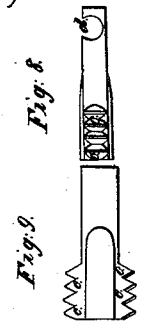
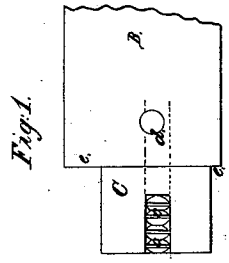
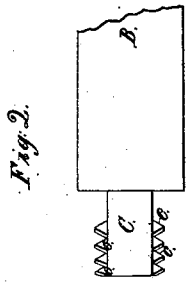
J. Moulton,

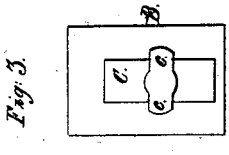
Bedstead Fastening.

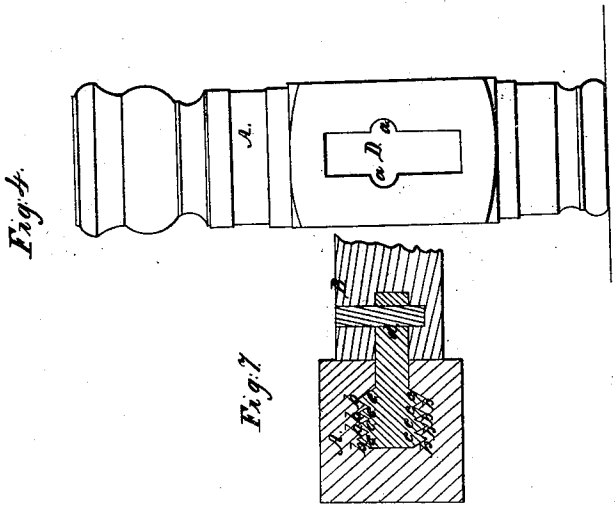
No. 6,940. Patented Dec. 11, 1849.

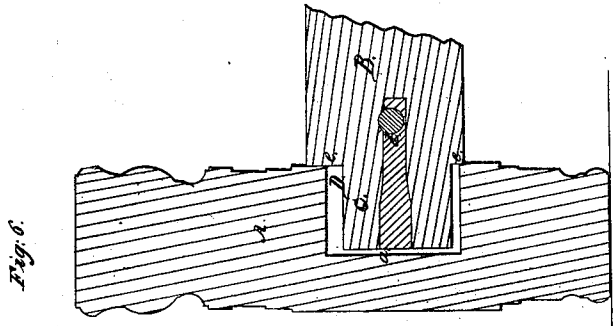


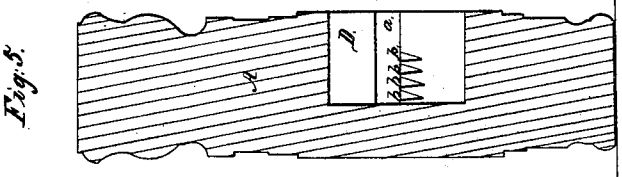












UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MOULTON, OF OSSIPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BEDSTEAD-FASTENING.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,940, dated December 11, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MOULTON, of Ossipee, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful or Improved Bedstead-Fastening; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1, denotes a side view of the end of a bedstead rail having my improvement applied to it. Fig. 2, is a top view of it. Fig. 3, is a view of the end of it. Fig. 4, is a view of the bedstead post, and shows the form of the front end or part of the mortise or socket into which the tenon and fastening of the rail is inserted. Fig. 5, is a vertical section of the post, taken centrally and longitudinally through the mortise. Fig. 6, is a similar vertical section of the post and rail fitted together. Fig. 7, is a horizontal section of the same taken through the fastening bolt. Fig. 8, is a top view of the fastening bolt. Fig. 9, is a side view of it.

In the above drawings, A, represents the post, and B, the rail or portion of the rail of a bedstead.

C, is a tenon made on the end of the rail, the said tenon being placed nearer to the under surface of the rail than it is to the upper surface of it, as seen in Figs. 1, and 3.

D, is a mortise cut or formed in the bedstead post, and for the reception of the said tenon; the said mortise being made of a vertical depth somewhat greater than that of the tenon as shown in the drawings. The horizontal width of the mortise is constructed in accordance with that of the tenon. The mortise is also constructed with either one or two horizontal lateral passages *a*, *a*, for the admission of the projections or parts of the fastening bolt which extend beyond the tenon on either one or both sides of it as the case may be; the said lateral passages being arranged as seen in the drawings. Out of and downward from each lateral passage *a*, *a*, and in the sides of the mortise, a series of vertical passages or recesses *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, are cut, and so as to receive the projections *c*, *c*, *c*, *c*, of the fastening bolt. The said fastening bolt consists of a bolt or piece of metal made with angular projections or teeth *c*, *c*, *c*, *c*, on either one or both sides of it as seen in Figs. 8, and 9, which projections when the bolt is inserted and fixed in the end of the bedstead rail, project beyond either one or both of the sides of the tenon as seen in Figs. 2, and 3. These projections should be constructed in such manner, that they may not stand exactly vertical but be a little inclined from the vertical as seen in Fig. 1. The object of such mode of constructing them being, to cause them to draw or move the tenon longitudinally while it is being forced down in a vertical direction and during its insertion and depression in the mortise. The fastening bolt is made with a recess *d*, at or near its rear end, through which recess when the bolt is inserted in the rail an iron pin is passed. When driven through the side of the rail, and into the bolt, the pin serves to keep the bolt in place.

In order to connect the rail with the post, the tenon is inserted in the mortise horizontally, and so as to permit the projections of the bolt to pass into the horizontal spaces *a*, *a*, until the shoulder *e* of the tenon is nearly or quite brought into contact with the side of the post. This being effected the rail is next to be pressed downward so as to cause the projections of the bolt to enter the vertical recesses *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*, and the bottom of the tenon to rest on that of the mortise. The rail and post will then be so confined together that they cannot be separated unless the former is first elevated so as to raise the projections of the fastening bolt out of their recesses *b*, *b*, *b*, *b*.

The above fastening is a very simple and desirable one.

I deem it indispensable in the construction of my bedstead fastening that there shall be several at least three or four of the projections or flanges *c*, on each side of the tenon in order to take firm hold of the wood in the recesses *b*. I do not therefore claim the use of a single flange, hook, or projection on the side of the tenon of a rail to hook into or against a metal plate, but

What I claim as my improvement in the fastening is—

The use of several projections *c*, as set forth, combined with the recesses *b*, cut into the sides of the mortise C, substantially in the manner and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my signature this twenty eighth day of April A. D. 1849.

JOHN MOULTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN WINGATE,

NATHANIEL GRANT.