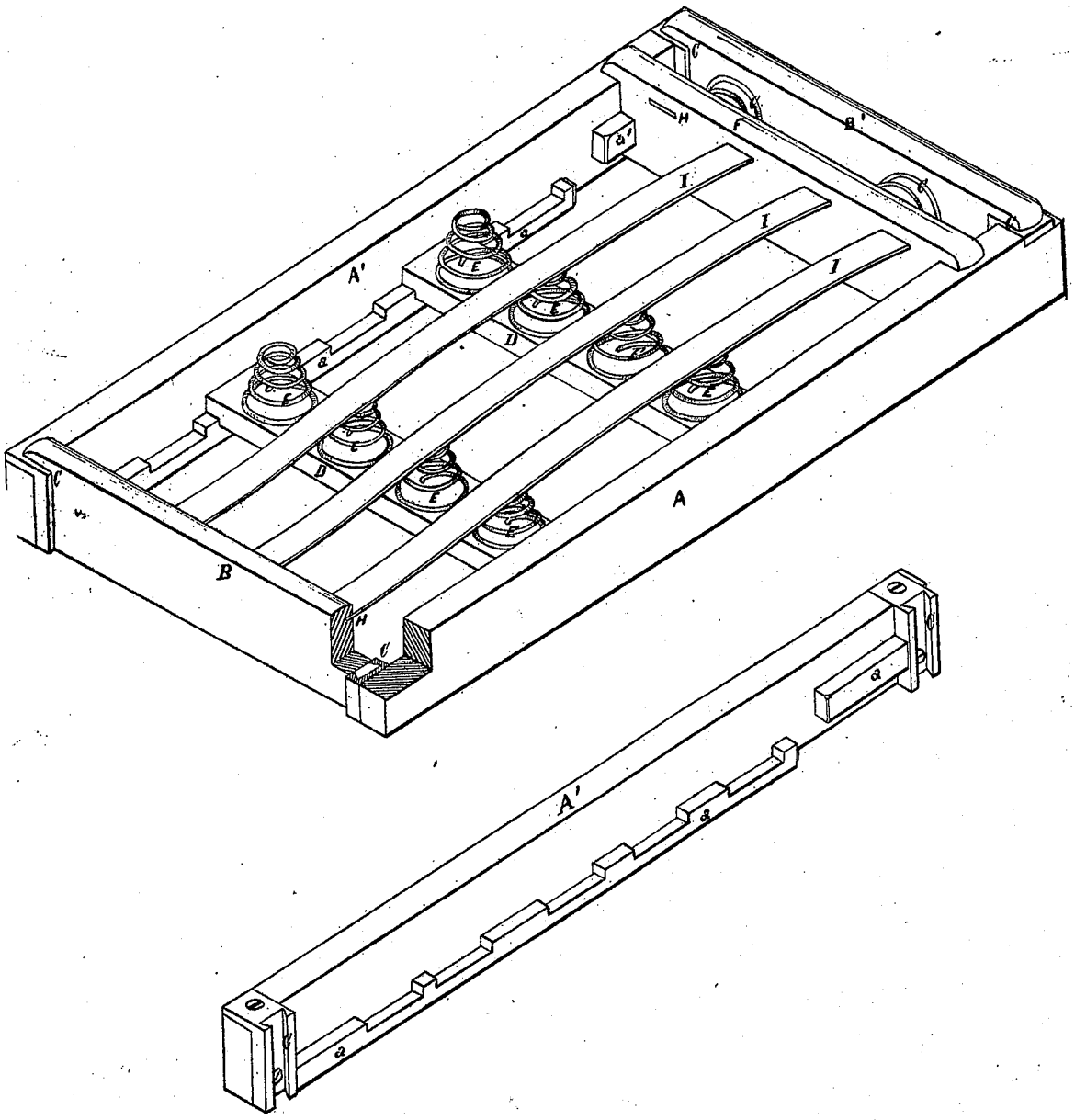
T. Linfoot.

Spring Bed Bottom.

Patented Feb. 6. 1866.

No. 52,426.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LINFOOT, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SPRING BED-BOTTOM.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **52,426**, dated February 6, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS LINFOOT, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Spring Bed-Bottom; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to the class of bed-bottoms in which a series of limber slats rest upon a series of spiral, helical, or volute springs of wire, the object being to produce a bottom which, while both quickly and easily put together or taken apart, possesses the qualities of simplicity of construction and non-liability to derangement.

A A′ and B B′ are, respectively, the side and end rails, united by dovetail joints C.

Each side rail, A and A′, has an inwardly-projecting ledge, *a*, supporting its respective end of a series of cross-slats, D, to whose upper sides are attached as many spiral or helical springs E as there are slats.

F is a sliding head, whose ends slide upon guides or tongues *a′* on the side rails.

G are spiral or helical springs, which, being secured between the rail B and the sliding head, press the same toward the center of the bed.

The sliding head F and end rail, B′, are blind-mortised (H) to receive the ends of the slats I. The blind mortises H hold the slats I securely in position whether in their elevated or depressed condition and prevent their canting over to one side, while the yielding character of the sliding head permits the slats to assume a more or less straightened form as they become loaded, and, together with the springs E, assists the said slats to resume the bowed or cambered form when left at liberty.

It will be seen that neither cord, twine, nor webbing is employed in any part of this bottom. It is also apparent that by simply shifting the cross-slats, with their spiral springs, toward the ends or toward the middle a greater or less tension of the slats I may be secured.

The construction of this bottom is such that it can be readily taken to pieces or put together in a few seconds, and when together the longitudinal slats are more effectually supported and with less detraction from their strength, while held better in position, than occurs with those in which the slats are secured by cords passed through slots or holes in the slats. The arrangement also presents less favorable harbor for vermin than those which employ cords.

I claim herein as new and of my invention—

The arrangement of dovetailed rails A *a* A′ *a*, cross-slats D, helical springs E, sliding head F, and helical springs G in the described combination with the slats I, whose ends occupy mortises in the rail B′ and sliding head F, respectively, as set forth.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

THOS. LINFOOT.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. KNIGHT,

JAMES H. LAYMAN.