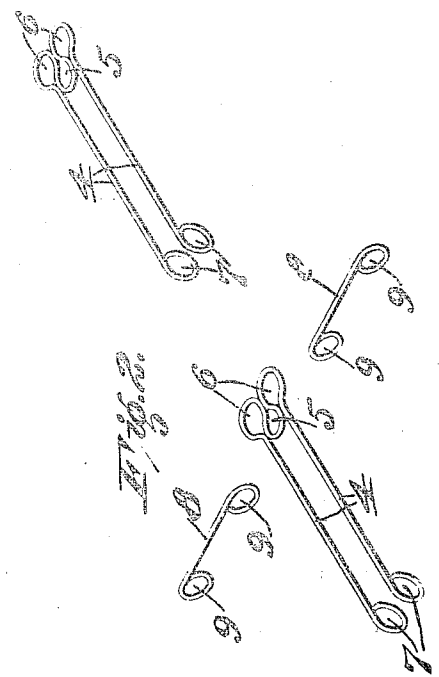
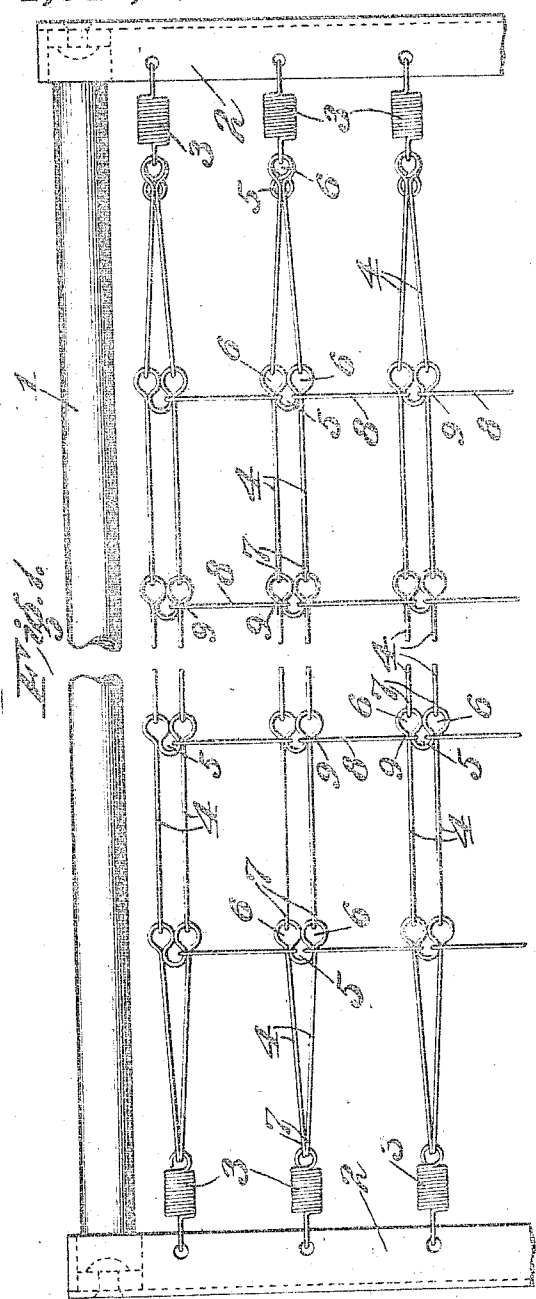


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BED BOTTOM FABRIC.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1912.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

1,044,627.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH COOPERSMITH, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BED-BOTTOM FABRIC.

1,044,627.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Application filed April 22, 1912. Serial No. 692,379.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH COOPERSMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bed-Bottom Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bed bottom fabrics of that type which comprises strands made up of interhooked wire units or links and connected at their ends to the side rails of the frame by helical springs, the respective adjacent strands being connected at intervals by transverse units or links.

The invention has for its principal objects the production of a bed bottom possessing the requisite flexibility and spring quality and adapted for either folding or non-folding bed bottom frames, and whose units remain in their true relative positions whether the fabric is under tension or loose. Other advantages to be attained will hereinafter more fully appear.

The invention consists in the parts and in the arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing which forms part of this specification and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur.—Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view showing an adaptation of the invention in a bed bottom fabric applied to a non-folding bed bottom frame; and Fig. 2 is a detail view showing cooperating tension strand and transverse units detached.

The bed bottom frame shown in the drawing comprises longitudinal side rails 1 rigidly attached at their ends to end rails 2, the former being tubular and the latter of angle iron section. The fabric comprises tension strands connected at their ends to the end rails 2 by helical springs 3. Each of the strands is made up of units or links 4 of wire. The middle portion of the wire is looped as at 5 and relooped on opposite sides, as at 6, the balance of the wire then extending straight in parallel relation and having eyes 7 formed at its ends. The parallel portions of the link are preferably arranged approximately in line with the centers of the loops 6 so that, when the respective units are joined the straight parallel portions are in line. Thus a double strand is provided whose individual strands have a straight pull.

At one end the strands may be conven-

iently attached to the helical springs 3 by bringing the looped ends 7 of the units at one end of the respective strands together, as shown to the left in Fig. 1, and hooking the loops of the springs through said loops 7. The connection with the springs at the opposite ends of the respective strands may be effected by bringing the parallel portions of the endmost units together adjacent to the loops 5 and making the pair of loops 6 overlap, as shown to the right in Fig. 1, and hooking the loops of the springs through said overlapping loops 6.

The tension strands are connected by transverse wire links 8 having eyes 9 at their ends which are engaged in the respective loops 5 of adjacent tension strand units. It is to be understood that the eyes 9 of the links 8 should be of no greater diameter than that of the loops 6 of the tension strand units, but preferably of a diameter slightly less, so that when said eyes 9 are engaged in the loops 5 they cannot be passed over the loops 6. Consequently, the links or units will not move out of their true relative positions. The transverse links 8 having their loops 9 engaged with the loops 5 of the strand units prevent the looped portions 7 of one strand unit from passing between the loop 5 and parallel portion of the adjoining strand unit. It is obvious, therefore, that the links or units of the fabric cannot become tangled under any circumstances and the structure possesses that flexibility which permits the fabric to be readily rolled or folded, thereby making it well adapted for folding couches as well as non-folding bed bottom frames.

Obviously, the fabric admits of considerable modification without departing from the invention. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the specific construction and arrangement shown.

What I claim is:

1. A bed bottom fabric comprising strands composed of interhooked units, said units each comprising a piece of wire looped to form an inwardly disposed eye at its middle and re-looped adjacent to said middle loop on opposite sides thereof to form a pair of outwardly disposed eyes and then extending straight in parallel relation, said parallel portions having loops at their ends engaged in the re-looped portions of adjoining strand units and transverse wire

links having loops at their ends engaged in the middle looped portions about the straight portions of adjacent strand units.

2. A bed bottom fabric comprising 5 strands composed of interhooked units, said units each comprising a piece of wire looped to form an inwardly disposed eye at its middle and re-looped adjacent to said middle loop on opposite sides thereof to 10 form a pair of outwardly disposed eyes and then extending straight in parallel relation approximately in line with the centers of

said re-looped portions, said parallel portions having loops at their ends engaged in the re-looped portions of adjoining strand 15 units, and transverse wire links having loops at their ends engaged in the middle looped portions of adjacent strand units.

Signed at St. Louis, Missouri, this 17th day of April, 1912.

RUDOLPH COOPERSMITH.

Witnesses:

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