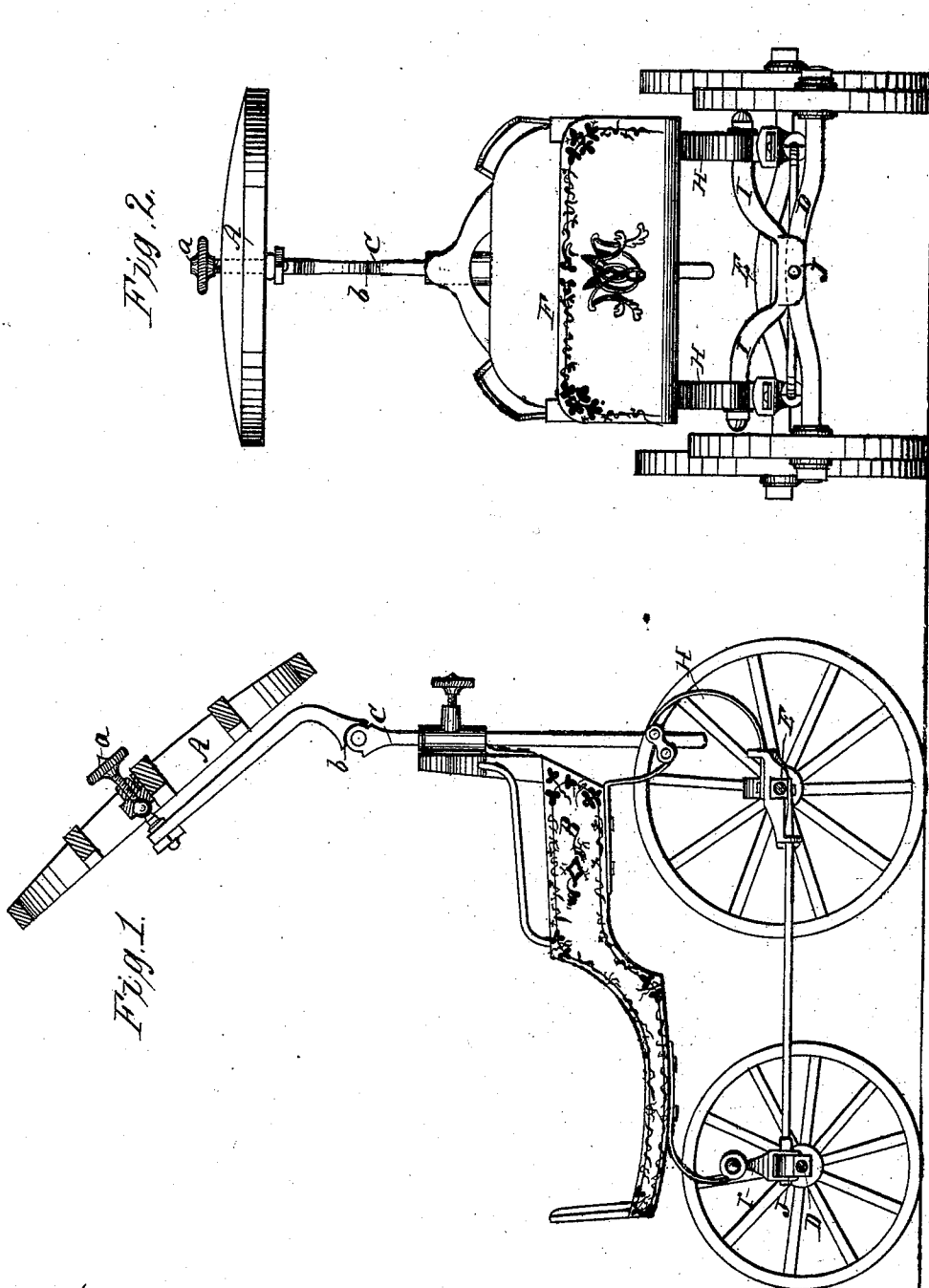


A. ROPES.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

No. 170,493.

Patented Nov. 30, 1875.



Witnesses
H. N. Newton
C. M. Porter.

Inventor
Arthur Ropes
By D. J. Deavitt Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR ROPES, OF MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,493**, dated November 30, 1875; application filed March 25, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR ROPES, of Montpelier, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont, have invented new and useful Improvements in Children's Carriages. The following is a description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are made part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a view of a carriage with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the carriage with the top thrown back for the admission of the rider.

A represents the adjustable top; B, the box; C, a jointed rod that supports the top; D, front axle; *a*, thumb-screw; E, rear axle; *b*, joint in rod; F, the seat; H, the springs; I, the rocker; J, projection of rocker of flanges.

The top is attached to the end of the jointed rod C at its center by means of a ball-and-socket joint, which admits of free motion in any direction, vertical or horizontal. If the child is exposed to the sun or wind in front, or if the annoyance comes from the right, or if, by turning a street-corner, the left is the point of exposure, the canopy is quickly and easily shifted in that direction. It can be turned to any point of the compass, tipped to any angle less than forty-five degrees, and held in position by a milled thumb-screw, *a*. The rod C can be swung to the right or left, so as to place the canopy at one side of the center of the carriage, the more effectually to shield the child from the horizontal rays of the sun early or late in the day. The canopy can be placed at any height above the seat, as occasion may require. The upright rod passes through a socket firmly attached to the back of the carriage-seat, and the top is held up by a milled thumb-screw, grooves being turned in the rod, into which the thumb-screw fits, to prevent the canopy from descending accidentally on the head of the rider. The top can be lowered over the child if lying down, and tipped to the front, right,

or left, or to any quarter, to shield it from the sun or wind. By joint *b* in the rod C the canopy is easily thrown back to facilitate the placing of the child in the carriage. If desired, the top may be readily taken off by loosening the thumb-screw in the socket, thus making an elegant open barouche. The box B rests upon four springs, H H H H. The rear springs are attached to axle E in a novel manner, the springs passing through a projection of the chair before reaching the axle, as shown. The reach is attached to the rear axle in the same manner as the spring, it first passing through an extension of the chair on its way to the axle, where the reach is fastened to the axle by means of a bolt passing through spring H, axle E, chair, and reach. By this mode of construction the spring is prevented from being broken by the rebound in going over rough ground. The spring is strengthened, and the axle is prevented from turning over backward, as is its tendency when the chair is not used. I represents the rocker, which is provided with two flanges, projecting downward far enough to receive axle D, which is held between the flanges by a pin, which passes horizontally through the flanges and axle D, which permits the axle D to oscillate and accommodate itself to rough ground. On the back side of the rear flange are two hollow round projections, which receive and hold the front end of the reaches. By this means of attachment of the reaches the rigid parallelism of the axles, which is so necessary in the construction of carriages of this kind, is easily obtained, and also the free oscillation of the front axle.

I claim as my invention—

A carriage with adjustable top A, attached to the end of a jointed rod, C, by means of a ball-and-socket joint, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

ARTHUR ROPES.

Witnesses:

THOMAS J. DEAVITT,
CHARLES WELLS.