

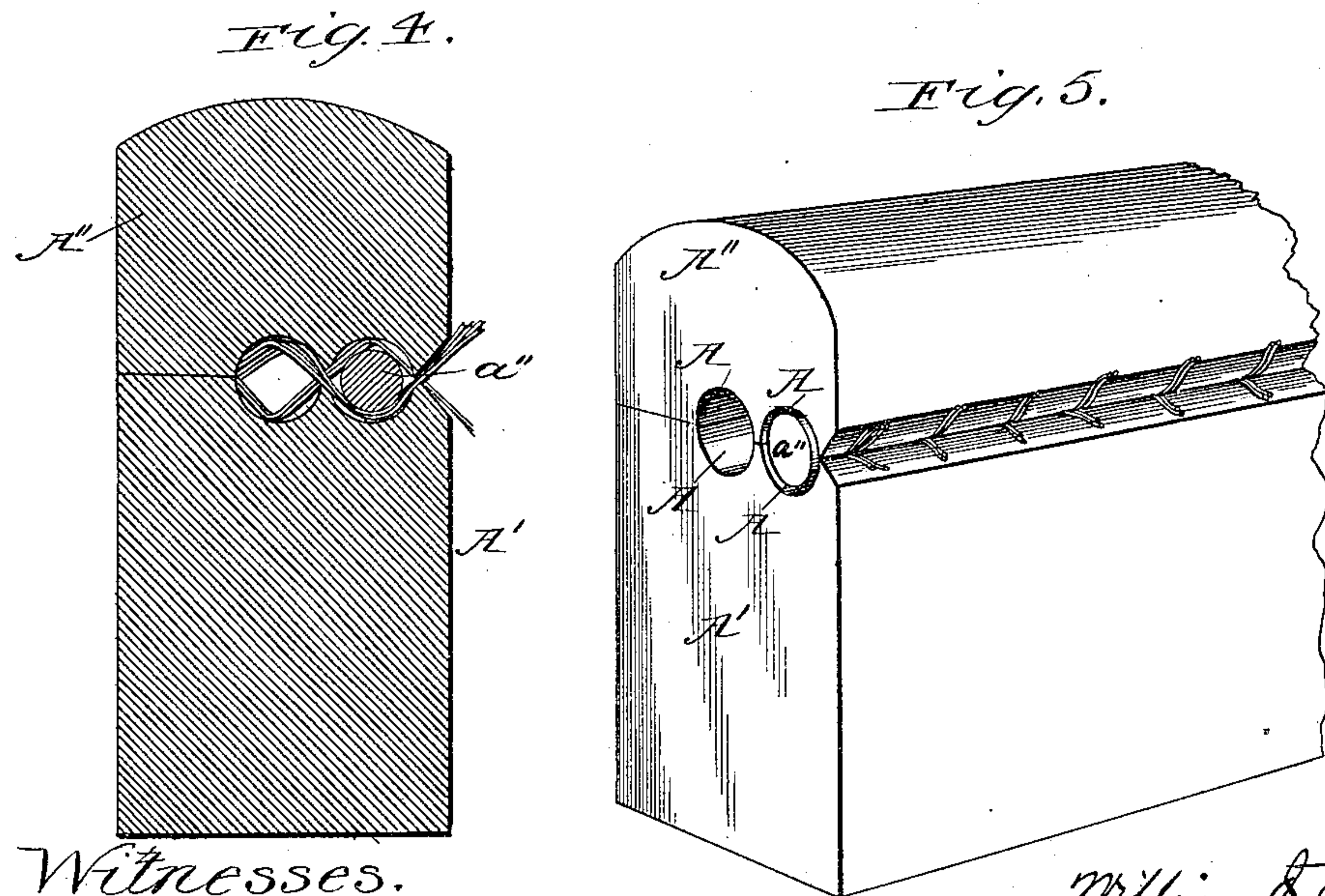
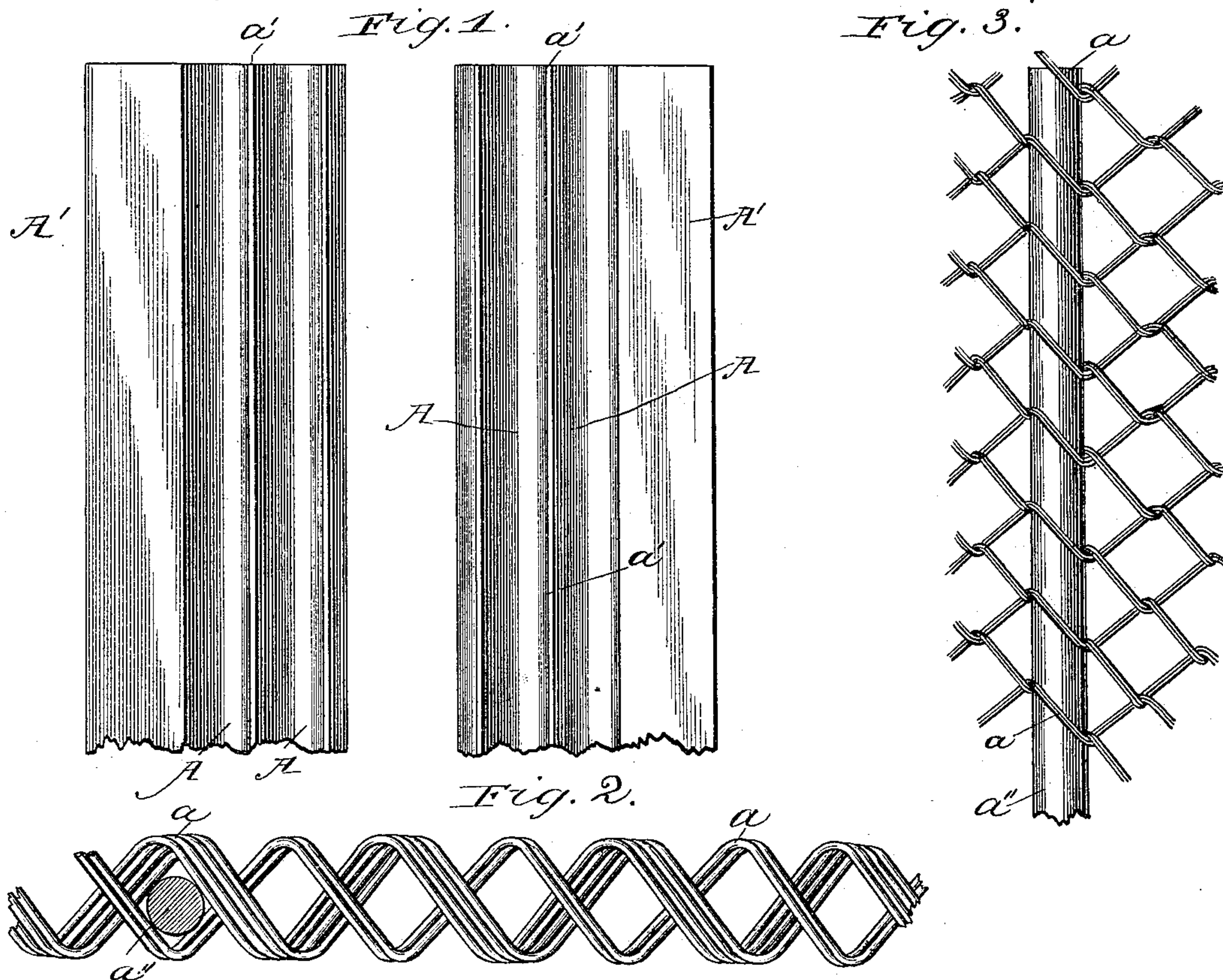
(No Model.)

W. S. SEYMOUR.

MODE OF FASTENING BED BOTTOMS.

No. 335,542.

Patented Feb. 2, 1886.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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NORTHWESTERN WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MODE OF FASTENING BED-BOTTOMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,542, dated February 2, 1886.

Application filed July 13, 1885. Serial No. 171,470. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. SEYMOUR, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, have invented a new Method of Fastening Bed-Bottoms of Coiled-Wire Fabric to the End Rails of the Frame, of which the following is a specification.

The object is to secure the fabric to the end rails firmly and quickly without an open joint between the rail and bottom; and the invention consists in providing the meeting surfaces of the end rails and batten between which the ends of the fabric are secured with a groove or grooves adapted to fit over one or more of the cross-ridges of the fabric, and applying one or more of such cross-ridges at the ends in such groove or grooves, and nailing the rail and batten together, and also in applying a rod or rods in the coil or openings forming such cross-ridges, for giving the fastening greater strength.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 shows a section of the grooved faces of the rail and batten. Fig. 2 shows the edge of the fabric and the cross-ridges. Fig. 3 shows the manner of applying the strengthening rod or rods. Fig. 4 is an end view or cross-section of the rail and batten with the fabric between. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the same side joint.

A designates the grooves in the facing or meeting surfaces of end rails, A', and battens A". These grooves correspond with each other in position, so that when the rail and batten are placed together the grooves will meet and form openings extending through from end to end of the rail, which openings correspond in diameter with the cross-ridges *a* of the fabric. The spaces *a'* between the grooves are also such as to fit into the depression in the fabric at the points where the coiled strands of wire interlock with each other, and the edge of the rail and batten on the side next to the fabric is beveled toward the groove, so that the surface between the edge and the first groove shall be narrowed, like the space *a'*, to fit into the depression in the fabric. The ends of the fabric are placed on the rails with one or more of the ridges *a* applied in one or more of the

grooves, the narrow spaces *a'* fitting into the depressions in the fabric. The battens are then placed on the fabric with the grooves fitting over the ridges and nailed to the end rails. The ridges are formed of the coils in the wire at the points between where the coils interlock, and have corresponding openings, into which a small rod or rods, *a''*, may be inserted to fill the groove or grooves in the rail and batten. One or more of such grooves may be employed; but I prefer to use at least two. Slight compression of the batten on the rail with the grooves and the ends of the fabric thus placed between will cause the points where the coils interlock resting on the spaces *a'* to be embedded in the wood, and allow the rail and batten to meet at these points and form a perfectly-tight joint. By the use of the rod or rods *a''* the openings formed by the grooves may be filled, thus making the joint and fastening perfect. The fastening, however, may be made to answer the purpose without the rods by having the ends of the openings stopped or covered by the end piece or corner-iron of the frame.

The ready and easy formation of a close joint between the rail and batten holding the fabric has long been a desideratum in the manufacture of bed-bottoms. Heretofore the ends of the fabric have been flattened and applied between the rail and batten and putty applied to fill the opening. This requires considerable time and labor. By my method the fabric is not to be flattened at all. The part of the surface of the rail and batten covering the fabric is readily grooved and ridged and the edges beveled, as described, in a planer, so as to fit the ridges and depressions of the fabric. With this formation the only parts of the rail and batten which bear hard on the fabric are those forming the top of the narrow spaces between the grooves and the first groove and the edge, where the strands of wire composing the fabric cross them, the rod, when used, being loose enough to allow the ridges in the fabric to spring inward, so that in nailing the batten to the rail it may be drawn down, so as to embed the wires in the wood where they cross the spaces, and allow

the wood to come clear together on these spaces and the ungrooved part and form a tight joint.

I am aware that coiled-wire fabric has heretofore been secured to chair-frames by a combination of bar and plate having a groove in their meeting faces near the center and spaces considerably wider than the regular depressions in the fabric on each side of the groove, and a rod with the ends of the wires bent around it placed and secured in the groove when the bar and plate are fastened together. This construction of the bar and plate is not adapted to the regular elevations and depressions in the fabric, and requires that the fabric must be flattened at the end, or that the ends of the spiral wires coming between the bar and plate must be straightened and then subdivided and bent around the rod, and it does not provide for making joint between the bar and plate.

I am also aware that other fabrics—such as window-screens—have been secured to their frames and window-curtains to their fixtures in an analogous manner. In all such cases the object has been chiefly to furnish a secure fastening of the fabric to the frame; but with

my invention the object is to readily make a sufficiently tight joint to exclude vermin as well as fasten the fabric to the frame. It has no application to such fabrics as screens or window-curtains are made of, but relates particularly to coiled-wire fabric used in making bed-bottoms, and I make no claim to the prior construction referred to; but

What I claim is—

1. In coiled-wire bed-bottoms, the combination of the end rails provided with grooves and beveled edges, the battens having corresponding grooves and beveled edges, and ridges fitting said grooves, as set forth.

2. In wire bed-bottoms, the combination of the end rails, A', having grooves and beveled edges, battens A'', having corresponding grooves and beveled edges, and rods a'', all so constructed that when the battens and end rails are united spaces a' will be formed, as and for the purpose set forth.

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