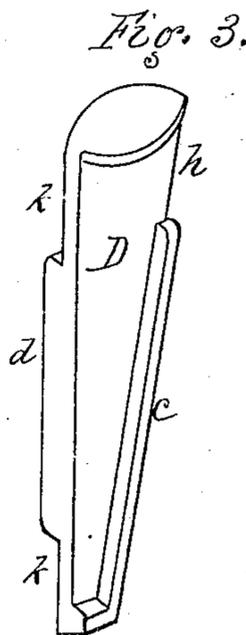
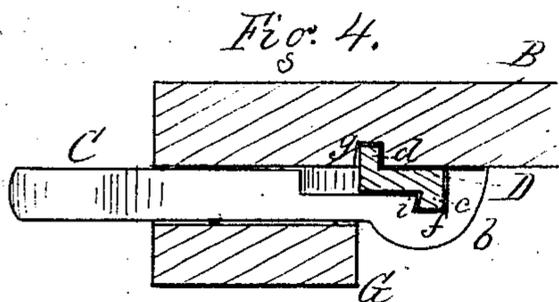
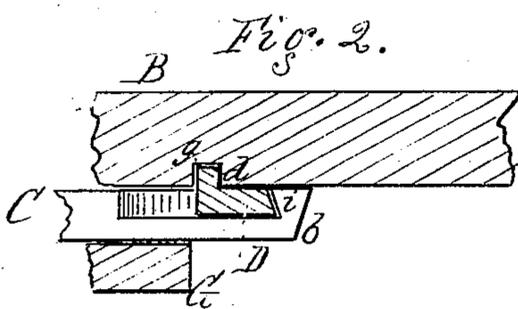
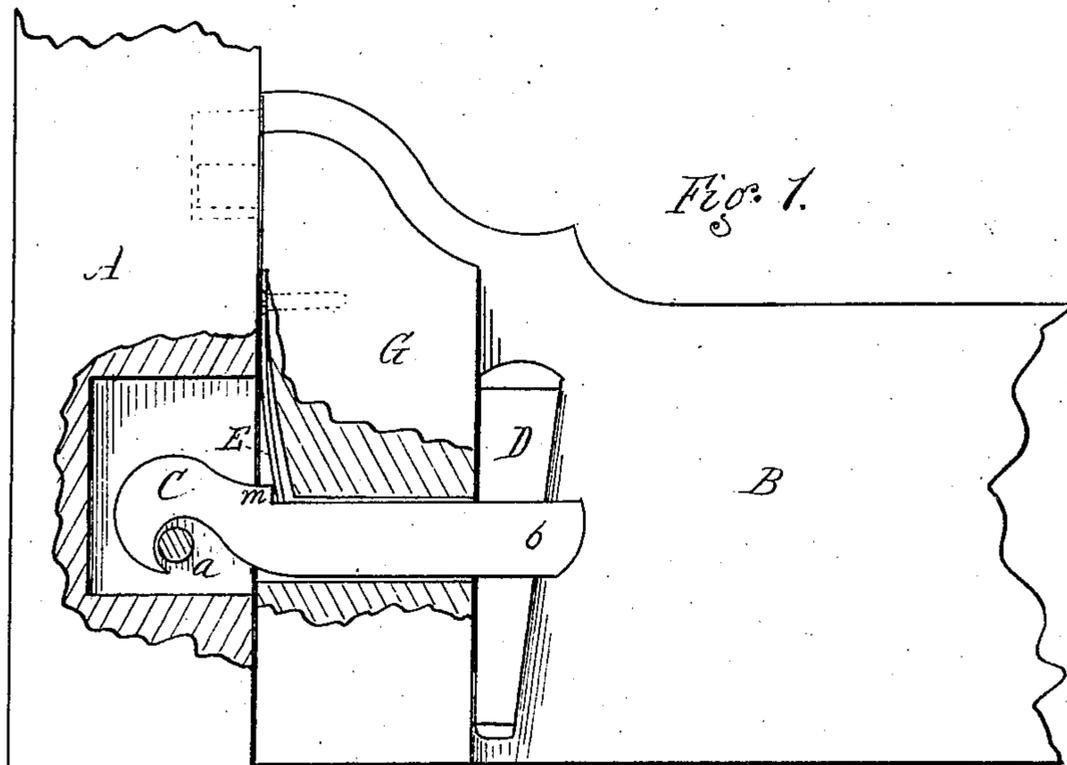


C. WOLF.
Bedstead Fastenings.

No. 142,973.

Patented September 16, 1873.



Witnesses,
Henry M. Thomas
Geo Devereport

Inventor.
Calman Wolf,
per R. F. Osgood,
atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALMAN WOLF, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEDSTEAD-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **142,973**, dated September 16, 1873; application filed June 20, 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 improvement belongs to that class in which a flanged wedge is used, resting against the stop, and serving to draw out or tighten the hook upon the pin. As previously constructed, such wedges are liable to draw away or disengage from the hook, owing to the shape or the form of the tongue-and-groove connection between them.

My invention is intended to obviate this difficulty; and consists in the peculiar form of the wedge and its flanges, as hereinafter described, whereby this result is attained. It also consists in the combination, with the wedge and hook, of a spring for retracting or throwing out the hook when the wedge is raised.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improvement applied to a bedstead; Fig. 2, a cross-section of the same; Figs. 3 and 4, modified forms.

A represents the post, and B the rail, of a bedstead. C is the hook, which engages with the cross-pin *a* in the ordinary manner to lock the rail and post together. The shank of the hook extends through the stop or cleat G, and has a socket, *b*, through which passes the wedge D, by which the tightening action is produced. The wedge and socket are of peculiar form. The wedge is preferably provided with two right-angled flanges, *c* and *d*, projecting from the opposite faces, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, that upon the outside engaging with a slot, *f*, formed in the socket of the hook, and that upon the inside running in a slot, *g*, which is cut out of the wood of the rail. A blank, *h*, is left at the top of the flange *c*, for the passage of the socket over or through it in engaging the parts. The inner edge of the flange *c*, and also the socket *b*, are made dovetailed, as shown at *i*, so that when once engaged the hook and the wedge cannot be disengaged except by sliding them apart, so

that the socket-head passes over the blank *h*. This is an advantage, not only in holding the parts together in store, but also in holding the hook in line in the drawing action of the wedge, and thereby preventing binding, strain, and denting of the wood. The flange *d* is shorter than the length of the wedge, leaving blanks *k k* at each end. Its length is intended to be such as to play up and down in the slot *g* of the rail without uncovering the slot at the highest or lowest position, so that no bugs can find an entrance.

It will be noticed that the inner edge of the wedge is vertical, and moves up and down against the stop G, the flange *d* and slot *g*, also, being vertical for the purpose. The opposite edge of the wedge and its flange *c* stands inclined, to produce the necessary wedge action.

The advantages of this arrangement lie in the flanges *c d* of the wedge standing at right angles thereto, and arranged with the blanks or spaces *h k* for the easy connection and true working of the parts. An important feature consists in the dovetailed connection of the flange *c* and socket *b*, and also in the short flange *d*, which forms a part of the square side bearing against the stop.

To produce a retraction of the hook when the wedge releases it, a spring, E, Fig. 1, may be employed, screwed or otherwise attached to the edge of the stop G, and resting at its lower end against a shoulder, *m*, of the shank of the hook. The tension of the wedge bends the spring inward, as shown, and when relieved the spring throws the hook-head outward, so as to be easily free of the pin *a*. When this spring is employed the wedge may be made with the single flange *d*, as shown in Fig. 2, and the dovetail *i* may be on the outer instead of the inner edge.

Having thus described my invention, I do not claim, broadly, a wedge for tightening the hook; nor do I claim a wedge having a flange on the back side and a groove in the face, with a rib of the hook-shank running in it; but

What I claim as new is—

1. In combination with the hook C of a bedstead fastening, the wedge D, constructed with the flanges *c d* upon the opposite faces,

and with the blanks *h k k* for connecting the parts, said flange *c* being dovetailed to fit the socket of the hook-shank, and said flange *d* playing in a vertical slot of the bedstead-rail, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the hook *C* and wedge *D*, the reacting spring *E*, engaging with a shoulder, *m*, of the hook-shank, all con-

structed, arranged, and operating as shown and described.

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.