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DESCRIPTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a push chair, in particular a push chair with an improved folding mechanism.

[0002] Push Chairs are well known for transporting small children and modern push chairs can also be used and adapted for the carriage of babies. In this application, the term push chair is intended also to include what are also commonly referred to as strollers or buggies and is also intended to describe a system comprising a chassis to which can be added a seat or a removable cot or other enclosure suitable for the transport of a baby or a small child. One of the desired features of a pushchair is that it can be folded to a compact dimension, so making it easier to carry, stow in a car or other transport means, such as a bus, train or aircraft.

[0003] Many pushchairs are known to fold and stow into smaller dimensions, most only fold into smaller sizes in one or two dimensions. Many examples can be found in the shops and in general use.

[0004] US2014/0312599 describes a foldable type of push chair, but in this case foldable to a backpack. The front legs are also foldable to help reduce the overall dimensions.

[0005] DE3147657A (Mocking) describes an arrangement having a combination of rods connected to the main support structures for providing the support, the rods being slidably connected to the support to ensure the correct relationship between the support rods.

[0006] US2010/025968 discloses a stroller including a mobile base and a juvenile seat mounted on the mobile base. The mobile base includes wheels and a foldable frame carrying the seat.

[0007] WO2010028235 discloses a stroller including at least one front leg rotationally coupled to a hub; at least one front wheel rotationally coupled to the at least one front leg; at least one rear leg rotationally coupled to the hub; and at least one rear wheel rotationally coupled to the at least one rear leg. The at least one front leg and the at least one rear leg are mechanically coupled such that the at least one front leg and the at least one rear leg rotate synchronously to a first position relative to the hub to configure the stroller in a collapsed position and to a second position relative to the hub to configure the stroller in an open position.

[0008] WO2015/093999 discloses a collapsible framework for a stroller, which is foldable around a frame and has legs and a handle that fold towards a forward facing leg.

[0009] GB2431381 discloses a collapsible chair comprising a seat frame, at least one front leg rotatably mounted on the seat frame, and first and second rear legs rotatably mounted on the seat frame. The chair has a first deployed state, and a second stored state in which the chair is collapsed into a size smaller than in the first deployed state. The first and second rear legs

have respectively a first and second axes of rotation, wherein the first axis of rotation is not parallel to the second axis of rotation, such that distal ends of the rear legs spaced from the ends of the legs mounted on the seat frame are distanced from each other by a larger distance when in the first deployed state than when in the second stored state. The front legs may have a third axis of rotation different to the first two axes

[0010] The disadvantage of known push chairs is that they normally only fold and reduce in one or at most two dimensions. It is an object of the present invention to overcome at least some of the disadvantages of the known prior art by providing a push chair that will fold so that it is smaller in all three dimensions. According to the invention, this object is solved by a foldable push chair as defined in claim 1. Preferred embodiments are defined in the dependent claims.

[0011] There is provided a foldable push chair comprising a central body assembly extending across the push chair substantially horizontally and perpendicularly to the normal direction of travel of the push chair, a handle assembly connected to the central body and extending therefrom; at least three wheel supporting legs rotatable around the central body and extending from the central body, in the unfolded state one or more wheel supporting legs extending in a forward direction from the central body and one or more wheel supporting legs extending in a rearward direction from the central body; the forward and rearward extending legs being coupled together such that they rotate in opposite directions around the central body during a folding or unfolding operation, wherein the forward and rearward d extending legs are arranged to rotate in opposite directions about a common axis (12a).

[0012] It is known that in many push chairs the folding operation can be complex and requires careful manipulation of the various components. The present invention provides a means of ensuring the components comprising the wheel supporting legs fold and unfold easily and smoothly.

[0013] A push chair is provided with at least one forward extending leg and the at least one rearward extending legs are connected together by a gearing system.

[0014] In a push chair the gearing system connecting the forward extending legs and rearward extending legs comprises a mainshaft, a countershaft and an idler shaft, all having spur gears mounted thereon.

[0015] In a push chair the gearing system connecting the forward extending legs and rearward extending legs comprises an epicyclic gearing system.

[0016] A particular advantage of the use of a gearing system for connecting the forward and rearward extending wheel supporting legs is that it enables the rotation of the wheel supporting legs to be controlled, smooth and avoids the need for sliding bars and other supports in which fingers of users, items of clothing or other things can be trapped or entangled. It also provides for a more neat and compact design than often seen elsewhere.

[0017] A push chair further comprises a shaft extending through the central body assembly and whose longitudinal axis is co-incident with the axis extending through the central body assembly, the forward and rearward extending wheel supporting legs being mounted on said shaft.

[0018] A push chair further comprises either two forward extending legs or two rearward extending legs, each of the either forward or rearward extending legs mounted on the shaft such that a plane of rotation of the legs around the axis is not perpendicular to the axis of the shaft and is such that in the folded state, distal ends of the wheel supporting legs are closer together than in the unfolded state.

[0019] By mounting the wheel supporting legs mounted on a shaft in a manner which ensures they do not rotate in a plane perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the shaft but at an angle to it, the rearwardly extending or forwardly extending legs can be rotated in the folded position to have a smaller distance between them than in the unfolded condition and so provide a push chair that folds more compactly in all three dimensions than other known products.

[0020] A push chair is provided with either two forward extending legs or two rearward extending legs securely mounted on the shaft rotatable about the axis and rotating together in the same direction; the other of the rearward extending legs or forward extending legs being mounted on a second shaft co-axial with the shaft, the shaft and the second shaft connected by gear means so that the forward extending legs and rearward extending legs rotate in opposite directions during a folding or unfolding operation.

[0021] A push chair having two forward extending legs and two rearward extending legs.

[0022] A push chair in which the shaft is articulated in a central region of the central body assembly, each arm of the shaft extending from the central region of the central body assembly to an outer part of the central body assembly and inclined to the horizontal to form a "V" shape, each arm supporting one forward and one rearward extending leg.

[0023] The use of an articulated shaft having a "V" shape, articulated in the central region of the central body assembly enables the shaft to be articulated and the wheel supporting legs to be mounted on the shaft in a manner which results in a more compact form when they are folded than in a conventional arrangement.

[0024] A push chair is provided an articulated shaft in which the articulation between the two parts of the shaft is by means of either a universal joint, or a gearing system, or an elastomeric connector or a woven metal mesh of tubular construction secured to each shaft.

[0025] A push chair has a gearing system mounted on at least one of the arms of the shaft towards a distal end away from the articulating connection.

[0026] The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which

Figures 1a - 1d show a push chair assembly according to the present invention in its unfolded state;

Figure 2 shows a wheel and central folding axis assembly in its unfolded state;

Figures 3a and 3b show how the push chair folds around a central axis;

Figure 4a shows a perspective view of the folded push chair; Figure 4b shows a plan view of the folded push chair; Figure 4c shows a view of the chassis of the push chair in the unfolded condition from a front view; Figure 4d shows a plan view of the folded chassis;

Figure 5 shows a view of a gearing arrangement used in the push chair to ensure folding of the assembly;

Figure 5a shows different means by which a pair of shafts extending along the central axis may be coupled together;

Figure 6 shows a more detailed view of a gearing arrangement of Figure 5;

Figures 7a, 7b and 7c show an alternative gearing arrangement for the folding mechanism;

Figure 8 shows an example of a push chair using only three legs and wheels;

Figures 9a - 9c show alternative arrangements for the chassis of a push chair of Figure 8;

Figure 10 shows the chassis of Figure 9 folded into a compact folded state;

Figure 11 shows a plan view of the chassis of Figure 9;

Figure 12a-c show an arrangement for a folding handle assembly of the present invention.

Figure 13 shows an arrangement with a push chair chassis having a linear chassis and three wheels.

Figure 14 shows a folded version of the three wheel linear chassis of Figure 13.

[0027] The invention will now be described in more detail with respect to each of the drawings.

[0028] Figure 1a shows a push chair according to the present invention in the unfolded state. Figure 1b shows a back rest of a seat portion in a semi-reclined position. Figures 1c and 1d show different side views of the pushchair. The push chair 10 comprises a central chassis assembly 12, a forward extending leg 14 and a rearward extending leg 16 and a handle 26 all mounted on the central chassis assembly 12. The forward extending legs and rearward extending legs are rotatable about an axis 12a passing through the central chassis assembly.

A seat assembly 28 is mounted on the handle 26 by seat mounting means 30. As can be seen, normally the seat will be in a substantially upright position, but can be reclined at least partially as shown in Figure 1b.

[0029] Figure 2 shows the central chassis assembly 12, which can be clearly seen is in the shape of a "V" extending across the chassis in a direction substantially perpendicular to the normal direction of travel. A forward extending leg 14 and a rearward extending leg 16 extend from a first arm of the V and a second forward extending leg 14 and a second rearward extending leg 16 extend from a second arm of the V. For convenience and to help ensure clarity of the drawings, handle portions comprising the handle 26 which would be mounted on each arm of the V of the central chassis assembly 12 to facilitate the pushing and manoeuvring of the push chair are not shown here.

[0030] At distal ends of the forward extending legs 14 are front wheel assemblies 18 and at distal ends of rearward extending legs 16 are rear wheel assemblies 20. Normally the rear wheel assemblies are arranged so that rear wheels 24 can rotate about a substantially horizontal axis. Front wheel assemblies 18 include front wheels 22 that can rotate about the normally horizontal axis and are additionally arranged so that they can rotate about a substantially vertical axis, so providing a potential steering facility in order to increase the manoeuvrability of the push chair.

[0031] A particular advantage of mounting the wheel supporting legs on a V shape chassis is that it facilitates the folding of the push chair assembly into a smaller volume than might be possible with other and known arrangements without compromising the strength or utility of the unfolded push chair. More particularly, it enables the push chair of the present invention to be folded so that it is smaller in all three dimensions when folded than in the unfolded state, so enabling it to be more easily stored or transported than a similar design in which the central chassis extends only in a straight line.

[0032] Figure 3a shows one arm of the V shaped central chassis with the forward extending leg 14 and the rearward extending leg 16 in the unfolded position. Figure 3b shows how the two legs can be rotated about the axis 12a to fold and form a compact folded arrangement.

[0033] Figure 4a shows a perspective view of the folded push chair, which as can be seen has particularly compact dimensions. Figure 4b shows a plan view of the folded push chair. Figure 4c shows the push chair chassis in the unfolded condition from a front view; and 4d shows a plan view of the folded push chair chassis. As can be seen from the dotted lines extending from the outer track of the rear wheels in Fig 4c to Fig 4d, in the folded condition, the width of the folded push chair is noticeably less than in the unfolded state. Forward extending legs 14 and the rearward extending legs 16 are mounted on bearing means which enable them to be rotated about axis 12a to move between the folded and unfolded positions described in more detail below.

[0034] In order to ensure the push chair folds neatly and consistently, the forwardly extending

legs 14 and rearwardly extending legs 16 are connected together by gearing means that ensure they rotate in synchronism.

[0035] In other known foldable push chairs the folding assembly and mechanism relies upon wheel supporting legs and other supporting or cross-bracing arms connected together with linkage mechanisms that are engaged with pivotable and/or slidable connections to maintain the relative positions between the various arms and legs. Such complex connections between the arms and legs require careful operation and users find that users fingers or other objects can become caught or trapped in the sliding or pivoting components. This is at best inconvenient and worse can be painful and cause injury if the items being caught are fingers or other parts of a user's body. A particular advantage of the present invention is that the folding mechanism does not use or rely upon one or more sliding arms or pivoting components to assist in folding the forward or rearward extending legs and such sliding arrangements are not required to maintain the strength and structural integrity of the push chair according to the present invention.

[0036] Figure 5 shows an expanded view of a gearing arrangement used in the push chair to ensure the operation of the folding or unfolding of the push chair. In this particular figure the arrangement comprises an epicyclic gear assembly, detailed construction and operation of which is explained below. The figure shows the arrangement on one arm of the V shaped chassis, the same type of arrangement can be used on the other arm, but is not shown for the purposes of simplicity. Each arm of the chassis defines an axis of rotation 12a of the forward and rearward extending legs 14 and 16. A shaft 50 extends along the axis 12a. Shaft 50 is connected to a corresponding shaft in the other arm of the V by a universal joint or universal swivel coupling 52. Whilst a universal swivel coupling is a convenient and well known means of coupling the two shafts in the arms of the chassis, other means can be used and envisaged. Figure 5a shows the swivel joint is replaced by a simple pair of bevel gears 51, each mounted on one of the shafts 50, the gears engaging to ensure coupled rotation of the shafts. Further examples of the coupling could be any of a flexible elastomeric material, a device similar in construction to an automotive constant velocity joint, a tube of a woven metal mesh capable of transmitting torque. Forward extending leg 14 has a hub portion 54 comprising the end of the leg and rotatably mounted on the shaft 50 extending through central chassis 12. The hub 54 is provided with internal spur gear teeth 58 comprising the annulus of the gear assembly. An internal chassis 60 is rotatably mounted on shaft 50. Planet gears 62 are mounted on the internal chassis so that they engage with the spur gear teeth 58 of the annulus. Rearwardly extending leg 16 also has a hub portion 56 where it is mounted on the shaft 50 of the chassis 12. The hub portion 56 is provided with a set of external facing spur gear teeth 64 comprising the sun portion of the gear train which engage with the planet gears 62. The internal chassis 60 includes tongues 61 extending therefrom in a plane substantially parallel to the axis 12a, the tongues engaging in slots 63, 65 respectively in hubs 54 and 56 to limit the rotation of the internal chassis with respect to the hubs.

[0037] It will be apparent that when assembled, the forward extending leg and rearward extending leg are connected by the epicyclic gear train so that as the push chair is folded, the

two legs will rotate in opposite directions as the chair is folded or unfolded. A cover unit 66 is provided at the end shaft 50 to protect the gear assembly. Preferably, the cover unit also provides a hub for mounting the handle 26 (not shown) which extends therefrom.

[0038] A further improvement to the push chair is provided by the addition of a spring 68, which, depending on the chosen configuration can be used to assist the folding or unfolding of the push chair. In this embodiment, the spring shown is a coil spring in which a central axis of the coil is parallel to, if not co-axial with, the axis 12a. The spring 68 has end parts or arms 70, 72 which each extend away tangentially from the central axis of the coil to provide stabilising or mounting arms. One of the arms 70 engages with a retaining stop 74 in the hub 56, the other arm 72 engages in a retaining slot or hole 76 in cover assembly 66.

[0039] Figure 6 shows a close up view of the epicyclic gear assembly partially assembled and in which the internal chassis 60 is located inside the hub 54 and the planet gears 62 are engaged with gears 58 of the annulus.

[0040] An alternative form of gear assembly is shown in Figures 7a - 7c.

[0041] Figure 7a shows a cut away drawing of an assembly using an alternative gearing arrangement comprising a main shaft and countershaft arrangement. Such types of gear systems are commonly found in many applications, such as automotive transmissions or gearboxes. In this case a main shaft 80 extends along the line defined by the central axis 12a. A spur gear 82 is mounted on the mainshaft 80 and either secured to the hub portion 54 of the forwardly extending leg 14 or forms an integral part of it. Spur gear 82 in turn engages with a countershaft gear 84 mounted on a countershaft 86 (also known as a layshaft) supported in a countershaft chassis 88. Countershaft 86 is supported by and extends through the chassis 88 and includes a second countershaft spur gear 90 which in turn engages with an idler gear 92 on an idler shaft (not shown separately). The idler shaft is also supported in the countershaft chassis. A second idler gear 93 is also mounted on the idler shaft and engages with a second spur gear 94 connected to the hub 56 of the rearwardly extending leg 16. By this arrangement, rotation of the forwardly extending leg 14 causes the countershaft gear 84 to be rotated about its axis and in the opposite direction to the rotating leg. This motion is transmitted through the countershaft and any gears mounted thereon to the idler gears 92 and 93 which are caused to rotate in the opposite direction. The idler gear 93 is in turn engaging with second spur gear 94 in the hub 56 of the rearwardly extending leg 16 and so caused to rotate in the opposite direction to the rotation of the idler gear. By the use of the transmission system, the rotation of one wheel supporting leg in one direction causes the other wheel supporting leg to rotate in the opposite direction.

[0042] Advantageously, the forward extending and rearward extending legs are on the same axis, so presenting a very compact arrangement for the chassis when folded.

[0043] For the purposes of construction, it is a matter of convenience and constructor's preference whether the main shaft is connected to the hubs of the forward or rearward

extending legs and which gear is connected to the idler gears; the operation and result is the same.

[0044] Figure 7b shows this operation in greater detail on a larger scale.

[0045] Figure 7c shows the design without the supporting chassis 88. In this case the countershaft 86 and second countershaft gear 90 can be clearly seen. The arrangement for the idler gears 92 and 93 and their shaft can be clearly seen.

[0046] In order to ensure that both the forward extending legs and both the rearward extending legs on each side of the push chair rotate in the same direction and at the same rate, the shaft 50 (or shaft 80) extends through a central region of the chassis and either both forward extending legs are securely mounted on the shaft, and the rearward extending legs are rotatably mounted on the shaft and driven by the gearing system to rotate in the opposite direction to the forward extending legs; or the rearward extending legs are securely mounted on the shaft, and the forward extending legs are rotatably mounted on the shaft and driven by the gearing system to rotate in the opposite direction to the rearward extending legs.

[0047] The concept of a single central chassis with forward and rearward extending legs can also be applied to a three wheel design push chair as shown in Figure 8. In this example of an embodiment, the push chair has one forward extending leg and two rearward extending legs. The other components have the same numbering as used in the earlier description.

[0048] Figure 9a shows an example of a three wheel chassis alone, without the handle and seat mounting means, and Figure 10 shows the three wheel push chair chassis in a partially folded condition.

[0049] Figures 9b and 9c show alternative means of connecting the shafts 50 together so that they both rotate in the same direction at the same time. Figure 9b shows an alternative gear system, which includes a separate supporting chassis 130. Bevel gears at the end of each shaft 50 engage bevelled idler gears 132 mounted on an idler shaft 134 in the supporting chassis. This arrangement would be particularly suitable in the event a three wheel design is chosen. In the case of a three wheel design, a central wheel supporting leg could be mounted on the idler shaft 134 in the supporting chassis 132. Figure 9c shows a perspective view of Figure 9b. For the sake of clarity, the central wheel supporting leg and wheel assembly is not shown. From the figure it will be apparent that the central wheel supporting leg could be mounted on the shaft 134 so that it rotated with the shaft. This construction would ensure the central wheel supporting leg would rotate in the opposite direction to the rearward extending legs 16.

[0050] Figure 10 shows a perspective side view of the folded arrangement of a three wheeled design.

[0051] Figure 11 shows a plan view of the folded arrangement of a three wheeled design.

[0052] Figures 12a-c show a general view of the handle assembly. From these drawings it can be seen that the handle assembly is provided with multiple articulation points which enable it to be folded to a more compact dimension and in particular a narrower width than the unfolded push chair. Figure 12a shows the handle in the fully extended position. Figure 12b shows an intermediate folded position, and Figure 12c a second intermediate folded position.

[0053] In Figure 12a articulation parts 150 enable the handle to extend across a top part of the push chair and are seen to be extended to maintain the handle in a generally open position. In Figure 12b the articulation parts can be seen to be rotating the handle to a more compact arrangement as side handle pieces 154 are rotated inwards as shown in the figures. Also, the handle can be reduced in height. Upper handle arms 156 are arranged to be nested telescopically with lower handle arms 158 and so the upper part 156 will slide into the lower part 158 during the folding process. The reverse operation occurs during the unfolding. A number of different detailed schemes can be envisaged for arranging for the upper and lower parts to cooperate slideably to reduce the height of the handle assembly and latch in place in either or both of the upper and lower positions.

[0054] Latching arrangements can be incorporated to the handle assembly to ensure it remains in its folded or unfolded state.

[0055] Figure 13 illustrates another alternative embodiment in which the V shaped chassis is replaced by a linear chassis having a single linear axis. This could make the gearing system simpler for a three legged variant and avoid the need for a universal swivel coupling in the chassis since a straight shaft could be used. In this illustration, the handle and seat assembly are not shown for convenience, but could be attached as illustrated in other embodiments. Whilst the figure only shows a three wheel chassis, it is readily apparent it could be easily adapted to a four wheel design. The forward extending legs would each be mounted on one of a pair of co-axial shafts and rearward extending legs would be mounted on the other of the co-axial shafts, the co-axial shafts connected together by gearing mechanisms of the type described above in order to ensure the legs rotate in opposite directions during a folding and unfolding operation. This configuration is particularly suited to an epicyclic type gearing system, which would permit a particularly compact design to be employed.

[0056] Figure 14 shows the chassis of Figure 13 folded to its compact dimensions. In order to ensure compact dimensions of a folded push chair, the rearward extending legs can be mounted on the chassis such that the plane of rotation of the legs is not perpendicular to the axis of the central axis 12a. If mounted in this manner, the legs do not extend perpendicularly from the axis 12 but are splayed outward at an angle to it so that in the extended position the track distance between the wheels is greater than the distance between the wheels when folded as can be seen in Figure 13. When the legs are rotated and folded, as shown in Figure 14, it can be seen the folded dimensions of the push chair are more compact than in the unfolded state.

[0057] In the embodiment of a straight central chassis, a universal coupling or other means to connect each arm of the "V" is not needed. A single main shaft could then be used extending across the width of the chassis with either both forward extending legs mounted securely on it, or both rearward extending legs securely mounted on it and the other of the two legs rotatably driven by the gear system described above to rotate in the opposite direction.

[0058] In further alternative examples of the present invention, it may be possible to have only one set of gears located in one part of the chassis and connected to the legs, the rotation of each of the legs being achieved by coupling each of two co-axial shafts to the appropriate wheel supporting leg.

[0059] In order for the push chair to be able to be folded in three dimensions, it is also desirable that the handle assembly can also be folded to be less wide than the push chair.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

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KRAV

1. En foldbar klapvogn (10) omfattende en central del, der strækker sig på tværs af klapvognen i det væsentlige vandret og vinkelret på klapvognens (10) fremadrettede bevægelsesretning, en håndtagskonstruktion forbundet med den centrale del (12) og strækker sig derfra;
5 mindst tre hjulstøtteben (14, 16), der kan drejes rundt om den centrale del (12) og strækker sig fra den centrale del, i udfoldet tilstand et eller flere hjulstøtteben, der strækker sig i fremadgående retning fra den centrale del (12) og et eller flere hjulunderstøtteben, der strækker sig i en bagudrettet retning fra den centrale del (12);
10 **kendetegnet ved**, at de fremadgående (14) og bagudgående (16) ben er koblet sammen, således at de roterer i modsatte retninger omkring den centrale del (12) under en foldnings- eller udfoldningshandling, hvor de fremadgående og bagudgående ben er arrangeret til at rotere i modsatte retninger omkring en fælles akse (12a).
2. En klapvogn i henhold til krav 1, hvor de fremadstrækkende ben (14) og bagudstrækkende ben (16) er forbundet sammen af et gearsystem.
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3. En klapvogn i henhold til krav 2, hvor gearsystemet omfatter ansporede tandhjul (82) monteret på en hovedaksel (80), en modaksel (86) og en mellemgearaksel.
4. En klapvogn i henhold til krav 2, hvor gearsystemet omfatter et epicyklisk gearsystem.
5. En klapvogn i henhold til ethvert foregående krav, hvor der er to bagudgående hjulstøtteben (16).
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6. En klapvogn i henhold til krav 5, hvor de bagudgående ben er monteret på en central akse (12a), således at et rotationsplan for de bagudgående ben omkring den centrale akse (12a) ikke er vinkelret på den centrale akse og er sådan, at i den foldede tilstand er distale ender af hjulstøttebenene tættere sammen end i den udfoldede tilstand.
- 25 7. En klapvogn i henhold til krav 5, hvor de fremadrettede ben (14) er monteret på en central akse, således at et rotationsplan for de fremadrettede ben (14) omkring den centrale akse ikke er vinkelret på den centrale akse og er sådan, at i den foldede tilstand er distale ender af hjulstøttebenene tættere sammen end i den udfoldede tilstand.
8. En klapvogn i henhold til et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-4, der enten har to fremadstrækkende ben (14) eller to bagudstrækkende ben (16), der er sikkert monteret på en hovedaksel, der kan drejes om en central akse (12a), benene monteret på hovedakslen roterer sammen i samme retning, og det andet af de bagudstrækkende ben eller fremadstrækkende ben er monteret på en anden aksel, der er koaksial med hovedakslen og
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den anden koaksiale aksel, der er forbundet med gear, således at de fremadstrækkende ben og bagudstrækkende ben roterer i modsatte retninger under en foldning eller udfoldning.

9. En klapvogn i henhold til et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 7, der har to fremadrettede ben (14) og to bagudrettede ben (16).

5 **10.** En klapvogn i henhold til et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 9, hvor den centrale del er i form af et lineært chassis med en enkelt lineær akse, hvor alle benene kan rotere.

11. En klapvogn i henhold til krav 8, hvor den centrale del er i en "V"-form, hvor hver arm af V'et omfatter en del af akslen og understøtter et fremad og et bagud forløbende ben, hvor de to dele af akslen i armene af V'et er koblet sammen.

10 **12.** En klapvogn i henhold til krav 11, hvor akslen er artikuleret i et centralt område af den centrale del, hvor hver arm af akslen strækker sig fra det centrale område af den centrale del til en ydre del den centrale del, og hælder vandret for at danne en "V"-form, hvor hver arm understøtter et fremad og et bagud forløbende ben.

15 **13.** En klapvogn i henhold til krav 12, hvor forbindelsen med akslen er leddelt, er ved hjælp af en af et universalled (52), ii) et gearsystem, iii) en elastomerforbindelse fastgjort til hver del af akslen og iv) et vævet metalnet af en rørformet konstruktion, som er fastgjort til hver del af akslen.

14. En foldbar klapvogn (10) i henhold til et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 9, hvor den centrale del er i en "V"-form, der understøtter de mindst tre hjulstøtteben (14, 16).

DRAWINGS

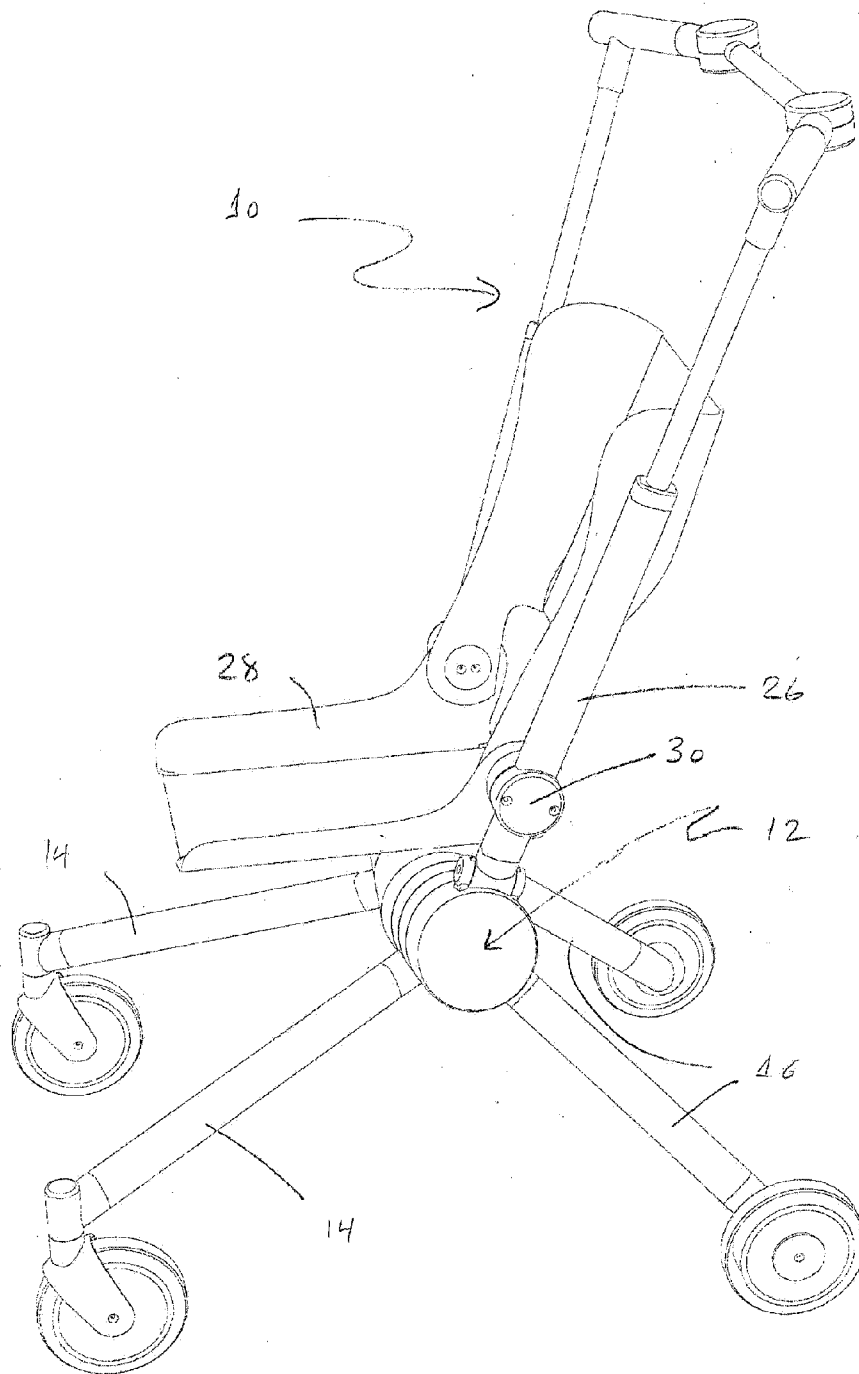


Fig 1a

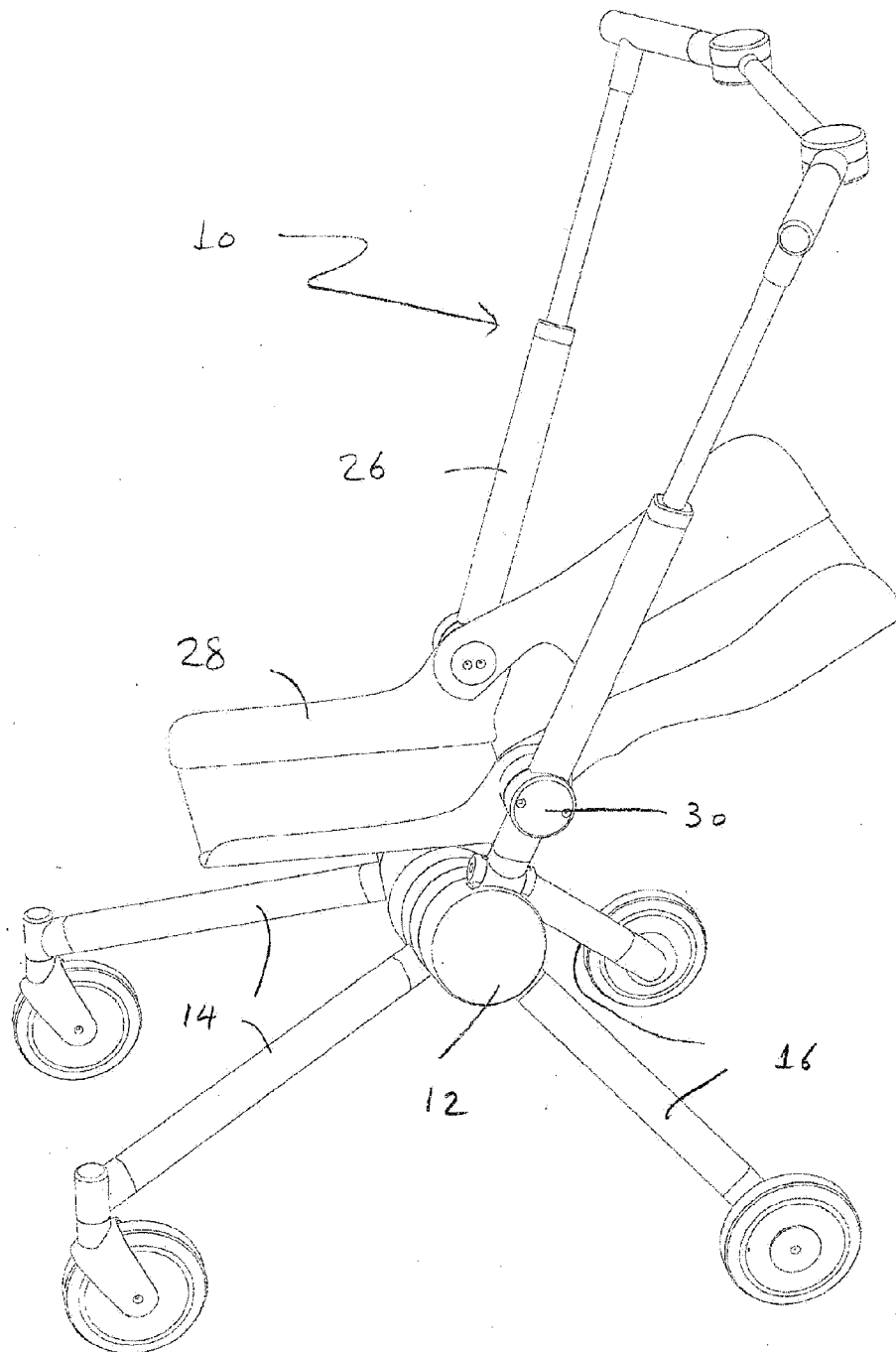


Fig 1b

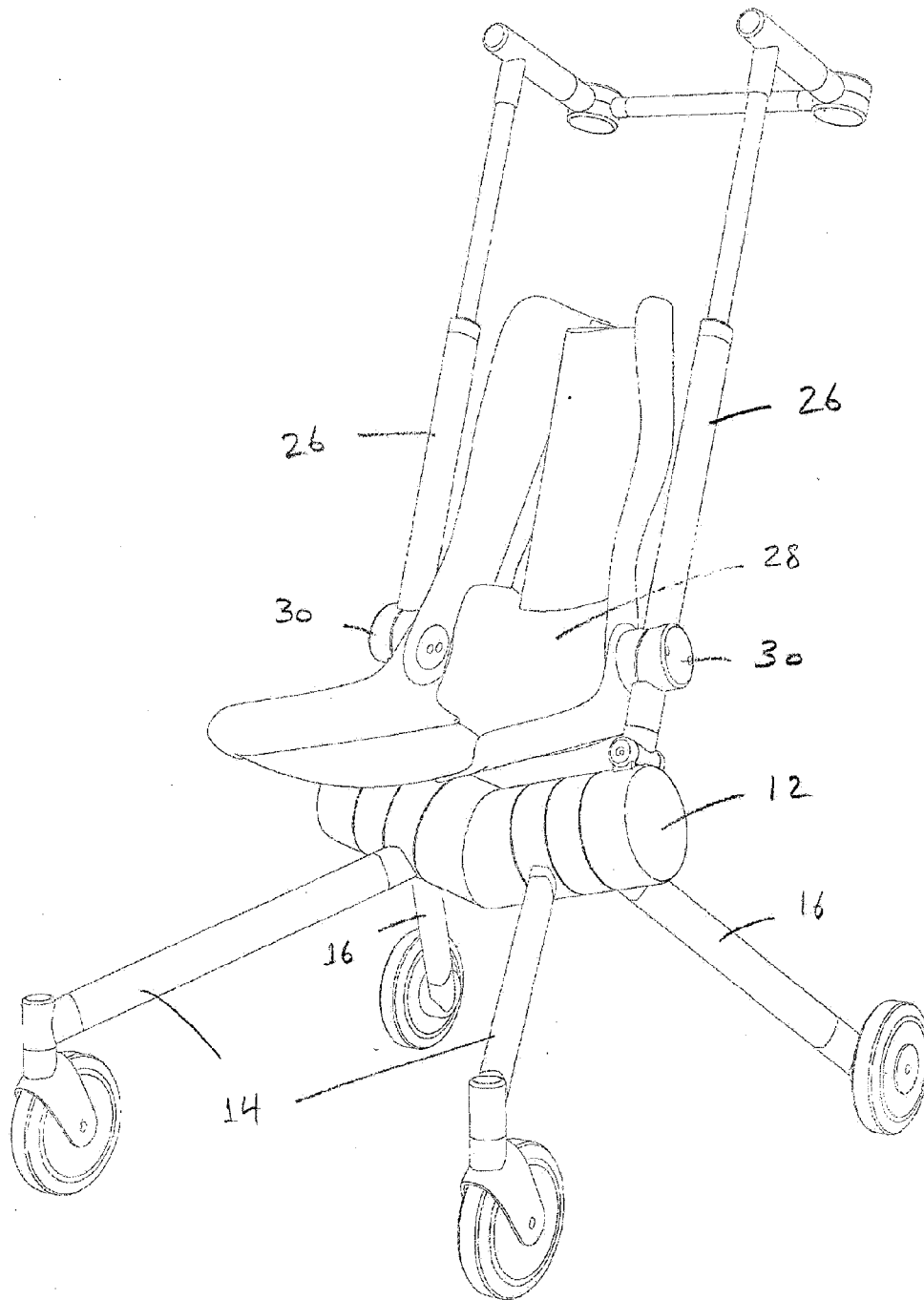


Fig 1c

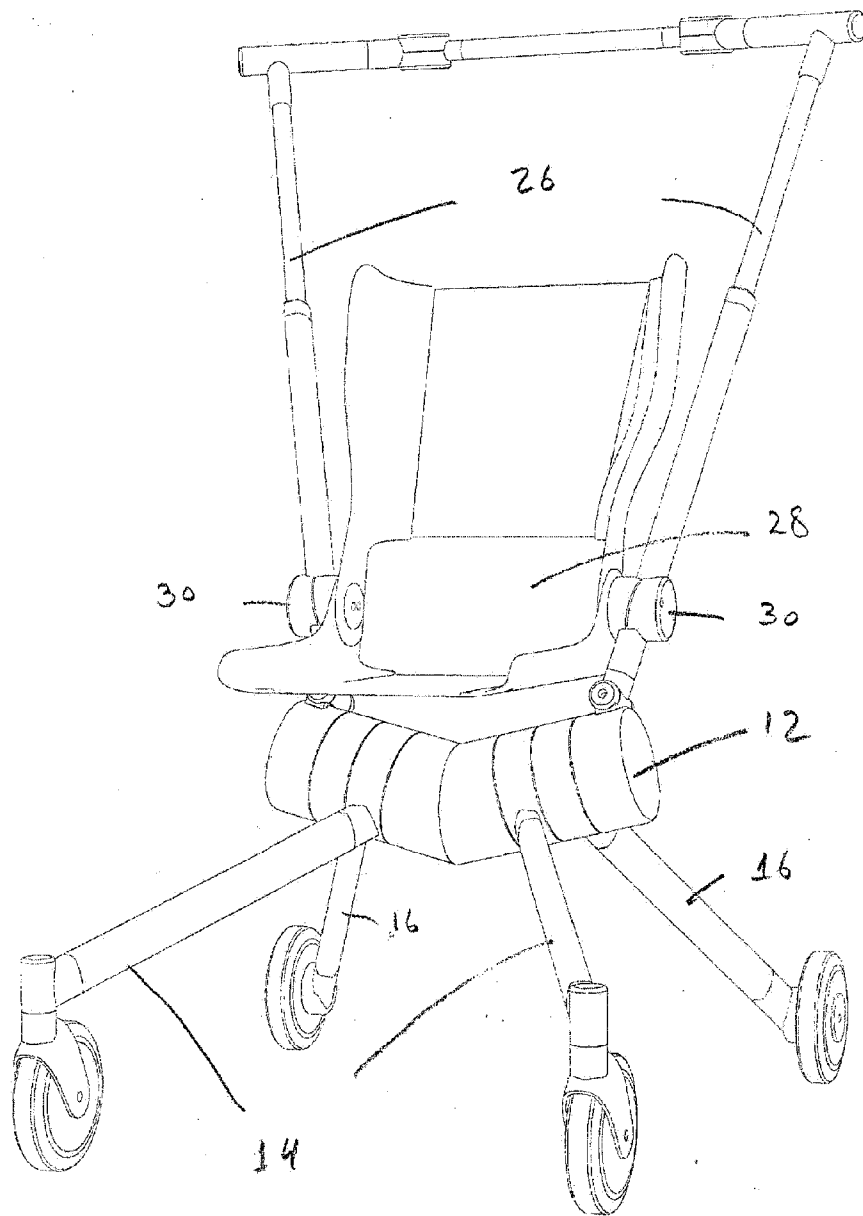


Fig 1d

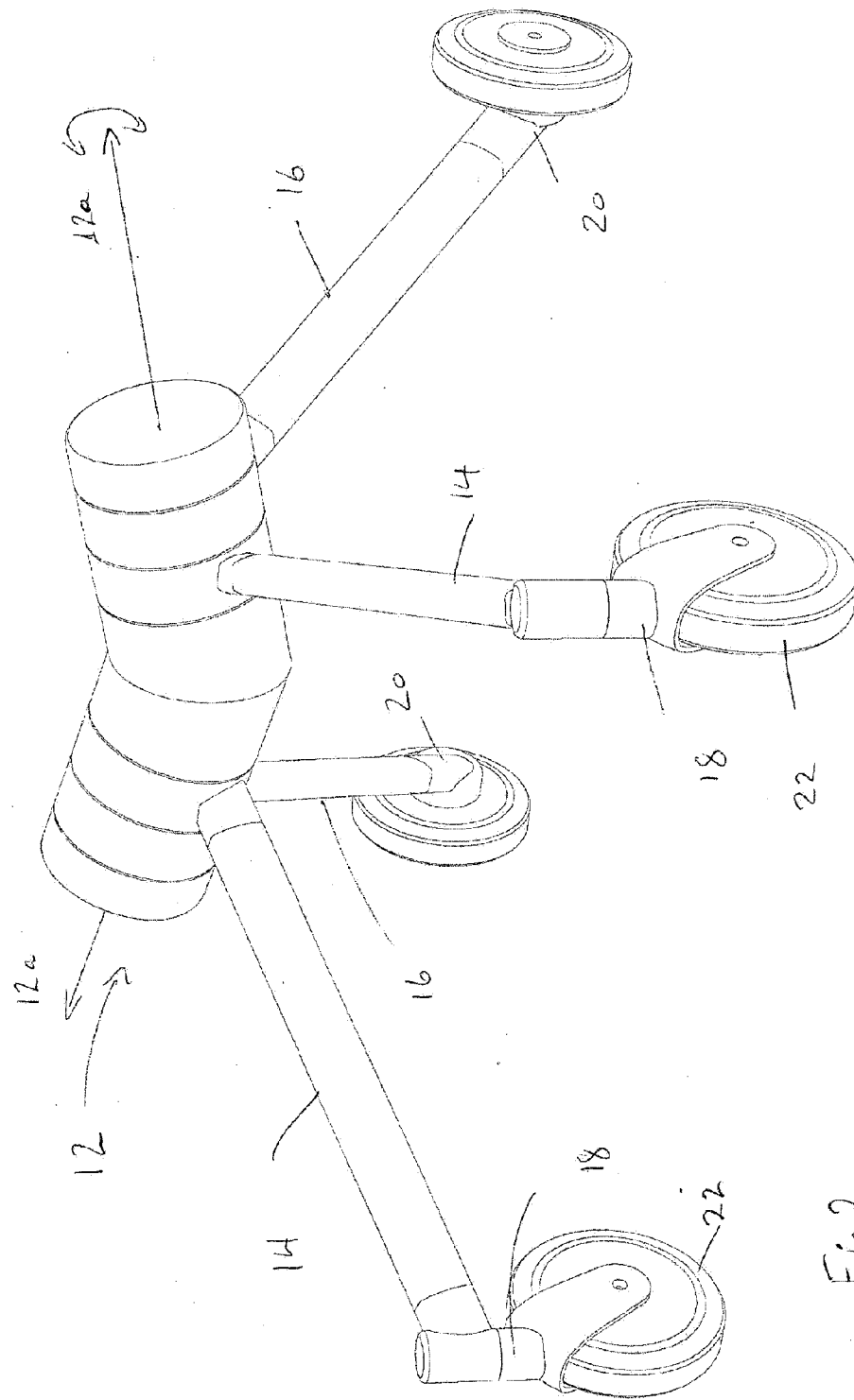
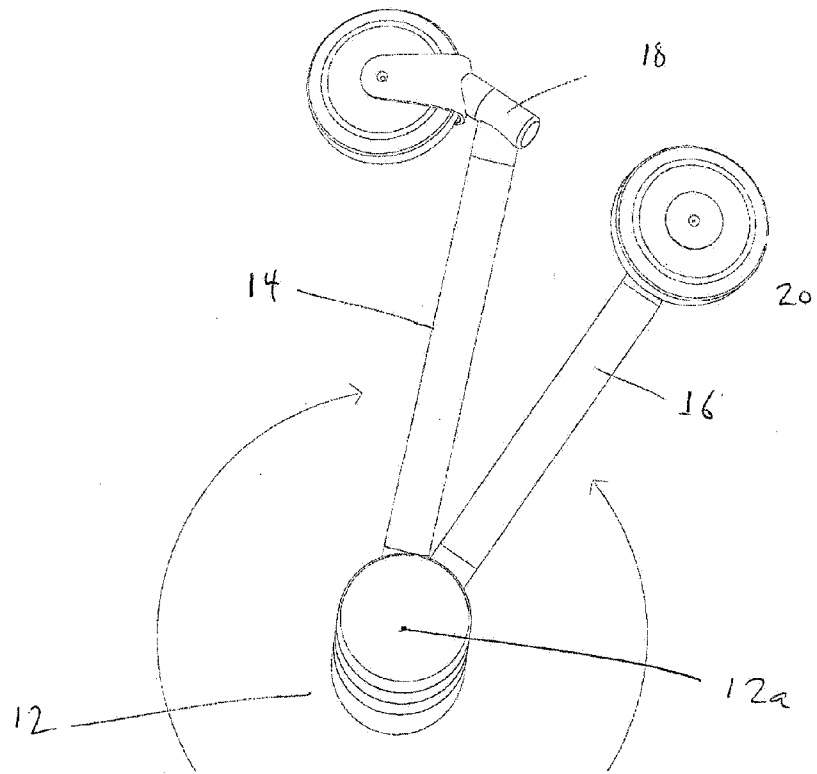
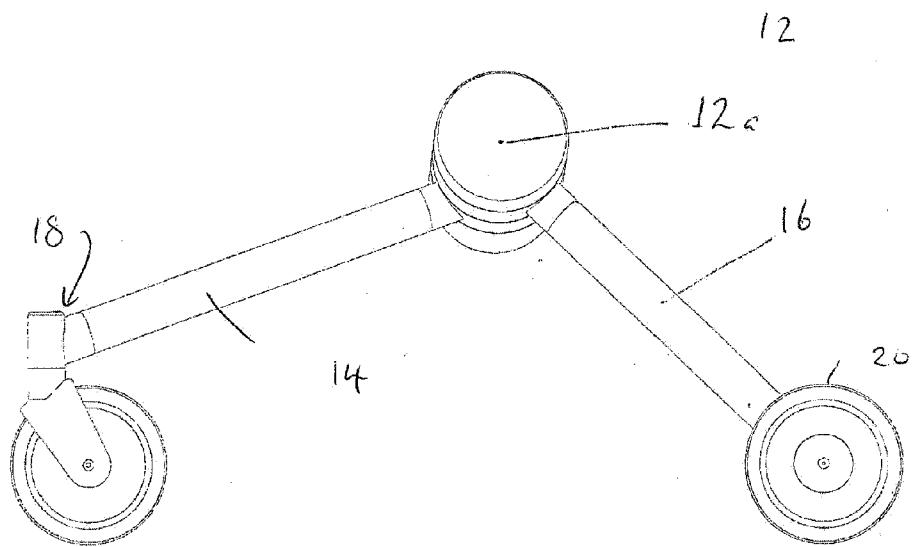


Fig 2

Fig 3b



3a



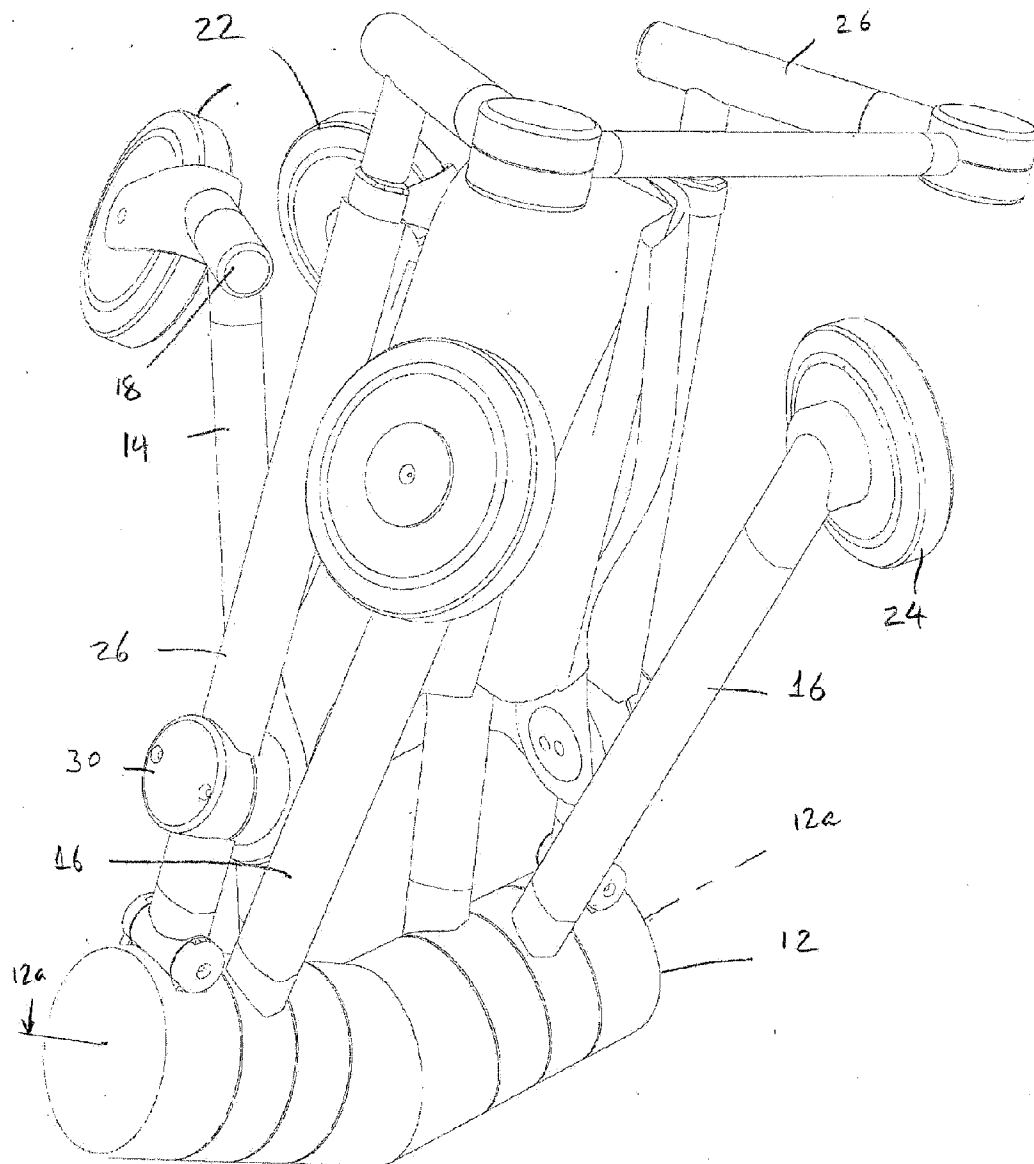


Fig 4a

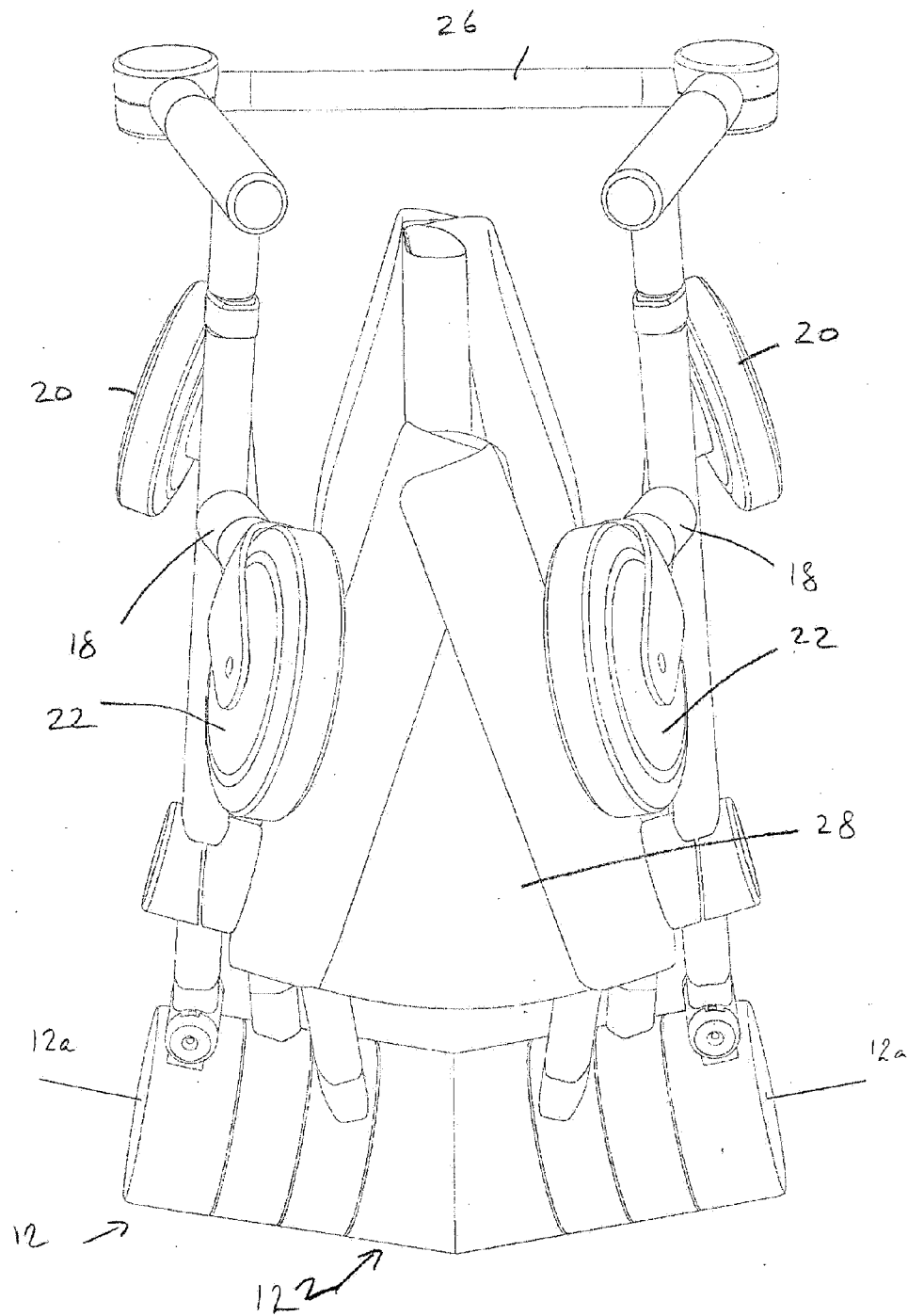


Fig 4b

Fig 4d

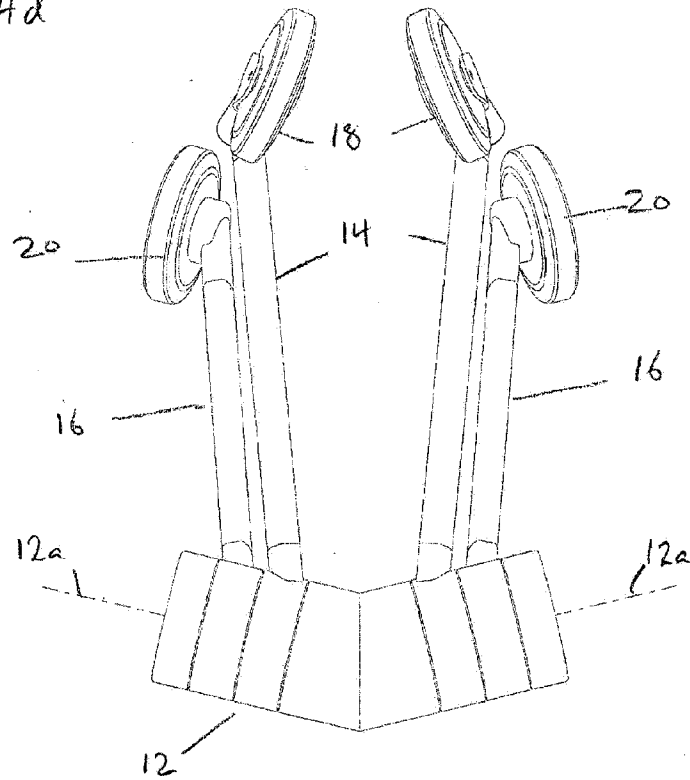
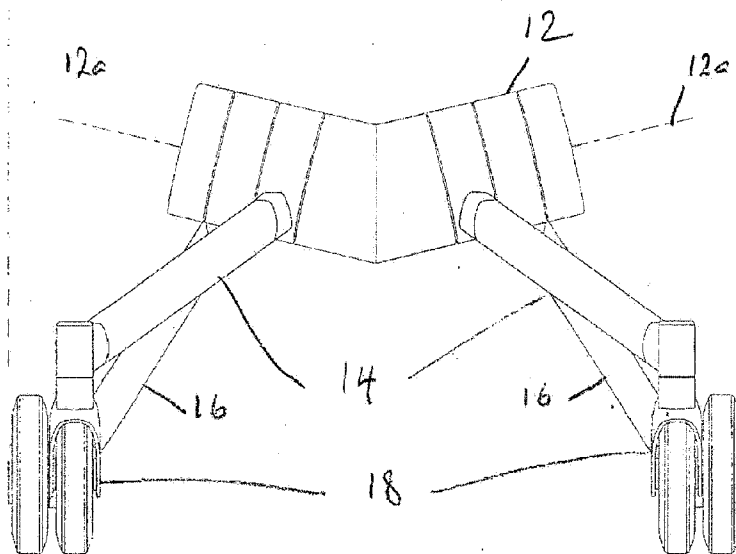


Fig 4c



Figs

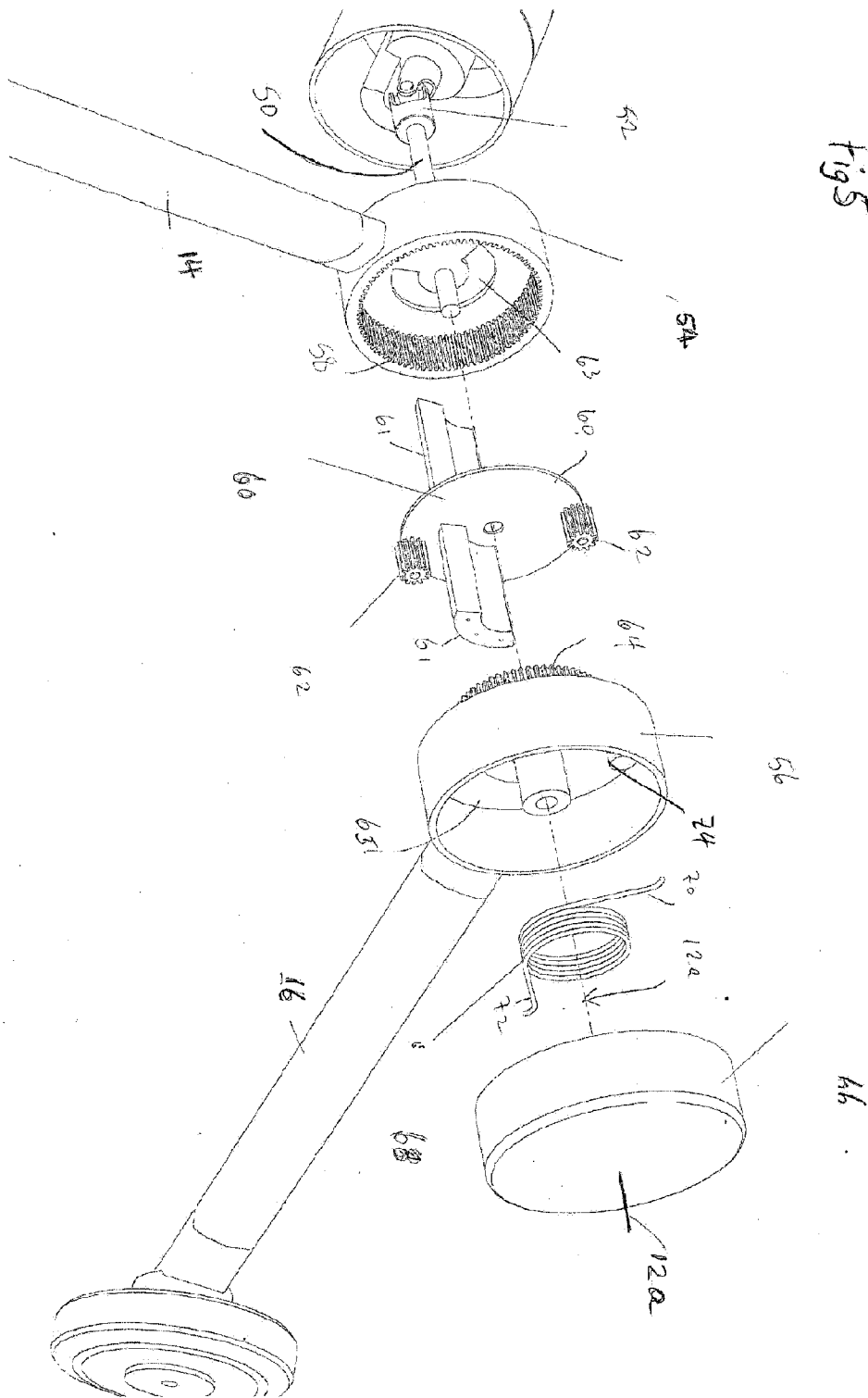


Fig 5a

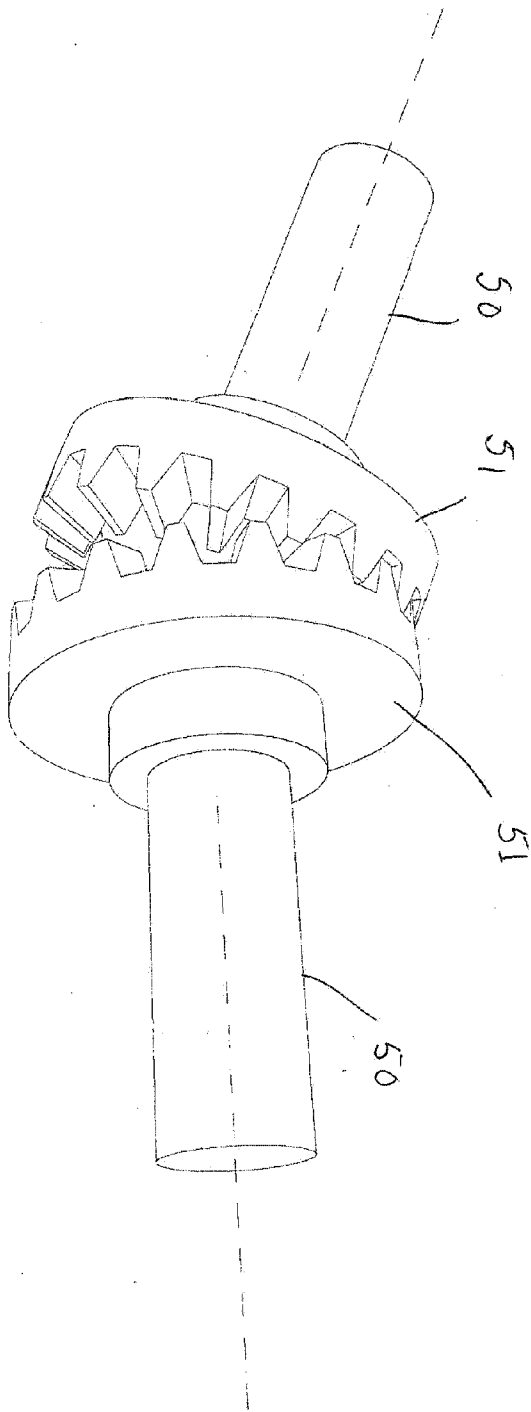


Fig 6.

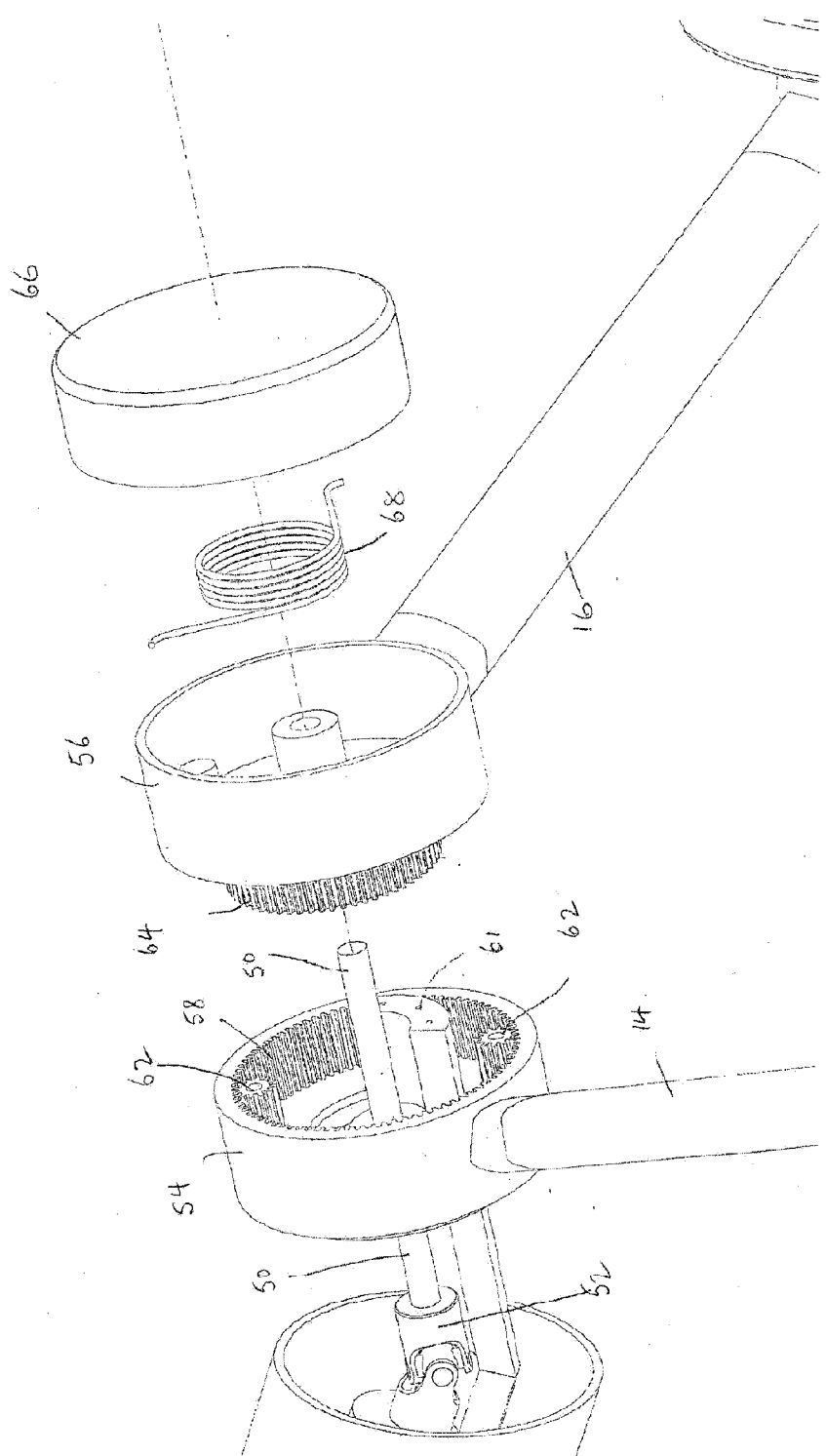


Fig 7a

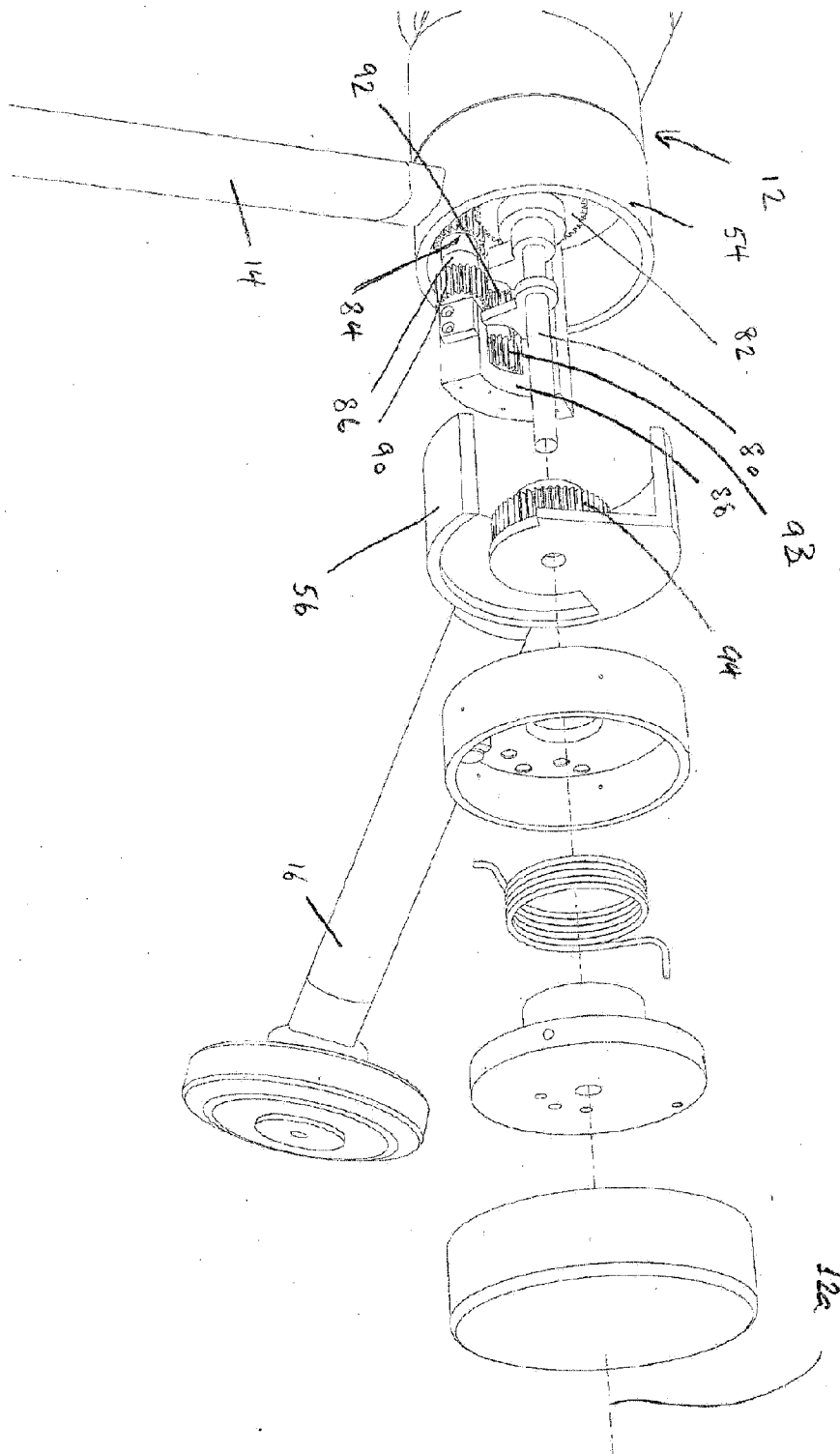


Fig 7b

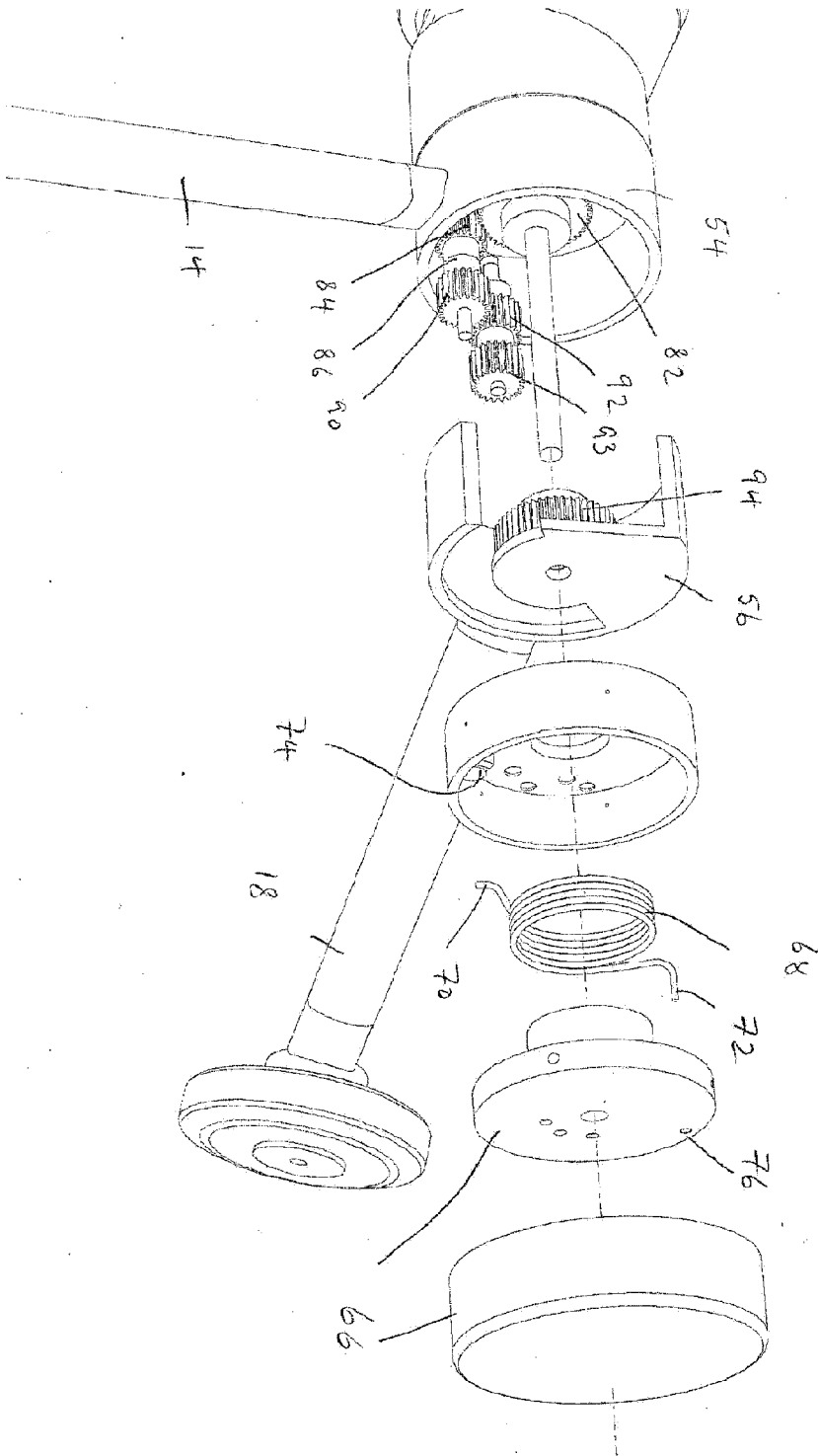


Fig 7c

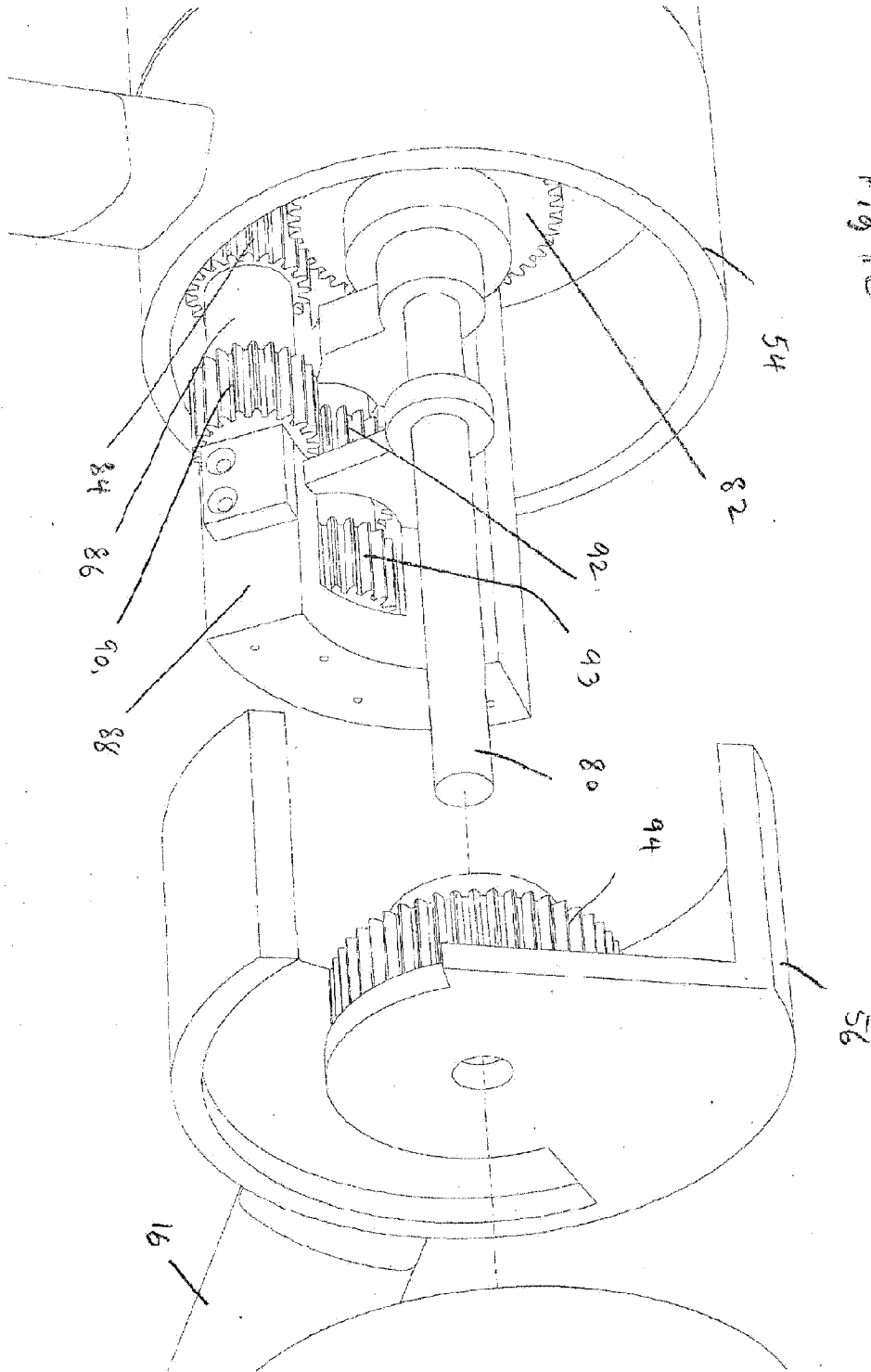
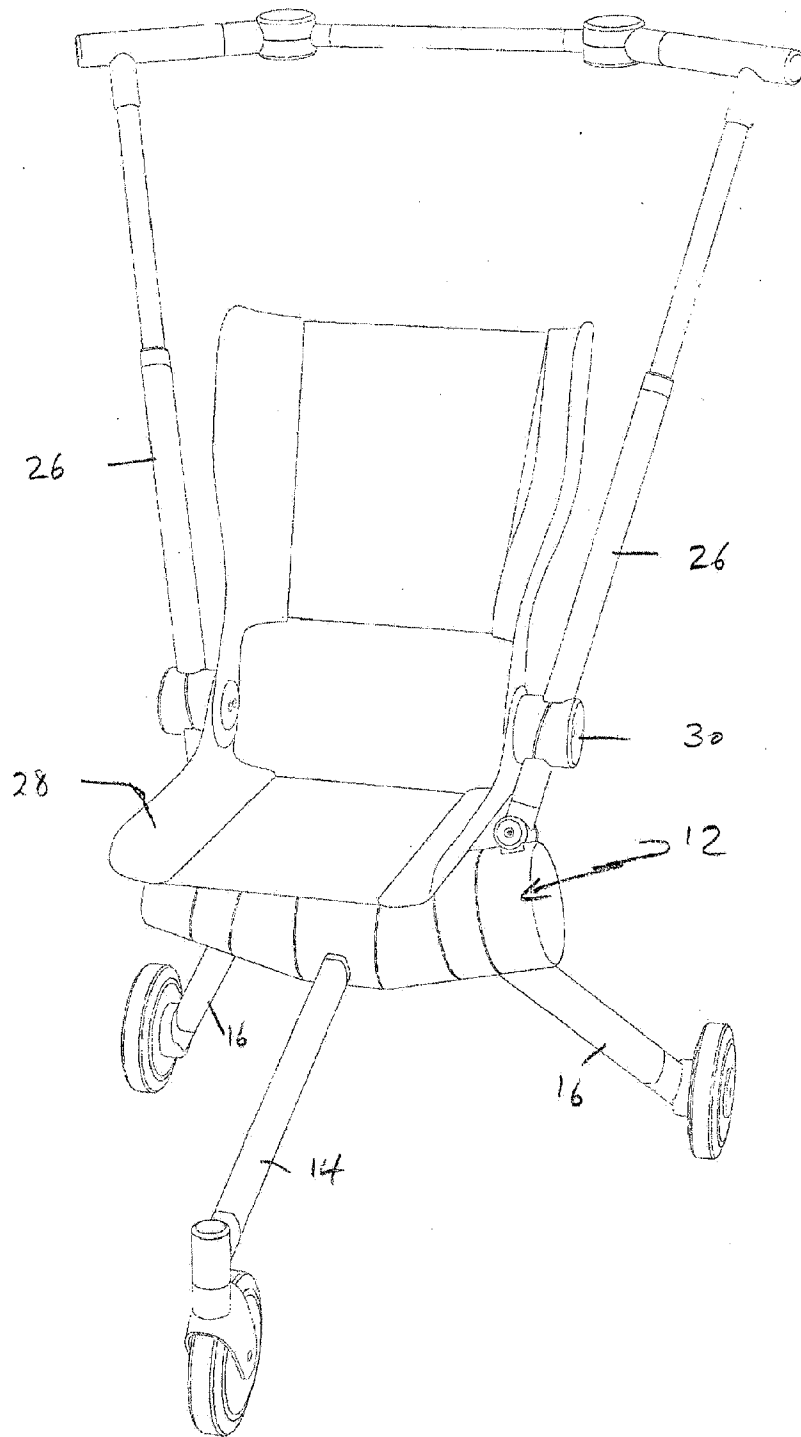


Fig 8



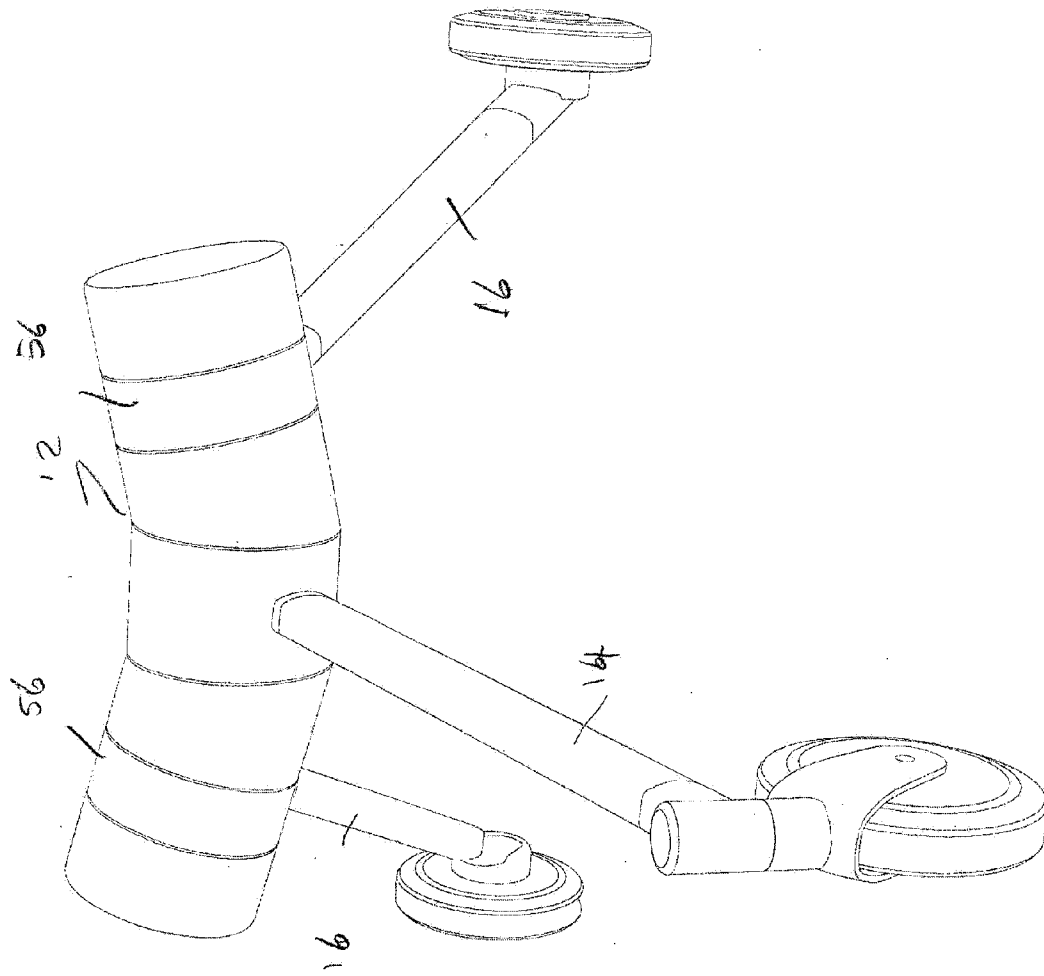
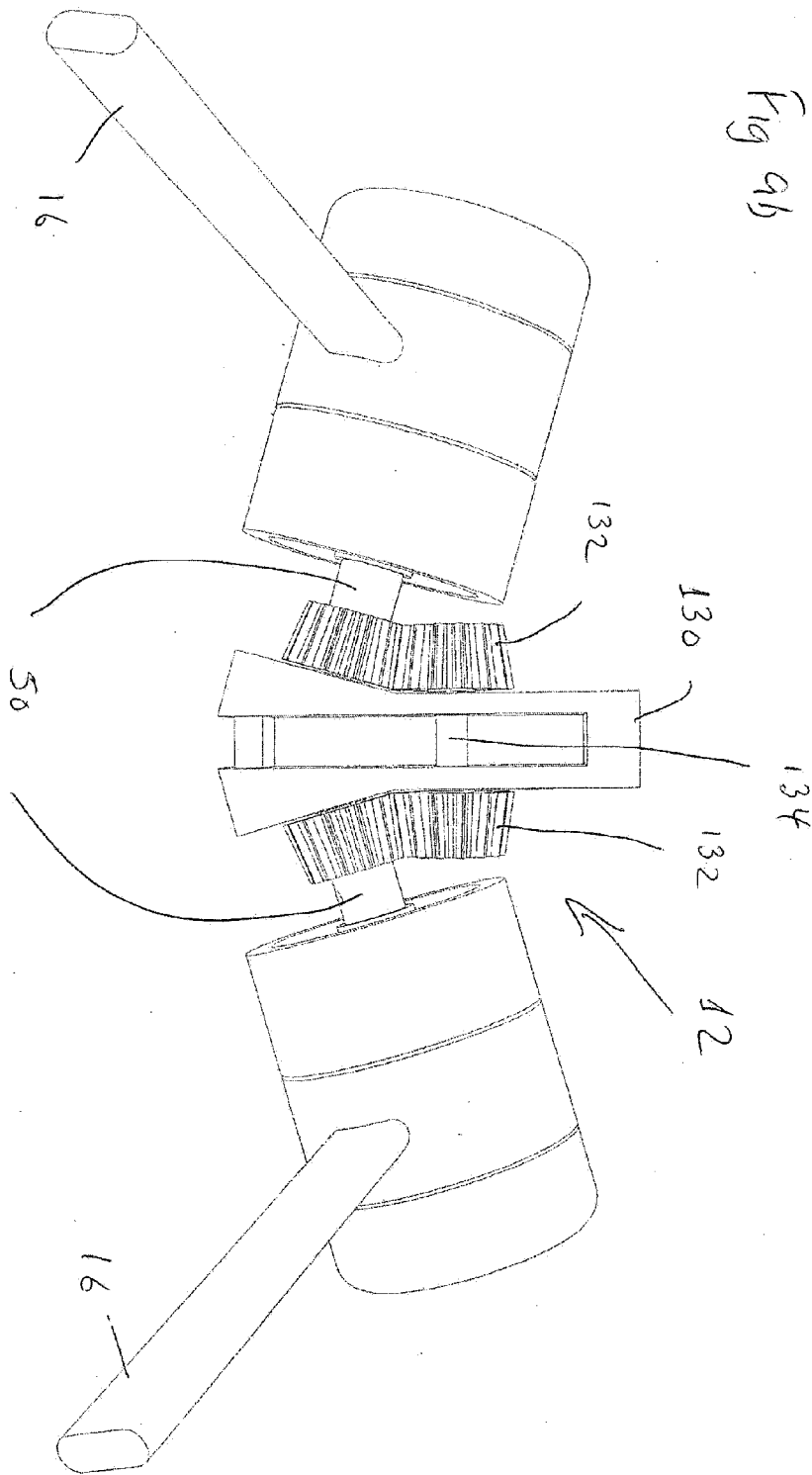
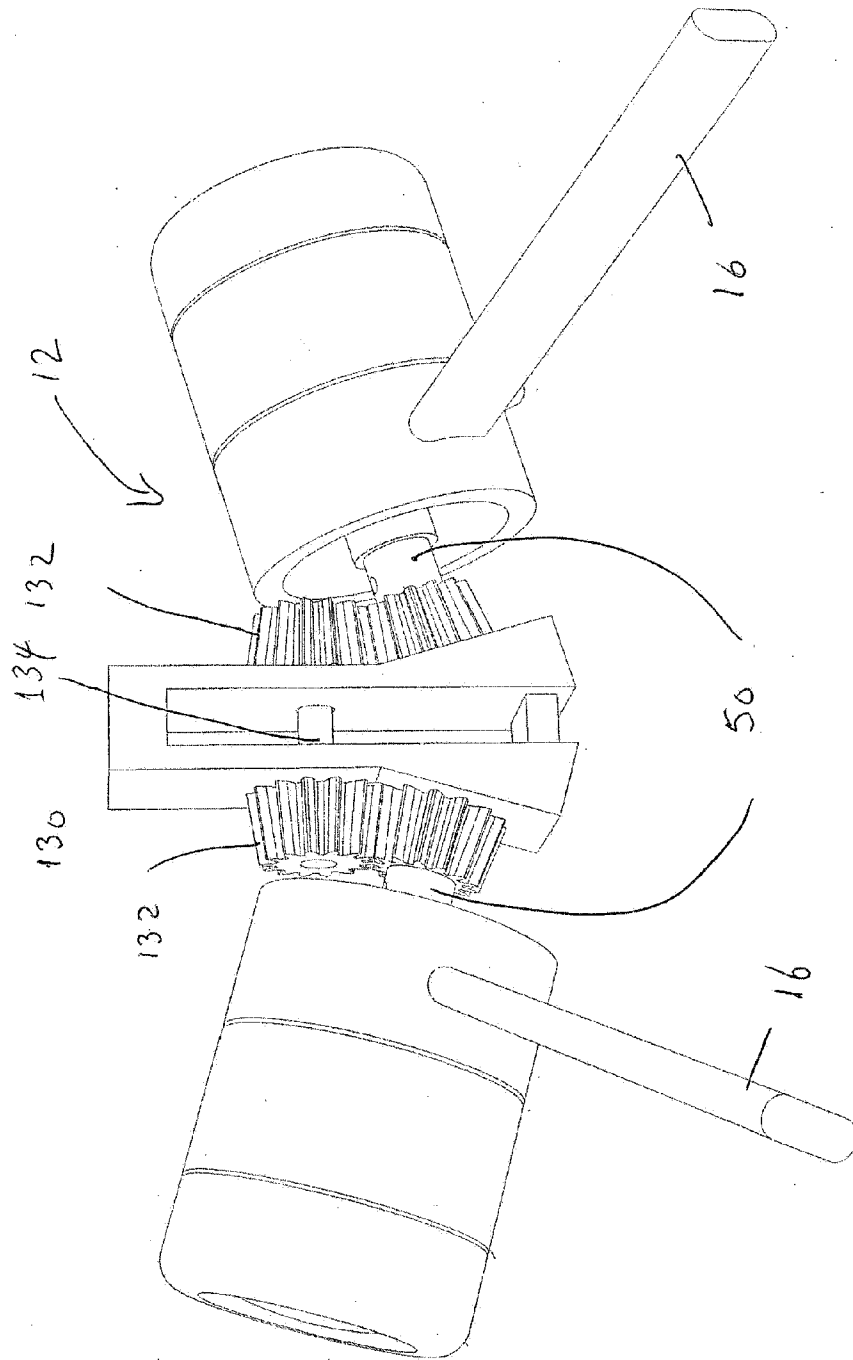


Fig. 9a

Fig 9b





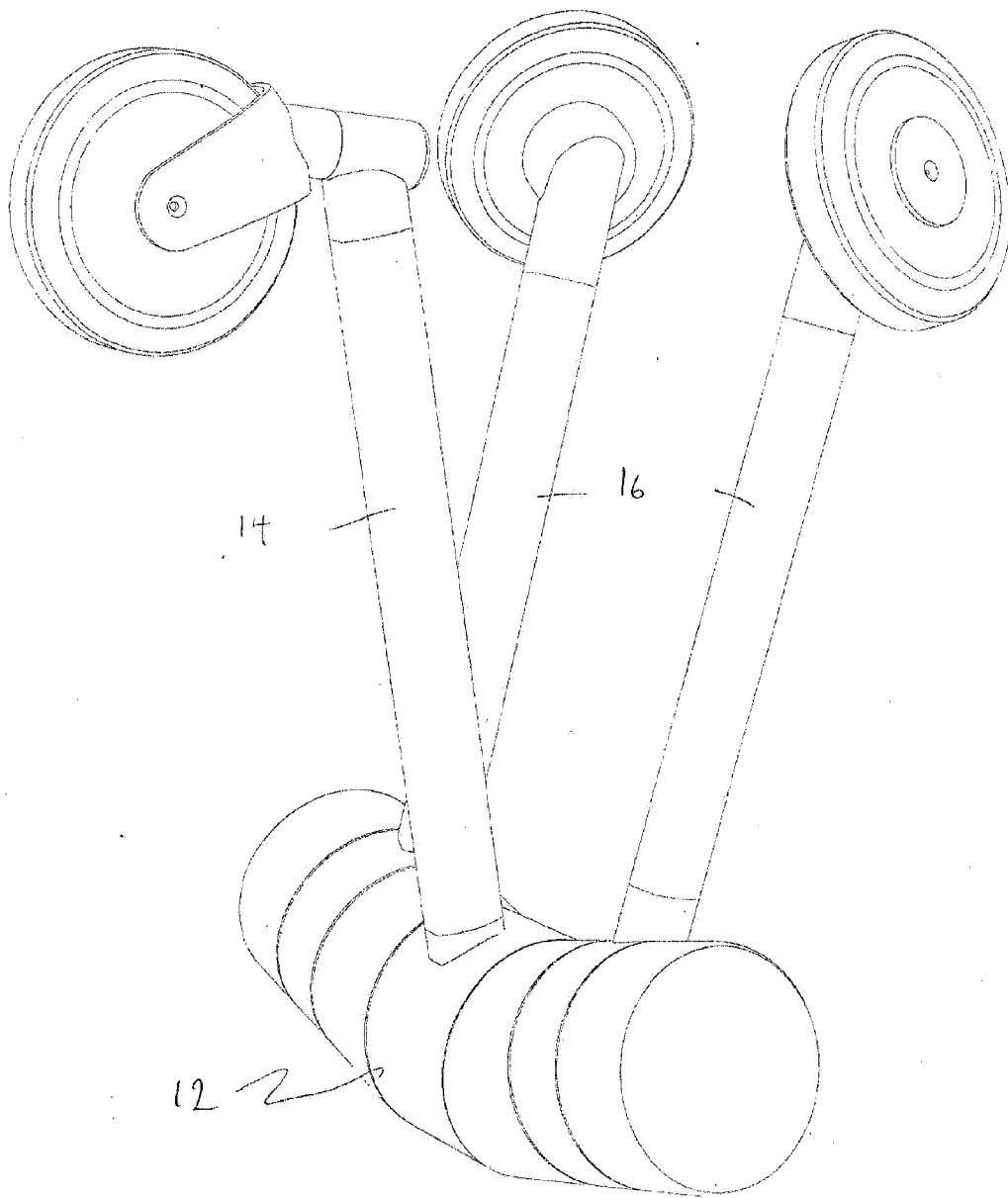
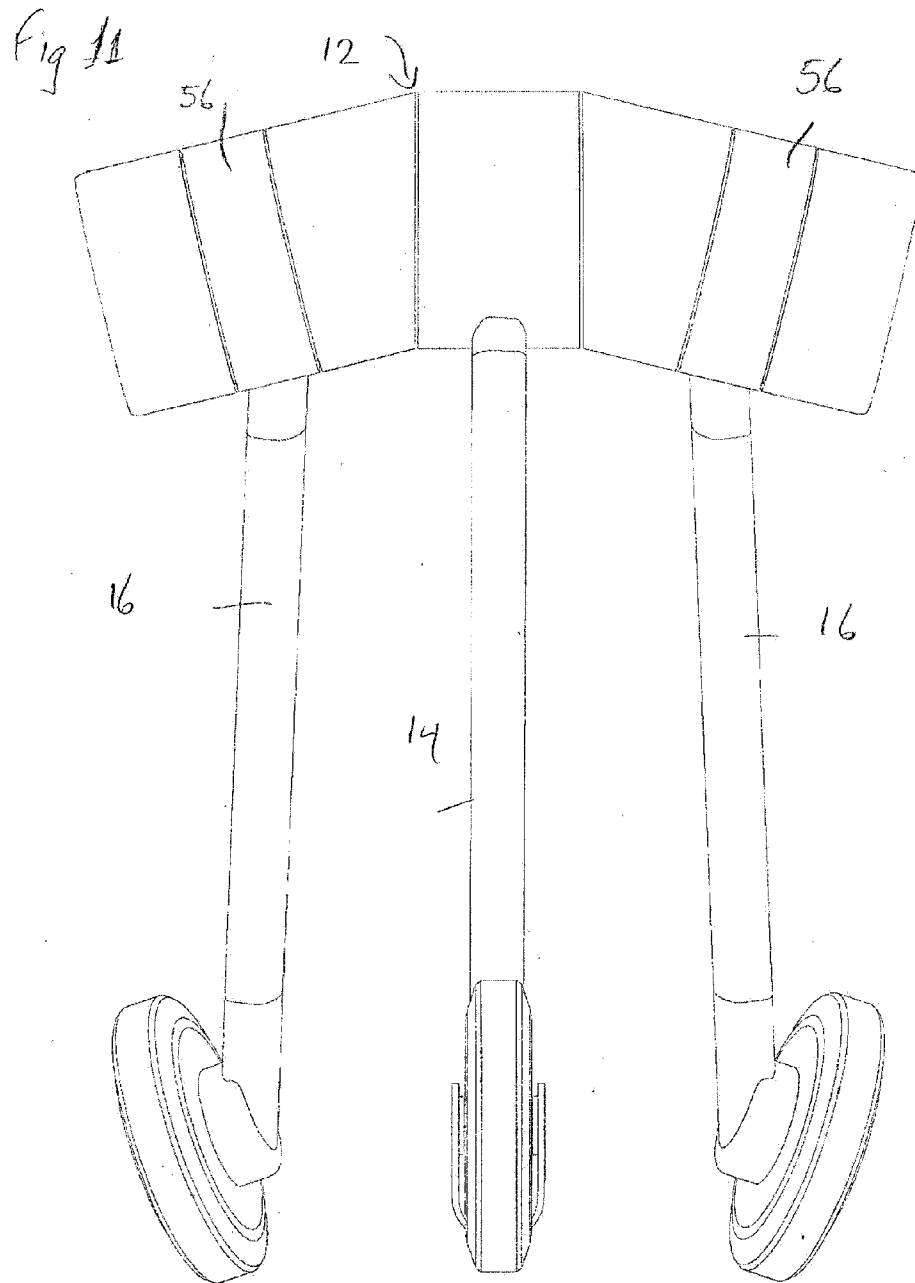
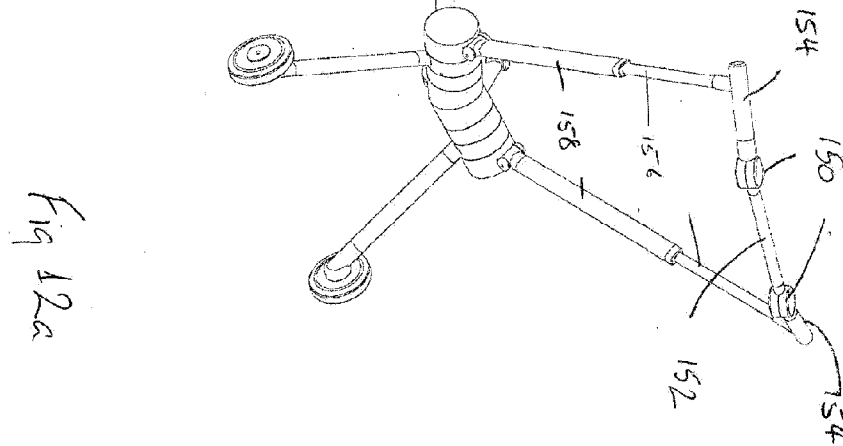
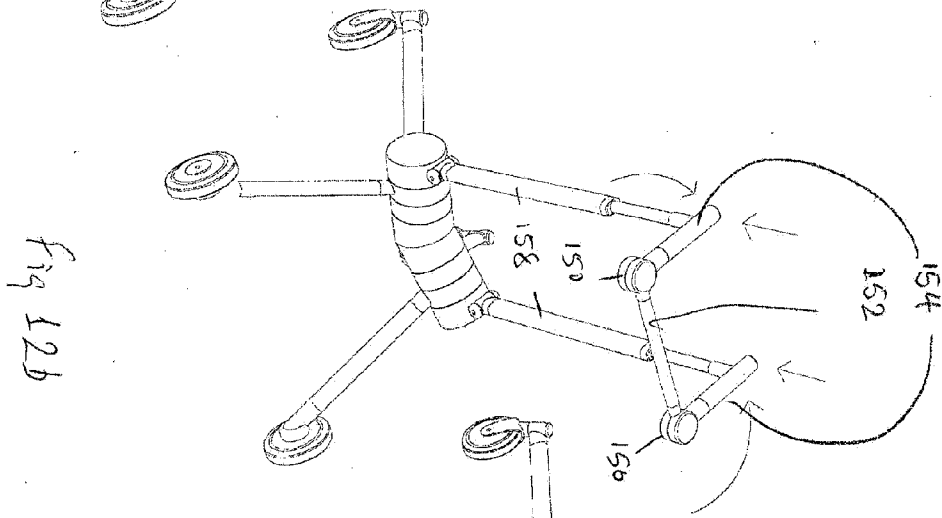
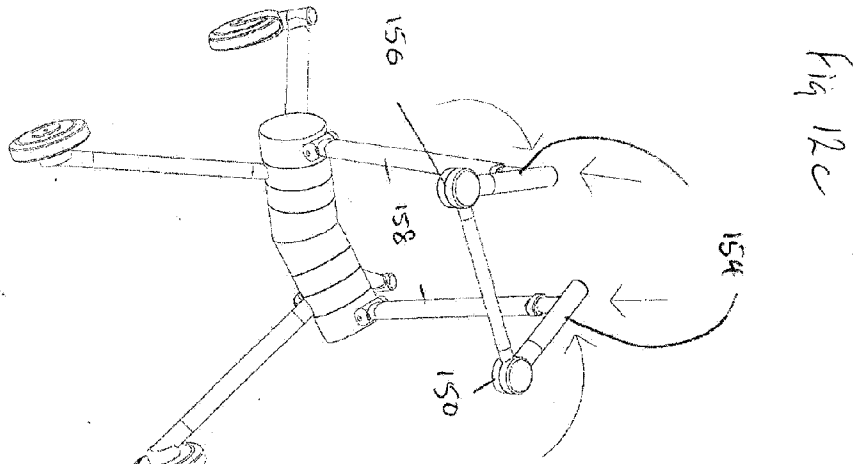


fig 10





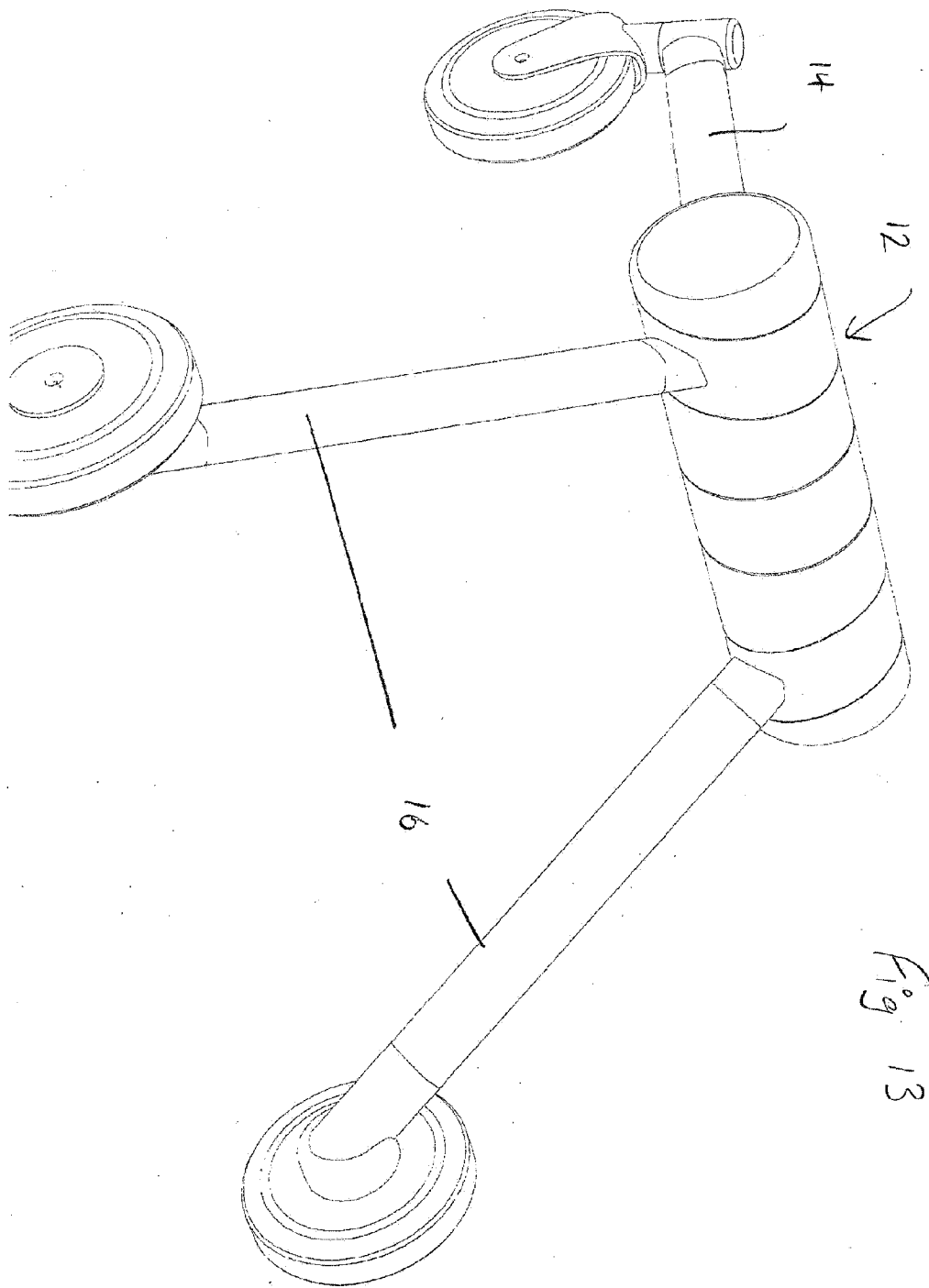


Fig. 13

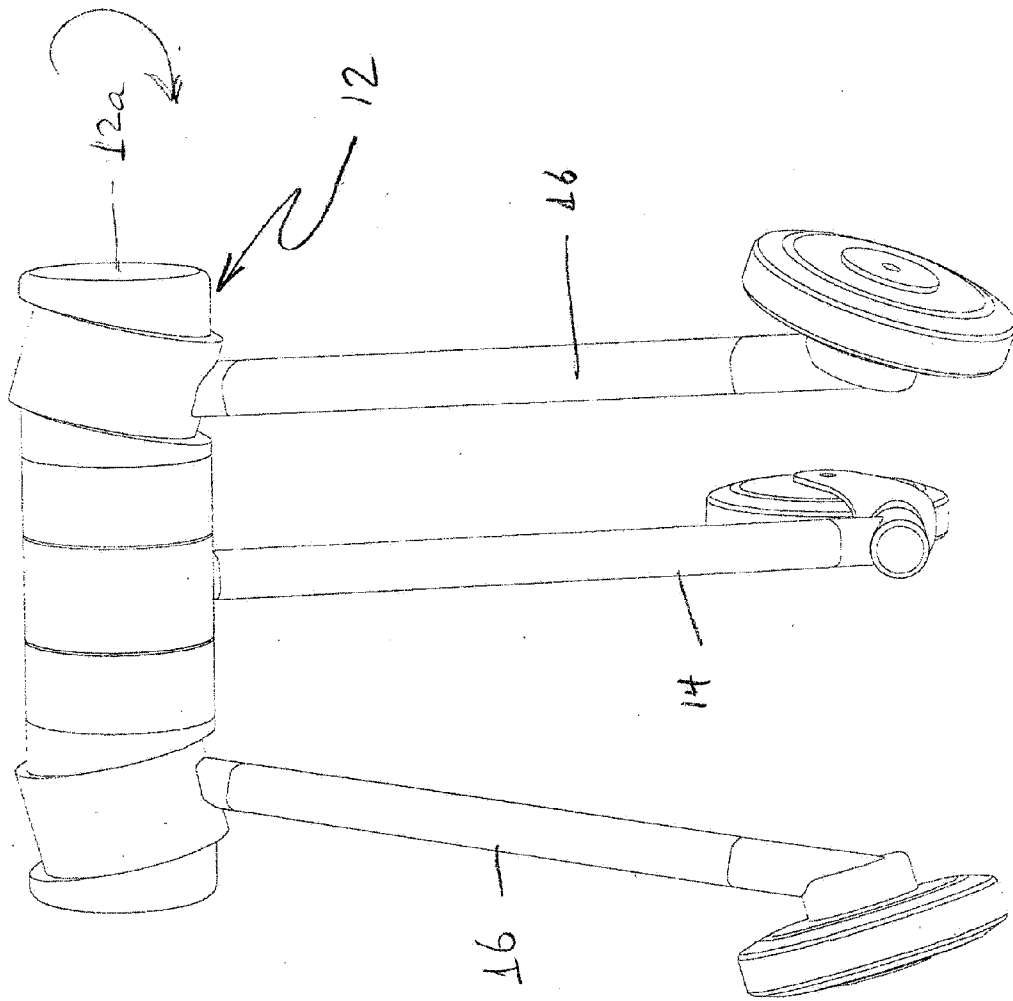


Fig 14