

(No Model.)

A. L. NORTON.
SPRING BED.

No. 261,028.

Patented July 11, 1882.

Fig. 1.

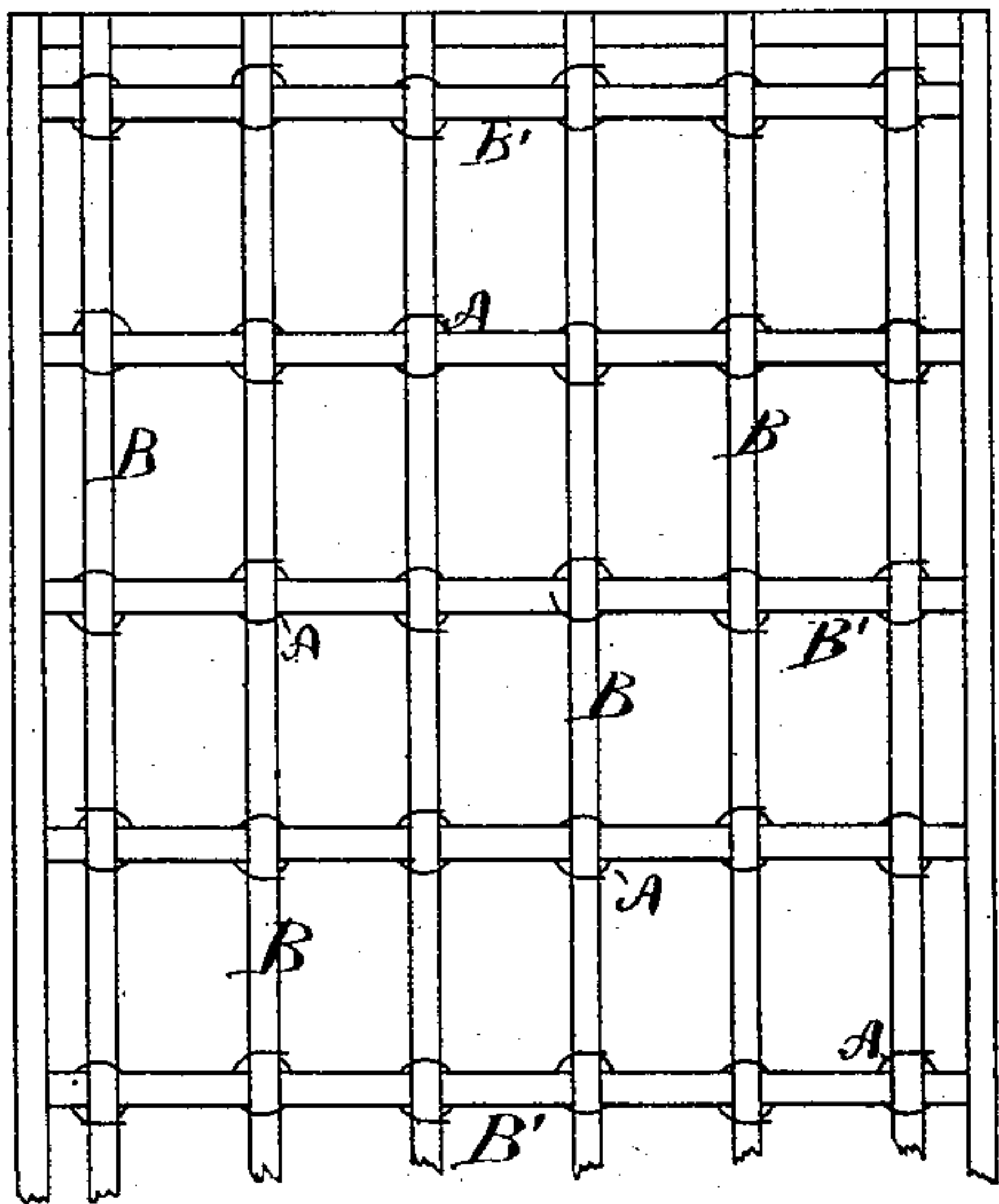


Fig. 2.

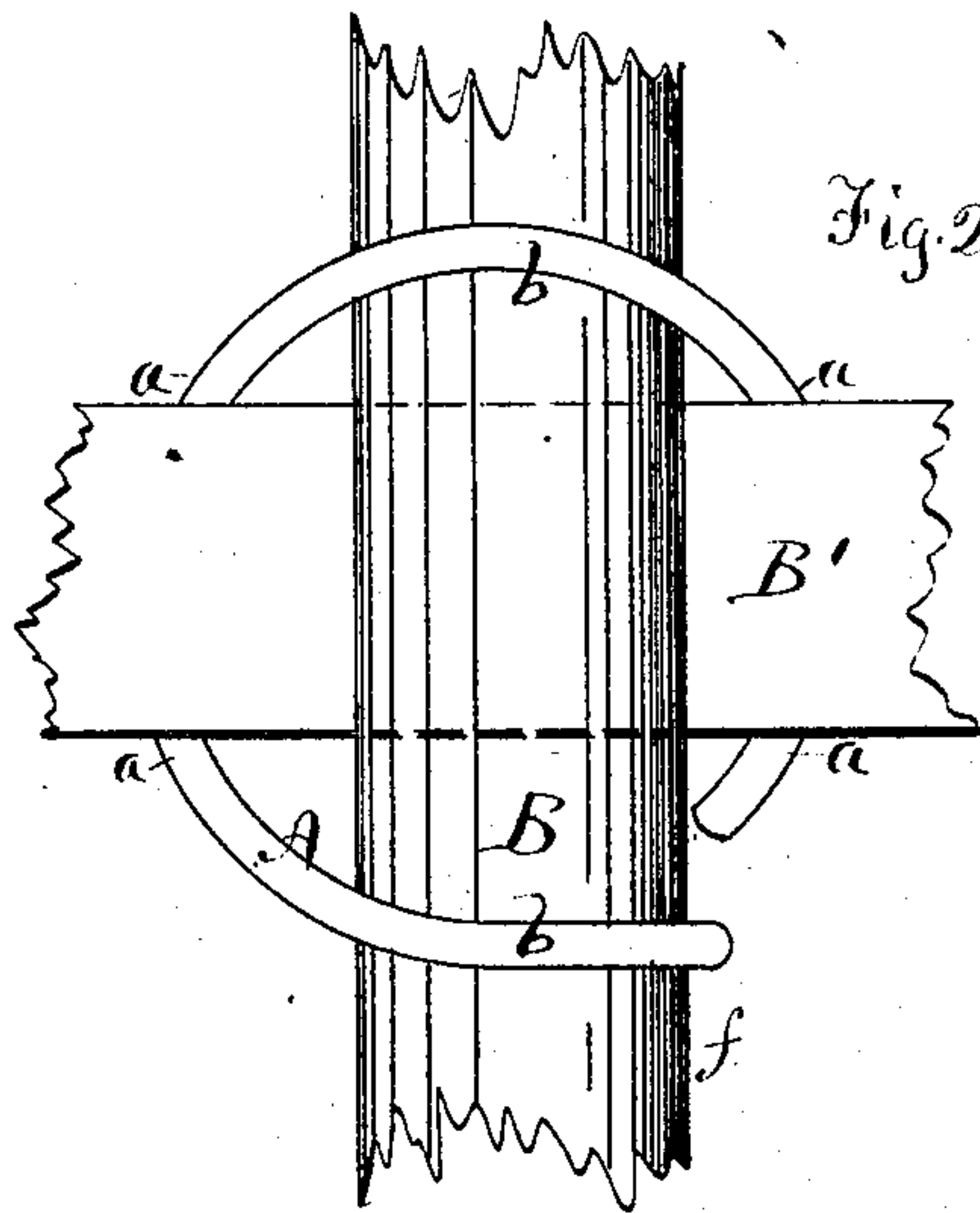
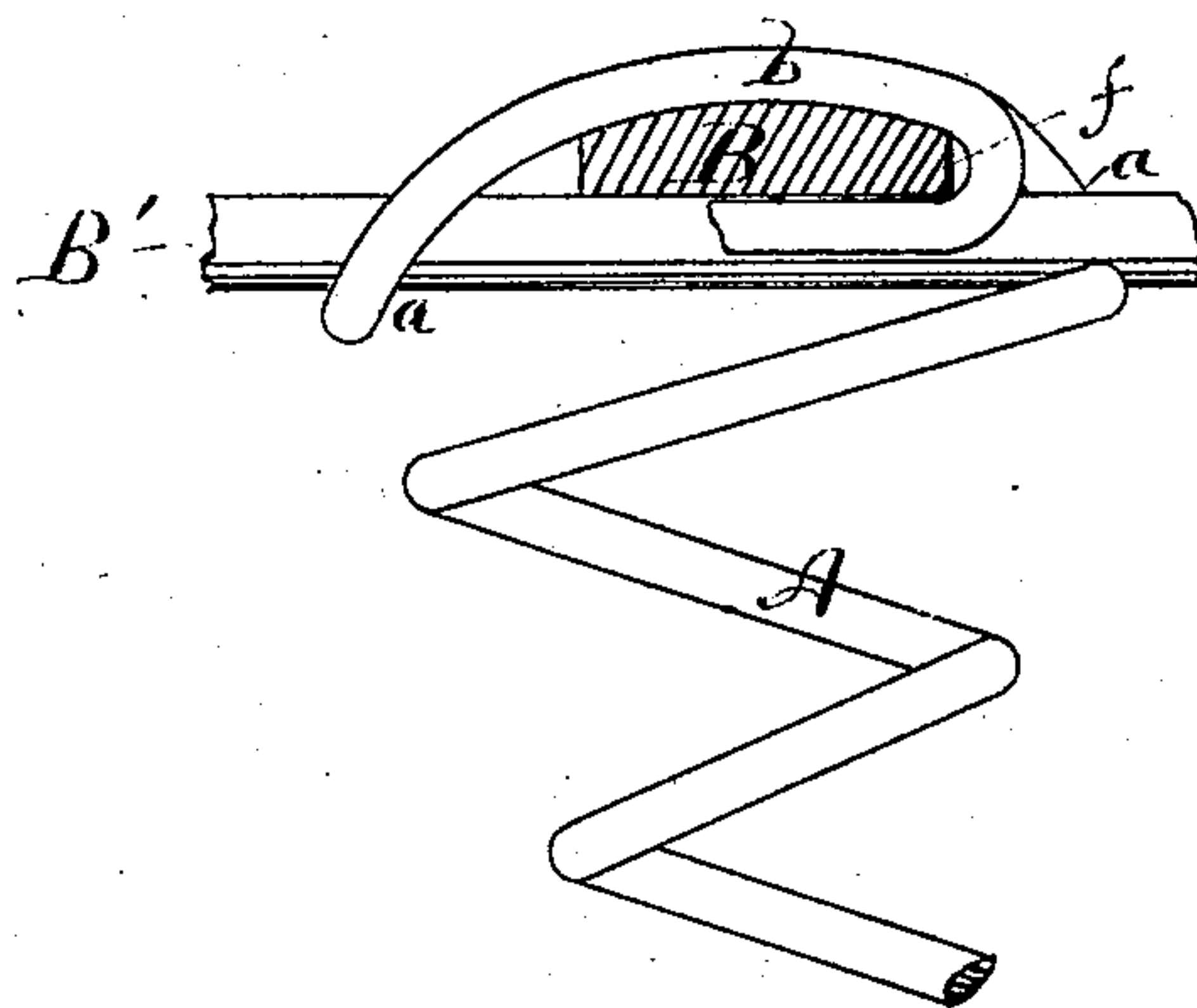


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

J. R. Drake

C. H. Kellogg.

Ambrose L. Norton
Inventor

by
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att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMBROSE L. NORTON, OF ATTICA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS
TO JAMES H. SUTHERLAND AND FRANK M. ROGERS, BOTH OF DARIEN,
NEW YORK.

SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,028, dated July 11, 1882.

Application filed May 31, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMBROSE L. NORTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attica, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have made certain Improvements in Spring-Beds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combination of the spiral metal spring with wooden slats at top and bottom of said spring, the slats being partly rounded on one side, and the springs being blocked out at both ends to receive said slats, all as hereinafter fully explained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the bed, showing the position of the slats and springs. Fig. 2 is a detail plan of the top (or bottom) of one spring and the two crossed slats which it holds, (full size;) Fig. 3, a side elevation of same.

A A represent the spiral springs, made small in the middle and widened out at top and bottom, as is usual for a certain class of bed-springs.

B B' are the slats, made of wood, about a quarter of an inch thick, flat on one side and rounded on the other, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) the object to be presently explained.

The last ring or spiral of the springs, both at top and bottom, is bent or "blocked," as at *a a*, making curves or depressions up and down, and other curves, *b b*, in same. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) The wooden slats cross each other in every spring, as shown, and the upper slats, B, are curved or rounded on the upper side to fit into the spring-curves *b b*, and the slats B', or lower ones, are rounded on the lower side to fit into curves *a a* of spring. The object is to better hold these slats in place,

also to allow the use of slats of sufficient thickness for a proper degree of strength for such beds, as if thin strips were used they would break at once, and if they were not rounded over, as explained, they would not fit in or be retained in the ring of the spiral spring. Another object of making the upper slats, B, rounding is to prevent any sharp edge coming in contact with the bed above and cutting it, as would be the case if the edges were square.

I am aware that very thin steel or iron slats have been used in connection with spiral springs and crossed therein. Such I do not claim, as my wooden rounded slats are cheaper, better, and keep their shape and tension longer than metal ones.

When metal slats are used the springs are not bent to fit the slats like mine, as their thinness allows them to set into the spring without bending; but the sharp edges are apt to cut the ticking. The ends of each spring are bent into a hook, which catches over the side of and under the slat.

I claim—

In a spring-bed, the metal spiral springs A, having the top (and bottom) ring bent at *a b b*, whereby they are adapted to receive the wooden slats B B', each of which is rounded on one side to fit into said bends, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AMBROSE L. NORTON.

Witnesses:

J. R. DRAKE,
J. H. SUTHERLAND.