

F. E. SLOAN.
BED RISER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1912.

1,061,695.

Patented May 13, 1913

Fig. 1.

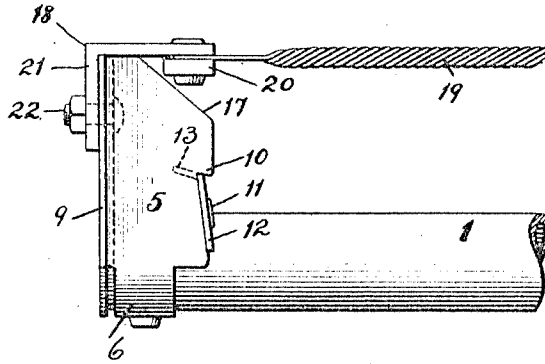


Fig. 2.

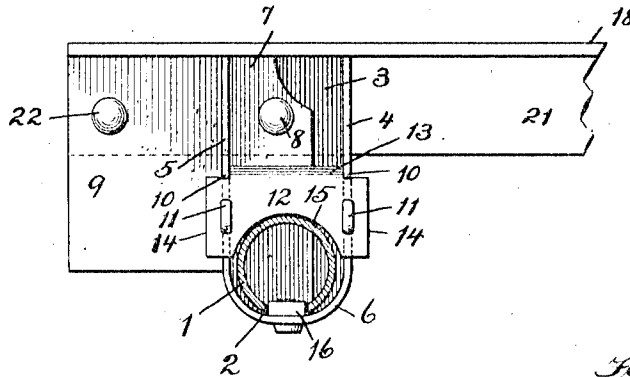


Fig. 3.

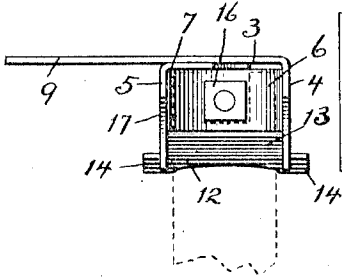


Fig. 4.

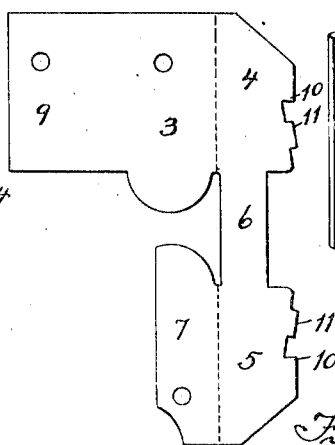
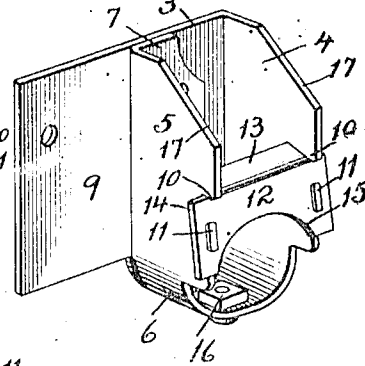


Fig. 5.



Inventor

Francis E. Sloan

By

Mann & Co.
Attorneys

Witnesses

Edwin L. Bradford
G. Ferd. Vogt

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS EUGENE SLOAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE O. K. MANUFACTURING & STAMPING COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

BED-RISER.

1,061,695.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS EUGENE SLOAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Risers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in bed risers for use in connection with wire mattresses and particularly to form a retaining means to connect the angle bars, which carry the wire, with the stretcher tubes which maintain the wire in a stretched condition.

In practice the wire mattress is carried by angle bars,—one bar being provided at each end of the mattress wires, and the angle bars are held in a spaced condition to stretch the wire by means of two stretcher tubes.

Among the objects of the invention is the provision of an improved construction of the metal riser which will securely engage the ends of the stretcher tubes by the tension of the spring wire drawing on the risers through the angle bars whereby the use of separate fastenings is avoided.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent to those skilled in the art in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein,

Figure 1, shows a side elevation of one end of a stretcher tube with the improved riser thereon and shows the angle bar and wire fabric attached to the riser. Fig. 2, illustrates the same in elevation as viewed from the inner side, the fabric however being omitted and the stretcher tube being shown in vertical cross section. Fig. 3, shows the riser in top plan. Fig. 4, illustrates the flat blank from which the riser is bent into form, and Fig. 5, is a perspective view of the riser.

In the drawing the numeral, 1, designates one of the two side stretcher tubes with which the ordinary wire mattress frames are provided and in the present instance each end of said tubes is provided with a notch 2, at its lower circumferential edge for a purpose which will presently be explained, and as shown in Fig. 2, of the drawing.

The improved riser is formed of sheet metal and has a vertical front wall, 3, side walls, 4, and, 5, respectively and a substantially semi-circular stirrup, 6, which is formed integrally with and depends below

the said side walls. The front, side walls and stirrup are all integral, provision being made in the blank to enable this integral formation. The side wall, 5, of the riser has a vertical flange, 7, which is bent laterally toward the side wall, 4, and which seats against and is held in rigid connection with the inner side of the front wall, 3,—a rivet, 8, serving to secure the said flange and front wall together. The riser has a supporting flange, 9, which is a continuation of the front wall, 3, and which extends laterally and beyond the side wall, 5. The lower edge of this flange seats on the side rails of the bed in the usual and well-known manner, and illustration of this operation is deemed unnecessary. Each side wall, 4, and, 5, has an overhanging shoulder, 10, on its rear edge, beneath the shoulder and above the stirrup, said walls each have a lug, 11, which serves as a rivet, as will presently appear.

A supporting plate, 12, is provided at the rear of the riser and seats against the rear edge of the latter, and said plate has a flange, 13, at its upper edge which projects between the vertical side walls, 4, and, 5, and serves as a spacer to hold the said walls apart. At each side of the flange, 13, the supporting plate has projecting side edges, 14, the upper edges of which engage beneath the overhanging shoulders, 10, and said projecting sides are provided with slots through which the lugs, 11, on the side walls extend to form rivets, which latter are upset on the outer side of the supporting plate whereby to securely rivet said plate to said side walls. It will thus be seen that the supporting plate, 12, has one part riveted to the side walls, and the flange part, 13, which acts as a brace is between said walls. It will also be noted that the upper edge of the supporting plate, by engaging beneath the overhanging shoulders, 10, is well braced to withstand the strains that are to be placed upon it.

At its lower side, the supporting plate is provided with a semi-circular notch, 15, which forms a bearing edge to bridge over the upper side of the stretcher tube and rest upon said tube. This semi-circular notch in the supporting plate together with the curved formation of the stirrup form substantially a circular opening to receive the end of the stretcher tube, as best shown in Fig. 2. The stirrup, 6, is provided with a lug, 16, on its upper side which may be

formed in any suitable manner, but which in the present instance, has the form of a nut. This lug enters the notch, 2, in the end of the stretcher tube and locks the same against rotation.

By referring to Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawing it will be noted that each side wall, 4, and, 5, has an inclined or beveled portion, 17, at its upper rear end and that the angle bar, 18, which sustains the wire fabric, 19, projects over said beveled portions and carries a clamp plate, 20, which binds the ends of the wire fabric to the angle plate. By beveling the walls the clamp plate, 20, may be placed on the under side of the angle bar so the latter will cover any ends of the wire that project at the inner side of the clamp plate. The down-turned portion, 21, of the angle bar seats against the outer side of the riser and is rigidly attached to the supporting flange, 9, and the front end wall, 3, by rivets or bolts, 22, and the rivet, 8, which secures the flange of side wall, 5, and said front end wall. It will be understood that when the risers are placed on the opposite ends of the stretcher tubes, the spring wires being under considerable tension, the pulling of the springs will tend to cant or tilt the risers but this is prevented by the supporting plate, 12, on the upper side of the tube and the stirrup on the lower side of the tube, consequently the pull of the wire spring will hold the risers in place and fastenings of no kind are necessary.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A bed riser having a front wall and two side walls; a stirrup carried by the said side walls and connecting the latter at their lower ends; a supporting flange extending laterally and beyond one side wall, and a plate extending between and connecting the said two side walls,—the lower edge of said plate being elevated with respect to the stirrup to enable the end of a stretcher tube to be inserted between said lower edge and stirrup.

2. A bed riser having a front wall, two side walls each of which latter has an overhanging shoulder on its rear edge; a stirrup

connecting the side walls at their lower ends; a supporting flange and a plate also connecting the side walls and engaging the said overhanging shoulders on the rear edges of the latter,—said plate having its lower edge elevated with respect to the stirrup to seat on the upper side of a stretcher tube while the lower side of the tube is seated in the stirrup.

3. A bed riser having a front wall, two side walls each of which latter has an overhanging shoulder on its rear edge; a stirrup connecting the side walls at their lower ends; a supporting flange and a separate plate having one end secured to one side wall and its other end attached to the other side wall and the upper edge of the said plate being seated beneath the overhanging shoulders on the side walls while the lower edge thereof is provided with a curved notch which latter is elevated with respect to the stirrup.

4. A bed riser having a front wall, two side walls each having an overhanging shoulder and a lug on its rear edge; a stirrup connecting the lower ends of the side walls below the said lugs; a supporting flange and a plate having a flange to project between the side walls,—said plate being engaged by the overhanging shoulders and lugs on the edges of said side walls and the lower edge of the plate having a curved notch.

5. A bed riser for sustaining the ends of stretcher tubes having a front wall and two spaced apart side walls which latter have a crosswise connection at their lower ends to form a support for the bottom circumferential surface of a stretcher tube and said riser also having a supporting wall extending crosswise of and between the two side walls which supporting wall is elevated with respect to the lower crosswise connection so as to engage the upper circumferential surface of the stretcher tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS EUGENE SLOAN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.,

G. FERD. VOGT.