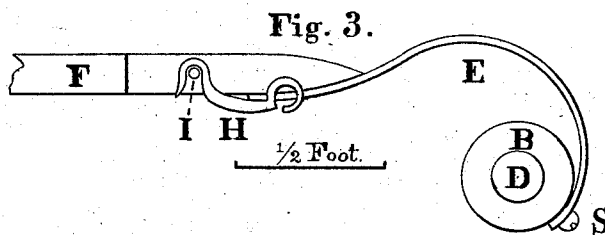
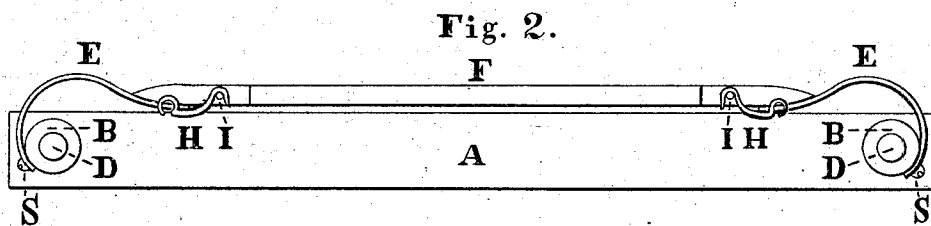
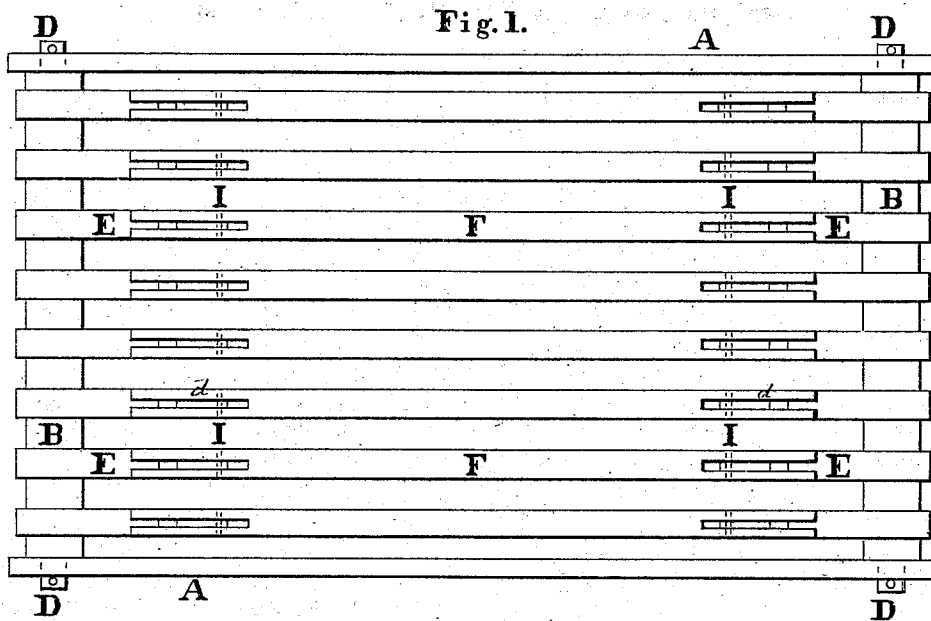


G. E. BURT.
Spring Bed-Bottoms.

No. 152,723.

Patented July 7, 1874.



Witnesses
Edwin A. Hildreth.
Stanley B. Hildreth

Inventor,
George E. Burt.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. BURT, OF HARVARD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **152,723**, dated July 7, 1874; application filed August 8, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. BURT, of Harvard, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Spring Bed-Bottoms, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to that class of spring bed-bottoms in which independent slats are used, supported by a spring at each end.

The nature of my invention is such that each slat and the springs at its end can secure, in a measure, the elasticity of all the springs used in connection with the other slats in the spring-bottom; also, in providing a very elastic, durable, and cheap spring, and connection to each independent slat; also, in so connecting each slat with its supporting-spring that any slat, when sagged out of shape, can very easily be turned with its other face up, at the same time being held firmly in its desired position, whichever face is placed uppermost.

Figure 1 is a top view of a spring bed-bottom embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, the nearer side and a portion of the end of the slat being removed to show other important parts more clearly. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view, showing the manner of connecting each independent slat with the main beams.

A A represent the sides of the main frame of the spring bed-bottom. B B are beams connecting the sides A and turning in them on bearings or gudgeons D. F F are the slats of the spring bed-bottom. I I are pins or rivets placed across the slats in each end of the slat F. H H are hooks connecting the slats F from pins I to the springs E. Plate-springs E E extend from each end of the slats F to the roller cross-beams B B, to which they are secured by the screws S S. Each slat F is sawed through on its center line for some eight inches from each extremity, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, forming a recess to receive the hooks H. Across this recess, and in the center of the slats the rivets I are placed, which keeps the slats from splitting, and also provide a connection, on which the hooks H are placed. The hooks H H are con-

nected with the springs E by a small ring formed on the extremity of the hook H. (See Fig. 2.) This ring passes through two holes punched in the plate-spring E.

As the pin or rivet I is placed in the center of the slat F, any slat can be put on with either face up.

The slats F rest at each end on the plate-springs E E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The hooks H are firmly held to the springs E, and, if the hooks H are made to nearly fill the slots in the ends of the slats F, each slat will be held well in its place.

Any slat can easily be removed by raising it slightly from its natural position, and then unhooking the hook H from the pin I. The slat can, in the same manner, be replaced with the other face up, or a new slat can be substituted.

Whenever any weight is brought on a slat, F, that slat is depressed, wrapping the spring E around the rolling-beam B. This tends to turn the rolling-beam B on its gudgeons D D, while all the other springs E, not weighted, tend to hold the rolling-beam B in its original position.

By this arrangement, any slat, if loaded more than the other slats, receives a spring motion, in which all the springs of the bottom unite, forming a very elastic and comfortable spring bed-bottom.

I do not broadly claim the rolling-beam B turning on gudgeons, as I have used that in a former case, on which I have heretofore received a patent, though in that case the springs which held the rolling-beams in position were not the connections with the slats F, independent springs being required in addition to some connection between the end of each slat and the rolling-beam. Were the cross-bars B B to be placed as stationary cross-bars, the advantages of my mode of attaching the slats to the main frame would still remain important, but full advantages are obtained by using the rolling-beams, as described.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the slats F; springs E, and rolling-beams B, as described, so that

the rolling-beam B shall be held in equilibrium between the various springs when the slats are unequally loaded, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the hook H, with the pin I, and slat F provided with the slot *d*, for the purpose of connecting the slat F with the spring E, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the hook H with pin I, slat F provided with the slot *d*, spring E, and cross-bar B, as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE E. BURT.

Witnesses:

EDWIN A. HILDRETH,
STANLEY B. HILDRETH.