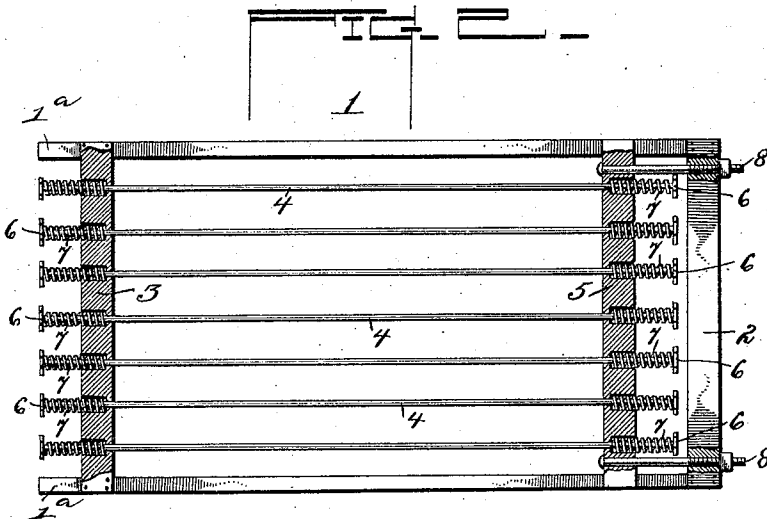
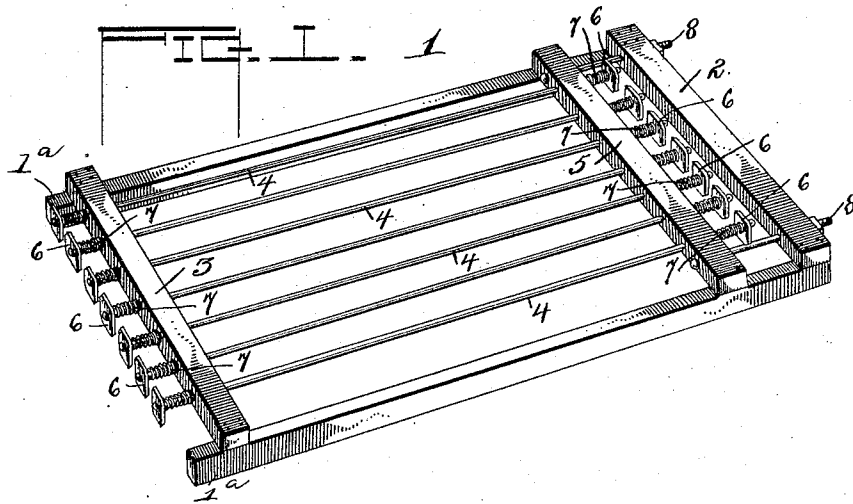


(No Model.)

C. CHASE.
SPRING BED.

No. 576,549.

Patented Feb. 9, 1897.



Inventor

Witnesses

Milton O'Connell

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CHASE, OF WICHITA, IOWA.

SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,549, dated February 9, 1897.

Application filed May 19, 1896. Serial No. 592,147. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CHASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wichita, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Spring-Bed, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in spring-beds.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of spring-beds and to enable one portion or side to yield independently of the other, so that when two persons of unequal weight occupy a bed they will not be thrown toward the center, as the weight of the heavier person will not affect the entire bed.

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 claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a spring-bed constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in section.

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

1 designates a rectangular frame comprising longitudinal side bars, and end bars 2 and 3, arranged on the upper faces of the side bars and bolted or otherwise secured to the same. The end bar 3 is provided with a series of perforations disposed longitudinally of the bed and receiving a series of longitudinal wires 4, forming the body of the spring-bed and extending to within a short distance of the end bar 2 to an adjustable transversely-disposed attachment-bar 5, provided with perforations similar to those of the end bar 3 and receiving the adjacent ends of the longitudinal wires 4.

The longitudinal wires may be constructed of any suitable material and are capable of yielding independently of one another. They are extended beyond the bars 3 and 5 and are provided with heads or disks 6, and spiral springs 7 are arranged on the ends of the wires and interposed between the heads or disks 6 and the adjacent side faces of the bars 3 and 5 in sockets thereof. The bar 5 is connected with the adjacent end bar 2 by

adjusting screws or bolts 8, passing through perforations of those bars and adapted to draw the bar 5 in the direction of the bar 2 to increase the tension of the spiral springs when desired.

The spiral springs, which are located in the space between the end bar 2 and the attachment-bar 5, are protected by those bars, as the space between them is sufficiently narrow to prevent a mattress from sagging into it and interfering with the operations of the springs or injuring them. The bars 2 and 5 are located at the head of the bed, and in order to protect the springs at the foot of the bed the side bars of the frame are provided with extensions 1^a, which are sufficiently long to prevent the spring coming into contact with the foot-board of the bedstead.

It will be seen that the spring-bed is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that each longitudinal wire is provided with a pair of spiral springs and is capable of yielding independently of the other wires, and that the weight of the person on one side of the bed will not cause the entire bed to sag or incline in his direction.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is—

In a spring-bed, the combination of a rectangular frame comprising side bars and end bars 2 and 3, the end bar 2 being located at the terminals of the side bars, and the other end bar 3 being provided with a series of perforations and located a short distance from the adjacent ends of the side bars to provide guard extensions, 1^a, the adjustable attachment-bar 5 arranged to slide on the upper faces of the side bars, located a short distance from the end bar 2 to form a narrow intervening space, and provided with a series of perforations corresponding with those of the end bar 3, the independent longitudinal wires arranged in said perforations and extending beyond the bars 3 and 5, the spiral springs arranged on both ends of the wires and engaging the bars 3 and 5, the springs at one end of the frame being located in the narrow space between the bars 2 and 5 and being protected

by the same, and the springs at the other end
of the frame being protected by the guard ex-
tensions, 1^a, and adjusting screws or bolts
connecting the bars 2 and 5 and adapted to
5 regulate the tension of both sets of springs,
substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES CHASE.

Witnesses:

J. H. TROTTER,

MAC. T. MOORE.