

No. 618,289.

Patented Jan. 24, 1899.

L. PETRILLA.  
SUPPORT FOR MATTRESS FRAMES.

(Application filed Aug. 2, 1898.)

(No Model.)

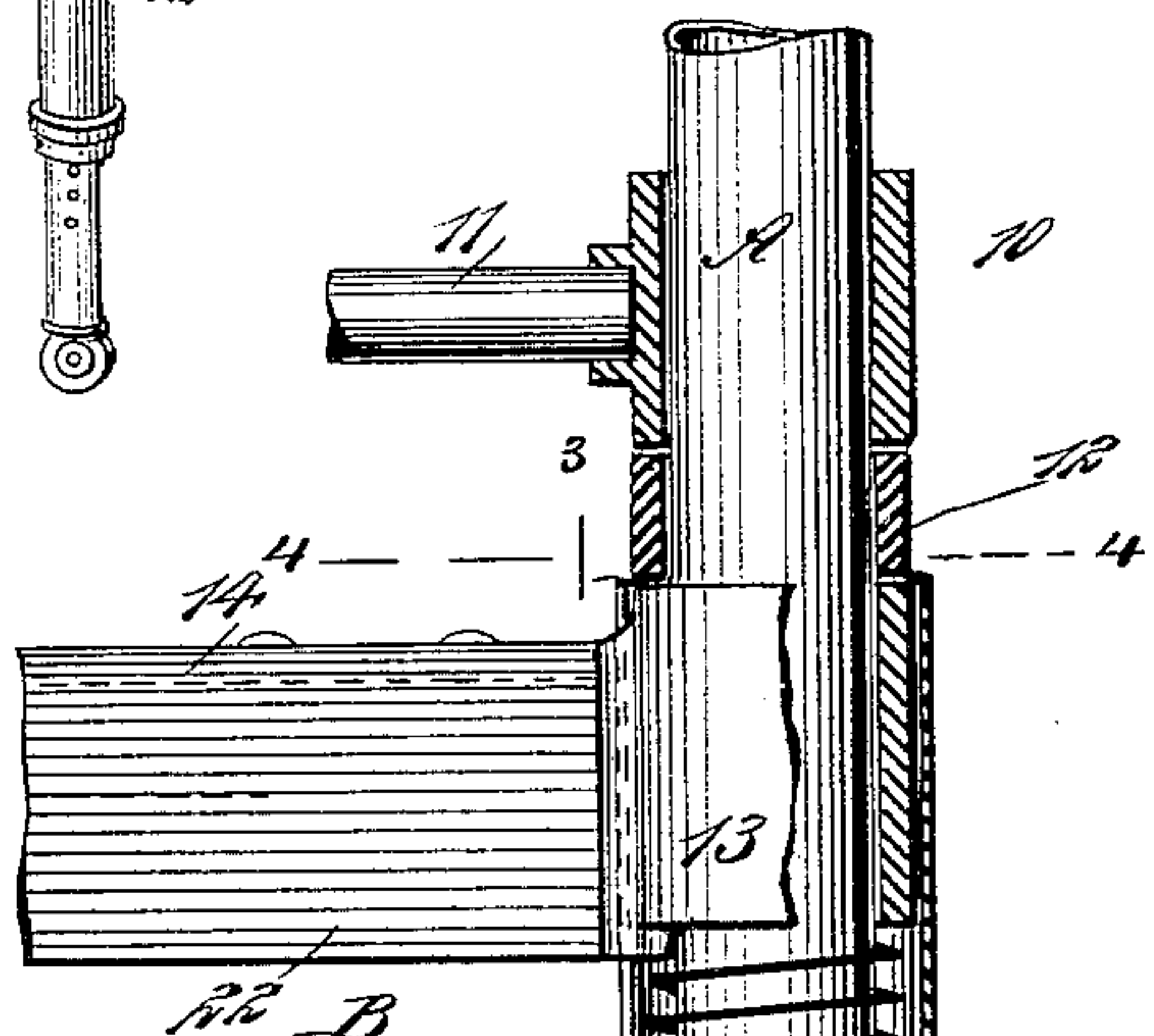
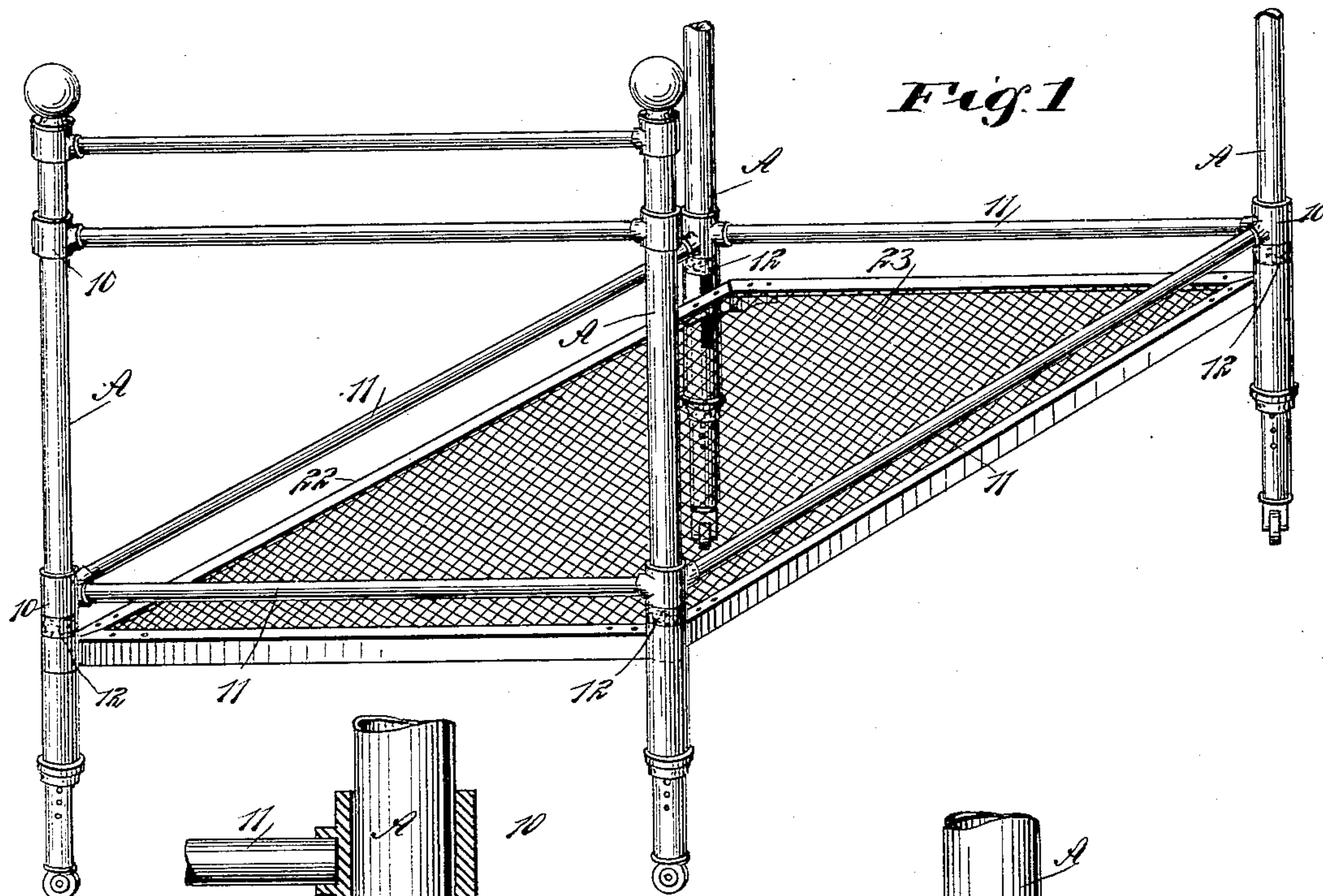


Fig. 2

Fig. 4

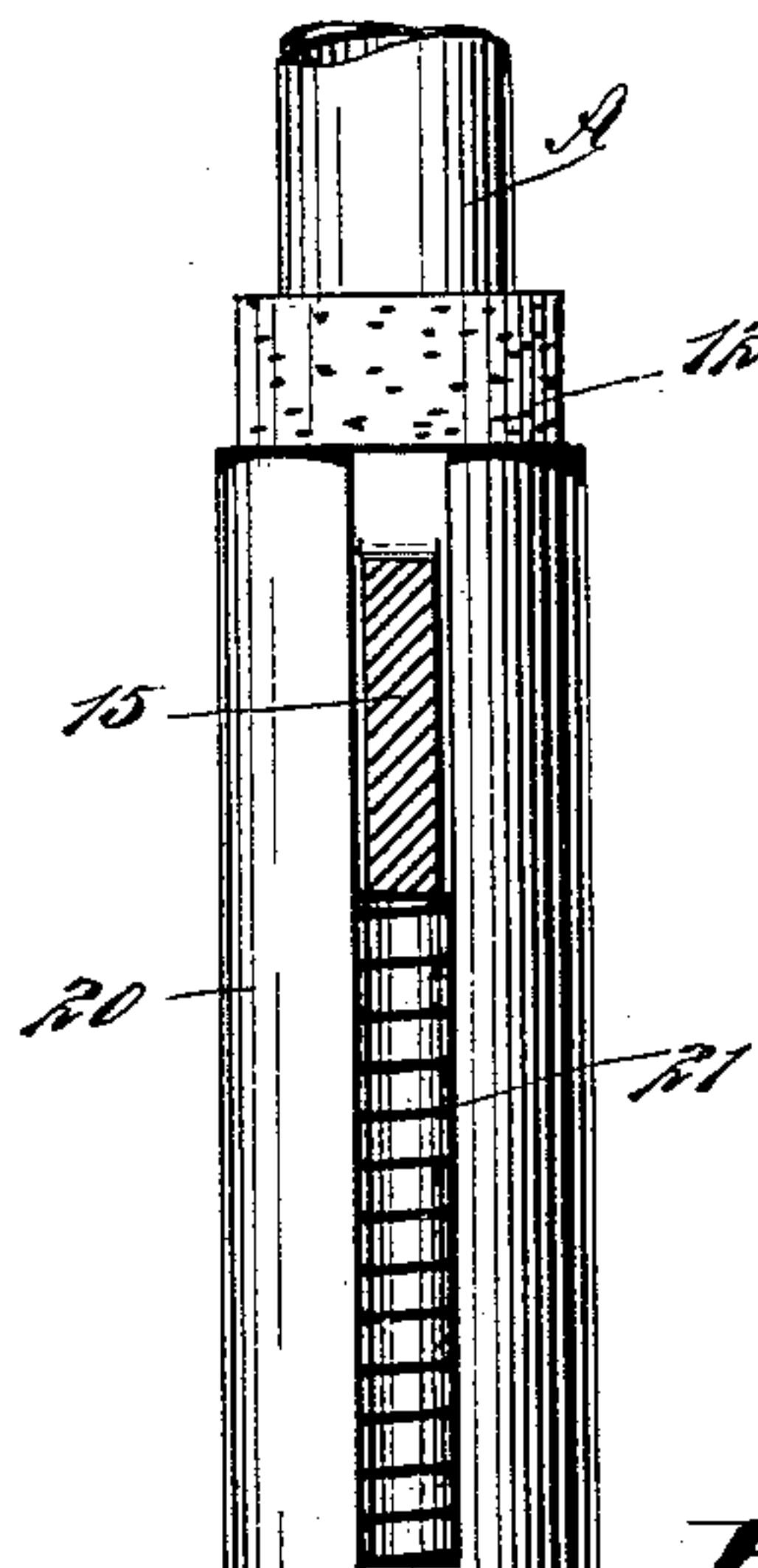
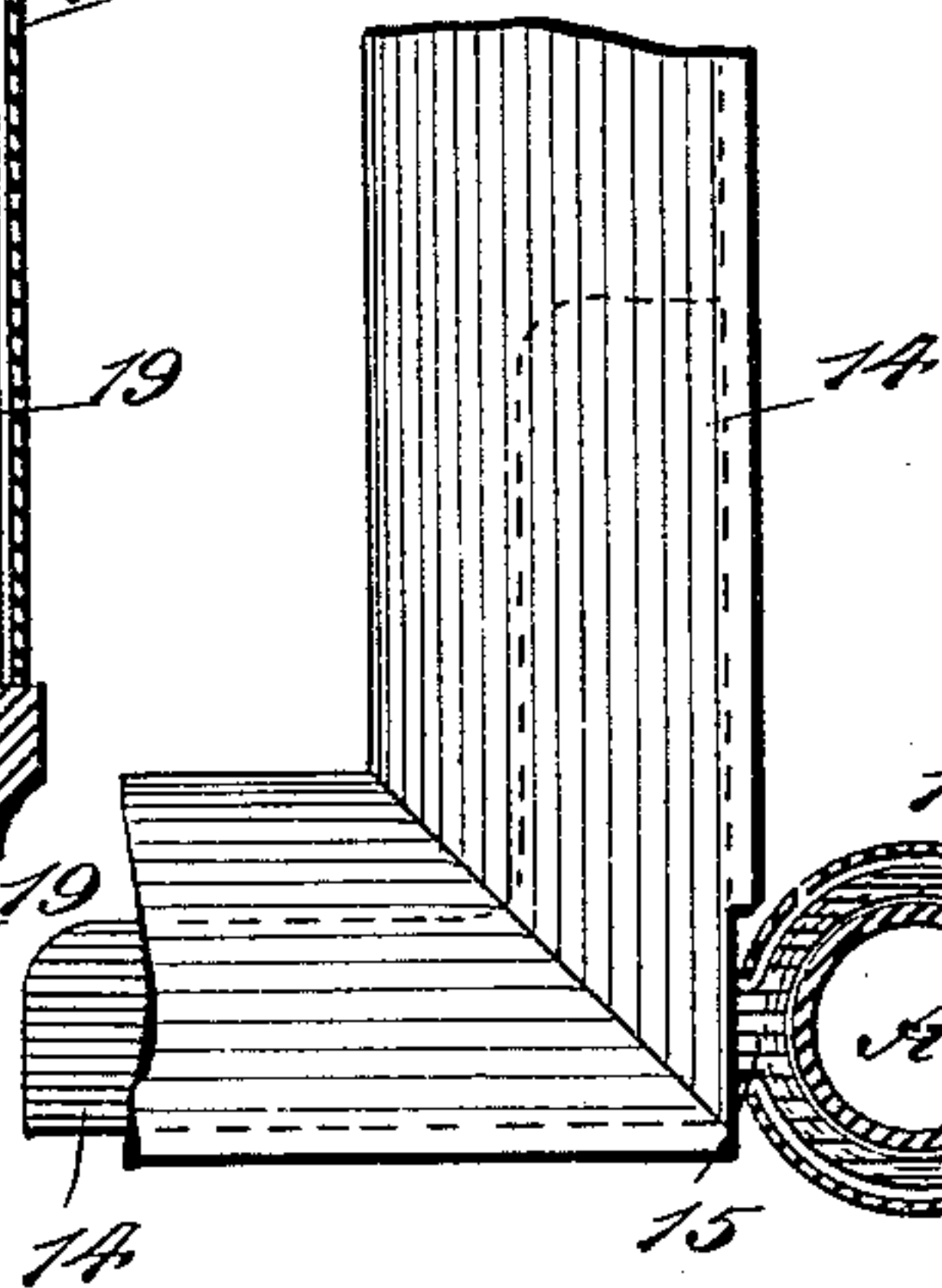


Fig. 3

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SUPPORT FOR MATTRESS-FRAMES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,289, dated January 24, 1899.

Application filed August 2, 1898. Serial No. 687,546. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS PETRILLA, of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have  
5 invented a new and useful Support for Mattress-Frames, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide  
10 such a support for the frames of spring or other mattresses that when a mattress is in use the weight will be equally sustained at each corner, thereby preventing the mattress sagging and becoming permanently depressed at such places where a person is accustomed  
15 to lie.

Another object of the invention is to construct a spring or yielding support for woven-wire or similar mattresses and a means for tightening the springs and the supports when  
20 desired.

Another object of the invention is to construct a support of the character described, especially adapted for application to metal bedsteads, that will be simple, durable, and  
25 economic.

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 claim.

30 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 perspective view of a bedstead having the improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side view of a portion of a bedstead-post, drawn on an enlarged scale, showing partially in side elevation and partially in section a portion of the improvement  
40 applied to the post. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a portion of a bedstead-post and the improvement, the bracket portion of the improvement being in vertical section, the said section being taken practically on the line 3 3  
45 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken substantially on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

A represents the posts of a metal bedstead, which posts are connected by sleeves 10, secured to the posts, and bars 11, extending  
50 from sleeve to sleeve. Beneath the lower brace-sleeves 10 of the posts A washers 12 are located on the said posts, and while these

washers are preferably of an elastic material they may be made of metal, if desired.

Below each of the washers 12 a bracket B 55 is located on each of the posts. Each bracket consists of a sleeve 13, which loosely receives a post, and horizontal arms 14, which are at right angles to each other and are connected to the sleeves 13 by a neck 15. A spring 16 60 is coiled around each post A below the bracket-sleeve 13 of the post, the upper end of the spring having bearing against the bracket-sleeve, and the lower end of the spring rests upon an adjustable collar 17, 65 which collar is held in position ordinarily through the medium of a pin 18, passed beneath the collar and through one of a series of apertures 19 made in the post, so that by changing the position of the pin 18 the collar 17 may be raised or lowered and held in  
70 adjusted position, so as to exert more or less tension on the spring above it.

A casing 20 is preferably located around each spring and partially around each of the 75 bracket-sleeves 13, and the casings at their upper ends receive the washers 12 and bear at their lower ends upon the collars 17. Each casing is provided with a slot 21, through which the neck portion 15 of a bracket B extends. Under such a construction it is obvious that when weight is brought to bear upon the upper surfaces of the brackets the brackets will travel downward along the posts to a greater or less extent, depressing the 85 springs 16, and that the washers 12 limit the upward movement of the brackets. When the washers 12 are of rubber, which material is preferably employed, the upward or return movement of the mattress-frame is rendered 90 practically noiseless and shock to and consequent wear upon the structure are avoided.

The frame 22 of the woven-wire mattress 23, if such form of mattress is used, is preferably angular in cross-section, and its vertical 95 members are cut away at the corners, as shown in Fig. 4, since the frame of the mattress is adapted to fit over the arms 14 of the brackets B. Under such a construction it is obvious that the weight of the person lying 100 on the mattress will be equally sustained at each corner thereof and that the body or woven portion of the mattress will not be placed under undue strain at any point, and

consequently the depressions so common to such types of mattress will be avoided.

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

The combination, with the posts of a bedstead, washers located on said posts, and collars adjustably attached to the posts below the said washers, of brackets, each bracket  
10 comprising horizontal members at angles to one another and a sleeve attached to said horizontal members, the sleeves of the brackets being adapted to slide upon the said posts below the washers thereof, springs coiled

around the posts, having bearing at their upper ends against the bracket-sleeves and at their lower ends upon the collars of the posts, and a casing for each spring, each casing being provided with a slot in which portions of the brackets are adapted to travel, the casings being also arranged for concerted movement with said collars, substantially as described.

LOUIS PETRILLA.

Witnesses:

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