

No. 835,246.

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1906.

F. J. MAIER.
SPRING MATTRESS.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1905.

Fig. 1.

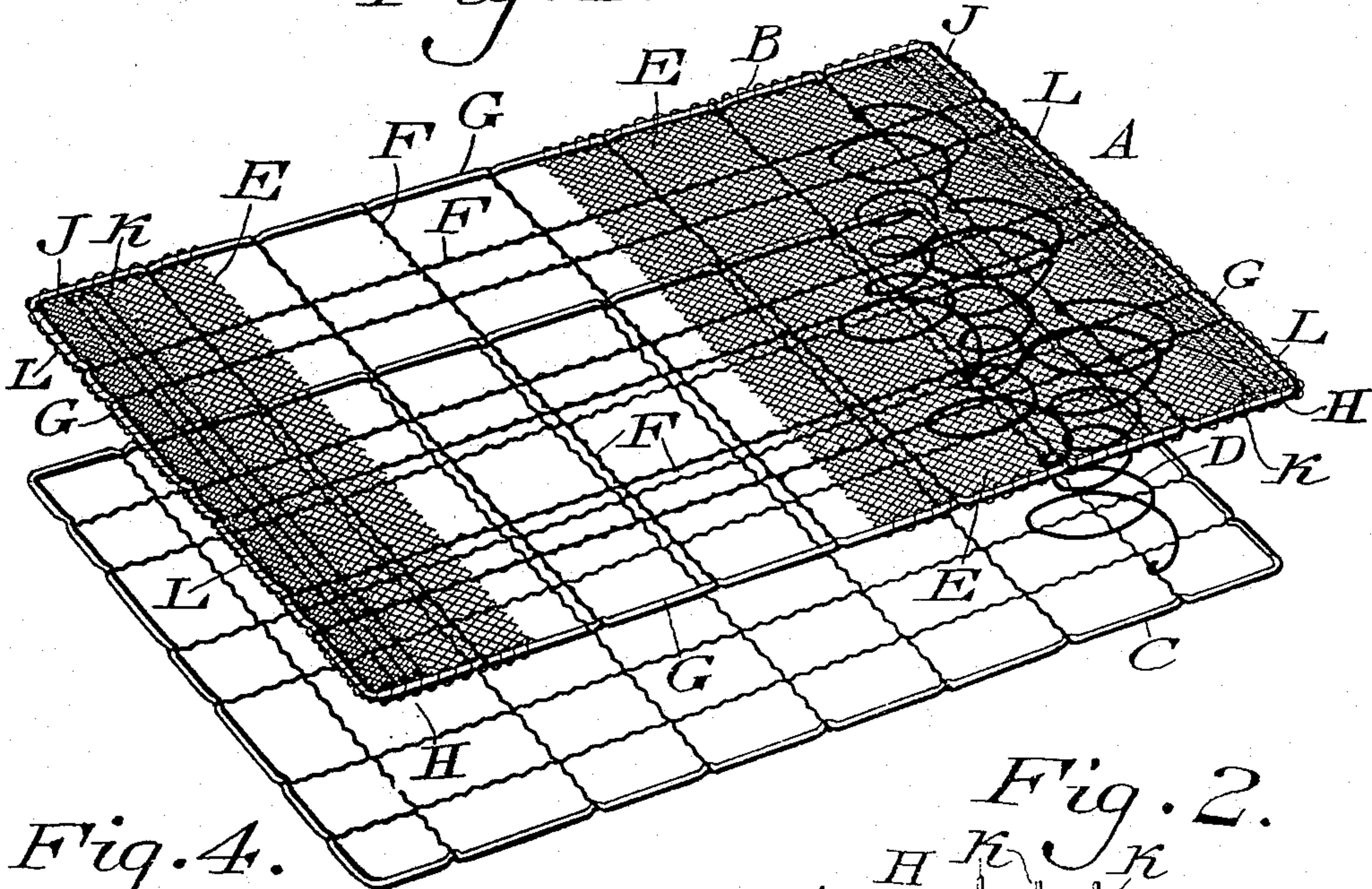


Fig. 4.

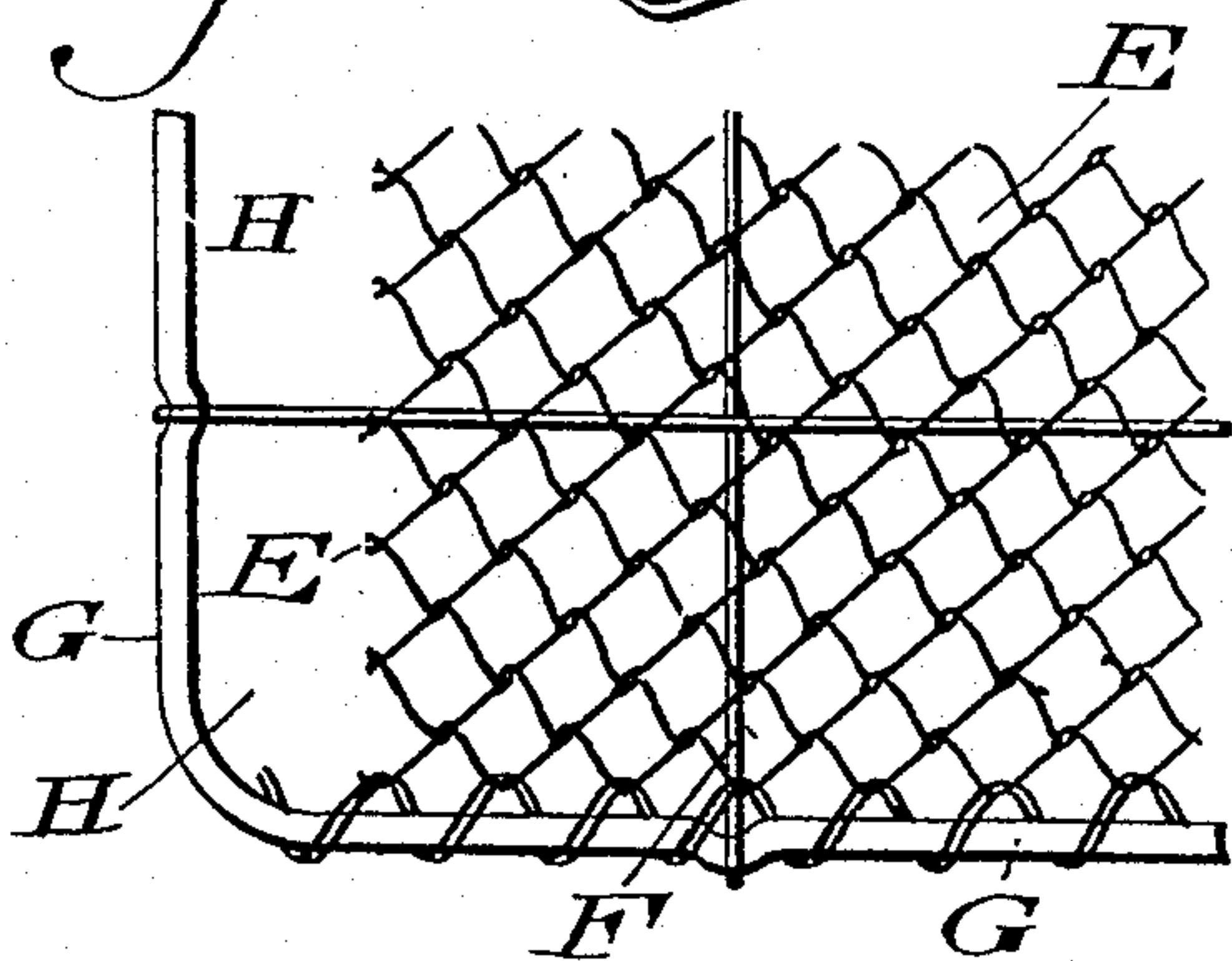


Fig. 2.

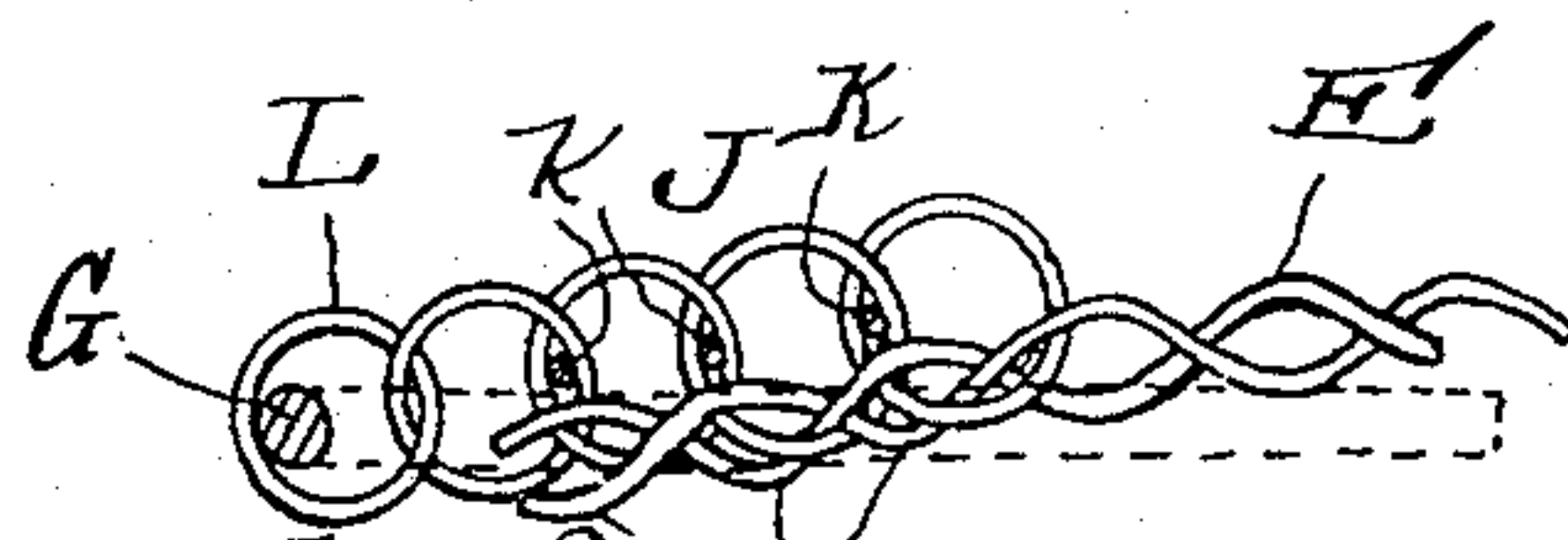
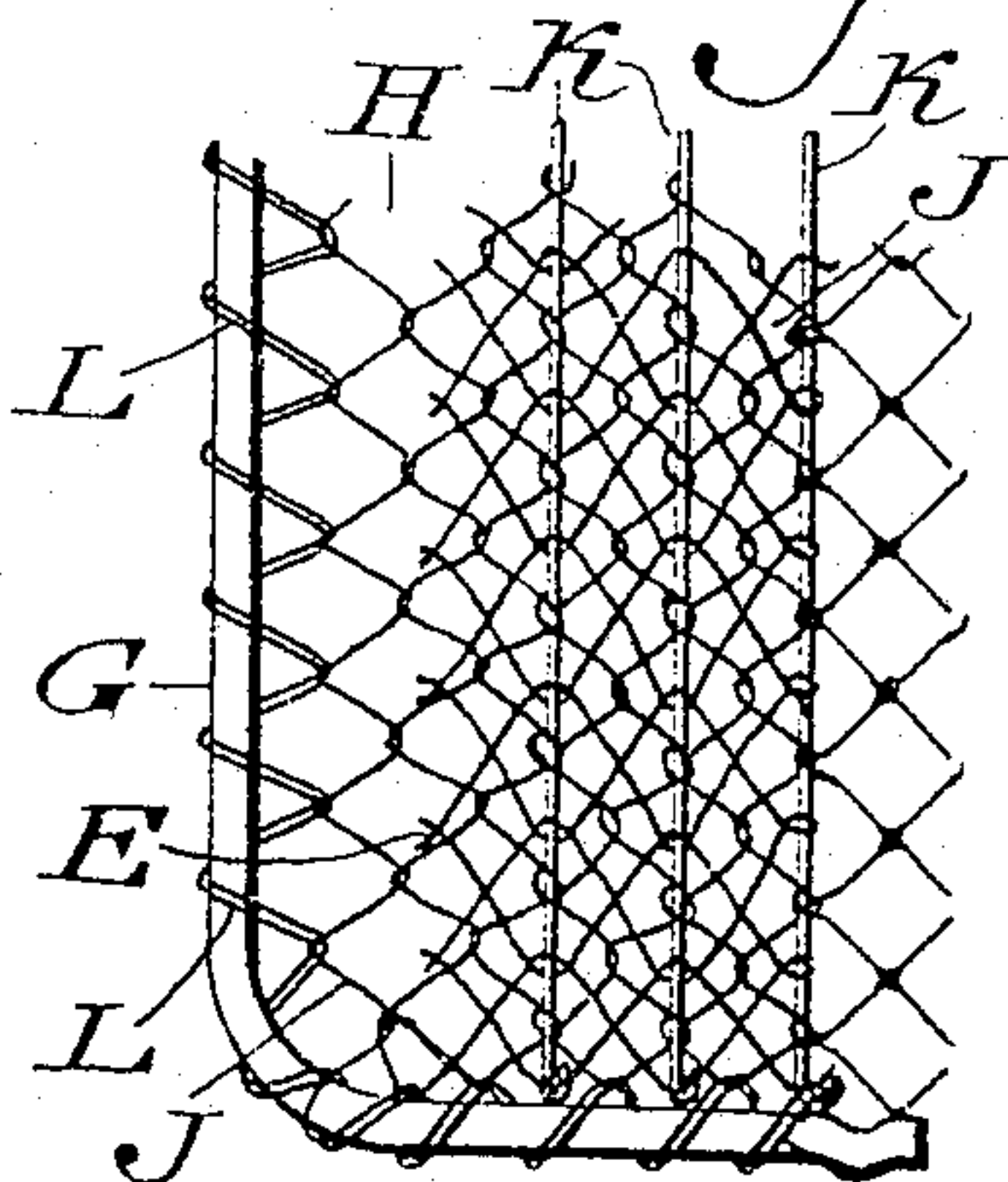


Fig. 3. E'

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ J. MAIER, OF ROYERSFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

SPRING-MATTRESS.

No. 835,246.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

Application filed June 22, 1905. Serial No. 266,412.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ J. MAIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Royersford, in the county of Montgomery, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Spring-Mattress, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a spring-mattress having means for covering the gaps of terminals of the woven wire, preventing the exposure of cut and raw ends of the wire thereat and strengthening said terminals, as will be hereinafter set forth, said means consisting of sections of woven wire which are connected with the terminals of the mattress and have their adjacent mesh joined or bound, so as to form practically a continuous surface from the mattress to the rim of the frame thereof.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a spring-mattress embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a top or plan view of a portion thereof on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section, showing a terminal of the fabric or body of the mattress with its cut and raw edges removed from exposure from the top of said fabric or body. Fig. 4 represents a top view of a portion in primary condition.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a bed-bottom or spring-mattress, the same consisting of the top frame B, the bottom frame C, and the intermediate springs D, several of which latter are omitted from the drawings for purpose of clearness. The frame B is composed of the woven-wire member E, braces F, and the rim G, with which latter said member and braces are connected. The meshes of the member E terminate near the head and foot ends of the frame B, leaving objectionable gaps H between said ends of the frame and the member E. Again, owing to the manner of weaving the meshes the ends of the wire are cut and raw, while being also difficult of firm connection, all of which will be apparent on inspection of Fig. 4. Now in order to close said gaps and cover the cut and raw ends, as aforesaid, I employ sections J of wire mesh or woven wire and apply the same over the gaps H, the coils or meshes of said sections being at a right angle to those of the member E. Portions of said sections J overhang the end portions of the member E and are secured thereto by the rods K,

which are reeved alternately through the coils of the sections J and member E, thus uniting the sections with said member and practically forming a continuity of the surfaces of the sections and member. The sections are furthermore connected with the head and foot ends of the frame B by the wire coils L, which pass through the end coils of the sections and around said head and foot ends of the rim G, thus providing an unbroken surface from head to foot of said frame, it being evident that the gaps H are covered and the cut and raw ends of the coils of the member E are removed from said surface, while being practically unexposed, the effects of which are evident. This removal of the said cut and raw ends of the coils of the fabric or member E, whereby they are unexposed, is due to the fact that the end portions of said members when they reach the sections J are continued under the latter, as at E', and intermeshed therewith, while the rods K, which are reeved through the coils of said sections J, rest on the apices of the coils of said sections J, so that the tension on the fabric or member E and sections J will depress the cut and raw end portions of the member E below the top surface-line of the member E, and so remove them from said top surface-line and prevent them from rising while the gaps H are closed, and the terminals of the fabric or member E are sustained from end to end of the mattress.

In Fig. 3 the cut and raw end portion E' of the fabric or member E has been removed, thus showing the condition of the section J and adjacent portion of the fabric or member E without said portion E'.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction shown without departing from the general spirit of my invention, and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited in each case to the same.

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

1. In a spring-mattress, a top member, comprising a rim and woven-wire portion the meshes of which terminate adjacent the ends of said rim, and a section covering the gap between said woven wire and the rim and forming a continuity of the surface of said member, the end portions of the woven-wire member being extended under said section and intermeshed therewith, said end portions being adapted to be depressed by ten-

sion below the top surface-line of the top member, and rods securing the overhanging portions together.

2. In a spring-mattress, a supporting-rim, 5 a woven-wire member terminating at a distance from the ends of the rim, a separate section extending from the rim to the ends of said woven-wire member with the ends of the latter continued under and intermeshed with 10 the separate section, and means passed through coils of said section and engaging the rim, and means reeved alternately transversely through the coils of said woven-wire member and section.

15 3. In a spring-mattress, a supporting-rim, a woven-wire member terminating at a dis-

tance from the ends of the rim, a separate section extending from the rim to the ends of the said woven-wire member with the ends of the latter continued under and intermeshed 20 with the separate section, and means passed through coils of said section and engaging the rim, and means reeved alternately transversely through the coils of said woven-wire member and section, the coils of the section 25 being disposed at a right angle to those of the woven-wire member.

FRANZ J. MAIER.

Witnesses:

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