April 12, 1932. J. V. ABRONSKI 1,854,092

MOTHER AND CHILD IDENTIFICATION DEVICE

Filed June 23, 1930

Fig. 1.

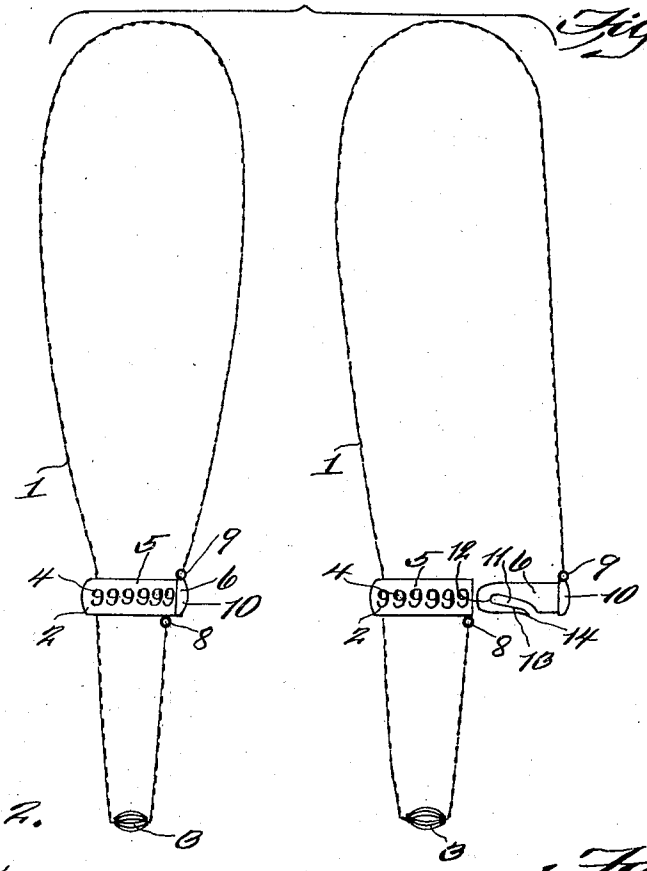


Fig. 2.

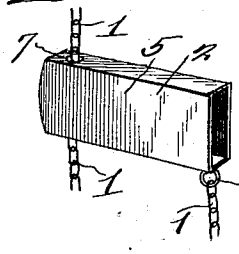


Fig. 3.

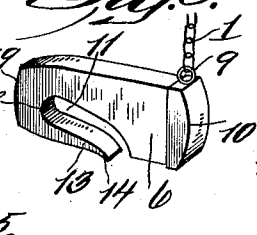


Fig. 4.

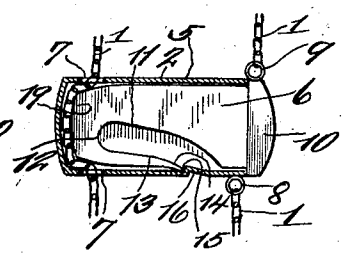
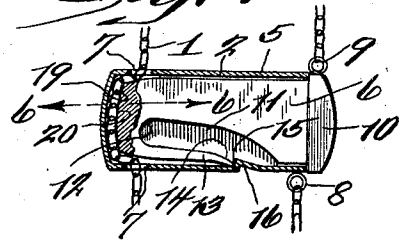


Fig. 5.



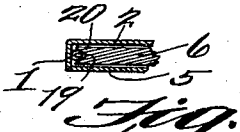


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN V. ABRONSKI, OF PITMAN, NEW JERSEY

MOTHER AND CHILD IDENTIFICATION DEVICE

Application filed June 23, 1930. Serial No. 463,240.

The present invention relates to an improved device, which is calculated to absolutely identify an infant with its mother from the time of birth in a hospital, until it is time to send the mother home with the infant.

It is a purpose of this invention to prevent all confusion among infants born in hospitals, as they are ordinarily kept in one room, entirely away from their respective mothers, excepting at the time of feeding.

Primarily to identify an infant with its mother, it is the aim to provide identical identification devices, with the same number on each, one to be applied to the neck, leg or arm of the mother and the other to be applied to the neck, leg or arm of the infant, so that when the infant is brought to its mother at feeding time, the hospital nurse will compare the numbers, and should they be the same, it is conclusive that the infant has been brought to its own mother.

It is to be understood that the particulars herein given are in no way limitative, and that while still keeping within the scope of the invention, any desired modification of details and proportions may be made in the construction of the appliance according to circumstances.

The invention comprises further features and combination of parts to be hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawings and claimed.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 discloses a pair of identification devices each made in accordance of the invention and being identical in shape, size and corresponding numbers.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a female member of the clasp forming a part of the identification device.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the male member of the clasp forming a part of the identification device, shown in a position to enter the female member.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view through the clasp which constitutes an element of the identification device, illustrating how the two members are latched together.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal sectional view through a clasp forming a part of an identification device, illustrating a slightly modified construction, wherein the inner end of the male member may be provided with V-shaped groove, to bite on a chain or strand or cable, to lock the cable, chain or strand in different adjusted positions.

Figure 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Referring to the drawings, 1 identifies a chain, strand or cable, which is adapted to pass around the neck, leg or arm of either the mother or the infant, it being the purpose to apply a chain to both the mother and the infant. The chain or strand is adapted for the purpose of suspending a clasp 2 and charm or ornament 3. The clasps of both devices have similar identification numbers as disclosed at 4 so that when bringing an infant to its mother, more especially in hospitals, the nurse or other attendant will immediately compare the numbers, and if identical, it is conclusive that the mother has her own infant.

The clasp comprises a female member 5 and a male member 6, the latter adapted to enter the former.

The female member 5 has opposite registering openings 7 adjacent the closed end of said member 5, and through which the chain, strand or cable 1 passes, said strand or chain also passing through a charm or other ornament 3, with one end attached to an eye or ring 8 adjacent the open end of the female member. The opposite end of the chain, cable or strand is attached to an eye or ring 9 carried by the male member 6, adjacent the head 10 of the male member. It is obvious that the chain, strand or cable can be arranged in different adjusted positions through the opposite registering openings 7.

The male member 6 is provided with an arcuate slot 11, which extends from its open end portion adjacent one edge of the male member, to a location closely adjacent one end of the male member, as identified at 12. The provisions of this arcuate slot causes a relatively yieldable tongue 13 to be formed, particularly adjacent one end of the male member. The free end of this tongue may be bent or off-set laterally as identified at

14, the purpose of which is to engage a shoulder 15 carried by one wall of the female member of the clasp. This shoulder may be formed in one wall of the female member, by forming an indenture or depression 16 in the wall of the female member.

When the end 19 of the male member bites upon the chain or strand, it also so positions the chain or strand, that a part thereof is out of alignment with those portions of the chain or strand which extend out from the openings 7. In this manner the chain or strand is locked or latched in different adjusted positions.

In order to insure locking or latching the chain, by causing an off-set in the chain, the end 19 of the male member may be provided with a V-shaped groove 20, as in Figures 5 and 6. This groove straddles the chain or strand and insures binding it in position.

When an infant is born in a hospital two of these identifying devices as in Figure 1 are employed, the chain or strand of one is engaged about the neck, leg or arm of the mother, while the chain of the other is placed around the neck, leg or arm of the infant, then the clasps of both devices are latched or locked, the loops of the chain or strands having been adjusted on the mother and infant, so that they cannot be pulled over the head or beyond the hand or the foot, the only way to remove the device being to cut the chain.

The invention having been set forth, what is claimed is:

1. An identifying device for mother and infant, comprising male and female elements, the former to enter the latter, a strand having a running engagement transversely of one end of the female element and adapted to engage about that which is to be identified, the opposite ends of the strand being connected respectively to the male and female elements, means for irremovably securing the male element in the female element and in rigid contact with that portion of the strand passing through the female element.

2. The combination with a flexible element, of an identifying device secured to the ends of said element; said device comprising a member slidably mounted on said element, and non-retractable means arranged to lock said member at a desired point against movement along the flexible element.

3. A structure such as defined in claim 2, in which said member has spaced openings traversed by said flexible element, and said means is adapted to clamp the flexible element against a portion of said member.

4. A structure such as defined in claim 2; in which said member has spaced openings traversed by said flexible element, and said means is adapted to telescope into said member and clamp the flexible element against a portion of the same.

5. In means for identifying a mother and her offspring, the combination of a series of identical identification devices, each device comprising a strand and a member slidably mounted on said strand and one end of the strand permanently connected to the member, and means connected to the other end of the strand and being non-retractably engaged with said member to lock the member at a desired point against movement along the strand.

6. In means for identifying a mother and her offspring, the combination of a series of identical identification devices; each device comprising a strand, irremovably unitable male and female elements, respectively to which the remote ends of the strand are respectively connected, said strand having a running engagement through one end of the female element, and means on said male element for clamping a portion of the strand in fixed position in the female element.

7. In means for identifying a mother and her offspring, the combination of a series of identical identification devices, each device comprising a strand, irremovably unitable male and female elements, respectively to which the remote ends of the strand are respectively connected, said female element having oppositely spaced openings positioned a short distance from a closed end wall of the female element and through which the strand has running engagement, the male element being insertable telescopically into the female element positioning a portion of the strand beyond said spaced openings and against said closed end wall, thereby clamping the device at any desired point on the strand and means for preventing removal of the male element.

In testimony whereof he affixes his signature.

JOHN V. ABRONSKI.