March 16, 1943. L. W. MATHAUS 2,313,834

COLLAPSIBLE CRIB

Filed Dec. 22, 1941

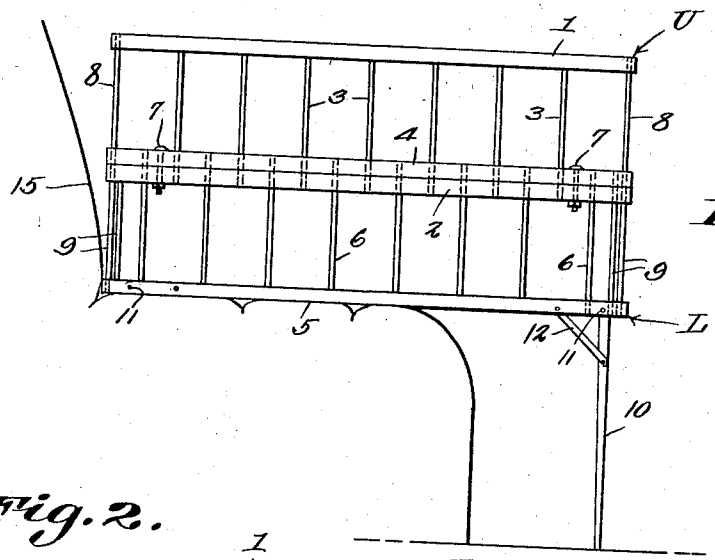


Fig. 1.

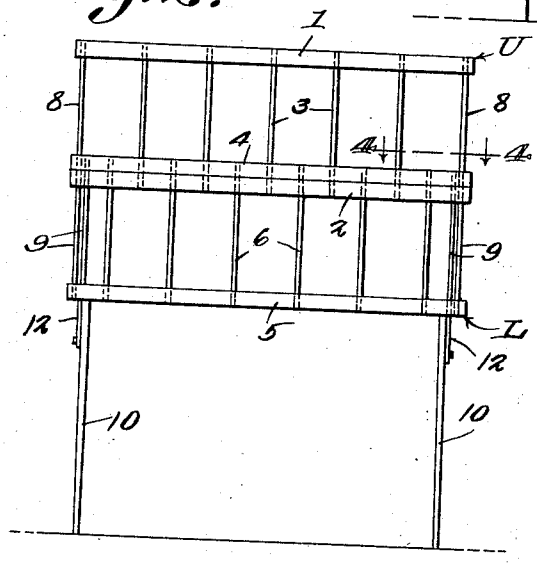


Fig. 2.

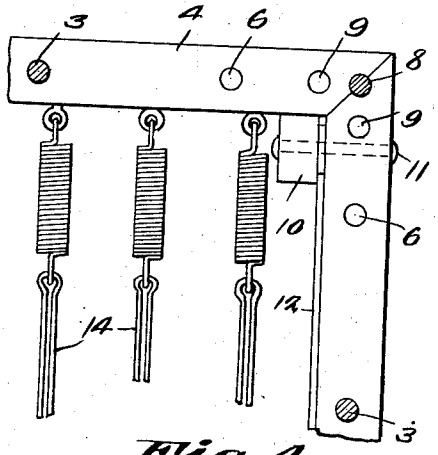


Fig. 4.

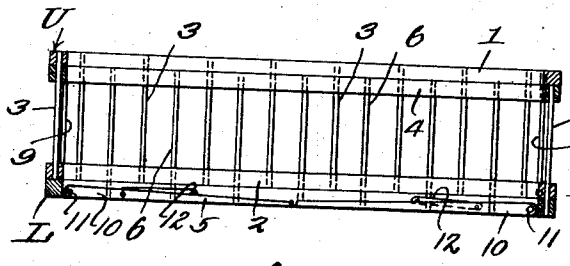


Fig. 3.

Lillian W. Mathaus
INVENTOR.

BY Albert Leo.

Patented Mar. 16, 1943

2,313,834

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,313,834

COLLAPSIBLE CRIB

Lillian W. Mathaus, Atlanta, Ga.

Application December 22, 1941, Serial No. 424,075

1 Claim. (Cl. 5—99)

By way of explanation it may be stated that, when traveling, it is sometimes difficult to find a crib suitable for an infant. It is necessary, therefore, for the traveler to be provided with a crib. An ordinary crib is too bulky to be carried about as a piece of baggage.

In view of the foregoing, the present invention aims to provide a crib which can be collapsed or telescoped into small compass so that it can be placed in a suitcase or similar receptacle. The invention aims to provide novel means whereby the crib may be extended or collapsed, and to strengthen and improve the constituent units thereof. A further object of the invention is to supply a crib of the class described which can be supported at one end on a chair or the like, foldable legs being provided for the support of the opposite end of the crib.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 shows in side elevation, a crib constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is an end elevation, wherein the crib is extended, as in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the crib closed;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

The crib forming the subject matter of this application comprises an upper unit U and a lower unit L, each of which forms a complete enclosure, horizontally considered.

The upper unit U comprises an upper frame 1 and a lower frame 2, which may be of approximately rectangular form, the frames being connected by vertical rungs 3.

The lower unit L comprises an upper frame 4, a lower frame 5, and vertical rungs 6 connecting the frames.

The lower frame 2 of the upper unit U is disposed below the upper frame 4 of the lower unit L.

The rungs 3 of the upper unit U are slidably mounted in the upper frame 4 of the lower unit L, and the rungs 6 of the lower unit L are slidably mounted in the lower frame 2 of the upper unit U. The rungs 3 and 6 of the respective units are spaced apart transversely about the entire perimeter of the crib. The frames 2 and 4 are held together, to maintain the upper unit U in the elevated position of Fig. 1, by any suitable means, such as bolts 7, which form releasable connections between the said frames.

At each corner of the crib, a rung 8 connects the frames 1 and 2 and is slidable in the frame 4. The frames 4 and 5 are connected by rungs 9, which are slidable in the frame 2. The rungs 8 and 9 are spaced apart less widely than are the remaining rungs, and are arranged in triangular form at each corner of the crib, to form corner reinforcements. The rung 8 forms a dowel at the mitered joints of the frames, as shown in Fig. 4.

Legs 10 are located at each end of the frame 5 and extend within that frame, the legs being pivoted at 11 to the said frame. Braces 12 form a releasable connection between the frame 5 and the legs 10. A bottom 14 of any desired construction, and preferably including springs, extends across the frame 5 and is connected to the inner edge of said frame, as shown in Fig. 4. The widths of the legs 10 and of the braces 12 are such that when the legs and the braces are folded, they will be housed and hidden within the frame 5. The thickness of the bottom 14 is such that it, also, is housed within the contour of the frame 5. When the crib is collapsed, as shown in Fig. 3, it presents smooth outer surfaces and may be slipped readily into a suitcase or the like (not shown), to be carried about easily.

When the crib is in use, the frames 4 and 2 are connected together by the bolts 7 or by equivalent structures, the legs 10 are swung downwardly and held in vertical position by the braces 12. The crib then is supported on four legs, but one set of legs may be folded, the corresponding end of the crib being supported upon the seat of a chair 15 or other convenient object. The bolts 7 may be removed, the upper unit 2 may be lowered until the frame 1 rests on the frame 4 and the legs 10 and the braces 12 may be folded. The device then is disposed in compact form, as Fig. 3 will show.

The crib is simple in construction but will be found thoroughly advantageous to accomplish the ends set forth in the opening portion of this specification.

What is claimed is:

In a crib, an upper unit and a lower unit, each of which forms a complete enclosure, horizontally considered: each unit comprising an upper frame having mitered joints, a lower frame having mitered joints, and rungs connecting the frames, the lower frame of the upper unit being disposed below the upper frame of the lower unit, the rungs of the upper unit being slidably mounted in the upper frame of the lower unit, and the rungs of the lower unit being slidably mounted in the lower frame of the upper unit, the rungs of each unit being spaced apart transversely about the entire perimeter of the crib, a bottom carried by the lower frame of the lower unit, and means assembled with the units for holding the upper unit in raised position with respect to the lower unit groups of rungs of the upper and lower units being spaced apart less widely than are the remaining rungs, and being arranged in triangular form at each corner of the crib, to afford corner reinforcements, one rung of each group forming a dowel at a mitered joint.

LILLIAN W. MATHAUS.