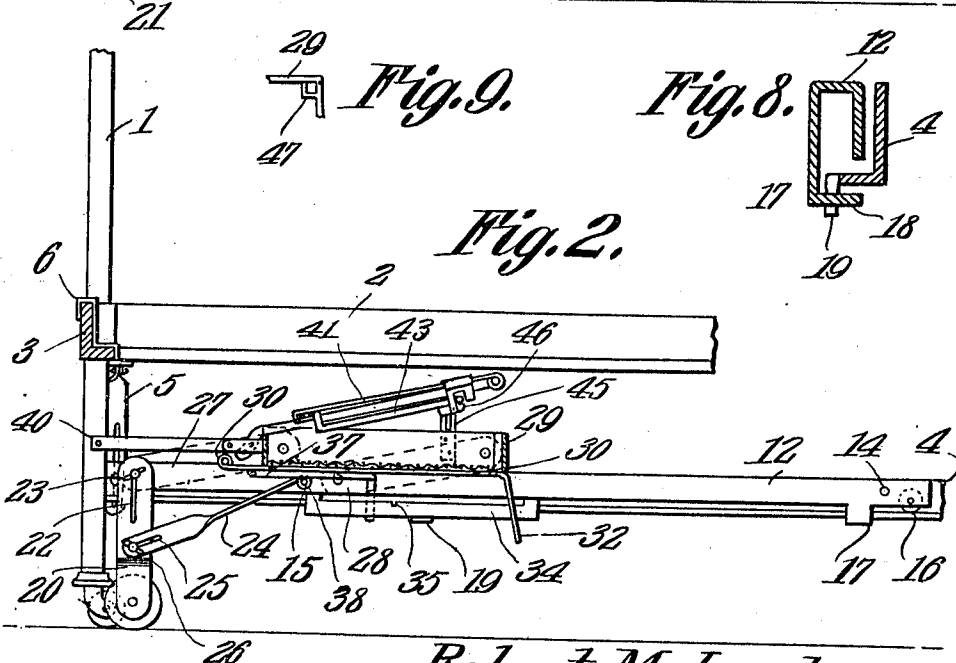
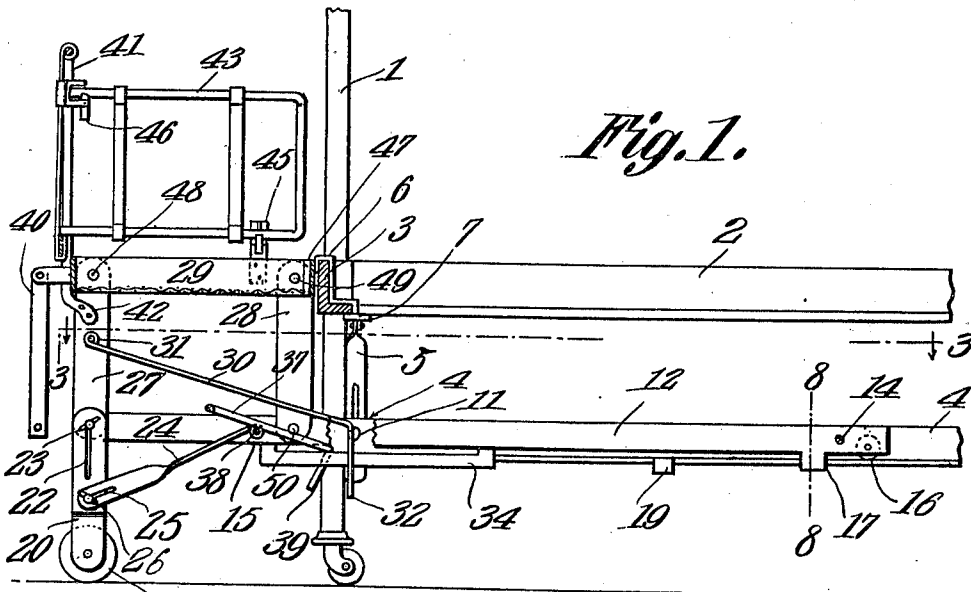


992,007.

Patented May 9, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Frank B. Woodew.
Mason A. Lawton

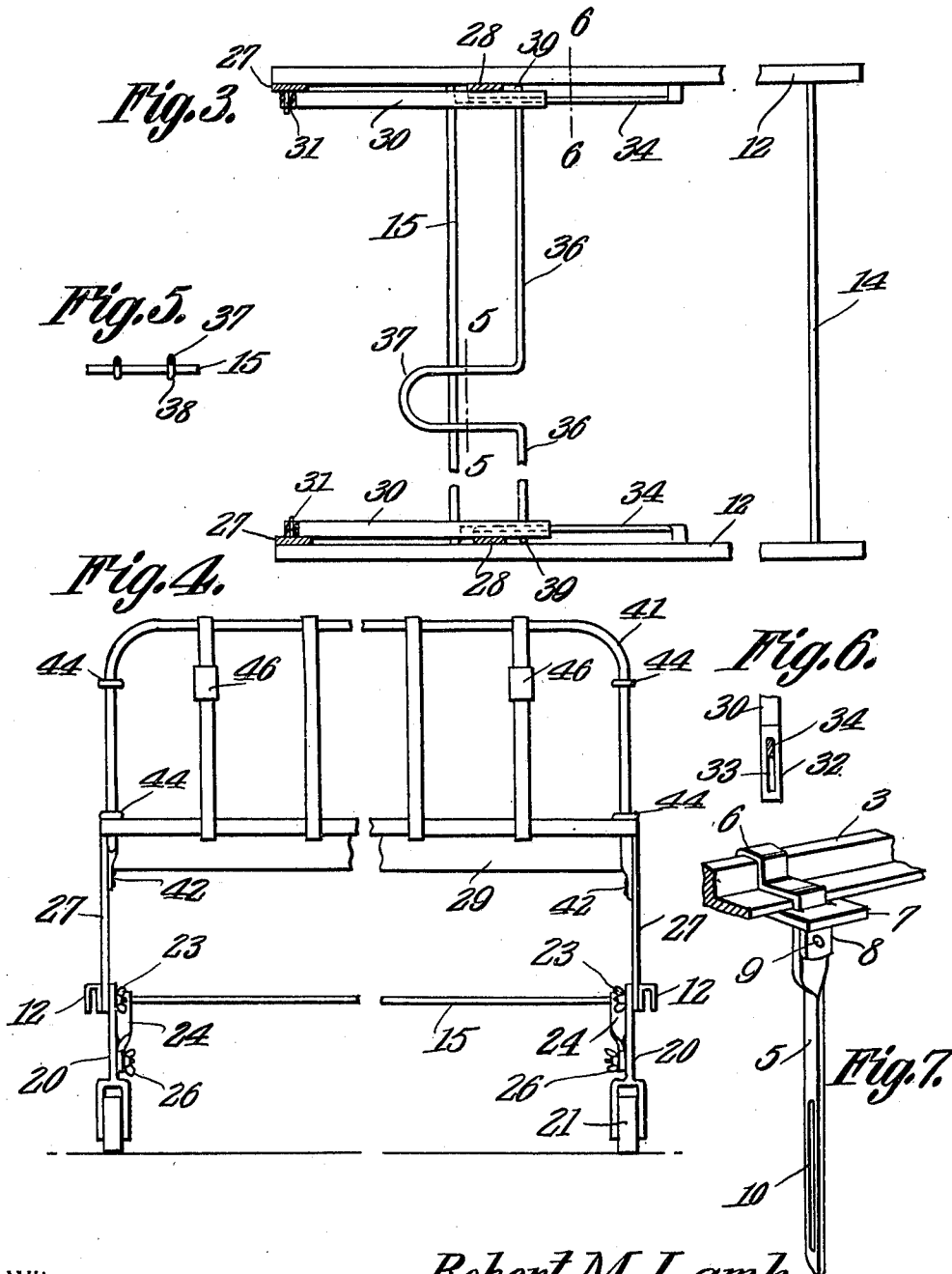
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BABY CRIB.
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT MITCHELL LAMB, OF BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

BABY-CRIB.

992,007.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed September 7, 1910. Serial No. 580,828.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT M. LAMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brunswick, in the county of Glynn and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Baby-Crib, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a crib structure so constituted that, when not in use, it may be housed beneath an ordinary bedstead, the crib structure being capable of being withdrawn from beneath the bedstead, to be lifted into approximate horizontal alinement with the frame of the bedstead, and there to be locked.

Another object of the invention is to provide a foldable cot structure of the sort hereinbefore mentioned, with a spaced side wall and with end walls which will fold compactly, to be housed beneath the bedstead when the device is not in use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a foldable cot structure of the sort above mentioned, to provide novel means for locking the cot structure in uplifted position, and to provide novel means for releasing the locking means.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in transverse section, mounted upon a portion of a bedstead, the cot structure being uplifted and unfolded; Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the cot structure folded together, and slid beneath the bedstead; Fig. 3 is a top plan of the rack upon which the cot frame is carried, parts being broken away; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the device, parts being removed; Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is a fragmental section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3; Fig. 7 is a detail perspective of one of the hangers whereby the tracks are connected with the side rails of the bedstead; Fig. 8 is a section upon the line 8—8 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 9 is a top plan of the corner socket of the crib frame.

In the drawings, the corner post of a bedstead is denoted by the numeral 1.

The numeral 2 indicates one of the end rails of the bedstead; and the numeral 3 indicates one of the side rails of the bedstead. Tracks 4 are provided, the same being preferably fashioned from angle members, as seen to best advantage in Fig. 8. These tracks are disposed in parallel relation, and are extended transversely of the

bedstead. The tracks 4 are retained upon the side rails 3 of the bed, by means of hangers 5, seen most clearly in Fig. 7. These hangers 5 are provided at their upper ends with hooks 6, adapted to engage the side rails 3 of the bedstead. The shanks of the hangers are extended through openings in the plates 7, adapted to bear against the lower faces of the side rails 3 of the bed. These plates 7 are provided with lugs 8, adapted to fit against the hangers 5. The plates 7 are held in place by means of bolts 9, or like connecting elements, which, extending through the lugs 8, engage the shanks of the hangers 5. In the shanks of the hangers 5 there are longitudinally extended slots 10. These slots 10 are adapted to receive connecting bolts 11 or the like, (Fig. 1), whereby the tracks 4 are connected with the hangers 5. The construction above described permits the tracks 4 to be adjusted vertically with respect to the frame of the bedstead.

The invention further includes a rack, comprising side bars 12, ordinarily U shaped in cross section (Fig. 8), and an inner rod 14 and an outer rod or securing member 15, these rods 14 and 15 connecting the side bars 12. At their inner ends, the side bars 12 carry rollers 16, adapted to engage the tracks 4. The side bars 12 are provided with depending lugs 17, extended beneath the tracks 4, as denoted by the numeral 18 in Fig. 8. These lugs 17 are engageable, under circumstances to be pointed out hereinafter, with lugs 19 which depend from the tracks 4.

The outer end of the rack is supported by legs 20, carrying floor-engaging rollers 21 at their lower ends. In the legs 20 there are longitudinally extended slots 22. A bolt and wing nut connection 23 or like clamping device serves to unite the legs 20 with the side bars 12, this bolt and wing nut connection 23, operating in the slots 22, constituting a means for adjusting the space between the outer end of the rack and the floor. By this construction, the device may be employed upon bedsteads, spaced from the floor at different distances. Braces 24 are pivoted at their inner ends to the outer cross rod 15 of the rack; (see particularly Fig. 4); in the outer ends of these braces 24 are longitudinally extended slots 25, in which are disposed bolt and wing nut connections 26, whereby the braces 24 may be united with the legs 20. The adjustable connection be-

tween the braces 24 and the legs 20 permits the effective lengths of the braces 24 to be shortened, when the effective lengths of the legs 20 are shortened in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

The cot proper comprises outer supporting posts 27, inner supporting posts 28, and a cot frame 29. The lower ends of the outer supporting posts 27 are disposed between the legs 20 and the side bars 12, and are pivotally mounted upon the bolt and wing nut connections 23. The upper ends of the outer supporting posts 27 are pivoted to the end walls of the crib frame 29, as denoted by the numeral 48 in Fig. 1. The lower ends of the inner supporting posts 28 are pivoted, as shown at 50 in Fig. 1, to the side bars 12, the upper ends of the inner supporting posts being pivoted as shown at 49, to the end walls of the crib frame 29.

Movable means, preferably pawls 30 are pivoted as shown at 31, to the outer supporting posts 27. These pawls 30 are provided with depending end portions 32, having, as shown in Fig. 6, slots 33, adapted to receive guides 34 secured to the side bars 12 of the rack, and spaced therefrom, as shown in Fig. 3. In the upper edges of the guides 34 are notches 35 (Fig. 2), and the ends 32 of the pawls 30 are adapted to be engaged in these notches 35, under certain circumstances to be set forth hereinafter. The pawls 30, together with the guides 34, constitute a locking device for holding the cot frame 29 elevated above the side bars 12.

A tiltable member, seen to best advantage in Fig. 3, is provided. This tiltable member, comprises a loop-shaped portion 37, bent to extend in opposite directions as shown at 36, the portions 36 having depending ends 39, registering between the guides 34 and the side bars 12. The loop-shaped portion 37 of the tiltable member is provided with bearings 38 (see Fig. 5), and these bearings receive the outer rod 15, so that the tiltable member is pivotally mounted upon the rod 15. The portions 36 of the tiltable member extend beneath the pawls 30, adjacent their free ends.

To the cot frame 29, an operating handle 40 is pivoted.

A side wall 41 for the cot is provided. This side wall 41 is, as shown at 42, rigidly secured to the outer supporting posts 27. End walls 43 are pivoted, as denoted by the numeral 44, to the side walls 41. Upon the ends of the cot frame 29 are catches 45, adapted to engage the end walls 43, to hold the same at right angles to the side wall 41. Upon the side wall 41, are spaced catches 46, adapted to receive the end walls 43 of the crib, when the same are folded together against the side wall 41. From the foregoing it will be seen that the cot frame 29 is inclosed upon three sides. Should it be de-

sired to inclose the cot frame upon the fourth side, that is upon the side which is disposed toward the bedstead, an auxiliary side wall (not shown) may be mounted in sockets 47 located in the inner angles of the cot frame 29.

The operation of the device is as follows, referring to Fig. 1, wherein the device is shown in the position which it will assume when in use. The catches 45 upon the end walls of the cot frame 29 are manipulated to set the end walls 43 free, whereupon the end walls 43, pivoting at 44, may be folded against the side wall 41, and be held in position thereon by the catches 46 which are carried by the side wall 41. The handle 40 is then seized, and rack drawn out, the side bars 12 sliding upon the tracks 4, until the lugs 17-18 upon the side bars 12 are engaged by the lugs 19 upon the tracks 4. By this operation, the cot proper will be spaced slightly from the side rail 3 of the bed. The foot of the operator is then placed upon the loop 37 of the tiltable member, causing the tiltable member to pivot upon the rod 15, elevating the portions 36 of the tiltable member. The portions 36 of the tiltable member will engage the free ends of the pawls 30, withdrawing the pawls 30 from the notches 35 in the guides 34. The pivoted handle 40 may now be seized, the cot frame 29 being pushed toward the bedstead. By reason of the fact that the posts 27 and 28 are pivoted, both to the frame 29 and to the side bars 12, the frame 29 may be folded down into close relation with the side bars 12. It is to be noted that as the outer posts 27 tilt, they will carry with them the side wall 41 of the crib and end walls 43 thereof which, as above stated, are held folded against the side wall. The frame 29 of the crib or cot, together with the walls 41 and 43 will thus be disposed in compact relation, whereupon the rack including the side bars 12 and connecting rods 14 and 15, together with the entire crib structure, may be slid underneath the bedstead, into the position shown in Fig. 2, the side bars 12 of course sliding upon the tracks 4. In order to set up the crib structure, the pivoted handle 40 is seized and pulled outward horizontally, withdrawing the crib structure from beneath the bed. Subsequently, an upward pull is given upon the handle 40 raising the frame 29, the pawls 30 interlocking with the guides 34 to hold the frame 29 spaced vertically above the side bars 12. The side wall 41 of the crib or cot will move into upright position, along with the posts 27, whereupon the end walls 43 of the crib may be unfolded and positioned as shown in Fig. 1.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an infant's crib or cot is provided, which may readily be housed beneath a bedstead when

not in use, the construction being such that the crib or cot, by a simple operation, may be withdrawn from beneath the bed and elevated into a convenient and accessible position.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a rack adapted for sliding connection with a bedstead; a cot comprising a frame and posts pivoted to the frame and to the rack to provide for a raising and lowering of the frame with respect to the rack; a pawl pivoted to the cot; rack-carried means engaging the pawl to hold the frame spaced above the rack; and normally inactive means engageable by the pawl to free the pawl from the rack-carried means.

2. In a device of the class described, a rack adapted for sliding connection with a bedstead; a cot comprising a frame and posts pivoted to the frame and to the rack to provide for a raising and lowering of the frame with respect to the rack; a pawl pivoted to the cot; rack-carried means engaging the pawl to hold the frame spaced above the rack; and a rack supported, tiltable member, engaging the pawl to free the pawl from the rack-carried means.

3. In a device of the class described, a rack adapted for sliding connection with a bedstead and including a securing member connecting opposite portions of the rack; braces pivoted to the securing member; legs; clamping devices adjustably securing the braces to the legs and clamping devices adjustably securing the legs to the outer end of the rack; a cot pivoted to the rack for elevation and depression; movable means engaging the cot and the rack to hold the cot elevated; and a tiltable member pivoted

upon the securing member and adapted to engage the movable means to dispose said means out of cot-holding position.

4. In a device of the class described, a rack adapted for sliding connection with a bedstead; a cot comprising a frame and inner and outer posts pivoted to the frame and to the rack to provide for a raising and lowering of the frame with respect to the rack; a side wall for the cot frame, rigidly secured to the outer posts to tilt therewith when the frame is lowered; end walls pivoted at their outer ends to the side wall for movement independently of the frame; a pawl pivoted to the cot; rack-carried means engaging the pawl to hold the frame spaced above the rack; and a rack-supported tiltable member engaging the pawl to free the pawl from the rack-carried means.

5. In a device of the class described, a rack adapted for sliding connection with a bedstead; a cot comprising a frame and posts pivoted to the frame and to the rack to provide for a raising and lowering of the frame with respect to the rack; guides secured to the rack; pawls pivoted to the cot and engageable by the guides to hold the frame spaced above the rack; and a frame-supported tiltable member adapted to engage the pawls to lift the same out of engagement with the guides, the tiltable member having its end portions movable between the guides and the rack.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT MITCHELL LAMB.

Witnesses:

B. A. BURFORD,
I. N. BISHOP.