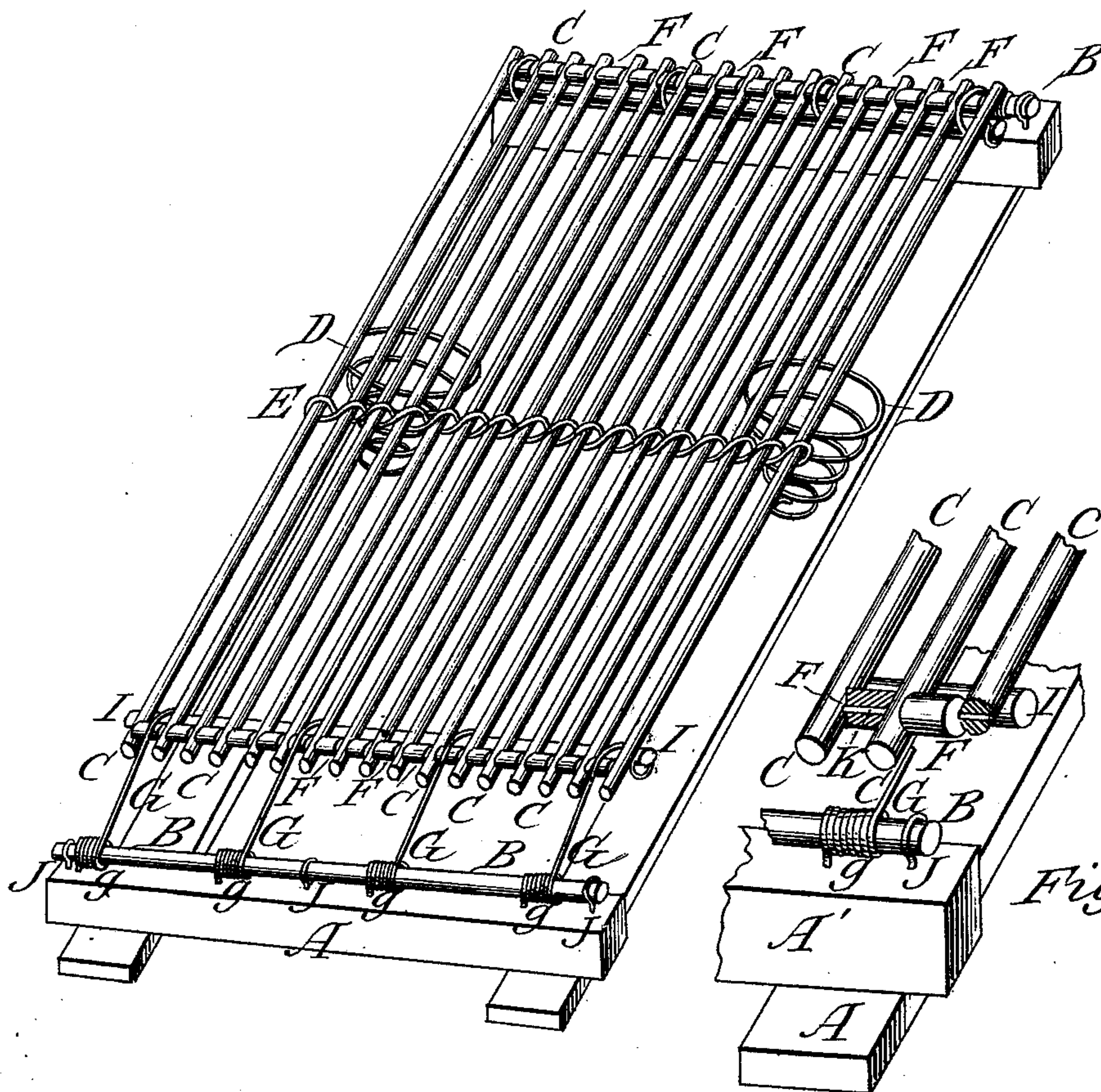


G. S. WALKER.  
Bed-Bottom.

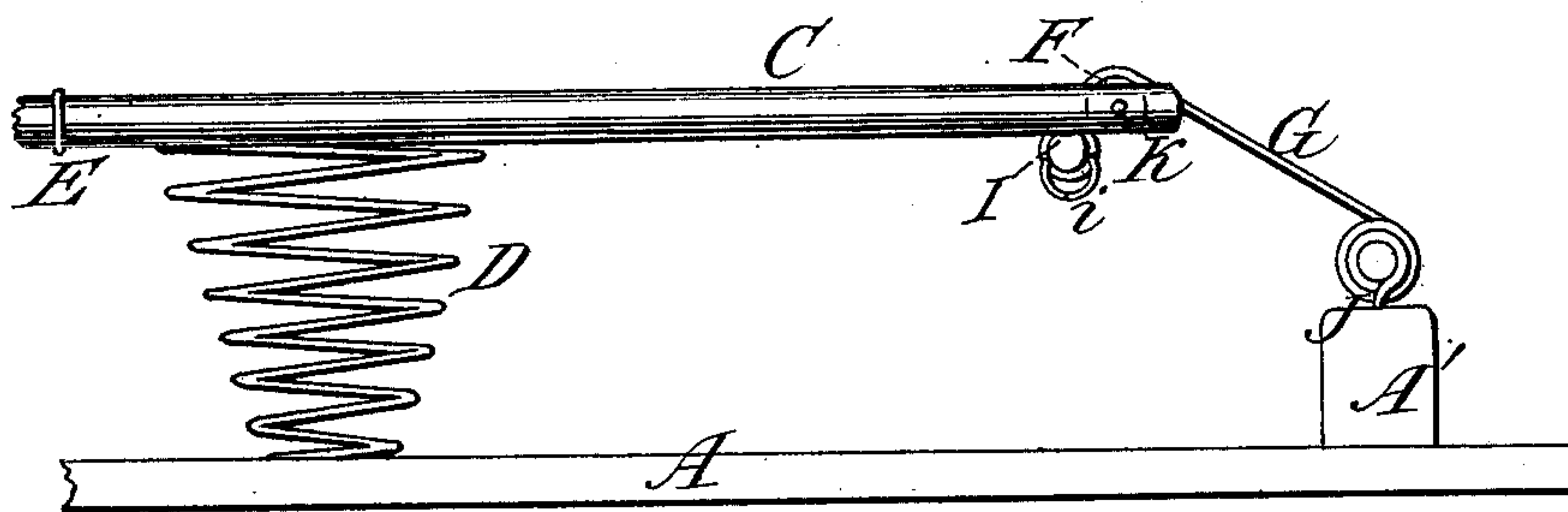
No. 204,401.

Patented May 28, 1878.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*

Attest:

*Gas E Miller*  
*R. Hallock-Porter*

Inventor:

*George S Walker*  
*by John K. Hullock*  
*att'y*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. WALKER, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,401**, dated May 28, 1878; application filed December 31, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. WALKER, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, 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.

My invention relates to the construction of that class of spring bed-bottoms in which the body of the bottom is made of slats.

More directly, my device is an improvement on that shown in Patent No. 41,358 of January 27, 1864, to Geo. Beois.

My device is shown in the accompanying drawings, as follows: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bed-bottom of my construction. Fig. 2 is an enlargement of a portion of Fig. 1, and with parts broken away so as to show the construction more perfectly. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a part of a bed-bottom.

In these figures, A A are stringers or bed-plates, which run lengthwise of the bed, and A' are cross-ties. These parts A and A' are properly bolted together, so as to form the frame-work.

The body of the bottom is formed of slats C C C, &c. These slats are round, and of a diameter of about three-fourths of an inch; but this diameter will, of course, vary with the material used, and these slats may be of other form than round. These slats are bound together by a cord, K, at each end, (or near the end,) passing through perforations in the slats. This cord may be of any desirable material; but to obtain great strength in small compass I use a small wire cord. To keep the slats at proper distance from each other, and at the same time afford an elastic connection, I place between them on the cord K pieces of rubber F. These pieces of rubber, for convenience, are made of sections of small rubber tubing, and they are strung onto the cord K alter-

nately with the slats. To keep the slats parallel and hold them firmly together in the middle of the bed, I weave the cord E between or among them, as is shown at E, Fig. 1. As many such cords may be woven in as desired; but I find one at or near the middle of the bed to be sufficient.

The bed-bottom, when thus constructed, is sustained and supported as follows: In the cross-pieces A' are set eye-blocks J, through which pass rods B. At intervals along these rods I place sustaining or suspending springs G G, &c., which coil around the rods, and at one end enters the bed-piece A'. The other end reaches up and passes over the rubber piece F between the slats, and then encircles a cross-rod, I, which lies below and transverse to the slats C. These springs G thus arranged suspend the bottom clear from the bed framework A A'. The arrangement of this suspending device is seen very perfectly on the right of Fig. 3.

On the sides of the bed, at a point where the greatest weight of the body of the occupant comes, I place a coil or helix spring, D. The object of these springs is not to sustain the bottom, but to overcome the tendency of the slats to roll the occupant, when near the edge of the bed, against the bed-rail.

What I claim is—

The combination, within a spring bed-bottom, of the slats C, separating-pieces F, cords K, eye-blocks J, rods B and I, and springs G, said parts being arranged and operating together, as and for the purposes mentioned.

In testimony whereof I, the said GEORGE S. WALKER, have hereunto set my hand.

GEORGE S. WALKER.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,

JNO. D. MCFARLAND.