

No. 619,179.

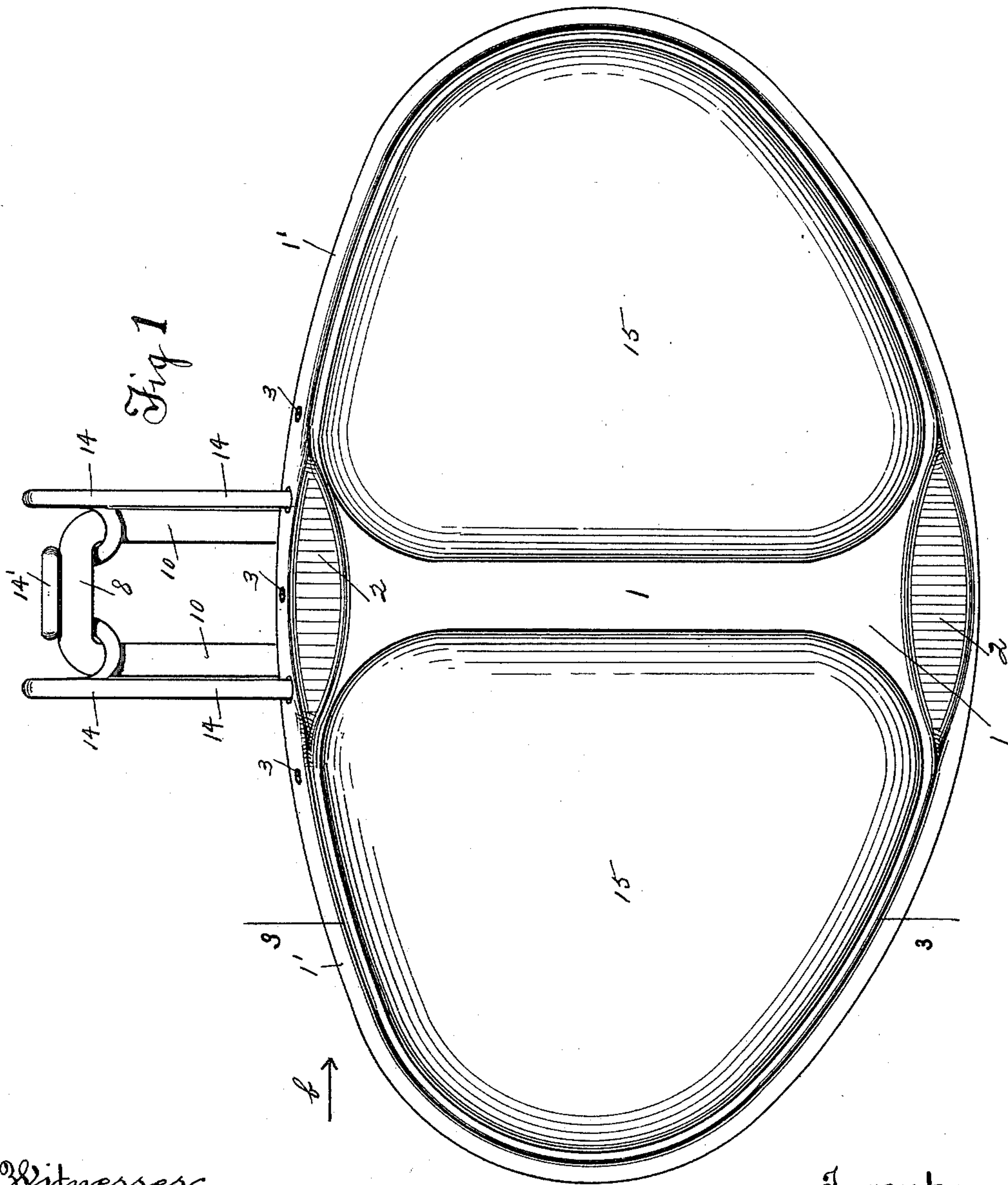
Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

J. A. HUNT.
BICYCLE SADDLE.

(Application filed Apr. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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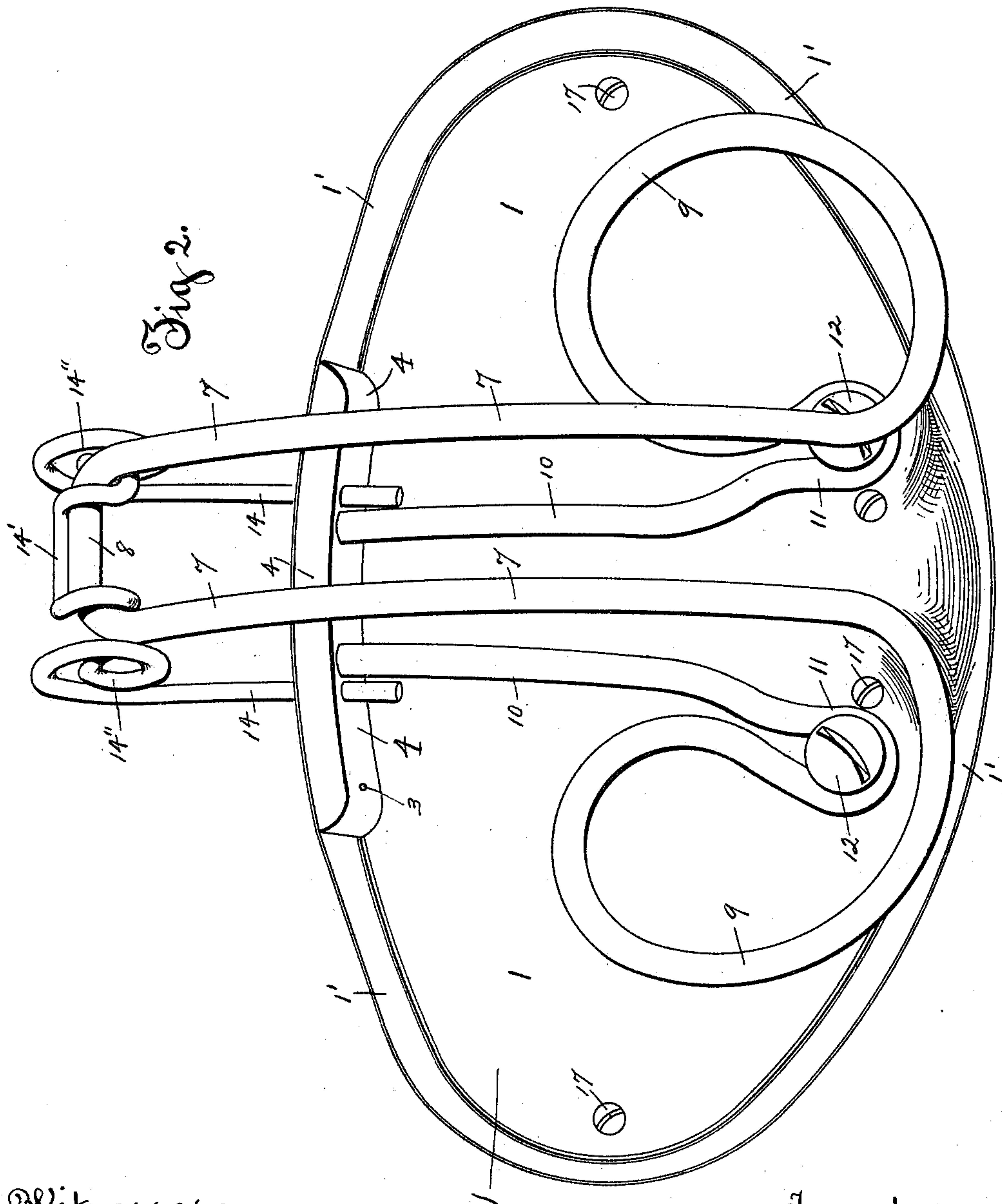
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FIG. 3.

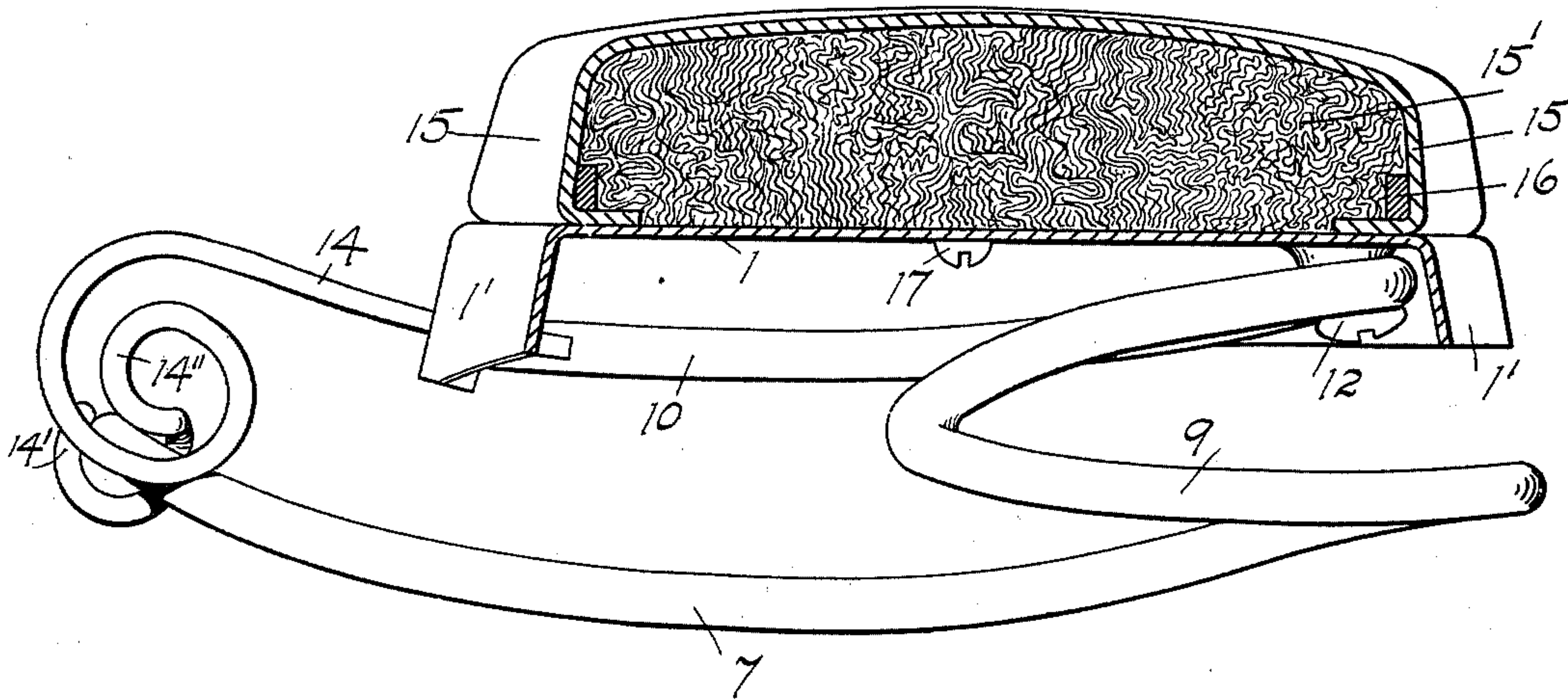
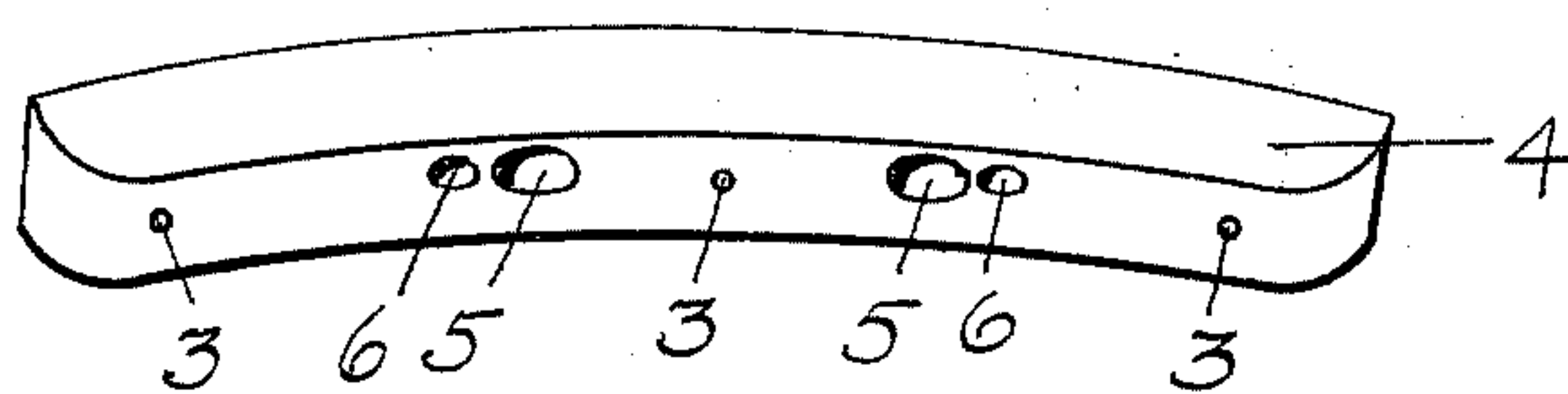


FIG. 4.



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JONATHAN A. HUNT, OF WESTBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

BICYCLE-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,179, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed April 18, 1898. Serial No. 677,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN A. HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westborough, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bicycle-Saddles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to saddles for bicycles, &c.; and the object of my invention is to provide a metal-base saddle of substantially elliptical shape in top view, with two pads or cushions thereon and a spring-support combined therewith.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction of my bicycle-saddle, as will be hereinafter fully described.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a saddle embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the under side of the saddle. Fig. 3 is a sectional side view of the saddle, taken at a point indicated by line 3 3, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of arrow *b*, same figure. Fig. 4 shows the block 4 detached.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 is the base or body of the saddle, which is preferably made of metal and of substantially elliptical shape in top view, as shown in Fig. 1, and without any pommel or projection at the front portion of the saddle, as is customary. The curvature of the rear edge of the base 1 is preferably a little greater than the curvature of the front edge, as shown in Fig. 1, and the front and rear edge at the central portion is preferably rounded or depressed on its top surface, as shown at 2 2, Fig. 1.

The base 1 is preferably flat and even upon its top surface, as shown in Fig. 3, without any recesses or depressions for the two pads or cushions, as is customary. The base 1 has a downwardly-extending flange or rim 1' of substantially uniform width or depth around the edge of the base, except at the front central portion thereof, where it is preferably made a little wider, as shown at Fig. 3. Upon the inside of the central portion of the rim 1' of the base 1, at its wider portion, is secured by screws 3 or otherwise a block 4, which is provided with two holes 5 5 therein to receive the front ends of the upper pair of rods of the spring. The holes 5 5 do not extend through the rim 1' of the base. There are

also two other holes 6 6 through the block 4, which also extend through the rim 1' of the base 1 for the reception of the two free ends of the supplemental spring, as shown in Fig. 2.

The spring shown in the drawings consists of two pairs of substantially parallel integral rods. One pair extends in a plane below the other. The front ends of the lower pair of rods 7 7 are connected and formed into loop 8, and the rear ends of said pair of rods 7 are bent outwardly to form horizontal spiral coils 9. The front ends of the upper pair of rods 10 10 are free to extend into holes 5 in the block 4, as above described, and the rear ends of said rods 10 are bent to form attaching-eyes 11, as shown in Fig. 2. Screws 12 are used for securing the attaching-eyes 11 to the under surface of the base.

In connection with the main spring, consisting of two pair of rods 7 7 and 10 10, I preferably use a supplemental spring 14, which is bent at its central portion to form a loop 14' to engage with or lock into the loop 8 at the forward ends of the lower pair of rods 7. Intermediate the loop 14' and the free ends of the spring 14 a spiral coil 14'' is made in each end of the wire, which extends upon the outside of the lower pair of rods 7 7, as shown, and the free ends of the spring 14 extend through holes in the front portion of the rim 1' of the base 1 and through the holes 6 6 in the block 4, as shown in Fig. 2.

Upon the top of the base 1 are two pads or cushions 15 15. These pads are preferably made of hair 15' or other yielding material, as felt, and have a covering, preferably of leather, extending over the same and forming the top or seat of the saddle. The edges of the leather covering are turned under, as shown in Fig. 3, and may be secured to the flat top of the metal base 1 by a ring 16, (shown in section in Fig. 2,) which extends within the leather covering of the pad 15, at the lower part thereof, as shown in Fig. 3, and is secured by screws 17 to the base 1.

It will be understood that the details of construction of some of the parts of my saddle may be changed, if desired, from what is shown and described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The combination with a bicycle-saddle seat,

comprising a base of substantially elliptical shape, and two pads or cushions secured thereon, of a spring comprising two pair of integral rods, the lower pair connected at
5 their forward ends to form a loop, and bent outwardly at their rear ends to form horizontal spiral coils, and the upper pair of rods bent at their rear ends to form attaching-eyes, and free and disconnected at their for-
10 ward ends to extend into holes in the front edge or portion of the saddle, and a second supplemental spring bent at its central por-

tion to form a loop to engage or lock into the loop at the forward ends of the lower pair of rods above mentioned, and vertical coils 15 formed in said supplemental spring, intermediate said loop and the free ends thereof, which are inserted through openings in the front edge or portion of the saddle-seat, substantially as shown and described.

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