(No Model.)

J. JACKSON.

SPRING WIRE BAND.

No. 381,017. Patented Apr. 10, 1888.

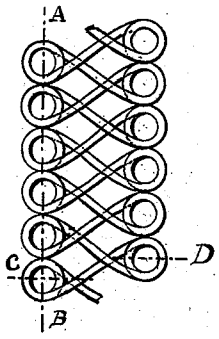


FIG. 1.

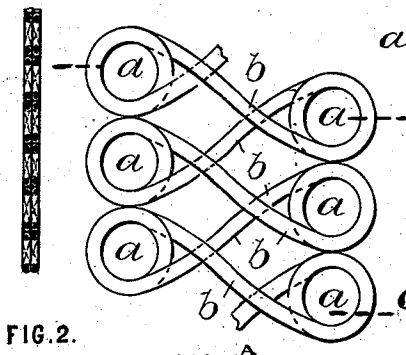


FIG. 2.

FIG. 1A

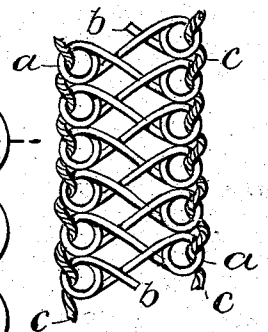


FIG. 4.

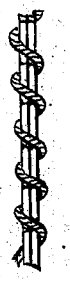


FIG. 5.

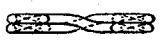


FIG. 3.

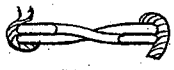


FIG. 9.

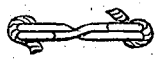


FIG. 6.

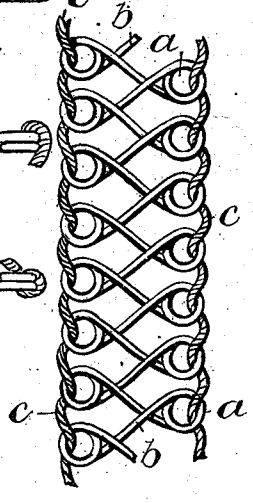


FIG. 7.

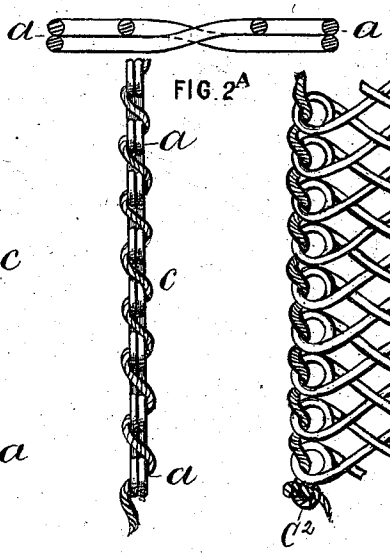


FIG. 2A

FIG. 8.

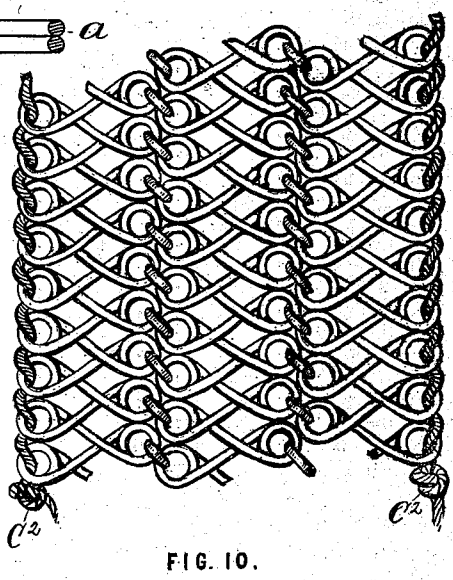


FIG. 10.

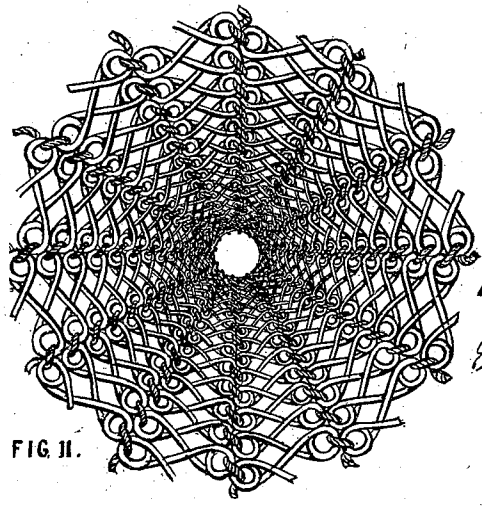


FIG. 11.

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Wm. A. Fairall.

Inventor
John Jackson.
By Connolly Bros Attys.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JACKSON, OF SPRINGFIELD GRAVELLY HILL, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, COUNTY OF WARWICK, ASSIGNOR TO PATRICK ALPHONSUS MARTIN, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

SPRING-WIRE BAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,017, dated April 10, 1888.

Application filed September 6, 1886. Serial No. 212,876. (No model.) Patented in England March 25, 1885, No. 3,830; in France October 10, 1885, No. 171,583; in Belgium October 12, 1885, No. 70,457, and in Germany October 21, 1885, No. 4,039.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JACKSON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Springfield Gravelly Hill, near Birmingham, England, mechanical engineer, have invented a Spring-Wire Band, (for which I have applied for Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 3,830, dated the 25th day of March, 1885; German Empire October 21, 1885, No. 4,039; France October 10, 1885, No. 171,588; Belgium October 12, 1885, No. 70,457[B],) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction or formation of an open-worked spring or yielding band to be used in the formation or making up of bed-sackings, mattresses, chair and other seatings, and for various other articles for various purposes.

The said yielding band, of two or more lengths, of which my web is made is formed or made from a continuous length of spring-wire, which is so fashioned that the wire crosses itself obliquely in passing from opposite coils or twists, which form the edging to the band. The coils or twists are formed, preferably, upon pegs. The said band possesses all the advantages of an elastic or rubber band without its disadvantages in respect of deterioration from change of temperature and from other causes; and the object of my said invention is the production of a cheap open-work elastic wire banding that will neither deteriorate when in use nor overstretch when distended.

I will now proceed to describe, with reference to the accompanying drawings, the manner in which the same is to be performed.

Figure 1 represents in front elevation an open-work flexible or yielding wire-spring band. Fig. 1[a] is a portion of the same upon a larger scale. Fig. 2 is a vertical section upon the dotted lines A B, Fig. 1. Fig. 2[a] is a vertical sectional view of Fig. 1[a]. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section upon the dotted lines C D, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows the band Fig. 1 provided with a check or limiting cord strung or threaded through the eyes of the coils to prevent the overstretching or overdistention of the band. Fig. 5 is an edge view, and Fig. 6 is an end view, of the same. Fig. 7 shows the band Fig. 4 distended or stretched. Fig. 8 is an edge view, and Fig. 9 is an end view, of the distended band. Fig. 10 shows a series of the bands Fig. 1 placed side by side and connected together so as to form a broad band. Fig. 11 shows a metallic seating or sacking formed from taper or graduated bands placed together and radiating to or from a center. The said bands are connected together by the check-cords, which both hold the bands together and limit their distention.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

The open wire-work band Fig. 1 is made preferably from a single length of hard drawn or spring wire bent zigzag or crosswise in an advancing direction, with coils or twisted loops at the return ends of the crossing wires—that is, a length of spring-wire is wound or coiled around pins or pegs placed at suitable distances apart, according to the design required.

The band is made and fashioned in design by twisting the wire first around one of the pegs, so as to make two or more coils, then bringing the wire crosswise to another peg on the opposite side, and winding the same number of coils around it as on the opposite one, the wire stretched between the two coils lying in a diagonal or inclined direction. The wire is again brought back in a reverse direction, so as to make the wires cross each other and form an open-worked band with single, double, or quadruple coils upon its outside edge, while the wires which lead to and from the coils cross each other in a diagonal direction.

A are double coils, loops, or twists, and *b* are cross-wires or spring-arms leading to and from the coils A.

C is a check-cord, which is threaded or interlaced through the eyes of the loops or coils in such a manner that the interlacings lie loose when the band is in its normal or non-distended position, and forms an ornamental edging, but when the band is distended it limits or prevents its overstretching. The terminal ends C[2] of the check-cords are fixed or attached

to the terminal ends of a band or the terminal ends of a series of bands.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a spring-wire net or mat composed of several widths of similarly-coiled wires united at their edges by yielding continuous connections passing through the eyes of the coiled wire, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a spring-wire net or mat composed of several tapering widths of wire band united at their edges by yielding connections, substantially as described.

JOHN JACKSON.

Witnesses:
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Both of Birmingham.