(No Model.)

L. P. TIBBALS.

SHADE HOLDER FOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

No. 260,912. Patented July 11, 1882.

Fig: 1

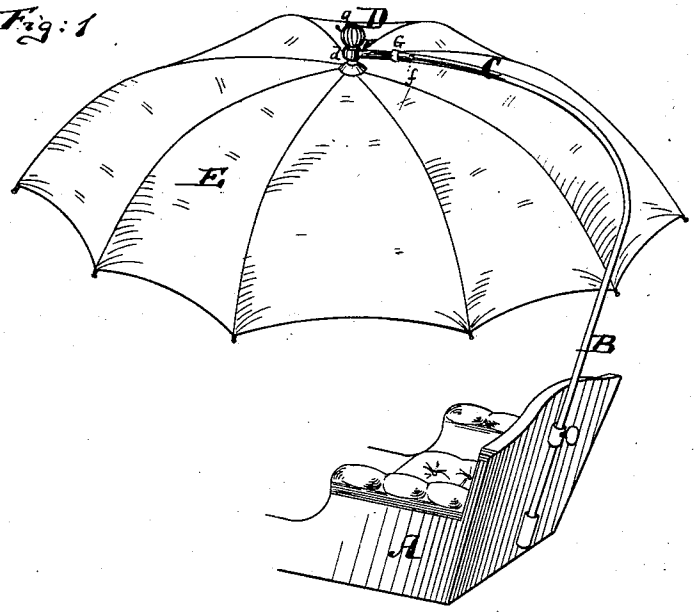


Fig: 2

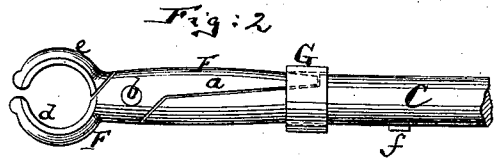


Fig: 4

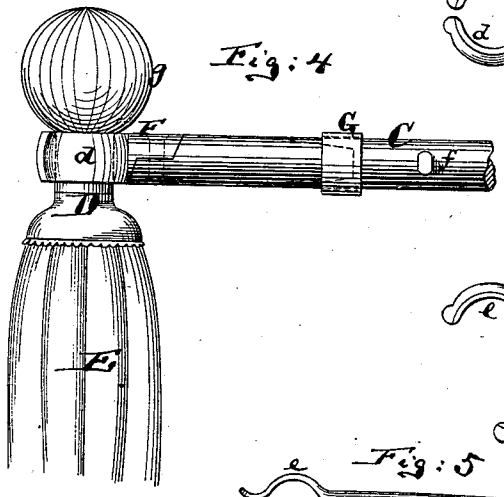


Fig: 3

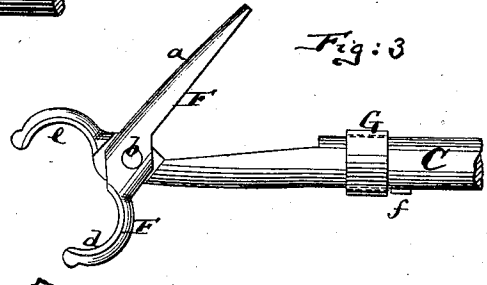
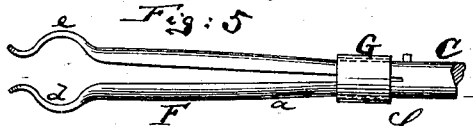


Fig: 5



Witnesses:
Henry H. Parker.
John C. Tunbridge

Inventor:
Lewis P. Tibbals
by his attorneys
Briesen & Bett

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS P. TIBBALS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHADE-HOLDER FOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,912, dated July 11, 1882.

Application filed May 4, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS P. TIBBALS, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Shade-Holder for Children's Carriages, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved shade-holder for children's carriages. Figs. 2 and 3 are top views of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail side view thereof, and Fig. 5 is a top view of a modification of the same.

The object of this invention is to provide the arm which is to support the parasol or other shade over the seat of a child's carriage with a horizontally-movable jaw-piece, by the aid of which the parasol-stem can be received and properly supported.

The invention consists in combining the bracket or arm with a horizontally-movable jaw-piece, and with means for locking the same, so as to support the stem of the parasol, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, the letter A represents part of a child's carriage. B is the stem or standard of the shade-holder, attached in suitable manner to the carriage; and C is the arm projecting from said standard to grasp the stem D of the shade or parasol E. The outer end of this arm C is provided with a horizontally-movable jaw-piece, F, the shank *a* of which is pivoted by the vertical pin *b* to the arm C. The outer end of the jaw-piece F is of nearly semicircular form, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, forming the one half, *d*, of the closing jaw. The other half, *e*, of that jaw is a projection on the end of the arm C. The shank *a* of the piece F is adapted to fit into a recess or cut-away portion of the arm C of corresponding form and size, so that when folded against said recess, as in Fig. 2, the said shank will appear as a continuation of the arm C, on one side thereof. G is a ring placed around the arm C, in front of a stop, *f*, thereon, and adapted to be slid over the back end of the shank *a*, as in Fig. 2, or off said shank, as in Fig. 3, serving thus to hold the jaws *d e* closed or open. The diameter of the arm C and shank *a* is slightly enlarged in front of the ring G in the position shown in Fig. 2, to cause said ring to be wedged fast and firmly hold the jaws closed. This is important because it prevents the ring from rattling loose during the motion of the carriage.

Instead of joining the jaw-piece F to the arm C by a vertical pivot, it may be flexibly joined by making it in one piece therewith, as in Fig. 5, and slitting the front end of the arm and causing the piece F on one side of the slit to spring and close the jaws upon the stem D when the ring G is moved forward, allowing them to be opened when the ring G is moved back. In other words, I do not intend to limit myself to attaching the jaw-piece F to the arm C by pivot, as I regard the flexible attachment formed by slitting the arm to be the equivalent of the pivotal attachment.

The operation of the device will be readily understood. The stem D, having an enlargement or bulb, *g*, at its upper end, is inserted between the open jaws *d e* by moving it in line with and against the arm C, and these are thereupon closed around the stem and held closed by sliding the ring G forward, serving then to hold the stem and the shade E or parasol suspended over the carriage. When the jaws are opened the stem can be withdrawn by moving it in line with the arm C away from the same.

I have said that the invention is applicable to children's carriages; but it is evident that it is also applicable to larger carriages and to sleighs and analogous structures.

I claim—

The shade-supporting arm C, carrying the half-jaw *e*, in combination with the horizontally-movable jaw-piece F, pivoted to the shank of the jaw *e*, and having the other half-jaw, *d*, and with the ring G, the shanks of the jaws being tapering, and all arranged to constitute a means of holding the shade E suspended and allowing its removal in line with the arm C, substantially as described.

LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

Witnesses:

WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ,

WILLIAM H. C. SMITH.