

Feb. 12, 1929.

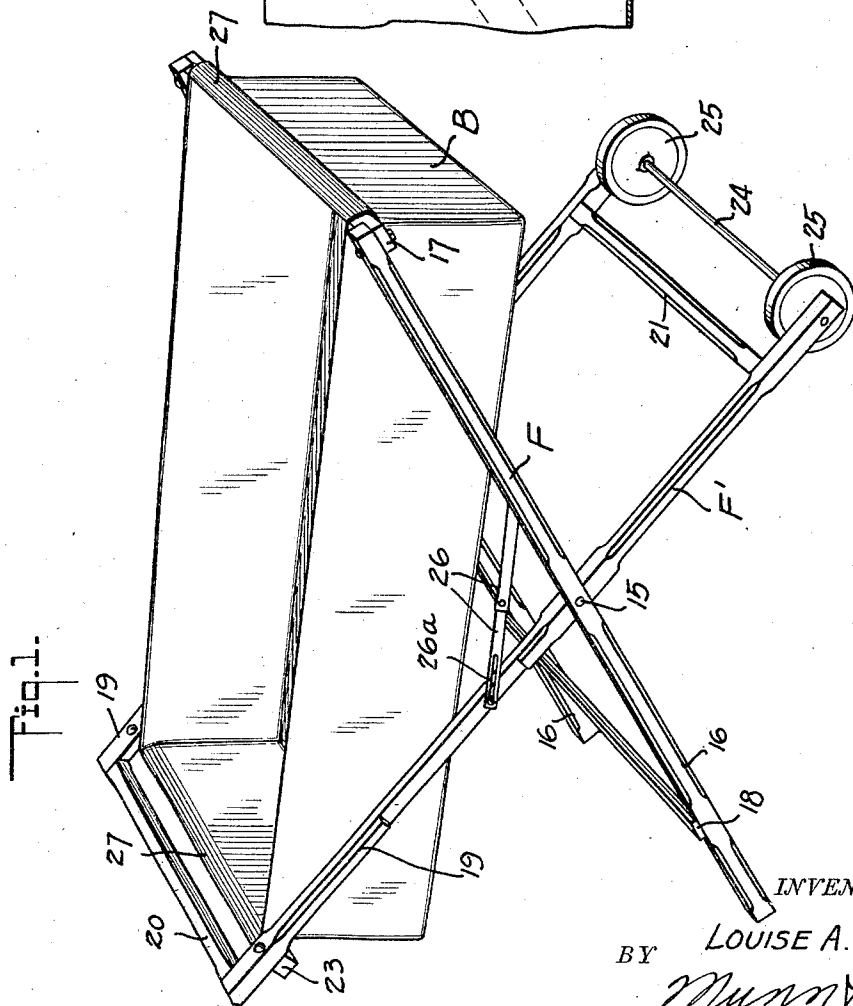
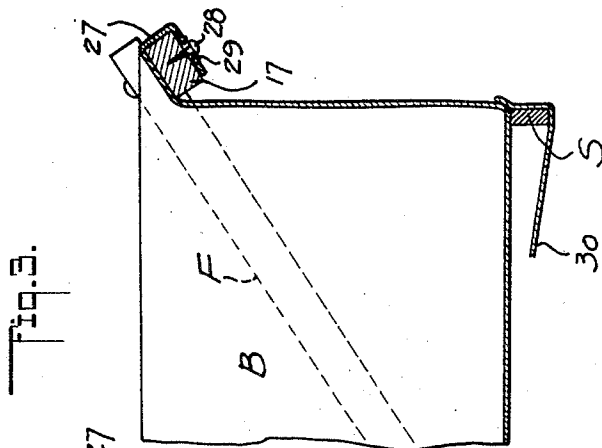
1,702,015

L. A. MAND

PORTABLE CRIB

Filed July 14, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.

BY LOUISE A. MAND

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEY

Feb. 12, 1929.

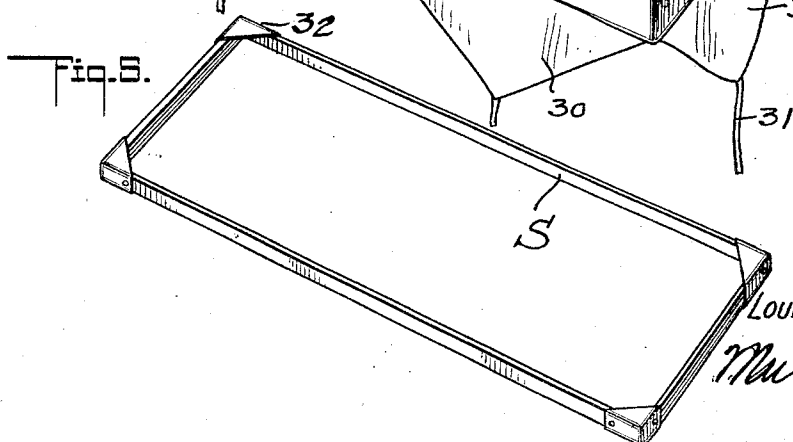
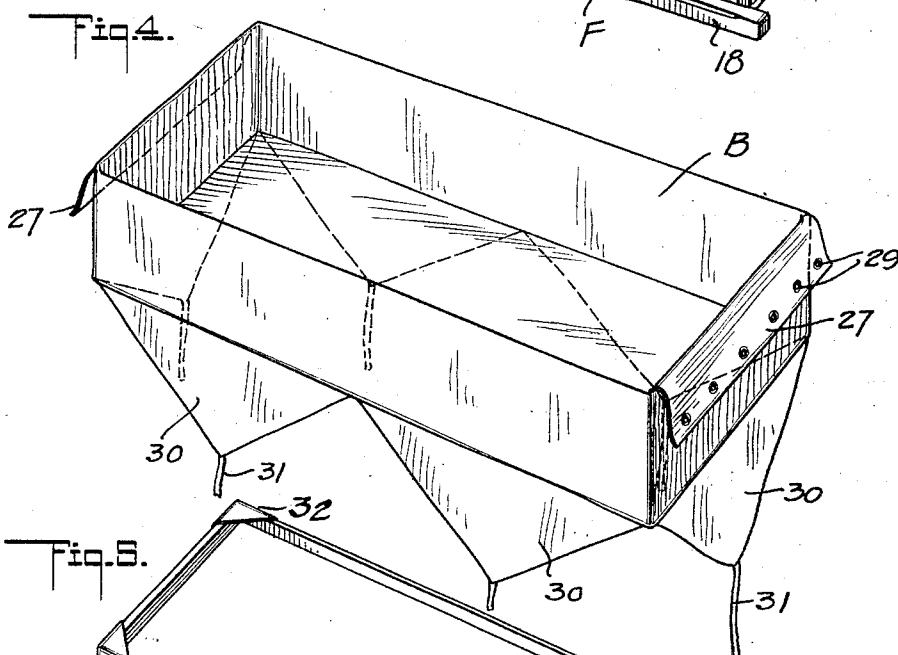
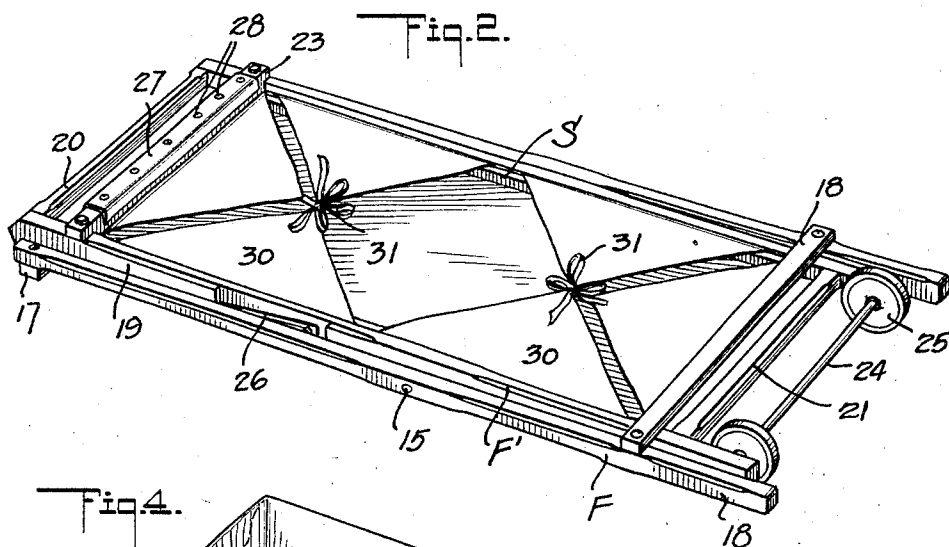
1,702,015

L. A. MAND

PORTABLE CRIB

Filed July 14, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR.
LOUISE A. MAND
Munn & Co.
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUISE A. MAND, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

PORTABLE CRIB.

Application filed July 14, 1925. Serial No. 43,579.

My invention relates to and has for its purpose the provision of a portable crib extremely simple and inexpensive in construction and capable of occupying an extended position in which the crib functions to support an infant in reclining position and in such manner as to prevent spinal curvature, and a collapsed position in which the crib occupies a minimum space to facilitate transporting of the latter.

It is also a purpose of my invention to provide a portable crib which when in extended position is normally fixed against accidental movement over the surface upon which it may be supported but when tilted permits of rolling movement thereof so as to facilitate moving the crib from place to place.

A further purpose of my invention is the provision of a portable crib of the above described character which includes a flexible body capable of being readily detached from the frame of a crib to aid in collapsing the entire crib and to permit laundering of the body.

I will describe only one form of portable crib embodying and will then point out the novel features thereof in claim.

In the accompanying drawings

Figure 1 is a view showing in perspective one form of portable crib embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a view showing in perspective the crib in collapsed position.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view taken centrally through the crib in the extended position as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the crib body as removed from the frame.

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view of the shaping frame of the crib body.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in each of the several views.

Referring specifically to the drawings, my invention in its present embodiment comprises a pair of rectangular frames F and F' arranged in cross relation in the form of an X and pivotally connected at the point of intersection as indicated at 15 and capable of supporting a flexible body B in the position shown in Figure 1 when in extended position. To support the bottom of the body B flat so as to provide a flat surface upon which the infant is adapted to lie, a shaping frame S (Figure 5) is attached to the bottom of the body as will be more fully described hereinafter. The frame F comprises two side rails 16 con-

nected at their upper ends by a cross bar 17 bolted or otherwise secured thereto as will be understood. Adjacent the lower ends the side rails are connected by a cross bar 18, the two cross bars serving to rigidly maintain the side rails in spaced parallel relation. The frame F' comprises a pair of side rails 19 connected by cross bars 20 and 21, the upper cross bar connecting the side rail at the upper extreme ends. A third cross bar 23 connects the side rails adjacent the bar 20, and this bar 23 is adapted to cooperate with the cross bar 17 to provide attaching means for the flexible body B. The lower ends of the side rails 19 are connected by an axle 24 upon which are journaled wheels 25 which serve to support the entire crib for rolling movement when the lower ends of the side rails 16 are elevated out of contact with the ground. This elevating movement can be effected by gripping the cross bar 20 which latter constitutes a handle for moving the entire crib from place to place as will be understood.

The frames F and F' are capable of being releasably secured in the extended position shown in Figure 1 through the medium of links 26 arranged in pairs with each pair of links pivotally connected to the frames at points above the pivots 15 and to each other so that they may occupy an extended position as shown in Figure 1 or a collapsed position as shown in Figure 2. In the extended position they serve to maintain the frames in cross relation as shown in Figure 1, and when in collapsed position permit of the folding of the frames one within the other as illustrated in Figure 2. In order to facilitate movement of the links to extended or collapsed position one of the links of each pair are slotted as indicated at 26^a so as to slidably accommodate the corresponding pivot pin.

In the extended position of the frames F and F' the flexible body B can be supported in extended position from the cross bars 17 and 23, the body being formed of suitable fabric and having its ends provided with attaching flaps 27 adapted to embrace the cross bars and to be releasably secured thereto through the use of headed members 28 secured to the cross bars and engaging within eyes 29 formed in the flaps. In the present instance I have shown the headed members in the form of screws arranged at intervals along the length of the cross bars while the eyes 29 are likewise formed at corresponding intervals along the length of the flaps, and

these eyes are re-inforced with metallic inserts as shown. The body B is of substantially rectangular form and sufficiently deep to accommodate an infant in reclining position without the liability of the infant falling from the crib. In order to support an infant in a flat reclining position and to thus prevent possible spinal curvature, the bottom of the body B is held taut or in fully extended position so as to provide a flat surface. The shaping frame S is employed to this end and is attached to the bottom of the body through the provision of flaps 30 secured to or formed integral with the bottom of the body at both the sides and ends thereof. In the present instance I have shown two flaps at each side of the body and one at each end, and each flap is of triangular form with a tape cord or the like 31 attached thereto at the point shown by which the several flaps can be secured to each other to embrace and support the frame S at the bottom of the body as clearly illustrated in Figure 2. The frame S is of rectangular form as shown in Figure 5 and is braced at its corners by plates 32.

When not in use the crib can be collapsed to the position shown in Figure 2 wherein the frames F and F' are folded one upon the other with the shaping frame S interposed

between the two and carrying the flexible body B. In order that the frame S may occupy this interposed position it is necessary that that end of the body B attached to the cross bar 17 be detached therefrom as illustrated in Figure 2.

Although I have herein shown and described only one form of portable crib embodying my invention, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A portable crib comprising a supporting structure having spaced bars, a flexible body bridging the bars and having flaps embracing the bars, means for detachably securing the flaps to the bars, other flaps at the bottom of the body, a frame at the bottom of the body for maintaining the bottom in flat formation, and tyable extensions on the last mentioned flaps by which the latter can be secured to each other beneath the bottom of the body in embracing relation to the frame, to thereby secure the frame to the body and to reinforce the bottom of the body against flexure.

LOUISE A. MAND.