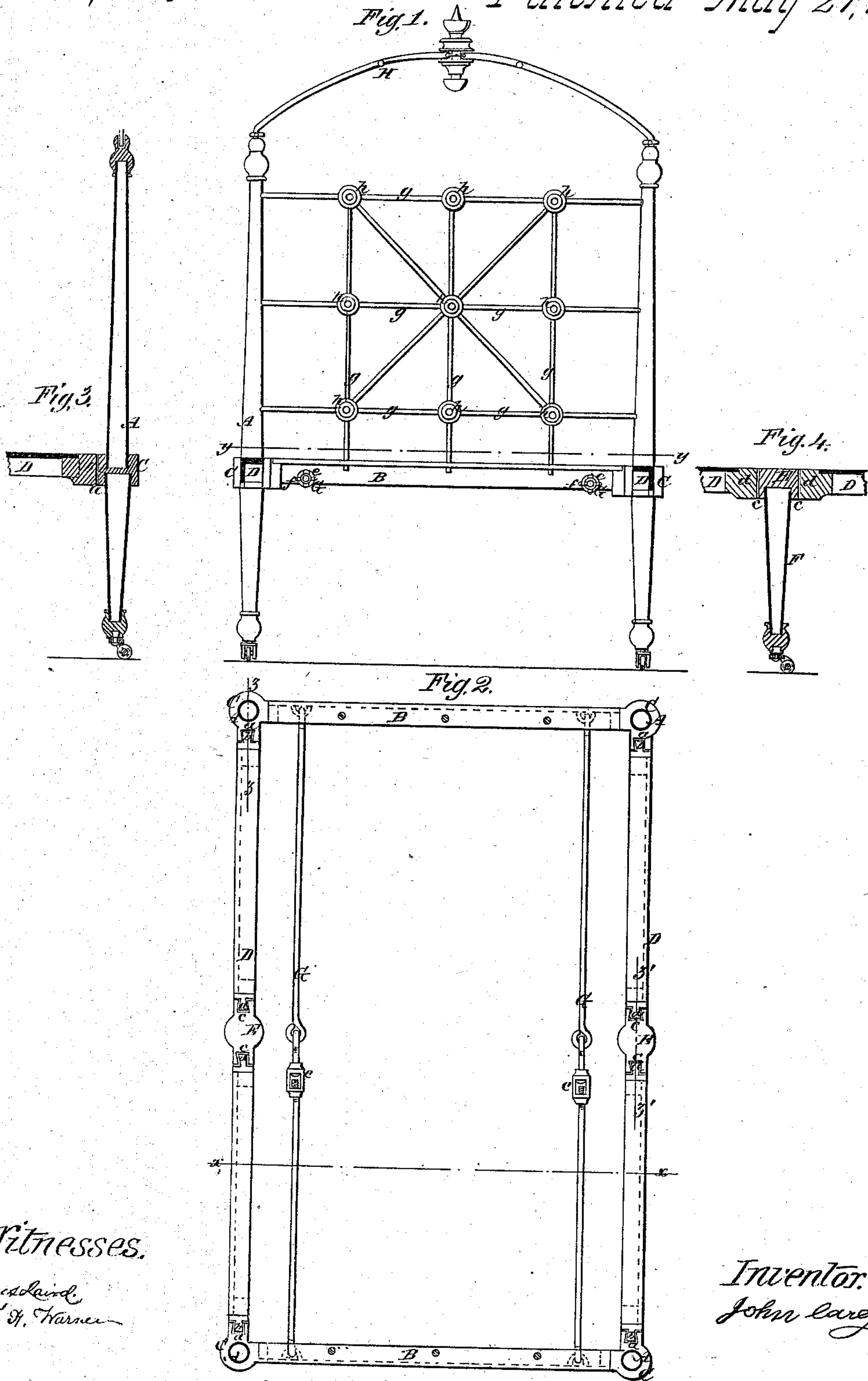


*J. Carey,
Bedstead,*

N^o 35414.

Patented May 27, 1862.



Witnesses.

*James Laird,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN CAREY, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO SAMUEL A. SMITH, OF SMITH-TOWN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 35,414, dated May 27, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CAREY, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Metallic Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of my invention, taken in the line $x x$, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken in the line $y y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a portion of the same, taken in the line $z z$, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a portion of the same, taken in the line $z' z'$, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in constructing the bedsteads of wrought and cast metal in the manner hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby a strong and durable bedstead is obtained, one that may be cheaply manufactured and still have a chaste and ornamental appearance.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the four posts of the bedstead, which are constructed of sheet metal bent in the form of tubes and slightly conical.

B B represent the front and end rails of the bedstead, which are also of sheet metal and rolled in angular shape, forming what are technically termed "angle-plates" or "angle-irons." The front and end rails, B B, are permanently attached to the posts A by castings C, which are also of bent or angular form when viewed in a vertical direction, as shown in Fig. 2. These castings C are shrunk on the posts A and rails B, the latter being fitted in the molds so that the melted metal will pass around and be brought in contact with them. Two posts and one side rail are thus connected together. The parts of the posts A below the castings C may be of inverted conical form and made separate from the upper parts, as shown in Fig. 3. In this case the two castings C at each end of the bedstead will hold

five parts together—to wit, the two parts of each post and the end rail. The lower parts of the posts form the legs of the bedsteads.

The free or disengaged end of each casting C is provided with a dovetail recess, a , which receives corresponding-shaped tenons b at the ends of the side rails, D. These side rails are of cast metal, the tenons b being cast on them, and said tenons, as well as the recesses b , are vertically of taper form, so that the side rails will be supported by them, as well as prevented from being disengaged longitudinally from the castings.

The side rails, D, are each formed of two equal parts, connected at their inner ends to a casting, E, by dovetail recesses c in the latter and dovetail tenons d in the ends of the former. These dovetail joints are precisely the same as those described for connecting the castings C with the opposite ends of the side rails. The castings E are shrunk on the upper ends of inverted conical legs F, which, like the lower parts of the posts A, are constructed of sheet metal bent in tubular form and of inverted conical shape, said legs supporting the central parts of the side rails, D. (See Fig. 4.)

G G represent two extension-rods, which are formed each of two parts connected by a swivel screw-joint, e , as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The ends of these rods are hooked into eyes $f f$, secured to the inner surfaces of the end rails B B. These extension-rods receive the slats or the bed-bottom, on which the mattress is placed, and said rods are strained and kept taut by turning the joints e . The end rails B B receive the weight of the bed, clothing, &c., and therefore require to be of wrought metal; but as the side rails, D, are not subjected to any part of said weight they may be of cast metal.

The front and end posts A at each end of the bedstead above the end rails B are connected by a frame-work formed of horizontal, vertical, and diagonal rods g , connected by cast-metal heads h , which may be cast round the ends of the rods g at their points of intersection or contact, the ends of the latter fitting in the molds in which the former are cast. I do not, however, confine myself to this frame-work, as others may be used, or none at all, as desired.

I would remark that I use iron molds for

casting the several parts specified, and as said molds are readily adjusted—that is to say, opened and closed—the parts around which said castings are shrunk may be easily fitted in the molds.

The upper ends of the posts A have a wire frame, H, attached for the purpose of supporting a mosquito-netting. Iron will be the material most generally, if not exclusively, used in the construction of the bedstead.

By constructing the bedstead as herein shown and described a very durable and cheap bedstead is obtained. I can manufacture them neatly japanned, so as to have a very chaste and ornamental appearance, for from four to five dollars each, all complete and have a fair profit at that price. This is much below the cost of ordinary metallic bedsteads. The economy in the manufacture is obtained by dispensing with the manual labor hitherto required in putting the parts together and fitting them up. The fitting up in my invention is done at the time of casting, for after the casting is done the permanent parts are all connected and any pressure can fit them together, no mechanical labor being required. The wrought-iron parts—to wit, the posts, legs, and end rails—are all formed by machinery at a small advance on the price of the stock.

The ordinary metallic bedsteads require a great deal of riveting, filing, chipping, forg-

ing, &c. In fact, the mechanical manipulation constitutes the principal cost. There are cast-metal bedsteads made, but they are very heavy and cumbersome, so much so as to prevent them being generally adopted. My invention is quite light and still strong and durable.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent as an improved article of manufacture—

1. A metallic bedstead having its posts A formed of sheet metal bent in tubular form, and its end rails B formed of wrought-iron angle-plates, the two posts and end rail at each end of the bedstead being connected by castings C shrunk or cast on them, as described, and the castings provided with dovetail grooves to receive the tenons of the cast-metal side rails, D, which are formed of two parts connected by dovetail joints with castings E, which are shrunk or cast on tubular sheet-metal legs F, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the parts constructed as above described, the longitudinal extension-rods G G, attached to the wrought-metal end pieces B B, and provided with screw-joints e, as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN CAREY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. WARNER,
JAMES LAIRD.