

No. 749,901.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

F. J. LEWZEY.  
MATTRESS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

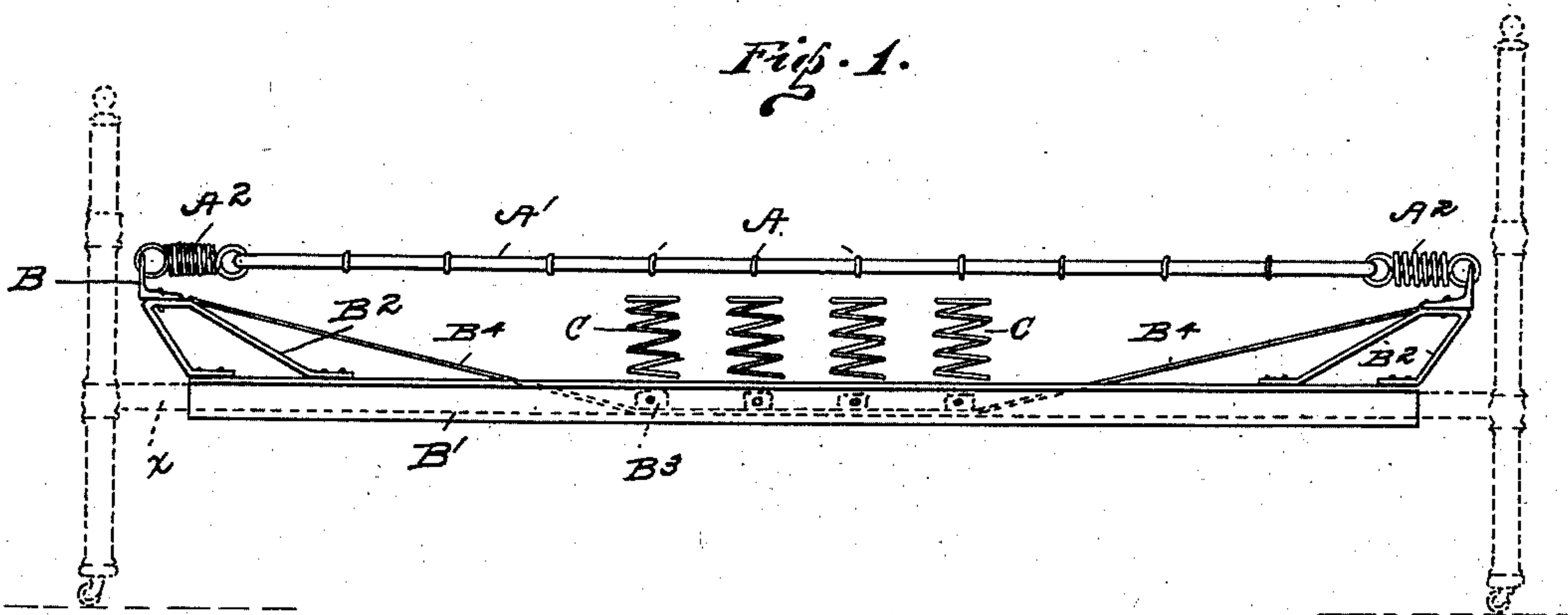
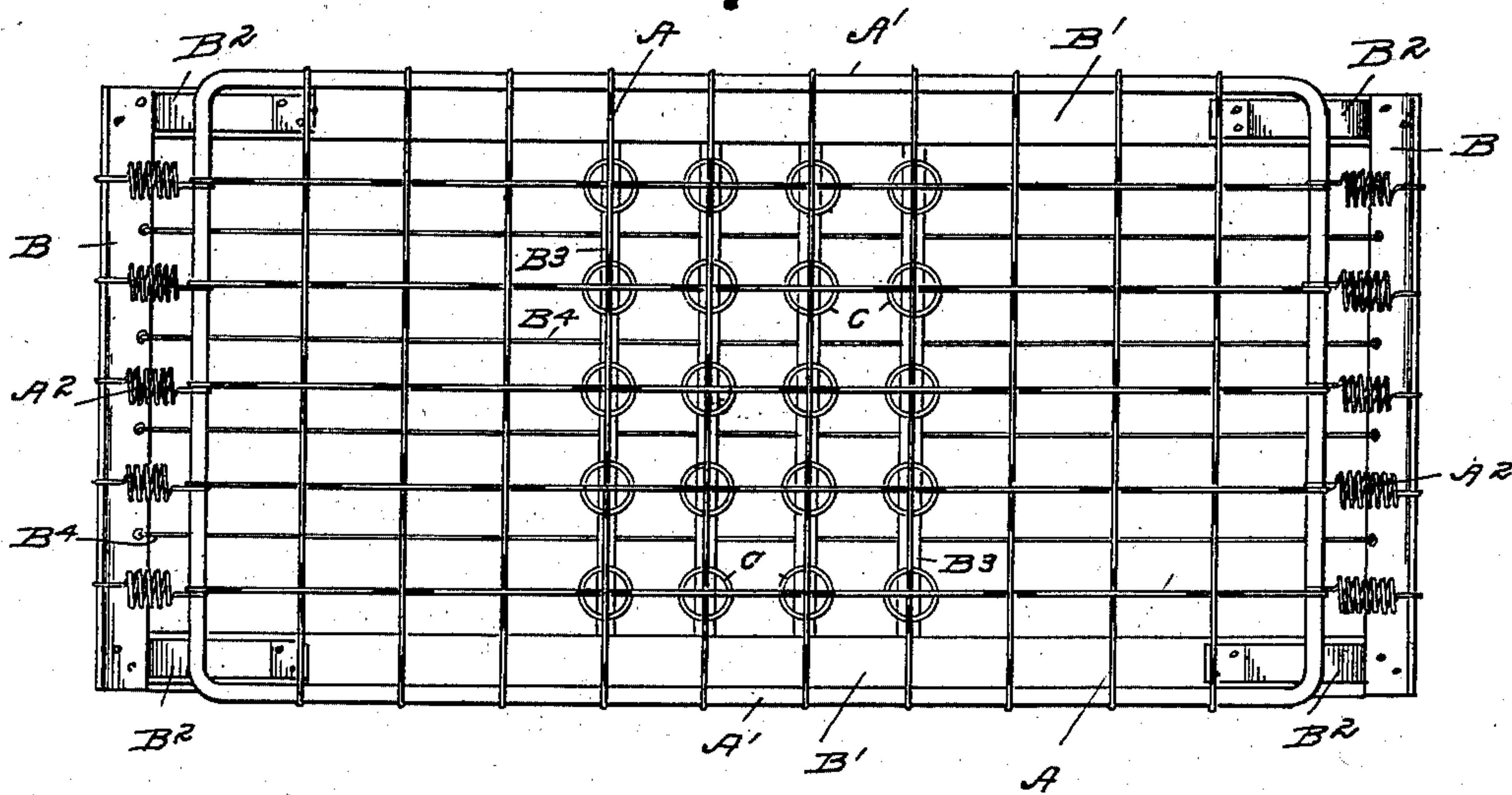


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Chas. J. Hasman

John S. Hume

INVENTOR.

FREDRICK J. LEWZEY.

BY

Mundwin Vale & Co.  
ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK J. LEWZEY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## MATTRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,901, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed January 21, 1903. Serial No. 140,017. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDRICK J. LEWZEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at 676<sup>A</sup> Greenwich street, in the city of San Francisco, county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mattresses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to improvements in beds, and more particularly to the mattresses thereof; and it consists, broadly, of a rectangular frame over which is laced a non-yielding wire-netting, the frame at each end being resiliently hung from an angle-rail supported by a truss from the mattress side rail, which rests upon the bed side rail, and a series of pillar-springs disposed under the wire-netting on cross-beams extending between the side rails of the mattress and braced by guy-wires extending from the said end angle-rails under the said cross-beams.

The objects of this invention are to provide an all-iron mattress with its many advantages, to provide a mattress-surface which will not sag under the occupant, but preserve a uniformly flat surface, (particularly advantageous in double beds,) at the same time allowing an evenly-distributed vertical resiliency, and, further, to lift the mattress-surface above the level of the bed-rail to preserve the dressy appearance and non-sagging edge of the old box-mattress.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a mattress constructed in accordance with this invention, the bedstead being indicated in dotted construction. Fig. 2 is a plan view from above of the same, the bedstead being omitted.

In detail the construction consists of the non-resilient surface netting A, stretched on the frame A', which may be of tubing or angle-iron, as circumstances dictate. This frame is supported between the angle-iron end rails B by the spiral springs A<sup>2</sup>. The mattress-frame consists of the end rails B, composed of angle-iron set with the flanges

in and elevated from the side rails B' by the trusses B<sup>2</sup>. The side rails are also of angle-iron set with the flanges in and engage the side rail X of the bedstead in the usual manner. The maximum mattress load is absorbed by the pillar-springs C, which rest upon the cross-beams B<sup>3</sup>, extending between the side rails B', to which they are riveted. To relieve the strain and prevent sagging in the beams B<sup>3</sup>, the guy-wires B<sup>4</sup> are strung between the end rails B under the beams B<sup>3</sup> at intervals across the mattress.

In operation the mattress is applied to the bedstead in the usual manner, the side rails B' engaging the side rails of the bedstead. The usual thin hair mattress is laid upon the netting A and the bed dressed and made up in the approved fashion, the slight overhang of the rails B giving a convenient space for the ends of the blankets. The top of the bed being perfectly flat and the edges sagless and none of the mattress mechanism being visible under the bed-rail, the bed as a whole presents a neat tidy appearance. The netting A, yielding as a whole under the weight of the occupant, prevents uncomfortable sagging in the mattress directly under him. The hammock-like action in most resilient mattresses throws an undue and uncomfortable weight upon the pelvic regions of the occupant. In this construction the inclination of the mattress toward the center is obviated, making it possible for two occupants to sleep comfortably without rolling toward each other even though of different weights. The edge of the mattress being non-resilient, it is not sagged by being sat upon or otherwise abused.

Having thus described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a mattress the combination of a frame having its end rails elevated above the side rails; an integral rectangular frame having non-resilient netting stretched thereon, suspended between the said elevated rails by spiral springs; cross-beams between said side rails, pillar-springs disposed under said netting on said cross-beams, and guy-wires stretched between said end rails under said cross-beams; substantially as described.

2. In a mattress the combination of a frame having its end rails elevated above the side rails; a non-resilient surface suspended between said end rails by resilient members; 5 cross-beams between said side rails, and pillar-springs disposed beneath the said non-resilient surface on said cross-beams; substantially as described.

10 3. In a bed, the combination of a frame adapted to be supported by the side rails of said bed, of elevated end rails secured to said frame, and a substantially rigid mattress-surface which is adapted to move as an entirety

suspended by springs between said elevated end rails. 15

4. In a bed, the combination of a frame adapted to be supported by the side rails of said bed, of elevated end rails secured to said frame, of a substantially rigid mattress-surface face suspended between said elevated end rails. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of January, 1903.

FREDRICK J. LEWZEY.

Witnesses:

BALDWIN VALE,  
A. J. HENRY.