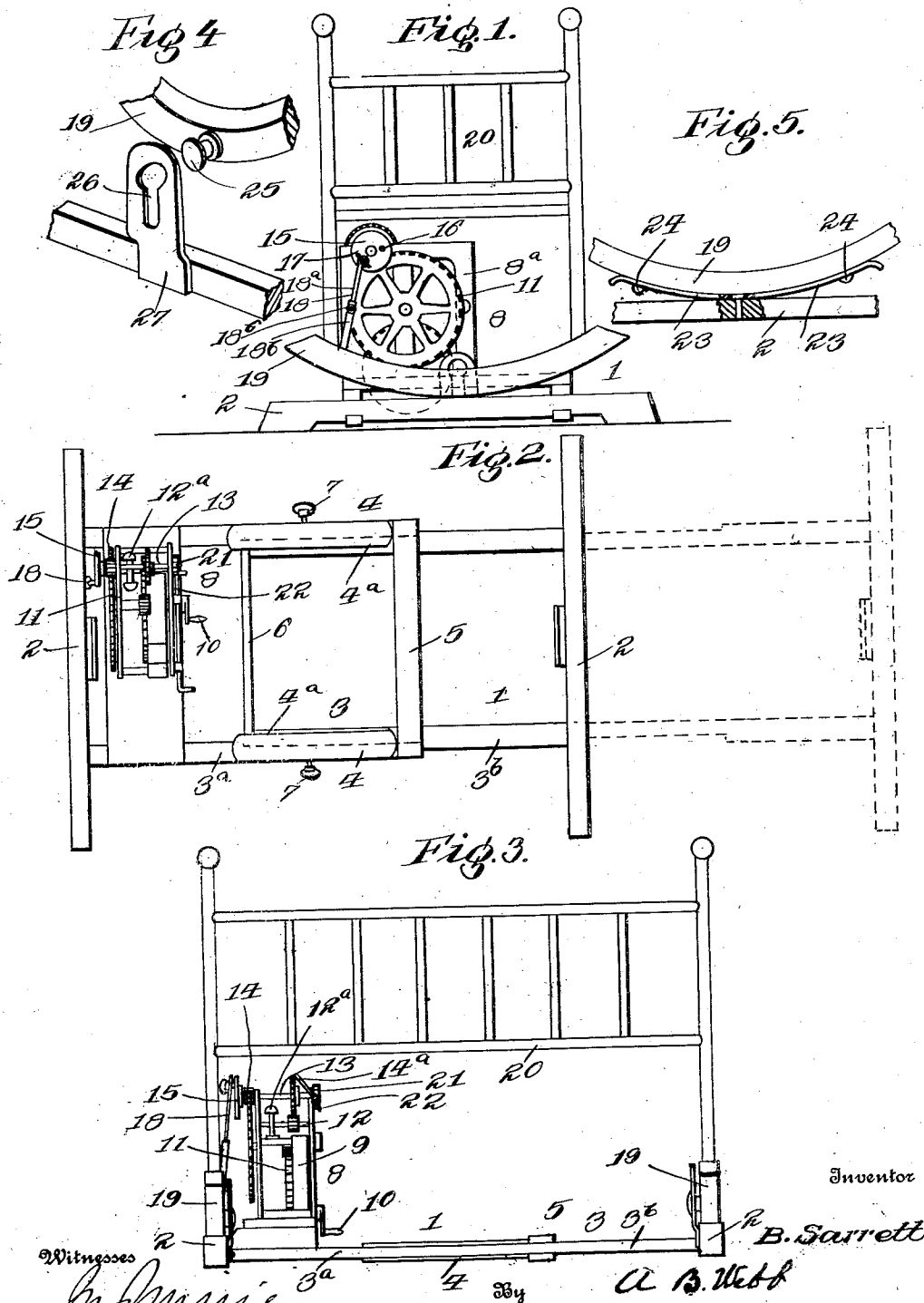


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PATENTED AUG. 21, 1906.

B. SARRETT.
CRADLE ROCKING ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTRAM SARRETT, OF CAMDEN, TENNESSEE.

CRADLE-ROCKING ATTACHMENT.

No. 829,354.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 21, 1906.

Application filed February 28, 1906. Serial No. 303,545.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERTRAM SARRETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, in the county of Benton and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cradle-Rocking Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved construction of automatic rocking attachment for cradles so arranged that it will fit cradles of different lengths and provided with means whereby more or less power may be imparted from the motor mechanism to the cradle whenever desired.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a side elevation. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views illustrating the means for attaching the cradle-rockers to the supporting-framework.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the reference-numeral 1 designates the supporting-framework, which comprises two end bars 2, designed to directly support the rockers of a cradle, and two side bars or longitudinal bars 3, which are made in extensible sections 3^a and 3^b, adjustably connected together, so that the framework may be extended to suit cradles of different sizes. In the present instance the sections 3^a of the side bars have rigidly secured thereto metallic or wooden plates 4, which extend inwardly to form upper and lower guides 4^a, and the ends of said sections are secured together by spaced-apart and lower transverse braces 5, as shown in the drawings. The sections 3^b are connected together at their ends by a transverse brace 6 and are fitted to slide between the transverse braces 5 and between the flanges or guide members 4^a of the plates 4. Adjusting or clamping screws 7 extend through either one or both of the sections 3^a and are designed to impinge against the sections 3^b, so as to maintain the two sections in their different adjusted positions.

The motor mechanism (designated 8) is mounted in a casing 8^a of any design secured to one side of the framework, and preferably the motor mechanism is located at the middle of the framework longitudinally considered. The motor mechanism 8 is preferably of the spring type, the spring 9 of which is intended to be wound up by means of a hand-lever 10. Through a suitable train of gearing, which includes master-wheels 11 and governor-shaft 12, provided with governor-balls 12^a and a counter-shaft 13, provided with pinions 14 and 14^a, meshing, respectively, with the master gear-wheel and the governor-shaft, motion is imparted from the spring to the counter-shaft 13, and the latter carries at one end an eccentric 15. The eccentric 15 is provided with two socket-apertures 16, which are different distances from its center, as shown in the drawings. A detachable crank-pin 17 is designed to enter either one of the said socket-apertures and is intended to secure to said eccentric one end of a pitman 18. The other end of said pitman is detachably secured to one end of the rockers 19 of the cradle 20. Preferably the pitman is extensible—that is, it is constructed in two sections 18^a and 18^b, arranged to telescope and be held at different extensions by means of a set-screw 18^c. By this means the pitman may be extended to accommodate rockers of different curvatures. The counter-shaft which carries the eccentric is preferably provided with a ratchet-wheel 21, with which a hand-operated pawl 22 is adapted to engage in order to stop the motor mechanism at any desired time—for instance, when the child in the cradle falls asleep. The brake mechanism constituted by the ratchet and pawl mechanisms is not indispensable, however, as the eccentric and pitman themselves may be utilized to bring the cradle to a standstill by merely stopping the cradle with the pitman "on the center." Then should the child awake and move or roll from one side of the cradle to the other it will so shake the cradle as to throw the pitman off the center and again start the mechanism. By this means the starting is rendered automatic in a sense in that it does not require personal supervision or any manipulation to start it.

From the foregoing description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have provided a cradle attachment which will mechanically rock a

cradle whenever desired and which will accommodate itself to cradles of different sizes and different curvatures of rockers. The different apertures in the eccentric are provided so that more power may be given, if desired, by attaching the pitman to the eccentric near the center of the same. This may be important when the child grows and becomes so heavy that the mechanism will not properly actuate with the pitman secured to the eccentric near the margin of the same.

The cradle-rockers may be secured to the end bars of the supporting-frame 1 either by means of flat springs 23, secured at their middle portions to the end bars of the supporting-frame and at their ends to the rockers in an adjustable and detachable manner, as indicated at 24, or the rockers may be secured to the end bars of the supporting-frame by means of headed studs 25, secured to the rockers and designed to enter keyhole-slots 26 in plates 27, secured to and projecting upwardly from the end bars of the supporting-frame. It will be seen that the slots widen at their upper ends, so that the rockers may be detached readily from the supporting-frame by moving them upwardly to slide the studs upwardly in the slots and then springing the plates off the studs.

While the drawings show the motor located at the left-hand end of the machine, as shown in Fig. 1, it is of course to be understood that my invention is not limited to this exact location of the motor, as it may be and

preferably is located at the right-hand side of the framework.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A device of the character described comprising a framework constituted of end bars designed to support the rockers of a cradle and longitudinal bars constructed in sections respectively connected to the end bars, two of said sections being provided at their ends with upper and lower transverse braces embracing the other sections and being also provided near said ends with inwardly-extending upper and lower plates constituting guides and clamping-screws designed to extend inwardly to impinge against the other sections, plates secured to the end bars of the framework and extending upwardly therefrom each of said plates being provided with a keyhole-slot, a cradle embodying rockers provided with headed studs designed to be inserted through the enlarged portions of said slots whereby they may be retained and guided therein, a motor mechanism supported on said framework, and a detachable and adjustable pitman connection between one of the rockers of the cradle and said motor mechanism.

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

BERTRAM SARRETT.

Witnesses:

E. E. FRY,
S. A. CLEMENT.