

No. 873,901.

PATENTED DEC. 17, 1907.

A. SAUER, JR.
FABRIC FRAME FOR CASKETS.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1907.

Fig. 1.

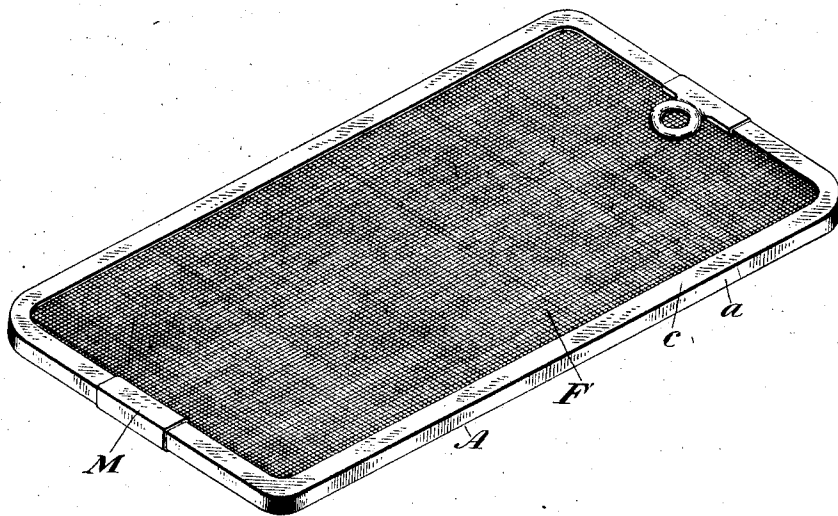


Fig. 3.

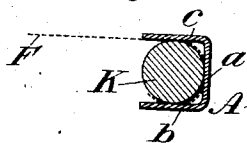


Fig. 2.

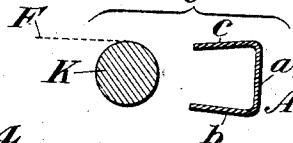
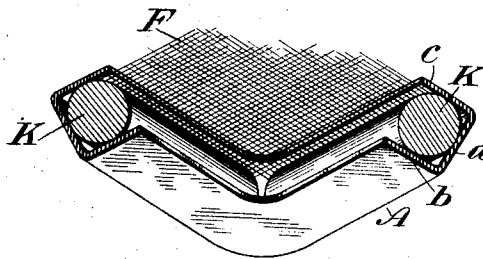


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
J. L. Edwards.
H. D. Penney.

Inventor,
Anthony Sauer Jr.
By his Attorney,
F. H. Richards.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY SAUER, JR., OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

FABRIC FRAME FOR CASKETS.

No. 873,901.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 17, 1907.

Application filed April 26, 1907. Serial No. 370,368.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY SAUER, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing in Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fabric Frames for Caskets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to frames for holding extremely thin sheet material, especially gauze formed of fiber or of wire.

The object of the invention is to provide a frame for holding gauze that can quickly and efficiently be secured therein, which will be light in weight, and of a neat and pleasing appearance.

The invention is especially designed for slides in caskets employed at one end portion of the casket, where a glass plate has generally been used.

In the drawing representing one embodiment of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view from which the upper side, Fig. 2 shows the mode of inserting the fabric and locking member in the frame member. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section, showing the frame and means for securing the fabric or sheet material at one of its margins in the frame; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view from the lower side at one corner of the frame.

The frame member may be of any desired general outline, and is illustrated as rectangular; but obviously could have a less or any greater number of sides. Furthermore, the sides instead of being straight could be irregular or curved if desired, it being only necessary to give the locking member or members a similar curvature in their longitudinal direction. The frame member is shown as channel shaped in transverse section. One or both of the two opposite sides of the frame are made resilient. In the form illustrated, the frame A is formed channel-shaped, which channel has a bottom wall *a* and two side walls *b* and *c*. The side walls *b* and *c* are made to converge slightly from the bottom wall, as shown in the drawing. One or more locking members are provided, preferably one locking member being employed for each side or straight portion of the frame. Where the frame is rectangular, four of these locking members are used. The locking member is

of a size in cross section somewhat greater than the distance apart of the side walls *b* and *c*, so that when forced into the channel between these walls, they will be diverged and hence tightly grip the opposite sides of the locking member. It is between one or both of these opposite sides of the locking member and the side walls of the channel shaped frame, that the fabric or other sheet material is secured. Preferably the margins of the sheet material is passed around the locking member as indicated in Fig. 2, so that it will be engaged on both sides of the locking member. In the form shown, each locking member *K* is cylindrical, and the fabric *F* at its margin is wrapped around one half or slightly more than half of the circumference of the locking member, and then the locking member is forced into the channel between the opposite resilient sides, that will be distended as shown in Fig. 3, and securely lock the fabric in the frame. The fabric will also be secured to a certain extent between the bottom wall *a* of the channel and the adjacent portion of the locking rod. The side walls *b* and *c* are preferably of about the same height as their distance apart when the rod is in position, so that their edges aline with the exposed side of the locking rod, thereby presenting a very neat appearance. The edge of the fabric preferably does not project any distance beyond its engagement on the under side of the frame, and therefore does not detract from the appearance of the device. If desired the frame can be formed out of a single piece of metal by bending it to the required shape, rectangular or otherwise, and then bringing together ends of the piece, at an intermediate part of the one end of the frame, as shown in Fig. 1, a clamping piece *M* being applied on the outside in the usual manner, as shown.

It will be observed that no special fastening means, in the nature of nails or tacks are needed, to efficiently secure any thin material such as fiber or wire fabric, or any sheet material, to the frame. The frame can be very economically and simply made from a piece of channel stuff, in one length, by bending to the required shape and securing the ends. Then, but four locking members such as rods or bars of any preferred shape are needed. And the fabric is quickly secured in place by

merely wrapping its margins around each rod, and then pressing the rod down into the channel between the opposite resilient sides.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A frame having a channeled face in each side member with one side wall of the channel resilient, a member of sheet material, and a locking member inserted in the channel portion and pressed on opposite sides by the walls of the channel portion with the margins of the sheet material interposed between the locking member and the frame member.

2. A frame having a channeled face in each side member with one side wall of the channel resilient, a member of sheet material, and a cylindrical locking member inserted in the channel portion and pressed on opposite sides by the walls of the channel portion with the margins of the sheet material interposed between the locking member and the frame member.

3. A frame having a channeled face in each side member with the opposite side walls of the channel resilient, a member of sheet material, and a locking member inserted in the channel portion and pressed on opposite

sides by the walls of the channel portion with the margins of the sheet material interposed between the locking member and the frame member.

4. A frame having a channel in the inner face of each side member with one side wall of the channel resilient, a member of sheet material, and a locking member inserted in the channel portion and pressed on opposite sides by the walls of the channel portion with the margins of the sheet material interposed between the opposite sides of the locking member and the frame.

5. A resilient frame of substantially channel shape in cross section, a sheet material member having its margins extending into the channel of the frame, and a locking member inserted in the channel portion and bearing against the opposite resilient sides, with the margins of the sheet material secured between the locking member and the side walls of the frame.

ANTHONY SAUER, JR.

Witnesses:

FRED. J. DOLE,

WILLIAM H. REID.