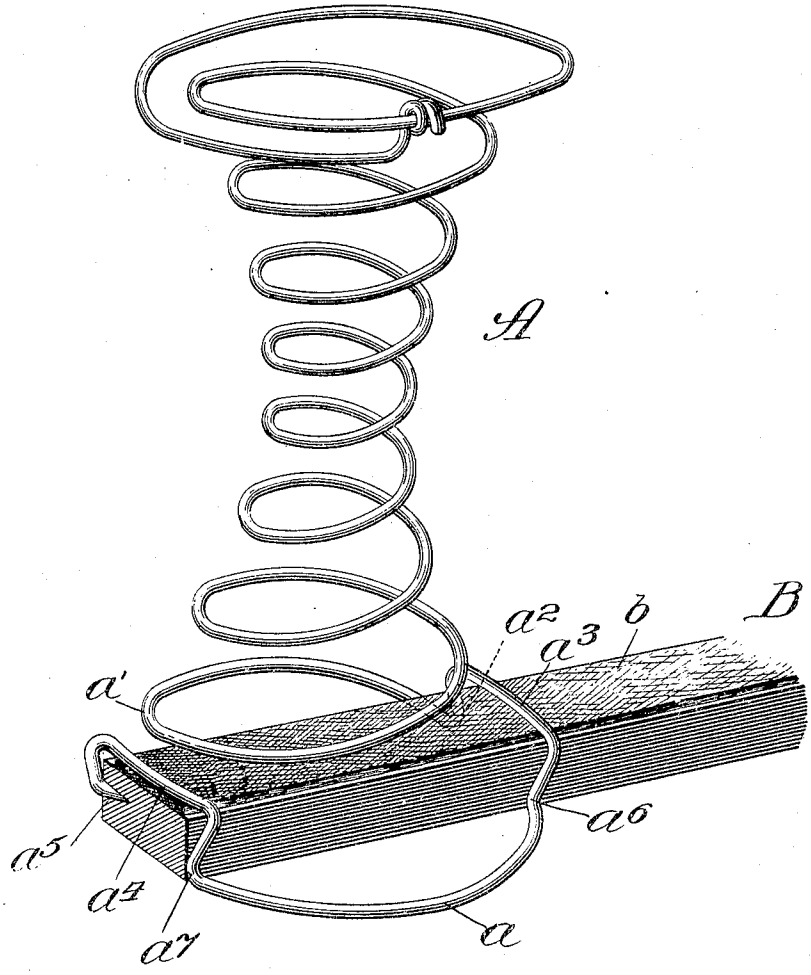
No. 794,541. PATENTED JULY 11, 1905.

W. OTT.

SPRING CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1905.



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No. 794,541. Patented July 11, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM OTT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SPRING CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 794,541, dated July 11, 1905.

Application filed January 20, 1905. Serial No. 242,034.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM OTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Spring Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to spring construction for couches, beds, seats, &c.; and my primary object is to provide an upholsterer's spring having means for connection with a slat, whereby the use of separate or independent attaching means with the obvious disadvantages incidental thereto may be dispensed with.

The invention is of peculiar advantage when used in a construction wherein wooden slats or bars form the supports for the springs, and accordingly the improved spring is illustrated in the accompanying drawing as applied to a wooden slat of such a construction.

The drawing shows a perspective view of such a spring and a section of a slat to which it is applied.

In the construction illustrated, A represents the improved spring, and B the slat to which it is applied. The spring preferably is approximately of the usual hour-glass form. The upper end of the spring may be of any desired form. I have shown it with the usual circular end-ring termination, the extremity of the wire being knotted upon the adjacent portion of the spiral. The lower end of the spring terminates in a base comprising a spiral or incomplete ring a, which extends on a curved incline from a point a', where it bears on the top of the slat at one edge thereof to a point a^2 at the lower portion of the same edge. Then the continuity of the ring is broken by struck-up portions a^3 a^4, which are diametrically opposite each other and afford a channel or socket for the slat, and, finally, the end portion of the wire which forms one side of the channel at the struck-up portion a^4 is bent inwardly, having a point a^5, which is forced into the edge of the slat or entered in a hole therein, as the case may be. The channel or socket for the slat is narrower at its bottom than at its top, thereby affording clamping-shoulders, one of which is at the point a^2 and the others at points a^6 a^7. The wire is curved somewhat at said shoulders to enable the spring to be forced down till the slat is properly entered in its socket at the spring-base after the point a^5 has been entered.

The spring is applied by forcing the point into one edge of the slat, where the latter is of wood, and then pressing down upon the spring to cause the slat-socket to yield and admit the slat, the clamping action being sufficient to securely retain the spring in place. To render the springs noiseless in use, it is preferred to place a strip of cloth or burlap b on the upper surface of the slat, so that when the springs are in place the cloth is clamped between them and the slat. It is desirable to make the channel for the slat enough narrower at its bottom than the slat to insure a close fit notwithstanding shrinkage of the slat, it being understood that the springiness of the wire ordinarily used for upholstering purposes is sufficient to accomplish the desired result. The point a^5 obviously prevents the spring from slipping longitudinally of the slat, and it is of course understood that the springs are suitably spaced along the slats and have their upper ends joined together in any suitable manner. The form of the slat-socket may be altered at will, and the spring-base may be changed otherwise in form without departure from my invention. It is incidental to the construction that a finished bottom is provided, rendering it unnecessary to apply a cloth covering to the bottom of the spring construction.

Changes in details of construction are contemplated. Hence no undue limitation should be understood from the foregoing detailed description.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An upholsterer's spring having its base-coil provided with a slot-receiving channel the sides of which form spring-jaws to engage the sides of the slat, said jaws extending forwardly and rearwardly beyond the center of the spring.

2. An upholsterer's spring having its base-coil provided with a slat-receiving channel

the sides of which form spring-jaws to engage the sides of the slat, said jaws extending forwardly and rearwardly beyond the center of the spring, and provided with an inturned end adapted to be fastened to said slat.

3. An upholsterer's spring having its base-coil provided with a slat-receiving channel serving to clampingly engage a slat and having an integral inturned pointed extremity entering said channel and adapted to enter an edge of a slat, for the purpose set forth.

4. An upholsterer's spring having a base with struck-up portions located diametrically opposite each other with reference to the body of the spring and forming two slat-clamps symmetrically placed in a transverse line intersecting the axis of the spring and each having shoulders for engaging the lateral edges of a slat, for the purpose set forth.

5. An upholsterer's spring having a base with diametrically-opposed struck-up portions a^3 a^4 affording a slat-receiving channel flanked by rounded clamping-shoulders, the wire terminating in an inturned point entering said channel, for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination with a slat, of a superposed upholsterer's spring having a base provided with diametrically-opposed struck-up portions affording clamps with shoulders engaging the edges of the slat, said clamps being joined by a connecting member flanking an edge of the slat, the clamps being free from engagement with the lower surface of the slat, for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM OTT.

In presence of—
F. M. WIRTZ,
J. H. LANDES.