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CHILD'S BED

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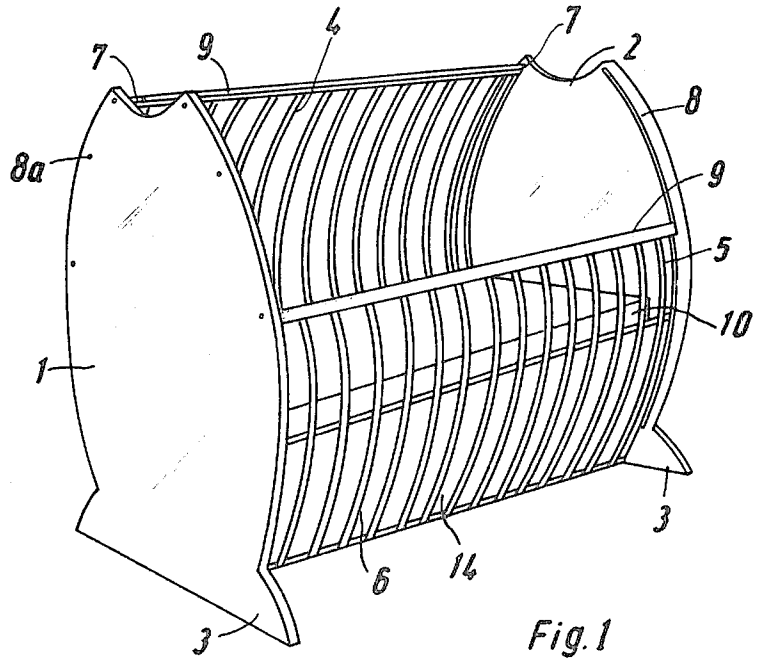
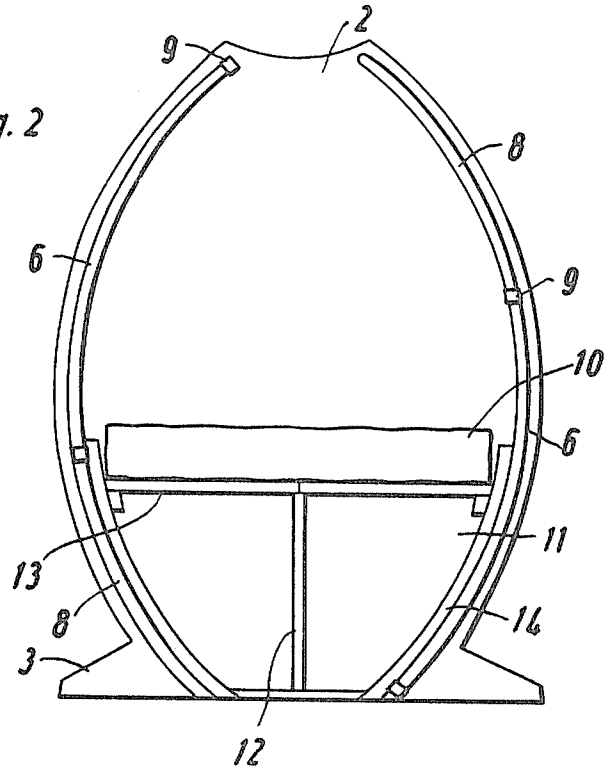


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



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CHILD'S BED

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A child's bed with end walls and grid side walls which are concave about the horizontal axis of the bed and may be raised and lowered to different heights in equally curved guide means on the end walls so that at the different heights the crossbars on the upper ends of the side walls will also be spaced at different distances from each other.

The present invention relates to a child's bed with lattice or grid walls which are adjustable to different heights and are guided in grooves in the inner side of the end walls of the bed.

The known beds for children with such adjustable grid side walls have the disadvantage that, when a child has grown sufficiently and stands up in such a bed, it may lean over one or the other side wall, lose its balance and fall out of the bed. Although it is also known to provide for such a bed an additional top piece which has inwardly bent lateral parts and is applied from above upon the bed in order to prevent a child from climbing up on the rods of the grid walls, such a top piece has the disadvantage that it has to be specially secured and cannot be adjusted to the different sizes of children.

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a child's bed which prevents a child from falling out but is still of a very simple and solid construction and permits the grid walls to be easily adjusted to different heights.

This object is attained according to the invention by providing a child's bed with fixed end walls and grid side walls which primarily consist of rods extending within parallel planes and concave at the inner side of the bed about its horizontal axis, and which are adapted to be raised and lowered on the end walls in the direction of the curvature of the rods.

These and other features of the present invention will become further apparent from the following detailed description thereof which is to be read with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of a child's bed according to the invention which is provided with arcuately curved grid side walls, while

FIG. 2 shows a vertical section of the bed according to FIG. 1.

As illustrated in the drawings, the child's bed according to the invention consists of two spaced parallel end walls **1** and **2** which, contrary to the usual shape, have a substantially oval profile and are provided with outwardly projecting feet **3** on their lower ends. The lateral walls of the bed between the end walls **1** and **2** are lattice or grid-shaped walls **4** and **5** which consist of uniformly curved rods **6**, the inner side of each side wall being concave about an axis extending longitudinally of the bed upright rods forming the sides are connected to each other at their upper and lower ends by horizontal rods **9**. These horizontal rods **9** have extensions **7** which engage into and are slidable along arcuate grooves **8** in the inner sides of the end walls **1** and **2** generally parallel to the upright opposite edges of the bed ends, respectively. Each of these grooves has a curvature equal to that of

the rods **6**. The grid walls **4** and **5** are thus slidable upwardly and downwardly to different positions in which they may be locked by locking pins which may be inserted into bores **8***a* in the end walls **1** and **2**. Instead of providing the inner sides of the end walls **1** and **2** with curved grooves, it is also possible to secure curved guide strips or the like to these walls and to provide the ends of each horizontal rod **9** with bifurcated guide projections which are slidable along the lateral sides of the curved guide strips.

While the upper horizontal rods **9** are close to each other when the grid walls **4** and **5** are shifted to their upper limits, these upper rods move far apart when the grid walls are lowered to a position such that the rod **9** is only a small distance above the bed surface, as shown in FIG. 1. This may be done, for example, when a larger child occupies the bed and its mother no longer needs to fear that it might fall out of the bed. Preferably the bed surface is below the widest portions of the end walls and the location of greatest horizontal spacing between the side walls. At such location of greatest horizontal spacing the inner sides of the walls are spaced apart a distance substantially less than the combined radii of curvature of the two walls.

Of course, as illustrated in FIG. 1, it is also possible to lock only one grid wall in a highly raised position, while the other grid wall is held in a lower position. The grid walls are preferably designed to be unhooked from the end walls so as to permit the bed to be easily shipped and stored away.

Underneath the mattress **10** of the bed, a bed box **11** may be provided which is divided by a central wall **12** into two compartments. This bed box is closed at its upper side by a cover **13** which may be opened by being removed or pivoted upwardly, especially when the mattress is removed. The outer walls **14** of the bed box are curved in accordance with the curvature of the grid walls **4** and **5** so that the latter, when lowered to a position near the floor, then encompass the bed box. If the bed is to be of a simpler design, the bed box may be omitted and the mattress may then rest on a board or other suitable base which, in turn, rests on brackets or the like which are secured to the inner side of the end walls **1** and **2**.

The child's bed according to the invention may be used for children of different ages. The grid walls **4** and **5** may be fixed in a higher or lower position depending upon the age and development of the child in order to prevent it from leaving the bed without permission. On the other hand, the child will have sufficient freedom of movement in its bed without feeling excessively cooped up, The bed may be made of wood, plastic, metal, or any other suitable material.

Although my invention has been illustrated and described with reference to its preferred embodiments, I wish to have it understood that it is in no way limited to the details of such embodiments but is capable of numerous modifications within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus fully disclosed my invention, what I claim is:

1. A child's bed comprising two spaced parallel end walls, two side walls spaced apart and extending between said end walls, at least one of said side walls being adjustable elevationally relative to said end walls, the inner sides of said side walls being generally concave and the upper edges of said side walls being spaced apart a substantial distance when said side walls are in their uppermost positions.

2 The child's bed defined in claim **1**, in which the inner sides of the side walls are of generally circular arcuate shape and the greatest horizontal spacing between

the inner sides of the walls is substantially less than the combined radii of curvature of the two walls.

3. The child's bed defined in claim 1, and guide means engageable between the elevationally adjustable side wall and the two end walls guiding such side wall for elevational movement along a path having an upper portion inclined in one direction to vertical and a lower portion inclined in the opposite direction to vertical.

4. A child's bed comprising two spaced parallel end walls, two side walls spaced apart and extending between said end walls, at least one of said side walls being adjustable elevationally relative to said end walls, and arcuate guide means cooperating between said end walls and at least one of said side walls guiding such side wall for elevational sliding adjustment, the radius of curvature of said guide means being substantially greater than one-half of the maximum horizontal spacing between said side walls.

5. A child's bed comprising two spaced parallel end walls tapering upward and downward from their central portions, two side walls spaced apart at all elevational locations and extending between said end walls, and means mounting at least one of said side walls for elevational adjustment relative to said end walls.

6. A child's bed comprising two spaced parallel end walls tapering upward from a central portion, two side walls extending between said end walls, spaced apart and converging upward from the central portions of said end walls, but having their upper edges spaced apart a substantial distance, and means mounting at least one said side walls for downward movement relative to said end walls to increase the spacing between the upper edges of said side walls.

7. The child's bed defined in claim 6, in which the mounting means includes arcuate guide means engaged between the end walls and such movable side wall and guiding the movable side wall for arcuate movement along an arc having a radius greater than one-half of the maximum horizontal distance between the two side walls.

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