Oct. 26, 1943. W. H. REINHOLZ 2,332,831

SAFETY BELT FOR BABY'S DRESSING TABLES

Filed March 12, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

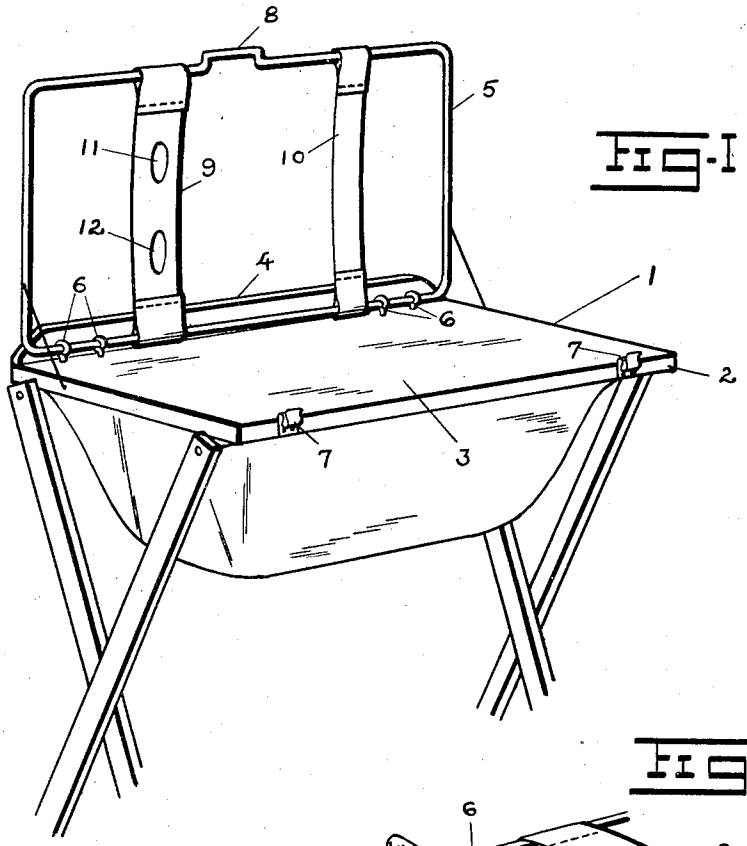


Fig-1

Fig-2

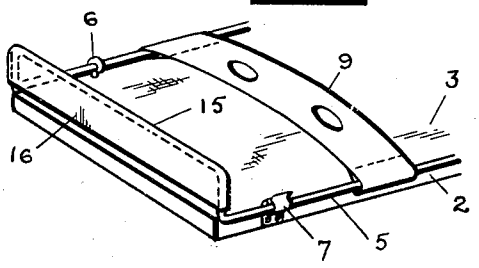
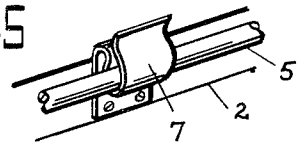


Fig-5



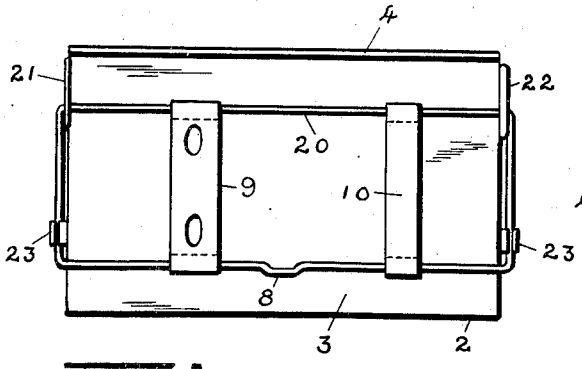
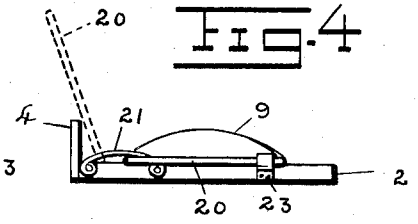


Fig-3

Fig-4



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SAFETY BELT FOR BABY'S DRESSING TABLES

Filed March 12, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

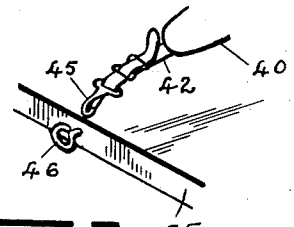


Fig. 9

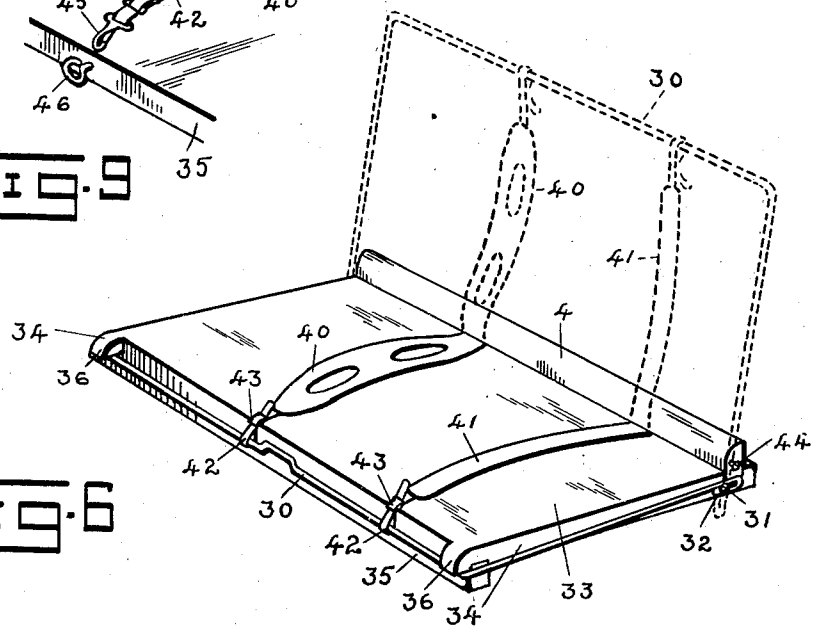


Fig. 6

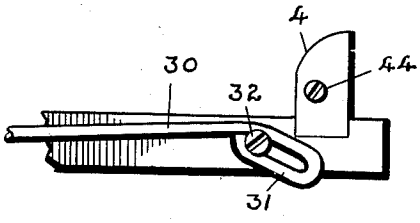
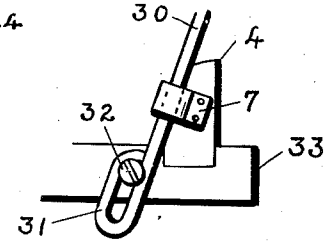


Fig. 8



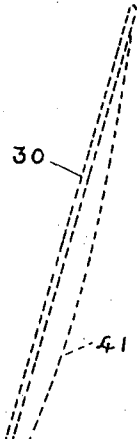


Fig. 10

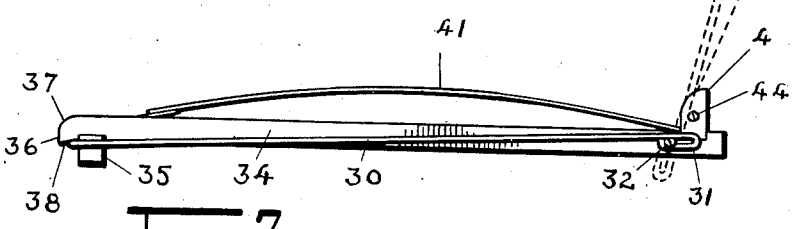


Fig. 7

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SAFETY BELT FOR BABIES' DRESSING TABLES

William H. Reinholz, Irondequoit, N. Y.

Application March 12, 1940, Serial No. 323,638

5 Claims. (Cl. 311—78)

The object of this invention is to provide safety belts and a frame therefor, for a baby's dressing table.

Another object of the invention is to mount the safety belt or belts on a rectangular frame that can be swung down to safety position, or can be swung up away from the dressing table.

Another object of the invention is to mount the safety belts on the frame so that they can be adjusted toward or away from each other, and can be placed in the exact position desired for the purpose of safely holding the baby, and can also be adjusted to length.

These and other objects of the invention will be illustrated in the drawings, described in the specification and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a dressing table, with the frame and safety belts added thereto which constitute my invention.

Figure 2 is a detail view of one end of the frame, showing a modification thereof.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the dressing table and a modified form of the frame that carries the safety belts.

Figure 4 is an end elevation of the modified form of the frame shown in Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a detail view of the spring clip for holding the frame down.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of the top of the dressing table.

Figure 7 is an enlarged end view of the improved dressing table shown in Figure 6.

Figure 8 is an enlarged detail view of an end of the frame, showing a modified form of the slotted connection with the table.

Figure 9 is a detail view of the safety belt with a spring clip on the free end and an eye on the table to which it can be fastened.

Figure 10 is a detail of the wire held in upright position by a spring clip.

In the drawings like reference numerals indicate like parts.

In the drawings reference numeral 1 indicates a dressing table of a well known form, which consists of the rectangular frame 2 over which is stretched a canvas top 3 capable of holding a baby, all of which is old and constitutes no part of my invention.

On the rear side of the dressing table is a back board or rail 4, which may extend upwardly from the dressing table. A rectangular wire frame 5 is provided which swings on staples or eye-bolts 6, 6, as is shown in Figure 1. These staples or eye-bolts are fastened in the back board 4 or in the frame that supports the canvas cover 1. On these staples or eye-bolts the frame 5 can swing from the vertical position shown in Figure 1 down to a horizontal position, in which position it would rest on the top of the dressing table, and can be held down by the spring clips 7, 7.

The frame 5 is rectangular except where it is offset to form a handle 8. On this frame is provided safety belts 9 and 10, which belts can slide back and forth on the frame 5. The belt 9 rests over the baby's chest and is provided with armholes 11 and 12 through which the baby's arms can be extended when the frame 5 is in horizontal position, and at that time the belt 10 will rest over the baby's legs. The frame is held down in horizontal position by the spring clips 7, 7 and the baby will be held securely in place so that it cannot roll off of the dressing table.

The ends of the frame 5 can be turned up at each end as shown at 15 in Figure 2, and the opening in the end of the frame may be closed with a canvas bag 16 forming either a foot board or a head board.

In Figure 3 a frame 20 is made narrower than the frame 5 shown in Figure 1, and instead of swinging on fixed eye-bolts or staples, the frame can slide bodily from the mid-position shown in Figure 3 to the side shown at the upper end of Figure 3. To control it in this sliding movement, stationary guides 21 and 22 are provided, which are fastened to the frame of the dressing table (see Figure 4). These guides pass over one side of the frame 20 and hold that side down, but permit the frame body to slide under these guides.

For the purpose of holding the frame 20 in the position shown in Figure 3, spring clips 23, 23 are provided. The near side of the frame can be lifted to disengage the frame from the clips 23 for the purpose of sliding it back in the guides 21 which are shown in Figure 4.

As shown in Figure 4, the frame 20 can be shoved to the left and swung up to the dotted line position, which leaves it out of the way while the baby is being dressed.

In Figure 6 I have shown a wire frame 30 that is U-shaped instead of rectangular, as is shown in Figure 1. Each end of the wire frame is bent to form a slot or an elongated eye 31 that makes sliding engagement with the screw 32 set in the wooden frame 33 of the table. The head of the screw being larger than the slot width keeps the wire frame in place acting as a guide. The end rails 34 of the table project

forward over the front rail **35** and form shoulders **36**. The end of each end rail is rounded at the top, as shown at **37** in Figure 7, and is undercut on the lower side thereof as shown at **38**. The wire frame **30** can be drawn forward and slipped over the rounded end **37**, and pushed back under the shoulder **36**, by which it is securely held down in engagement with the wooden frame so that it cannot be raised by the baby.

As shown in Figure 8, the frame **30** is bent down at the end so that the eye **31** sets on a slant, which means that the rear end of the frame **30** must be lifted as the frame is drawn forward. The front end of the frame must be drawn down as the frame is drawn forward before it can be raised. The safety belts **40** and **41** are fastened at their rear ends to the fabric cover of the table top, and therefore the belts cannot move toward or away from each other, except at the ends attached to the front rail of the frame. These belts are used for the same purpose as the belts **9** and **10** shown in Figure 1. The outer ends of the belts are provided with straps **42** and buckles **43**, by which they are fastened to the wire frame **30**. These belts can be adjusted to fit the baby in question, and when once adjusted need not be disturbed. Before the baby is laid on the table, the frame **30** and its belts are raised to dotted line position shown in Figure 6 and the baby is then laid on the table, and the frame **30** is then brought down to the full line position, and is locked in place, as above described, with the baby's arms extended through the openings in the belt **40**. To hold the frame in the upright position, a pin or screw **44** is provided at one end of the back board **4**, or to hold the frame **30** in the upright position I can also use a spring clip similar to the clip **7** shown in Figure 5. This detail is shown in Figure 10. As shown in Figure 9, the strap **42** is provided with a spring snap **45**, which can engage with an eye-screw **46** placed on the front rail **35** when used without a wire frame. See Figure 9. In this Figure 9 there is no swinging wire frame to which the belts can be attached. The belts are attached to the wooden frame, and for this purpose the eye-screw **45** is fastened in the front rail of the frame.

I claim:

1. In a baby's dressing table, the combination of: a relatively flat, horizontal supporting means upon which a baby may lie in prone position; an open frame hinged to swing with respect to said supporting means on an axis adjacent and parallel to the inner side of said supporting means from a horizontal position substantially in the plane of said supporting means through at least ninety degrees up over said supporting means to a plane angularly spaced from said supporting means, said frame having a connecting means arranged transversely of the supporting means and a side bar carried by said connecting means and constituting the outer free side of said frame; belt means of adjustable length adapted to lie across the baby's body and secured against longitudinal movement thereof at one end with respect to said axis and at the other end to said side bar, said connecting means being arranged to be out of contact with the baby's body when said belt means are in operative position; and means for detachably securing said frame with respect to said supporting means with said side bar substantially in the plane of said supporting means.

2. The combination defined in claim 1 and in addition thereto means for supporting said frame in an upright position above said hinge axis.

3. The combination defined in claim 1 in which said connecting means are parallel end bars spaced beyond the head and feet of the baby respectively and disposed in the plane of said axis and said side bar.

4. In a baby's dressing table, the combination of: a relatively flat, horizontal supporting means upon which a baby may lie in prone position; a U-shaped open frame, the free ends of the legs of said frame each having a slotted hinge connection with said supporting means on an axis adjacent and parallel to the inner side of said supporting means, permitting limited translative movement of said frame with respect to the axis of said hinge connection, the legs of said frame being spaced beyond the ends of said supporting means, and the side bar of said frame just clearing the outer side of said supporting means when said frame is at the outer limit of its translative movement; detent means on said supporting means at its outer side for preventing upward movement of said side bar when said frame is at the inner limit of its translative movement; and belt means of adjustable length adapted to lie across the baby's body and secured against longitudinal movement at one end with respect to said axis and at the other end to the side bar of said frame.

5. The combination defined in claim 4 in which said detent means comprises at least one horizontally outwardly projecting lug on said supporting means, said lug having a downwardly curved upper surface and a nether surface arranged to lock said side bar against upward movement when said side bar is pulled upwardly by tension in said belt means.

WILLIAM H. REINHOLZ.