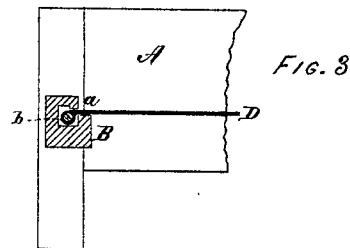
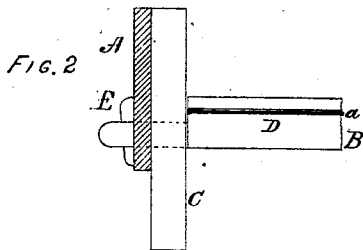
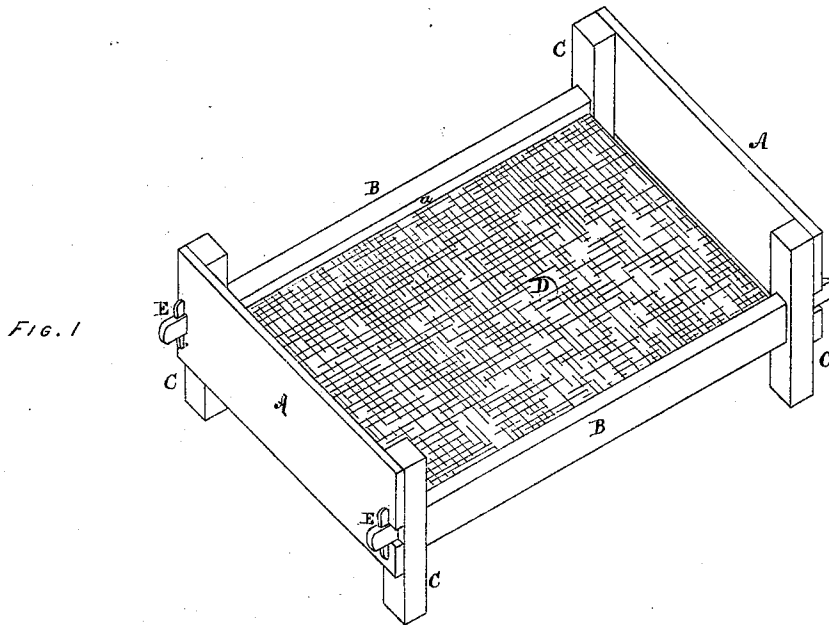


SAMUEL SPRINGER.

Improvement in Bedsteads.

No. 121,734.

Patented Dec. 12, 1871.



WITNESSES
E. B. Sherman
O. W. Bond

Samuel Springer
INVENTOR

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SPRINGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEDSTEADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,734, dated December 12, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SPRINGER, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bedsteads, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a partial longitudinal section; Fig. 3, a partial cross-section; and Fig. 4, a view showing the mode of forming the sacking for the introduction of a stay-rod.

The object of my invention is to form a bedstead that can be strongly put together, easily taken apart, and adapted to a canvas or sacking bed-bottom. Its nature consists in extending the side rails through the posts so that keys can be used on the outside for locking the bedstead, and in providing the side rails with a recess for the introduction of the canvas and securing-rod.

In the drawing, A represents the end boards; B, the side rails; C, the posts; and D, the canvas bottom; E, the locking-keys; *a*, recess inside the rails; and *b*, the fastening-rod. In the form shown, the bedstead is of a very cheap variety. Other and more expensive forms can be used if desired. The posts are mortised through, and the side rails B are provided with tenons long

enough to pass through sufficiently far to permit the use of keys E, as shown. The side rails are provided with a recess, *a*, as shown at Fig. 3. This recess is most conveniently made by making the side rails in two parts and gluing or otherwise fastening them together, leaving an opening on the inside for the canvas, as shown. The canvas is sewed together at the sides so as to form a loop similar to that shown at Fig. 4. The rod *b* is placed in this loop, said rod extending the whole length of the side rail, and when placed in the loop it, together with the canvas, is drawn into the recess *a* from either end of the side rail before the bedstead is put together, and when the bedstead is put together it is held securely in place, thereby making a simple and efficient mode of connecting canvas with the side rail without the use of nails or tacks. It will be evident that end rails can be inserted in the same manner as the side rails.

What I claim as new is as follows:

The combination, in a bedstead, of the elongated tenons, keys E, recess *a*, rod *b*, and canvas D, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

SAMUEL SPRINGER.

Witnesses:

E. B. SHERMAN,
O. W. BOND.

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