S. & P. ORILIO.

BEDSTEAD CORNER FASTENING.

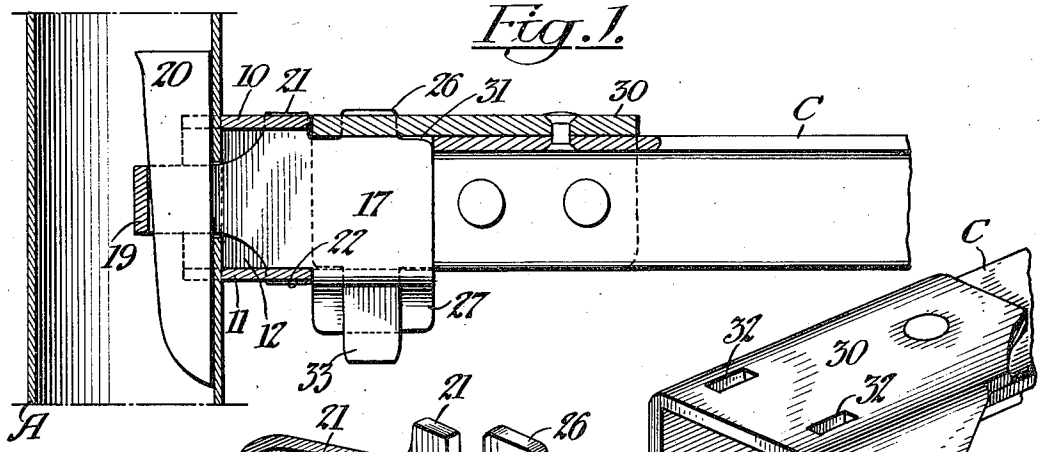
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 27, 1914.

1,209,195.

Patented Dec. 19, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



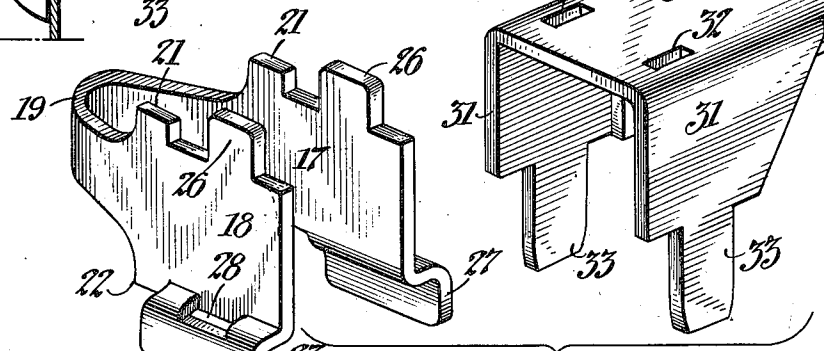
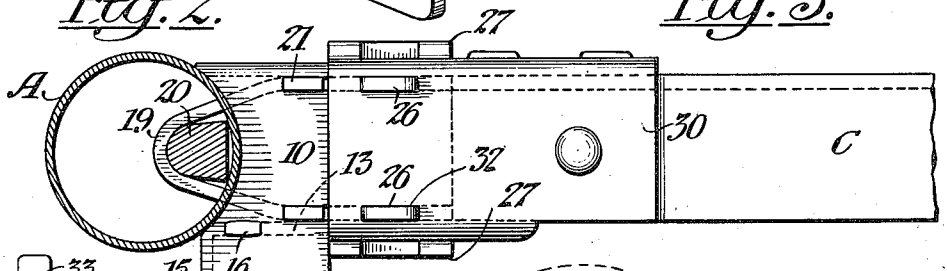


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



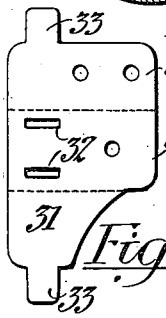


Fig. 5.

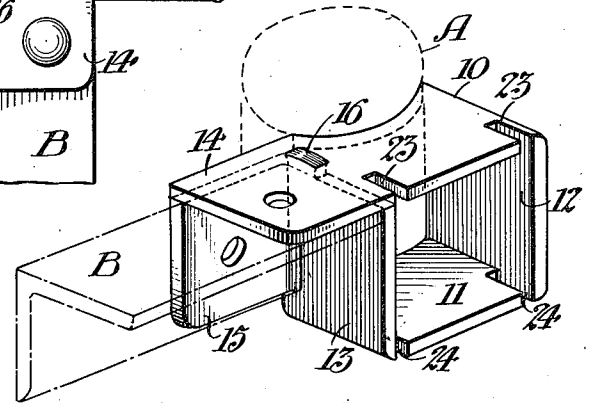


Fig. 4.

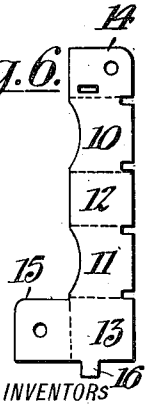


Fig. 6.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

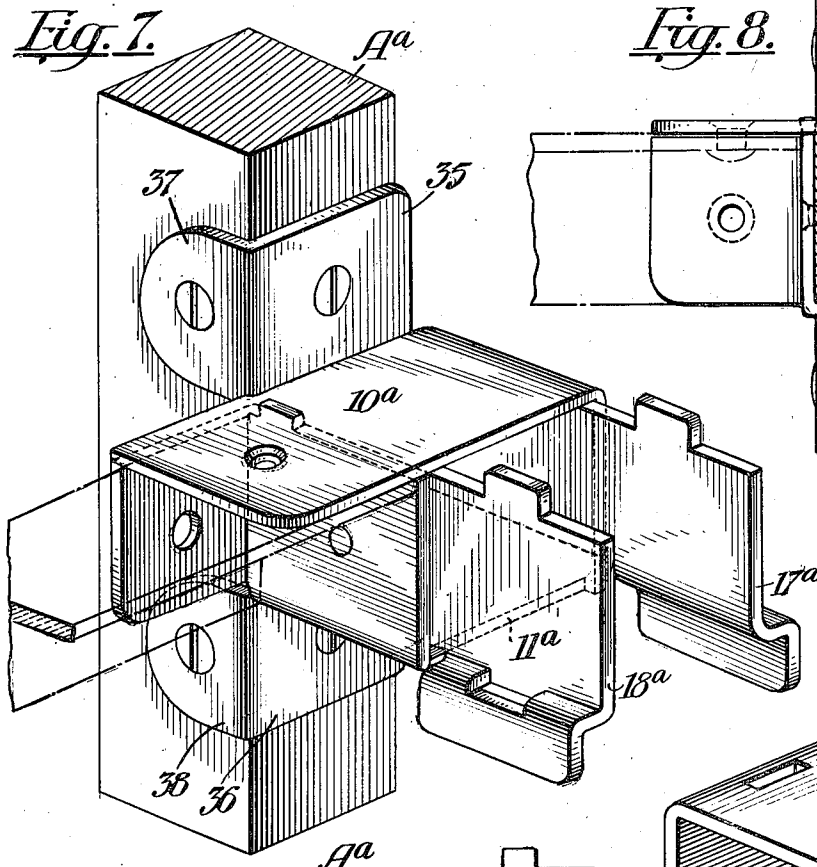


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

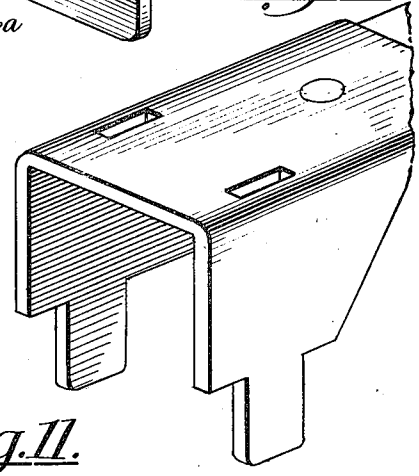


Fig. 9.

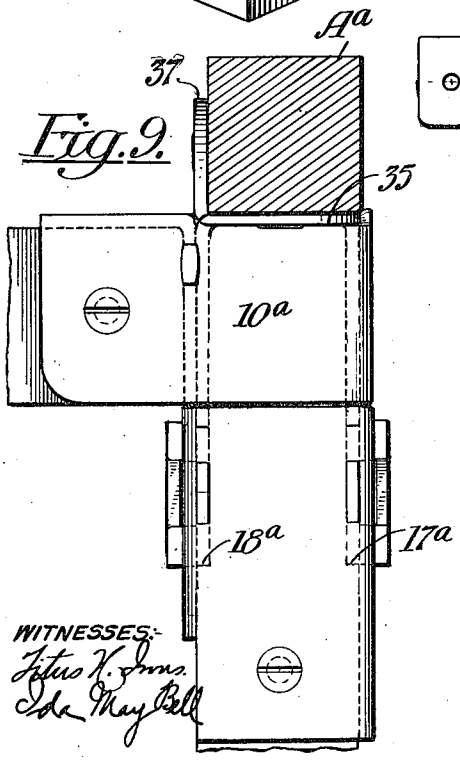


Fig. 11.

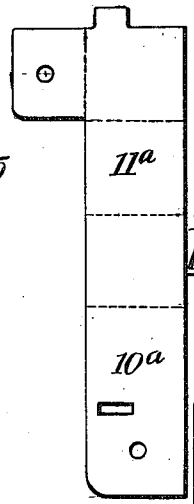
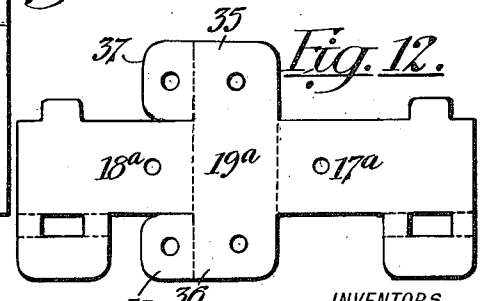


Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BEDSTEAD CORNER-FASTENING.

1,209,195. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 19, 1916.

Application filed August 27, 1914. Serial No. 858,898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SALVATORE ORILIO and PIETRO ORILIO, subjects of the King of Italy, and residents of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bedstead Corner-Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that type of corner post fastening shown and broadly claimed in the Sussman Patent No. 1,030,494 granted June 25th, 1912, although certain features might be found useful and important in construction of other types.

By our invention we seek to simplify and improve the various parts including the means for detachably securing the side rail and the means for connecting the cross rail to the corner post fastening.

Although our invention in its preferred embodiments is designed primarily for use in connecting the side and cross rails to the corner post of a bedstead, yet at the same time it will be evident that it may be equally useful in connecting any other members to a post or other supporting member. Therefore in considering the detailed descriptions of the specific embodiments which we have seen fit to illustrate and in considering the scope of the claims the terms "corner post," "side rail" and "cross rail" should be given broad meanings applicable to other arts than bedsteads. It is of course understood that these embodiments are not the only ones which the invention may assume and therefore they are to be considered in an illustrative rather than in a limiting sense.

In the accompanying drawings to which reference is to be had and in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in the several views:—Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through a corner post fastening constructed in accordance with our invention; Fig. 2 is a top plan view, the corner post being shown in section; Fig. 3 shows perspective views to the two members which are detachably connected when the fastening is assembled; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the sleeve which abuts against the post, the post and cross-rail being shown in dotted lines; Fig. 5 is a plan view in a smaller scale of the blank from which the fastening member on the side rail is formed; Fig. 6 is a plan view on the same scale as Fig. 5 of the blank from which the sleeve is formed; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of our invention particularly designed for use in connection with square posts; Fig. 8 is an end view of the parts shown in Fig. 7, the projecting ends of the locking plates being broken away; Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 7, the post being shown in the section; Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the fastening member carried by the side rail; and Figs. 11 and 12 are plan views on a smaller scale of the blanks employed in making the sleeve and the locking plates which are secured to the post.

In the improved construction shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, the sleeve has a support or connecting part for a cross rail preferably integral therewith. The sleeve is formed from a blank which may be cut substantially as shown in Fig. 6 and includes a top wall 10, a bottom wall 11 and side walls 12 and 13. The ends of these four walls may be straight, curved, recessed, flanged or cut in any other manner to conform to the surface of the post A or other supporting member against which the sleeve abuts. Integral with the top wall 10, there is provided an extension 14 and integral with the side wall 13 there is formed an extension 15, the two extensions lying in planes at right angles to each other and each substantially at right angles to the general axis of the sleeve. These two extensions are preferably perforated so that the cross rail B may be directly secured thereto by rivets, bolts or the like. With the sleeve formed of a blank cut as shown in Fig. 6 the upper free edge of the side wall 13 abuts against the under side of the top wall 10. By forming the same sleeve of a somewhat different shaped blank the abutting edges may come along some other line or corner of the sleeve. For securing the abutting parts together, the side wall 13 is preferably provided with a lug 16 which may be extended up through an opening along the line between the top wall 10 and the extension 14 and the upper end of the lug may be riveted or swaged over to permanently connect the parts.

Within the sleeve are mounted two plates 17 and 18 which are designed to lie in parallel vertical planes adjacent to and preferably in engagement with the two side walls 12 and 13 of the sleeve. The two plates are preferably formed of a single piece of metal and the connecting part may be in the form of a loop 19, adapted to extend through an aperture in the side of the post A and be retained therein by a wedge 20. For limiting the extent to which the plates may be drawn through the sleeve and for normally preventing any longitudinal movement of the plates in respect to the sleeve, the said plates are provided with shoulders engaging with the sleeve. As shown, each plate has both an upwardly extending lug 21 and a downwardly extending lug 22 adapted to fit within recesses 23 and 24 in the top and bottom walls of the sleeve. The recesses and lugs not only prevent the endwise movement of the plates when the post is assembled, but they also prevent the two plates from moving toward or from each other. As the recesses 23 are open at the end of the sleeve opposite to the post, it is evident that the sleeve and the plates may be brought to the proper assembled relationship at the time they are connected to the post, and that in case either the plates or the sleeve becomes injured or bent in any way, that member may be removed and replaced by a new one without necessitating replacement of the other part or necessitating any riveting operation or any special tools.

The plates project beyond the outer end of the sleeves and the projecting parts are so designed as to facilitate detachably securing them to the part carried by the side rail C. As shown, each plate has an upwardly extending lug or hook 26 at its upper edge, and in the same plane, and has at its lower edge an outwardly and downwardly directed flange 27 provided with a slot, recess, or perforation, 28.

The side rail C has a U-shaped member including a top wall 30 and side plates or walls 31, the latter being so spaced that the distances between their inner surfaces is substantially the same as the distance between the outer surfaces of the plates 17 and 18. The top wall 30 and one of the side walls 31, may be directly riveted or bolted to the side rail, and project beyond the latter a distance at least equal to the amount which the plates 17 and 18 project beyond the sleeve although the former may project to a greater extent if desired. The top wall 30 is provided with slots or apertures 32, adapted to receive the lugs or prongs 26 of the two plates 17 and 18, and the side walls 31 each have integral therewith at the lower edge two lugs, prongs or hooks 33 adapted to enter the slots or apertures 28 adjacent to the lower edges of the plates 17 and 18.

With the plates and sleeve rigidly connected to the post, and with the U-shaped member rigidly connected to the side rail, the parts may be assembled by telescoping the U-shaped member over the two plates and inserting the hooks 26 in the apertures 32 and the hooks 33 in the apertures 38. Preferably the end of the U-shaped member will abut against the end of the sleeve and the top and sides will lie in the same planes with the top and sides of the sleeve. The ends of the plates may or may not abut against the end of the side rail C. The hooks 26 and 33 may be tapered to have a wedging action in the apertures and the abutting ends may be inclined to draw the hooks to the ends of the slots if the latter be longer than the hooks. Instead of proportioning the parts so that the plates 31 lie outside of the plates 17 and 18, it is evident that the plates 31 might be made to lie between the plates 17 and 18, in which case the flanges 27 would be struck inwardly and downwardly rather than outwardly and downwardly, and the top wall 30 could be provided with perforated extensions to receive the hooks 26.

The particular form above described is designed for use with bedsteads having hollow cylindrical metal posts and having angle irons for side rails. It is of course evident that the construction may be readily varied to adapt it to bedsteads having other forms of posts or side-rails and that the side-rail might be fastened with its horizontal flange at the lower inner edge rather than the upper inner edge of the vertical flange so that the said horizontal flange might support slats or the frame of the springs or other part of the body of the bed.

The specific embodiment illustrated in Figs. 7 to 12 inclusive is particularly designed for use in connection with a bedstead having a square post and is also particularly useful in connection with a construction embodying wooden posts. The sleeve member is substantially identical with that above described except that the ends of the top and bottom walls 10^a and 11^a of the sleeve are made straight instead of curved by reason of the fact that the post A^a, has straight sides rather than curved ones. As shown, this post is not only square but solid, and is preferably of wood. The two side plates 17^a and 18^a which lie within the tubular member have projecting portions substantially identical with those previously described, but they are connected together by a flat end wall 19^a instead of by a curved loop designed to extend into the post. This flat end wall 19^a is adapted to lie in direct engagement with the flat side of the post and has flanges 35 and 36 at its upper and lower edges adapted to extend above and below the sleeve and also lie in engagement

with the surface of the post. At the vertical edges of these flanges there are preferably secondary flanges 37 and 38 lying in the same vertical plane and at right angles to the flanges 35 and 36. The flanges 35, 36, 37 and 38 may all be perforated to receive screws in case the post is of wood to receive bolts or any other suitable form of fastening members in case the post is either metal or is hollow instead of solid. It is of course evident that flanges similar to the flanges 37 and 38 might also be provided at the other vertical edges of the flanges 35, 36, or that all of these flanges may be curved or bent at any suitable angle dependent upon the cross-sectional form of the post or the character of the surface of the supporting member if such member be of any other form than that of a post.

As the flanges 35 and 36 are directly secured to the surface of the post their position in regard to the latter is definite and the fastening of the parts to the post does not result in any wedging or drawing of the plates through the sleeve. For this reason it is not so essential that the side plates be secured to the sleeve by lugs and apertures corresponding to the parts 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the forms shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, and therefore we have not illustrated such parts in this figure although it is of course evident that they might be employed, particularly as they serve to prevent the plates from moving toward or from each other. In the construction shown in Figs. 7 to 12 inclusive the side plates might be directly riveted to the side walls of the sleeve or a spacing member might be inserted therebetween to hold them against the sides of the sleeve. Various means other than that shown in the two different embodiments illustrated in the drawings might be employed for fastening the parts to the post itself, although both of the forms possess certain features of advantage.

In some constructions we might omit the flanges 37 and 38 and might slightly cut away the edges of the walls 10^a and 11^a to abut against the flanges 35 and 36 so that a separate plate might be inserted vertically in engagement with the outer surface of the flanges 35 and 36, and extending continuously from the top of one to the bottom of the other. Such an additional or reinforcing plate might have a flange at right angles thereto, which would engage with and be secured to the side of the post A^a between the points now shown as covered by the flanges 37 and 38. In case the post A^a be made of hollow, square tubing, an angle iron might be placed inside of the post to receive the inner ends of the screws or to support the heads of outwardly projecting bolts.

Having thus described certain embodiments of our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A bedstead corner bracket including a tubular sleeve adapted to be rigidly secured to a post and extend outwardly therefrom at substantially right angles thereto, a pair of plates extending lengthwise of said sleeve adjacent the opposite sides thereof, and having portions projecting outwardly beyond the end of said sleeve and presenting upwardly extending projections at their upper edges and apertures adjacent to their lower edges, and a side-rail member presenting apertures adapted to receive said projections and projections adapted to enter said apertures.

2. A bedstead corner bracket including a tubular sleeve for attachment to a post, a pair of plates extending lengthwise of said sleeve adjacent the opposite sides thereof, and having portions projecting outwardly beyond the end of said sleeve and presenting upwardly extending projections at their upper edges and apertures adjacent to their lower edges, and a member for attachment to a side rail and presenting apertures adapted to receive said projections and projections adapted to enter said apertures, and said plates being integral with each other with their connecting portion rigidly secured to the post.

3. A bedstead corner bracket including a tubular sleeve having attachment to a post, a pair of plates extending lengthwise of said sleeve adjacent to the opposite sides thereof, and having portions projecting outwardly beyond the end of said sleeve and presenting projections and apertures, said plates having integral portions extending upwardly and downwardly from the upper and lower sides of said sleeve, and a side-rail member presenting apertures adapted to receive said projections and projections adapted to enter said apertures.

4. A bedstead corner post fastening including a tubular sleeve, means for attaching the same to a corner post with the sleeve extending outwardly substantially at right angles to the post, a pair of plates extending lengthwise of said sleeve and projecting outwardly beyond the end of the latter and each having its upper edge presenting an upwardly extending projection beyond the end of the sleeve and a member for attachment to a side rail and including a top wall and side walls, the said side walls being adapted to engage with the outer surfaces of said plates and said top wall having apertures receiving said projections.

5. A corner post fastening comprising a member formed of a single piece of sheet metal and including a plate portion adapted to engage with one surface of a corner post, a lug integral with said plate portion at one edge thereof and disposed at an angle to

said plate portion also for engagement with the corner post, and a second plate portion extending outwardly substantially at right angles from said first mentioned plate portion and having a projection at its upper edge and an offset apertured portion at its lower edge and a side rail member having a projection adapted to enter said aperture, and an aperture adapted to receive said first mentioned projection.

6. In a corner post fastening, the combination of a member of a single base of sheet metal bent to form a piece adapted for engagement with a corner post, a lug integral with said base at one edge and extending at an angle thereto and also adapted to engage with the corner post, two plate portions integral with said base at opposite edges and having upwardly extending projections at their upper edges and one of said plate portions having an offset apertured part at its lower edge, and a side rail member having a horizontal portion provided with apertures to receive said projections and a vertical portion having a projection and adapted to enter the aperture in the offset part.

7. In combination, a corner post member, including two substantially parallel, vertically disposed plates and a connecting portion adapted to be secured to a corner post, a side-rail member adapted for locking engagement with said plates and a sheet metal member bent to encircle both of said plates adjacent to said connecting portion and having two outwardly extending flanges in planes at right angles to each other for attachment to a cross-rail.

Signed at borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, this 26 day of August, 1914.

SALVATORE ORILIO.
PIETRO ORILIO.

Witnesses:
HYMAN GOODMAN,
TOM ORILIO.