July 28, 1959 F. W. YOUNG ET AL 2,896,959

COLLAPSING BABY SEAT FOR NESTING CARRIERS

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Fig 1

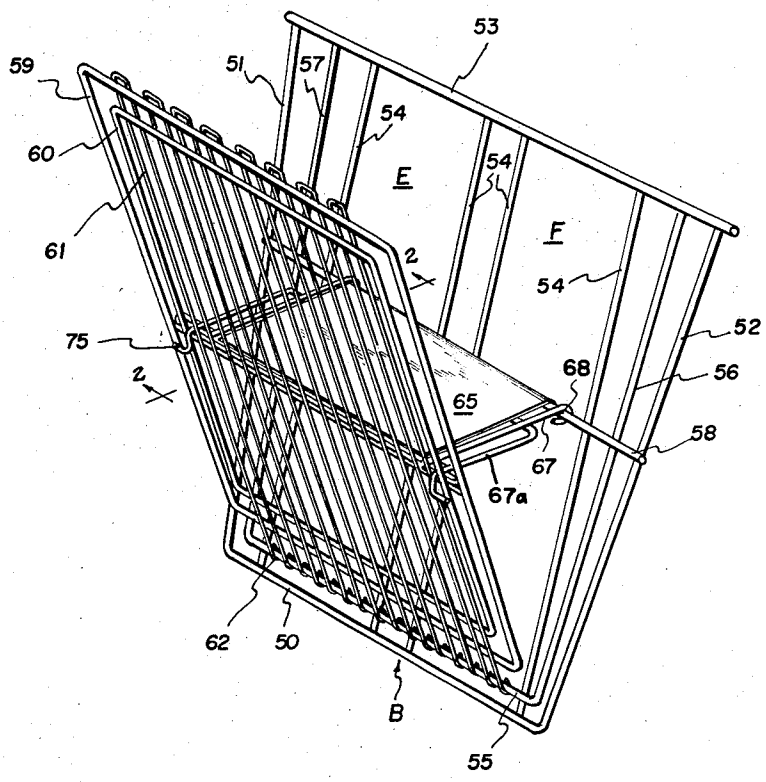
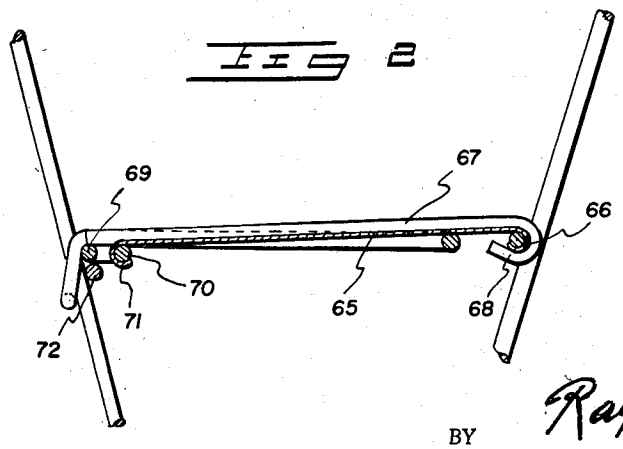


Fig 2



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COLLAPSING BABY SEAT FOR NESTING CARRIERS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 280—33.99)

This invention relates to improvements in folding carriers and contemplates the provision of a child's seat which is supported by and collapsible against the conventional hinged closure gate of the carrier basket.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a device of this character which will not interfere with the telescoping of the carriers which must take place during the nesting of the carriers.

Another object of the invention is to provide a seat structure which is associated with the swinging gate of a basket and which when in collapsed condition will not interfere with the normal capacity of the basket but will permit maximum lading capacity.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a folding child's seat which is supported by the swinging gate of the basket and which is supported directly over the carrier so that the additional weight of the child will not cause an upsetting of the carrier structure.

A further object of the invention is to provide a seat in the nature of an attachment which is capable of use with the conventional folding carrier and can be attached thereto or removed therefrom, so that installation may be made in devices already on the market, where such installations are necessary or desirable.

Further objects of the invention will more clearly hereinafter appear by reference to the drawings forming a part of the instant application, wherein like characters of reference designate the corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the invention showing the back of the seat hinged to the swinging gate; and

Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

In the disclosure of Figs. 1 and 2, the hinged gate for a conventional telescoping basket is indicated generally at B and includes the outer U-shaped wicket formed by the base 50 and arms 51 and 52, the arms being connected at their outer extremities by the transverse rod or bar 53. In this gate structure the gate is provided with leg openings E and F by spacing the vertical stays 54, as best shown in Fig. 1, the vertical stays 54 being located medially and at each side as shown. The gate includes a second inner wicket having the base 55 and arms 56 and 57, these arms being attached to the cross brace 53 at their upper extremities and the parts are further reinforced by the medial transversely arranged stay 58 as shown.

The seat structure includes a back defined by outer rectangular frame 59 and inner rectangular frame 60, these frames lying in a common plane and being connected by U-shaped stays 61 which extend lengthwise of the frame structures and terminate in loops 62 which are wrapped about the base 55 of the inner U-shaped frame member of the hinged gate. All of the loops 62 are loosely wrapped about the base element 55 of the gate frame to permit the structure to swing freely as on a hinge towards and away from the hinged gate frame B.

The seat per se is in the form of a flat plate 65 of thin non-corrosive metal and the forward edge of the seat plate 65 is wrapped about the transverse brace 58 of the gate B as at 66, permitting this element to swing freely upwardly and downwardly on this hinge part, which incidentally is substantially reinforced by the end support and hinge elements 67, the latter being looped as at 68 about the transverse stay 58 and swinging thereon with the plate 65 when the parts are collapsed. The outer or back edges of the seat plate 65 are curled about one of the legs of a frame element which consists of spaced parallel rods 69 and 70, both of which are connected at their ends.

By referring to Fig. 2 it will be seen that seat plate 65 has its inner marginal edge 71 wrapped about the frame member 70 and the other frame member 69 is adapted in its lower position to rest upon a cross brace 72 forming a transverse brace of the seat back. The U-shaped structure 67a terminates at its inner free ends in downwardly positioned offset laterally extending aligned extremities 75 which engage the back faces of the upright elements of the inner frame 60 to limit the inward movement of the back structure away from the gate B and to retain the parts in their proper relationship when the back member is swung towards the gate. It will be seen that the seat 65 and its side hinge elements 67 swing vertically on the cross rod 58 of the gate and in so doing the extremities 75 move the back member towards the gate so that the gate B, the seat 65, and the back of the seat are capable of being snugly collapsed and when so collapsed the back of the seat forms a closure for the leg openings E and F, best shown in Fig. 1. Elements 69, 70 and 67 form a U-shaped structure.

This structure is designed to work with the child facing outwardly or towards the hinged gate of the basket.

What I claim is:

1. In a collapsible baby seat assembly for use with a hinged gate of a telescoping cart, said gate including vertical and horizontal stays, certain of said stays being spaced to define leg openings, a panel member having its bottom portion hinged at the bottom of said gate for swinging movement, a child seat structure including upper and lower oppositely facing U-shaped structures, the upper U-shaped structure including a transversely extending frame member, one of said structures having its end portions pivoted about a horizontal stay of said end gate below said leg openings and the other structure having its end portions formed with lateral extensions, said lateral extensions projecting through said panel for engaging the same to limit its outward swinging movement, and a seating surface supported by said U-shaped structures and secured to said frame member and said horizontal stay of said end gate, and means on the panel member for supporting said seat structure in horizontal position.

2. The structure of claim 1 characterized in that the lateral extensions are offset downwardly.

3. The structure of claim 1 characterized in that the lateral extensions are offset downwardly and extend outwardly.

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