No. 756,230. PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

F. M. GODDARD.

CRADLE.

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NO MODEL.

Fig. 2.

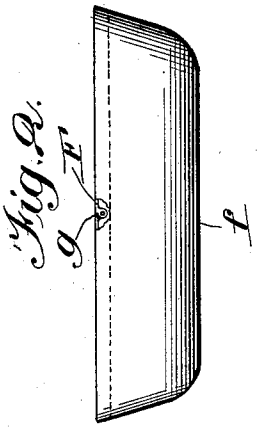



Fig. 1.




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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 756,230. Patented April 5, 1904.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK M. GODDARD, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

## CRADLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,230, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed March 5, 1902. Serial No. 96,864. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK M. GODDARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cradles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention has for its object the providing of a knockdown cradle which when occupied will not as it is swung from side to side or moved up and down be subject to sudden jerks and which can be adjusted so as to tilt at any angle desired, so as to relieve the position of the babe. This I accomplish by the means hereinafter fully described and as particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cradle.

In the drawings, A represents screw-plates, each having a horizontal lug *a* projecting therefrom provided with a suitable bearing-aperture. These plates are secured to a window or door frame B, one above the other at a suitable distance apart, and have the ends of a swinging crane C journaled in said apertures. Crane C consists of a single piece of heavy wire or steel rod bent into a sort of V shape—that is, its lower branch or beam or brace is inclined downward from the outer end of the beam to the lowermost screw-plate A. The journaled extremity *b* of the beam is bent upward and extends from below up through its bearings in lug *a* of the upper screw-plate. The bearing extremity *c* of the brace, however, is bent inward toward the support to which the screw-plates are attached and then downward. This inverted-L shape provides said extremity *c* with a shoulder *d*, which when said extremity is passed downward into the bearing-aperture rests upon the lug *a* of the lower screw-plate A, as shown. The angle of the crane, or, in other words, the bend toward which the beam and brace of the crane converge, is formed into a loop *e*, and between this loop *e* and extremity *c* the sweep of the brace is curved inward toward the axial plane of the journaled extremities of the crane. This construction gives the crane a certain elasticity which enables it to yield when a weight is suspended from the loop *e*. Suspended from the loop *e* of the crane is a suitable coil contraction-spring D, and suspended from the lower hooked end of this spring is a cradle E. Cradle E consists of a rectangular frame F, to which the hemmed edges of a canvas hammock or body *f* are secured, and this body may be lined with silk or otherwise finished on the inside and outside, if desired, to give it a very ornate and pleasing appearance. The end portions of frame F are preferably jointed at their centers of length by hinges *g g*, which enables the cradle to be folded when the sides are swung downward, but prevents their folding upward. A detailed description of these hinges is unnecessary. It is sufficient to say that said hinges are similar to those used to join the elbows of folding buggy-tops. Cradle E is suspended from spring D by means of two bails G G, which are preferably made of strong rope or cord one end of each of which is tied or otherwise suitably secured to one corner of the frame F at the head of the cradle, and the other end is fastened to the corner on the opposite side of the frame at the foot of the cradle. One of these bails is arranged in the plane of one diagonal of said frame and the other in the opposite diagonal, and they thus support all four corners of the cradle and cross each other when said cradle is in a perfectly horizontal plane at about their centers of length, and the point at which these bails cross is the point at which it is my purpose to catch them over the hook of spring D. It will readily be seen that if they are crossed at a point near the head of the cradle and caught at their points of intersection over the hooked end of spring D the cradle will be suspended in such position that the foot thereof will be lower than the head, substantially as shown in Fig. 1, and the position of the baby therein will be inclined. Thus the position of the cradle can be regulated as desired, providing some means be provided to maintain the center of gravity at such adjusted intersection of the bails. This is accomplished by means of a sleeve or thimble H, through which the intersecting portions of the bails are slipped and looped, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and caught over

the hooked end of said spring D. Any means which will create sufficient friction to prevent the bails from slipping in a manner similar to sleeve H will answer just as well.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination of a yielding pivoted crane having a beam and brace made of one continuous piece, a cradle, bails supporting said cradle and formed with loops mediate their ends, a coil contraction-spring, secured to said pivoted crane, over the lower hooked end of said spring the loops of said bails are caught, and a sleeve through which said loops pass.

2. The combination of a yielding pivoted crane having a beam and brace made of one continuous piece, a longitudinally-tiltable cradle, bails supporting said cradle and formed with loops mediate their ends, a coil contraction-spring, secured to said pivoted crane, over the lower hooked end of said spring the loops of said bails are caught, and a sleeve through which said loops pass.

3. The combination of a yielding pivoted crane having a beam and brace made of one continuous piece, a cradle having a single folding-hinge at each end adapted to fold the same in a longitudinal plane mediate its longitudinal sides, bails supporting said cradle and formed with loops mediate their ends, a coil contraction-spring, secured to said pivoted crane, over the lower hooked end of said spring the loops of said bails are caught, and a sleeve through which said loops pass.

4. The combination of a yielding pivoted crane having a beam and brace made of one continuous piece, a longitudinally-tiltable cradle having a single folding-hinge at each end adapted to fold the same in a longitudinal plane mediate its longitudinal sides, bails supporting said cradle and formed with loops mediate their ends, a coil contraction-spring, secured to said pivoted crane, over the lower hooked end of said spring the loops of said bails are caught, and a sleeve through which said loops pass.

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Witnesses:
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