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RESILIENT BED.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1914.

1,139,892. Patented May 18, 1915.

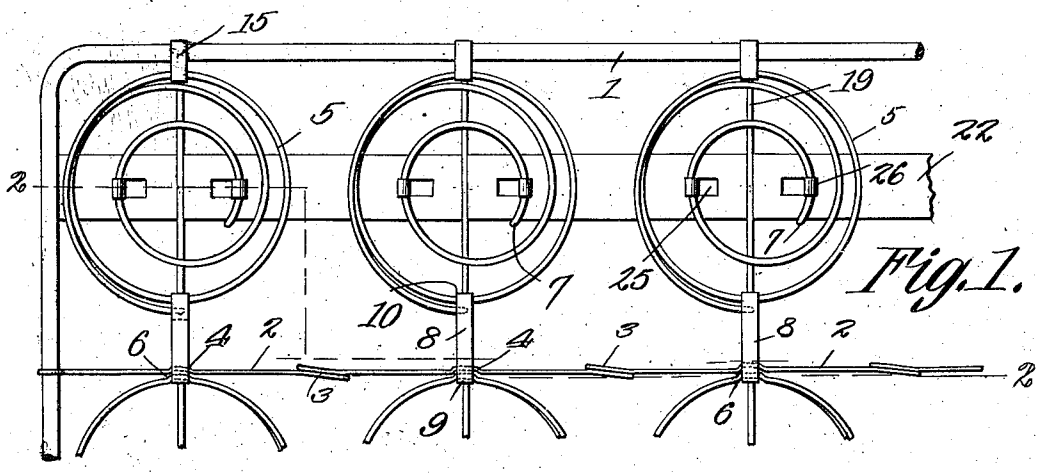


Fig. 1.

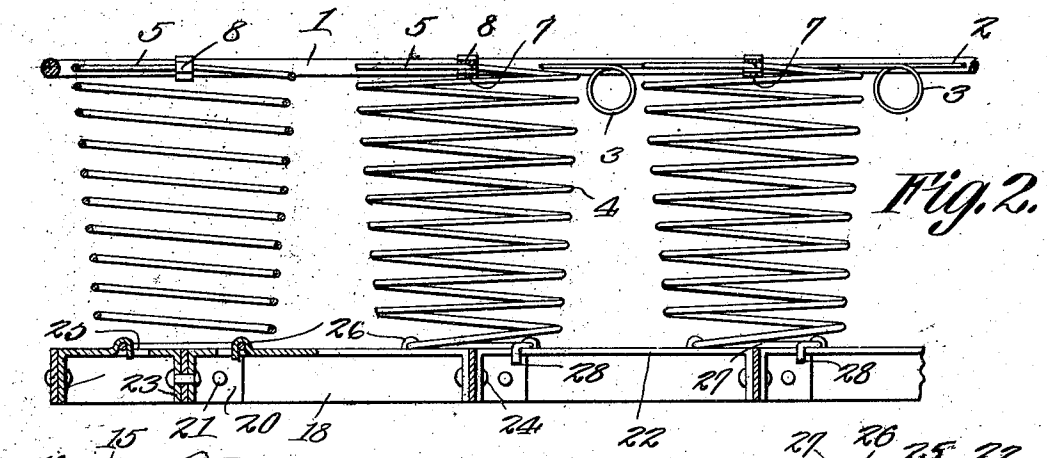


Fig. 2.

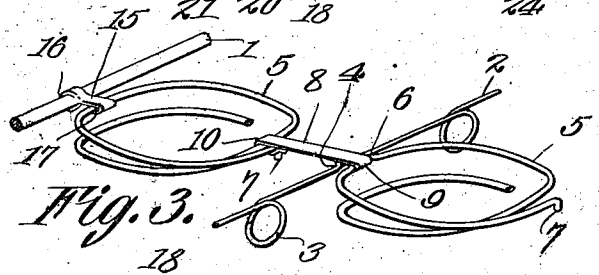


Fig. 3.

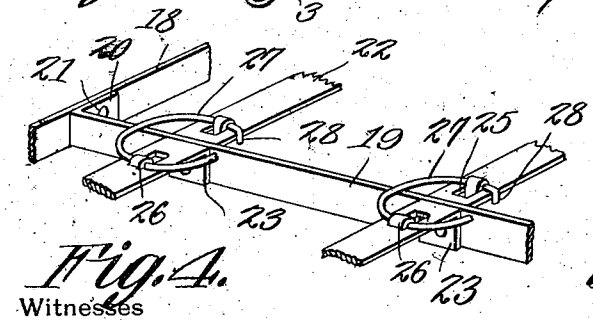


Fig. 4.

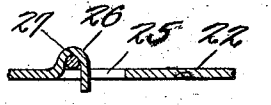


Fig. 6.

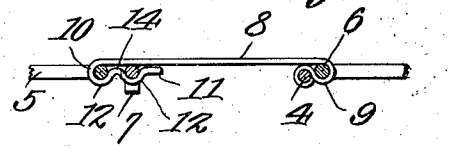


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RESILIENT BED.

1,139,892. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 18, 1915.

Application filed January 15, 1914. Serial No. 812,299.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLARENCE D. MILLER, PERRY D. MILLER, and JOHN O. GADBERRY, citizens of the United States, residing at Carthage, in the county of Jasper, State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Resilient Bed, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a resilient bed, and one object of the invention is to improve the construction of the lower frame of the bed.

Another object of the invention is to provide novel means for connecting the springs with the lower frame of the bed.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel means for assembling the upper ends of the respective springs with each other and with the ties.

It is within the scope of the invention to improve generally and to enhance the utility of, devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 shows in top plan, a portion of a bed constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a fragmental perspective illustrating the portions of the springs in the upper part of the bed; Fig. 4 is a perspective detail illustrating a fragment of the lower frame of the bed; Fig. 5 is a sectional detail illustrating the specific link construction whereby the springs are connected with each other and with the tie wires; Fig. 6 is a sectional detail taken longitudinally of one of the braces in the bottom frame of the bed.

In carrying out the present invention, there is provided a top frame 1 of any desired construction. The resilient stay wires 2 extend longitudinally of the top frame 1 and are connected therewith at their ends. At intervals, the stays 2 are bent upon themselves and crossed to form downwardly extended resilient convolutions 3. Intermediate the convolutions 3, the stay wires 2 are equipped with lateral bends 4. A plurality of helical springs are provided, each spring preferably although not necessarily being of conical form, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. In the uppermost convolution 5 of each spring there is formed a lateral bend 6, located opposite to the bend 4 in the stay 2 and extended in a common direction therewith. The extremity of the upper terminal convolution 5 of the spring terminates in a depending finger 7.

The invention further includes a link 8 which ordinarily is in the form of a strap of metal. At one end, the link 8 terminates in an S-shaped hook 9, the hook passing around the bends 6 and 4 of the spring and the stay respectively and passing therebetween. At its other end, the link 8 terminates in a hook 10 engaging the upper convolution 5 of an adjoining spring adjacent the finger 7 hereinbefore described. The hook 10 terminates in an underlying tongue 11 having an opening through which the finger 7 passes, and seats 12 are formed in the tongue 11 for the purpose of receiving the spaced portions of the upper convolution 5 as will be understood readily from Fig. 5. Intermediate the seats 12, a spacing rib 14 is formed, which serves to hold the spaced parts of the upper convolution in the seats 12.

In order to connect the outermost row of springs with the frame 1 a strap link 15 may be provided, the same having at one end a hook 16 which engages the frame 1, and the other end of the link is provided with a hook 17 which coacts with and engages the upper convolution of the spring.

The bottom frame of the bed corresponds approximately in contour to the top frame 1 and comprises a marginal strip 18 preferably fashioned from strap metal and set up edgewise. Extended transversely of the frame formed by the marginal strap 18 are cross strips 19, also of strap metal, the same being provided at their ends with offset feet 20, connected to the strip 18 by means of rivets 21 or in any other suitable manner. Located between the cross strips 19 are U-shaped braces 22, also fashioned from strap metal, the braces 22 terminating at their extremities in depending ends 23, the ends

23 of adjacent braces 22 abutting against opposed faces of one cross strip 19, the ends 23 being secured to the cross strips by means of rivets 24 or in any other suitable manner. Openings 25 are formed in the braces 22 adjacent their ends, and in the formation of these openings, U-shaped clips 26 result, the ends of the clips 26 extending downwardly through the openings 25 as will be appreciated readily from Fig. 6.

The lower convolution of the spring is indicated by the reference character 27 and rests upon the cross strip 19 and the braces 22, adjacent the point of union between these parts, as shown best in Fig. 4. Opposed portions of the lower convolutions 27 of the spring are gripped and held by the U-shaped clips 26 and the extremity of the lower convolution of the spring terminates in a depending finger 28 which engages the edge of one brace 22.

Especial attention is directed to the convolutions 3 of the stays 2, since, owing to the formation of these elements, the resiliency of the structure is greatly enhanced. The stays 2 not only serve to hold the springs in place but, owing to the provision of the convolutions 3, they add to the resiliency of the structure, without materially impairing the functions of the stays as a means for holding the springs in place.

The bottom frame construction hereinbefore set forth affords great rigidity and may be fashioned at a trifling expense. The bottom frame, further, as will be appreciated readily when Fig. 4 is examined, comprises novel means for holding the lower ends of the convolutions of the springs in place.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. In a spring bed, a stay having an offset bend; and a pair of springs, the terminal convolution of one spring being disposed adjacent the bend; and a strap link provided at one end with an S-shaped hook engaging the bend and said spring and passing therebetween, the link being provided at its other end with a hook engaging the terminal convolution of an adjoining spring, the terminal convolution of said spring ending in an angular finger projecting through the hook.

2. In a device of the class described, a spring one convolution of which is provided with a laterally offset bend; a stay wire having a lateral bend offset in the same direction as the bend in said convolution of the spring; a link terminated at one end in an S-shaped hook engaging the interior of the bend in the spring and the exterior of the bend in the stay and passing between the bend in the spring and the bend in the stay, the bend in the stay affording a space whereby the hook may pass between the spring and the stay.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:
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