

No. 846,635.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

B. WEINBERG.
SPRING MATTRESS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

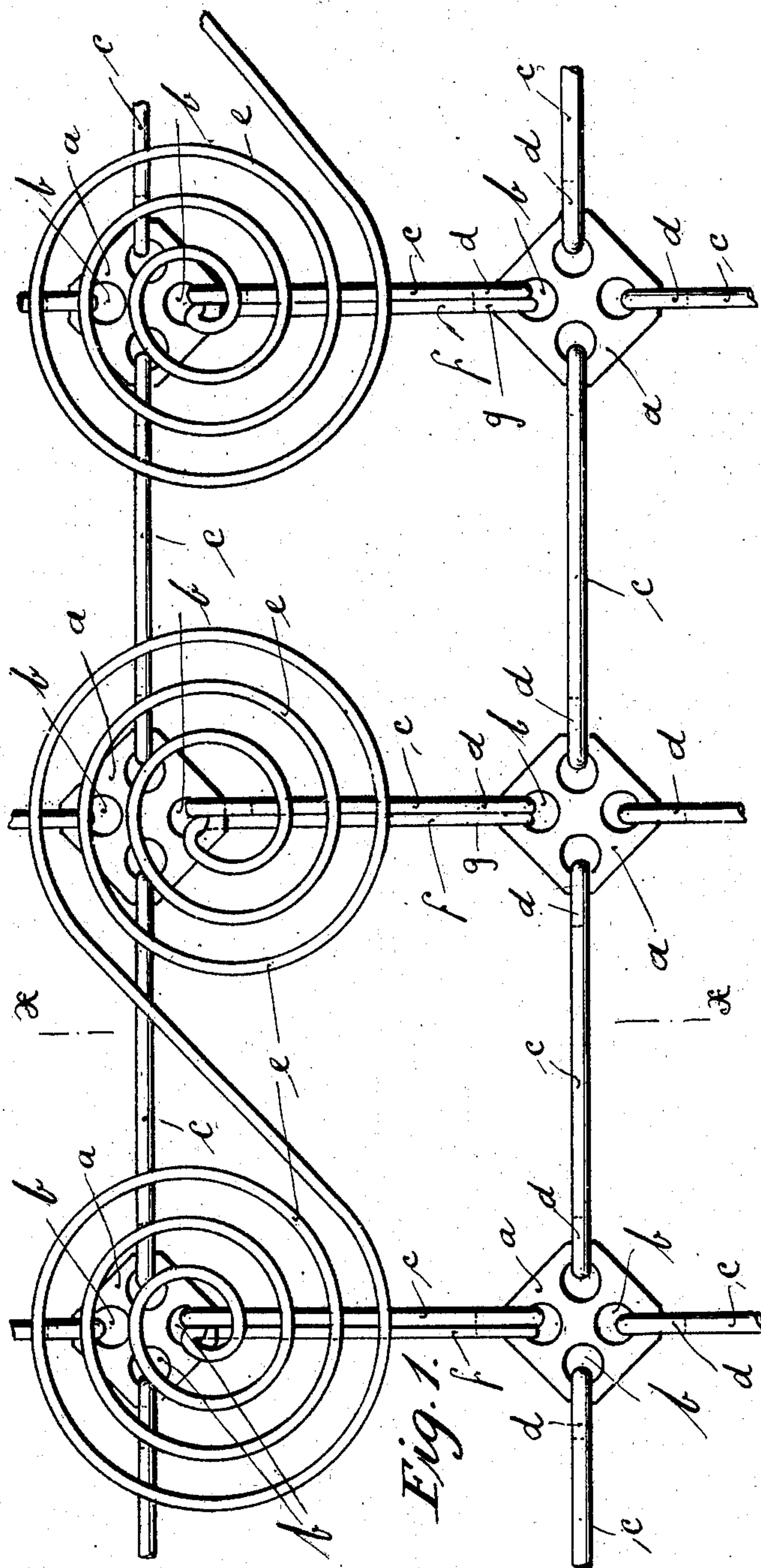


Fig. 1.

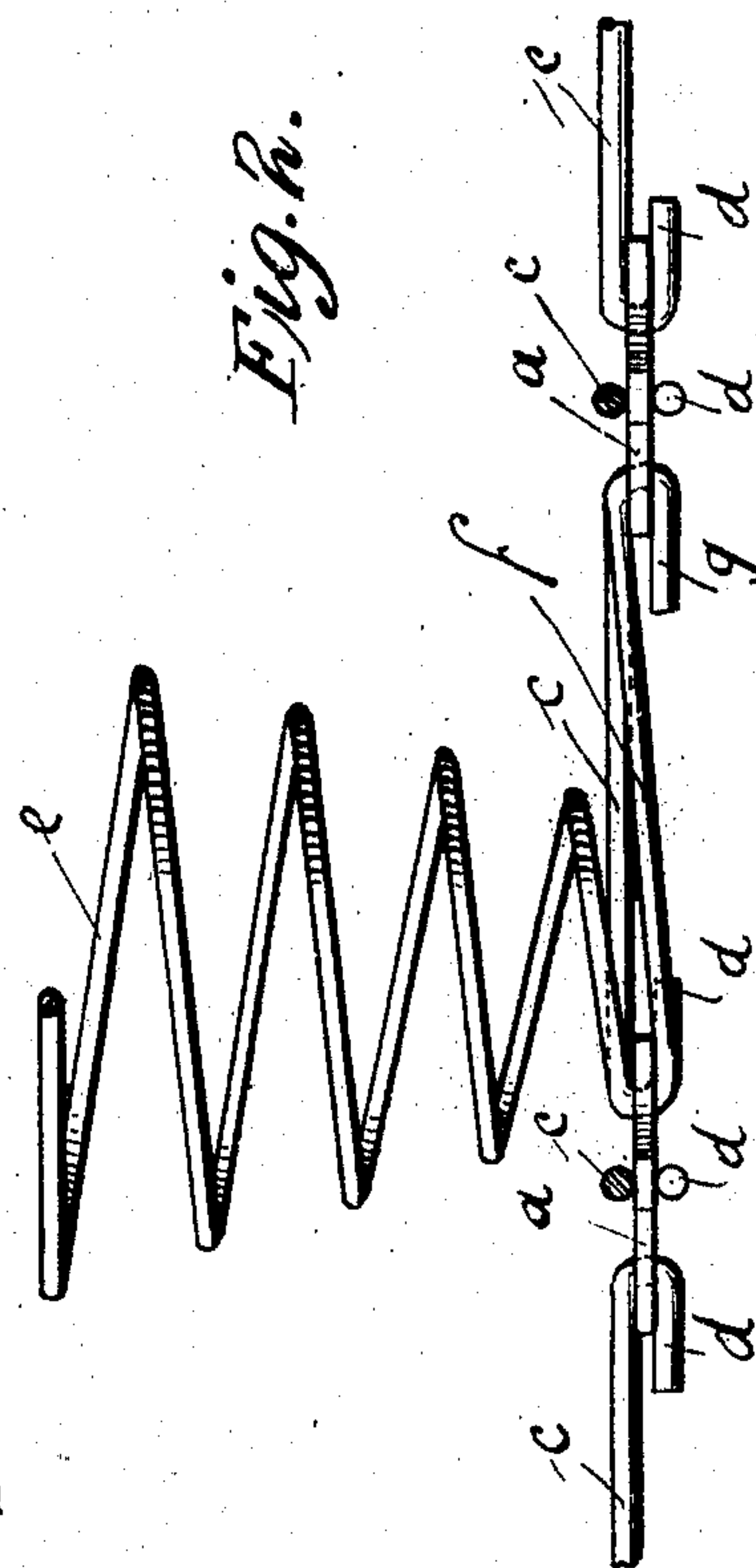


Fig. 2.

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Sam Hebig
Johanne Daumbege

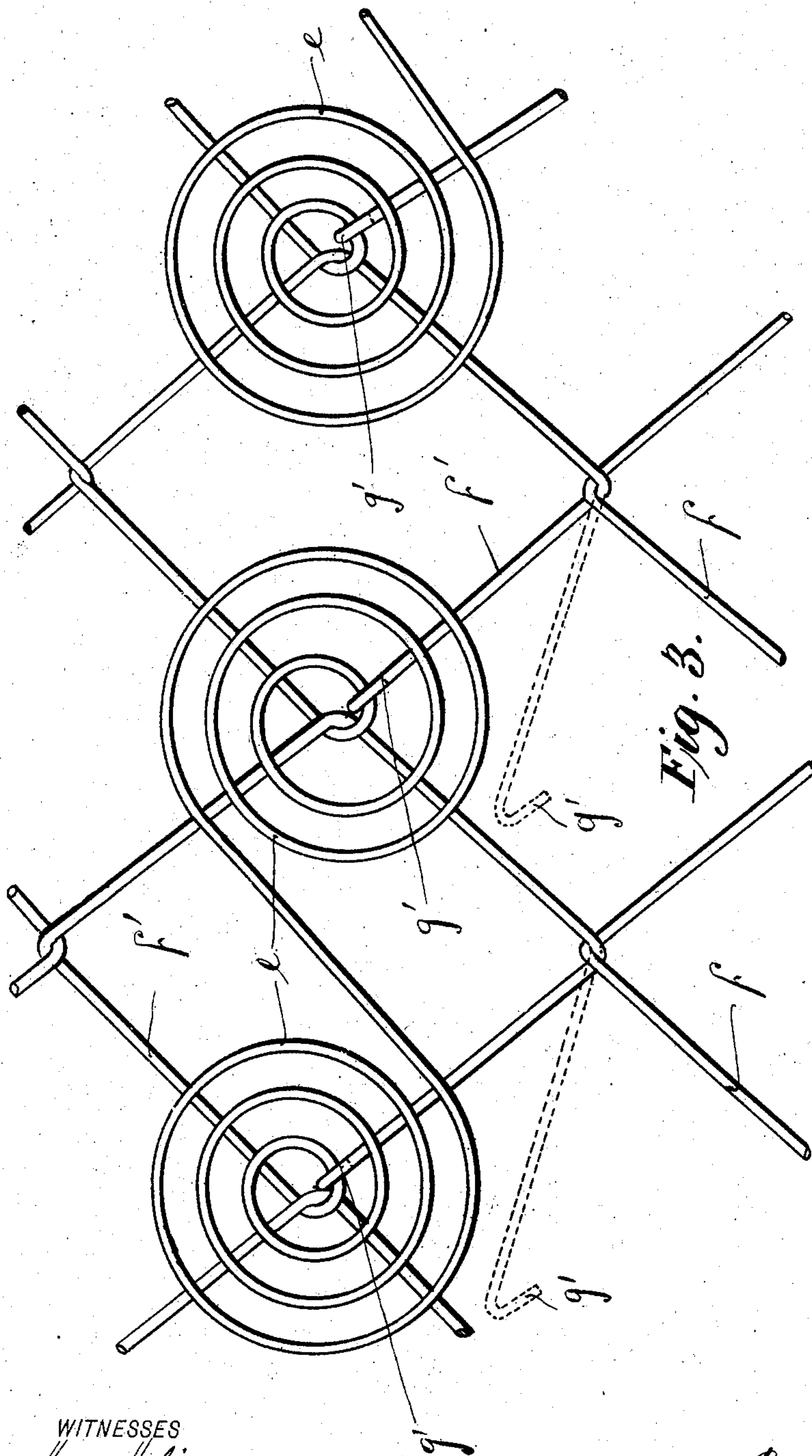
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WITNESSES
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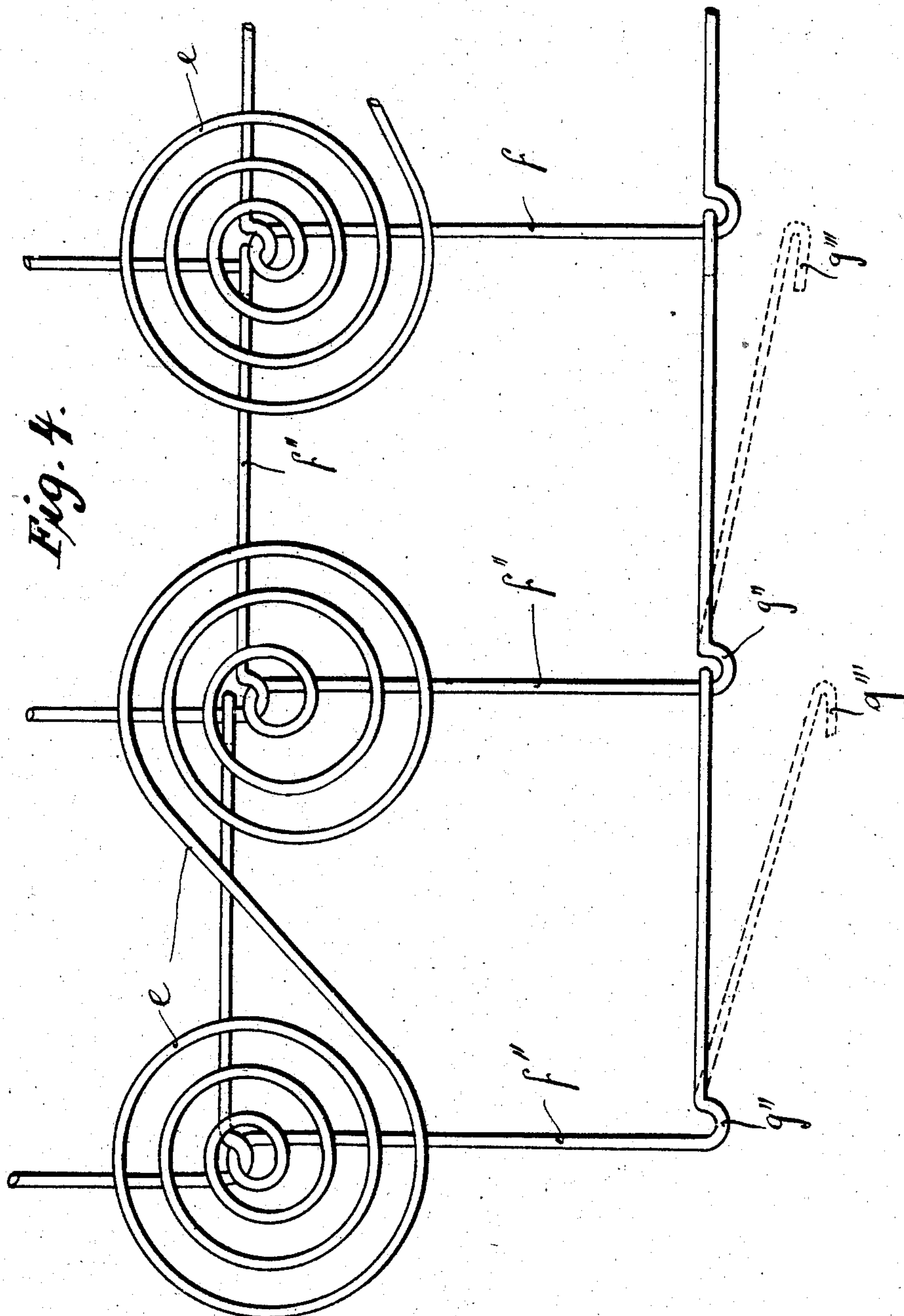
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTHOLD WEINBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPRING-MATTRESS.

No. 846,635.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed June 16, 1906. Serial No. 321,954.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERTHOLD WEINBERG, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Mattresses, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to spring-mattresses, and particularly to the class described in my previous application, Serial No. 308,998, filed March 30, 1906.

The object of this invention is to construct the springs so that they can be applied to particular well-known form of wire-nettings, which are used with folding beds, couches, &c.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which similar reference-letters denote corresponding parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my spring-mattress, and Fig. 2 a section on line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 show plan views of modifications.

The particular netting referred to, which in itself does not form a feature of my invention, consists of square members a , which are provided with apertures b at their four corners, and of short wire links c the extremities of which are formed to hooks d , engaging with the apertures of two oppositely-located members a . To transform this wire-netting into a spring-mattress, I construct my springs e similar to those of my previous application in making them wider at the top and narrower at the bottom.

I prefer to use double springs, which consist of individual springs that run over into one another at their upper wider ends. The lower ends of the individual springs are extended in a straight line to form a tail f , the free extremity of which is formed to a hook g and which is adapted when the parts are assembled to run parallel with the wire links and to engage with their hook-shaped ends the perforated members a of the wire-netting. In constructing double springs the individual springs are arranged at an interval from each other that is equal to the length of the wire link c of the wire-netting. Evidently instead of double springs triple or multiple springs may be constructed in a similar way by extending alternately the lower and upper ends thereof and by coiling them upward and downward, respectively. The free ends

of the individual springs at the ends of the multiple spring are formed to a hooked tail.

The main feature of my invention consists in the construction of the springs, with the lower ends extended in a straight line and formed to a hook, so that the springs can be attached to the members a of the wire-netting by passing the extended lower ends through the apertures thereof and hooking them thereto.

The advantage of my new construction is the simplicity of the attachment of the springs to the wire-netting of the construction specified above and the transforming of such a wire-netting into a spring-mattress with ease and little means.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown modifications in which the above-described wire-netting is dispensed with. The double springs in Fig. 3 are so constructed that the lower extremities f' of the individual springs are bent to form a parallelogram-shaped loop or mesh, the free end of which is formed to a hook g' , (see dotted lines,) which is adapted to engage with the other end of the loop. This construction allows of all double springs being interwoven with each shown and to form a spring-mattress without the said wire-netting. In Fig. 4 a second modification is shown in which the tails f'' of the individual springs are shaped. At the bend or knee and at the free extremity of the shaped tail hooks g'' and g''' are formed.

Evidently some more modifications may be devised by those skilled in the art without deviating from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. The combination with a wire-netting having perforated connecting members, of spiral springs the lower ends of which are extended in a straight line and formed at their free ends into hooks to engage the perforations of the connecting members, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a wire-netting having perforated connecting members, of double spiral springs the individual springs of which run over into each other and the lower ends of which are extended in a straight line and formed into hooks for engagement with the perforations of the connecting members of the wire-netting, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a wire-netting having perforated connecting members, of

multiple spiral springs the lower and upper
ends of which alternately are extended and
coiled upward and downward respectively,
the lower ends of the individual springs at
5 the ends of the multiple spring being extend-
ed in a straight line and formed into hooks
for engagement with the perforated mem-
bers, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New
York and State of New York, this 15th day 10
of June, A. D. 1906.

BERTHOLD WEINBERG.

Witnesses:

MAX D. ORDMANN,
JOHN T. CARMODY.