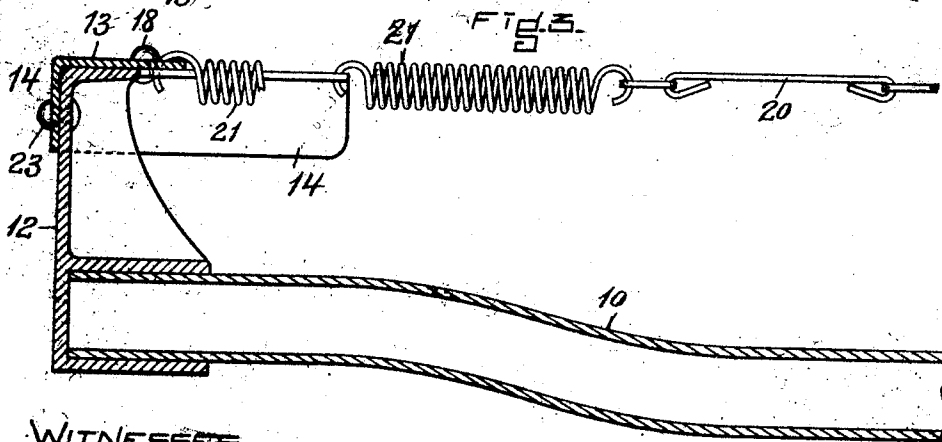
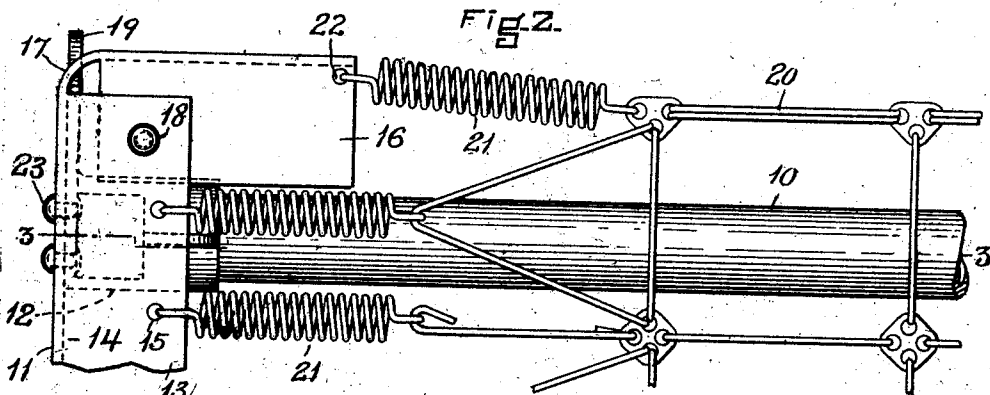
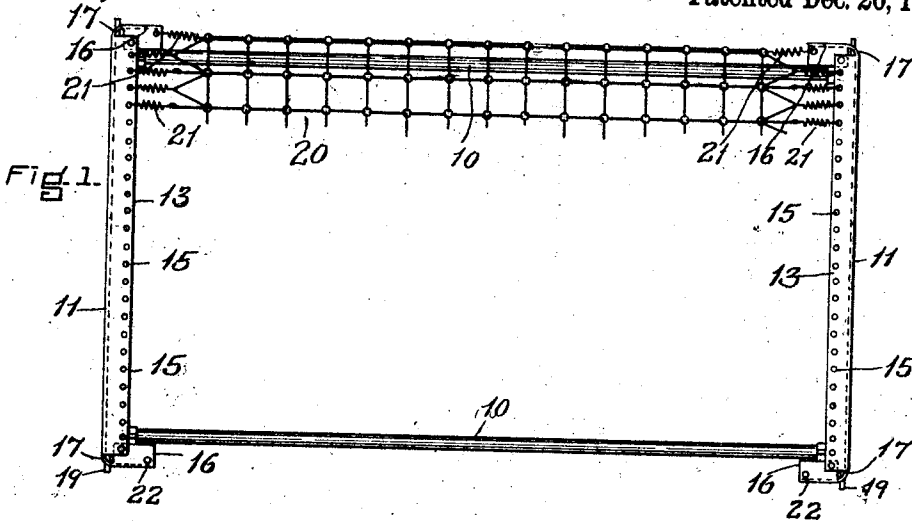


G. H. ST. CLAIR.
 SPRING MATTRESS FRAME.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1910.

978,954.

Patented Dec. 20, 1910.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPRING-MATTRESS FRAME.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. ST. CLAIR, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Mattress Frames, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to spring mattresses, and its object is to provide a frame therefor embodying improved details of construction.

At the present time it is customary to construct spring mattress frames of parallel side bars and parallel end bars; the side bars being connected at their ends to the end bars which extend transversely. The end bars are formed for attachment with the spring mattress, and they are usually composed of what is termed angle iron, that is, strips of L shaped cross section. It has been the custom hitherto to form the end bars of entirely straight strips whose ends, projecting laterally give an unfinished appearance, and present corners and edges which tear the bed clothing and which interfere with the making up of the bed.

In order to improve the appearance of the mattress frame and to render the end bars less likely to tear or wear the bed clothing the present invention provides a mattress frame of which the end bars are bent near the ends thus providing corners which are curved instead of relatively sharp corners and edges. The end bars are formed and arranged so that the bent extremities of one bar extend toward the opposite end bar, the extremities being less separated than the transverse portions. The extremities thus arranged to extend toward each other are attached to the side edges of a spring mattress, while the intermediate portions of the mattress are attached to the transverse portions of the end bars. The shorter distance between the extremities renders the side edges of the mattress less flexible even though the tension at the edges may be the same as that at all other parts of the mattress.

The preferred manner of preparing the strips of L shaped cross section so that the extremities may be easily bent is carried out by cutting away short lengths of the portions which lie in the horizontal plane when the strips are assembled. The portions which stand vertically may thus be

easily bent and the remaining horizontal portions may be caused to overlap sufficiently to permit the insertion of rivets whereby the bent portions may be relieved of a part of the strain due to the tension of the mattress.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a top plan view of a spring mattress frame including a portion of a spring mattress. Fig. 2 represents on a larger scale a top plan view of one corner of the frame, and a portion of a spring mattress. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section on line 3--3 of Fig. 2.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts wherever they occur.

The frame illustrated upon the drawings comprises side bars 10 and end bars 11. The bars 10 and 11 are assembled in the form of a rectangle, the bars 10 in accordance with the usual custom being composed of tubes or pipes as shown by Fig. 3, and the bars 11 being composed of angle iron of L shaped cross section. The ends of the side bars 10 are provided with heads or fittings 12 which support the end bars 11, the fittings being formed so that the two webs 13 and 14 of the end bars may lie respectively in horizontal and perpendicular planes. The end bars are arranged so that the horizontal webs 13 extend toward each other, these webs being provided with means such as holes 15 for attachment of the spring mattress.

The extremities 16 of the end bars 11 are bent substantially at right angles as shown by Figs. 1 and 2. Before bending the extremities short lengths are cut from the webs 13 so that the webs 14 may be easily bent as indicated at 17. The horizontal webs of the extremities may thus be overlapped with the horizontal webs of the transverse portions and the overlapping portions may be connected by means such as rivets 18. As shown by Figs. 1 and 2 the fittings 12 are provided with laterally extending portions 19 which support the lower edges of the bent portions 17. The vertical webs 14 may be attached to the fittings 12 by means such as rivets 23.

The spring mattress, which may have a variety of forms, is supported by the transverse portions and the extremities of the bars 11. The mattress is indicated at 20 and

its ends are provided with helical springs 21 which are engaged with the end bars in holes 15. The extremities 16 are likewise provided with holes indicated at 22 for the reception of the springs attached to the side edges of the mattress. It will be observed that the distance between opposite holes 22 is less than the distance between opposite holes 15. The shorter distance between the holes 22 renders the side edges of the mattress less flexible than the other portions, and the mattress is therefore adapted to preserve its normal condition when a weight is imposed upon a side edge thereof.

Having thus explained the nature of my said invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, what I claim is:—

1. A frame for a spring mattress comprising end bars each consisting of an outer vertical web having a main transverse portion, inwardly extending end portions, and curved portions connecting said end portions with the main portion, and horizontal webs extending inwardly, one from each of said main and end portions, side bars for spacing said end bars, and connections between said end bars and side bars.

2. A frame for a spring mattress comprising end bars each consisting of a main transverse portion, integral longitudinal end portions, and curved portions connecting said transverse and longitudinal portions, said transverse, longitudinal, and curved portions including a continuous vertical web, and said transverse and longitudinal portions including integral horizontal webs extending inwardly and overlapping slightly, fastening means extending through said overlapping portions, and longitudinal side bars connected to said end bars.

3. A frame for a spring mattress compris-

ing end bars each consisting of a main transverse portion, longitudinal end portions, and integral curved portions connecting said transverse and longitudinal portions; said transverse and longitudinal portions comprising a vertical web including said curved portions, and integral horizontal web portions extending inwardly and overlapping each other; fastening means extending through said overlapping portions; and longitudinal side bars arranged between the longitudinal vertical planes of said curved portions, said side bars being connected to said end bars.

4. A frame for a spring mattress comprising end bars each consisting of a main portion extending transversely, end portions extending longitudinally, and curved portions connecting said main and end portions; said main and end portions being angular in cross section and integral; and longitudinal side bars connected to said end bars.

5. A frame for a spring mattress, comprising end bars for supporting the mattress, side bars connected to the end bars, said end bars each including a main portion extending transversely of the side bars, inwardly turned extremities substantially parallel to the side bars, and curved vertical webs connecting the extremities with the main portion, said main portion and said extremities including vertical web portions integral with said curved connecting webs, and overlapping horizontal webs extending inwardly from said vertical webs, and fastening means connecting the overlapping portions of said horizontal webs.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. ST. CLAIR.

Witnesses:

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P. W. PEZZETTI.