No. 606,683. Patented July 5, 1898.

P. P. PEUGH & J. M. FRAZEE.

SPRING BED BOTTOM.

(Application filed Aug. 7, 1897.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

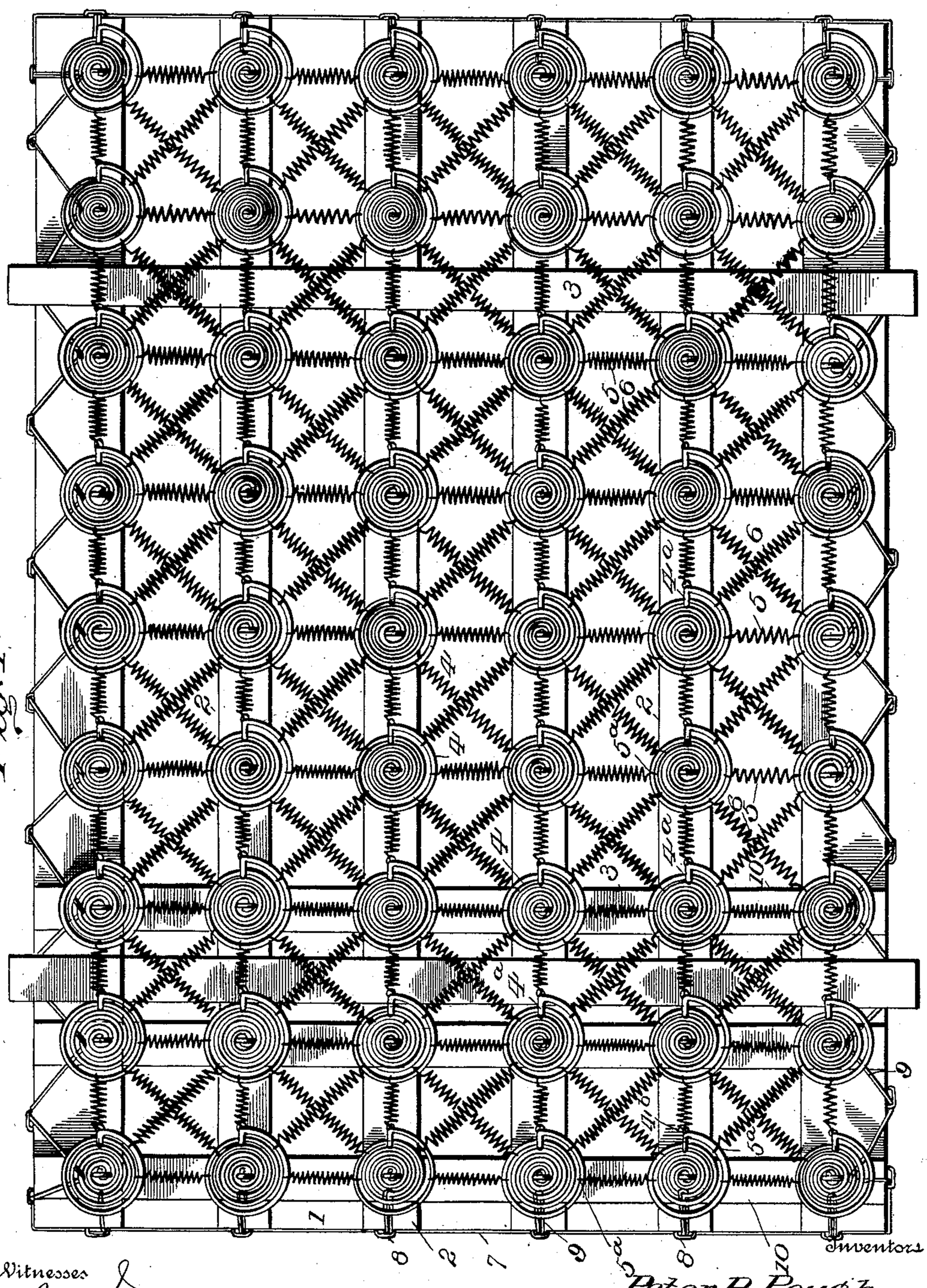

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Fig. 5.

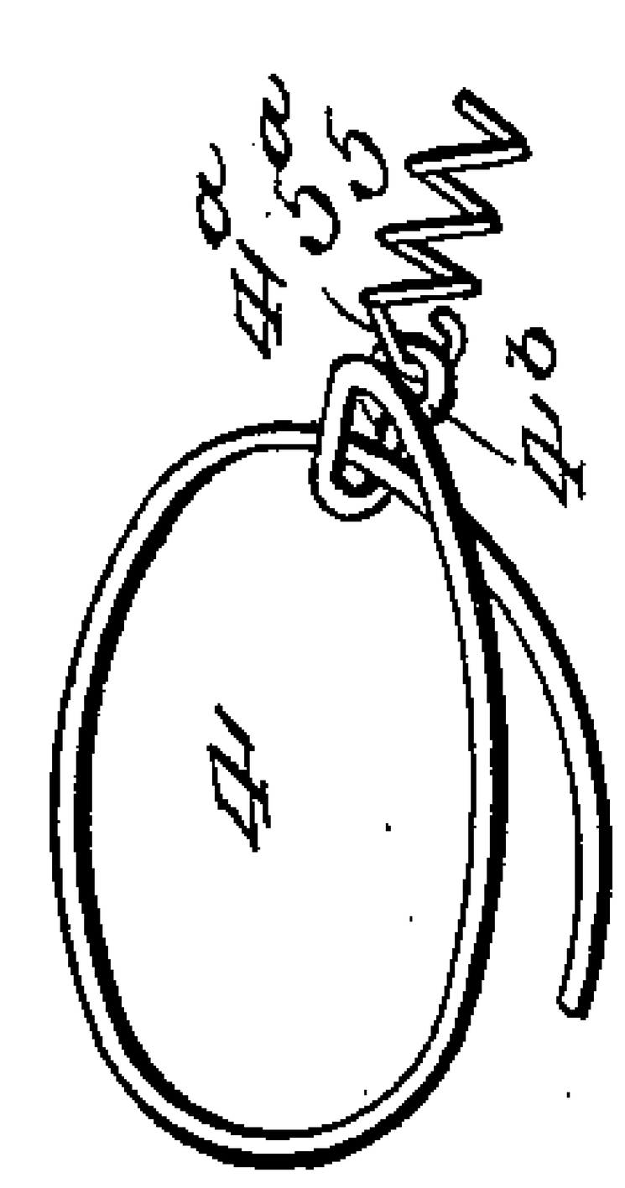


Fig. 2.

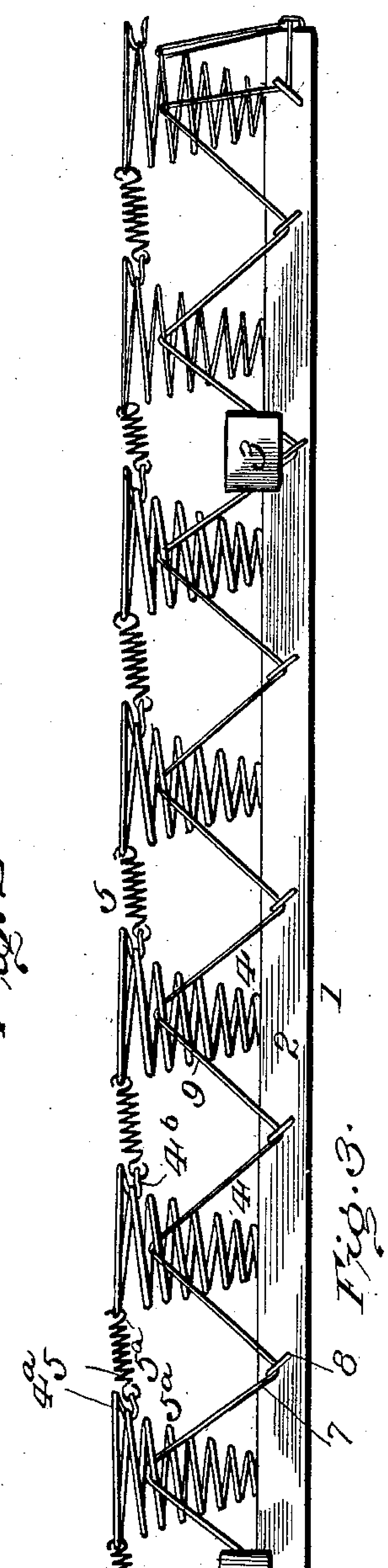


Fig. 3.

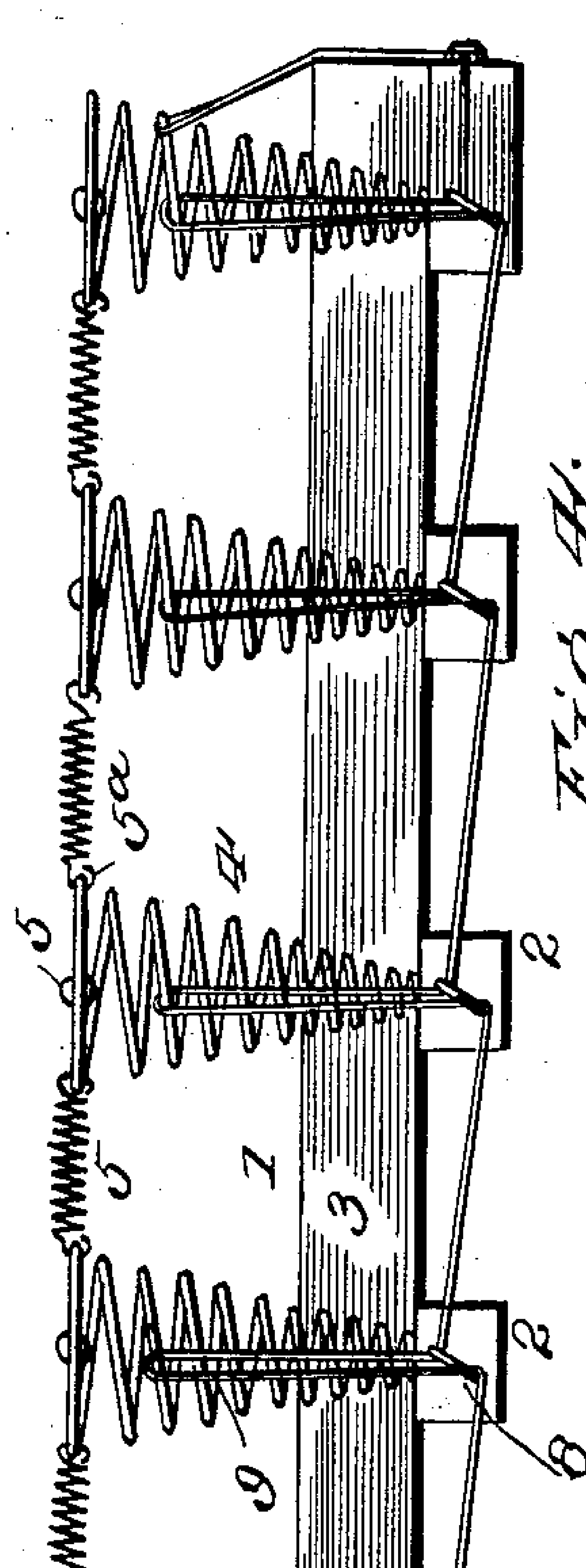
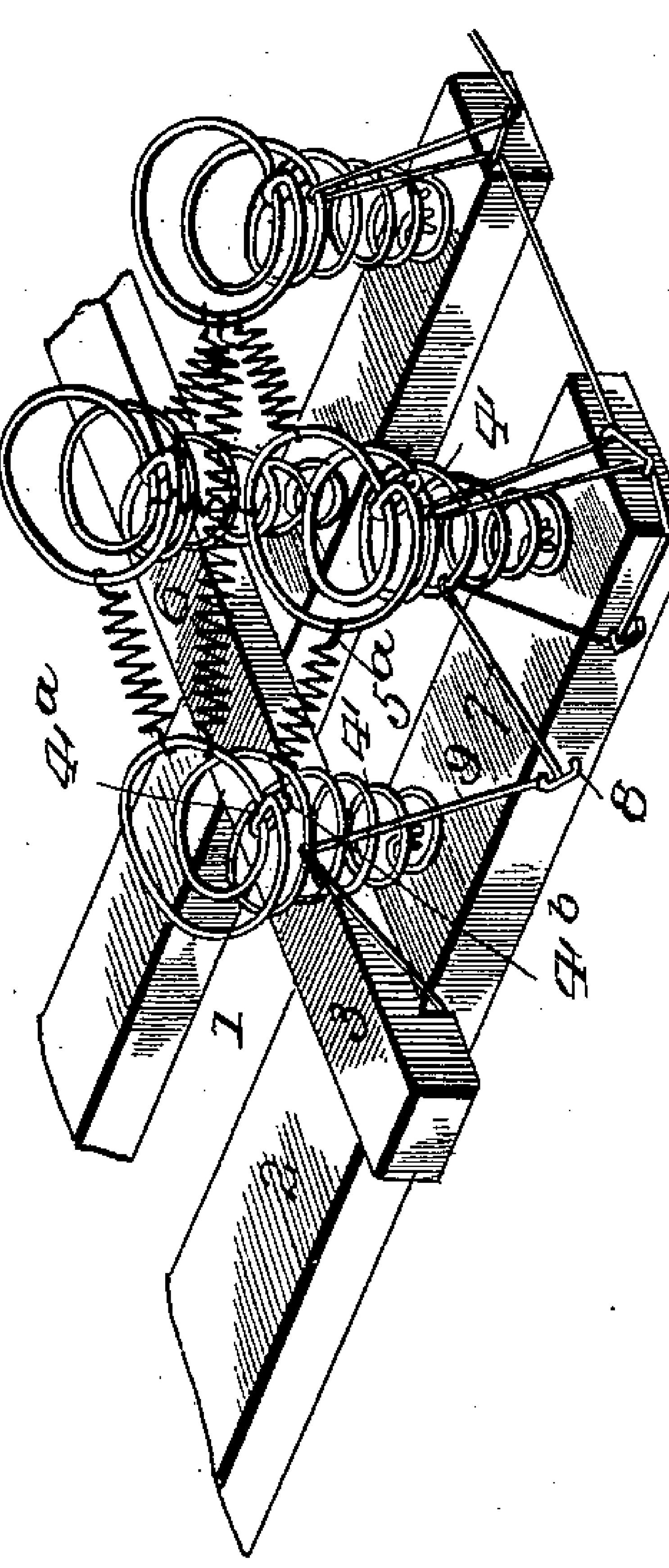


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER P. PEUGH AND JOSEPH M. FRAZEE, OF WHEELING, MISSOURI.

SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,683, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed August 7, 1897. Serial No. 647,459. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PETER P. PEUGH and JOSEPH M. FRAZEE, citizens of the United States, residing at Wheeling, in the county of Livingston and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring Bed-Bottoms; and we do hereby 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.

Our invention relates to improvements in spring bed-bottoms, and particularly to that class wherein the springs are permanently secured to the bed-bottom frame; and the object of the invention is to provide a spring bed-bottom which is strong, durable, and resilient and embodies improved means for connecting the springs to prevent undue sagging of the same.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel constructions and combinations hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the spring bed-bottom; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, an end elevation; Fig. 4, a detail perspective view of a portion of the bed-frame on an enlarged scale, illustrating the manner of connecting four adjoining springs. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a portion of one of the resilient springs 4 and a spring 5, connected therewith.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the bed-bottom, comprising the longitudinal slats 2 and the transverse bars 3, connecting the same. The springs 4 are of flaring or conical form, as usual, and are rigidly secured at their contracted ends to the slats. The upper end of the metal forming the upper coil or convolution of the spring is formed with a lateral hook 4^a, engaging the coil immediately below or the lower extremity of the upper coil, and the extremity of this hook is provided with an eye 4^b.

Each spring 4 is connected to the adjoining springs at the front, rear, and at opposite sides thereof by short spiral springs 5, which are formed at each end with a hook 5^a. In the longitudinal rows each spring 5 has one end connected with the upper coil of one resilient spring and inclines downwardly therefrom and has its other end connected with the eye 4^b on the next adjoining spring in the same longitudinal row. The effect of this construction is to permit the latter-named resilient spring to freely incline at an angle to the first-named resilient spring without exerting undue strain on the connecting-spring 5. This will be understood from the fact that the upper coil of the spring having the eye 4^b may, in compressing, incline downward to a limited extent before it commences to exert a pull on said spring 5. In addition to these springs 5 the springs are also connected by long spiral springs 6, which extend diagonally of the slats, and short coil-springs 5, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The hooks 5^a of the coil-springs 5 engage the eyes 4^b of the resilient springs 4, and are thereby held securely in engagement.

In order to support and prevent the side and end resilient springs from sagging or bending inwardly to an undue extent, we have provided a continuous edging-brace 7 of wire, said brace extending through eyes or staples 8 and formed at regular intervals between the same, with lateral loops 9, engaging the central coils or convolutions of said springs. This edging-brace extends loosely through the staples and is adapted to yield or give to permit limited inward inclination of the springs while preventing undue inclination thereof. By this means sagging down at the center of the bed on which the greatest strain comes is prevented without impairing the elasticity of the spring bed-bottom.

The last three rows of springs, or more, if desired, according to the distance between the rows, are constructed of wire which is lighter or possesses more resiliency than the wire of which the other springs are made and is adapted to yield under less pressure. This obviates a difficulty experienced in ordinary spring bed-bottoms wherein the springs are adapted to sustain equal pressure, so that while the springs at the center readily yield under the weight of the body and head those at the foot are incapable of yielding under the lesser weight of the lower extremities, and not only render the bed uncomfortable, but support said lower extremities at an improper height relatively to the body.

From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that we have provided a spring bed-frame which is not only strong, durable, and elastic and inexpensive, but possesses important advantages arising from its peculiar structure alone.

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

1. A spring bed-bottom, comprising a bottom frame, conical or flaring resilient springs 4 mounted thereon in parallel longitudinal rows, each spring having its upper end bent to form a hook 4^a extending under its upper coil and an eye 4^b, projecting laterally beneath said coil, and short spiral springs 5 each having one of its ends connected with the upper coil of one resilient spring diametrically opposite its eye and its other end inclined downwardly and connected with the lateral eye of an adjoining spring in the same longitudinal row, substantially as described.

2. A spring bed-bottom, comprising a frame, guides on the outer side and end edges of the frame, conical or flaring resilient springs 4 mounted in parallel rows on said frame, each spring having its upper end bent to form a hook 4^a extending under its upper coil and having a laterally-projecting eye, a series of short spiral springs 5 having one of its ends connected with the upper coil of one resilient spring diametrically opposite its eye and its other end connected with the eye of the next adjoining spring in the same longitudinal row, a series of long spiral springs 6 extending continuously between and connecting the inner sides of adjoining resilient springs, said springs being arranged in crossed pairs and extending parallel with the diagonal rows of resilient springs, and a brace-wire extending continuously through the said guides around the frame and provided with lateral loops engaging the side and end resilient springs, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

PETER P. PEUGH.
JOSEPH M. FRAZEE.

Witnesses:
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