April 9, 1929. M. GOLDBERG 1,708,878

BEDSPRING GUARD

Filed Aug. 5, 1927

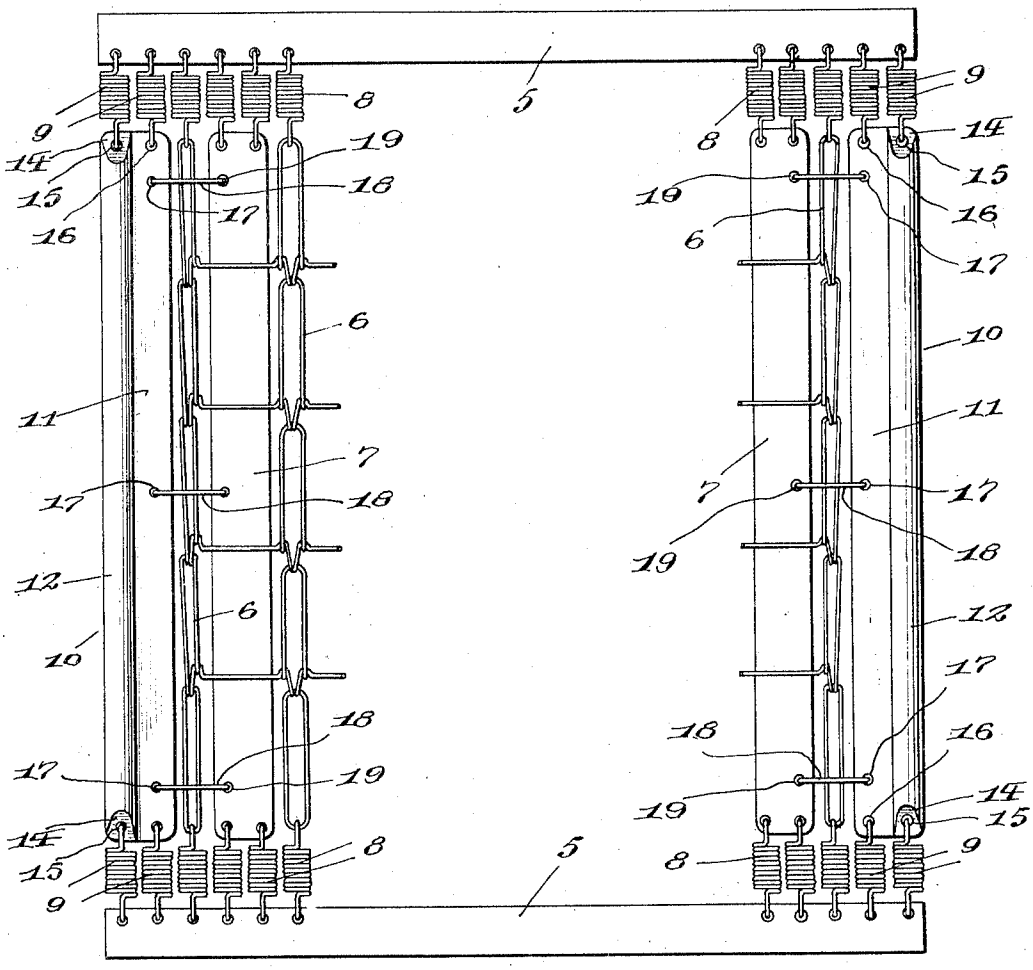


Fig. 1.

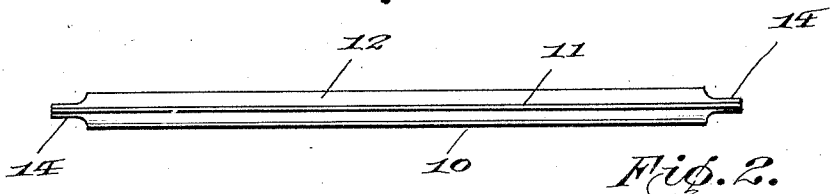


Fig. 2.

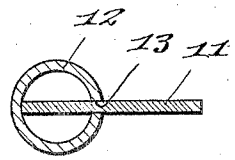


Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BEDSPRING GUARD.

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The subject-matter of the present invention relates generically to improvements in bed spring structures, but specifically has to do with means operating in the form of a guard to prevent the well-known injury to bedding, or the like, which is likely to come into contact with the selvage edge of a spring.

In general practice the longitudinal edges of a bed spring present an irregular surface due to the bending of the wires or fabric to form loops or the like. The ends of the wires protrude far enough and in a manner that the same are quite likely to catch into or stick into the bedding and quite frequently an attempted removal of said bedding results in slitting or tearing the same.

It is therefore the object of this invention to replace a portion of the fabric of a bed-spring with a tubular guard member and position the same at the outer longitudinal edges thereof and thus present a smooth surface for the bedding, or the like, to contact with. While the invention contemplates the improving of bed-springs already on the market, it will, of course, be understood, that the novel and improved guard members may be readily incorporated into the bed spring during the manufacture thereof. The adaptation of the invention is therefore two-fold.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of means for connecting the guard member to a bed frame.

With these objects in view, together with others which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel formation, combination, and arrangement of parts, all as will be described more fully hereinafter, illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In said drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a bed-spring equipped with my novel guard members, certain portions of the usual fabric being omitted.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the guards; and

Fig. 3 is a typical transverse section thereof.

Referring now more in particular to the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters of reference denote similar parts throughout the several views, let 5 denote the end members of a bed-spring connected by a fabric spring 6, or the like, said spring being, in some instances, braced by the longitudinal strips 7, both the latter and said spring 6 being resiliently connected to end side members through the intermediary of coiled springs 8. This structure, as above described, comprises the usual construction of a bed-spring.

The guard members, forming the subject-matter of the instant application, are denoted generally by the numeral 10, and are joined to said end members 5 by means of coiled springs 9, so that the resiliency imparted to the spring fabric proper is likewise present in my guard members. Hence, none of the comfort of a spring bed is lost by the adoption of my invention.

Referring to Fig. 2 of the drawings, it is noted that same guard members each present a tubular portion 12, preferably circular in cross-section, said circular portion being disposed on the outer longitudinal edges of the spring (see Fig. 1) and thus a smooth and unobstructed area is presented and over which the bedding may be moved or slid without injury thereto.

Associated with said tubular portion 12 is a flange or web 11, connection between the two component parts being facilitated by longitudinally slitting said tubular portion, as indicated at 13, (Fig. 3) and projecting said web into abutment with the inner peripheral wall of said tubular portion 12. The exposed portion of said web 11 may be connected to the fabric or other parts of the spring, as will be presently pointed out.

Having now substantially completed the formation of the guard members, it remains but to flatten the ends thereof, as indicated at 14 and provide the same with apertures 15 for connection to the coiled springs 9 as aforesaid. This substantial crushing of the ends of the tubular portion upon the terminals of the web 11 securely fastens the same therein peradventure a slight opening of the slit 13 might be affected during the use of the spring. This, however, is quite unlikely, but it is a precaution to be taken.

In the particular type of spring under discussion I prefer to secure said web portion 11 of my guard members to the bracing strips 7 and as shown in Fig. 1 said web portions are apertured, as indicated at 17 into which are received links 18 having their other ends secured in apertures 19 of said strips 7.

The above covers substantially the essential parts of the assemblage, and it will be observed that a rigid structure is developed, without impairing the comfort or resiliency of the usual bed spring; and this feature coupled with the idea of preventing injury to bedding seems a decided step in the art.

While the present is a disclosure of the preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto, as various changes in the minor details of construction, proportion and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by U. S. Letters Patent:

Side guard members for bed springs and frames, each comprising a tubular member split longitudinally, and a web portion having its medial portion clamped in said slit, its inner edge abutting the inner peripheral wall of said member and projecting beyond said slit for attachment to said bed spring, the ends of said tubular members being flattened and apertured for attachment to a frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MORRIS GOLDBERG.