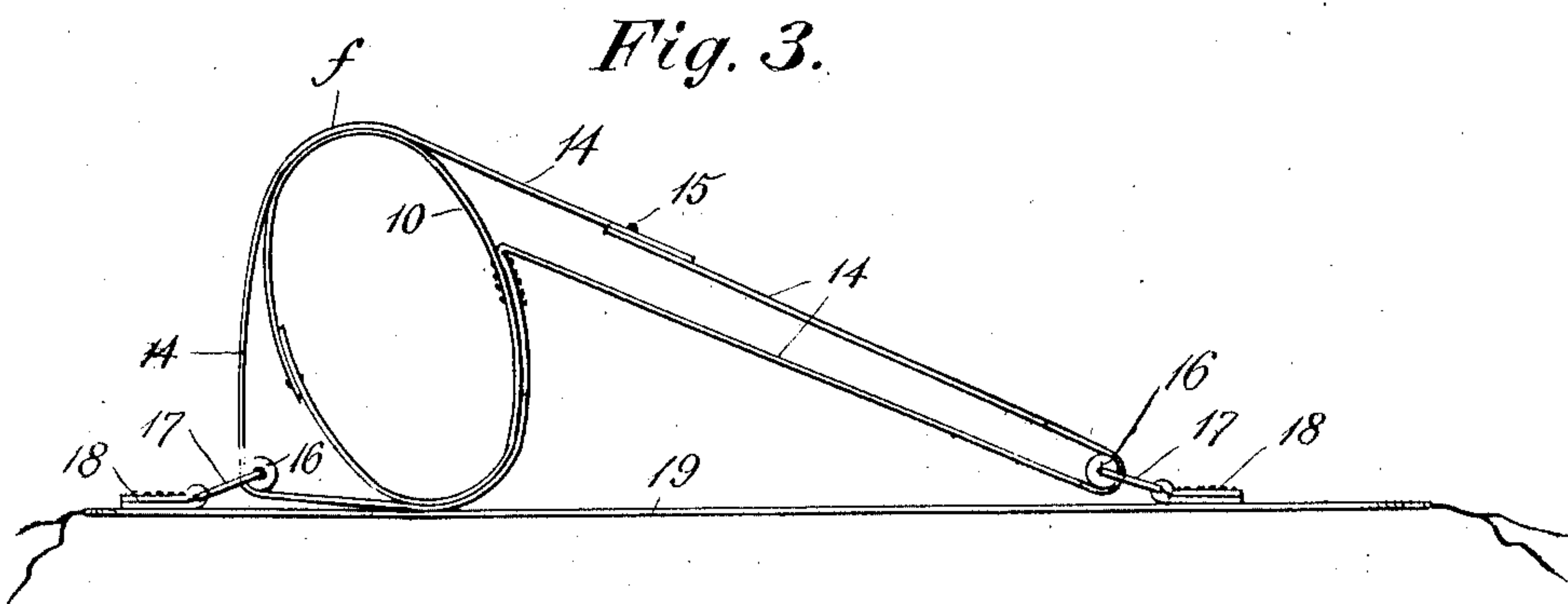
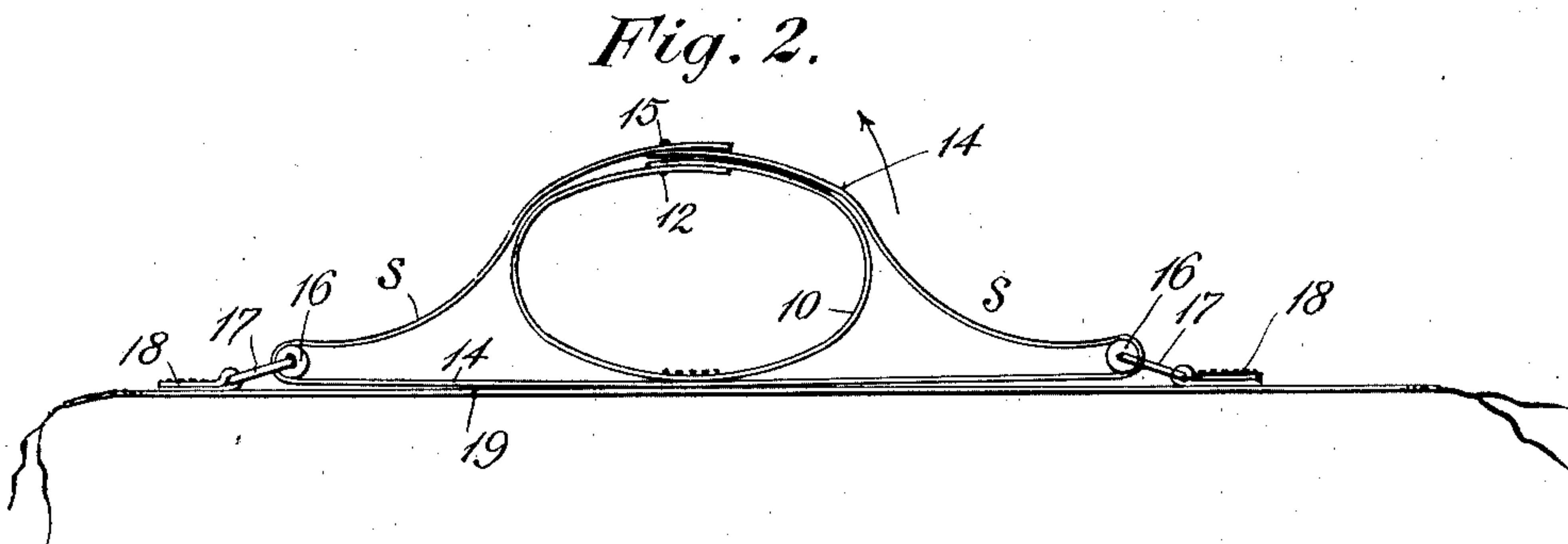
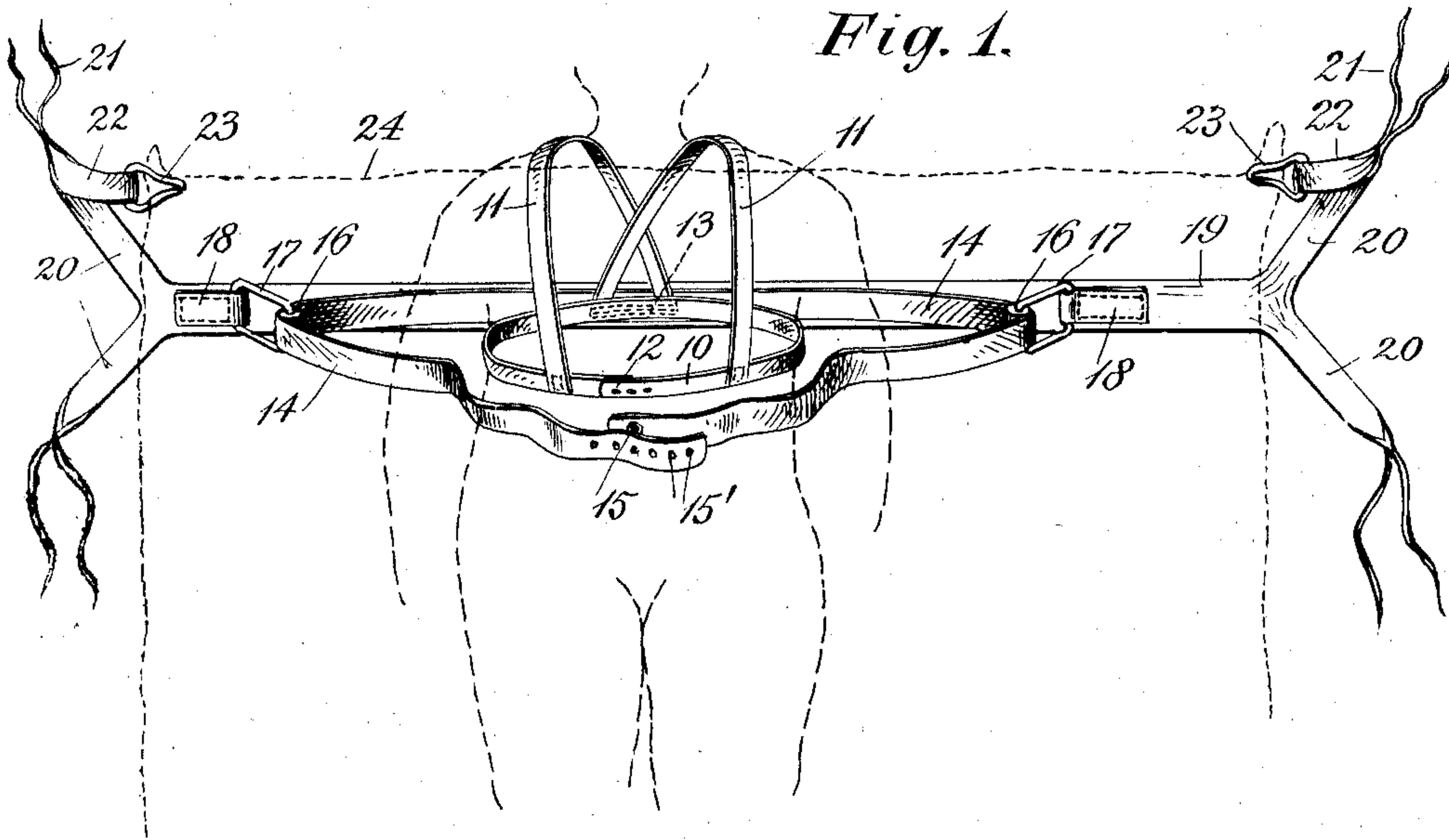


No. 879,164.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

I. M. HAMILTON.
SECURITY ATTACHMENT FOR BEDS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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IRENE M. HAMILTON, OF SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO HERSELF AND JAMES E. HAMILTON, OF SIMSBURY, CONNECTICUT.

SECURITY ATTACHMENT FOR BEDS.

No. 879,164.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRENE M. HAMILTON, a citizen of United States, and resident of Simsbury, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Security Attachments for Beds, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to security-attachments for beds, and it has for one of its objects the provision of a device for preventing a person from leaving the bed and which, on the other hand, will not interfere with the freedom of movement either in rolling over from one side to the other, or shifting bodily from one side of the bed to the other.

My invention has furthermore for its object the provision of a device of this character whereby a person may be securely held in bed without restricting the movement of the head, arms or legs.

My invention has furthermore for its object the provision of means for retaining the coverings in proper place over the occupant of the bed.

Primarily the device is designed to hold a baby in its bed or crib in such a manner that all liability of its falling out, or its rising from a recumbent position will be prevented, and yet with the positive assurance that the freedom of moving its head, arms and legs will not in any way be interfered with, and that the coverings cannot be displaced or kicked off, no matter how much the baby may squirm around. In addition to these features, the device is so organized that the child cannot roll over beyond a certain limit so that all danger of lying on its face and stomach, and the consequent liability of smothering, will be entirely obviated.

In order to accomplish the desired results, the physical conditions of the baby were taken into consideration, these conditions demanding that the respiratory organs must remain free from restriction of any kind, and also that all excessive strain or confinement of the abdomen must be avoided. Hence the device is attached to the body around the chest portion thereof, just below the arms, this portion being by nature the strongest and at the same time best suited to control and hold the child without injury, in any attempt to rise to a sitting position.

In its preferred form, the device consists of three bands or straps, each of which performs

its own function, and all of which are cooperatively connected to accomplish the desired results in a simple and absolutely safe manner, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters denote similar parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a top view of the device as a whole, the several parts being shown in their relative positions on a person, as indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view showing the condition of the bands when the person is resting flat on the back. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the bands when a person has rolled over on one side to the limit of its movement in that direction.

It may be stated at this time, that, notwithstanding the fact that the device was primarily designed for use in connection with infants, it may readily be employed for restraining invalids and patients from rising to a sitting posture, so that the invention may be advantageously employed in hospitals or the sick-room.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 denotes a strap adapted to be passed around the chest portion of the body immediately below the arm-pits, and retained in its position by shoulder straps 11 in a manner common to suspenders and braces. The strap 10 which constitute the body-band of the device may be adjusted by a fastening device 12 which may be in the nature of a button, snap socket, lacing or any other desired form, so that after the band 10 has been properly secured to the body, it will not be liable to displacement, and yet not interfere with the freedom of movement of any of the body-members. The body-strap 10 is secured by stitching 13, to a belt 14, which I preferably term a "roller-belt", and the free ends of which may be united by a fastening device, such as a button 15 adapted to enter any one of a series of holes 15'. The roller-belt passes around rollers 16 journaled on clips 17 which are held by means of loop straps 18 on a strap or band 19, preferably extending across the bed and having its ends branched, as at 20, said branches being provided with tapes 21 whereby the strap 19 may be tightly stretched over the bed and held by tying the tapes to the bed sides.

Attached to one pair of the oppositely disposed strap branches 20 are short straps 22 having at their free ends fasteners 23, which

may be in the form of safety-pins, clips, or the ordinary garment fastener herein illustrated, for engaging the covering 24, which will thus be held against displacement, and yet permit ample freedom for the occupant of the bed to move around without liability of throwing off the covering.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the child can be moved bodily from one side of the bed to the other, in which case the belt 14 will simply travel over the rollers 16. Furthermore, by a comparison of Figs. 2 and 3, it will be seen that the occupant may roll over, to either side until the slack *s* of the roller belt has been taken up by the movement of the stitched portion 13 away from the surface of the bed, while at the same time the upper run of said belt will naturally be raised by virtue of the form of the child's body, which has simply rolled along on the lower run of the belt 14. It is therefore self-evident that the rise of the stitched portion 13 will result in pulling the right-hand end of the belt 14 around the roller and gradually tighten the upper run, consequently causing a gradual friction at *f* which serves to retard the rolling motion gradually until the slack is taken up entirely and further motion prevented. From this fact it follows: that the extent of the rolling motion is directly controlled by the amount of the slack in the belt 14, and this amount can be varied as desired by adjusting the button 15 in the corre-

sponding aperture 15' above mentioned. In some cases it may be desired to permit only very little rolling movement and in that instance the upper runs of both of the straps 10 and 14 may be fastened together by a button or otherwise, so that the rolling movement will be checked as soon as the slack on one side of the roller-belt 14 has been straightened out.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. The combination with a body-band, and a strap adapted to be secured to a bed, of a belt secured to said band, and a pair of devices stationary on said strap at points remote from each other for movably holding said belt on the strap.

2. The combination with a body-band, and a strap adapted to be secured to a bed, of a belt secured to said band, and a pair of rollers stationary on said strap and for movably holding said belt on the strap.

3. The combination with a body-band, and a strap adapted to be secured to a bed, of a belt secured to said band, a pair of devices stationary on said strap for holding said belt for movement in parallelism with said strap, and means for varying the length of said belt.

IRENE M. HAMILTON.

Witnesses:

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