(No Model.)

F. HAINSWORTH.

WIRE FABRIC FOR MATTRESSES.

No. 379,012. Patented Mar. 6, 1888.

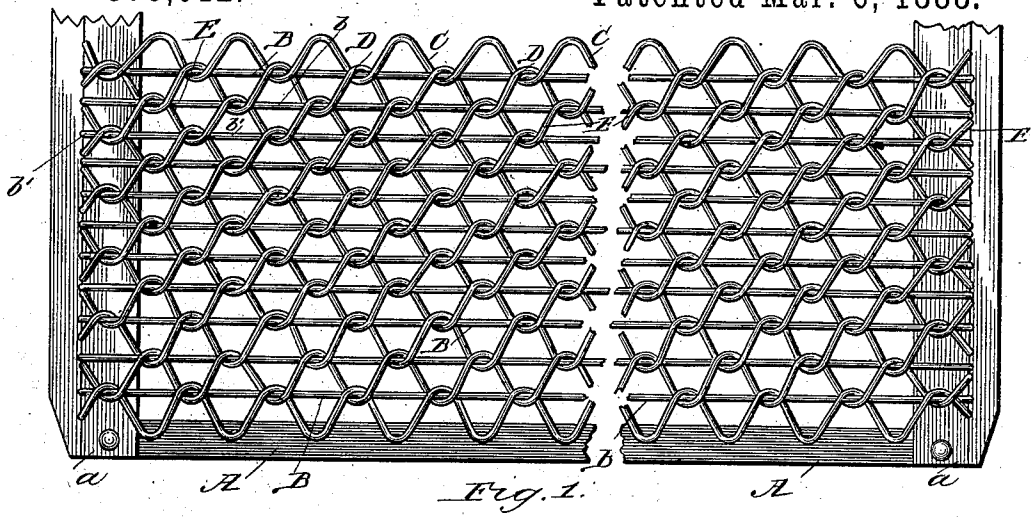

Fig. 1.

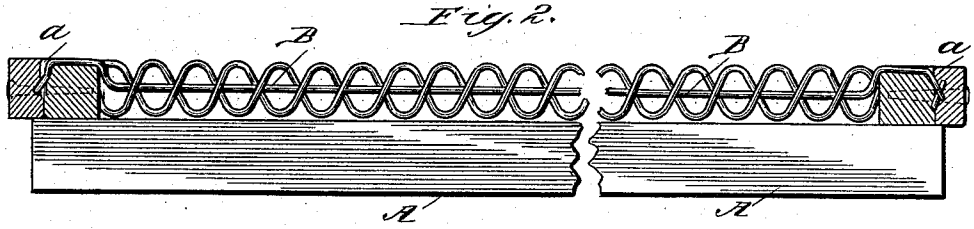

Fig. 2.

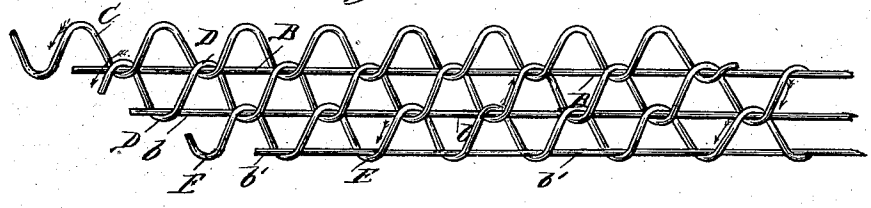

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK HAINSWORTH, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WIRE FABRIC FOR MATTRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,012, dated March 6, 1888.

Application filed August 23, 1887. Serial No. 247,649. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK HAINSWORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fabrics for Bed-Mattresses, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The nature and object of this invention are to provide a means for preventing the longitudinal stretching of the wire fabric forming the mattress.

Figure 1 is a top view of the fabric. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detail.

I use the ordinary coiled wire now used in making mattresses, which is shown at C, Fig. 1. The coiled strands are woven or intertwined with each other. Through these coils is inserted a straight wire, B, longitudinally with the coiled strands. Each strand or coil embraces at each point of interlocking of the coils the straight wire B. This straight wire is held at its ends by the frame of the mattress, the same as the coiled strands are. There is a straight wire in every coil. When the body is placed on the mattress, the wire forming the mattress is pressed down. This causes the coiled wires at each point of intersection to snugly clasp the straight wire, and this clasping of the straight wire at such frequent intervals by the interlocking coils limits the stretching or sagging of the straight wire, if it has a tendency to stretch or sag, and at the same time the coiled strands are prevented from sagging; hence the fabric forming the mattress is prevented from sagging.

The method of weaving or making this fabric is as follows: The coils are made in the usual way, and as one coil is made simultaneously a straight wire is run within this coil. A second coil is formed and a second straight wire is placed within this second coil, and as the second coil is formed it is interlocked with the first one, and at the same time it embraces the straight wire in the first coil at each revolution, as shown in Fig. 3. In Fig. 3 is shown this method of making this fabric. In the last coil is the straight wire *b'*. In the last coil, E, as fast as it is made, the straight wire *b'* is placed, and so on until the fabric is completed. All the coils of wire are coiled in one way.

I am aware that straight wires have been placed inside of coiled wires, but not as I have shown in this application. I do not claim, broadly, the straight wire in the coils.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, wire fabric for mattresses, &c., made of coils of wire and straight wire, the straight wires being within the coils and embraced or clasped by the two coils at each point of interlocking, substantially as shown.

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Witnesses:

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