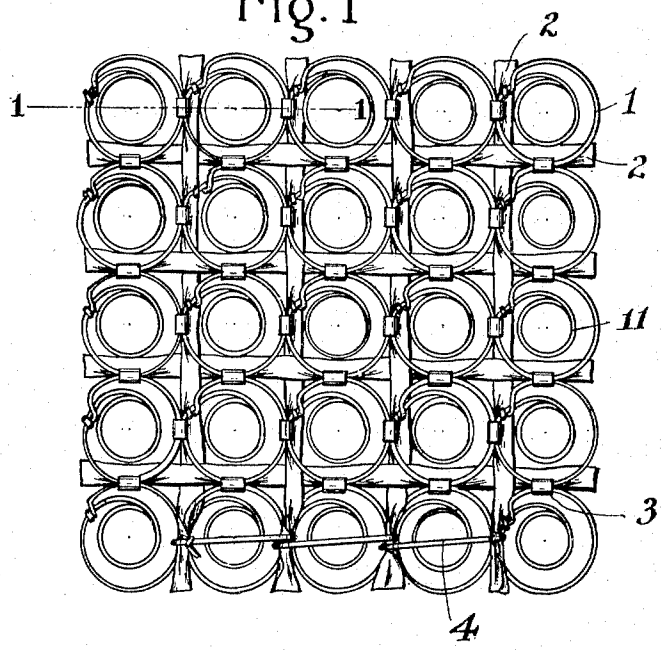
P. KRAKAUER.

SPRING PAD.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1918.

1,325,874. Patented Dec. 23, 1919.

Fig. 1



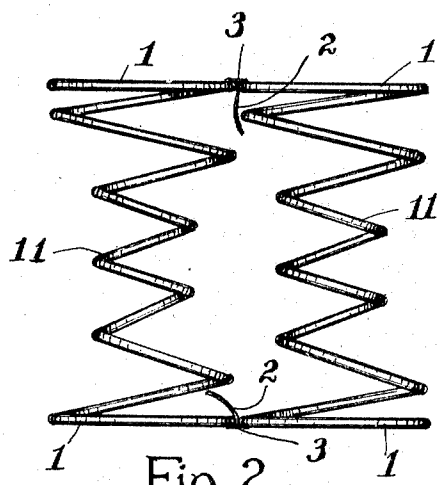
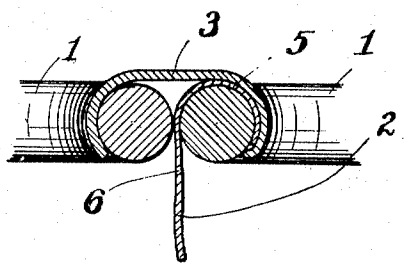


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



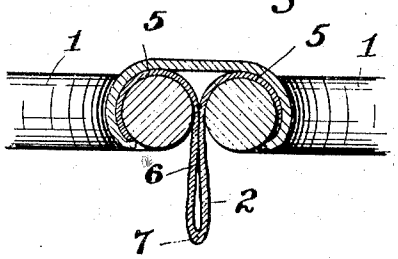


Fig. 4

INVENTOR

Phillip Krakauer

BY

Harry Jacobson

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILLIP KRAKAUER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPRING-PAD.

1,325,874. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 23, 1919.

Application filed June 3, 1918. Serial No. 237,851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILLIP KRAKAUER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to spring pads, and especially to those used in cushions, mattresses and other types of spring seats, wherein a series of spiral coiled wire springs are employed.

The object of this invention is the provision of a simple, noiseless, cheap and easily constructed spring pad which has many of the advantages of the more expensive types of pads.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a spring pad in which a minimum quantity of fabric is used without detracting from the efficacy of the pad.

To accomplish the aforesaid objects, I employ the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved cushion, it being understood that the top and bottom views are the same.

Fig. 2 is a front view of a pair of spring coils showing the strips of fabric held between them.

Fig. 3 is a greatly enlarged vertical section on the line 1—1 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing a modification of my improvement.

In the preferred form of my invention, springs 11, preferably in the form of spiral coils of wire are arranged in parallel rows, preferably in the position shown in Fig. 1. Running in one direction, a set of narrow strips 2, preferably made of cheap fabric, are inserted with the face substantially upright between the springs 11 at the points where the springs of a row are nearest each other, another set of similar strips 2, intersecting the first set, being inserted between springs of adjacent rows.

The narrow strips are employed for the purpose of cutting down to a minimum the quantity of fabric needed for the construction of my improved pad. Springs 11 are prevented from coming in contact with each other by said strips 2, which are firmly held between any two adjacent springs 11 by the usual fastening means as clip 3 or string 4. In one method of holding the parts together, a portion 5 of strip 2 is partly wrapped around the end turn 1 of the springs and held on to said turn by the fastening means 3 or 4, whereby the end turns of adjacent springs 11 are held together with strips 2 between them. A portion of strip 2 serves to prevent contact between the metal of turns 1, while the remainder 6 of said strip is free to assume any position consistent with the mode of attachment to the spring. The last row of springs in Fig. 1 shows the position assumed by the unattached portion of strips 2 when the fastening means used is string 4.

In another method of attachment, strip 2 is doubled, each end 5 being partly wrapped around one of turns 1. (Fig. 4).

Since fabric has a greater coefficient of friction than metal has that portion 5 of strip 2 inclosed by clip 3 resists any attempted movement of end turn 1 within said clip, by reason of which the springs are more securely held together than would be the case were the clip fastened to the metal of the springs directly. By preventing direct rubbing of adjacent end turns 1 on each other when the springs are depressed, any noise resulting from whatever rubbing there is, is absorbed and deadened by the fabric, thereby giving a result similar to that obtained in the higher priced spring pads.

It is obvious that instead of doubling strip 2 and wrapping each end 5 thereof around turns 1, (Fig. 4) the same result may be obtained by the use of two separate strips of fabric, which would be equivalent to dividing said strip in two at point 7.

It is also obvious that ends 5 may be inserted between turns 1 without being wrapped around them, so that the ends of strip 2 are held between said turns when said turns are firmly drawn together and fastened.

A further advantage of using and arranging strips 2 as shown in Fig. 1 is that the spaces between springs 11 are almost entirely closed by means of said strips thereby preventing any stuffing thereafter placed in the cushion from working its way between the springs and preventing said springs from functioning properly.

What I claim is:

In a spring pad, a series of coil wire springs arranged in parallel rows, means for preventing contact between the end

turns of adjacent springs comprising substantially straight, narrow, independent strips of cloth inserted with the face substantially vertical between the end turns of adjacent springs at the points where said springs are nearest each other, and means at the aforementioned points for fastening said end turns together whereby a portion of said strip is held between said end turns at said nearest points.

Signed at New York, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1918.

PHILLIP KRAKAUER.