(No Model.)

S. PARISEAULT.

SPRING BED.

No. 281,789. Patented July 24, 1883.

Fig. 1.

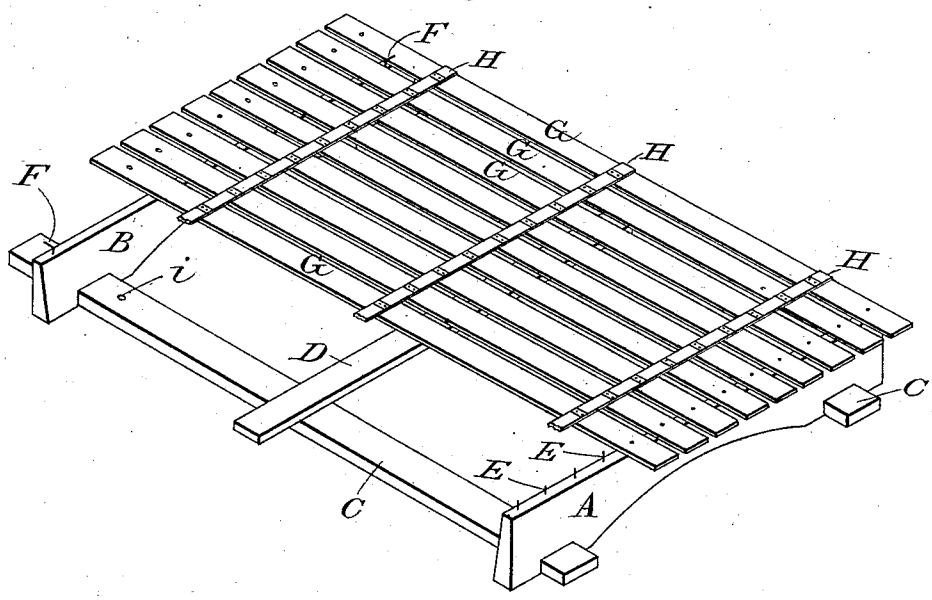


Fig. 2.

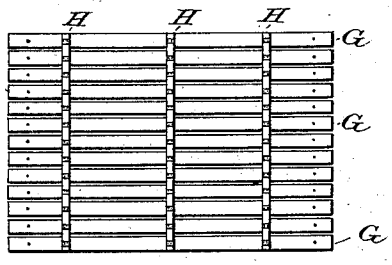
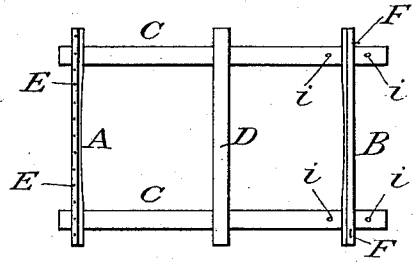


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

A. J. Thomas C. E.

A. A. Lafaine M. D.

Inventor.

Stanislas Pariseault

per L. J. Pariseau

Attorney

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANISLAS PARISEAULT, OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, QUEBEC, CANADA.

SPRING-BED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,789, dated July 24, 1883.

Application filed October 9, 1882. (No model.) Patented in Canada October 18, 1882, No. 15,613.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STANISLAS PARISEAULT, of the village of St. John Baptist, in the county of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Spring-Bed, and of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in spring-beds in which slats only are used as springs; and the objects of my improvements are, first, to provide a permanent means to remedy the "sinking" that spring-beds will always take after being in use for some time; second, to afford facilities for the cleaning and the transportation of the spring-bed. I attain these objects by putting together the different pieces forming the spring-bed in the manner shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complete spring-bed; Fig. 2, a plan of its "flexible part," or of the slats, and Fig. 3 a plan of its frame or support.

In these figures the same letters refer to similar parts.

The spring-bed is made of two distinct and independent parts—viz., the frame represented in the drawings by Fig. 3, and the flexible part represented by Fig. 2.

The supports A and B are not of the same height. A, being the one placed at the head of the bed, is higher than B, so as to give the bed a slight inclination and render it more comfortable. These two supports A and B are maintained at proper distance by two longitudinal pieces, C C, which pieces are fastened to the supports by bolts or large screws. B can be attached on the longitudinals C C at three different places, and to this effect two additional holes, *i i*, are bored in C C, one on each side of the support. The object of this arrangement is to provide a means to augment or diminish the elasticity of the flexible part by lengthening or shortening the space between the supports A and B. In the support A are firmly driven, at equal distances, as many dowels E E as there are slats in the flexible part. These dowels project on the upper face of the support to a length equal to the thickness of the slats G. Near each extremity of the support B is attached a latch, F. The dowels E E and the latches F F have for effect to maintain the flexible part in position on the frame without fixing it permanently.

D is a transverse bar, fastened by two screws to the longitudinals, C C, and preventing the slats taking a too great deflection and breaking.

On the upper face of the supports A and B bands of woolen stuff or of rubber are permanently secured to prevent the spring-bed from creaking.

The flexible part illustrated by Fig. 2 is composed of narrow, thin, elastic slats G G, bound together by one or more ribbons, H H H. The slats are made stronger at their center than at their extremities, and this surplus of strength can be given to them either in thickness or in width. At each end of the slats are bored holes large enough for the dowels E E. The slats are fastened on the ribbons H at equal distance, and in such a way that the holes will exactly fit upon the dowels E E. When the flexible part is in position on the frame the dowels E are in the corresponding holes in the slats, and the latches F in the two outside spaces between the slats, and turned on the two outside slats. To restore to the spring-bed its original elasticity when the slats have become sunken by usage, the flexible part has only to be turned over. This may be done in two ways—viz., by changing sides and reversing ends at the same time, or by changing sides only. The slats, not being attached to the frame, are easily cleaned when needed, and put in a bundle with the frame, which is taken apart by unscrewing four or six bolts.

All the pieces of this spring-bed may be made of metal without changing any of the principles set forth in the above specification.

I am aware that prior to my invention spring-beds have been made of slats. I therefore do not claim the usage of such slats; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In spring-beds, the longitudinals C C, on

which the support B can be attached at three different places, *i i*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In spring-beds, a support, A, having dowels E E, and a support, B, having latches F, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The slats G, having holes at both extremities, for the object set forth, substantially as described.

4. In spring-beds, the combination of a frame with a flexible part not permanently attached together, for the purpose of giving a constant means of restoring to the spring-bed, by reversing the flexible part on the frame, its original elasticity, all substantially as said before.

STANISLAS PARISEAULT.

Witnesses:
PATRICK JORMAN,
SEARGENT P. STEARNS.