

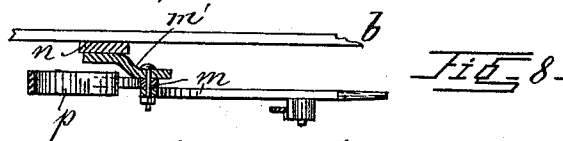
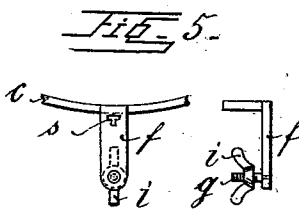
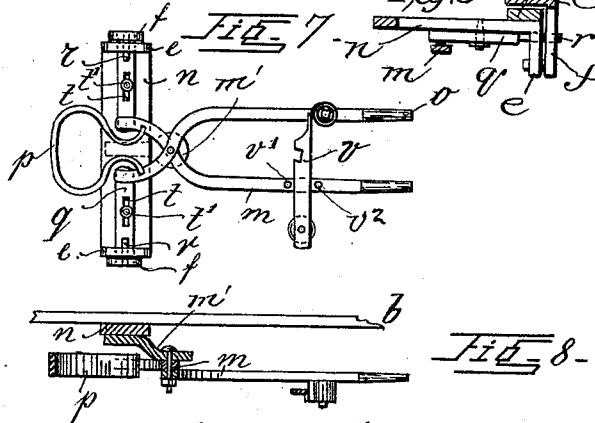
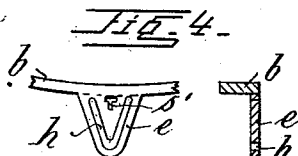
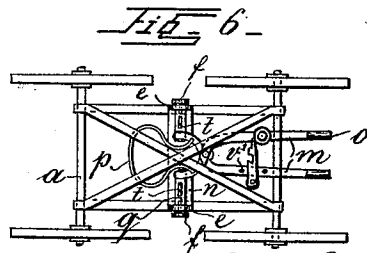
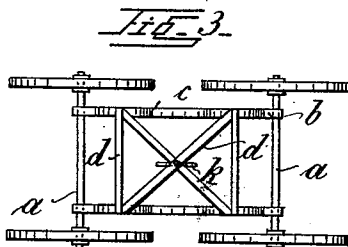
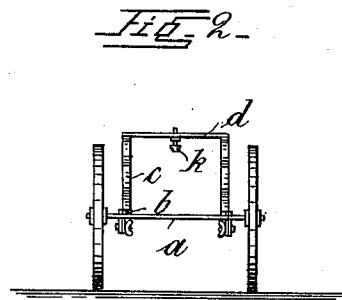
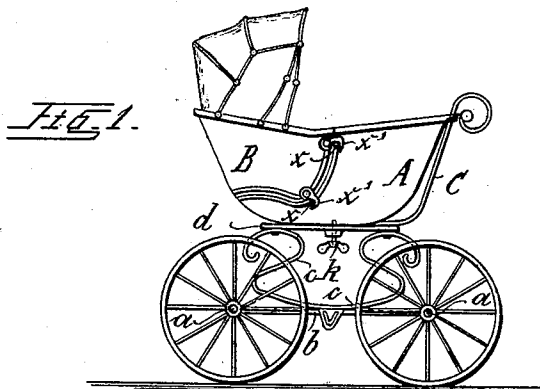
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. THIELEMANN.
BABY CARRIAGE.

No. 520,622.

Patented May 29, 1894.



Witnesses:
C. B. Bolton
C. N. Shuster

Inventor:
Oscar Thielemann
By *Richardson & Co.*
his Attorneys.

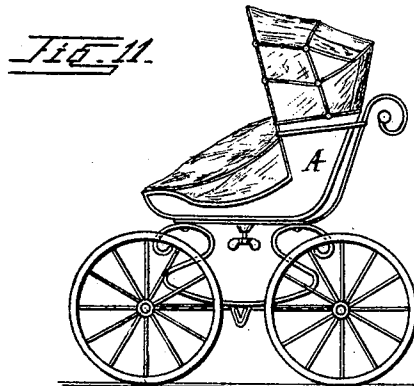
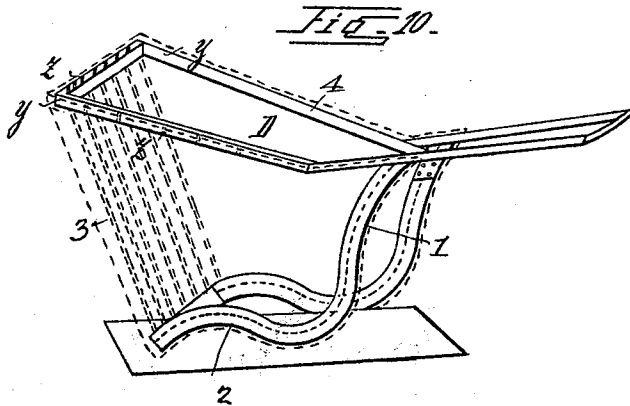
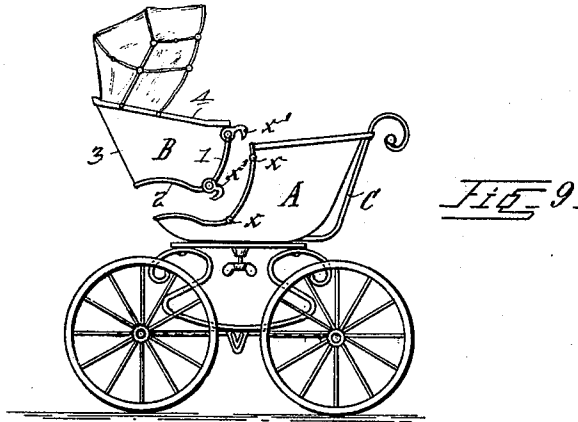
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

O. THIELEMANN.
BABY CARRIAGE.

No. 520,622.

Patented May 29, 1894.



Witnesses:

E. B. Bolton
E. A. Myster

Inventor:

Oscar Thielemann

By *Richards & Co.*
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR THIELEMANN, OF FREIBERG, GERMANY.

BABY-CARRIAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 520,622, dated May 29, 1894.

Application filed August 5, 1893. Serial No. 482,427. (No model.) Patented in Germany April 7, 1892, No. 65,200.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR THIELEMANN, of Freiberg, in the Kingdom of Saxony and Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baby-Carriages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been patented in Germany, No. 65,200, dated April 7, 1892.

The subject matter of the present invention constitutes a baby carriage, the top part of which is removable so that it can be used as a rolling chair. The springs of the carriage are in the shape of rockers so that the carriage can be used as a cradle.

Figure 1, shows a side view of the baby carriage. Fig. 2, is a front view of the carriage frame work. Fig. 3, is a top view of the frame work. Fig. 4, shows in detail the apparatus for the guiding of the springs in a longitudinal direction when rocking, and Fig. 5, shows means for fixing the cradle. Fig. 6, represents a bottom view of a modification. Fig. 6^a is a detail side view of one end of the cross plate showing parts in section; Fig. 7, a detailed view of the parts of Fig. 6, enlarged, and Fig. 8, a longitudinal section of the latter. Fig. 9, shows the removable feature of the carriage basket. Fig. 10, is a view on an enlarged scale of a frame disposed for that purpose. Fig. 11, shows a profile view of the baby carriage converted into a rolling chair.

The axles *a* of the wheels of the baby carriage are connected by two rods *b* upon which the flat springs *c* rest. The extremities of the springs are bent in the shape of scrolls which are reinforced by straight and diagonal band iron rods *d* in order to serve as a support for the carriage basket.

A flange *e*, Fig. 4, is provided in the middle of each of the rods *b* for guiding the springs *c* in their longitudinal direction and the springs *c* are each provided with a flange *f* Fig. 5, for the same purpose. A threaded bolt *g* is fixed upon each of the flanges *f* and guiding slits *h* are cut in the flanges *e* in such a manner that the bolts *g* pass through said guiding slits *h*, and the carriage basket can be fixed upon the rods *b* and thus prevented from rocking by turning tight the wing nuts *i*. When the nuts are loose and a push is given against the basket, the springs *c* will rock upon the rods *b* and the bolts *g* will go

up and down in the guiding slits *h* so that the extremities of the slit *h* will limit the rocking motion of the cradle *c*. A thumb screw *k* passes through the crossing point of the rods *d* by means of which the basket is fixed upon the spring frame. If the screw is loose the basket is revoluble and the rocking of the carriage basket can occur as well in the longitudinal as in the transverse direction.

Instead of or in addition to the means just described for clamping the flanges *e f* together to prevent rocking movement of the carriage body I may use the modified arrangement of Figs. 6, 7 and 8, which include tongs *m* pivoted to an arm *m'* projecting from a cross plate *n* which is secured to the rods *b*. The handles *o* of the tongs are held in proper position by spring *p*. The plate *n* has the flanges or ears *e* thereon and to the short arms of the pivoted tong slides *q* are attached to move on the surface of the cross plate said slides carrying bolts or pins *r* adapted to engage openings *s* in the flanges *f* of the rocking springs after having passed through the openings *s'* in the flanges *e*. These bolts are held normally out by the spring to lock the carriage body against rocking movement. The sliding bars *q* have slots *t* to receive bolts *t'* passing into the plate *n* serving to guide the bars in their sliding movement. When it is desired to unlock the carriage body for the rocking movement, the handles *o* are pressed together thus moving together the short arms of the tongs and retracting the slides *q* and lock bolts *r* against the pressure of the spring *p* and the bolts are thus freed from the slits *s* of the carriage spring flange and said springs are then capable of being rocked.

A suitable catch *v* may be used to hold the tongs *m* in moved position, this having a notch to engage a pin *v'* on the arm of the tong in an obvious manner. The catch is secured to one arm and the pin *v'* to the other. A second pin *v²* is used to guide the catch in its movement.

The cradle basket consists of two parts A and B Fig. 9 of which part A is provided with a handle C and buttons *x* while the part B is provided with corresponding hooks *x'* which are pressed over the buttons *x* when the two parts are put together. In order to give sufficient

strength to this construction, a solid frame, of which a view on an enlarged scale is shown in Fig. 10, is used, marked in the drawings by the letter D. Holes are disposed in the frame 5 and the wicker staves of the carriage basket pass through the same, so that they serve at the same time as an ornament for the edge of the basket. The frame can also be ornamented with fancy tress work. If desired the 10 carriage basket or its parts, whether the same be used as a carriage or as a rolling chair, can be provided with a head, Figs. 1, 9, and 11.

In Fig. 10, I have indicated in dotted lines some of the staves mentioned above as passing through the frame work D. This frame 15 work on the sides 1, 2, 3, and 4 is of substantially the same shape as the removable part B of the body and is intended to show the skeleton frame work of this removable section.

20 I claim—

1. In combination with a baby carriage, springs *c* constructed as cradle rockers, supporting rods *b* therefor having flanges *f* with means for limiting the movement of the rock- 25 ers, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the body A, the springs *c* rocking on rods *b*, the flanges *f*, the bolts working in the guiding slits *h*, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a spring frame having a rocking support on the wheel frame, a carriage body adjustable horizontally on said spring frame, substantially as described. 30

4. In combination with the carriage, the spring frame, the spring tongs *m* connected 35 with the bars *q* and the depending flanges *f* substantially as described.

5. In combination with the baby carriage, a wooden frame D provided with openings through which pass the vertical wicker staves 40 of the carriage cradle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OSCAR THIELEMANN.

Witnesses:

PAUL RICHTER,
PAUL ARRAS.