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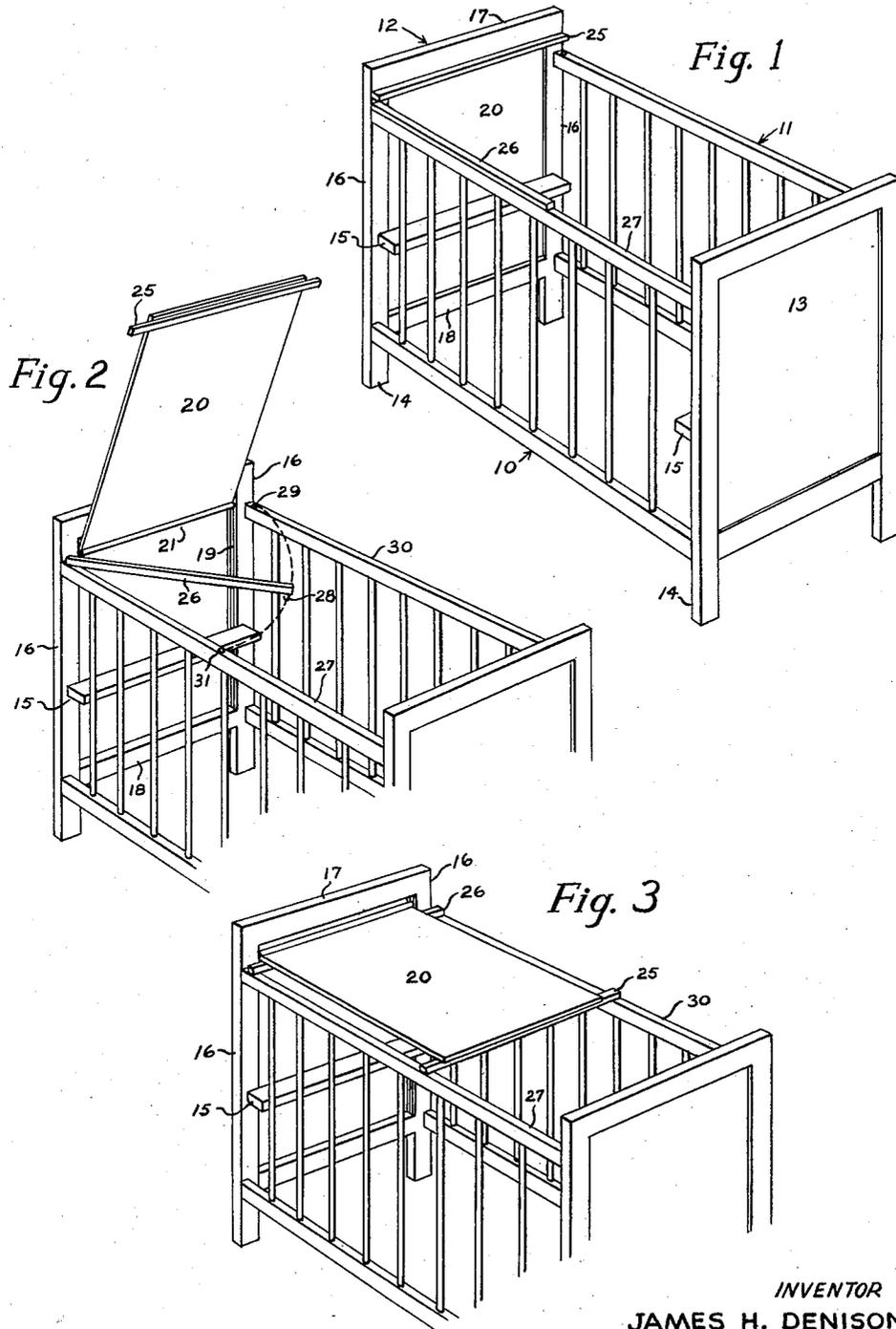
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2,851,700

COMBINED CHILD'S CRIB AND DRESSING TABLE

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

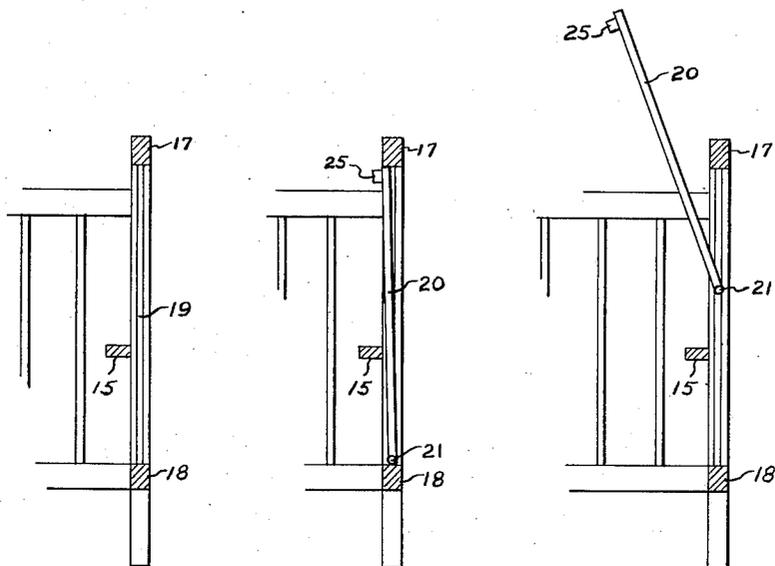


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

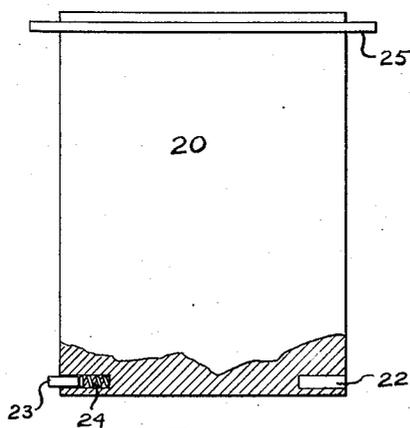


Fig. 7

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## COMBINED CHILD'S CRIB AND DRESSING TABLE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 5-93)

This invention relates to a combined baby crib and dressing table, and more particularly to a crib wherein a part thereof is so constructed as to form a moveable dressing table for the crib.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a baby crib having a moveable section, such as a portion of the headboard for example, adapted to be moved to a position across the top of the crib to form a dressing table.

Another object is to furnish a crib with a moveable section having means for supporting said section on the side rails of the crib.

A still further object is to provide a crib with a moveable section that may be quickly and easily moved to a horizontal position across the top of the crib to form a dressing table.

Another object is to provide a combined crib and dressing table that is simple and practical in construction, strong and reliable in use, neat and attractive in appearance and relatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing objects outlined and with other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel features hereinafter described in detail, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my combined crib and dressing table showing the headboard, which also serves as the dressing table, in its normal position;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, partly broken away, and showing the headboard in a partially raised position;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, also partly broken away, and showing the headboard resting on the side rails of the crib and serving as a dressing table;

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of one end portion of the crib, with the headboard removed, and showing one of the guide rails in one of the side frames of the crib;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 with the headboard in its normal position in the side frame of the crib;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 but showing the headboard in partially elevated position prior to assuming a horizontal position across the top of the crib; and

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of a section of the headboard, partly broken away, and showing a modified embodiment of my invention.

Referring to the drawings in detail, my improved baby crib comprises side walls generally designated at 10 and 11, and end walls 12 and 13, the latter providing the conventional supporting legs 14. The usual cross bars 15 are secured to the end walls, inside the crib, for supporting the conventional spring and mattress, not shown.

The end walls 12 and 13 are generally referred to as the headboard and footboard, respectively, of the crib, and while the following detailed description of my invention is directed to its embodiment in the headboard, it

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will be understood that the invention may also be embodied in the footboard.

The headboard 12 consists of a pair of vertical side frames 16 and upper and lower cross supports 17, 18 respectively. Each side frame is provided with a longitudinal groove 19 extending from the upper cross piece 17 to the lower cross piece 18. If desired, the grooves 19 in the respective side frames may be metal lined, or, if preferred, channel irons, not shown, may be inserted in said grooves during the course of manufacturing the crib.

The headboard of my improved crib also includes a moveable board or panel 20 adapted to fit in the space defined by the upper and lower cross pieces 17, 18 and the two side frames 16.

A rod 21 may be secured to the lower edge of the board 20, with the ends of said rod projecting outwardly beyond the side edges of the board. In assembling the headboard 12, the ends of the rod 21 will engage the grooves 19 in the side frames 16. If desired, instead of using the rod 21, the two side edges of the panel 20 may be provided with apertures 22 near the lower end of the panel, as shown in Fig. 7, into which metal pins or pintles 23 may be inserted. These pintles may be forced outwardly by spring 24 housed in the apertures 22, thus insuring the engagement of the pintles in the grooves 19 of the side frames. In either event, the lower end of the panel 20 will thus be held between the two side frames but capable of sliding up or down between said side frames.

A cross bar 25 is secured to the upper end portion of the board 20 and this bar also extends outwardly beyond the side edges of the board to abut against the side frames 16 when the board is in normal inoperative position as shown in Fig. 1, thus preventing the board from swinging outwardly from the crib. The conventional spring supporting cross piece 15 will prevent the board 20 from accidentally swinging inwardly.

As clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 6, the panel 20, which forms part of the headboard 12 of the crib, may be moved from its normal vertical position shown in Fig. 1 to a horizontal position against the top of the crib to form a child's dressing table. To accomplish this, the operator will grasp the cross bar 25, moving it slightly forward to clear the panel 20 from the top rail 17 and then lift the board upwardly. During this movement of the panel, the ends of the rod 21, or the pintles 23, will slide in the grooves 19 of the side frames until said rod ends, or the pintles, reach the upper end of said grooves.

At this point, the operator will then raise the forward end of the arm 26 to disengage said end from the side rail 27, and swing this arm against the top of the crib as shown in Fig. 2, until the free end of said arm abuts against said frame 16. The arm 26 is pivoted at one end to the side rail 27 to permit this swinging movement. A pin 28 on the under side of the arm 26 will engage an aperture 29 on the side rail 30 to lock the arm in its extended position against the top of the crib, just as the arm is locked in its extended position over the top of the rail 27 by the engagement of the pin 28 in the aperture 31 on the rail 27.

With the arm 26 locked in position against the top of the crib, as above described, the panel 20 can then be swung downwardly until the ends of the cross bar 25 abut against the top of the side rails 27, 30 of the crib, as shown in Fig. 3. In this position, the panel 20 is adequately supported over the top of the crib by the cross bar 25 at the front and the arm 26 at the rear, thus providing a table on the crib for use in dressing a child.

When the child is dressed and ready to be returned to its crib, the mother or nurse may hold the child in one arm, using the other hand to raise the front end of the

panel 20 thus allowing it to drop back to its vertical position as part of the headboard of the crib. The arm 26 can then be raised slightly at one end to disengage it from the rail 30 and swung back to its normal position over the top of the rail 27 as shown in Fig. 1.

It is important to note from Fig. 3 that the length of the dressing table 20 is much less than the length of the crib. In some instances, the table 20 may extend only three-fourths the length of the crib, or in other constructions, the table 20 may be two-thirds the length of the crib. In either event, it will be readily understood that with such a structure, the mother or nurse may leave the child in the crib until the table 20 is in position over the crib and all her necessary paraphernalia (diapers, pins, talcum, etc.) are laid out on the table before lifting the child up onto the table through the opening between the end of the table and the footboard or the headboard of the crib. Also, when the child has been properly changed and dressed, the mother or nurse can easily return the child to the crib through the aforementioned opening at the end of the table before returning the table or headboard 20 to its normal vertical position shown in Fig. 1.

The novelty of this invention resides in the fact that the dressing table 20 is a part of the crib itself and no special attachments are necessary, except the arm 26, to convert the crib into a child's dressing table.

While I have shown and described what I now consider to be preferred embodiments of my invention in such manner that the same may be readily understood by those skilled in the art, I am aware that changes may be made in the details disclosed, without departing from the spirit of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In an infant's crib having a pair of side walls and a pair of end walls, one of said end walls having a pair of spaced vertical guide rails, each guide rail having a longitudinal groove, the groove in one rail facing the groove in the other rail, an upper cross-piece secured to said rails and closing the upper end of said grooves, a lower cross-piece secured to said rails and closing the lower end of said grooves, a panel arranged between said guide rails and said cross-pieces, a rod secured to the lower end of said panel and having its ends extending into said grooves for maintaining said lower end of the panel in engagement with said guide rails, said panel being manually movable vertically and thence horizontally across the top of the side walls, a second rod secured to the upper end of said panel and having its ends projecting outwardly beyond the side edges of the panel for supporting the upper end of the panel on the side walls when the panel is swung into horizontal position across the top of the crib, and a bar pivotally mounted on one side wall adjacent one of the guide rails and normally resting on said side wall, said bar being adapted to be swung into engagement with the other side wall adjacent the other guide rail for supporting the lower end of the panel when the latter is moved into a horizontal position over the crib.

2. In an infant's crib having a pair of side walls and a pair of end walls, one of said end walls having a pair of

spaced vertical guide rails, each guide rail having a longitudinal groove, the groove in one rail facing the groove in the other rail, an upper cross-piece secured to said rails and closing the upper end of said grooves, a lower cross-piece secured to said rails and closing the lower end of said grooves, a panel arranged between said guide rails and said cross-pieces, a rod secured to the lower end of said panel and having its ends extending into said grooves for maintaining said lower end of the panel in engagement with said guide rails, said panel being manually movable vertically and thence horizontally across the top of the side walls, a second rod secured to the upper end of said panel and having its ends projecting outwardly beyond the side edges of the panel for supporting the upper end of the panel on the side walls when the panel is swung into horizontal position across the top of the crib, a bar pivotally mounted on one side wall adjacent one of the guide rails and normally extending longitudinally on said side wall, said bar being adapted to be swung into engagement with the other side wall adjacent the other guide rail for supporting the lower end of the panel when the latter is moved into a horizontal position over the crib, each side wall having an aperture in its upper surface, and a pin depending from the free end of said bar for engaging said apertures for locking the bar in its respective lateral or longitudinal positions.

3. In an infant's crib having a pair of side walls and a pair of end walls, one of said end walls having a pair of spaced vertical guide rails, each guide rail having a longitudinal groove, the groove in one rail facing the groove in the other rail, an upper cross-piece secured to said rails and closing the upper end of said grooves, a lower cross-piece secured to said rails and closing the lower end of said grooves, a panel arranged between said guide rails and said cross-pieces and being manually movable vertically and thence horizontally with respect to said guide rails, a rod secured to the lower end of said panel and having its ends extending into said grooves for maintaining said lower end of the panel in engagement with said guide rails, means pivotally connected to one side wall adjacent one of the guide rails and adapted to be swung into engagement with the other side wall adjacent the other guide rail for supporting one end of the panel when the latter is moved into horizontal position over the crib, and a rod secured to the other end of the panel with its ends extending beyond the side edges of the panel and adapted to rest on said side walls for supporting said other end of the panel when the latter is in said horizontal position over the crib.

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