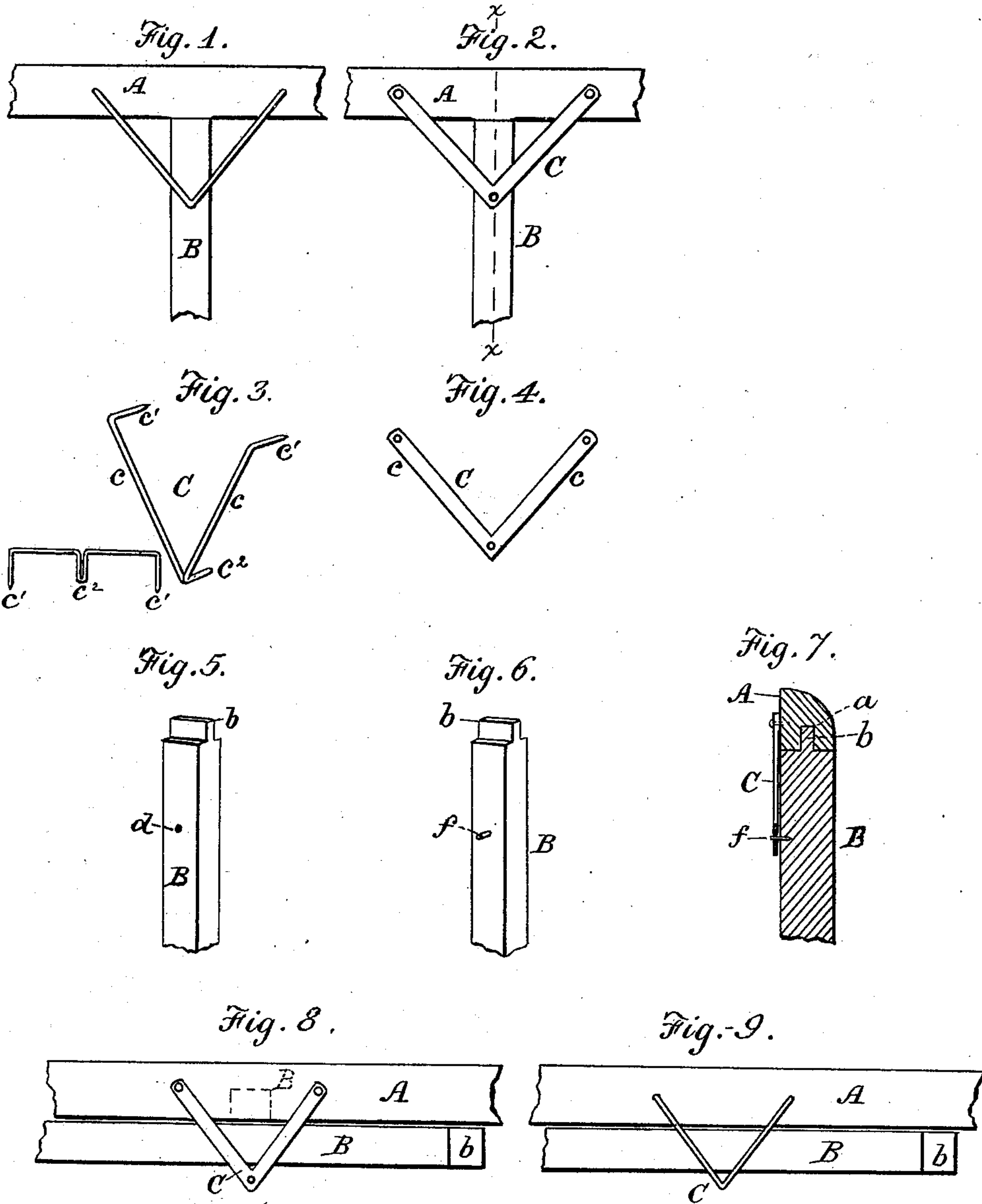


(No Model.)

L. BANKS.  
BRACING, ATTACHING, AND DETACHING COT LEGS OR OTHER  
ARTICLES OF LIKE CONSTRUCTION.

No. 389,733.

Patented Sept. 18, 1888.



Witnesses:

H. A. Daniel,  
A. M. Bright.

Inventor  
Lyman Banks  
By W. V. Burris  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYMAN BANKS, OF MUSCATINE, IOWA.

BRACING, ATTACHING, AND DETACHING COT-LEGS OR OTHER ARTICLES OF LIKE CONSTRUCTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,733, dated September 18, 1888.

Application filed September 15, 1887. Serial No. 249,812. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LYMAN BANKS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bracing, Attaching, and Detaching the Legs of a Cot or other Article of Like Construction, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to cots and other articles of furniture having detachable legs; and the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the devices employed for securing in place and bracing in position such detachable legs, as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings as applied to an ordinary cot, in which drawings—

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations showing portions of cot rails and legs connected together and braced by my improved devices. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of the brace devices detached. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of the upper portions of two of the legs detached. Fig. 7 is a section on line *xx* of Fig. 2. Figs. 8 and 9 are side views showing the positions of the brace devices, legs, and rails when folded together.

A and B designate, respectively, a portion of a cot rail and leg connected together by the usual mortise, *a*, and tenon *b*.

C designates a two-arm brace. The two arms *cc* of the brace converge to and are united or connected together at a central point, from which they diverge at nearly right angles to each other, and their divergent ends are rigidly fastened to the rails at points equidistant from the mortise, and the convergent portion of the brace is detachably connected with the leg at or near the angle of the arms, as shown. This brace may be constructed of round or flat spring metal. When constructed of round spring wires or rods, the divergent ends of the arms are preferably provided with sharpened points *c'* *c'*, bent at right angles to the arms, for fastening the brace in place by driving the points into the rail, and the convergent central portion of the brace thus constructed is provided with a fastening-lug, *c*<sup>2</sup>, bent at right

angles to the arms and adapted to spring into a socket, *d*, which is formed in the required position in the leg. When the brace is made in one piece of flat spring metal, the divergent ends are preferably provided with holes to receive bolts, nails, or screws for fastening them to the rail, and the convergent portion is provided with a hole to receive a pin, *f*, attached in the required position to the leg, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 6 of the drawings; but the holes in this flat brace may be dispensed with, and it may be made similar to the round metal brace with the driving-points and holding-lug, or with the driving-points on the divergent ends and with a hole in its convergent portion, or with the lug on its convergent portion and holes in its divergent ends.

The braces being constructed of spring metal and their divergent ends being rigidly fastened to the rails, so that the convergent portions extend over and bear against the surface of the legs, when the tenons of the legs are inserted in the mortises of the rails, the lug *c*<sup>2</sup> of the brace springs automatically into the socket *d*; or when the brace is made of flat metal the convergent portion, having a hole, springs automatically over the pin *f*, thus securing the leg in its mortise and firmly bracing it both ways in position.

When it is desired to detach the legs for folding up the cot, the convergent portions of the braces are sprung outward, so as to disconnect them from the pins or sockets of the legs, and the tenons are then readily slipped out of the mortises and the legs may be placed by the sides of the rails against the projecting braces, as shown in Figs. 10, 11, and 12 of the drawings. This two-arm brace evidently possesses more bracing and supporting power, and hence may be made shorter, so as to be less in the way, than a single-arm brace; and being made of the requisite size spring metal the convergent portion bears against the leg with sufficient force to hold the lug *c*<sup>2</sup> or pin *f* in place, while the elasticity of the metal allows the brace to be readily sprung outward from contact with the leg when required for detaching it from the rail.

What I claim as new is—

1. In combination with the rails or body of a cot or other article of furniture, the detach-

able legs B and the two-arm spring-braces C, having the divergent ends of their arms rigidly fastened to the said rails or body and having their convergent portions free, the detachable legs and the free portions of the braces being provided with holes in one part and lugs in the other part, whereby the braces are adapted to spring automatically into and to be sprung out of connection with the legs, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In combination with the rails or body of a cot or other article of furniture, the two-arm spring-braces C, having the divergent

ends of their arms provided with the angular drive-points  $c'$   $c'$  and having their convergent portions provided with the lugs  $c^2$ , and the detachable legs B, provided with the sockets  $d$ , for the reception of the lugs on the braces, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LYMAN BANKS.

Witnesses:

WM. C. RICHARDS,  
JOHN HAHN.