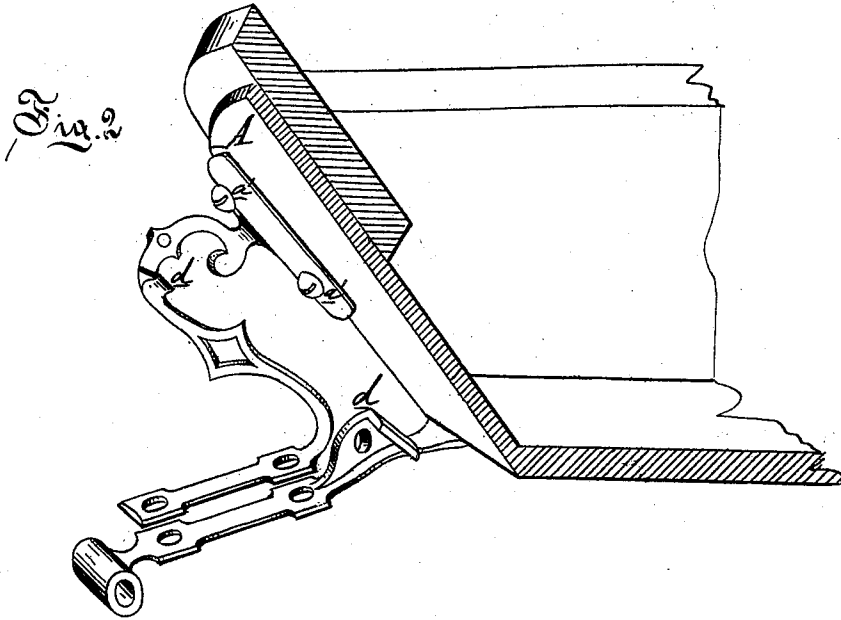
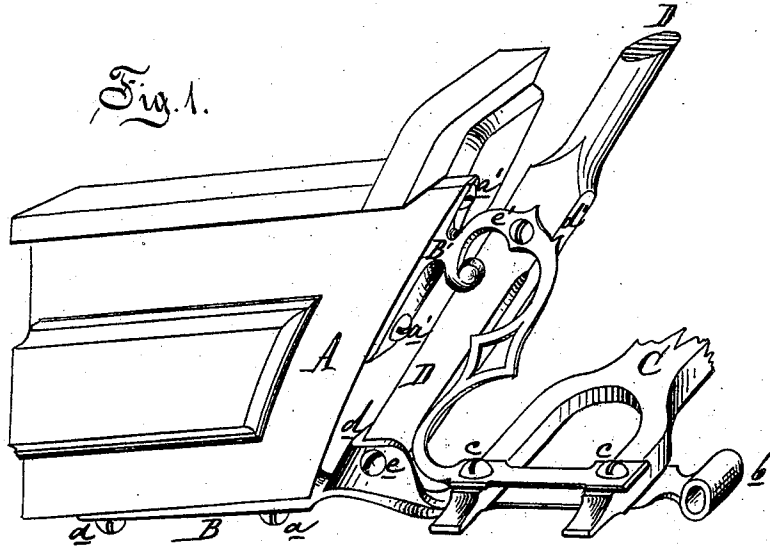


J. LAUER.
PERAMBULATOR.

No. 171,824.

Patented Jan. 4, 1876.



Dearest:
Edward Baxter.
Wm. P. Spalding

Inventors:
John Lauer
By Atty
H. S. Sprague

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LAUER, OF DETROIT, MICH., ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES SCHULENBURG,
OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERAMBULATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,824**, dated January 4, 1876; application filed
May 18, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LAUER, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Securing Handles to Children's Perambulators, of which the following is a specification:

My invention has for its object to provide a means for firmly securing the handles to the body of a child's perambulator, and, if desired, a perch or hanger for the springs.

The invention consists in a pair of plates, constructed as hereinafter described, and secured to the rear corners of the box or body, and adapted to receive the ends of the handles, in the manner more fully hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a perambulator from the side, showing my devices for securing the handle thereto. Fig. 2 is a similar view, looking at the inner faces of the devices.

In the drawing, A represents one of the rear corners of a perambulator, to the under side of which a plate, B, is secured by two wood-screws, *a a*. The plate is slightly curved behind the box. Then comes a flat portion, terminating in an eye, *b*, through which is to be inserted the pivot of a spring-hanger. (Not shown.) B' is another brace-plate, secured to the back edge of the box by two wood-screws, *a' a'*. This plate is cast with a piece similar in shape to a reversed letter S, terminating in a flat plate at the bottom, over and parallel with the flat part of the plate B. Between these flat parts one end of a perch-bar, C, is received and secured by two screws, *c c*, which bar acts as a girder to stiffen the structure. On top of the plate B there is cast a flanged lug, *d*, which receives the lower end of the propelling-handle D, which is secured thereto by a transverse wood-screw, *e*. The flange of the lug comes around the outside and front edges of the handle. On the inner side of the plate B there is cast a lug, *d'*, which comes behind the han-

dle, which is secured in position by a transverse screw, *e'*, Fig. 1. In this manner each handle is secured at two different points to a rigid structure, using but two screws for the purpose, while the brace-plates are separately and securely fastened to the strongest part of the box—to wit, the back end and lower edge of the side of said box—and through the perch-bar the plates of one side are connected to those of the other, making in fact, a structure of great strength and rigidity.

Heretofore the handles of perambulators have been fastened thereto either directly to the back-board by means of wood-screws, which, owing to the thinness of the lumber, would soon pull out, or, as has more lately been done, by means of curved metal sockets, secured to the bottom of the body, which necessitated the use of crooked handles, having tapered ends, whose bearing in the said sockets was necessarily short, and, consequently, owing to the great leverage due to the length of the handle, one or the other was liable to be broken if the vehicle was suddenly arrested by an obstruction.

I am aware that handles have been secured in cylindrical sockets to perambulators, which sockets have been secured by screws, or other equivalent means, and disclaim the invention of the same, which has objections both in the way of economy of construction, and durability in wear; but

What I claim is—

In a perambulator, the combination of the plate B, provided with the flange *d*, and the plate B', provided with the flange *d'* and cross-brace, each plate being cast in a single piece, and both plates secured together, substantially as described.

JOHN LAUER.

Witnesses:

H. F. EBERTS,
H. BONNINGHAUSEN.