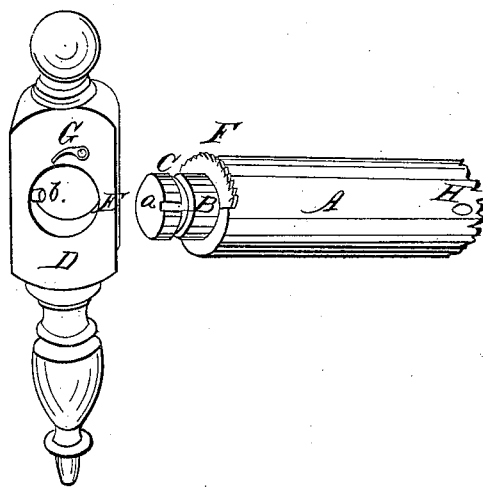


T. Lamb,
Bedstead Fastening,
No. 1,856, Patented Nov. 13, 1840



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LAMB, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WINDLASS-BEDSTEAD.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,856, dated November 13, 1840.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS LAMB, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new improvement 5 or combination of machinery for attaching and tightening the rails of bedsteads to the posts, which I effect in a manner that is at once simple, effective, and convenient; and I do hereby declare that the following is 10 a full and exact description thereof.

Upon each end of the rails I turn a cylindrical pin, or round tenon, which may be two inches and a half long, more or less, and an inch and a half, more or less, in diameter; around each of these pins I turn a 15 groove, or hollow, which may be about three eighths of an inch wide, and the same in depth; or of such other size as may be preferred. Holes are to be bored into the posts 20 to receive these round tenons, or pins, and in which holes they are to fit closely and turn easily. To retain them in place when inserted, I bore holes through the faces of the posts, of the same diameter with the 25 grooves, on the round tenons, and leading directly into them; and into these holes I drive pins of hard wood, or of metal, the inner ends of which are to pass into the grooves on the round tenons, and their outer 30 ends are to be worked off flush with the outside of the posts. To enable me to insert the tenons in place, I cut a groove, or gain, leading from the groove which is around the tenon to the end, which I make sufficiently 35 wide and deep to pass the projecting point of the pin, and on turning the rail around it will then be locked in place. On the shoulder of the tenon I place a section of a toothed or ratchet wheel, the teeth projecting beyond the shoulder. On the post directly 40 over the mortise, is placed a pawl intended to play against the teeth of the ratchet wheel.

The operation is that when the tenon is 45 placed into the mortise and the groove turned over the pin, the pin and groove bring and keep the ratchet wheel directly under the pawl so that the ratchet wheel and pawl always act together—and also are not 50 displaced and separated by the strain of turning the lever, but the post and tenon shoulder are kept together while the operation of turning the lever is performed. The rails may be made either round or square.

Of the round the swelled beam I prefer. 55 To enable me to take down my bedstead with facility I insert opposite the groove or gain which leads from the first-mentioned groove to the end of the tenon,—on the 60 shoulder of the rail a pin of wood flush with the outside—or make a small hole or notch so that in turning the rail when this pin comes opposite the one which is inserted through the face of the post, the groove will draw over the pin, and the tenon will draw 65 out.

In putting up my bedsteads I first put up the head and foot boards, then the two end rails, and then the side rails last.

In the accompanying drawing, A, is a 70 portion of a round rail, and B, the cylindrical tenon on its end.

C, is a groove turned around it, and *a*, the groove, or gain, leading from it to the 75 outer end of the tenon.

D, is one of the posts, and E, a hole bored into it to receive the tenon B, and *b*, the pin which enters the groove C, in the tenon, F, 80 section of ratchet wheel G, pawl, and H, hole for lever.

Having thus, fully described the nature of my invention, and shown the manner in which I carry the same into operation what I claim therein, is—

The combination of the groove on the 85 tenon in connection with the pin in the mortise, with the windlass, to obtain, first, the “new effect” of keeping the tenon from being displaced laterally until the windlass can be brought to act: and, second, to keep 90 the rail and post close while the lever is acting and prevent their separation by the strain of turning the lever, as the windlass has no power to draw its tenon laterally—and the groove and pin and tenon have no 95 power on the other hand to keep the rail tight, when drawn tight against the post, without the windlass: and, third, also to obtain the additional result of keeping the pawl of the windlass up to and directly over 100 the ratchet wheel so that the pawl shall certainly act; and thus the combination of the parts, acting together and mutually aiding the action of each other.

THOS. LAMB.

Witnesses:

B. K. MORSELL,
JAMES MARSHALL.