No. 774,180. PATENTED NOV. 8, 1904.

E. JEWELL.

BED SPRING.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

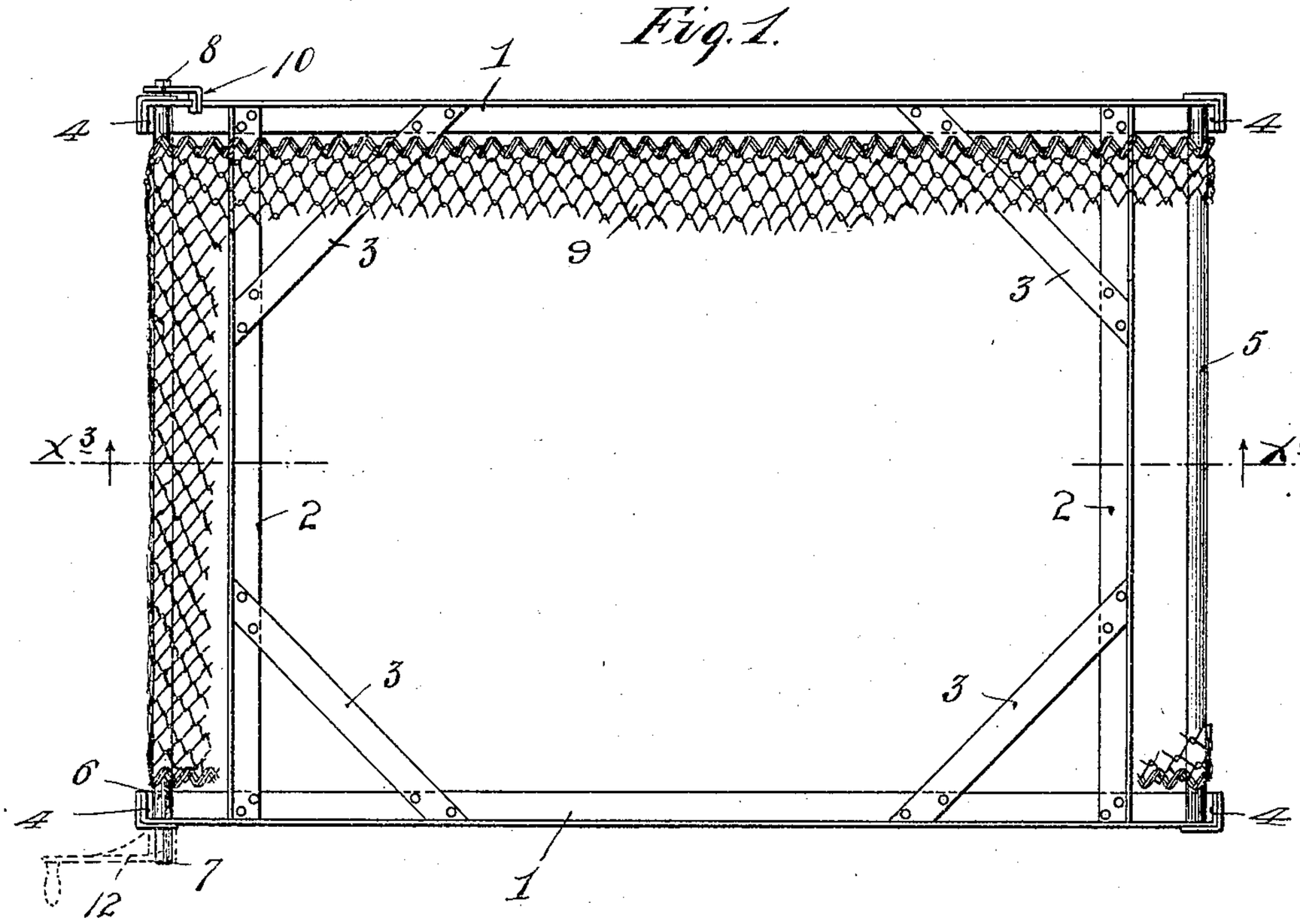


Fig. 2.

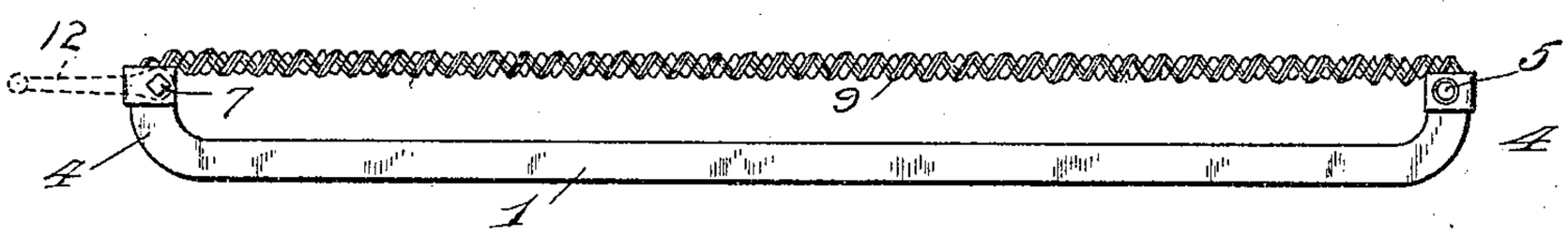


Fig. 3.

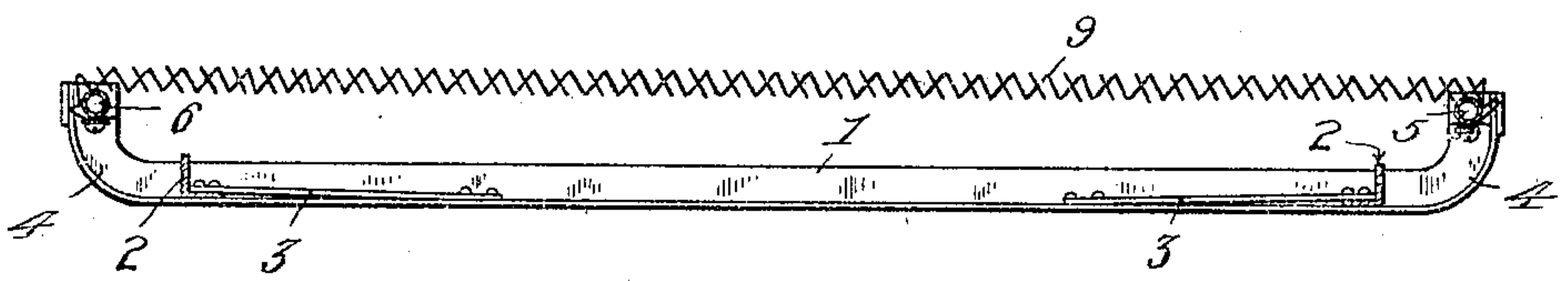
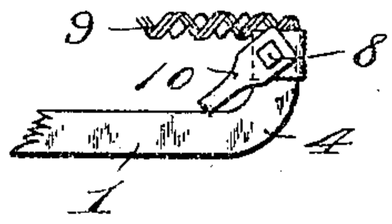


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
N. D. Kilgore.
R. C. Mabry.

Inventor:
Edwin Jewell
By his Attorneys.
Williamson & Merchant.

No. 774,180. Patented November 8, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN JEWELL, OF GREENE, IOWA.

BED-SPRING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,180, dated November 8, 1904.

Application filed November 3, 1903. Serial No. 179,667. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN JEWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greene, in the county of Butler and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Springs; and I 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.

My invention relates to woven-wire bed-springs, and has for its object to provide an improved supporting-frame therefor involving means for adjusting the spring to take up the sag or slack thereof to compensate for stretching of the spring.

To the above ends the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the complete bed-spring, some parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a section on the line x^3 x^3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail in side elevation, showing one end of the spring looking at the opposite side from that shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the so-called "lock-lever."

The supporting-frame of the spring is made up of side rails or bars 1 and transverse tie-bars 2, which parts are braced by diagonal corner-strips 3. The members 1 and 2 are preferably formed of channel-iron. The ends of the side rails 1 are turned upward at 4. A transverse spring-supporting rod 5, which is advisably in the form of a tube or pipe, rigidly connects the upturned ends 4 of the side rails 1 at one end of the device, preferably at the head of the spring. A windlass-rod 6, which extends parallel with the rod 5, is journaled in the upturned ends 4 at the foot of the spring. This windlass-rod 6 is also advisably in the form of a pipe or tube, but is provided at its projecting ends with squared or angular shanks 7 and 8.

The woven-wire spring 9 is rigidly attached at one end to the fixed rod 5 and at its other end to the windlass-rod 6. A lock-lever 10 has an angular perforation which fits on the squared or angular shank 8 of the windlass-rod 6. The free end of this lock-lever 10 is bent laterally and is provided with a notch 11, which engages with the upturned flange of the adjacent side rail 1 and holds the said lever against lateral movement, and hence against displacement from the shank 8, as long as the tension of the spring 9 is allowed to act thereon, this, of course, being the normal action of the spring.

By means of a detachable hand-crank 12, having a socket which fits the shank 7 of the windlass-rod 6, the said rod may be turned so as to stretch the spring and take up any slack or sag therein due to stretching of the spring. This lever is indicated in the drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, by dotted lines only. When the windlass-rod has been turned so as to take up the slack or increase the tension of the spring, the lock-lever 8 should be removed from the shank 8 and replaced thereon in position to hold the said rod in such new position. With the square shank 8 it is evident that the lock-lever 10 may be set in any one of four different positions with respect to the rod, and hence that the said windlass-rod may be locked in any one of four different positions with respect to a complete rotation.

The device above described, while extremely simple and of small cost, is efficient for the purposes had in view. The importance of being able to take up the sag of the bed-spring to compensate for stretching of the woven wire thereof is too obvious to need further comment.

By turning up the ends of the side rails 1 and by extending the spring 9 over the upper portions of the rods 5 and 6 the woven-wire spring is thrown high above the rails and other frame portions of the bed-spring. This is important, because it permits the spring to be sprung downward to a very considerable extent without engagement with the said frame portions.

It will of course be understood that the device above described is capable of modification within the scope of my invention as herein set forth and claimed.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

The combination with a supporting-frame having the fixed rod 5, at one end, of the windlass-rod 6 mounted in the other end of said frame and provided with the projecting angular shanks 7 and 8, the woven-wire spring 9 attached at one end to said rod 5 and at its other end to the windlass-rod 6, and the lock-lever 10 detachably fitting said shank 8 and having notched engagement with the adjacent side of the supporting-frame, substantially as described.

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

EDWIN JEWELL.

Witnesses:
ROBERT C. MABEY,
F. D. MERCHANT.