(No Model.)

A. RICHTER.

Spring for Children's Carriages.

No. 242,980. Patented June 14, 1881.

Fig. 2.

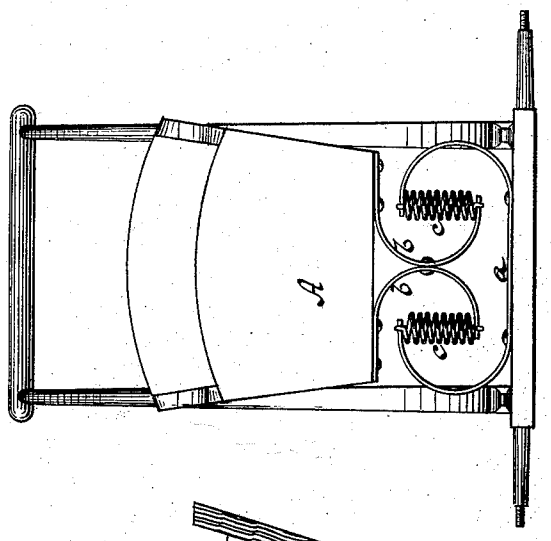
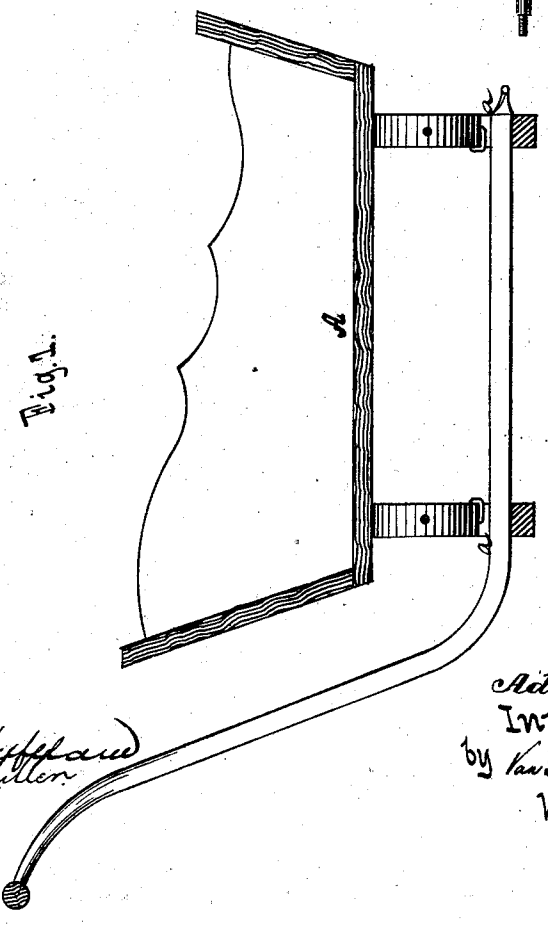


Fig. 1.



Witnesses
Otto Sutfeland
William Miller.

Adam Richter
Inventor
by Van Santwood & Hauff
his attys.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM RICHTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPRING FOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,980, dated June 14, 1881.

Application filed May 2, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM RICHTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Springs for Children's Carriages and other Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in the combination of three C-springs and two spiral springs, the main C-spring being placed in such a position that its ends extend between the ends of the secondary C-springs, while the spiral springs connect the ends of the main C-spring with the lower ends of the secondary C-springs.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of a child's carriage provided with my springs. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the box of a child's carriage, which rests upon my compound springs. Each of these springs is composed of a main C-spring, *a*, two secondary C-springs, *b b*, and two spiral springs, *c c*. The main C-spring is secured to the axle B in such a position that its ends project upward, and the secondary C-springs are placed back to back, their upper ends being fastened to the bottom of the box A, while their lower ends extend beyond and beneath the ends of the main C-spring, as shown in Fig. 2. The spiral springs *c c* connect the ends of the main C-springs with the loose ends of the secondary C-springs.

By these means a compound spring is obtained which is comparatively light and of great power, and which at the same time works very easy, so that the occupants of the carriage will not be exposed to rough jerks even on passing over very uneven ground.

Another great advantage of my compound spring is that if I apply two of them to a child's carriage the box of the carriage can be rocked sidewise, the same as an ordinary cradle, so that the carriage serves the double purpose of a carriage and of a cradle.

If a rocking motion is imparted to the box A, all the parts of my compound springs are brought into play, and at the same time the ends of the main C-springs form stops, which limit the rocking motion of the box and prevent the danger of spilling the occupant or occupants of the carriage.

What I claim as new, and I desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A compound spring constructed of a main C-spring, two secondary C-springs placed back to back, and two spiral springs, the ends of the main C-spring being made to extend between the ends of the secondary C-springs and connected to the same by the spiral springs, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADAM RICHTER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

OTTO HUFELAND.