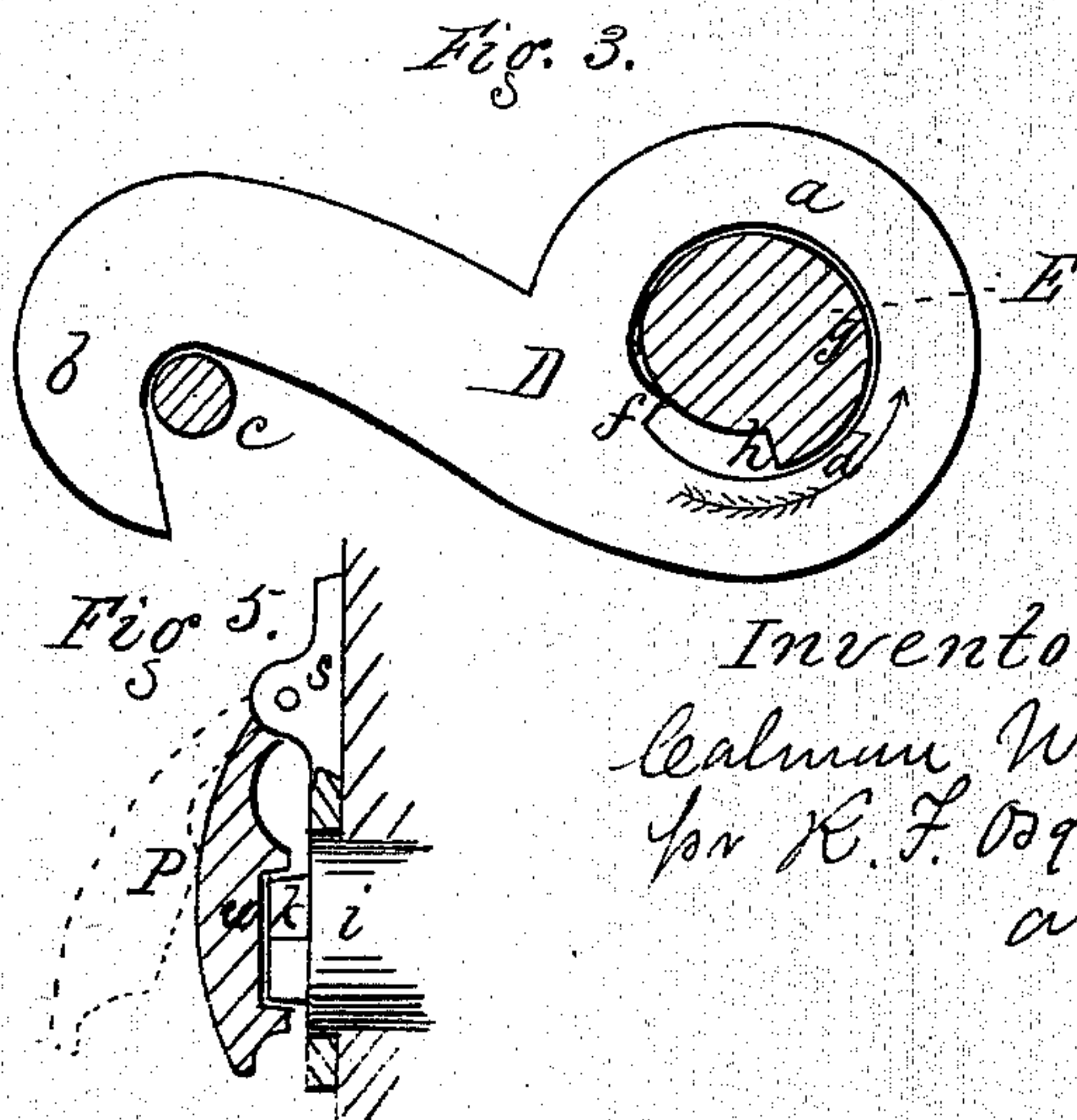
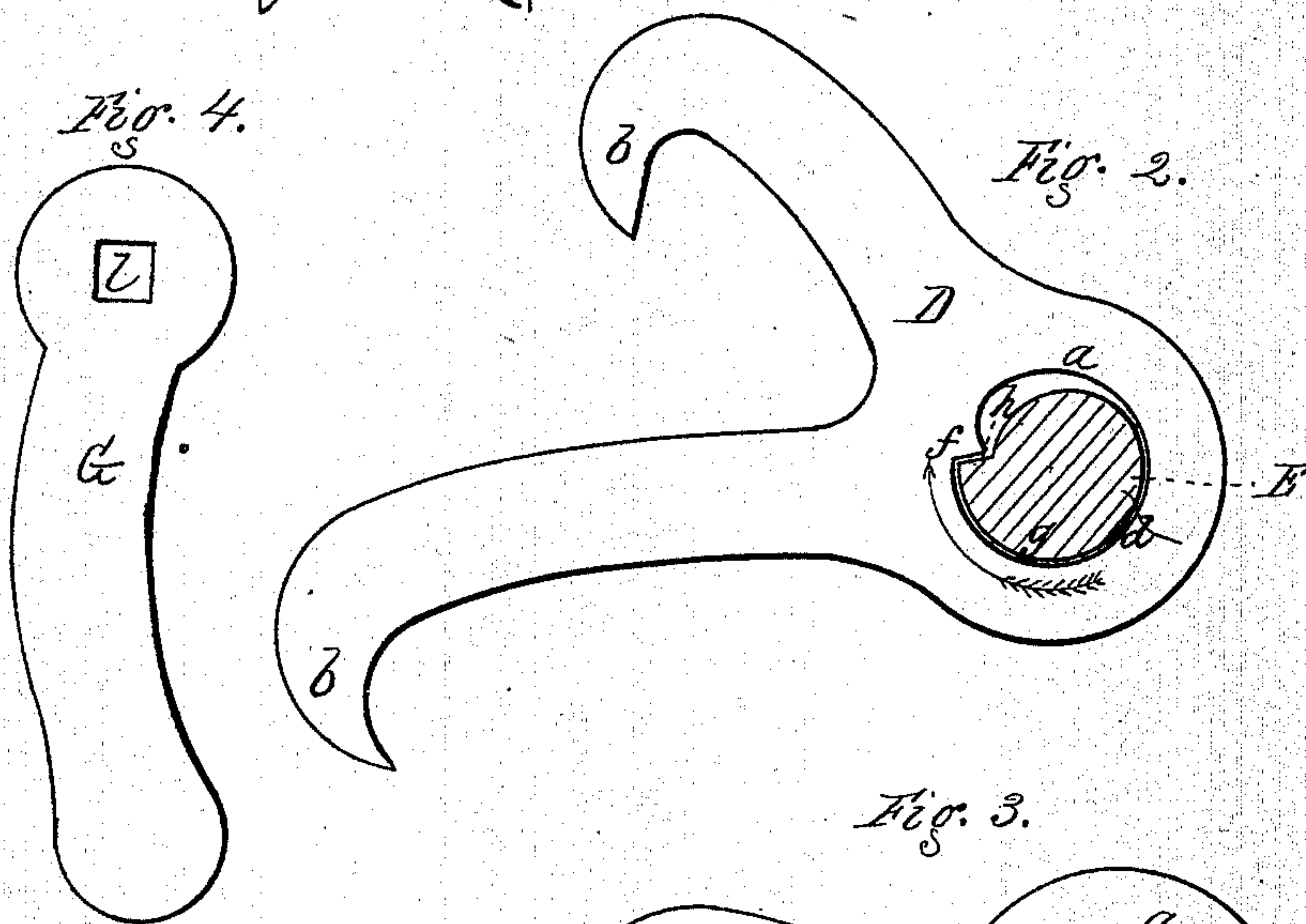
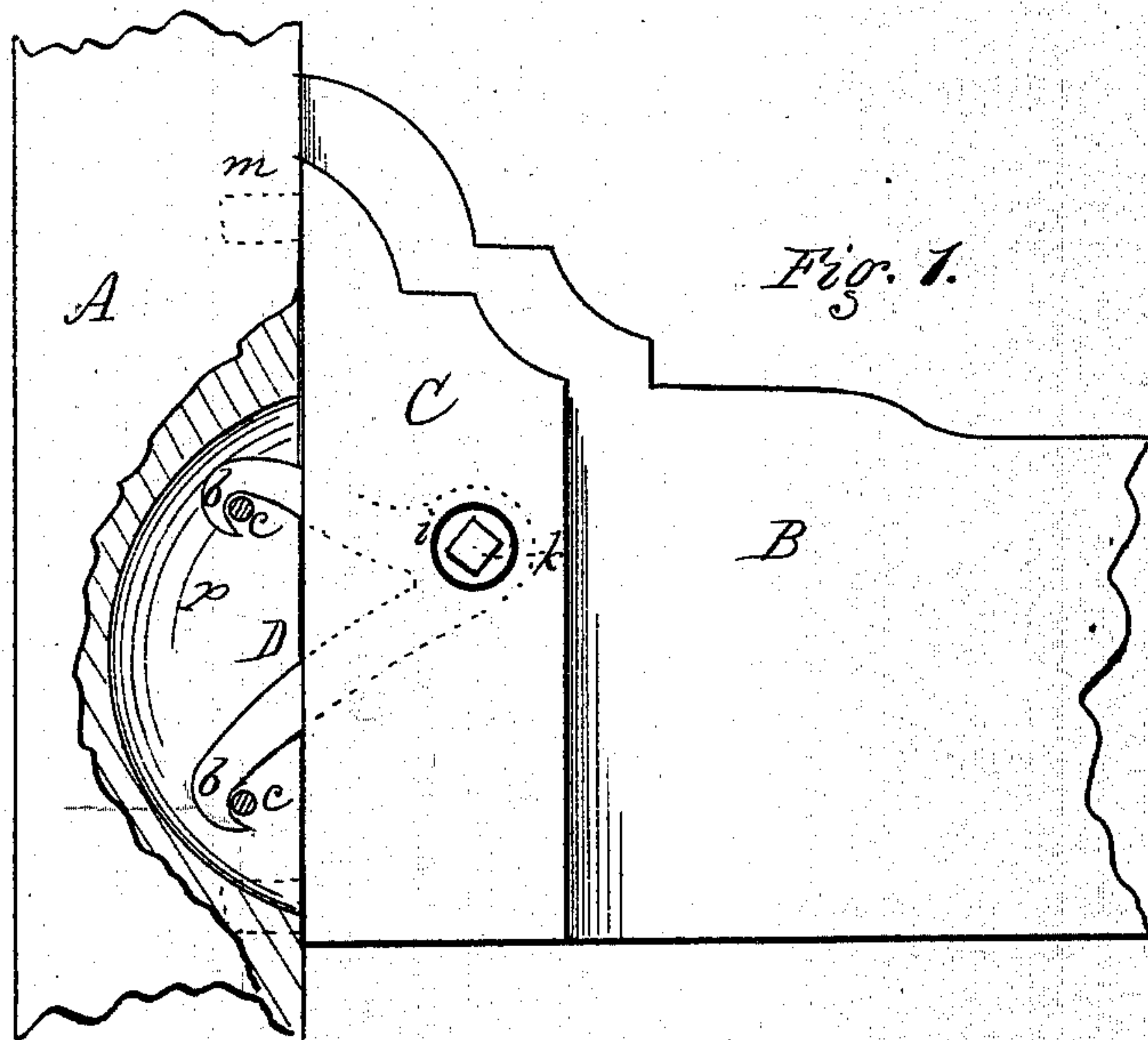


C. WOLF.
Bedstead-Fastenings.

No. 139,844.

Patented June 10, 1873.



Witnesses.
H. S. K. Staughton
W. A. Loder

Inventor.
Calvin Wolf,
per R. F. Osgood,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALMAN WOLF, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEDSTEAD-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 139,844, dated June 10, 1873; application filed May 9, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALMAN WOLF, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bedstead-Fastenings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same.

My invention consists in combining with the hook-fastening a notched eye and cam, so arranged that when the cam is turned up the hook will be elevated so that the rail may be disengaged from the post; but when turned back the hooks will be lowered to engage with the locking-pins, and by a further movement, in the same direction, a firm locking contact will be made, all as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of the rail and post of a bedstead, showing my improvement. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the double-hook fastening in the elevated position. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the single-hook fastening, but in the depressed and locked position. Fig. 4 is a view of the key or wrench; Fig. 5, a view of the cap.

A is the post, and B the rail, of an ordinary bedstead. C is the stop, and D the hook, which forms the fastening. This hook is formed with an eye, *a*, which rests in a socket between the stop and the rail; and it may also be formed with two hook ends, *bb*, as shown in Fig. 2, or a single one, *b*, as shown in Fig. 3. These hooks engage with the ordinary locking-pins *c c*, passing across the slot or gain *p*, which is formed in the post, and of sufficient size to allow the proper action of the parts. The eye of the fastening is formed with a cam-surface, *d*, and with a notch or offset, *f*, as clearly shown. In this eye rests the cam E, having a corresponding cam-face, *g*, and shoulder *h*. The cam at each end has a journal, *i*, (Fig. 1,) which rests in a bearing in the wood and serves as the axis on which the cam turns. On the inner journal is a square key-stem, *k*, on which fits the socket *l* of the key G, by which the cam is turned. The end of the rail is provided with the ordinary dowels *m m*, (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1,) which fit in sockets of the post in the usual manner.

The operation is as follows: The hooks of the fastening are raised so as to pass over the locking-pins *c c*, and the key is then turned backward so as to carry the fastening back bodily, as shown in Fig. 3. This is accomplished by the striking of the cam-face *g* against the surface *d* of the eye, and the hook-end *b* is consequently tightened upon the pin *c*. This forms a firm and secure fastening, as the hook cannot be disengaged from the pin, nor can the parts be separated by raising the bedstead, as the dowels will prevent that.

In disengaging the fastening, the key is turned back in the opposite direction, and the same action of the cam which forced the hook inward draws it outward again, so that it will release from the locking-pin, and it is then free to raise. As soon as this is accomplished, the shoulder *h* of the cam strikes under the offset *f* of the eye, and throws the hooks up free of the pins, when the whole rail can be withdrawn endwise. The cam, therefore, has the effect of drawing in and forcing out the fastening to engage with and disengage from the locking-pins, and the additional effect of elevating the fastening so that the rail may be removed, all accomplished by simply turning the key; and this result is produced by the peculiar construction of the cam and eye, as above described.

I am aware that in the ordinary hook-fastenings a drawing-in and pushing-out action is given to the fastening by an eccentric, but the vertical raising of the fastening is not produced.

This device is very simple and cheap, and is perfectly secure. It also closes all the joints, so that bugs cannot enter the wood. It also prevents the entrance of water in washing.

To prevent any accidental turning of the cam, a locking-cap, P, (Fig. 5,) may be hinged to a bearing, *s*, which encircles the part *i*. This cap is provided with a square or tapering socket, *u*, which shuts down over stem *k*, as shown.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the cam E with the fastening D, when said cam and the eye of the fastening are provided with the cam-faces $g d$, for producing an end movement, and with the shoulders or offsets $h f$, for producing a vertical movement, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CALMAN WOLF.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
HENRY M. THOMAS.