bed. Springs in which the outer ends are finished with an extended arm for the purpose of joining them in a bank of springs for a bed are objectionable, because the coil and recoil have the effect to make the opposite surfaces warp or stand awry to each other, causing the springs individually to tip over. Springs, therefore, having no arm extensions are to be preferred if they can be retained in right position, and one of the prime objects of this invention is to provide means for holding such springs in place.

Another object is to provide a support for the top mattress and bedclothes across the top of the springs to keep the latter from dropping down into the opening between the coils.

The objects of the invention are accomplished by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of one end of a bed-bottom constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of the top of a spring with the locking-wires applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a plan view of our improved bed-bottom; Fig. 4, a vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 a vertical section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A represent the springs, which are double helical, of any usual or desired construction.

B are marginal steel wires at top and bottom and form frames within which the bank of springs are placed. The wires B are of relatively greater diameter than the wires from which the springs A are made.

The bottoms for a double bed are preferably divided longitudinally into two equal and separate sections, which are hinged together to permit one section to be turned back onto the other. This is for greater convenience in handling and is not new to our invention. The drawings show one of these half-bed sections.

The springs A are arranged in rows, as clearly shown in the drawings.

C are wires extending transversely of the frame B and have their ends secured by wrapping them around the wires D. These wires C are placed underneath or, rather, inside of the top coil of the springs A, and the ends of the springs A are bent around and thereby fastened to the wires in the manner as shown.

D are wires extending longitudinally of the frame B and are in pairs, two wires to each row of springs, one wire on each side of the center of the spring just inside of the margin of the top of the spring. The wires D pass over the top coil of the springs A, but under the wires C, and when drawn taut the wires C and D and the springs A form a lock. The ends of the wires D are bent around and are thereby fastened to the ends of the frame B. Under side notches or kinks *d* are made in the wires D where they cross the springs A, and these depressions keep the springs from slipping longitudinally of the wires D.

Kinks or notches *c* are made in the wires C next to the place of intersection of the wires C and D, and as two of these bends are made to each spring, as shown, the movement of the springs longitudinally of the wires C is prevented. The part C' between the bends *c* provides a support for the top mattress and bedclothes.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a bed-bottom, the combination with top and bottom marginal wires and a plurality of helically-coiled springs, of wires running longitudinally and transversely of the bed-bot-

tom and secured at their ends to the marginal
wires, said transverse wires passing under the
outer coil of the springs and having an inside
crimp near each side of each coil, and said
5 longitudinal wires being in pairs, a pair for
each row of springs, the said wires passing
over the outer coil of the springs but under
the transverse wires and between the crimp
in the transverse wire and the outer coil of
10 the spring and the said longitudinal wires
having crimps at their intersections with the

springs, all substantially as described and for
the purposes specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set
our hands and seals, at Indianapolis, Indiana, 15
this 17th day of September, A. D. 1897.

THOMAS B. LAYCOCK. [L. S.]
JOHN H. LYTLE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MINTURN,
F. E. MALOTT.