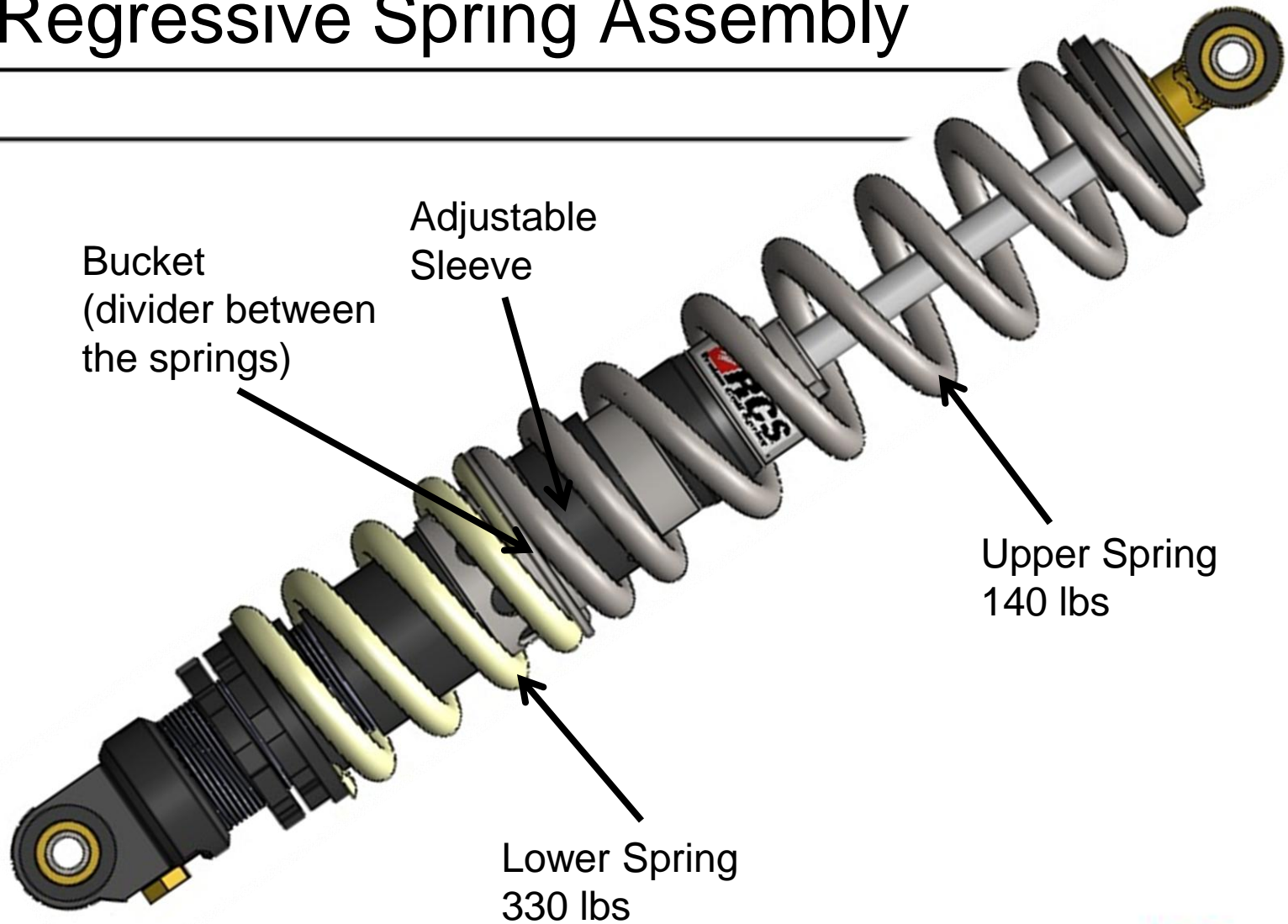




Regressive Spring Assembly



Spring Rate

Because the springs are arranged in series, the effective spring rate K_{EFF} is:

$$K_{\text{eff}} = (1/K_1 + 1/K_2)^{-1}$$

Thus, when two springs are active rather than one, the spring rate is always lower than that of either spring by itself.

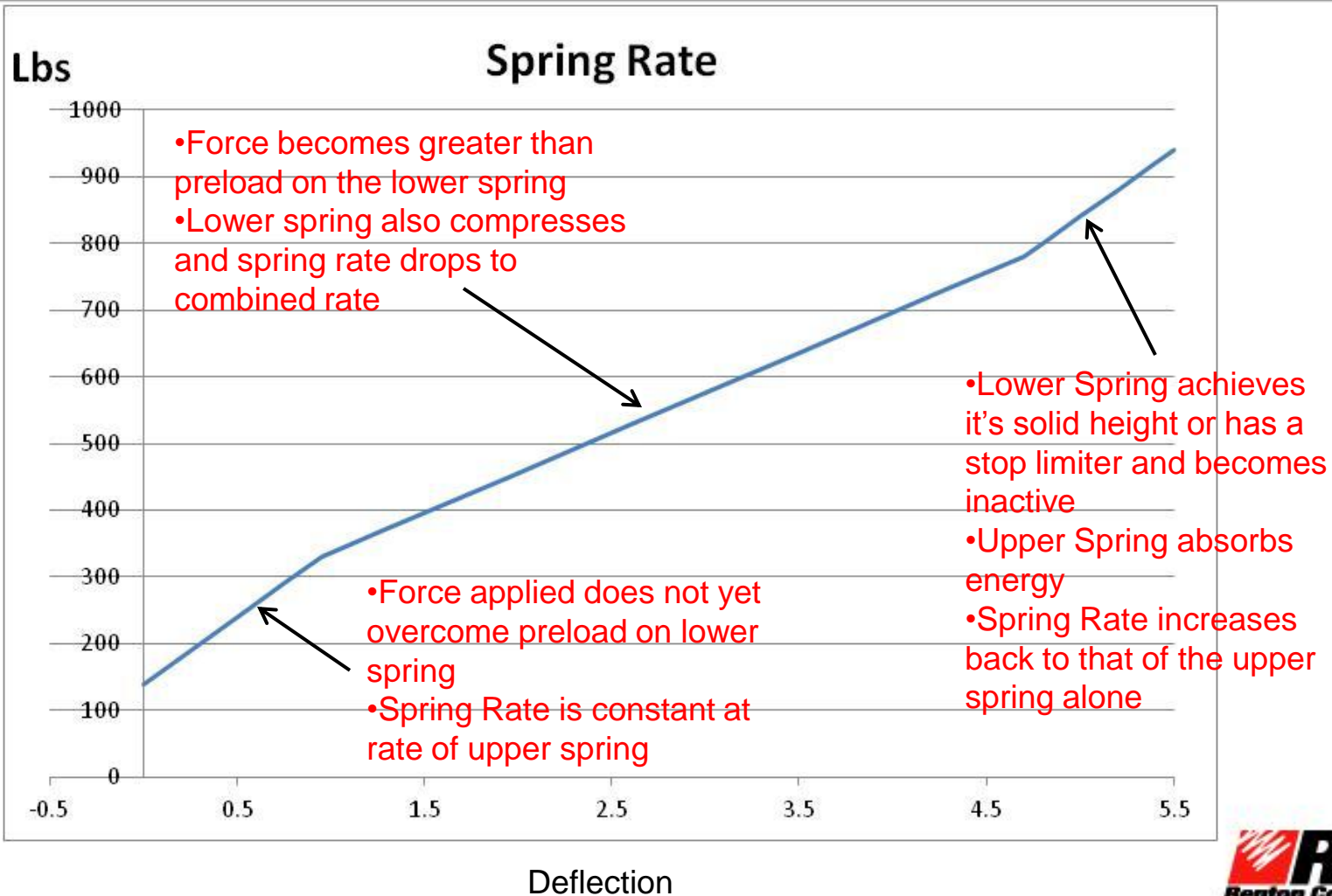
Example:

$$K_1 = 100 \text{ lbs/in}$$

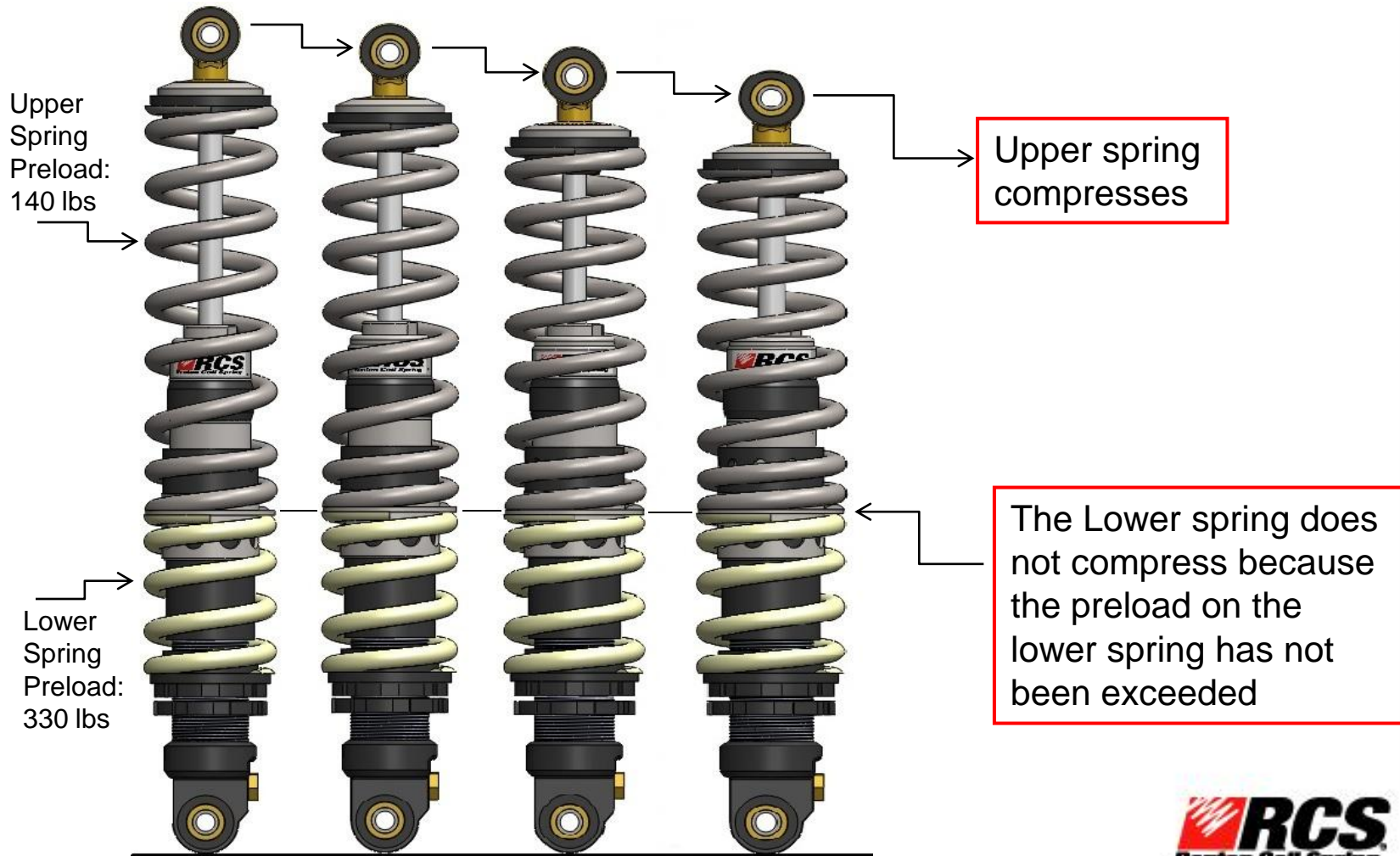
$$K_2 = 200 \text{ lbs/in}$$

$$K_{\text{eff}} = (1/100 + 1/200)^{-1} = 66.7 \text{ lbs/in}$$

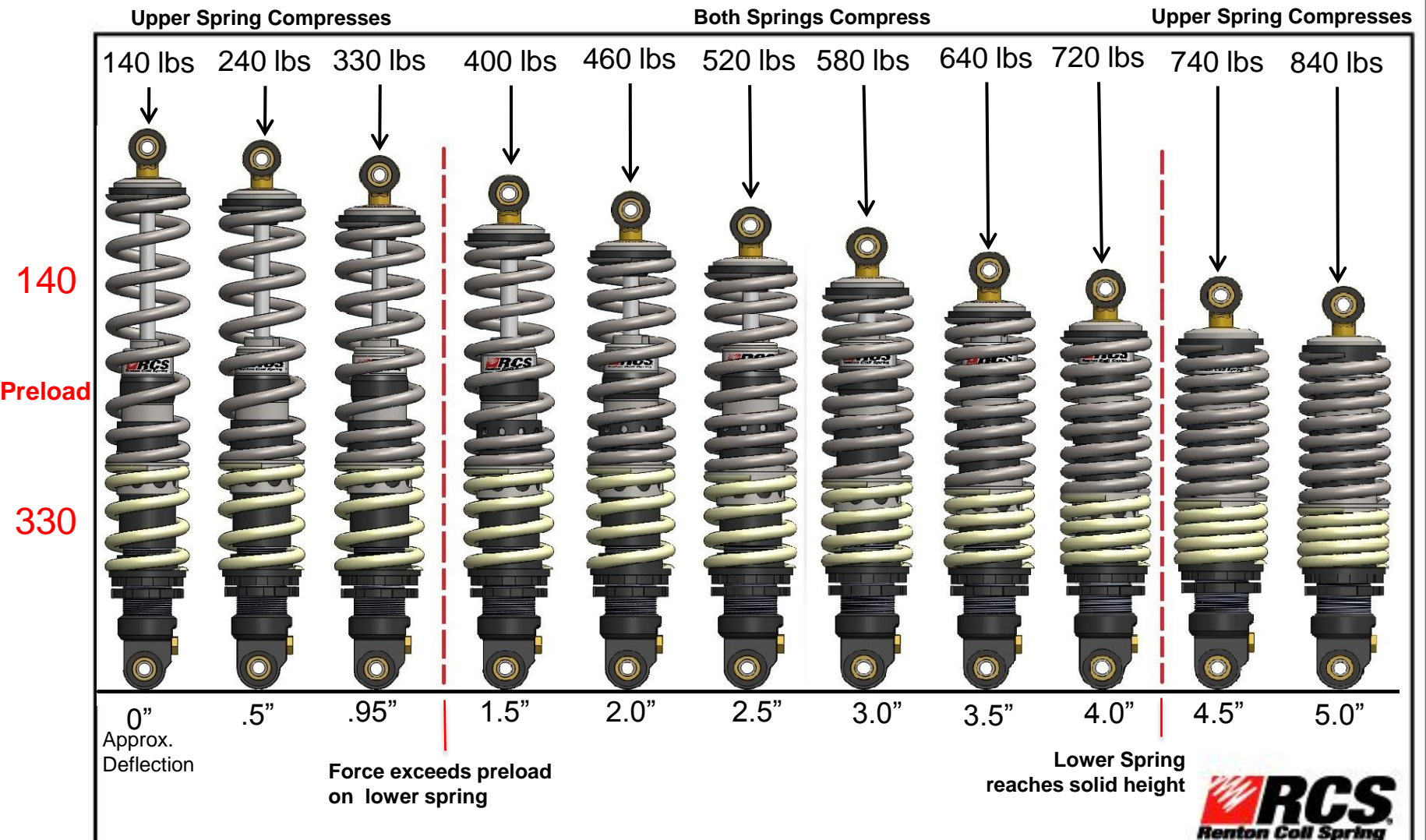
Regressive Spring



Upper Spring Compressed



Lower Spring at Solid Height or Stop Limit



Bucket Release

