

(No Model.)

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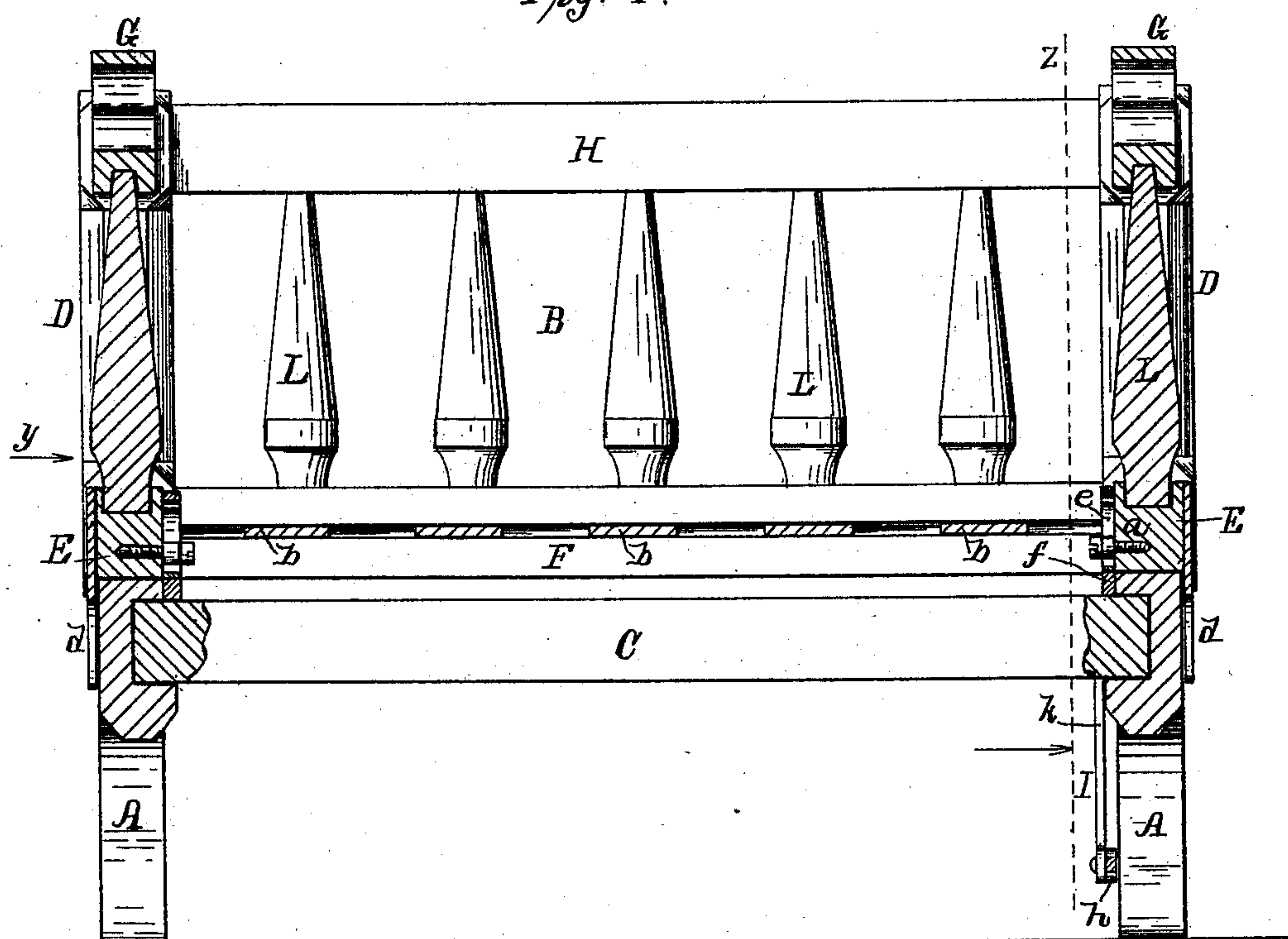
C. MESSERSCHMITT.

CHILD'S CRIB.

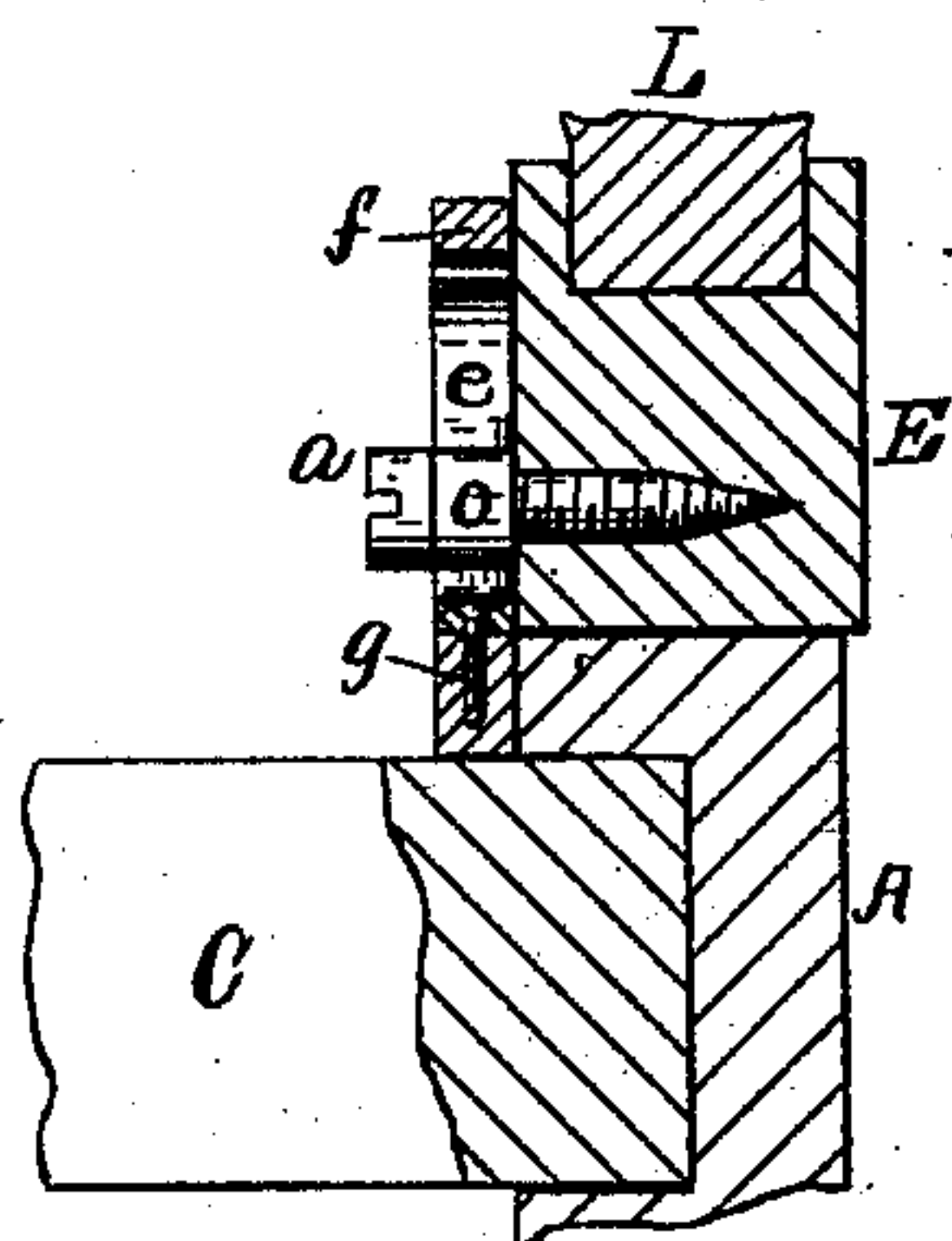
No. 361,016.

Patented Apr. 12, 1887.

Fig. 1.



*Fig. 4.*



Attest:

Attest:  
C. B. Nash  
H. B. Knight

*Inventor:*

C. Messerschmitt  
By E. B. Whitmore, Atty.

(No Model.)

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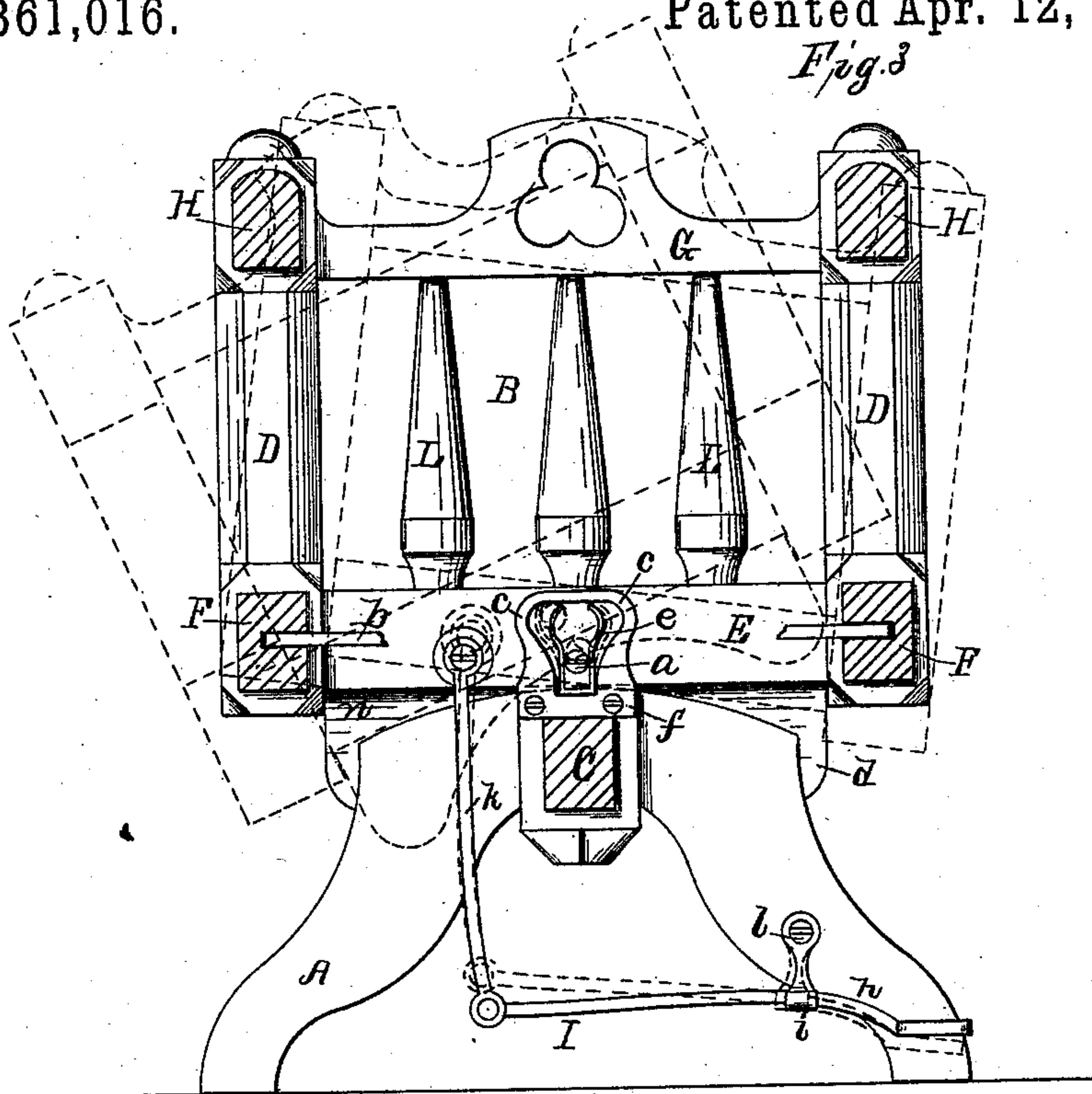
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CHILD'S CRIB.

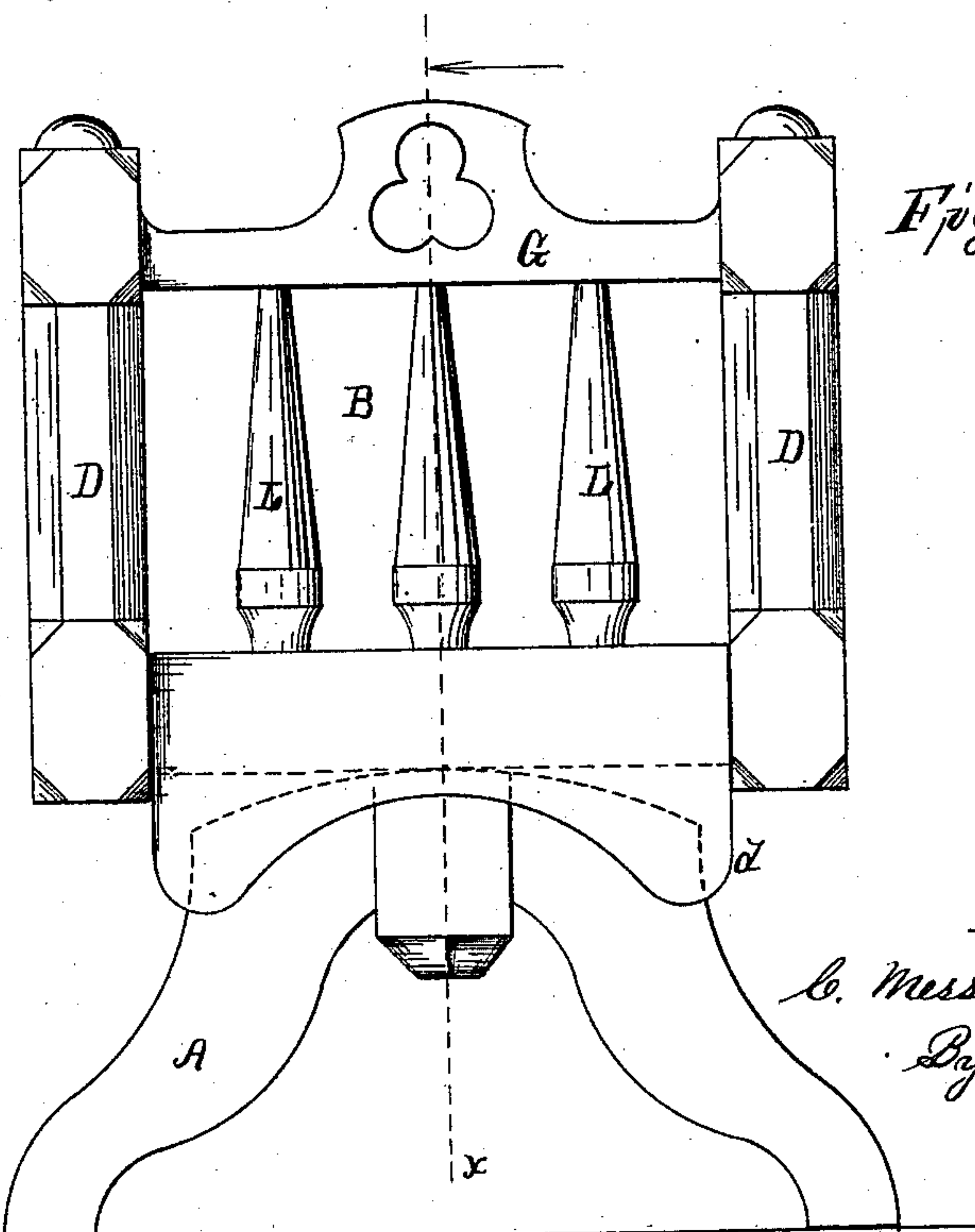
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*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 2.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CASPER MESSERSCHMITT, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## CHILD'S CRIB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,016, dated April 12, 1887.

Application filed September 6, 1886. Serial No. 212,814. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CASPER MESSERSCHMITT, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Children's Cribs, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to mount the body of a child's crib upon supports or standards having convex upper surfaces, upon which the rocking motion of said body is produced; to supply safety-stops and cushion springs or buffers for the cradle with treadle-gearing, by means of which the cradle or crib may be rocked, and add finger-guards for the rockers, the parts being fully described hereinbelow, and the novelty of the invention more particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side sectional elevation of my improved crib, the section being by a vertical plane taken upon the dotted line *x* in Fig. 2, and seen as indicated by the arrow pointed thereon; Fig. 2, an end elevation of the device viewed as indicated by arrow *y* in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the body of the crib upon the dotted line *z* in Fig. 1, and viewed as indicated by arrow pointed thereon, the figure being drawn to show the safety-stop and buffer-springs for the body and the treadle-gearing for rocking the same, parts being shown in two positions by full and dotted lines; and Fig. 4, an enlarged detail sectional view of the safety-stop device and parts connected therewith, drawn to better show said parts, the same being seen in the direction in which Fig. 1 is seen.

Referring to the parts, A are parallel standards or supports, upon which the body B of the crib rests at its ends, said standards being joined by a longitudinal bar, C. The crib-body is substantially of common form, being made up of corner-posts D, joined by end and side sills, E and F, respectively, and upper end and side bars, G and H, with vertical columns L between, as shown. The side sills are each longitudinally grooved at their inner surfaces to receive the ends of cross-slats *b*, for supporting the mattress. The end sills, E, are straight with parallel faces and made to rest directly upon the standards, which latter are convexed at their upper surfaces. On account of this

convexity of the standards a desirable rocking motion is given to the body of the crib as the latter is urged from side to side by force applied thereto.

*d* are guards, being thin strips of wood or metal, secured to the outer surfaces of the end sills, E, in position to hang down or lap over the joints or spaces *n* between said respective sills and the standards beneath, which serve to prevent children or other persons from placing their fingers or other articles therein. These guards also serve to prevent the body of the crib sliding endwise off the standards.

Upon the inner surface of each of the standards, at the top thereof, are firmly secured plates or loops *f*, reaching up by the sides of the sills E, the openings of said loops being expanded at their upper ends and formed with curved or circular parts *c*, as shown. A stud, *a*, is made to project horizontally from each of said sills inwardly through the openings in said respective loops, the situation of which stud and form of the openings of which loops being such that when the body of the crib is rocked to its extreme position in either direction the respective studs will occupy said circular portions of the loops, and, coming against the latter, stop the motion of the crib and prevent its being rocked off its standards or bearings. These studs and loops also prevent the body falling or being lifted off its standards, and the loops act with the guards *d* to prevent the body sliding off its supports A.

Springs *e* are placed within the openings of the loops, said springs being secured to said loops at the bottoms of the openings thereof by ordinary screws, *g*, or other simple means. These springs are formed with prongs or branches reaching upward to the upper ends of the openings and curved to correspond in a degree with the interior curves of said loops. The branches of these springs are in the planes of the respective loops, and regarding either spring said branches stand opposite each other and but a little way apart, with the stud *a* between them. When the body of the crib is rocked upon its bearings, the studs alternately press upon the branches of the springs and against their elasticity, bending them out toward the sides of the loops, as indicated by dotted lines. The action of these springs serves to check the motion of the body as it moves to



and fro, the pressure of said springs against the studs increasing rapidly as the body moves toward the extreme end of its motion in either direction, the pressure being considerable at 5 the time the studs come in contact with the rigid loops, as stated. These springs thus act to prevent a violent collision of said studs and loops, which, if occurring, would cause a disagreeable jerk or jar to the body of the crib, and 10 when the crib is rocked more moderately the springs prevent said studs from touching the loops at all. These springs, aside from acting to steady the motion of the crib, also assist to urge or throw the body back to a horizontal 15 position when it is drawn or pushed toward either side. Friction-rolls *o* are placed upon the studs to roll along the faces of the springs, to prevent wear and friction.

I attach, for the purpose of propulsion, 20 treadle-gearing *I*, composed of a treadle-bar, *h*, hung by a suspender, *i*, to a standard, *A*, and a connecting-rod, *k*, joining the end of said treadle-bar with the end sill of the body of the crib. The suspender *i* is held movably upon 25 a screw or stud, *l*, so as to swing in a vertical plane when the treadle is operated. The connecting-rod *k* is attached to the body of the

cradle at one side of the center thereof, so that when the attendant's foot is pressed upon the treadle the body will be rocked to one side, 30 and when the pressure is taken off the treadle the weight of the then unbalanced body, together with the action of the springs above described, cause it to rock in the opposite direction, gravity tending to keep it level on its 35 bearings.

What I claim as my invention is—

The body of a child's crib provided with studs, in combination with supporting-stand- 40 ards provided with loops formed with cavities for said studs, said loops being each formed with circular parts *c*, and provided with a spring within the cavity and in the plane of the loop, said spring being formed with oppos- 45 ing prongs having circular ends to correspond with and opposed to said circular parts of said loop, said studs being between the prongs of said respective springs, substantially as shown and described.

C. MESSERSCHMITT.

Witnesses:

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H. B. KNIGHT.