

L  
G. SUPPERT.  
Bedstead-Fastenings

No. 164,883.

Patented June 22, 1875.

Fig. 1.

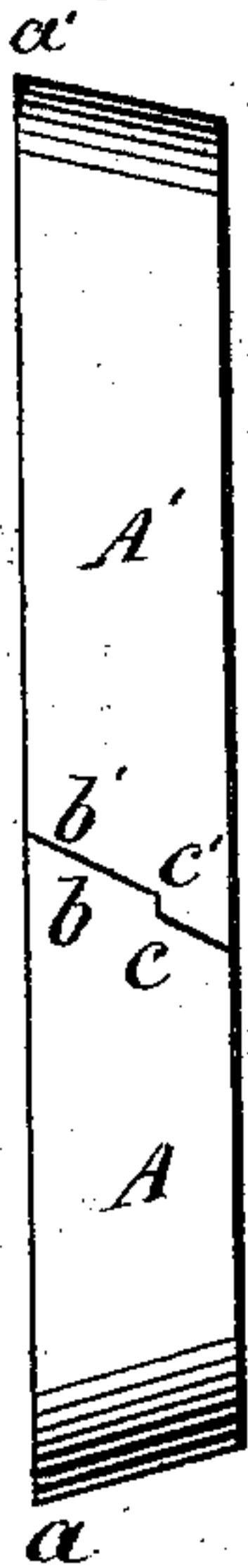


Fig. 2.

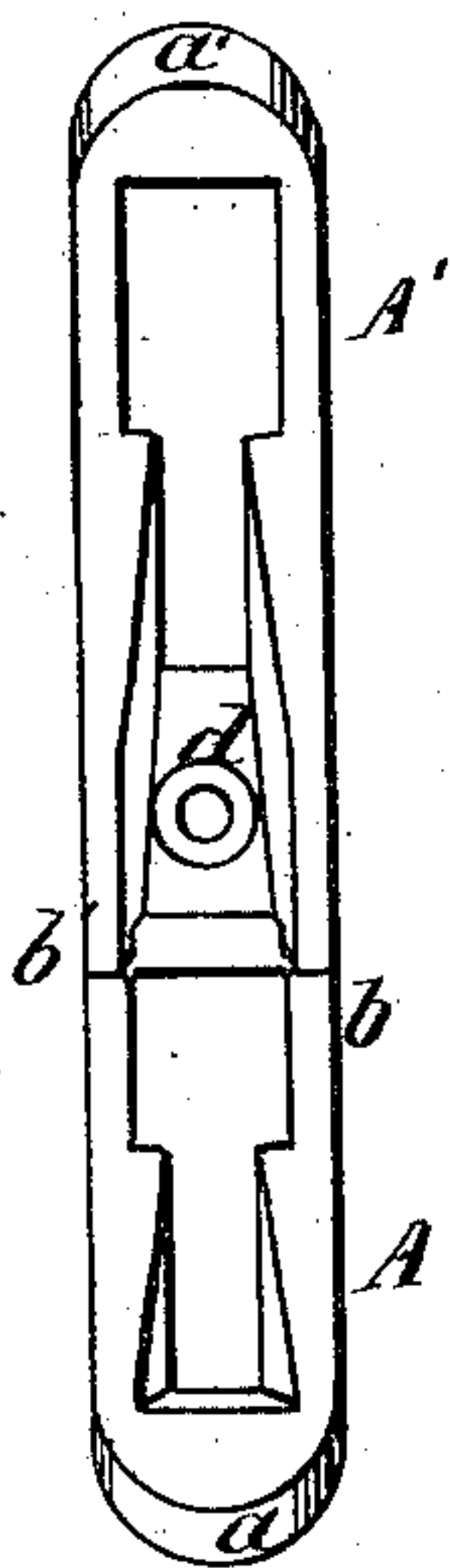


Fig. 3.

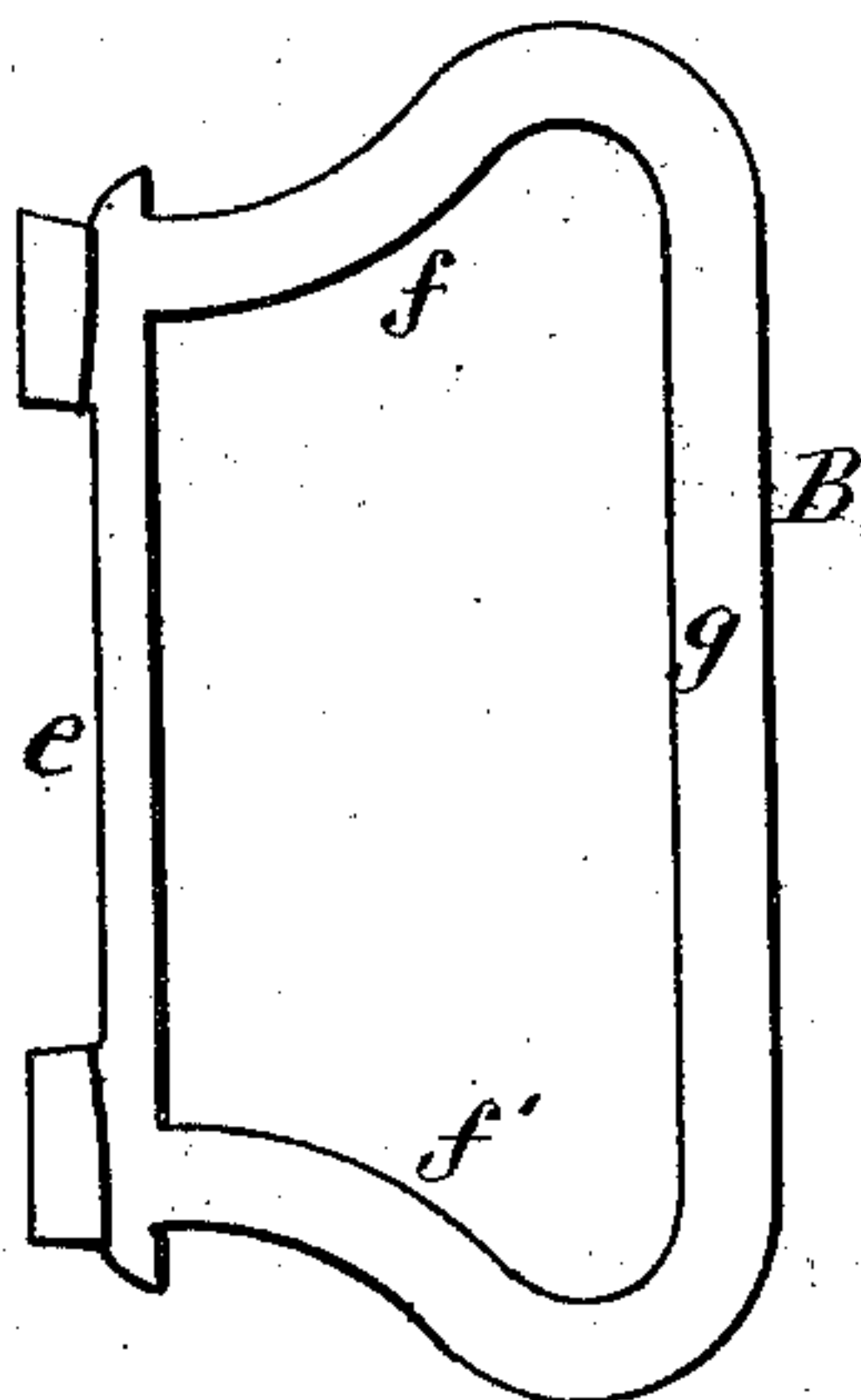
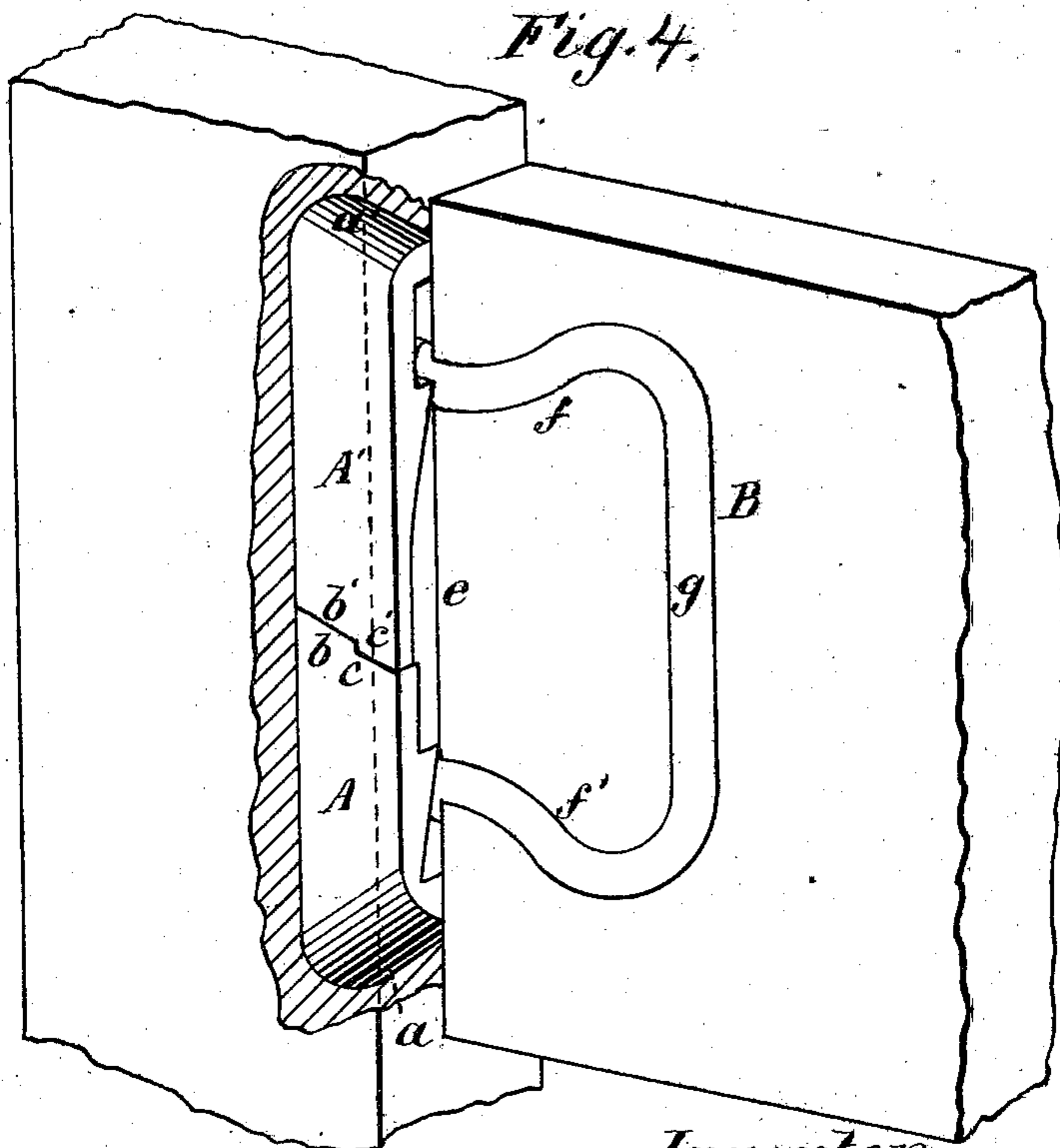


Fig. 4.



Witnesses  
Charles Thurman,  
R. St.oyer

Inventor  
George Suppert,  
by Geo. W. Dyer atty



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

*I*  
GEORGE SUPPERT, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BEDSTEAD-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 164,883, dated June 22, 1875; application filed January 8, 1875.

*I*  
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SUPPERT, of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Bedstead-Fastener; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object I have in view in my device is to make a tighter, neater fit to the socket-irons, thereby giving no harboring-places for vermin; to hold said socket-irons more firmly in place and almost wholly, by end pressure, at the same time dispensing with a great part of the screws now used to fasten the same, and enabling the same to be used in thinner wood. At the same time I aim to make the hook-iron of such a form that it may be used upon the better class of bedsteads without deformity, and will occupy less length of the rail and hold more firmly. I also desire to have the parts fit together more closely, and form a tighter, stronger, neater, and more durable joint than heretofore; and my invention herein consists in making the socket-irons in two parts, so constructed as to fit together with a wedging pressure in opposite directions, and capable of being both secured in place by a single screw or nail; also, in constructing the hook-iron of a peculiar form, so that it will occupy less longitudinal space upon the side rail and hold with equal strength.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my bed-fastener, I proceed to describe the same, in connection with the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the socket-irons; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a view of the hook-fast iron, detached; and Fig. 4, a view, in perspective, of the several parts in position, a portion of the bed-post being broken away.

Like letters of the same kind denote corresponding parts in each figure.

In the drawings, A and A' represent the socket-irons, each of proper material and size, and each having vertical sides, flat top, and bottom, and outer ends *a* and *a'*, rounded and regularly beveled, sloping from the top outwardly. The inner ends *b b'* are each sloped

regularly, in one or more slopes, *c c'*, but correspondingly, so that the two ends *b b'* placed together upon the same plane will fit closely in all parts. The lower portions of these ends are closed, and the tops are slotted in the usual way for the reception of the hooks of the hook-fast iron, except that the irons A A' have the ends *b b'* opened about half-way down, and the iron A' has in its front lower solid part a screw or nail-hole, *d*.

These irons are put in place as follows: In the bed-post there is made a recess of corresponding size, width, and shape of the outlines of the irons A A', as they stand with their ends *b b'* touching, except that the recess should be a trifle shorter than the combined length of the two irons. The iron A then being inserted in this recess its beveled end *a* fits into its corresponding beveled end of the recess. The iron A' being inserted with its end *a'* in its beveled end of the recess will, by reason of the shortness of the recess, as before named, have its end *b'* somewhat above the plane of the end *b* of the iron A, and the lower part of the slope of the end *b'* will rest upon the upper part of the end *b*. Sufficient force then applied will drive down the end *b'* into its place, the two slopes of the contiguous ends acting as wedges to force their opposite ends into the wood at the ends of the recess described. A screw or nail through the hole *d* will then hold both irons securely in place.

The hook-iron B in general outline, as shown in Fig. 4, has a rectilinear face, *e*, from the ends of which its top and bottom sections *ff'* bend outwardly and flaring, then curving toward each other and joining the back *g*, which is rectilinear and parallel with the face. Upon the ends of the face are hooks or lugs of the usual form. This hook-iron is inserted in a proper groove in the side rail, and held in the ordinary way. By this form of the hook-iron, having great length up and down, and occupying but little space longitudinally of the rail, it may be used on the finer sorts of bedsteads without exposure, or requiring large and clumsy strips. These socket-irons and hook irons being each in position are fastened together in the usual way, the hooks engaging in the slots of the socket-irons.

The advantages of my device are too apparent, from inspection and from the above description, to require any enumeration.

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

1. The bedstead socket-irons A A' in two parts, the separate parts having their inner ends made with corresponding bevels adapted to fit together and their outer ends with diverging bevels, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The hook - iron B, constructed of the form substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 2d day of January, 1875.

GEORGE SUPPERT.

Witnesses:

ISAAC N. KLINE,  
S. T. McCORMICK.