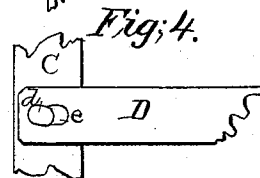
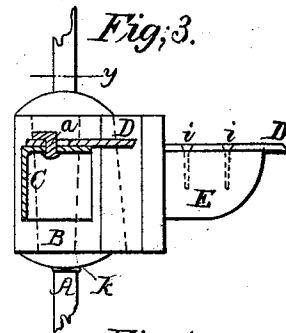
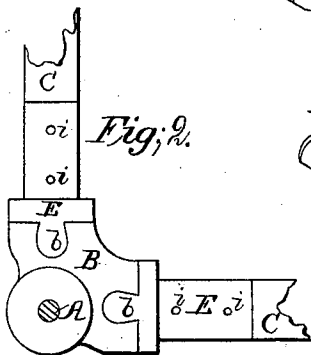
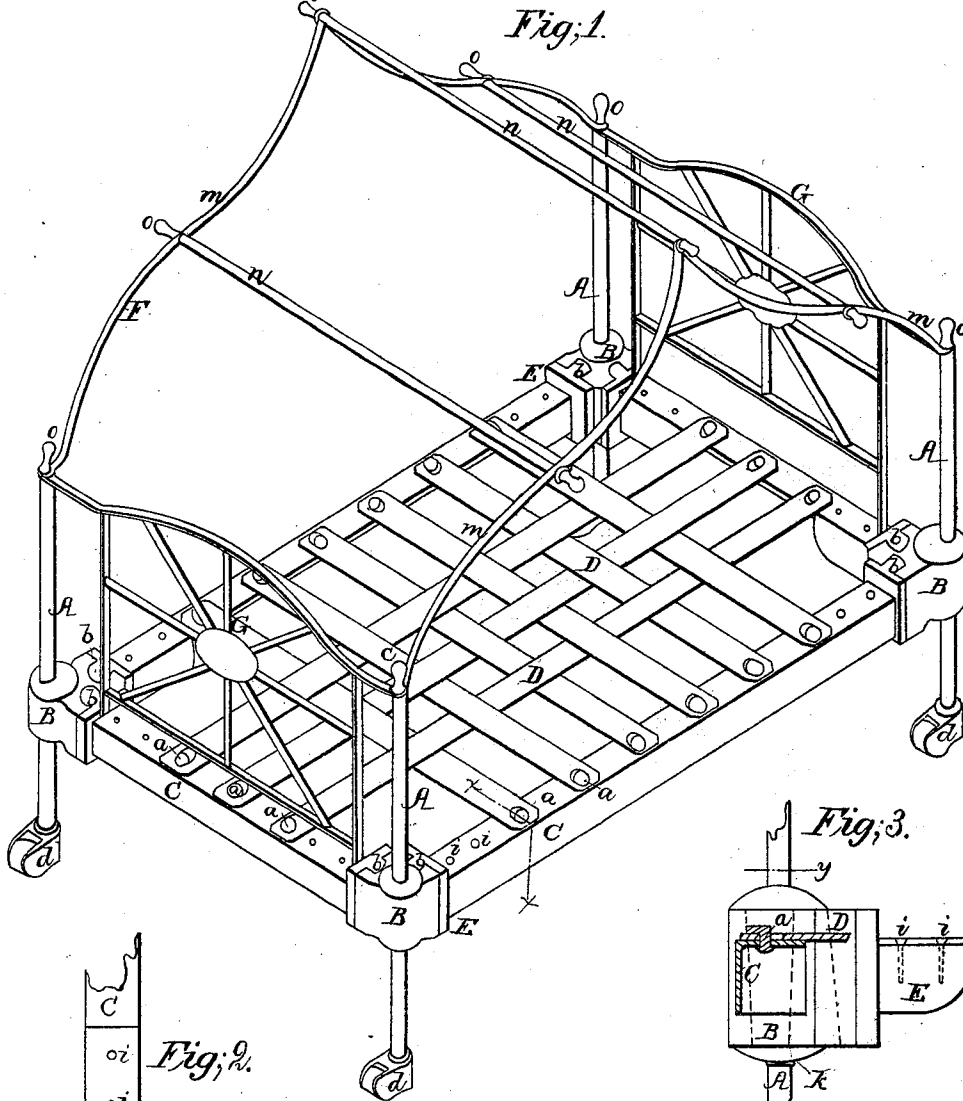


R. Martin,

Bedstead,

No. 87,273.

Patented Feb. 23, 1869.



Witnesses;  
P. T. Dodge.  
L. Haller.

Inventor;  
R. Martin  
by S. D. M. [unclear]  
his atty.

# United States Patent Office.

ROBERT MARTIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 87,273, dated February 23, 1869.

## IMPROVED BEDSTEAD.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MARTIN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bedsteads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

My invention relates to bedsteads, and consists in constructing the frame, bottom, and canopy, entirely of metal, in a novel manner, so that the whole may be readily put together and taken apart, without the use of any tools for the purpose.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bedstead complete, with the frame for supporting the canopy attached.

Figure 2, a section on the line  $y-y$ .

Figure 3, a cross-section on line  $x-x$ .

Figure 4, a portion detached, showing the manner of securing the slats.

A A represent round iron posts, in a single piece, and of the requisite length of the bed-posts.

These posts have cast on or around them, at or near their middle, iron blocks or corner-pieces, B, as shown in figs. 1, 2, and 3, which, upon shrinking, take hold with great force upon the posts.

These blocks are formed with two faces standing at right angles to one another, and provided with grooves to receive tongues on the ends of the side-rails of the frame, to form a dovetailed joint therewith, as clearly shown in fig. 2.

C C represent the side-rails of the frame, formed of L-shaped angle-iron, as seen in cross-section in fig. 3.

These rails have secured to them, by rivets or bolts  $i i$  at each end; the metal blocks or head-pieces E, as shown in figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The outer ends or faces of these heads have on them tongues  $b$ , which fit into the grooves in the faces of the blocks B, forming a dovetail joint, as clearly seen in figs. 1 and 2.

The tongues  $b$  are made smaller at their lower end than at the upper, so as to wedge tightly in place, and prevent rattling, the openings in the blocks B being shaped to correspond.

The end-rails may be formed in the same manner as the side-rails, or they may be made solid with the

corner-blocks, by casting the blocks directly upon the end of the rail.

The head and foot-boards G of the bed are made light, skeleton-frames, as in fig. 1, the top rails of which extend out on each side, and have holes through them, and are slipped on to the upper ends of the posts A, and held by nuts  $c$ , the side-pieces of the frame extending down to and having tenons fitting into the rails C, thus holding the whole frame securely in place.

The canopy-frame F is formed of the light metal side-pieces  $m$ , connected by the rods  $n$ , held in place by the ornamental nuts  $o$ , and the whole is supported by ears on the bars  $m$ , which fit on to the ends of the posts A, and are secured by the nuts or knobs  $c$ , all as shown in fig. 1.

The bottom is formed of the light strips, or strap-iron D, of which there are two sets, running at right angles to one another, and interwoven, said straps having oval holes or openings  $e$  in each end, and being held by studs or bolts, secured in the upper side of the rails C, at proper distances apart.

The bolts  $a$  are free to turn, and are provided with heads which stand eccentric to the body or stem, and which, when turned in the proper position, will allow the slats to be slipped over them, after which the bolt is turned around, and the slat thus locked in place, as shown in figs. 1, 3, and 4.

When thus constructed, we have a bedstead which is very strong, light, and cheap, and in the joints of which vermin will not breed, as is the case with those made wholly or partially of wood.

The head and foot-boards G may be made plain or ornamental, as desired, and the canopy-frame F may be removed, when desired, by simply taking off the nuts  $c$ , and lifting it from its place, after which the nuts are replaced and turned down, to hold the head and foot-boards.

Having thus fully described my invention,

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

1. A metallic bedstead, consisting of the solid posts A, with corner-pieces and rails attached, as described, and having the slats D secured by the eccentric-headed bolts  $a$ , all as set forth.

2. In combination with a bedstead, made as above described, the canopy, constructed as herein shown and described.

ROBERT MARTIN.

Witnesses:

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W. J. HART.