This invention has to do with montages for infant's bassinets; a general object of the invention being to provide a mounting and carriage for positioning the bassinet in any one of several different desirable positions with relation to the support on which it is carried and with relation to the mother's bed or chair. And the mounting is such that the bassinet may be moved to and secured in any selected one of its several positions quickly and with a minimum effort.

As will become apparent, the mounting is such that the bassinet may be put in one position close to and in such relation to its support as to leave the table-like top of the support free for the work of a nurse or other attendant. In another position the bassinet may be located directly over the table support, which is desirable when transporting the bassinet from one place to another. And in several other positions, the bassinet may be variously angularly related to the support and to the mother's bed or chair, overhanging the latter from either side as desired and presented either endwise or sidewise to the mother, as desired. Due to right- or left-handedness, a mother commonly definitely prefers to have the bassinet at a definite side of her bed; and again, the side which she prefers may depend on whether she prefers the bassinet to be presented to her end-on or sidewise. The present invention answers all those requirements by making provision for all the relative positions at either side of the bed.

Other objectives and corresponding accomplishments of the invention will be understood from the following description of the preferred and illustrative embodiment that is shown in the accompanying drawings, where:

Fig. 1 is a perspective showing a preferred embodiment;
Fig. 2 is a plan with the bassinet in the position shown in Fig. 1 where the supporting table is left free;
Figs. 3 and 4 are diagrammatic plans showing the various angular positions of the bassinet with relation to the support and a bed or the like;
Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic plan illustrating how the bassinet is moved into angular positions;
Fig. 6 is an end view with the bassinet in position directly over its support;
Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary section on line 7—7 of Fig. 2 showing suitable typical bearing constructions; and
Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail section on line 8—8 of Fig. 6.

The intermediate support on which the bassinet is mounted is one which preferably presents a table-like top 20. Other than preferably having such a top, the support may be in any form desired. In the drawings it is shown in the form of a caster supported cabinet with drawers 22 and hamper 24. The supporting casters 26 facilitate easy transport and movement of the cabinet and the mounted bassinet to any desired location and position. The frame of the support may conveniently and preferably present a rail 28 in an elevated position along one longitudinal side of the table top 20. The bassinet 30 is so mounted with relation to the top that, when in the position of Fig. 1 which leaves the top clear, the bassinet overhangs the opposite longitudinal side 32 of the table. The rail not only presents a convenient hand-hold for moving the support, but also when the bassinet is in the position of Figs. 1 and 2, they afford opposed elements along opposite sides of the table which effectively confine an infant placed on the table.

The structure and framing of the bassinet itself may be in any form desired. As shown here it comprises a basket 40 supported on and confined by the frame, the structure and framing 42 of which is conveniently and preferably presented as a rail 28 in an elevated position along one longitudinal side of the table top 20. The bassinet 30 is so mounted with relation to the top that, when in the position of Fig. 1 which leaves the top clear, the bassinet overhangs the opposite longitudinal side 32 of the table. The rail not only presents a convenient hand-hold for moving the support, but also when the bassinet is in the position of Figs. 1 and 2, they afford opposed elements along opposite sides of the table which effectively confine an infant placed on the table.

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such for instance as shown in that figure. The bearing structure there shown also involves upper and lower end-thrust bearings 80 and 82 whose opposed races are recessed into link 46, and the whole bearing structure mounted on the under side of 44 by spacer sleeve 84 and screws 86 and 88.

Considering now the several positions relative to the table top into which the bassinet may be placed, it will first be noted that the bassinet may be moved between the positions of Figs. 1, 2 and of Fig. 6 by swinging motions of the supporting links in which the links are always mutually parallel and all the bassinet positions are mutually parallel. The bassinet in such movement is simply translated on a circular path.

Consider next Fig. 5. In the position there shown in full lines the two links are in alignment, with the pivot axis A, C, B and D all located on a single line—a relative position that can be called dead center. From such a relative position one link 46 can be swung in either rotative direction while the other link is swung in the opposite rotative direction. For instance Fig. 5 shows the link that carries pivot D swung clockwise from dead center and the link that carries pivot C swung counter-clockwise from dead center. The bassinet is thus placed in an angular position with reference to the table top. That angular position, shown in broken lines and designated 30a, is one in which the bassinet is rotated clockwise with reference to the full line position parallel to the table edge.

But if the link carrying D is rotated counter-clockwise from dead center while that carrying C is rotated clockwise, then the bassinet will occupy an angular position rotated relatively counter-clockwise from the dead center position parallel to the table edge. Fig. 4 shows this latter angular position in full lines designated 30b and shows the former angular position 30a in broken lines. With the proportionate dimensions and spacings shown in the drawings, the links are aligned approximately one-half the lengths. The spacing of pivots A and B from the edge 32 is, as shown here, less than the length of the links, preferably about one-half that length. With that provision, the bassinet overhangs edge 32 in any of the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, 3, 4 and 5; and, particularly in such a position as that of Figs. 1 and 2, leaves the table top clear. And the links are also preferably of such length that, in the position of Fig. 6, the bassinet is approximately centered over the table top; that is, the pivots A and B are spaced from the longitudinal center line of the table by a distance approximately equal to the length of the links.

I claim:

In combination with a bassinet, a mounting comprising a portable carriage presenting a table-like top having a longitudinal edge, two mounting links of substantially equal lengths, which lengths are approximately not more than half the width of the bassinet, a pair of pivot means respectively mounting one end of each of the two links on the top for free swinging movement in a horizontal plane about a vertical axis, the two vertical axes being spaced apart on a line substantially parallel to said longitudinal edge and spaced from that edge by a distance substantially less than the lengths of the links, the lengths of the links being approximately equal to the distance between that line and the central longitudinal line of the table top, and pivot means on vertical axes carried at the outer swinging end of each mounting link, said two last mentioned pivot means supportingly connected to the bassinet with their axes at points approximately on the longitudinal central line of the bassinet and spaced apart on that line a distance approximately equal to the axial spacing of the two first mentioned pivot means.

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