# W. S. REYNOLDS.

## SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

No. 181,517. Patented Aug. 22, 1876.

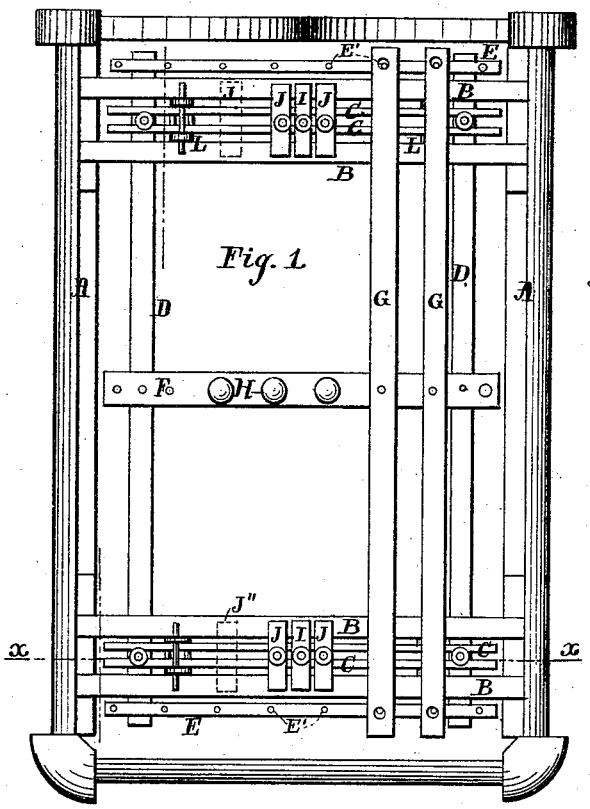


Fig. 1.

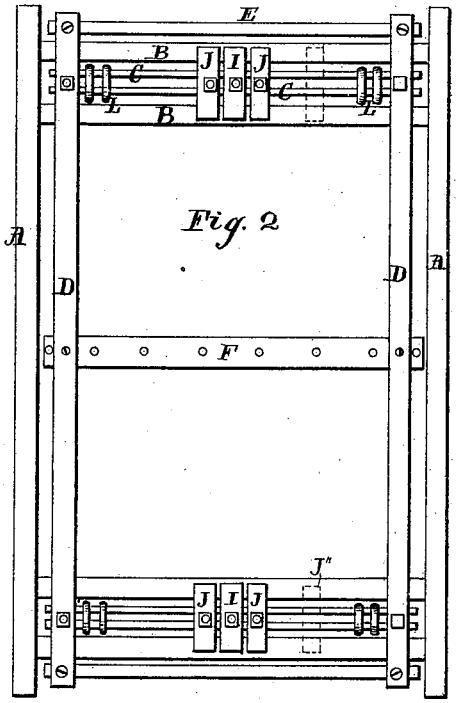


Fig. 2.

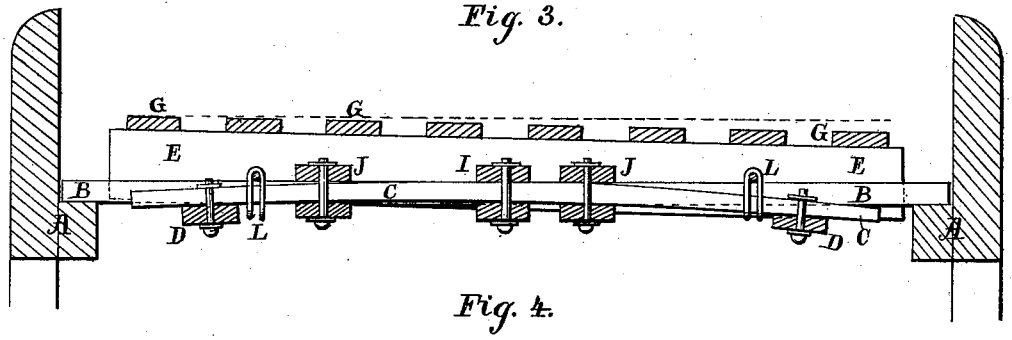


Fig. 3.

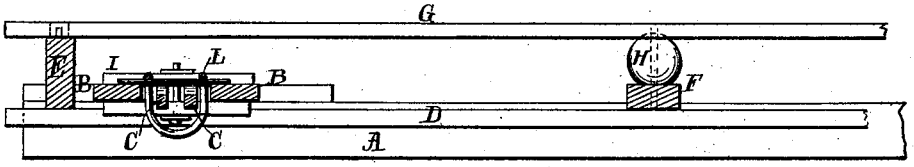


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

P. H. Dempsill

Erastus F. Russell

Inventor:

William S. Reynolds.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. REYNOLDS, OF LA FAYETTE, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO HELEN M. SEMPILL, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SPRING BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,517**, dated August 22, 1876; application filed September 4, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. REYNOLDS, of La Fayette, State of Indiana, have invented a Spring Bed-Bottom, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to combine a series of wooden-bar springs and tubular and strap rubber springs in such a manner as to make a cheap and efficient bed-bottom, which will hang low down within the side rails of a bedstead, and possessing elastic qualities, so equalized as to yield alike all over the bottom of the bed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved bed-bottom in position on the bedstead. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the same removed from the bedstead. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section at the line *x x*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view, partly in section, of portions of the same.

A represents that part of the side rails of a bedstead that is recessed for the reception of the ordinary cross-slats B, only two of these slats being used at each end for the suspension of my spring bed-bottom. The cross-slats B rest in recesses made in side rail A, and form the foundation on which the parallel transverse spring-bars C are suspended by means of the hangers I. Longitudinal slats D are securely bolted to the springs C, beneath the ends of the same. Broad transverse slat-bars E are fastened to the upper face of the slats D, one at each end of the bed-bottom. The top slats G rest upon the upper edge of the bars E, and are retained in position by dowel-pins E′ passing through holes in the same. The central cross-slat F is fastened on the upper face of the slats D, and serves as a base for the rubber springs H. Slats G rest on these rubber springs, as seen in Fig. 4. The sliding hangers J are used for the purpose of regulating the resisting power of spring-bars C. By shifting them away from the center, as in the dotted-lines figure in Figs. 1 and 2, the flexure of the spring-bars C, is limited and their resistance increased, and by this means one side of a bed can be suited to the weight of a very heavy person, while the other side can be adjusted to the requirements of a very light person, so that the yielding of the bed-springs may be alike all over, regardless of the difference in weight of the occupants. The elastic rubber straps L pass under the spring-bars C, and up over a cross-pin that lies upon the primary cross-slats B, so as to aid these bars in recovering from extreme or long-continued flexure. The rubber springs H also act as aids to spring-bars C, one being placed under the center of each of the top slats G. A countersunk recess is made in the under face of the slats G, for the head of the bolt that passes through the springs H, as shown by dotted lines in the enlarged figure in Fig. 4. These recesses keep the springs H in position.

I claim—

The combination and arrangement of the cross-slats B, parallel spring-bars C, fixed hangers I, movable hangers J, rubber-strap springs L, longitudinal slats D, central cross-slats F, vertical springs H, dowel cross-bars E, and longitudinal slats G, all substantially as shown, and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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