

(No Model.)

A. FRASER.
VENTILATOR FOR BEDDING.

No. 555,367.

Patented Feb. 25, 1896.

Fig. 1,



Fig. 2,



Fig. 3,

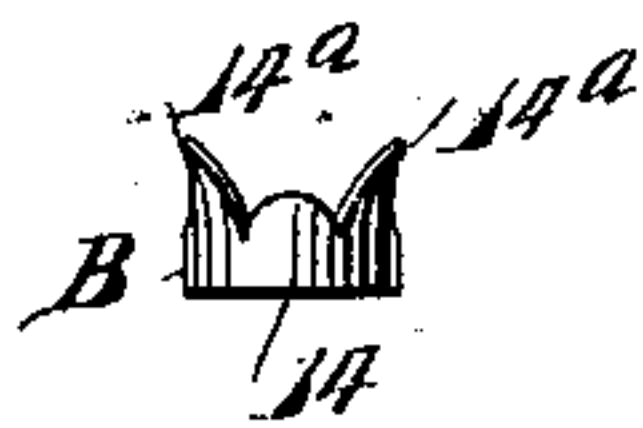


Fig. 4,

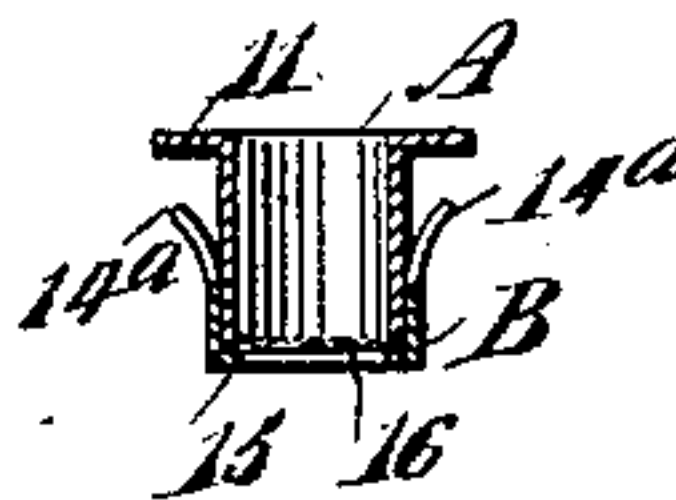


Fig. 5,

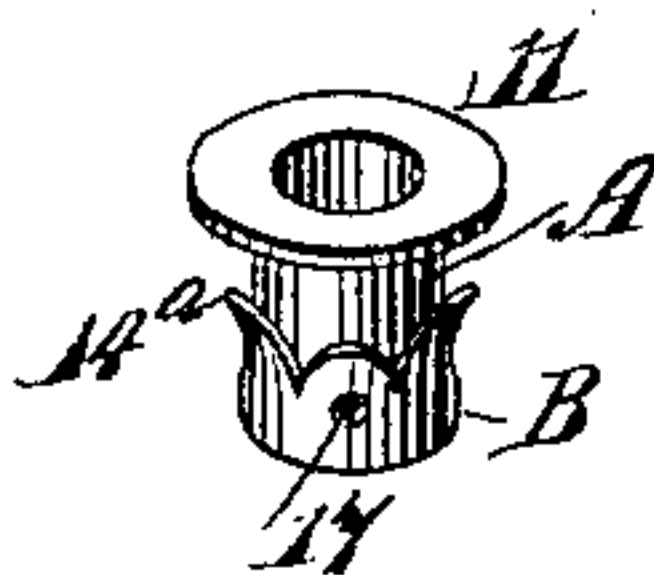


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe.
John A. Ken.

INVENTOR

A. Fraser.

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLAN FRASER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

VENTILATOR FOR BEDDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,367, dated February 25, 1896.

Application filed October 2, 1895. Serial No. 564,354. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLAN FRASER, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Ventilator for Bedding, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to the ventilation of pillows, bolsters, feather-beds, mattresses and other articles of bedding; and the object of the invention is to provide a ventilator capable of being expeditiously and conveniently applied and of simple and economic construction, whereby a current of air may be introduced into a mattress, for example, maintaining the same sweet and wholesome.

A further object of the invention is to provide a ventilator for bedding through the medium of which such thorough ventilation will be secured that the filling, such as feathers or hair, will not have the usual tendency to pack and adhere together and their inherent elasticity may be maintained.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one member of the improved ventilator. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the second member is formed. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the second member of the ventilator. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the entire ventilator. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the ventilator complete; and Fig. 6 is a plan view of a reticulated or perforated material for the second member.

In carrying out the invention, what may be termed the "body member" A of the ventilator consists of a tube 10 open at its bottom or inner end and provided with a marginal flange 11 at its upper or outer end. A second member B is employed, (shown in Fig. 3,) the blank of which is illustrated in Fig. 2. This blank is of substantially-stellated form, being provided with a number of spurs or points 12 and preferably with a central opening 13, although instead of the opening the material

at the center of the blank may be perforated if desired.

The blank B' is struck up so as to form a cap 14 of similar contour to the body member A, the cap being adapted to fit over the bottom or inner portion of the said body member; and in striking up the blank to form the aforesaid cap the spurs or points 12 are bent outward, forming spurs or spear-like projections 14^a, which are at an angle to the body member A.

In forming the cap member B a flange or border 15 is shaped around the opening 13 when such opening is made in the blank; and before the cap is placed upon the body of the ventilator, when the opening 13 is in the bottom or inner end of the latter, a piece of reticulated or perforated material 16 of suitable size is placed upon the inner face of the bottom of the cap, resting upon the flange or border 15 of the opening 13 therein. Therefore when the cap is pressed upon the body the inner end of the body of the ventilator will engage with the margin of the perforated or reticulated strip or plate 16 and will hold the same in place. The two members A and B are held permanently together in any approved manner, preferably, however, by making indentations 17 in the cap member, whereby teats are formed on the cap member to enter depressions in the body member. When the bottom of the cap member is perforated the woven wire constituting the reticulated plate 16 is not needed, but the said woven material is preferred.

The spurs 14^a on the cap, when the latter is secured to the body, extend outward at an angle from the body and somewhat in direction of the flange of the latter, so that when the ventilator is pressed into a mattress through a suitable opening formed therein the spurs 14^a will prevent the withdrawal of the ventilator and will hold it in the position in which it is intended it shall remain, thereby rendering it self-fastening.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A ventilator for bedding, the same consisting of a tubular body member, and a cap member secured to the inner end thereof,

having a reticulated or perforated bottom, and spurs formed integral therewith and located at an angle to the body member, as and for the purpose specified.

- 5 2. A ventilator for bedding, the same consisting of a tubular body member having a flange at its outer end, both ends being open, and a cap member shaped to snugly fit the exterior of the body at its inner end, the bot-
10 tom of the cap being open, a reticulated material held between the bottom of the cap and

the inner end of the body, and spurs projected from the cap in direction of the flange of the body and at an angle to the said body, and means, substantially as described, for locking 15 the cap to the body, as and for the purpose set forth.

ALLAN FRASER.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
JNO. M. RITTER.