G. LUPPERT.

Bedstead-Fastening.

No. 198,639. Patented Dec. 25, 1877.

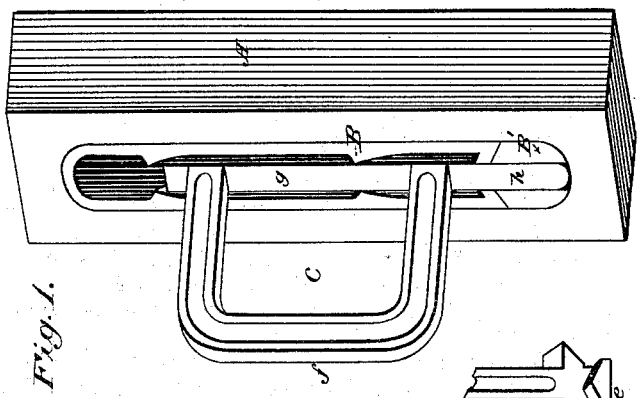

Fig. 1.

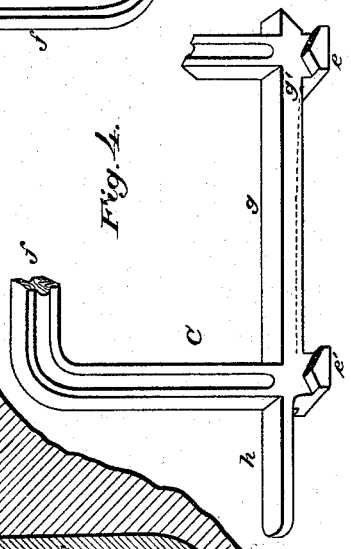

Fig. 4.

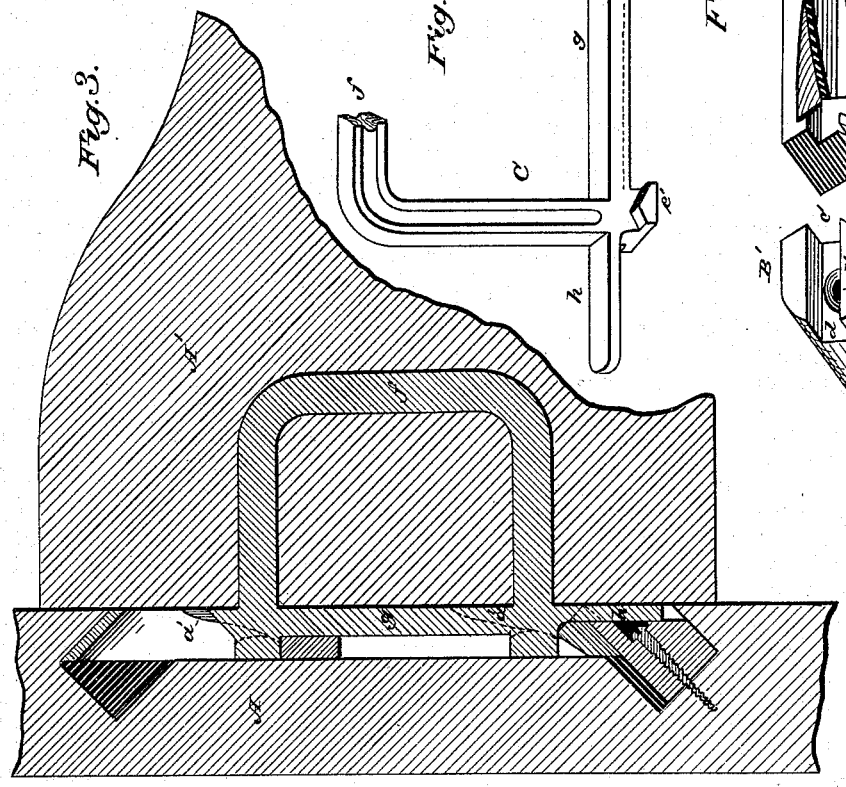

Fig. 3.

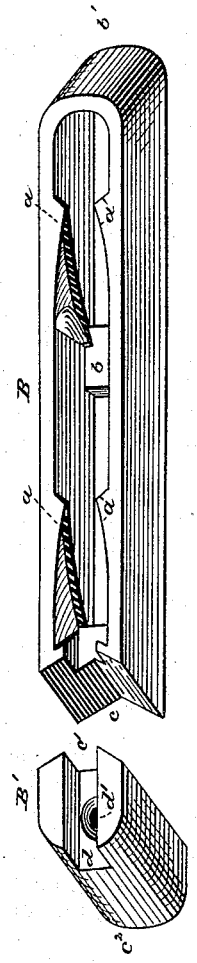

Fig. 2.

Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE LUPPERT, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., ASSIGNOR TO RICHARD CROMWELL AND FRANK B. SLOAN, OF BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEDSTEAD-FASTENINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,639**, dated December 25, 1877; application filed October 30, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LUPPERT, of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bedstead-Fastening; 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 is an improvement upon the device for which I obtained Letters Patent dated June 22, 1875; and my invention therein consists in making both the inclined socket-ways in one casting, and providing a short plug-iron to jam the socket-iron into place, the plug-iron being provided with a groove in its top, and the hook-iron having a projecting end to cover the joint between the socket and plug-irons, and to hold the parts together; and, further, in the combination, construction, and arrangement of the principal parts composing my bedstead-fastening, as fully hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to manufacture my improvement, I proceed to describe the same, having reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the socket and plug irons with the hook-iron engaged therewith; Fig. 2, a perspective view of the socket and plug irons separated; Fig. 3, a sectional elevation of the bed-post and one of the side rails with my bedstead-fastening in position, and Fig. 4 a separate view of the hook-iron.

Like letters denote corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the post, and A′ one of the side rails, of a bedstead. The post has a vertical recess cut therein, in which are set the socket and plug irons, which recess has parallel sides and ends beveled in opposite directions, and the side rail is provided with a proper groove to receive the hook-iron, as shown in Fig. 3.

B B′ represent the socket and plug irons, which are made of cast-iron; but the plug-iron B′ may be constructed of wood or any other suitable material.

The socket-iron B has two sets of inclined ways, *a a′*, which engage with the lugs on the hook-iron in the usual manner. This socket-iron is cast very light, and has an open center, in which is situated a bridge-piece, *b*, which strengthens the iron and binds against the central part of the hook-iron when in position. The outer end *b′* of this socket-iron is beveled outwardly, as shown, to fit in the end of the recess, and its inner end has an opposite beveled incline, *c*, which engages with the sloping end of the plug-iron. This end, provided with the incline *c*, may be made angular, concave, or convex, or may be a plain bevel, as desired or found convenient in manufacture.

The plug-iron B′ is no more than a fastening-plug, and is made of the form shown in the drawing. Its inner end c^1 is beveled inwardly to fit and engage with the incline *c* on the socket-iron B, and its outer end c^2 is rounded and sloped outwardly to enter the beveled end of the recess in the post. The top of this plug-iron B′ has a proper groove, *d*, and a hole, *d′*, is formed through the iron in the bottom of such groove, in which a screw or nail may be turned or driven to hold both irons securely in position for transportation.

C is the hook-iron, cast in one piece, and having the usual lugs *e e′* and back piece *f*. The central bar or piece *g*, which connects the lugs, may be of the same thickness throughout, but is preferably thicker at the end *g′*, and has its face inclined toward the opposite end, so as to bind more firmly on the bridge-piece *b*. The bar *g* is extended beyond the lug *e′*, to form a short projection, *h*, which is preferably beveled on its face. This projection, when the hook-iron is engaged with the socket-iron, binds in the groove *d* and covers the joint between the plug and socket iron, keeping the same firmly in place, whether or not the irons are secured by a nail or screw.

When the bedstead is manufactured, the recess is cut in each post by a suitable machine, and the socket-iron B is placed therein and moved to the upper end of the same. The plug-iron B′ is then placed in the space left at the other end of the recess, and, the two inclines *c* c^1 coming together, the socket and plug irons are forced endwise tightly into place, A nail can then be driven through the hole *d′*.

or a screw turned therein, to hold the irons in place for transportation. The hook-irons are secured in the grooves in the side rails in the common way, with the lugs projecting from the ends of the same.

When the parts of the bedstead are put together, the side rails are raised into the proper position, and the lugs on the hook-irons hooked into the beveled sockets in the socket-iron. The side rail being then forced downwardly, the lugs jam in the sockets, the central part of the hook-iron binds on the bridge-piece *b*, and the projecting end *h* wedges tightly in its groove, securing the side rail rigidly to the post.

The advantage over my former construction is in having both of the inclined sockets in one and the same casting, so as to avoid an inaccurate fitting of the parts, which would be caused by any displacement at the joint of the socket-irons, so as to bring the inclined sockets out of line and out of the same plane.

Another advantage is in the readiness with which the plug-iron B′ could be replaced by a wooden plug if the same should be lost during transportation.

I am aware that it is not original with me to construct a socket-iron having inclined ways to engage with the lugs on the hook-iron with outwardly-beveled ends and parallel sides, and to secure such socket-iron in a recess in a bed-post by means of a key or plug operating against one of the beveled ends of the same, the ends of the said recess being beveled inwardly away from each other; and I hereby disclaim these devices as making broadly any part of my invention.

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

1. In a bedstead-fastening, the socket-iron B, having outwardly-beveled ends and carrying the inclined sockets, and the plug-iron B′, provided with a grooved top, in combination with the hook-iron, having a projecting end adapted to cover the joint between the socket and plug irons, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the socket-iron B, having parallel sides, outwardly-beveled end *b′*, incline *c*, and inclined socket-ways *a a′*, with the plug-iron B′, provided with outwardly-beveled end c^2, incline c^1, and groove *d* in its top, and the hook-iron, having lugs *e e′* and projecting end *h*, all constructed and arranged substantially as described and shown.

This specification signed and witnessed this 17th day of October, 1877.

GEORGE LUPPERT.

Witnesses:

H. F. WHEELAND,

A. H. STEAD.