No. 660,745. Patented Oct. 30, 1900.

T. J. ANDERSON.

SPRING BED BOTTOM.

(Application filed Mar. 13, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

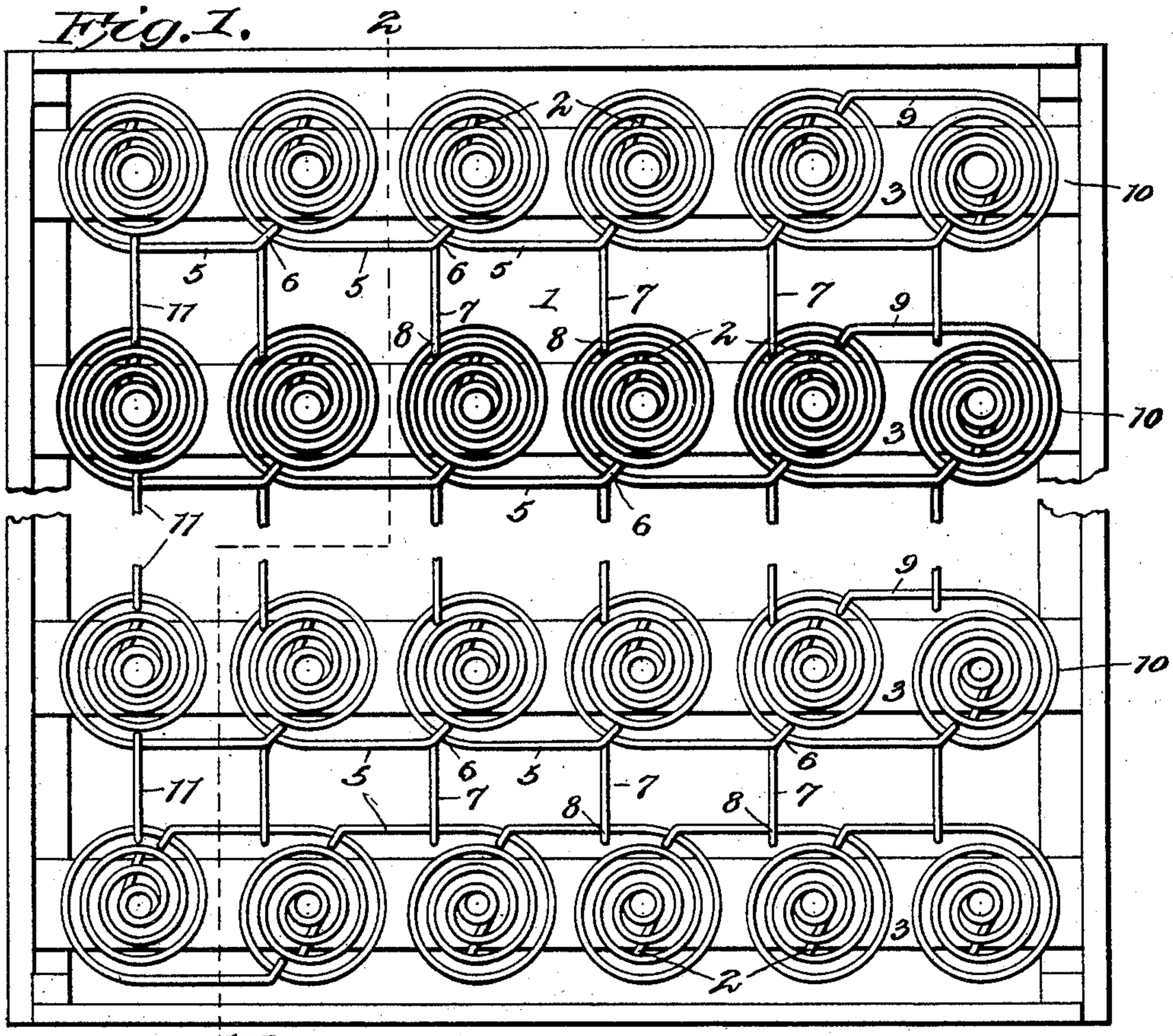


Fig. 2.

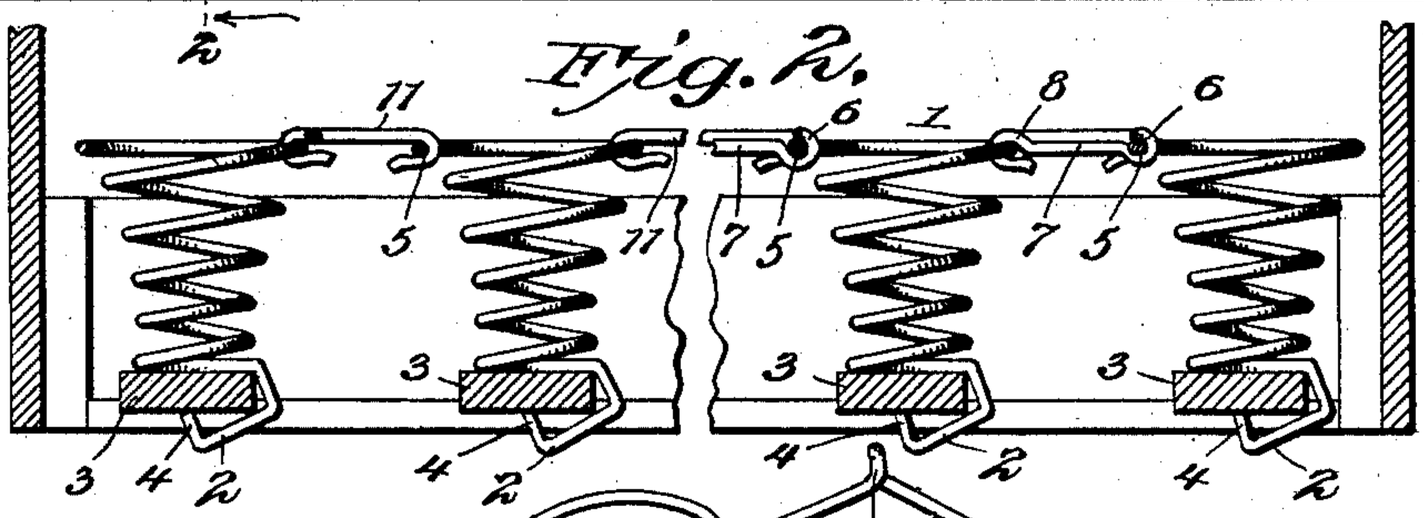
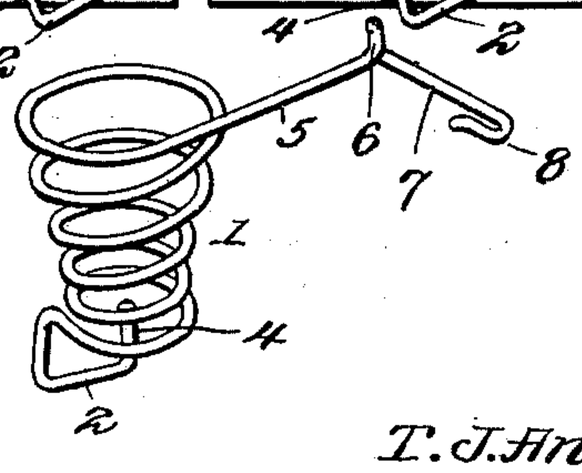


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Howard P. Orr.
H. J. Riley

Inventor,
T. J. Anderson,
By his Attorneys.
C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. ANDERSON, OF MOUNT SOLON, VIRGINIA.

SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 660,745, dated October 30, 1900

Application filed March 13, 1900. Serial No. 8,479. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Solon, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Spring Bed-Bottom, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in spring bed-bottoms.

One object of the present invention is to improve the construction of spring bed-bottoms and to provide a simple and comparatively inexpensive bed-bottom spring which will be strong and durable and which will firmly support the adjacent springs and form a transverse and a longitudinal brace, whereby the springs will be retained in position and enabled to withstand the strains to which they are subjected.

A further object of the invention is to provide a spring bed-bottom of this character which will enable any one of the slats and the springs thereof to be turned up for cleaning and other purposes and in which the springs will be prevented from violently contacting and causing the snapping noise common to many spring bed-bottoms.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a spring bed-bottom constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the springs.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates bed-bottom springs constructed of bed-spring wire, as hereinafter explained, and each spring is provided at its lower end with a spring-clamp 2, by means of which it is securely held in position on a bed-slat 3. The spring-clamp, which is formed integral with the spring, is made by extending the lower coil and bending it downward and inward, the wire terminating in an upwardly-projecting end 4, located approximately at the center of the spring, or, rather, in line with the vertical axis of the latter. The spring is provided at its upper end with a straight arm 5, formed by extending the top coil and disposed transversely of the bed-bottom and extending across the latter, parallel with the slat, to the adjacent spring of such slat and connected at such point by an eye 6 with a straight longitudinal arm 7, which extends to the adjacent spring of the next slat, being disposed across the space between the slats and located adjacent to the centers of the springs. The eye 6 passes entirely around the arm of the adjacent spring, and the straight longitudinally-disposed arm 7 terminates in a hook 8 for engaging the uppermost coil of the contiguous spring. The eye 6 operates to hold the straight arms 5 and 7 away from the spring to which the said eye is connected, whereby the said arms are prevented from being forced into such spring and the snapping and banging noise common to a great many spring bed-bottoms is thereby prevented. The arms 5 and 7 are arranged at right angles to each other, and they form transverse and longitudinal braces or connecting-wires extending entirely across the bed-bottom and from the head to the foot of the same and supporting the springs in position and enabling them to withstand the strains to which they are subjected. The hook 8 has a flared mouth and is contracted at the inner portion thereof, whereby it is securely engaged with the adjacent spring and is enabled to be readily connected therewith and disconnected therefrom.

In assembling the springs the head-slat is first supplied, the first spring at the left-hand end of the same being placed in position and then the second spring, the arm thereof being sprung into the eye 6, which is disposed diagonally of the arms 5 and 7 at an obtuse angle to each of them, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The straight arm 9 of the springs 10 at the right-hand side of the bed-bottom are extended backward or inward and connected to the adjacent spring of the same slat, as shown in Fig. 1, the arm 9 being disposed at the side of the spring nearer the head of the bed. The springs at the left-hand side of the bed are connected by links 11, provided at their ends with hooks and arranged as shown

in Figs. 1 and 2. The springs of the slat at the foot of the bed, with the exception of the one at the left-hand end, are arranged similar to the springs 10 at the right-hand side of the bed, such bottom springs being provided only with straight transversely-disposed arms, which are engaged with the adjacent springs of the same slat. The straight arm of the spring at the left-hand end of the slat at the foot of the bed is arranged contiguous to the footboard and is connected with the second spring. After the springs of the first slat have been placed in position the second slat is filled and the arms are connected with the adjacent springs and arranged as shown in Fig. 1. This operation is continued until the bed-bottom is complete, and the same number of springs may be made to constitute bed-bottoms of different sizes by varying the length of the arms 5 and 7 and placing the springs closer together or farther apart, as may be necessary.

The springs, commencing with the second slat from the head of the bed, for a number of slats are preferably constructed of heavier wire than the springs at the top and bottom of the bed and are designed to extend over a sufficient surface to receive the principal weight of the occupants of the bed, and by this arrangement the durability of bed-bottoms is materially increased. The springs of each slat are detachably connected with those of the adjacent slat, so that any one of the slats of a bed-bottom may be turned up for the purpose of cleaning it and its springs.

It will be seen that the spring bed-bottom, which is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, has its springs supported by longitudinal and transverse braces, which are arranged at right angles to each other in proper position to resist the strain to which the springs are subjected, and that the arms or braces which connect the springs are prevented from being forced into the same, and the snapping and banging noise common to many spring bed-bottoms is thereby prevented. It will also be apparent that by varying the length of the connecting-arms the springs may be arranged to occupy the desired area and the same number of springs may be employed in bed-bottoms of different sizes.

What I claim is—

1. A bed-bottom provided with springs having arms 5 and 7, arranged at right angles to each other and provided at their angle with an eye, the arm 5 being arranged parallel with the slat and extending to the adjacent spring thereof, and the arm 7 being arranged at right angles to the said slat and extending to the adjacent spring of the next slat, the said eye completely encircling the adjacent spring, whereby the arms are prevented from being forced into the coils of the said spring, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A bed-bottom provided with springs having straight arms 5 and 7 arranged at right angles to each other and forming longitudinal and transverse braces and provided at their angle with an outwardly-extending diagonally-arranged eye, the arm 5 extending parallel with the adjacent slat, to the adjacent spring thereof, the latter being received within the said eye whereby it is prevented from being forced into the coils of the spring, and the arm 7 extending across the space between the slats at right angles to the same and terminating in a hook for engaging the adjacent spring, substantially as described.

3. A bed-spring provided at its upper end with the arms 5 and 7, arranged at right angles to each other, and provided at their angle with an outwardly-extending eye adapted to receive the adjacent spring, whereby the arms 5 and 7 are prevented from being forced into the coils thereof, the arm 5 being straight and adapted to extend parallel with the slat to the adjacent spring thereof, and the arm 7 being arranged to extend to the adjacent spring of the next slat, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS J. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN CROSBY,

M. F. JOHNSTON.