J. WAGNER.

Spring Bed-Bottom.

No. 163,902. Patented June 1, 1875.

Fig. 1.

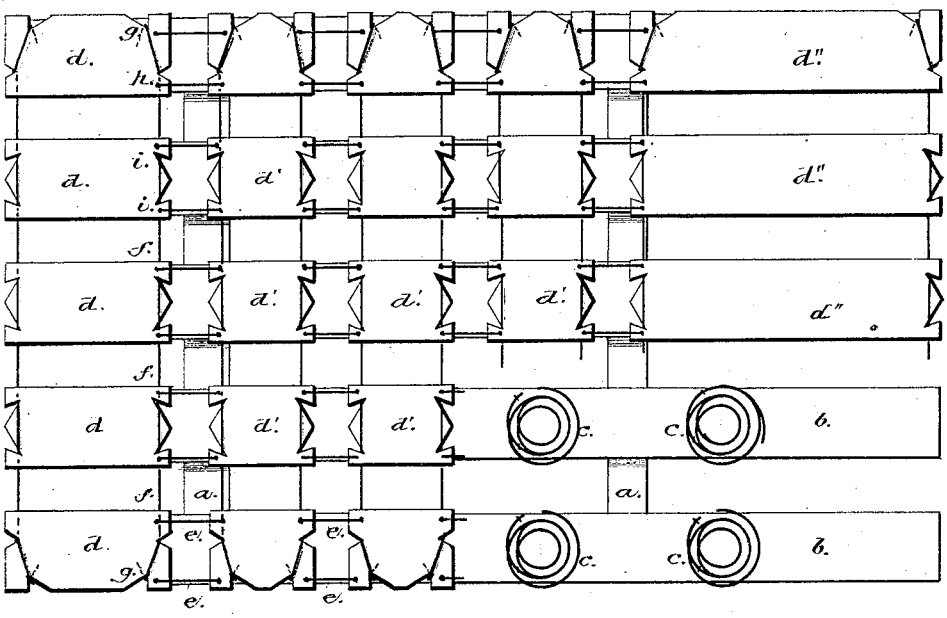
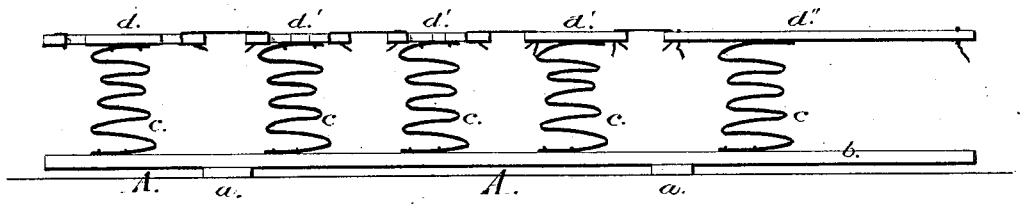


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WAGNER, OF UTICA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,902**, dated June 1, 1875; application filed March 12, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WAGNER, of Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Spring Bed-Bottoms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to spring bed-bottoms; and consists in certain improvements in the construction of the same, as hereinafter shown and described, the object of my invention being to construct a bed-bottom having an easy yielding surface, which will readily adapt itself to any person lying thereon.

It consists of a solid frame composed of longitudinal slats, somewhat elastic, braced or held firmly together by transverse strips, said frames having attached to them at suitable points ordinary spiral springs. The springs of the bed-bottom have resting upon them blocks of wood, or other suitable material, which are secured or knit together in a peculiar manner by wire-threads, so that, after being released from pressure, the springs will cause them to immediately return to their proper places.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my invention, showing a part of the upper section broken away to show the springs. Fig. 2 is a side elevation.

A is the frame composed of longitudinal slats *b b b* and transverse stays *a*. To the slats *b* are secured the spiral springs *c* with staples, or in any suitable manner. *d d' d''* are notched blocks fastened to the springs *c*. The blocks *d d' d''* are held together longitudinally with wire-threads, which are linked thereto by clinching them to the under side of the blocks, and they are connected transversely by wire-threads *f*, which are secured to the notches *g* at one side, then passing over a portion of the blocks *d*, and down through the notches *h*, and then under the side of the next block, and up through the notches *i*, and over the center of the block, and down through next notch *i*, and so on, both ends of the wire being secured over notches of the outside blocks. This same system of weaving is followed throughout to give a perfect net-work, formed by blocks and wire-threads.

It will be observed that the blocks are of different sizes, being smallest in that portion of the bed-bottom near the center, where the greatest weight of the body would naturally be when a person was lying thereon.

It is obvious that the more broken the surface the more yielding is the same.

I place one or more spiral springs under each block; consequently the greatest strength is afforded where the heaviest part of the body lies—as, for instance, the long blocks *d''* support only the feet, and lower part of the limbs, while the small blocks *d'*, which rest on the springs that are close together, support nearly the whole body from the neck to the knees. The blocks *d* support the head and a small part of the body about the shoulders.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the notched blocks *d d' d''*, longitudinal wire-links *e*, and transverse wire-threads *f*, as described, the blocks being woven and linked together to form the upper surface of the bed-bottom, substantially as set forth and described.

JOHN WAGNER.

Witnesses:
JOHN SOLEY,
JOHN BACH.