

Dec. 25, 1962

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3,069,700

CRIB GUARD

Filed April 4, 1960

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

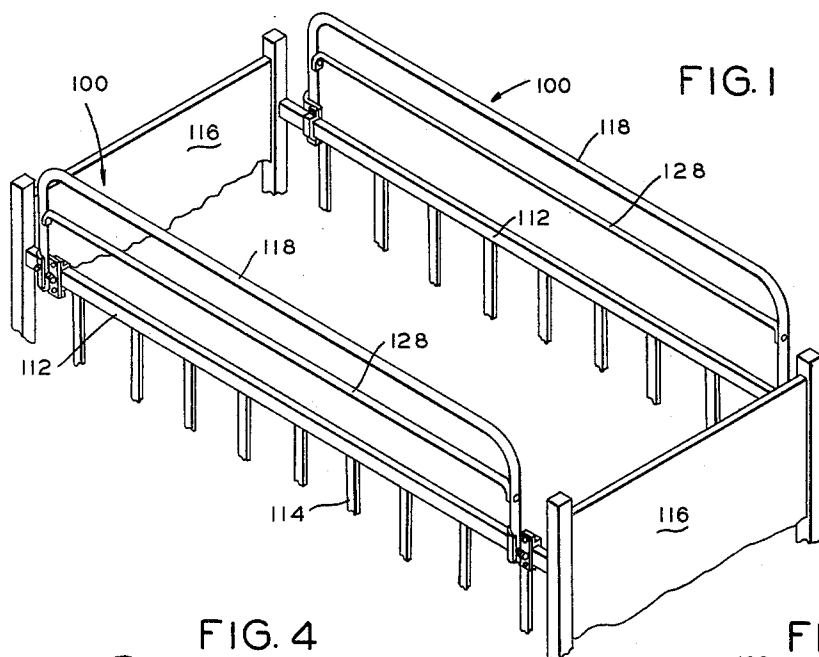


FIG. 1

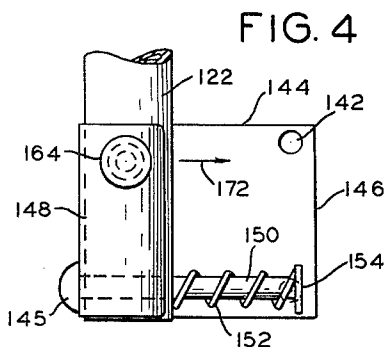


FIG. 4

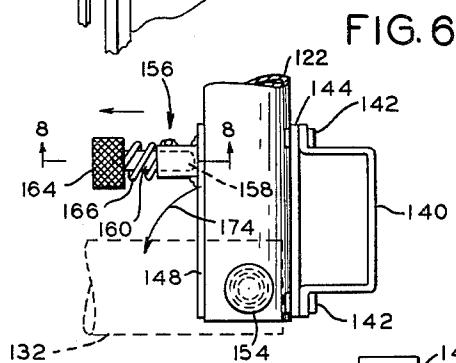


FIG. 6

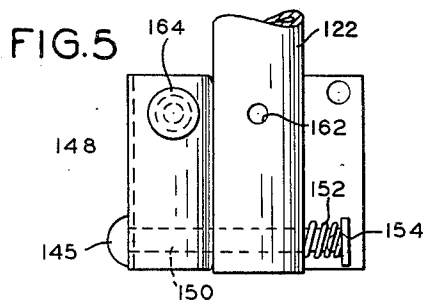


FIG. 5

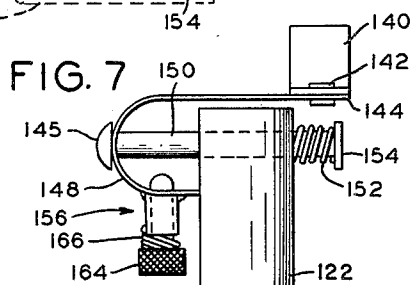


FIG. 7

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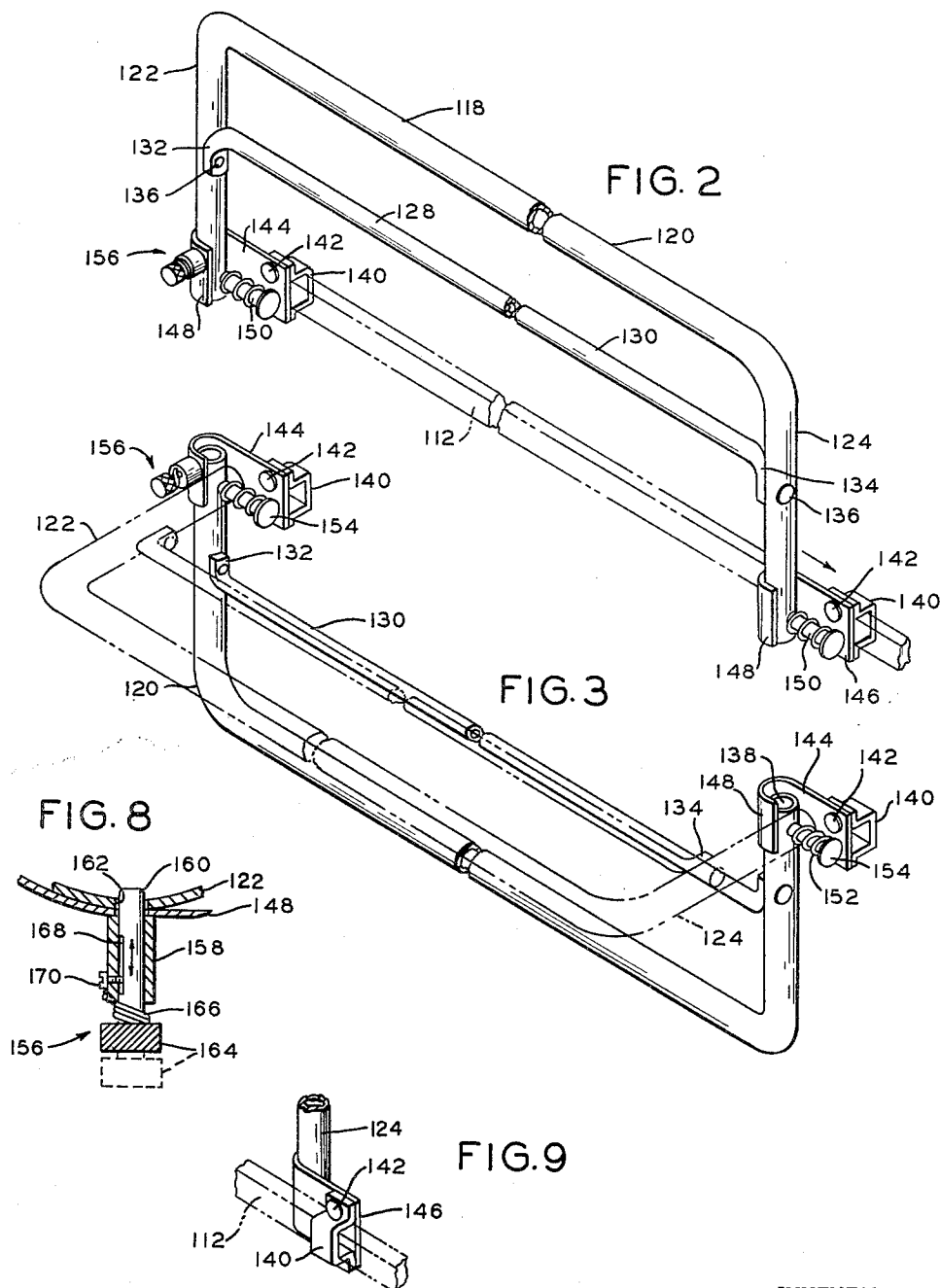
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1

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CRIB GUARD

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10 Claims. (Cl. 5-100)

This invention relates to a crib guard of the type that can be attached to the railings of a baby crib. In particular, this invention is concerned with a pivoted construction for such a crib guard in order that the additional railing height of such a guard may be made available by placing the guard in raised position as desired. When the additional height is not desired, the guard may be pivoted down quickly and safely.

It is an object of this invention to provide a new and improved crib railing guard.

Another object of this invention is to provide a new and improved guard for a crib railing that may be pivoted into and out of position as desired.

Another object of this invention is to provide a new and improved pivoted crib railing guard that may be readily and conveniently pivoted into raised and lowered positions.

Another object of this invention is to provide a new and improved pivoted crib railing guard that may be safely locked in its different operating positions.

Another object of this invention is to provide a new and improved pivoted crib railing guard that is reliable, inexpensive, and convenient to assemble.

In accordance with this invention a guard bar with legs is arranged to be pivoted to brackets that can be attached to a crib railing. The brackets include retainers for securely positioning the guard bar in different operating positions, and pivot pins for guiding the bar in movement between those positions. The guard bar can be securely locked in each position.

The foregoing and other objects of this invention as well as the features thereof and the invention itself may be best appreciated from the following description when read together with the accompanying drawing, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a crib with guards embodying this invention attached to the crib railings;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of a crib railing guard shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view similar to FIG. 2 with the guard in different positions;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged elevational front view of a bracket of the guard of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is an elevational view similar to that of FIG. 4 with the guard in a different position;

FIG. 6 is an elevational end view of the bracket of FIG. 4 as viewed from the right thereof;

FIG. 7 is an elevational top view of the bracket of FIG. 5 with the guard rotated 90° downwardly from the position of FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken on the line 8-8 of FIG. 6; and

FIG. 9 is a detailed perspective view of a bracket of FIG. 1.

In the drawing, corresponding parts are referenced by the same numerals.

In FIG. 1, two crib guards 100 embodying this invention are illustrated as attached to the top railing 112 of a slatted crib side 114 which is secured to the head and footboards 116 of the crib. The crib sides 114 may be of the type shown that are fixed to the headboard 116, or of the type in which the sides are slidably adjustable on the headboard.

The crib guards 100 are the same and each includes a guard bar 118 formed from a bent metal tube in a inverted U shape. The guard bar 118 includes a straight

2

horizontal bar portion 120 substantially the length of said railing 112 and two depending legs 122, 124. A second inverted U-shaped member 128 includes a horizontal portion 130 and two short legs 132, 134 that are flattened and respectively secured to the legs 122, 124 by suitable fasteners 136 such as rivets. Plugs 138 may be inserted in the open ends of the legs 124, or these ends may be covered by resilient bumpers (not shown). The guard rail may be constructed of other materials such as wood or plastics.

The guards 100 are attached to the crib railings 112 by means of U-shaped clamps 140 that have fastening flanges for bolts 142 which secure the clamps 140 to bracket plates 144, 146, one on the left and the other on the right. The bracket plates 144, 146 are secured to lie along the outside of the crib railing 112.

The bracket plate 144 is bent in a U shape at one end thereof to form a retainer 148 that closely seats the end of a guard bar leg 122. A pivot pin 150 is riveted at 145 to the base of the U-shaped retainer 148 near the lower edge of the plate 144 (FIG. 4). The pin 150 extends parallel to the plate 144 and passes through openings in leg 122. A compression coil spring 152 surrounds the pin 150 and is effective between a shoulder 154 at the free end of the pin and the leg 122 to bias that leg 122 into seating position within the retainer 148 (FIG. 4).

A lock 156 (FIG. 8) on the retainer 148 includes a cylindrical casing 158 fixed to the outer surface of the retainer 148 by welding or the like. A locking pin 160 is slidable within the casing 158 and through an opening in the retainer 148 to engage an opening 162 (FIG. 5) in the leg 122, which is in mating position when the guard bar is in raised position. The locking pin 160 is manipulated by means of a knurled head 164 against a coiled contraction spring 166 that surrounds the pin 160 and is attached between the head 164 and the casing 158. The spring 166 biases the locking pin 160 into the leg opening 162 to prevent lateral sliding movement of the leg out of the retainer 148. Suitable means for holding the locking pin 160 within the casing 158 may include a keyway 168 in the pin 160 and a screw 170 engaging therein.

The other bracket plate 146 is constructed in a similar manner to the plate 144 and corresponding parts are referenced by the same numerals. The lock 156 is ordinarily required on but one of the brackets 144, 146; and, therefore, this lock 156 is not shown for the bracket 146.

Ordinarily, the guard bar 118 when in the lowered position is safely held in the retainers 148 against handling by a baby. However, if additional locking is desired, the position of lock 156 may be lowered so that when the guard 118 is inverted 180° from the operative position of FIG. 2 to the lowered position of FIG. 3, lock 156 will engage a hole in leg 122 (not shown) similar to hole 162 but on the opposite side of leg 122.

In use, the brackets 144, 146 may be removably clamped to a crib railing 112 by fastening the clamps 140 thereto. The guard bar should preferably be in the raised locked position to assure proper location of the brackets 144, 146. To lower the guard rail 118, the lock pin head 164 is pulled out (arrow 170, FIG. 6) and, at the same time, the guard rail 118 is pulled to the side so that the legs 122, 124 slide out of the retainers 148 (arrow 172, FIG. 4) to the position indicated in FIG. 5. The legs 122, 124 are now free of the retainers 148, and can be pivoted down (arrow 174, FIG. 6) until the guard bar is in the lowered position (shown in unbroken lines, FIG. 3) and again locked via pin 160 (if a complementary aperture is provided). When released, the springs 152 bias the guard rail back into its seat within the retainers 148. To raise the guard rail 118, it is pulled to the side, pivoted up, and then released for seating in the retainers 148, where the locking pin 160 cams back and

3

then locks into the leg opening 162. With the lock 156 relocated as noted above, it would also have to be released to raise the guard rail 118.

It is seen from the above description that a new and improved guard for a crib railing is provided that may be readily manipulated into raised and lowered positions. The guard may be reliably locked in its different positions, and it is relatively convenient to use.

This invention is presented in the form of a specific embodiment; however, it is not intended that it be limited thereby. Variations and modifications are obviously within the skill of the art.

What is claimed as the invention is:

1. A guard for a crib railing comprising a guard bar having two depending legs each with pivot openings adjacent the lower end thereof, and a plurality of brackets, each of said brackets including separately a plate having a portion bent to one side thereof to form a retainer that is U-shaped in cross-section and adapted to slidably receive and closely seat one of said legs, a pivot pin secured to said plate through said retainer and parallel to said plate and slidably passing through the pivot opening of the associated one of said legs, a coil spring around said pivot pin and bearing between a surface of said pin and the associated leg to bias said leg into said retainer, said pivot pin extending out of said retainer a distance greater than the thickness of said leg to permit complete removal therefrom, said pivot pin being spaced from said plate a distance greater than the spacing of said pivot opening from the end of the associated leg to permit pivoting of said leg around said pivot pin, and means for attaching the other side of said plate to a crib railing, one of said legs having a lock opening in each of opposite sides of said one leg and transverse to and adjacent the pivot opening thereof, and that one of said brackets associated with said one leg further including an opening in the retainer thereof complementary to said lock opening, and a spring biased locking pin slidable through said retainer opening and lock opening.

2. A guard for a crib railing as recited in claim 1 wherein said guard bar includes two inverted U-shaped rods, one attached within the other, and with the legs of said other forming said legs of said guard bar.

3. A guard for a crib railing as recited in claim 1 wherein said means for attaching said plate to a crib railing includes a U-shaped clamp for embracing a crib railing and adapted to be secured to said plate.

4. A guard for a crib railing comprising a plurality of brackets each including a plate, means for attaching the plates to a crib railing, a guard bar having two depend-

4

ing legs, with one of said legs secured to one of said plates and the other of said legs secured to the other of said plates for sliding and pivotal movement with respect thereto, a retainer adapted to slidably receive and closely seat one of said legs resiliently urged into said retainer whereby said leg may be slid from a first position away from said retainer and then inverted and re-seated in said retainer.

5. The invention of claim 4 wherein said legs are each mounted on a pivot pin secured to said plate.

6. The invention of claim 5 wherein one of said brackets further includes spring biased locking means adapted for movement transverse to the axis of said pivot pin, said locking means being effective to prevent the leg from being removed from said retainer.

7. The invention of claim 6 wherein said retainer is formed by a U-shaped bend of said bracket plate at one end thereof.

8. The invention of claim 7 wherein said pivot pin is secured to the base of said U-shaped retainer and extends parallel to said plate.

9. The invention of claim 5 including a coil spring encircling said pivot pin to bias said leg into said retainer.

10. A guard for a crib railing comprising a guard bar having two depending legs each with pivot openings adjacent the lower end thereof, and a plurality of brackets each including a plate, means for attaching the plates to a crib railing, a retainer adapted to slidably receive and closely seat one of said legs resiliently urged into said retainer, a pivot pin secured to said plate and passing slidably and rotatably through the pivot opening of an associated one of said legs, said pivot pin extending out of said retainer a distance greater than the thickness of said leg to permit complete removal from the retainer in a direction transversely along said pin, said pivot pin being spaced from said plate a distance greater than the spacing of said pivot opening from the end of the associated leg to permit pivoting of said leg about said pivot point whereby said leg may be received in said retainer in inverted position.

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