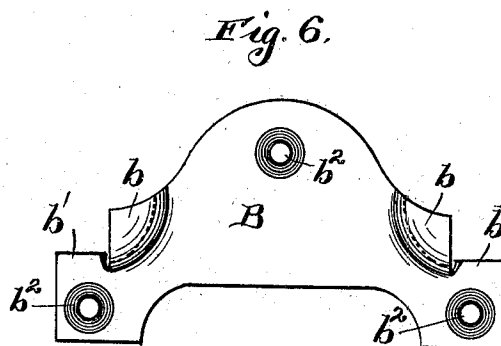
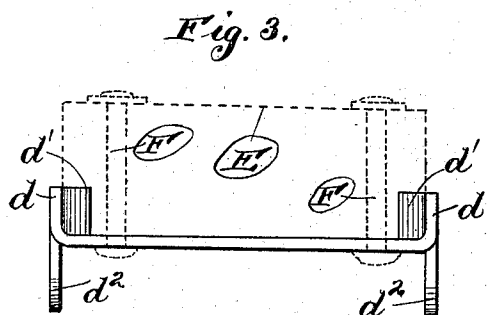
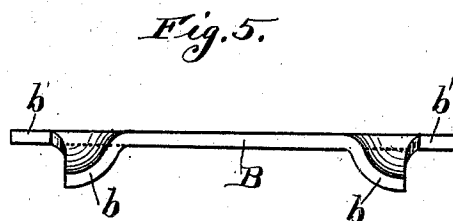
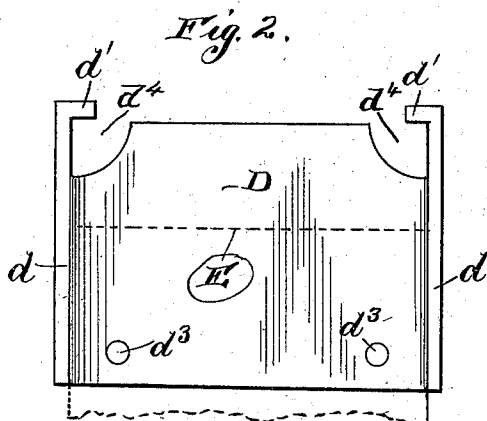
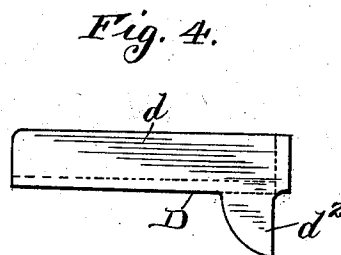
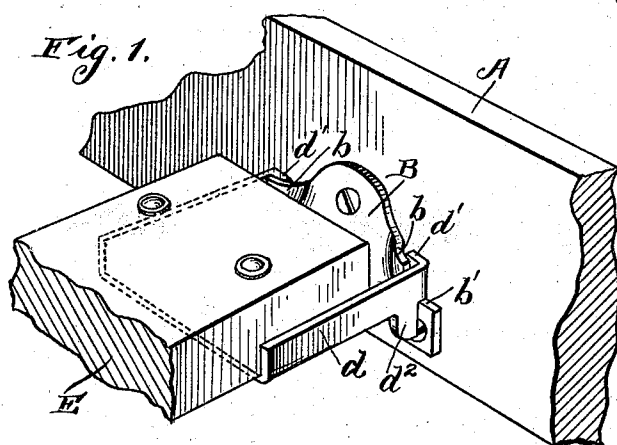


(No Model.)

L. F. NESSEL.
BED SLAT FASTENER.

No. 557,997.

Patented Apr. 7, 1896.



Witnesses:
W. J. Jacker,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS F. NESSEL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BED-SLAT FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,997, dated April 7, 1896.

Application filed December 2, 1895. Serial No. 570,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS F. NESSEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Bedstead Bracket and Slat-Fastener, of which the following, when taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a full and complete description, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which it pertains to understand, make, and use the same.

This invention relates to standing bedsteads having slats extending from side rail to side rail, on which slats bed-springs or mattresses are laid; and the object of the invention is to obtain means for securing the slats to the side rails in such manner that the same cannot become detached, particularly when the bed is occupied, so allowing the mattresses and occupant to fall; and, further, to obtain means for attaching the slats in place so that vermin, such as bedbugs and cockroaches, will find no harboring corners or crevices.

A further object of the invention is to obtain a device whereby the buckling or bending outward of the side rails of the bedstead is obviated.

This invention therefore is designed to discard the slat-rail heretofore used and secured to the inner face of the side rails.

In the drawings referred to as forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the side rail of a bedstead and of one end of a slat secured thereto by a bracket and slat-fastener embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a top plan view of that part of the device which may be secured to one end of a slat, with one end of a slat indicated by dotted lines; Fig. 3, an elevation of the part illustrated in plan view in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the part or portion of the device which is secured to the inner face of the side rail of a bedstead, and Fig. 6 an elevation of the part illustrated in plan view in Fig. 5.

A reference-letter applied to a given part in one figure of the drawings is used to designate such part throughout the several fig-

ures of the drawings, wherever the same appears.

A is the side rail of a bedstead.

B is a base, which may be made of cast metal, but which is made preferably of sheet metal, formed or pressed up as illustrated in the drawings.

b b are lips on base B, integral therewith and forming a part thereof, which extend outward into position to engage with the bracket D, hereinafter described.

b' b' are shoulders on which bracket D rests and by which such bracket is supported.

b² b² are holes in base B through which screws or rivets are extended into side rail A to secure such base thereto.

D is a bracket, which, like base B, may be made of cast metal, but which is preferably formed up of sheet metal.

d d are flanges on bracket D.

d' d' are projecting abutments or lips on flanges *d d*, respectively, which engage with abutments or lips *b b*, respectively, on base B, and also with shoulders *b' b'* by resting thereon.

d² d² are projections on the under side of flanges *d d*. The ends of the projections *d² d²* adjacent to the base B come in contact therewith when the bracket D is not secured to the slat E and maintain the table of the bracket in a substantially horizontal position.

The opening formed in the body part of the bracket D (or the table) by cutting out therefrom the projections *d² d²* enables the person using the device to readily put the same together, as is hereinafter described, and such openings (lettered *d⁴ d⁴*) are required in the bracket where the same are made of cast metal.

d³ d³ are holes in the body part (or table) of bracket D, through which screws or rivets may be extended to secure such bracket to the ends of slats, as slat E.

A base B is secured to each side rail A of the bedstead for each slat E. A bracket D is then brought into engagement with each base B. The slats E are then (where bracket D is not secured to the slats, respectively) laid on such bracket.

It will be observed that the abutments or lips *d' d'*, respectively, on bracket D, engag-

ing with the lips or projections *b b* on base B (after being slid downward thereover into place) so lock the bracket to the base that it cannot be drawn away therefrom, and thus
 5 the side rails of the bedstead cannot spring away from the bracket, and if the bracket be secured to the slats such side rails cannot buckle or bend outwardly. Where the bracket is not secured to the slat it extends such a
 10 distance thereunder that the rail cannot become disengaged therefrom and fall so long as the bracket is in position on base B; and where the bracket is constructed with the projections *d² d²* (see Figs. 1 and 4) the body
 15 part of the bracket—that is, the table—is maintained in a substantially horizontal position thereby when not secured to the end of a slat. I prefer, however, to secure the bracket to the slats, as the bedstead is in such
 20 case more easily set up and taken down.

When the lips or abutments *d' d'* of bracket D are respectively in engagement with lips or abutments *b b* of base B, as last-above described and as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the
 25 drawings, the under faces of such lips or abutments *d' d'* rest upon and are supported by the shoulders *b' b'*, respectively. Bracket D is thus held firmly in position.

The slats are placed in position in the bed-
 30 stead in the ordinary way—that is, by first securing one end (or the bracket thereon) to one base and then engaging the other end

(or bracket thereon) to the base on the other side rail.

To disengage the slats or the brackets it is 35 merely necessary to raise them up, maintaining the body part or table thereof in a substantially horizontal position until the brackets are free from the bases, respectively.

Having thus described my invention and 40 its manner of operation, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a combined bedstead bracket and slat-fastener, the combination of a sheet-metal base having engaging abutments bent up 45 therefrom and having shoulders on which a bracket may rest, and a bracket also of sheet metal, such bracket having flanges at the sides thereof and abutments at one end of the flanges, such abutments engaging, re- 50 spectively, with the abutments on the base, and such flanges on the bracket having projections extending downward from the lower edges thereof, respectively, the ends of the last-named projections coming in contact 55 with the base, and the openings produced in the horizontal table of the bracket by the taking of the last-named projections therefrom permitting the bracket and base to be locked or joined together; substantially as described. 60

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Witnesses:

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