E. B. DODGE.

Spring Bed-Bottom.

No. 162,631. Patented April 27, 1875.

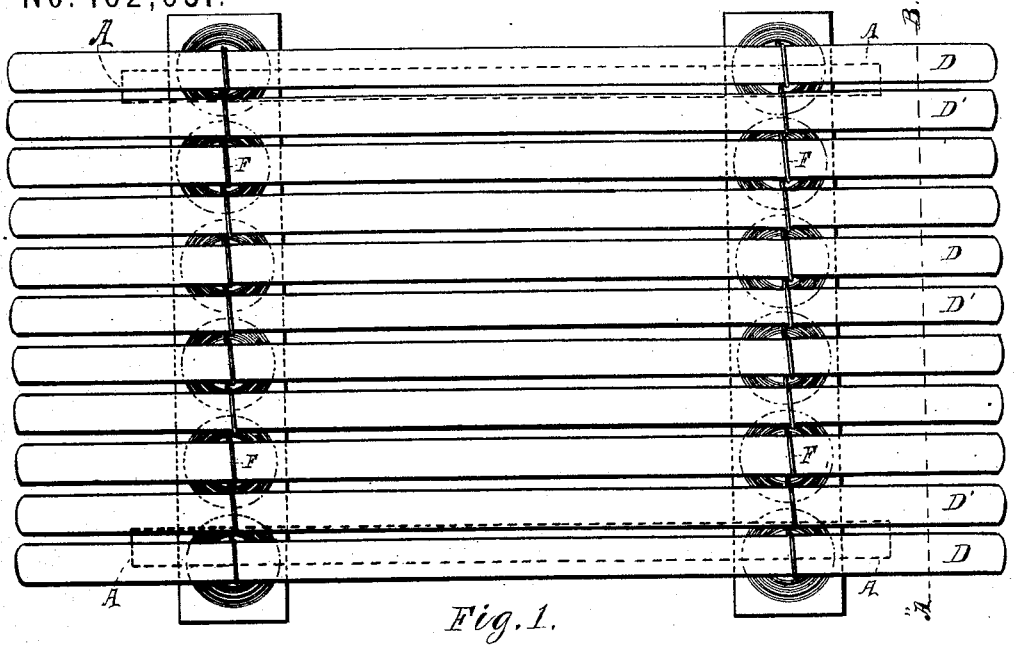

Fig. 1.

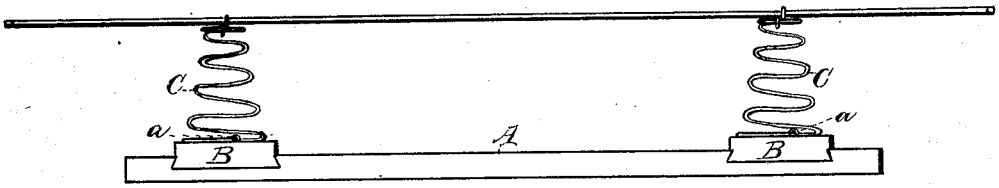

Fig. 2.

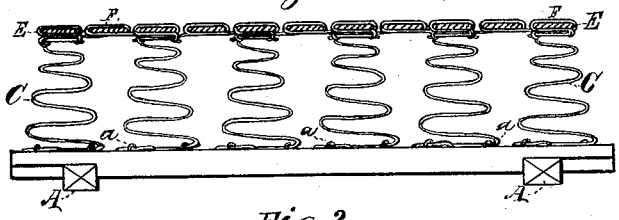

Fig. 3.

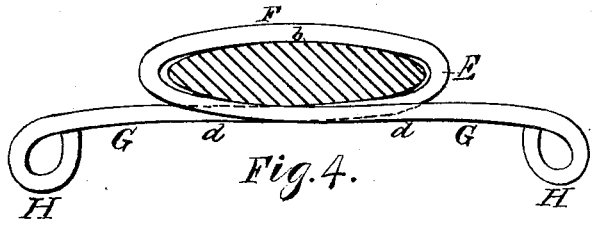

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. DODGE, OF PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,631**, dated April 27, 1875; application filed December 4, 1874.

To whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD B. DODGE, of Peterborough, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented 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 drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a top or plan view of my improved spring bed-bottom. Fig. 2 represents a side view. Fig. 3 represents a section on line A B, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 represents, upon an enlarged scale, a cross-section of one of the slats, and a side view of the slat-holding device, as will be hereafter more fully explained.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same, I will proceed to describe it more in detail.

The nature of my invention consists in a peculiarly-constructed slat-holding device, as hereafter described.

In the drawings, the parts marked A and B constitute the base or frame-work of the bed. The metallic springs C, which are made in the usual manner, are mounted in rows upon cross-pieces B B, the lower ends of said springs being secured to said cross-pieces in any suitable manner. In this instance they are secured by small metallic staples *a*. The slats D are supported upon and between the springs, as indicated in the drawings. Each slat D is provided with, or is passed through, two slat-holding devices, E, which are made from stout wire, in the form more fully shown in Fig. 4. The wire is bent to form a slat-holding loop, F, with its ends G projecting to the right and left from the under side of said loop, and then coiled to form eyes H H, as is fully shown in Fig. 4.

The loops F are secured to springs C, as follows: The eyes H H of one loop, F, are first slipped upon the top of one of the springs C, the eyes being arranged at the proper distance apart to correspond with the size of the upper end of the spring. Another loop is then taken, and one of its eyes slipped upon the upper end of the same spring, while its other eye is slipped upon the upper end or wire-coil of the next spring, and the operation is then repeated until all the wire-loops have been secured in their proper position, one loop being arranged above the upper end of each spring, and one between each set of springs of each row, as fully indicated in the drawings. The slats D are then slipped through their respective sets of loops E, so that the ends of every other slat will rest directly above the upper ends of their respective springs C C, while the alternating slats D′ will rest between each set of springs C, in each row, but receiving their support from two springs at each end, owing to the opposite eyes H H of their loops being connected to the upper ends of different springs C, as before explained. It will be seen that, when pressure or weight is applied to the upper sides of slats D D′, as it necessarily is when the bed is occupied or used, the action upon the loops F is such as to cause the slats to be grasped or locked between the upper part *b* and the parts *d d* of the loop, whereby the slats are prevented from slipping or moving longitudinally. If, by use, the slats become depressed or bent down they can be quickly slipped from their respective loops F and turned over, thus obviating the tendency of the bed to sag or hollow down in any particular part; and all this can be accomplished without detaching any of the loops, while if any loop happens to become set or so bent as to interfere with the easy removal of the slat, it can be easily opened by taking hold of the slat and springing it up.

By my invention the spring-bed is greatly simplified, rendered more desirable and of greater utility, and many of the objections incident to other modes of attaching the slats to the springs, and the springs together, are obviated, particularly the objections found to exist in that style of attachment called the "hinged-lock" device, and which consists in making the device in two pieces, the same as if the upper side of loop F were cut away, and the parts *d d* hinged together.

The three most serious objections to this hinged-slat-fastening device, are, first, that the edges of the slats soon become roughened and jammed up by the action of the device; second, the hooked ends soon wear and tear

the bedding; and, third, the fastening does not serve to hold the slats securely from a longitudinal movement when it is arranged above one of the springs C.

In making the loops F, if the springs C are so arranged in respect to each other as to leave a greater space between the upper ends of two springs than the distance across the top of one of the springs, the projecting ends G of the loops F, which support the slats between the springs, must be made sufficiently longer to compensate for this greater distance.

I do not claim a combined bed-spring and slat-holding device, such as shown in J. E. Webster's patent, No. 125,357, of April 12, 1872; nor do I broadly claim a combined slat-holding and spring-connecting device; but

Having described my improvements in spring-beds, what I claim therein as new and of my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The slat-holding and spring-connecting devices E, F, G, and H, substantially as shown and described.

EDWARD B. DODGE.

Witnesses:
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