

(No Model.)

C. H. AMES.
UPHOLSTERING SPRING.

No. 316,218.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.

Fig. 1.

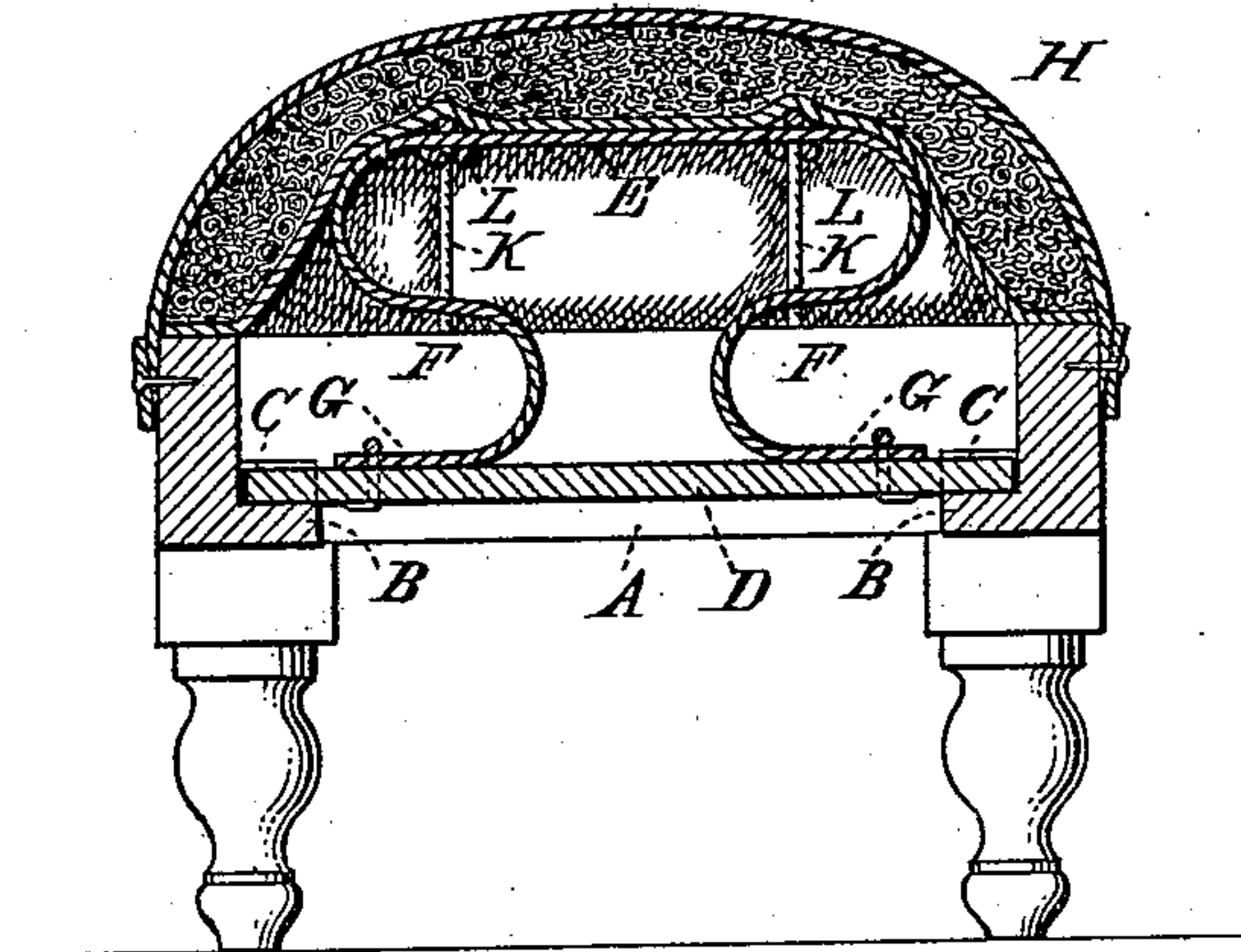


Fig. 2.

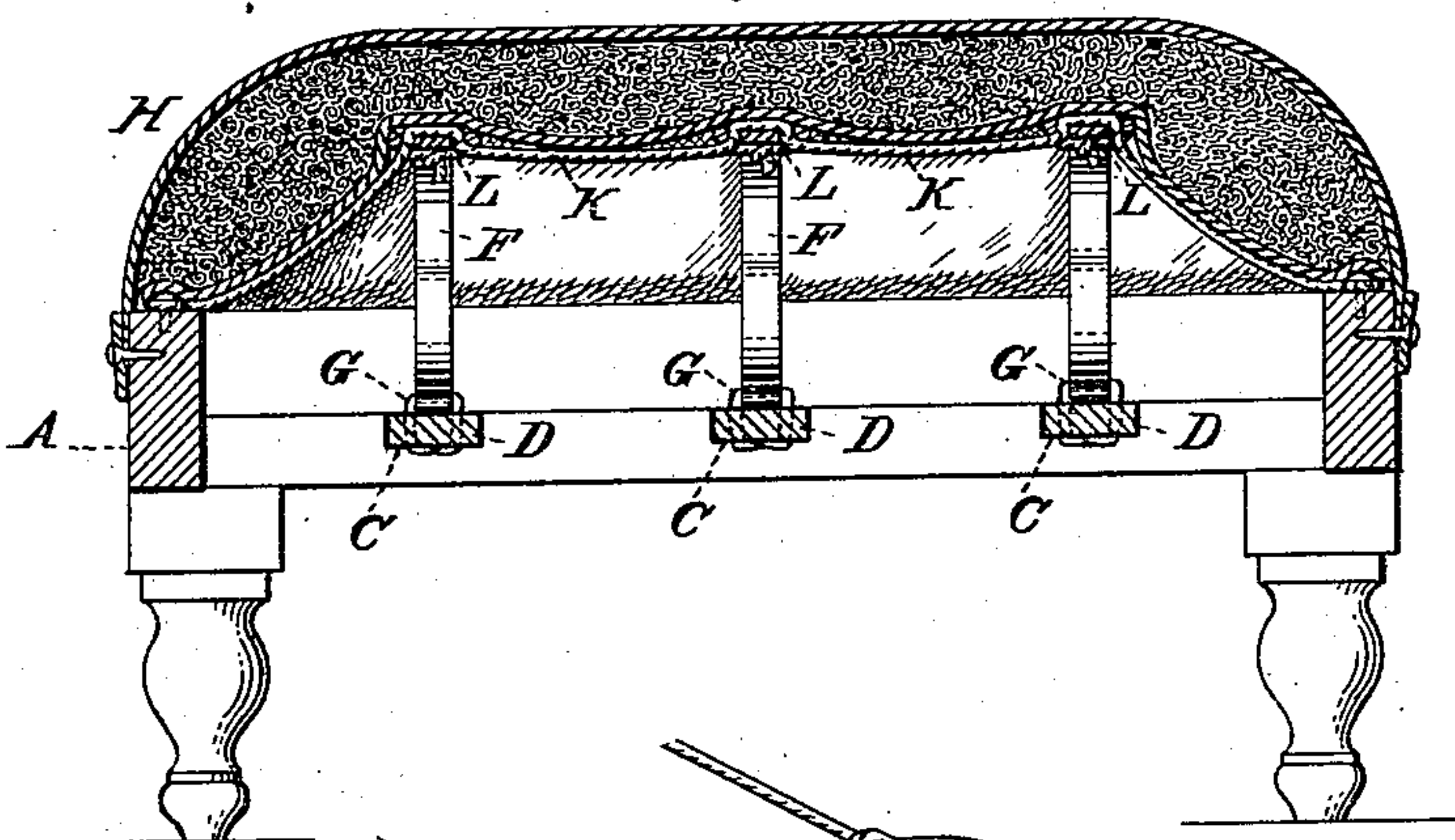


Fig. 3.

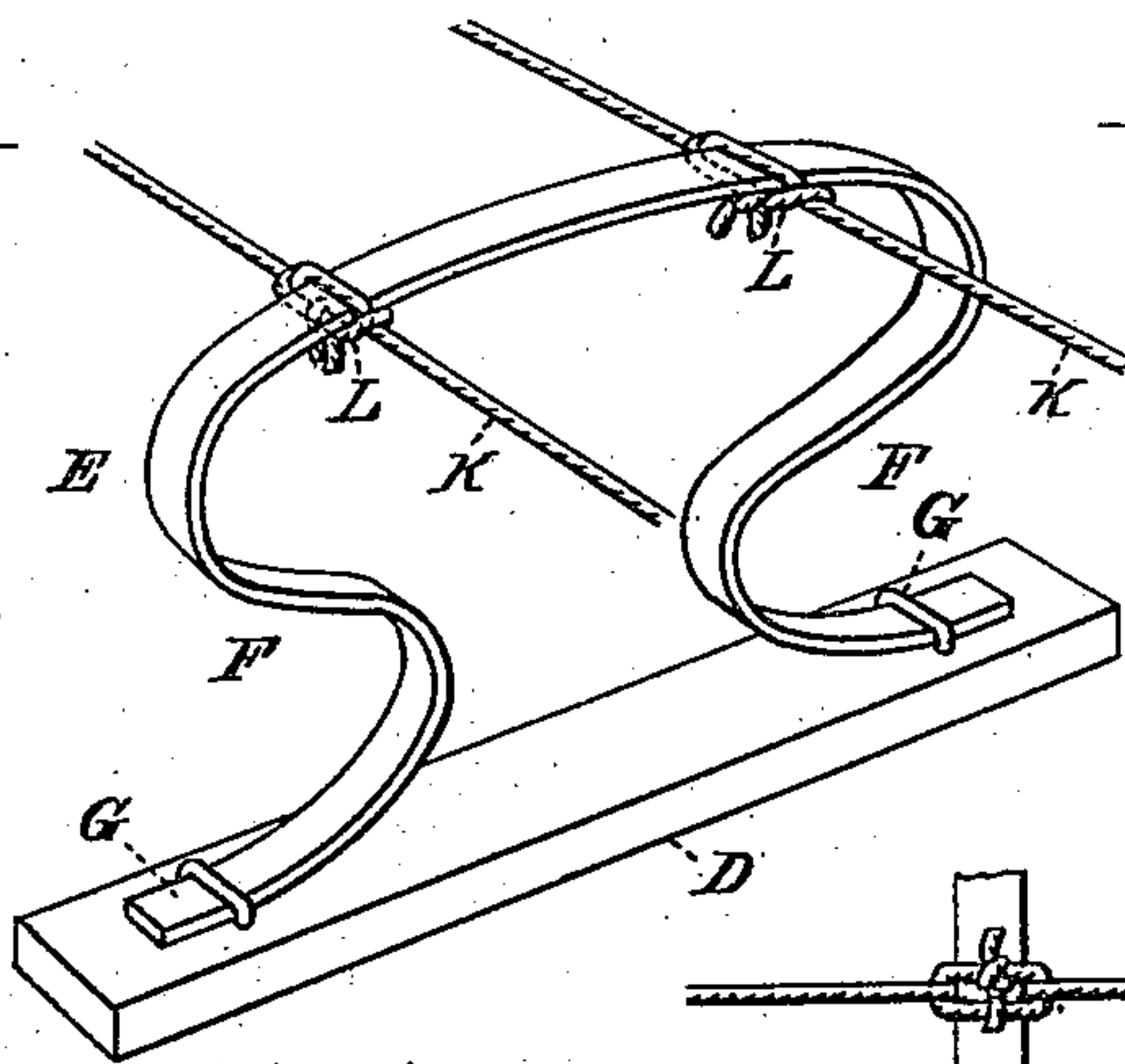
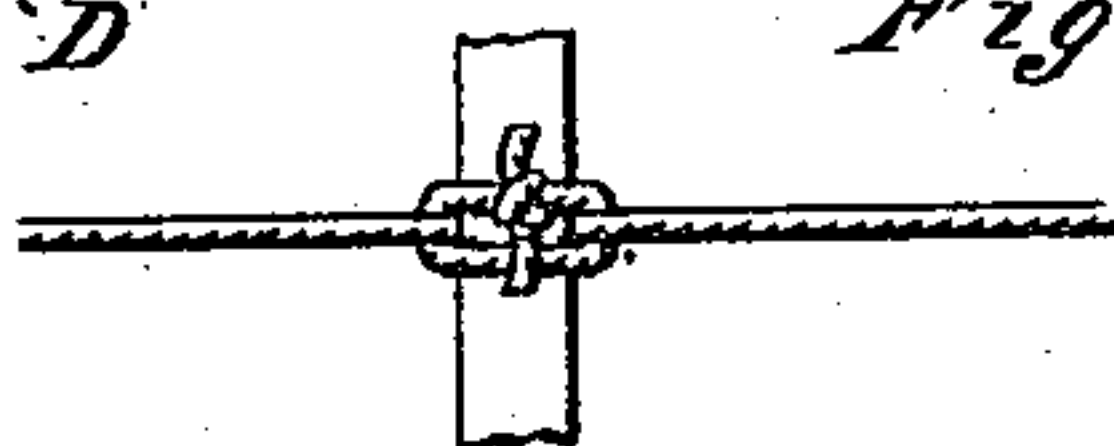


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. AMES, OF UNION CITY, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO H. M. GAGE, OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERING-SPRING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,218, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed May 27, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. AMES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Union City, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Upholstering-Springs; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention, and is a vertical section. Fig. 2 is also a vertical section, but taken across the springs. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail view. Fig. 4 is a detail view.

This invention has relation to springs for upholstering purposes; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the appended claim.

The spiral springs commonly used in upholstering are liable to get out of position, and then it is necessary to take the work to pieces to enable one to get at the spring to readjust it. It is the object of this invention to lessen this difficulty while providing a spring which will be found efficient and durable.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates the frame of an ottoman to which my invention is represented as applied.

B B are horizontal bars or rails of the frame, which are provided with opposite notches, C C, to form seats for the ends of the cross-bars D D.

E E represent the springs, which are made of ribbon form or flat spring metal, steel being preferred. The upper portion of each spring E, is elliptiform, its ends F being curved under and then downward and outward in S shape

to form the feet G, which are firmly secured to the cross-bar D. The elliptic tops of the springs bear against the under side of the cushion H; and K K indicate the stay-cords, which extend transversely to the springs along the under side of the cushion, the ends of said cord being firmly secured to the frame.

By means of the short cords L, passed around the stay-cords and springs and tied, the springs are secured in position with relation to the cushion, and being therefore stayed at top and bottom will preserve their position under great pressure.

When it is desired to readjust or repair a spring, it is only necessary to untie the short cords, whereby it is connected to the stay-cords, and then by pressing the cross-bar inward it may be released from the seat-notches C and removed with its spring.

The feet of the elliptiform springs may in some cases—as, for instance, in forming low seats and backs—be turned inward, the ends of the springs being C-shaped.

The bottom of the seat-frame is designed to be left open in order to allow the dust to escape, as well as to provide for easy cleaning.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the cross-bars, the ribbon-springs respectively and independently secured to the slats, the stay-cords arranged above the springs and beneath the cushion, and the cords L, for securing the spring and stay-cords with relation to the cushion, all adapted to serve with a frame, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. AMES.

Witnesses:

J. C. NICHOLS,
J. L. KEATING.