GEORGE SPECKNER.

Improvement in Spring Bed-Bottoms.

No. 114,618.

Patented May 9, 1871.
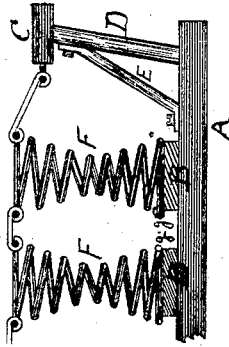

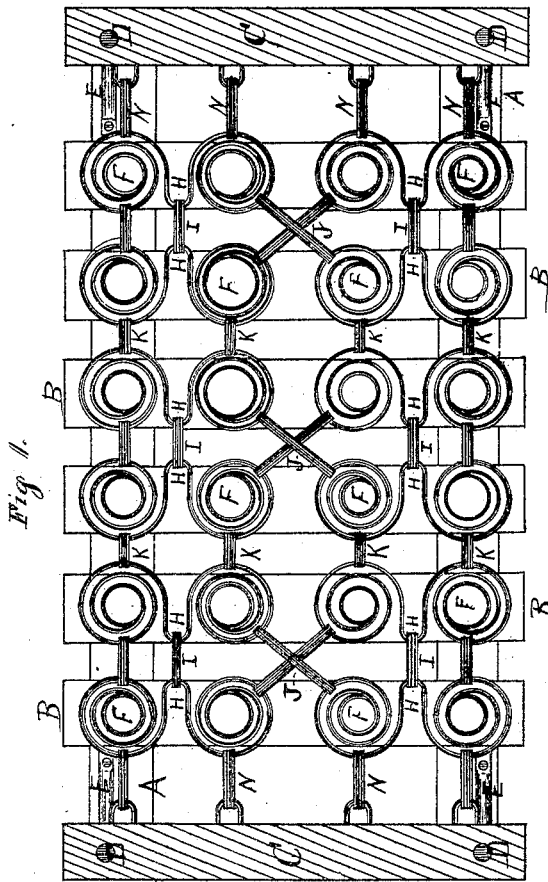Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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GEORGE SPECKNER, OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 114,618, dated May 9, 1871; antedated May 6, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SPECKNER, of Madison, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Spring Bed-Bottoms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a bed-bottom constructed in accordance with my invention, and

Figure 2 is a vertical section of part of the bed-bottom.

Similar letters of reference in the drawing indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to improve the construction of spring bed-bottoms, whereby the same are rendered more efficient and durable; and to this end,

It consists in the method of constructing the springs and in connecting them together and to the frame, which I will now proceed to describe in detail.

In the accompanying drawing the frame of the bed-bottom is shown, consisting of the side rails or bars A, the transverse bars or slats B, which support the springs and the end bar C, to which the whole series of springs is attached.

The end bars are supported above the bars A B on a level, or nearly so, with the top of the springs, by means of the short posts D and braces E.

F are the spiral springs, secured to the slats B by means of the short bands or loops g, as shown.

The springs are constructed in pairs from one piece of wire, so as to leave loops, H, between the springs of each pair. The springs of each pair are placed beside each other upon the same slat B, as shown.

Clusters of four springs are formed by connecting the loops of two pairs, placed opposite each other upon separate slats, by means of the loops or bands I, and each cluster of four is connected to the next cluster upon one side by means of the cross-loop or band J,

and upon the other side by means of the short loop K, as fully shown in the drawing.

It will be seen, therefore, that the clusters of fours are connected together in lines transversely of the bed-bottom by means of the loops K, and longitudinally of the same by loops J.

The outer springs of each cluster of four upon the sides of the bed are connected together by the short loops L, as shown.

By this arrangement of the springs the bed-bottom is made more efficient, because the springs sustain each other, and at the same time preserve their independent action. Such is the connection of parts also that a mattress placed upon the series of springs is supported at all points, and prevented from working in between the springs to disarrange the latter and render the bed uneven.

The series of springs is attached to the end bars C by means of loops N, which fit over or within staples secured to the edges of the bars.

By this construction the springs are permitted to rise and fall without hindrance at the end of the series.

My improved springs are constructed with the smallest coil or spiral below the center of the spring, or nearer one end than the other, whereby the upper portion of the spring is rendered more flexible and the lower portion stiffer and more durable.

By my invention a spring bed-bottom is produced in which the springs retain their independent action without the possibility of lateral displacement.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the spiral springs F, constructed in pairs, the connecting-loops H, I, J, K, and N, all arranged as described, for the purpose specified.

Witnesses: GEORGE SPECKNER.

EDWARD H. TURNER,
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