(No Model.)

U. McCLINCHIE.

PERAMBULATOR.

No. 428,780. Patented May 27, 1890.

Fig. 1.

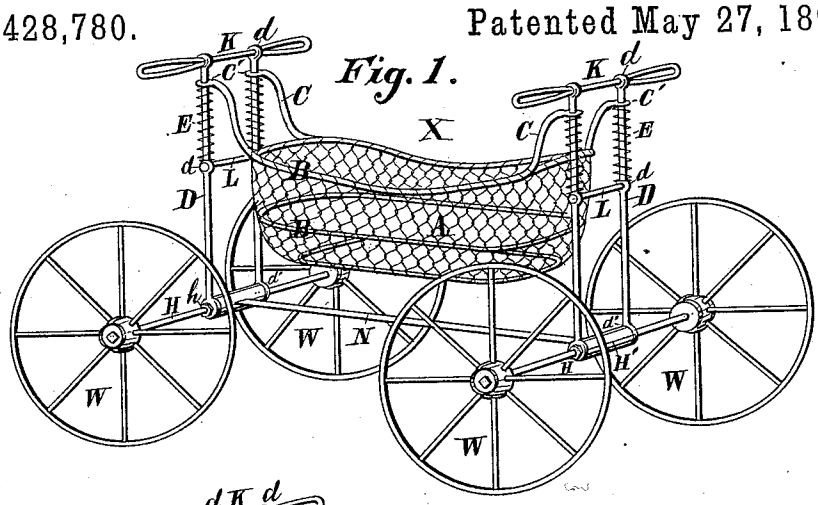


Fig. 2.

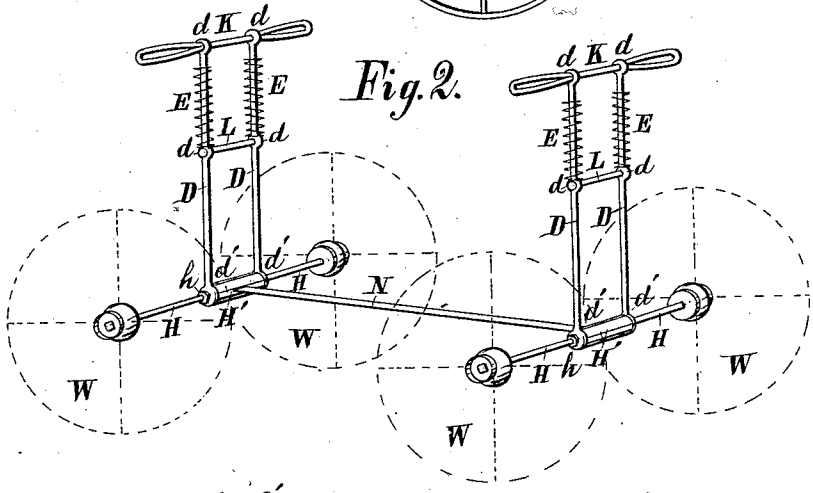
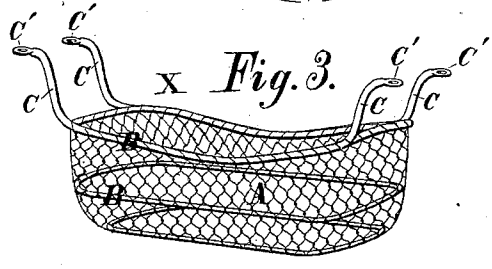


Fig. 3.



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PERAMBULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,780, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed October 5, 1889. Serial No. 326,132. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, URIAH MCCLINCHIE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Perambulators, of which the following is a full and true description, enabling others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make the same.

My invention relates to that class of vehicles known as "perambulators" or "baby-carriages," particularly to those known as "suspended perambulators;" and my object is to effect a great economy in the construction of the same by a new and novel method of manufacture shown forth in the following drawings.

Like letters refer to like parts in each.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of perambulator. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the gearing. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the body.

In the drawings, X represents the body of the perambulator. B is the wire frame or shape of the same, over which a woven-wire fabric A is woven or stretched.

C is an arm extending from the frame upward in a general goose-neck curve and terminating in a ring or eye.

D is an upright or standard extending from the axle H to a pushing bar or handle K.

d and *d* are points upon the standard D where eyes are formed by twisting said standard or puncturing the same.

E is a spiral spring located upon the standard between the cross-bar L and the handle-bar K.

N is the reach-pole.

W W are wheels.

The forming-frame B of the body X is preferably made of flattened steel bars made to conform to the desired shape.

The woven-wire fabric A is woven and cut in the desired shape and securely fastened to the frame B, either by wire ties or rivets. Upon the upper sides and at either end a suspension goose-neck bar C is formed by a continuation of the frame-bar B of the body. At the extremity of the suspension-bar C, at C′, an eye is formed sufficiently large to pass over the standard D and engage the upper portion of the coiled spring E.

The standard D, at the points *d d*, have eyes, the functions of which are to hold in place the push-bar K and the cross-bar L. There is also another eye at *d′*, intended to hold in place H′, the enlarged central portion of the axle H. Against the outer portion of the standard D the jam-nut *h* holds the eye *d′* in position. The enlarged portion H′ of the axle H is preferably a piece of pipe placed loosely over the axle H, so that the axle may revolve through it. The reach-pole N extends from the front to the rear axle, connecting the wheel-gearing and strengthening the whole structure. The standards D may be either perpendicular or at an angle, this being a mere matter of construction.

It is obvious that a perambulator-body thus swung by the arm C, resting upon the upper portion of the spiral springs E, will, when a load is placed upon it, collapse to a greater or less extent these springs, and the slightest jolting of the wheels when revolving will produce a reaction upon the springs E, and the jolting, which in ordinary perambulators is so prominent a feature, is reduced to a minimum. I preferably make the whole structure — body, gearing, and wheels — of wire, round or flattened, to obtain the best result and least weight.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a perambulator consisting of the body-frame B, the woven-wire covering A, and the suspending-arms C, the eye C′, located upon the end of the suspending-arms and adapted to pass over or around the standard D, in combination with the push-bar K, the cross-bar L, and the axle H, as herein described.

2. In a perambulator consisting of the frame B, the woven-wire covering A, the suspending-arms C, the eye C′, and the standard D, the spring E, located on the upper portion of the standard D between the cross-bar L and the push-bar K, adapted to collapse when a load pressure is exerted upon the arms C, as herein described and set forth.

3. In a perambulator consisting of a frame, a woven-wire covering, the suspension-arms coming in contact with a spring, and the standard D, held in position by a jam-nut *h*, the tube H′, through which the axle H loosely passes, located on the central part of the axle, as herein described.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a perambulator or child's carriage consisting of a wire frame B and a woven-wire covering A, in combination with the wire suspension-arms C, standards D, spring E, axle H, push-bar K, reach-pole N, and wheels W, as herein fully described.

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Witnesses:
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