H. B. Nash,

Bedstead Fastening,

No. 5,387. Patented Dec. 4, 1847.

Fig. 2.

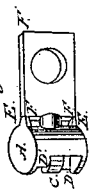

Fig. 3.

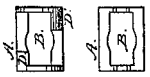

Fig. 4.

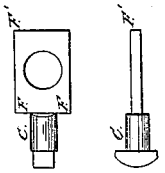

Fig. 7.

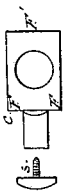

Fig. 5.

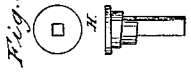

Fig. 6.

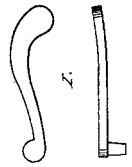

Fig. 10.

Fig. 1.

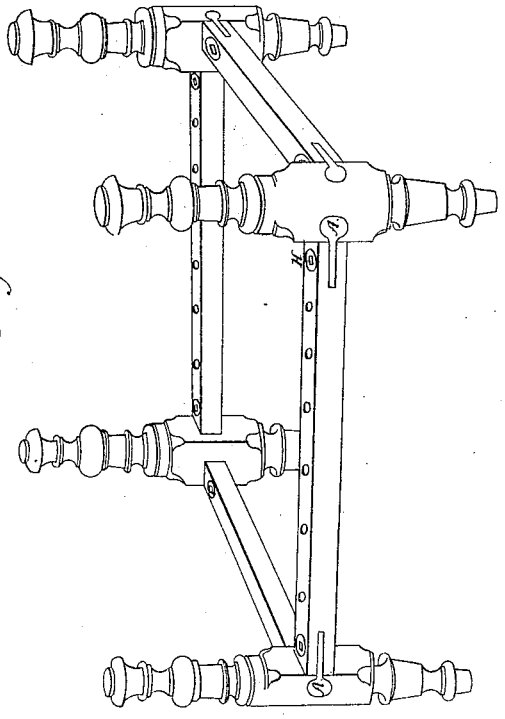

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY B. NASH, OF KINGSBURY, NEW YORK.

BEDSTEAD-FASTENING.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,387, dated December 4, 1847.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY B. NASH, of Kingsbury, in the county of Washington and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Joining and Putting Together Posts and Rails of Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The nature of my invention and improvement consists in uniting the posts and rails of bedsteads, by means of mortised cylinders made with stops or projections and secured in the posts; and sliding tenon with T heads let into the ends of the rails where they are made fast by an eccentric pin—the T head being inserted through the mortise in the fixed cylinder.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I shall proceed to describe its construction and operation. I construct my bedstead posts and also the rails of the bedstead in any of the known forms proper for using bed cords or slats; but in order to render the joints perfectly secure and permanent and prevent the same from becoming loose from wear or other cause and to enable the same to be drawn together perfectly tight without the application of much labor; and also to be put up and taken down with facility and despatch I secure the joints in the following manner.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the posts and rails secured together by the improved fastenings. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the tenon and cylinder connected together and detached from the posts and rails. Fig. 3 is a front and back elevation of the cylinder. Fig. 4 is a plan and side elevation of the tenon. Fig. 5 is a plan and side elevation of the eccentric pin. Fig. 6 is a plan and side elevation of the wrench for turning the eccentric pin. Fig. 7 is a tenon with a T head fixed to it by a screw. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a tenon with a cylindrical head let into the post. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a tenon with a dovetailed head let into the post. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a tenon with rounds and points let into the post.

I use a hollow cast iron cylinder let into the posts and secured firmly therein into which a cast iron tenon let into the rail, is inserted, being drawn into the rail in order to close the joint by turning an eccentric pin which passes verticaly through the rail and shank of the tenon.

The cylinder A Figs. 1, 2, 3, is cast with an oblong mortise B Figs. 2 and 3 through the same to admit the tenon C Figs. 2, 4, 7 and has two shoulders D D′ Fig. 3 against which the T head T of the tenon Fig. 4 rests when turned a quarter of a revolution, one of said shoulders D extending from near one end of the cylinder and the other D′ from the other end thereof. A projection E E Fig. 2 is cast on the ends of the front of the cylinder next the rail against which the shoulder F of the cast tenon of the rail rests as represented at F in Fig. 2 in which E E are said projections on the cylinder and F F are the shoulders of the tenon. The tenon is made cylindrical where it extends beyond the end of the rail and where it enters the mortise in the cylinder. The shank which enters a mortise in the rail is made of an oblong shape and is pierced with an eccentric opening to admit an eccentric pin. The T head of the tenon is either cast with the tenon, or affixed to it, by means of a screw and is in length nearly equal to the diameter of the cylinder being attached to the cylindrical portion of the tenon. The screw is represented at S in Fig. 7.

The tenon is secured in the rail by a cast iron eccentric lever pin H passing vertically through a hole in the upper side of said rail corresponding in size and shape with that part of said pin which is immediately next to the head thereof, thence passing through a small hole in the said tenon corresponding in size and shape with that part of said pin which passes through the said tenon—thence through a still smaller hole in the lower or under side of said rail corresponding in size and shape with the smaller or lower end of said pin. Said eccentric lever pin has a large flat head made to set snugly in a circular recess in the top of said rail when in use. Said pin has a square aperture sunk or cast into the head thereof to receive a corresponding square cast iron wrench I Fig. 6 made to fit into the same; said pin is of an unequal size in its different portions or degrees of length and is of an irregular or eccentric shape in the middle and is so made in connection with said hole in said tenon through which it passes that when the same is turned by the aid of said wrench in said hole in said tenon, that part thereof which comes in contact with said tenon in passing through said tenon, operates with a lever power against said sliding tenon in

such way as to draw the said joints of the bedsteads perfectly tight together and when so drawn together said pin will hold the joint perfectly tight without any other fastening.

I sometimes make the sliding tenon with a cylindrical head fixed permanently in the posts as represented at Fig. 8, and sometimes with a dovetailed head Fig. 9 let into the post as represented at J, K, and sometimes with rounds and points as shown at L Fig. 10. Said tenon being drawn into the mortises in the rails by eccentric pins in the manner before described.

The advantage derived from this mode of fastening is due to the combination of what is considered two distinct modes of fastening. The tenon and mortise alone or the cylinder and T head tenon alone would require the rail to be brought to one exact position before it could be tight; but by combining the two it is evident that the rail may be drawn up tight in various positions, which could not be the case in other fastenings hitherto known to me.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the cylinder A with the sliding tenon C′ F′ and eccentric pin H, constructed, arranged, and operated in the manner and for the purpose described for fastening bedstead joints.

HARVEY B. NASH.

Witnesses:

HIRAM SIMMONS,

A. B. MILLIMAN.