

S. P. LEAKE.  
Bedsteads.

No. 153,834.

Patented Aug. 4, 1874.

Fig. 1.

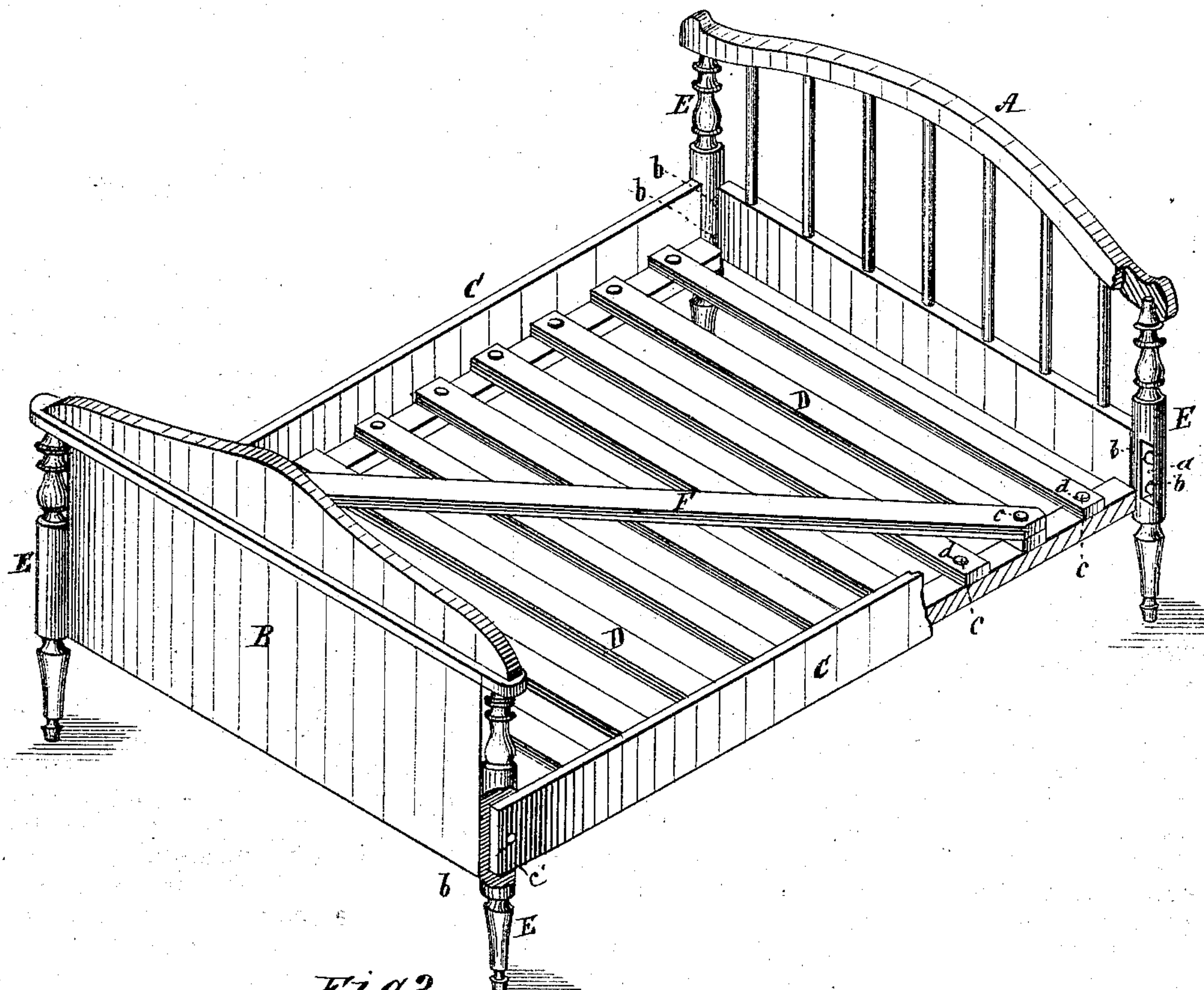
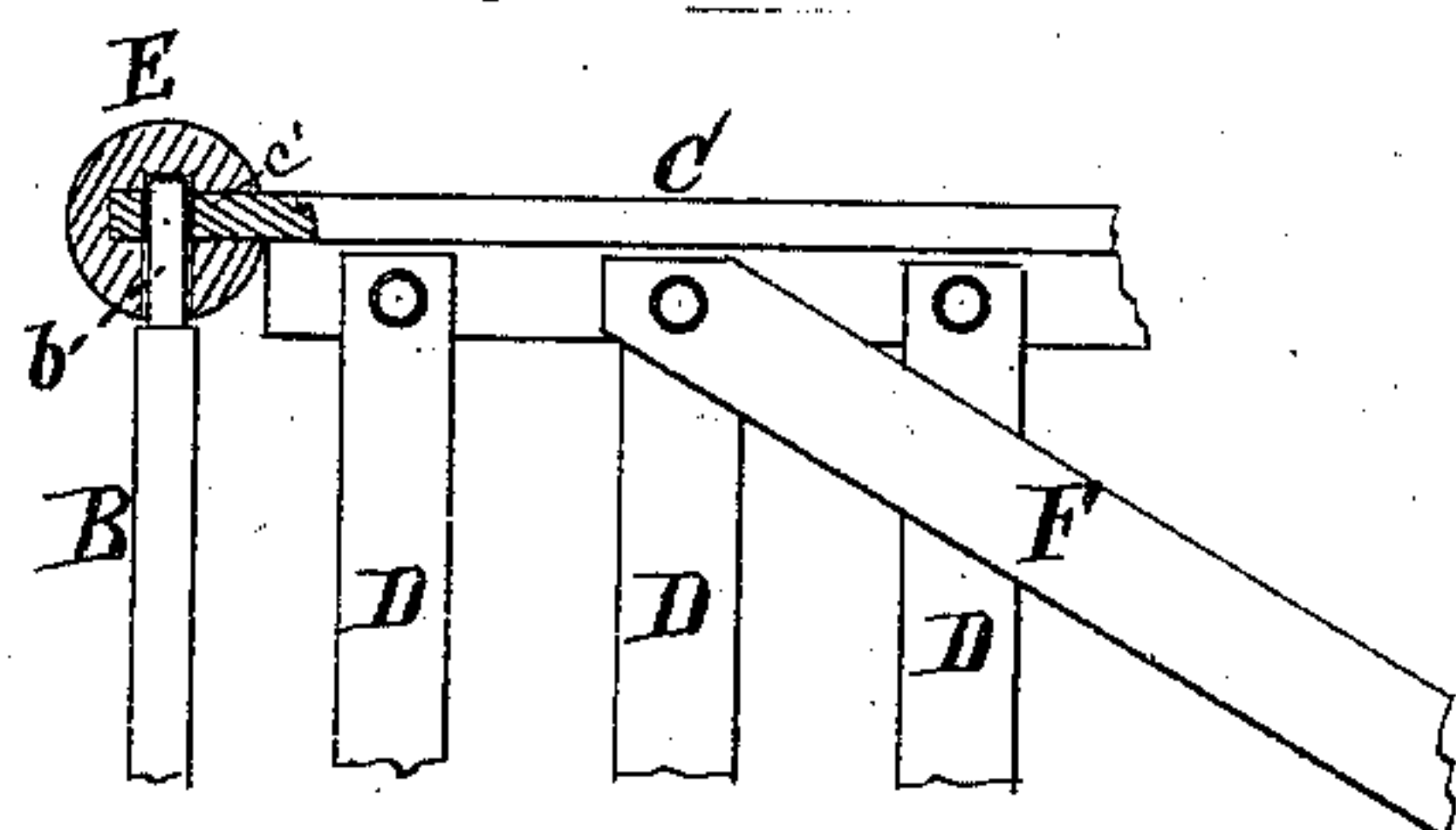


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:  
G. Mathys.  
John C. Kemmer

INVENTOR:  
S. P. Leake  
BY *[Signature]*

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN P. LEAKE, OF LONDON, CANADA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,834**, dated August 4, 1874; application filed May 6, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEPHEN P. LEAKE, of London, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Bedstead; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, exhibiting my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a fragment of one corner of the bedstead, partly in section.

The invention relates to the construction of cribs, cots, cradles, and bedsteads so that they may be made cheaply, durably, and without the use of metallic fastenings, such as screws, catches, or hooks, and so that the labor, machinery, and expense of letting into the frame and fitting thereto the said fastenings may be entirely avoided.

A represents the head having the side-tenon or side-tenons *a*, and B the foot, with lateral tenon or tenons *b*. The form, construction, or configuration of the head and foot may of course be made to suit any peculiarity of taste, the only part essential to my invention being the side-tenons *a b*. C C are two end-tenoned side pieces, in the angle of which is placed the seat of the cross-slats D. The tenons or flat ends *c'* are recessed or perforated, to receive the tenons *a b*, and thus lock the side pieces so as to prevent their longitudinal withdrawal. On the seats I secure vertical studs *c*, which fit into the holes *d* of the slats. E represents the several posts, suitably mor-

tised to receive the tenons of the head, foot, and side pieces. F is a brace, which is perforated at each end, placed diagonally across and upon or under the cross-slats, the end holes receiving two of the studs or pins *c* there-through.

The operation and relation of the parts are as follows: The head, foot, side pieces, and posts are first conjoined simply by the mortise and tenon-joint; the cross-slats are next fastened over the studs of side pieces to hold the frame together; and, finally, in order to provide against swaying or sagging of the parts, the diagonal slat, bar, or brace F is secured in position. Thus it will be seen that no metallic fastenings whatever are employed by me, but the whole is or may be made of light, soft, and cheap wood without necessitating weakness or too great frangibility. Of course, a different sort of brace, or one applied in a different manner, may be substituted, my main idea of the mode of connecting and holding the parts of frame and slats being retained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The combination, with mortised posts E, head A having tenons *a*, and foot B having tenons *b*, of the side pieces C C, transversely recessed or perforated near their ends *c'*, and having seats with studs *c*, all as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

S. P. LEAKE.

Witnesses:

SOLON C. KEMON,  
CHAS. A. PETTIT.