

G. C. Perkins,

Wire Mattress Frame.

No. 113,559.

Patented Apr. 11, 1871.

Fig. 1.

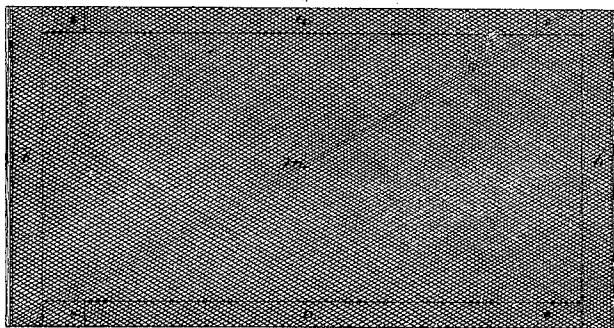


Fig. 2.

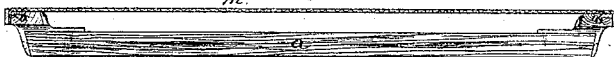


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

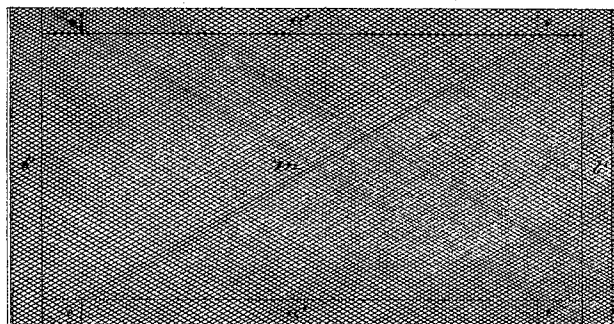


Fig. 6.

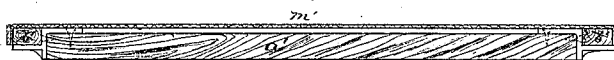


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. PERKINS, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRAMES FOR WIRE MATTRESSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 113,559, dated April 11, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. PERKINS, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frames for Woven-Wire Mattresses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, whereby a person skilled in the art can make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Like letters in the figures indicate the same parts.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

My invention consists in a new method of connecting the cross-pieces at the head and foot of the bed, to which the stretched wire fabric is attached, with the side pieces which hold the whole in extension, and serve as a support on which the whole mattress rests when in use.

The object of my improvement is to provide a more secure coupling for the side and cross bars of the frame, and to dispense with the use of screws and bolts to sustain the tensile strain of the wire fabric.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a top view, and Fig. 2 is a side view, of one form of my improved frame. Fig. 3 is an end view, and Fig. 4 is a side view, of the metallic connecting-pieces at the corners of the frame detached. Fig. 5 is a top view, and Fig. 6 is a side view, of another modification of my improved frame. Fig. 7 is an end view, and Fig. 8 is a side view, of the metallic corner pieces for connecting the parts of the frame.

General Description.

$a a'$ are the side pieces of the frame. $b b'$ are the end pieces of the frame. $c d$ and $c' d'$ show the metallic corner pieces, $c c'$ being the angles which inclose and rest against the ends of the side pieces, a and a' , and d and d' being the angle for supporting the end pieces, b and b' . $m m'$ show the wire fabric stretched upon the frame.

In my improved frame the metallic corner

pieces are constructed with two angles or recesses, $c d$ or $c' d'$, so that they support the pressure caused by the tension of the wire fabric $m m'$, by acting directly upon the wood of the bars without the intervention of screws or bolts.

The lower angle, c or c' , has one part which rests along the top side of the bar a or a' , and a downward projection which rests against the end of the same bar, and which is placed at such an angle that the pressure transmitted to the bar shall prevent the end supporting the bar b or b' from being raised by the strain on the wire fabric.

When the end pieces, $b b'$, are brought low down, as shown in Fig. 6, for the purpose of forming a very thin mattress for berths on steamers or other purposes, when it is desired to occupy less space, the angles can be made nearly or quite square; but when the mattress is somewhat raised, as shown in Fig. 2, the angles are made with such an inclination as will prevent their slipping off from the end of a .

To support the bar b or b' there is an angular recess, d or d' , in which the bar rests, and bears directly against the raised portion in front of it. This can be made square, as in Fig. 6, or with an inclined surface next to the bar b , as in Fig. 2. The bar b or b' is held in place by a single screw in each corner piece. The corner pieces are secured to the bars $a a'$ by two screws each—one in the end of the bar, as shown in the drawing, and one on top, likewise shown.

The wire fabric is secured to the end bars, $b b'$, by means of a strip put over the ends of the wires and screwed down firmly, inclosing the ends securely between it and the bar b or b' .

Claim.

What I claim as my invention is—

The metallic corner connecting-pieces, $c d$ and $c' d'$, having the two angles or bearings $c c'$ and $d d'$, for the purpose of sustaining the strain on the web m , and transmitting to the side pieces, $a a'$, substantially as described.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. ELLIS,
WILLIAM D. GELETTE.