

G. GANGELHOFF, JR. & M. JORDAN.

BED SPRING FABRIC.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1911.

1,022,131.

Patented Apr. 2, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

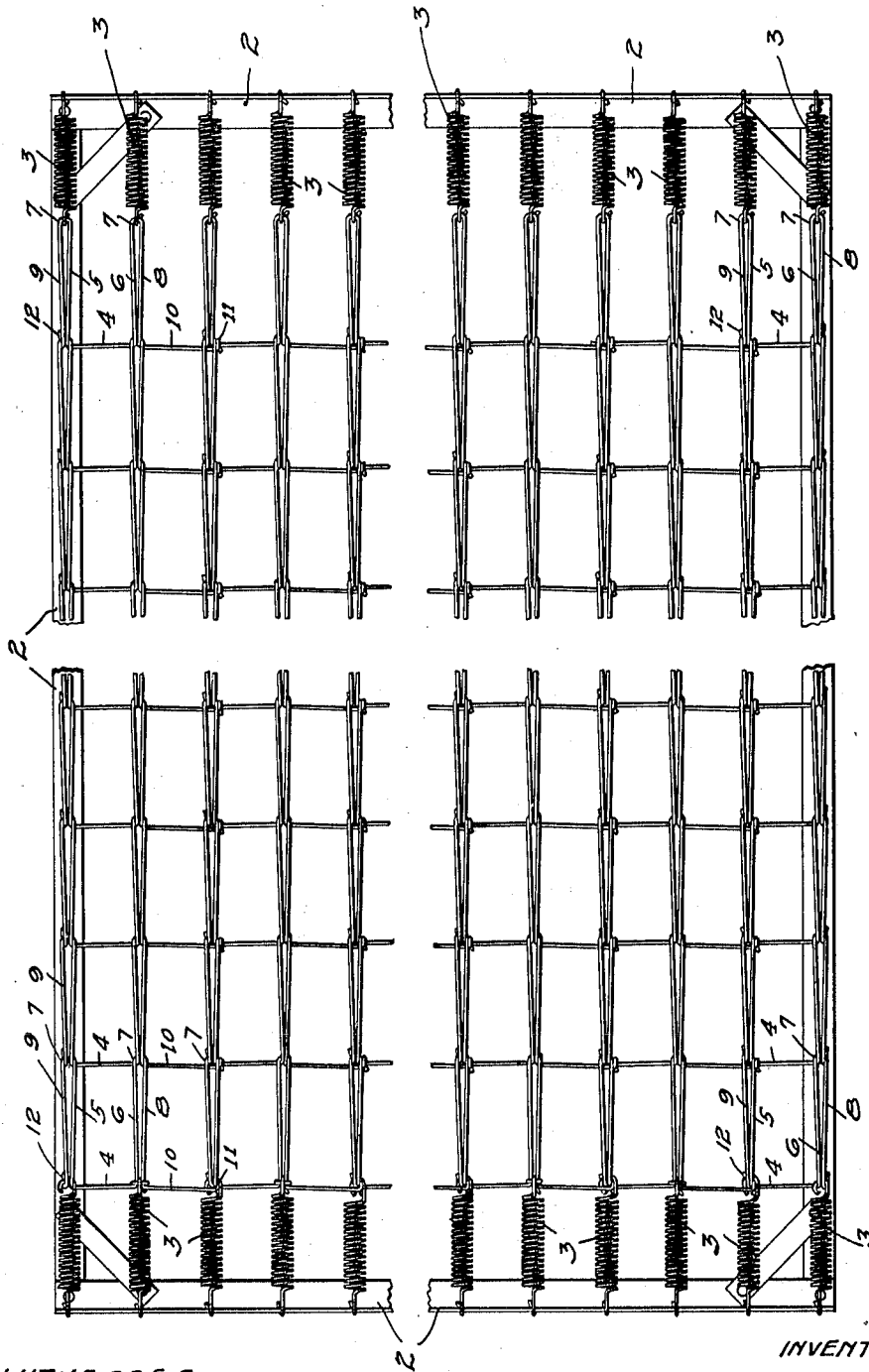


FIG. 1.

WITNESSES

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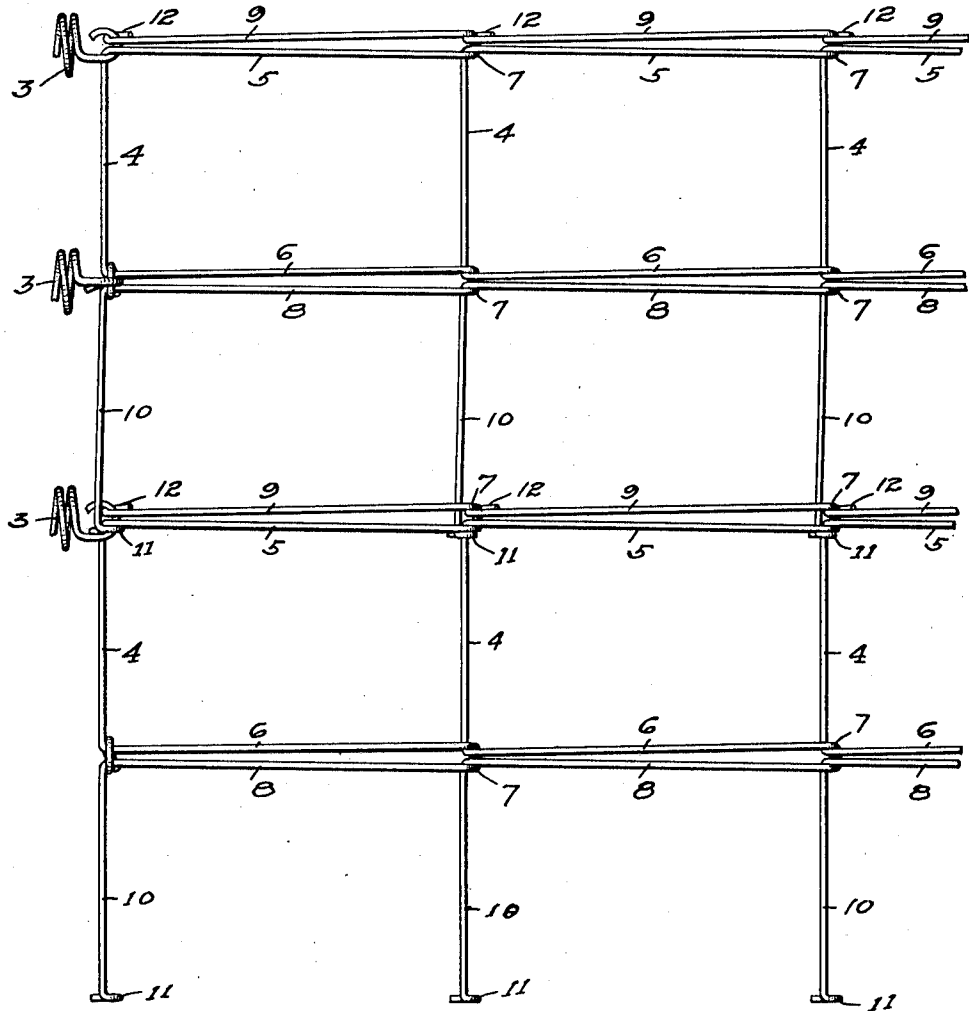


FIG. 2.

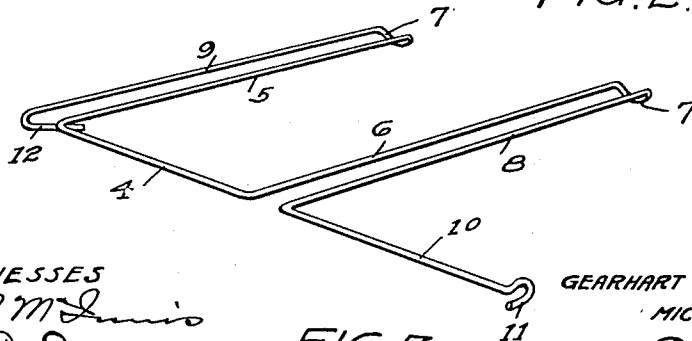


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEARHART GANGELHOFF, JR., AND MICHAEL JORDAN, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

BED-SPRING FABRIC.

1,022,131.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEARHART GANGELHOFF, JR., and MICHAEL JORDAN, of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Spring Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a fabric composed of a series of links which can be easily and quickly assembled and one which will possess the desired characteristic of elasticity to a high degree and at the same time will evenly distribute the load on the fabric.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the following detailed description.

The invention consists generally in a bed fabric composed of substantially U-shaped or double, continuous links, the sides of the links being composed of substantially parallel bars having a loop at one end formed therein, and means at the other end for attachment to the adjoining link.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a bed spring fabric embodying our invention, Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of the same, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the links.

In the drawing, 2 represents the frame of the fabric and 3 the coiled springs attached at one end to the frame and at the other end to the links of the fabric, as usual in devices of this kind. The fabric itself, which forms the subject-matter of our present invention, is composed of a series of links, each link being of substantially the form illustrated in Fig. 3 and consisting of a cross bar 4, side bars 5 and 6 forming continuations of the bar 4 at right angles substantially thereto and having loops 7 formed therein at one end. Bars 9 and 8 form continuations of these loops outside the bars 5 and 6 and spaced a short distance therefrom and parallel substantially therewith and extending to a point opposite the ends of the cross-bar 4. At this point the bar 8 has a lateral extension 10 terminating in a hook 11, while the bar 9 terminates opposite the end of the bar 4 and has a hook 12 at that point. The loops 7 are preferably bent out of the plane of the bars of the link, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. The link is composed of wire of suitable gage and when bent to the form shown in Fig. 3 assumes substantially

a U-shape, the sides of the link consisting of the double, substantially parallel, bars.

In assembling the links to form the fabric, the sides of a link are thrust between the bars of the adjoining link and drawn there-through until the cross bar 4, the lateral extension 10, and the hook 12 engage the loops 7, and this operation is continued until the desired length of the fabric is obtained, the side bars of the links forming the longitudinal tension members of the fabric. The rows of links are spaced apart and held in substantially parallel relation with one another by the lateral extensions 10, which are made of suitable length, according to the desired distance between the rows of links, and as the links are assembled the rows are connected with one another by these lateral extensions, the hooks 11 being bent at an angle to the lateral extensions 10 and carried in under the side bars of an adjoining link and hooked around the cross bar 4 of the corresponding link in the adjoining row. This manner of connecting the lateral extension to the cross bar of the adjoining link prevents the extension from sliding out of place. The hook 12 interlocking with the loop of the adjoining link in the same row, the units of the fabric will be united and held together to form one homogeneous, yielding fabric or spring surface. The rows of links are united in the manner described until the desired width of the fabric is obtained. When the opposite edge of the fabric from the starting point is reached the operator, instead of beginning a new row of links, will cut off the lateral extensions 10 and form a hook thereon corresponding to the hook 12 close to the bar 8, thereby completing and finishing the edge of the fabric. Obviously, a fabric made in this way can be of any desired length and width and as the links are all interchangeable they can be readily assembled without fitting and the fabric can be completed in a shorter space of time than usual with devices of this kind.

The fabric herein shown may also be described as composed of double, continuous links; that is, the two longitudinal tension members are shown as integral with the cross or tie member between them, the longitudinal members each being composed of two substantially parallel bars. This construction provides, not only for a more sat-

isfactory fabric, but one in which the links can be easily and quickly assembled by hand.

Instead of making each link with two longitudinal tension members integrally connected by the cross bar or tie member, we may form a link with a series of the side members by using a longer piece of wire and forming additional bends or loops therein until a link of the desired width is obtained.

We claim as our invention:—

1. A bed spring fabric composed of longitudinal rows of links, each link being substantially U-shaped in form and comprising a cross bar and parallel side members forming angled continuations of said cross bar, each side member being composed of two bars formed by bending the ends of said members backwardly upon themselves, loops being formed by the bends in said bars at one end of said side members and said bars being spaced apart to interlock with the side members of the adjoining longitudinal link, one of the outer bars of said side members having a lateral extension to engage the cross bar of the corresponding link of the adjoining row and forming a cross tie between the parallel rows of links, the outer

bar of the other side member having a hooked end to engage the loop of the corresponding side member of the adjoining longitudinal link.

2. A bed spring fabric composed of longitudinal rows of links, each link being substantially U-shaped in form and comprising a cross-bar and parallel side members forming angled continuations of said cross-bar, each side member being composed of two bars formed by bending the ends of said members backwardly upon themselves, loops being formed by the bends in said bars at one end of said side members and said bars being spaced apart to interlock with the side members of the adjoining longitudinal link, one of the outer bars of said side members having a lateral extension to engage the cross-bar of the corresponding link of the adjoining row and forming a cross-tie between the parallel rows of links.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 22d day of September, 1911.

GEARHART GÄNGELHOFF, JR.

MICHAEL JORDAN.

Witnesses:

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EDWARD A. PAUL.