

No. 633,353.

Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

M. R. BACON.  
SAFETY GUARD FOR CHILDREN'S CRIBS.

(Application filed May 22, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 2.

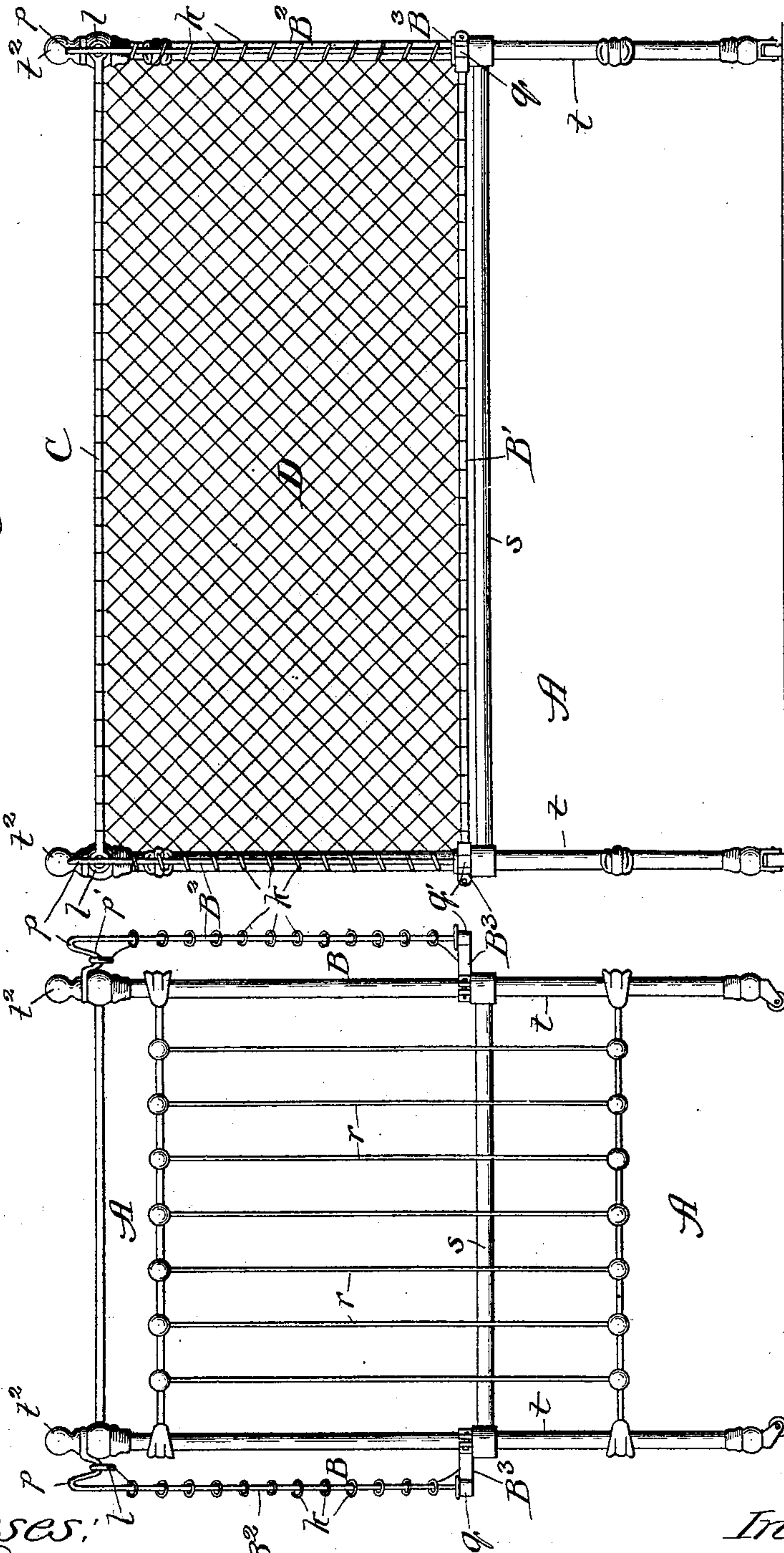


Fig. 1.

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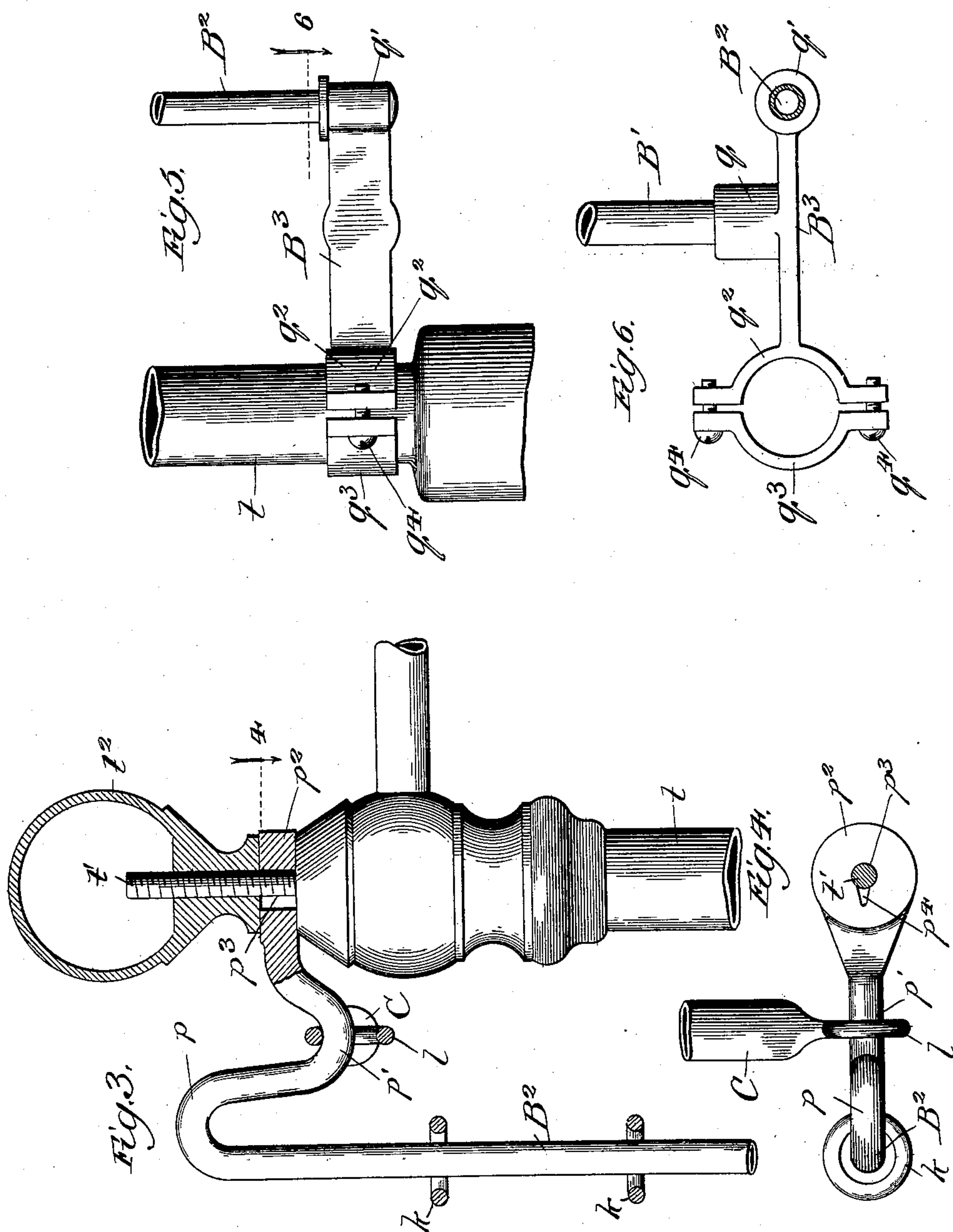
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**2 Sheets—Sheet 2.**



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIE R. BACON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## SAFETY-GUARD FOR CHILDREN'S CRIBS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,353, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed May 22, 1899. Serial No. 717,716. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARIE R. BACON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Safety-Guards for Children's Cribs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved guard or barrier attachment for beds, and more especially for children's cribs.

My objects are to provide an attachment of this kind which may be readily lowered to be out of the way when desired and which when raised will effectively prevent the child from falling out of the crib and from yielding walls which will not interfere with free ventilation or hurt a child knocking itself against them.

Incidentally my improvement while presenting barriers to prevent a child from falling out of the crib permits the bed of the crib to be in a comparatively high plane without increasing the difficulty of lifting the child in or out.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of a crib provided with my improvements with the guards raised; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3, an enlarged broken and partly sectional view showing the manner of attaching the guide-rods at their upper ends; Fig. 4, a broken sectional plan view on line 4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a broken elevation showing the manner of attaching the guide-rods at their lower end portions, and Fig. 6 a broken partly-sectional plan view of parts illustrated in Fig. 5.

A is a crib having corner-posts  $t$ , bed-rails  $s$ , and ends  $r$ . This is a common structure, and for that reason is shown in the present connection.

B B are side guard-frames comprising each a lower stationary horizontal rod  $B'$  and vertically-extending guide-rods  $B^2$ . Each rod  $B'$  is fastened at its ends in bracket-arms  $B^3$ , each of the latter being formed with a side socket  $q$  to receive the end of the rod. In the end of each bracket-arm  $B^3$  is a vertical socket-piece  $q'$ , which receives the lower end of a rod  $B^2$ . The base  $q^2$  of the bracket-piece fits against the post  $t$  and is fastened in place by a clamping-piece  $q^3$ , the parts  $q^2$   $q^3$  surrounding the post and being fastened rigidly thereto

with clamp-screws  $q^4$ . The upper ends of the rods  $B^2$  are bent, as shown, to form comparatively high shoulders  $p$ , socket portions  $p'$ , and flat end portions  $p^2$ , having openings  $p^3$ . Each guide-rod  $B^2$  is fastened at its upper end to the crib by passing it at its opening  $p^3$  over the screw  $t'$  at the top of the post  $t$ , and is clamped by the head or knob  $t^2$ , usually provided. To prevent the upper ends of the rods from turning upon the screw  $t'$ , notches  $p^4$  may be provided in the parts  $p^2$  at the sides of the openings  $p^3$ , and wedges of wood or other material may be driven into the notches against the screws  $t'$ .

C is a horizontal rod provided at opposite ends with eyes  $l$ , which receive the rods  $B^2$  and slide thereon.

D is a sheet of soft mesh material, such as cord-netting, fastened at its upper and lower edges, respectively, to the rods C and  $B'$  and provided along opposite ends with guide-rings  $k$ , which slide upon the rods  $B^2$ . To raise the guard, the rod C is slid upward upon the guide-rods  $B^2$  over the shoulders  $p$  and caused to rest in the sockets  $p'$ . The mesh material should be of a width which will hold the rod C with desired firmness in the sockets  $p'$ , but stretch sufficiently to permit the rod to be raised over the shoulders  $p$ . To lower the guard out of the way, the rod C is lifted over the shoulders  $p$  and permitted to drop downward along the guide-rods  $B^2$ . In practice the brackets  $B^3$  would be in a plane somewhat below the top of the mattress of the crib, so that when the rod C is lowered it and the mesh material will extend below the plane of the surface of the bed. When a child is lifted into or out of the crib, it is an easy matter to lower the guard out of the way, as described, and when the guard is lifted it forms an effective barrier without interfering with ventilation. The rods C when raised are held in the sockets  $p'$  with sufficient firmness to prevent displacement by the child.

If desired, the rigid ends  $r$  of the crib may be dispensed with and guards of my improved construction substituted therefor, whereby the barrier all about the crib will be yielding. This is a desirable construction where a child of the age when it commences to walk is to be allowed to remain in the crib when awake, be-



cause it permits the child to raise itself by grasping the rods C and facilitates its learning to walk.

While I prefer to construct my improvements as shown and described, they may be modified in the matter of details of construction without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined by the claims.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with the corner-posts of a crib or the like, brackets clamped thereon adjacent to the bed-rail, a stationary rod supported by the brackets to extend parallel with the bed-rail, vertical guide-rods each having its lower end confined in a socket in a bracket and provided at its upper end with a return-bend forming a shoulder *p* and below said shoulder with a socket *p'* and terminating above the socket in an eye which engages a screw-threaded stem on the post, a rod slidably connected at its ends with the guide-rods and adapted to be moved on said guide-rods over the shoulders into the sockets, and a flexible sheet fastened to the stationary and

movable rods and slidably connected to the guide-rods.

2. In combination with the corner-posts of a crib or the like, brackets clamped thereon adjacent to the bed-rail, a stationary rod supported by the brackets to extend parallel with the bed-rail, vertical guide-rods each having its lower end confined in a socket in the bracket and provided at its upper end with a return-bend forming a shoulder *p* and below the shoulder with a socket *p'* said guide-rod terminating in an eye the opening of which receives the screw-threaded stem of the post and is notched to receive a plug to prevent the guide-rod from turning, a rod provided at its ends with eyes which slide on the guide-rods whereby the rod may be moved upward over the shoulders and into the sockets, and a flexible sheet fastened to the stationary and movable rods and provided at its ends with rings loosely encircling the guide-rods.

MARIE R. BACON.

In presence of—

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