March 6, 1951 C. V. WILSON 2,544,207

CABINET TYPE FOLDING CRIB CONSTRUCTION

Filed Sept. 25, 1947

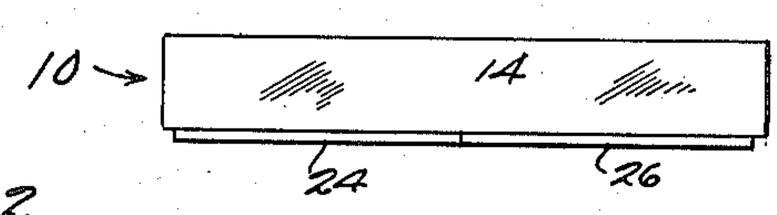

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

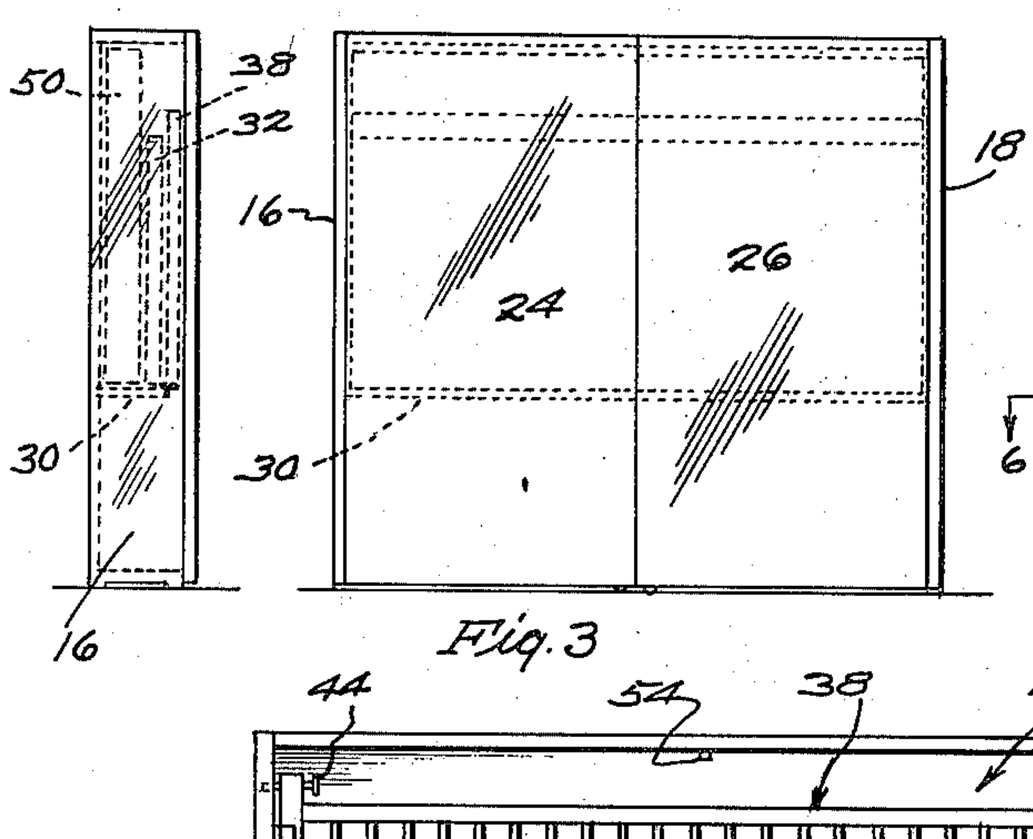

Fig. 3

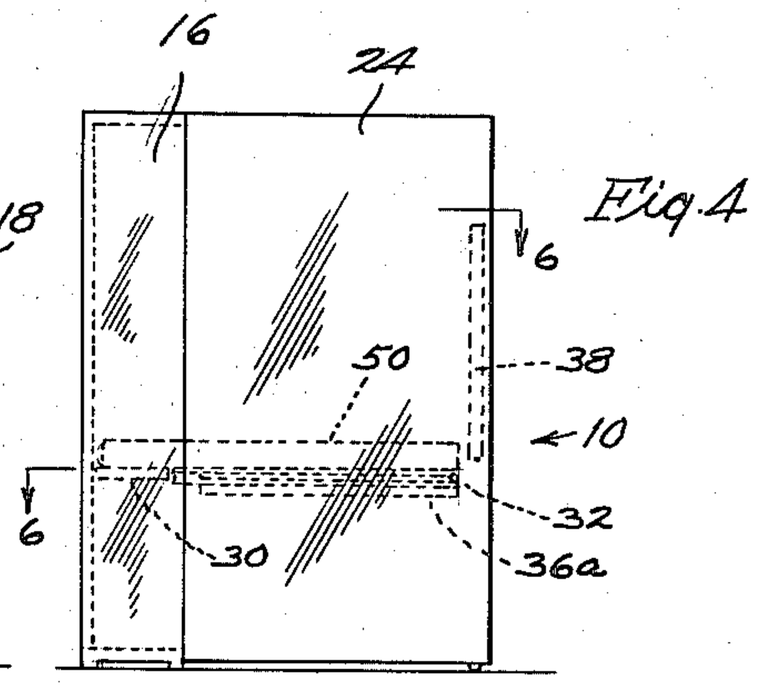

Fig. 4

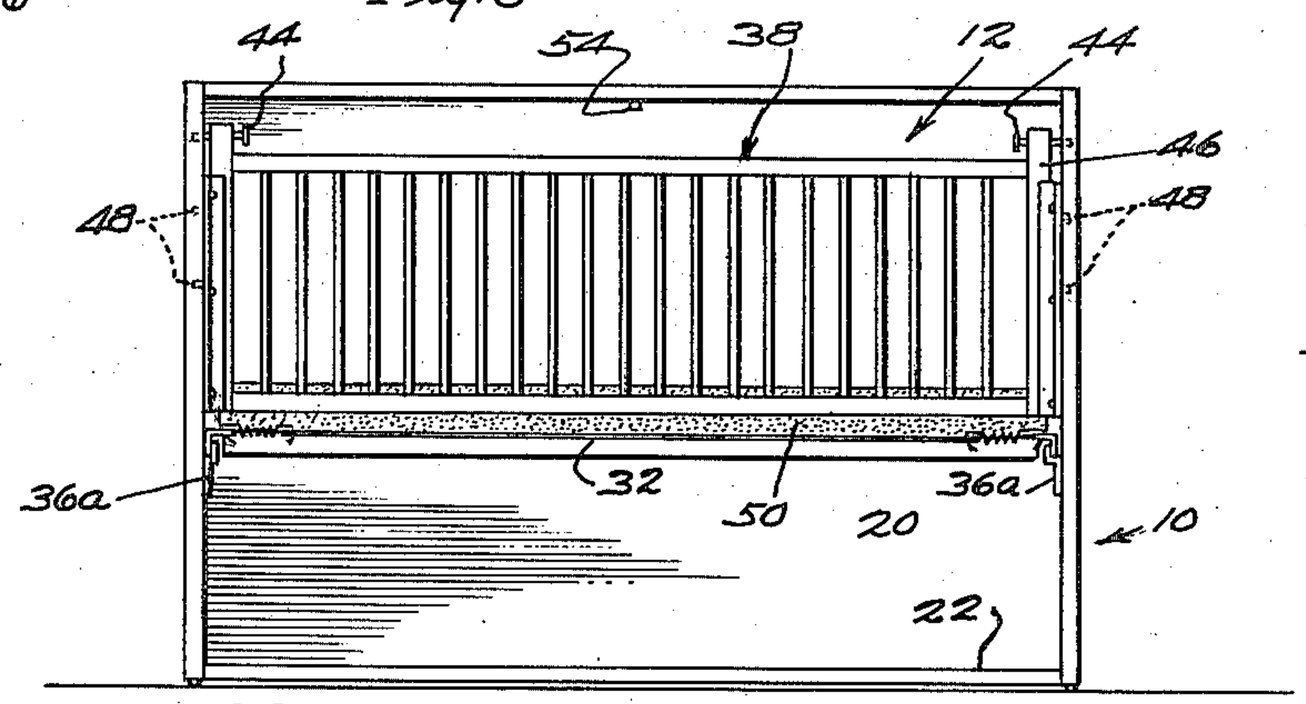

Fig. 5

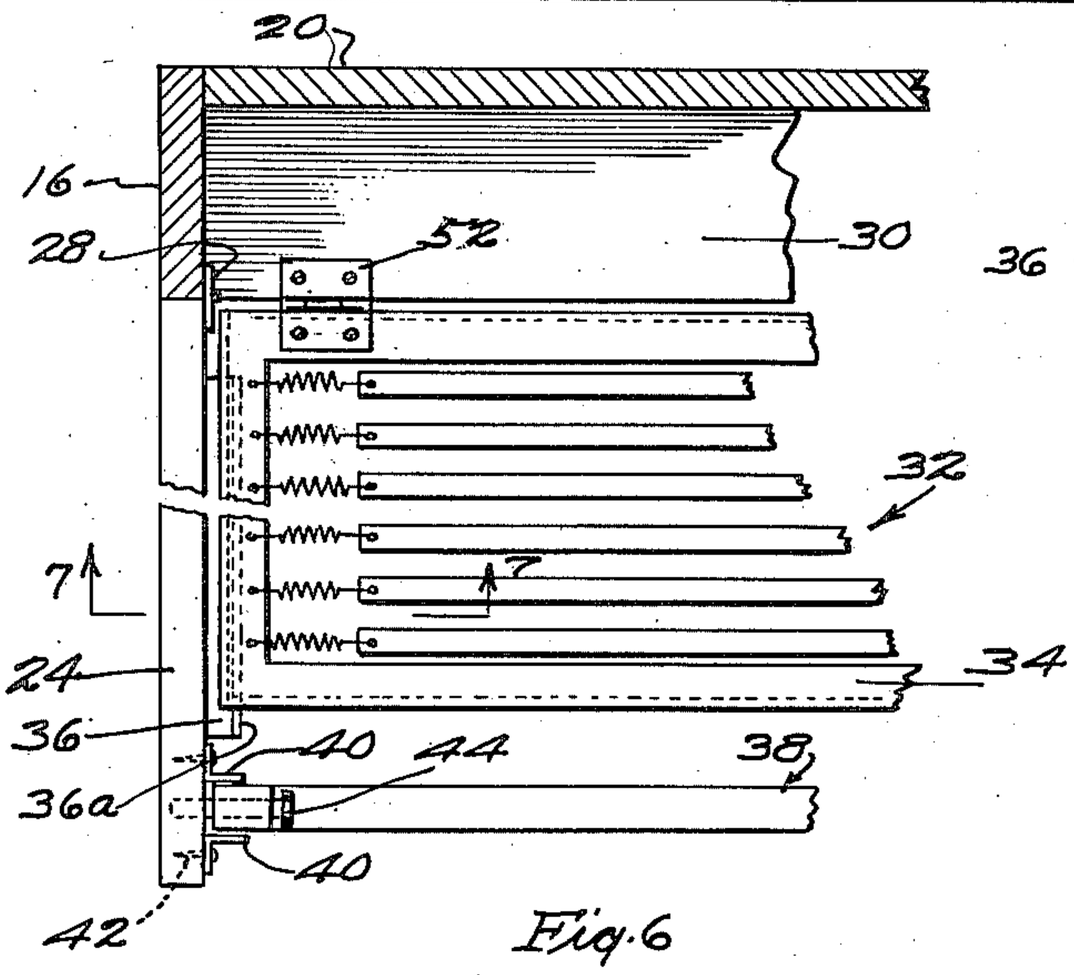

Fig. 6

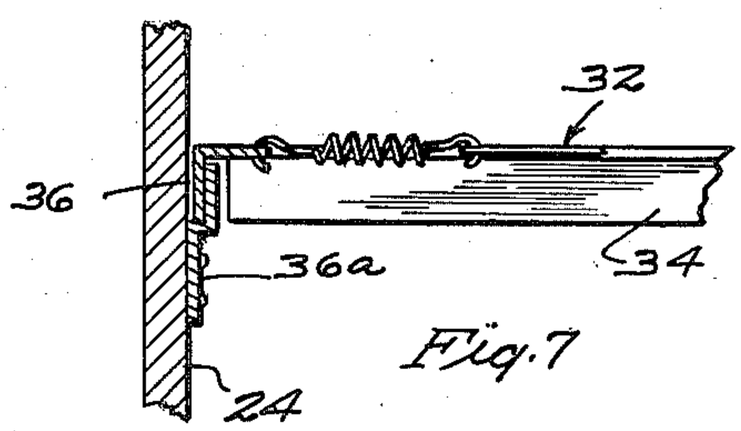

Fig. 7

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CABINET TYPE FOLDING CRIB CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 5—136)

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The device comprising the present invention comprises in combination, a cabinet, and a foldable crib-bed construction so arranged as to be susceptible of being encased within the cabinet when not in use, but which may be extended from the cabinet for functional use, and to this end the invention resides in the novel combination in use of detail appurtenances and construction all so inter-related as to form a novel play-pen and/or crib-bed for infants when extended for such use.

An advantage of the present construction resides in the fact that when not in normal functional use, the device may be used as an article of furniture such as a support for papers, magazines, or a clock, or portrait pictures, or other household effects.

Another advantage of the construction resides in the facility with which the device may be rearranged to form a bed for visiting infants, thereby obviating the necessity for carrying bedding facilities for infants when visiting.

A still further advantage of use of a cabinet housing resides in the facility with which the crib-bed features of the construction may be removed when no longer needed, whereby a book case or other use cabinet may be had.

Other objects and advantages of the invention may be noted from the accompanying specification, the drawing, and the sub-joined claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a top-plan view of the cabinet within which the crib-bed construction is housed; and,

Figure 2 is an end elevational view of the cabinet, the folded arrangement of the crib-bed features being shown in dotted lines.

Figure 3 is a front elevational view of the crib-bed cabinet.

Figure 4 is a view analogous to that shown in Figure 2, excepting that here the doors of the cabinet have been swung to open position, which is the functional position thereof when the crib-bed is in extended position for use.

Figure 5 is a front elevational view showing the crib-bed in normal functional position.

Figure 6 is a structural detail taken substantially along line 6—6, Figure 4 showing the method used to support the guard-rail of the construction, as well as the means used to support the bed spring.

Figure 7 is a detail of construction taken along line 7—7, Figure 6, showing the means used to support the bed-spring and coincidentally therewith, serve as a means to hold the cabinet doors

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open and in fixed spaced relation whereby they serve not only as adjuncts of support for the crib-bed construction, but also as a head and foot thereof so as to provide protection against draft or other moving currents of air.

In the drawing the reference character 10 indicates the cabinet within which the bed construction 12 of this invention is normally housed when not in functional use, and which serves as a support therefor when in extended use for occupancy. The numeral 14 indicates the top of the cabinet, while the numerals 16 and 18 indicate the sides thereof. Since the cabinet forms a complete enclosure for the crib-bed, it is also provided with a back 20 and a bottom 22, while half-doors 24 and 26 hinged as at 28 to the sides 16 and 18 completes the physical structure thereof.

Within the cabinet 10 and primarily as an adjunct of the bed construction, I place an elongated shelf 30, to the forward edge of which I hingedly attach a bed spring 32 of standard form for crib-beds, whereby the spring may be swung to a vertical position as shown in dotted lines, see Figure 2, or may be extended in horizontal position as shown in Figures 4 through 7, and when in horizontal position the end portions of the frame 34 rest in an open slot 36 created between the half doors 24 and 26 and an off-set bracket of wood or metal which is attached to each of the doors as shown particularly in Figures 5, 6 and 7.

The construction thus had creates not only a fixed horizontal support for the hinged bed spring 32, but also provides a convenient and practical means to prevent the doors 24 and 26 from swinging upon their hinges when the device is in functional use, as might be the case if the spring was supported otherwise, and this feature of construction is of importance, for the doors additionally support a guard-rail 38 in vertical position across the front of the bed as a means of preventing an infant from falling therefrom. As shown in Figures 5 and 6, the guard rail 38 is vertically slidable between spaced L-shaped elements 40 attached to the doors 24 and 26 by such convenient means as screws 42, and the construction thus had is adapted to prevent the guard rail from outward movement as well as permitting of raising and lowering thereof for the purpose of attendance to the occupant. Pins 44 extending through the stiles 46 of the guard-rail may be selectably inserted in any of a plural number of recesses 48 formed in the half-doors 24 and 26, and serve to secure the guard-rail in selected

vertical position as a matter of convenience or necessity.

A mattress **50** of standard form completes the basic form of the bed-crib construction of this invention.

To place the structure in dis-use, it is only necessary to raise the mattress **50** on its inner longitudinal edge, in which position it rests upon the shelf **30** as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2. It may be here noted that the shelf **30** also serves as a non-resilient support for a minor portion of the mattress when in functional position. After standing the mattress on its inner edge the guard-rail is detached by withdrawing the pins **44** from the holding recess **48**, whereafter the guard-rail is stood on its longitudinal edge upon the shelf **30** adjacent the mattress. The spring assembly **32** may now be swung upwardly upon its supporting hinge **52** and secured in vertical position across the guard-rail **38** by such conventional means as a spring pressed latch **54**. The doors **24** and **26** are then swung to closed position as shown in Figure 3, thereby completing the dis-assembly and returning the appearance of the equipment to that of a normal cabinet, the top surface **14** of which may now be used in the manner previously referred to.

Having thus described my invention in its preferred form, that which I hold to be novel and which I desire to protect by Letters Patent, is:

In a bed structure for infants, including a bed spring and a guard-rail for said bed structure, in combination, a cabinet including structural side portions and being provided with oppositely swingable doors hinged to said cabinet, a shelf

secured in said cabinet, said shelf being so disposed therein as to form a greater and a lesser compartment in said cabinet, a bed-spring hinged to said shelf for partial support thereof and adapted to be vertically swung into said greater compartment and to be alternatively swung therefrom to extend in a horizontal plane, said doors forming head and foot portions of said bed structure when swung open at 90 degrees with respect to said cabinet, means on each of said doors to partially support and position said bed-spring when in a horizontal plane whereby said bed-spring acts as a fixture to space said doors in constant position across the ends of said spring, and means upon each of said doors to adjustably position and support said guard-rail vertically and longitudinally of said bed-spring, said guard-rail, cabinet doors and elements of side portions of said cabinet forming an enclosure for said bed structure whereby said bed structure is adapted to serve an infant as a bed and as a play-pen.

CALISTE V. WILSON.

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