

*J. D. Sanborn,
Bedstead Fastening.*

N^o 6,275.

Patented Apr. 3, 1849

Fig. 1.

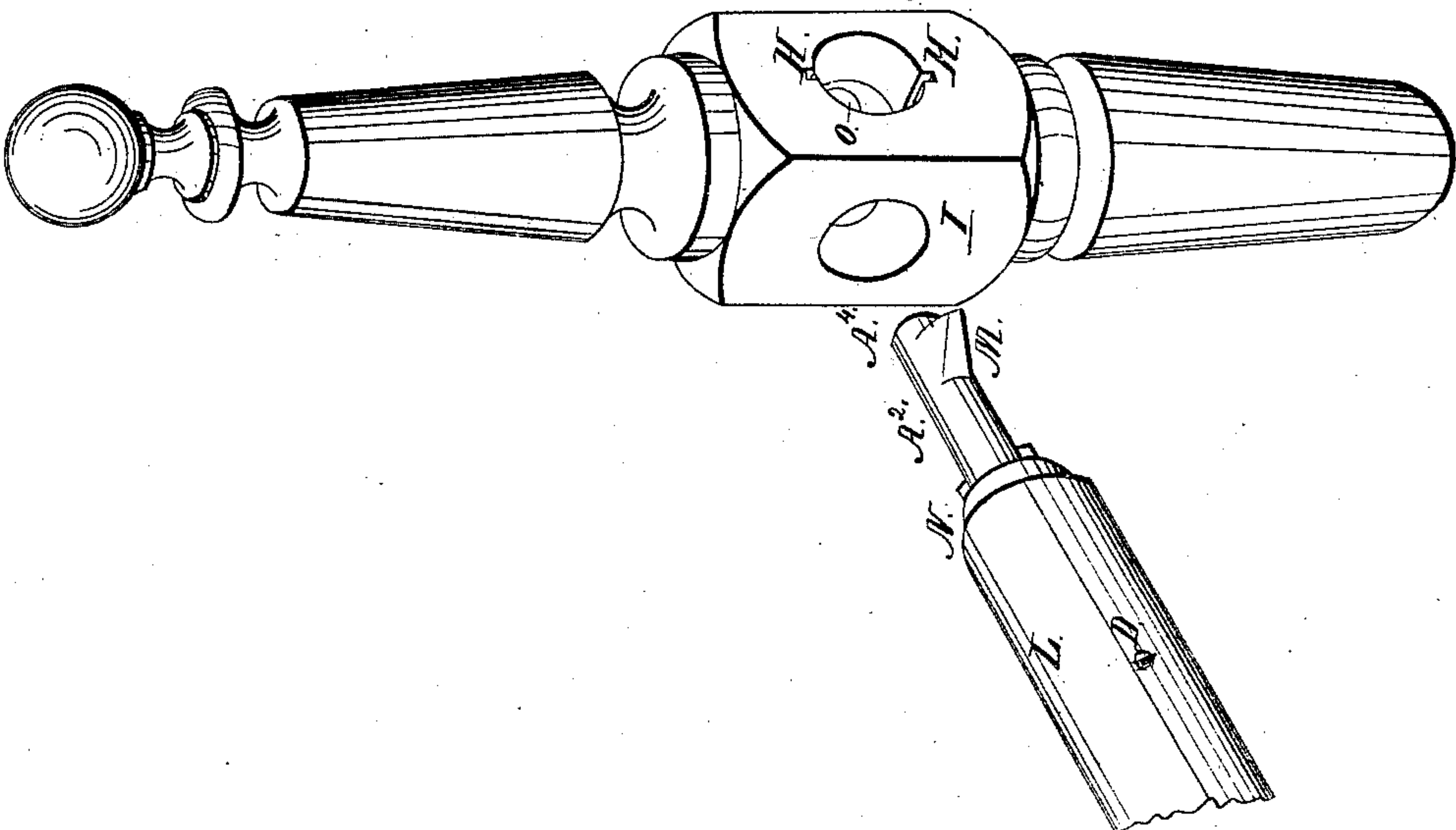


Fig. 3.

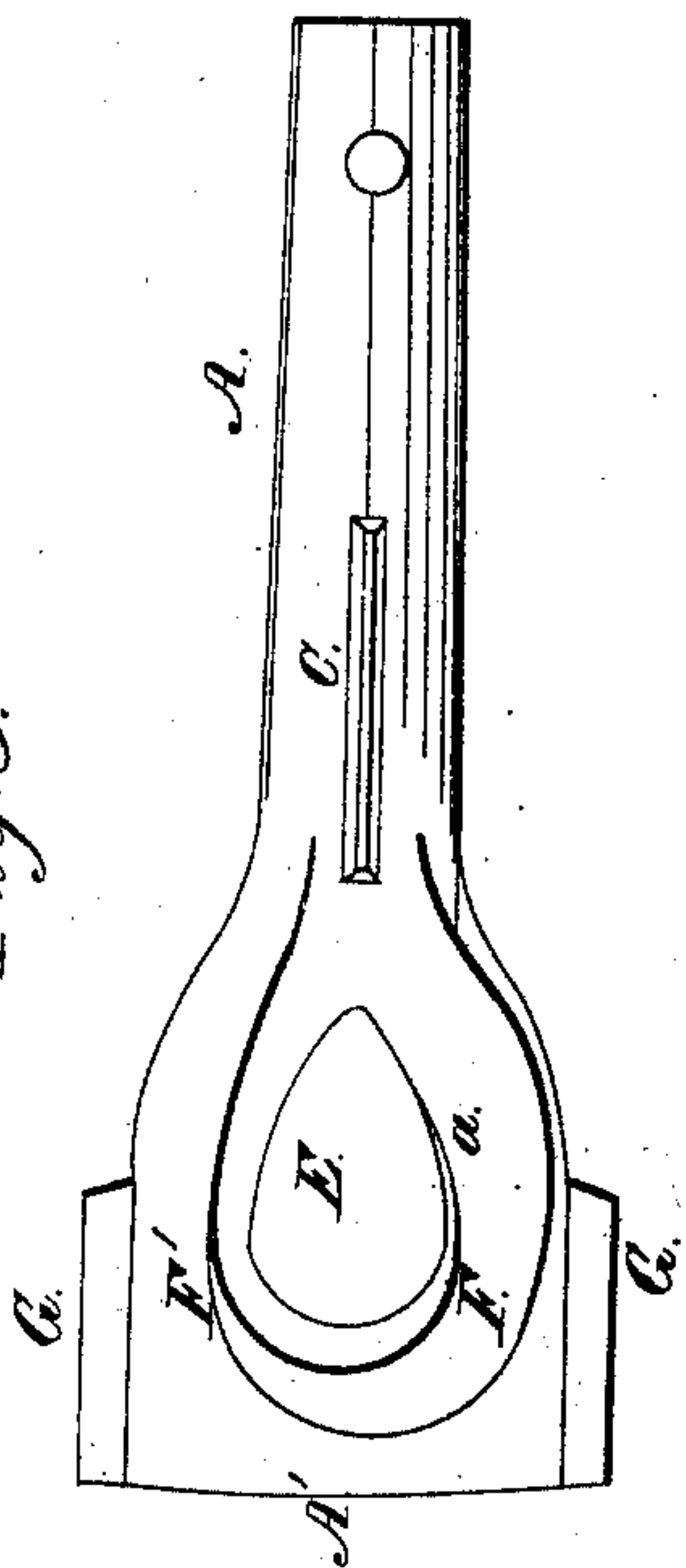
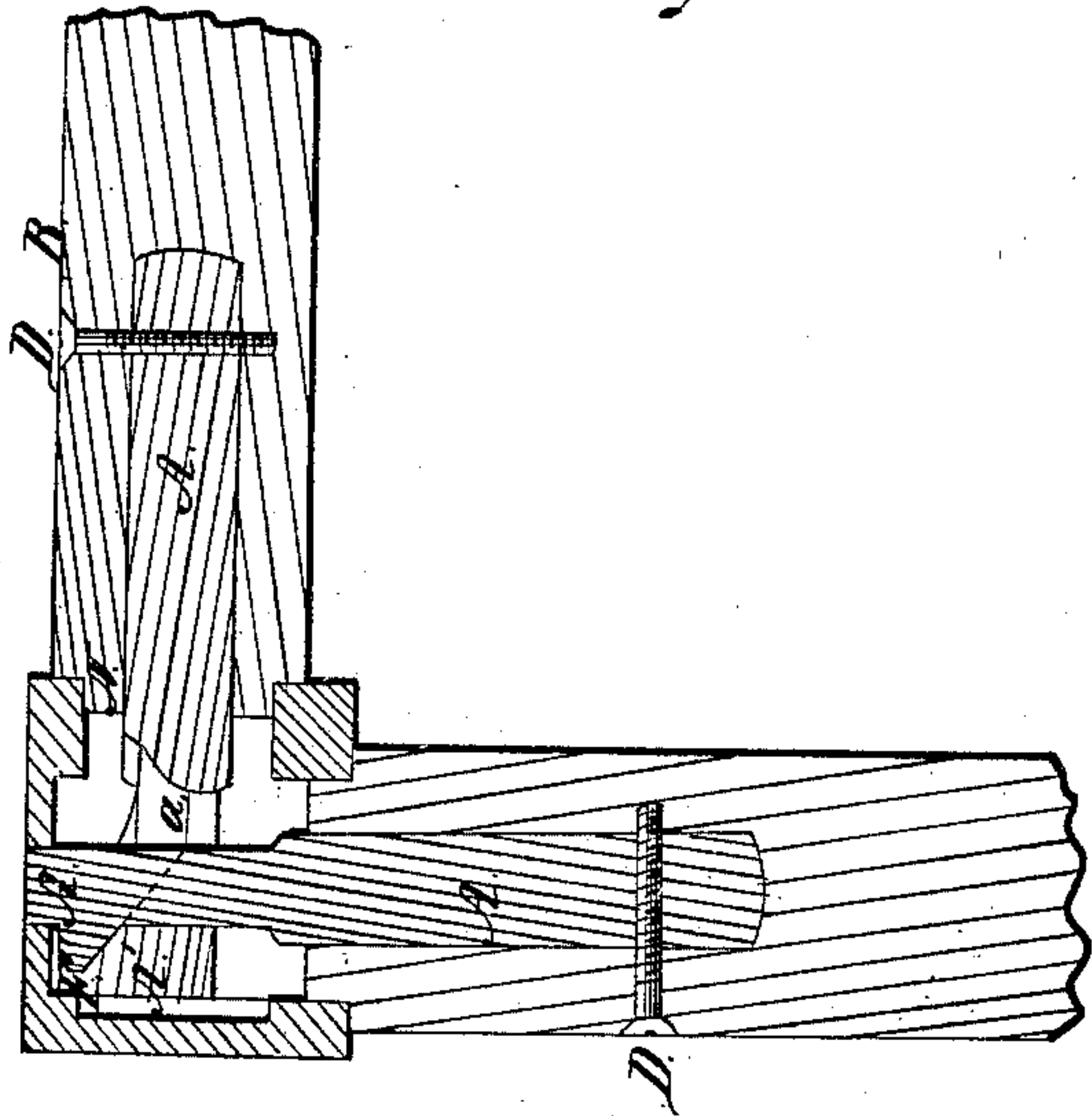


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. SANBORN, OF BENNINGTON, NEW YORK.

BEDSTEAD-FASTENING.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,275, dated April 3, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. SANBORN, of Bennington, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Fastenings of Bedsteads, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

10 Figure 1, is a perspective view of one of the posts of the bedstead, and the fastenings on the ends of the rails, to which it is to be secured. Fig. 2, is a horizontal section through one of the posts, and center
15 of the fastenings, and ends of the rails in which they are secured—the rails in this case being connected together in their proper relation to the post. Fig. 3, is a plan of one of the spiral beveled castings,
20 secured on the ends of the cross rails.

Similar letters in the figures refer to corresponding parts.

The nature of this invention and improvement consists in securing the rails of the
25 bedstead to the posts, by means of castings secured in the ends of the rails, and entering suitable openings communicating with each other in the posts, the castings on the ends of the cross rails being enlarged where
30 they enter the mortises in the posts and perforated with openings having spiral bevel edges, through which the ends of the castings in the ends of the side rails, pass, and on the spiral bevel edges of which the
35 inclined edges of angular wings or projections on said side rail castings press when the side rails are turned toward each other, after the manner of a screw, causing the end rails to be drawn flush with the sides of
40 the post, and at the same time producing a like effect on the side rails.

The shanks A, or ends of the castings, inserted in the ends of the cross rails B, are made round, with wings C, on either
45 side, to prevent them from turning, to correspond in form with the aperture in the rails for their reception, and are held firmly by bolts or pins D, passing through the rails and through openings in their ends.
50 The outer ends A', of the castings in the cross rails, are of the form approximating to that of a semi-circle, in cross section, of a radius equal to three times the radius of the shank, being bilged or tapered out-

ward gradually, from the ends of the rails 55 to within about one-half the distance to their ends, when they assume the semi-circular form above stated. They are scalloped on their semi-circular part through to the opposite surface, in such a manner 60 as to form an opening E, of an oval shape on that surface, and a spiral bevel edge F, on the sides of the scallop or cavity formed, said spiral bevel commencing at a, and extending around in the form represented 65 in Fig. 3 to F', where it terminates.

Two tongues G or flanges are cast near the ends of these beveled castings, which tongues enter corresponding grooves H formed in the openings in the posts I, for 70 preventing the cross rails turning either way.

The castings A² on the ends of the side rails L, are inserted into, and secured to said rails in a similar manner to those be- 75 fore mentioned, and are the same diameter from end to end.

An angular projection or tooth M, is formed near their outer ends, somewhat similar in form to a right angled triangle, 80 being slightly rounded on its inclined edge to correspond with the spiral beveled edge F of the casting A', and tapered on the sides from the main part, to the point.

Round tenons N, are formed on the ends 85 of the rails, corresponding in size with the openings in the posts in which they are inserted. Those on the side rails are longer than those on the cross rails, as they form with the ends A⁴ of the castings—which 90 ends A⁴ enter small openings O, formed in the larger ones—bearings, upon which the side rails move.

The spiral bevel edges F, on the castings of the cross rail at one end of the bedstead, 95 will of course have a counter spiral to those on the cross rail at the opposite end.

The bedstead is put together in the following described manner. After the castings A' on the cross rails B, are inserted in 100 their proper openings in the posts, the castings A² on the side rails L, are inserted in their respective openings, their ends A⁴ entering the small openings O. The side rails are then turned toward each other, 105 which presses the inclined edges of the angular projections M, on the side rail castings against the spiral bevel surfaces of the

cross rail castings, and draws the ends of the cross and side rails flush against the sides of the posts, and thus hold the bedstead firmly together.

5 By my improved mode of construction I dispense with the shoulders on the cast tenons driven into the rails, by forming said tenons on the ends of the rails themselves and driving my small cast tenons, or fastenings, into them—thus making the bearings
10 directly on the rails by which I reduce the weight of the castings and render the parts susceptible of easy adjustment and greater strength.

15 I do not claim the invention of the open hook-lock, such as Gannt uses, crossed at right angles, having a beveled hook on one of the tenons, and a beveled projection and swell on the other and large cast iron tenons
20 that enter the posts, but

What I do claim as my invention and improvement on Gannt's patented bedstead

fastening and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

Making an oval opening through the 25 tenon of the end rails through which the tenon on the side rail is passed and forming a spiral bevel around said opening against which the beveled projection on the tenon of the side rail acts in the manner of 30 a screw, as it is turned, causing the two tenons thus interlocked to act in perfect unison and to draw the shoulders of the end and side rails simultaneously against the sides of the posts and to make perfect joints, 35 without the liability of breaking the spiral bevels—said bevels being of great strength arising from their continuous and unbroken form—the parts sustaining each other around the oval opening.

JOHN D. SANBORN.

Witnesses:

B. R. FOLSOM,

JOHN B. FOLSOM.