C. F. BOSTWICK & A. K. RIBLET.

Crib-Bed.

No. 215,040. Patented May 6, 1879.

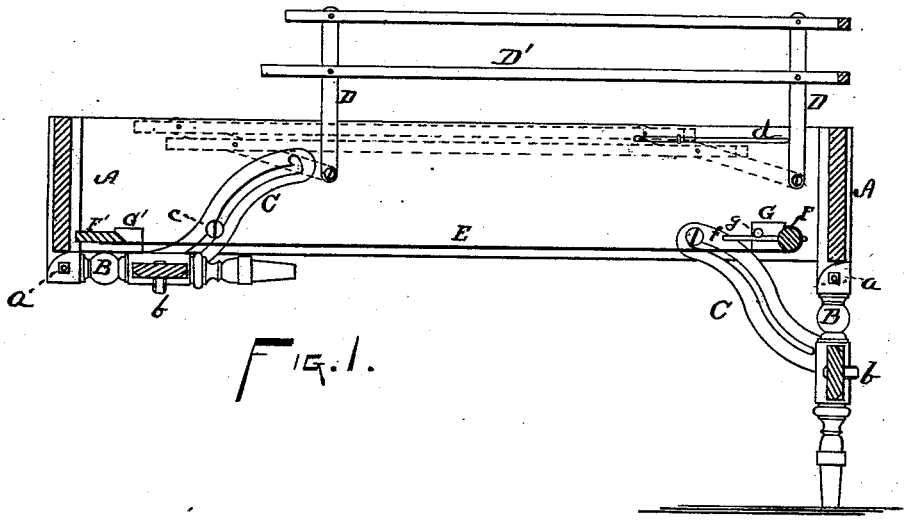

FIG. 1.

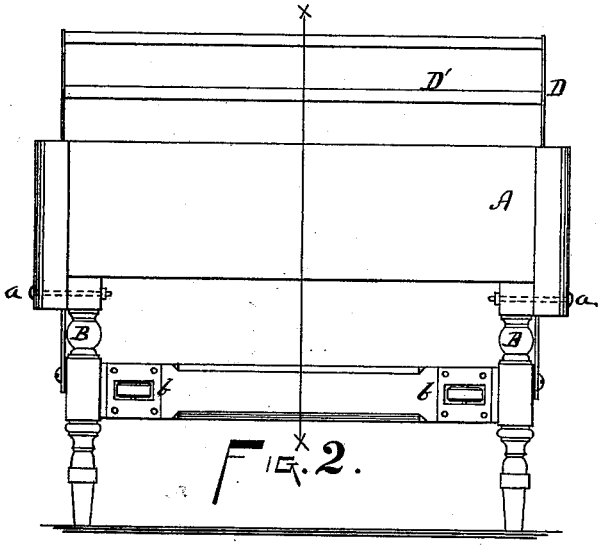

FIG. 2.

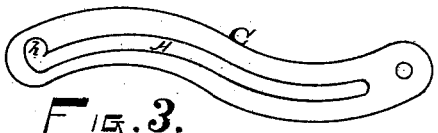

FIG. 3.

Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. BOSTWICK AND ALFRED K. RIBLET, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CRIB-BEDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **215,040**, dated May 6, 1879; application filed August 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES F. BOSTWICK and ALFRED K. RIBLET, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Crib-Beds; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to the construction of children's cribs; and consists in the manner of constructing them so they can be folded up into small compass and shoved under an ordinary bed.

Our device is shown in the accompanying drawings, as follows:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the crib, with parts beyond in elevation, showing the legs at one end folded and at the other end extended. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the head of the crib.

A is the body of the crib. B are the legs. C are the braces. D D′ is a supplemental rack or side and end guard. E is the bottom, on which the mattress lies.

All the details of construction will appear in the following general description.

The body A is constructed with corner-pieces, which project a little below. The legs are pivoted to the downward projections of the corner-pieces by bolts *a*. The legs at each end are connected by a cross stile or bar. The braces C are of metal, and are slightly S-shaped, and have in them a slot, H, which runs nearly its whole length, and terminates at its upper end in a circular enlargement, *h*. This enlargement provides a stop, the object of which will appear hereinafter. The form intended to be described is fully shown in Fig. 3. The brace is attached to the leg B by a pivot-pin, and the screw *c* holds it to the side rail of the bedstead. This screw passes through the slot H, and while in the slot it acts as a guide-pin, and when in the enlargement *h* it acts as a stop or stay lug.

On the right of Fig. 1 the parts are shown with the pin *c* in the enlargement *h*, and the brace C is holding the legs firmly extended. When it is desired to fold the legs the braces C are raised, and the pin *c* is brought into the slot H from out of the enlargement, and then the legs can be folded, as the pin will follow down the slot. When folded the parts have the position shown in Fig. 1, on the left side.

On the side of the legs, or on the transverse bar which joins the legs at the ends of the crib, we place casters *b b*, which, when the legs are folded, are in contact with the floor, and serve to hold the legs closed as well as to trundle the crib. Any ordinary caster may be used at this point; but we prefer the kind shown, which are sheaves or one-way casters, in place of swiveled, for the reason that they will trundle the crib straight; and as cribs of this kind will almost always run under the bed from the same direction at all times—that is, either from the side or from the end—it is desirable that it run straight, and not swerve sidewise while being trundled, which would be the case if swiveled casters were used. In the drawings the casters are shown set so as to run the crib sidewise. They can as well be adjusted to run it lengthwise.

The rack D D′ is shown in Fig. 1 as extended by full lines, and as folded by dotted lines. This rack is not only on each side, but at one end—the head of the crib. When raised it is held in place by catch-springs *d*.

The illustration in Fig. 1 fully shows the rack and its mode of operation. E is the bottom of the crib, and is either of strips of webbing or of one piece of canvas or web. This webbing or canvas is attached at one end to a roller, F, and at the other to a cross-bar, F′, which are retained at the ends of the body A by sitting behind catch or stay blocks G G′. The roller F is provided with lever-holes and a lever, like a windlass, by means of which the webbing can be drawn tight. This lever *f* and its stay-pin *g* are shown in Fig. 1. By constructing the bottom in this manner a very light mattress can be used and sagging of the webbing is prevented.

By the use of the light webbing bottom and the thin mattress and the folding rack, the body can be made very shallow, and when the legs are folded the whole device will be so thin as to be able to slip under any modern French-style bedstead.

What we claim as new is—

A crib-bed having a body, A, with folding legs B, which bear casters *b* upon their outer sides, and a folding rack, D D′, adapted to fold within said body, as described, all being arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof we, the said CHARLES F. BOSTWICK and ALFRED K. RIBLET have hereunto set our hands.

CHARLES F. BOSTWICK.
ALFRED K. RIBLET.

Witnesses:
JNO. K. HALLOCK,
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