M. H. ODELL.

SPRING MATTRESS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1908.

916,002. Patented Mar. 23, 1909.

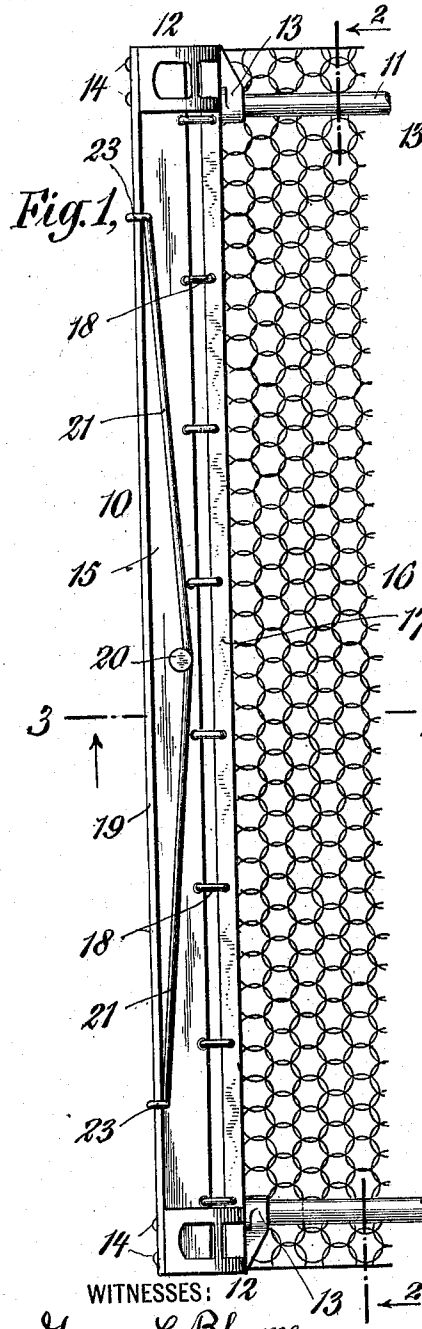


Fig. 1,

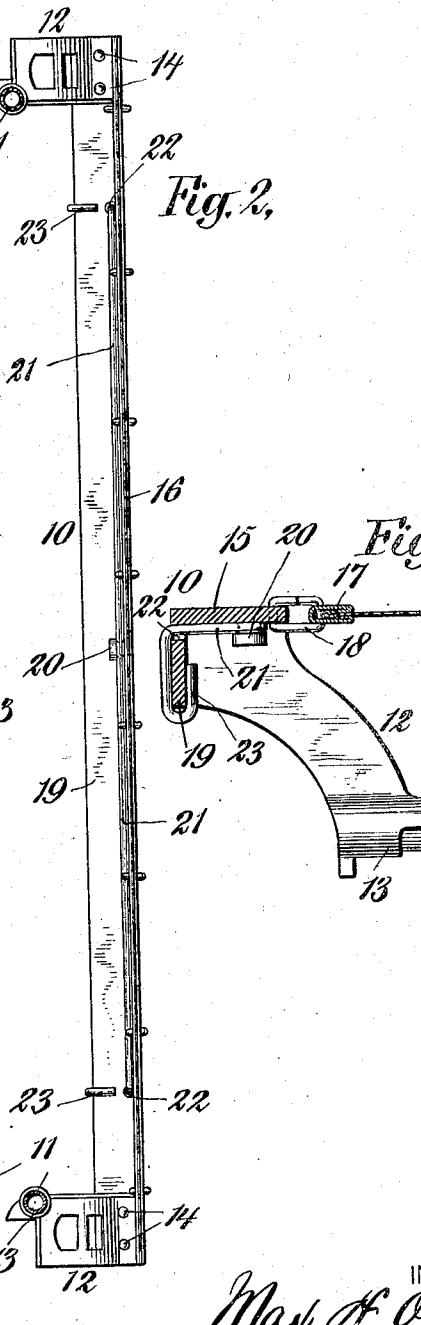


Fig. 2,

Fig. 3,

WITNESSES:

George L. Blume

Leon Hauerstein

INVENTOR

Max H. Odell

BY

Chapin Mayo & Co.

HIS ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX H. ODELL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO NEWARK SPRING MATTRESS COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SPRING-MATTRESS.

No. 916,002. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed July 24, 1908. Serial No. 445,076.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX H. ODELL, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spring-Mattresses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in spring mattresses and particularly to improvements in the construction of the end bars thereof.

The main object of my invention is to strengthen the structure while at the same time reducing the weight thereof, and I attain this object by constructing the end bar of angle iron and providing a peculiar form of truss for that flange of the angle iron to which the spring fabric is secured.

A further object of my invention is to simplify the construction and reduce the cost of manufacture of the device, and to this end I connect the ends of the truss rod to the angle iron by passing them through holes in the angle iron and wrapping them laterally around one of the flanges. By this means I avoid the use of expensive attaching means while at the same time produce a strong and unyielding connection.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will now proceed to describe an embodiment thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the same, and will then point out the novel features in claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is an under side view of the end portion of a spring mattress constituting an embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in cross section thereof upon the plane of the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view upon the line 3—3 of the portion of mattress shown in Fig. 1.

The mattress frame comprises end bars 10 of which one is shown in the drawings, side rails 11 and corner blocks 12 having sockets 13 for receiving the ends of the side rails. The angle bars are secured to the corner blocks by means of rivets 14 in the usual manner.

The angle iron 10 comprises two flanges 15 and 19, one of which is disposed horizontally, and the other, vertically. A spring fabric 16 is connected to the horizontal flange 15 by means of links 18 which engage the edge of the flange 15 and a marginal strip 17 with which the spring fabric is provided. By this means the spring fabric and the flange 15 lie in substantially the same plane while the flange 19 is dependent therefrom at substantially an angle of ninety degrees. The construction so far described is common and well known in spring mattresses, except that the angle iron is usually very much heavier than that shown in the drawings. This is because the tension of the spring fabric is very considerable even when there is no load carried thereby, and this strain is, of course, considerably greater when the mattress is in use. In order to enable a light angle iron to be used and to prevent deflection in use, I have provided a truss member 21, here shown as in the form of a rod. This truss member lies flat against the under side of the flange 15 and is passed at its ends through holes 22 formed at substantially the junction of the two flanges 15 and 19, the extremities 23 of the truss rod being wrapped laterally around the flange 19, all as will be well understood by reference to the drawings. The flange 19 is provided at a point midway between its ends with a laterally projecting stop or stud 20 near its outer edge, the said truss rod being arranged to engage the stud whereby it is held in the proper position to constitute an effective reinforcement or truss for the angle iron. It will be noted that because of the fact that the rod lies close against the inner face of the flange 5 and is kept distended by means of a laterally projecting stud or stop upon the said flange, the bracing is effected substantially in the plane of tension and any tendency of the angle iron to spread, such as might be apt to occur if the bracing were effected from the flange 19, is obviated.

What I claim is:

1. In a spring mattress, the combination with a spring fabric, of an end bar comprising an angle iron having horizontal and vertical flanges, the said spring fabric being connected to the said horizontal flange, and lying substantially in the plane thereof, a truss member secured at its opposite ends to the angle iron at substantially the junction of the two said flanges, and a stud projecting laterally from the said horizontal flange near its outer edge, for engagement with the truss member intermediate its ends, the said

truss member lying substantially flat against the under face of the said horizontal flange.

2. In a spring mattress, the combination with a spring fabric, of an end bar comprising an angle iron having horizontal and vertical flanges, said spring fabric being connected to the said horizontal flange, and lying substantially in the plane thereof, a truss rod having its ends passed through holes at substantially the junction of the two said flanges and wrapped transversely around the vertical flange, and a stud projecting laterally from the said horizontal flange near its outer edge, for engagement with the truss member intermediate its ends, the said truss rod lying substantially flat against the under face of the said horizontal flange.

MAX H. ODELL.

In the presence of—
WILFRID A. MANCHEE,
ROBERT C. ODELL.