No. 765,875. PATENTED JULY 26, 1904.

R. K. BLAKE.

BABY WALKER OR PERAMBULATOR.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

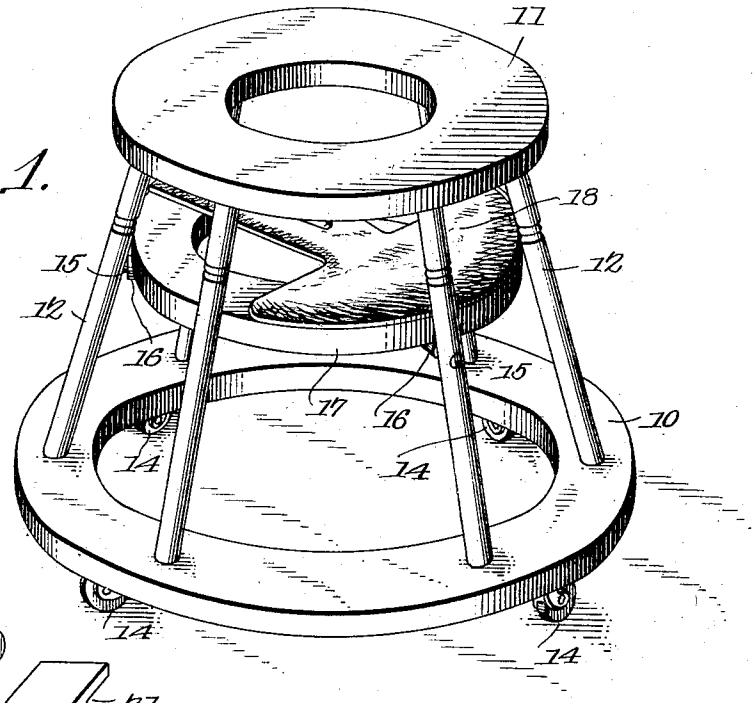



Fig. 4.

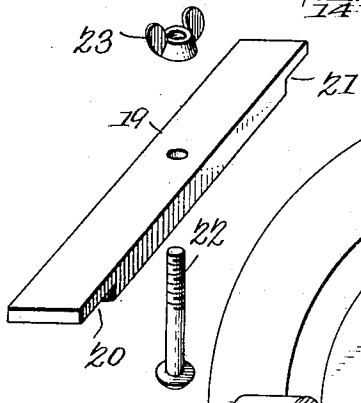
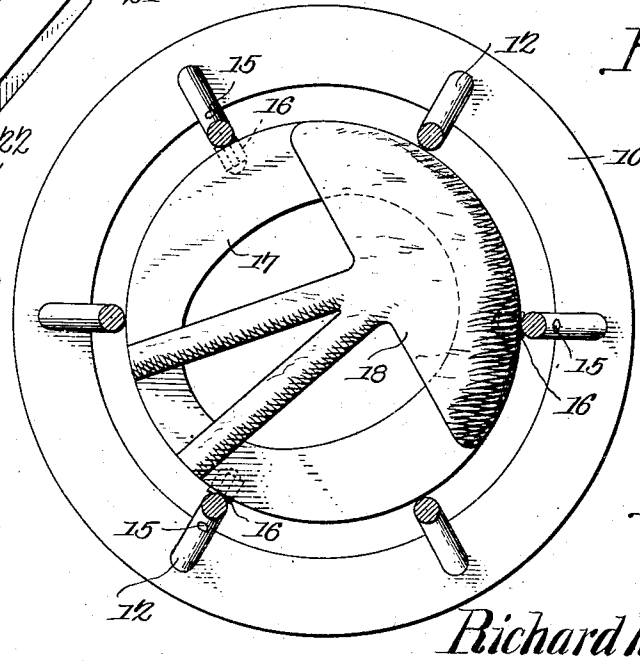



Fig. 2.



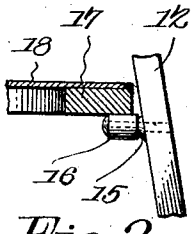




Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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No. 765,875. Patented July 26, 1904.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD K. BLAKE, OF HAVANA, KANSAS.

## BABY-WALKER OR PERAMBULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,875, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed February 16, 1904. Serial No. 193,859. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD K. BLAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Havana, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Baby-Walker or Perambulator, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices employed in teaching children to walk and for assisting in their care and commonly known as "baby-walkers" or "perambulators," and has for its object to improve the construction and produce a device of this character of increased strength, durability, and stability without material increase in expense or weight.

Another object of the invention is to produce a device of this character wherein the child will be safely supported and left free to use its limbs without danger of injury thereto and wherein the movements are left sufficiently free to assist the development of the muscles with the growth and increased activity.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions, and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages, and the right is therefore reserved of making all the changes and modifications which fairly fall within the scope of the invention and the claims made therefor.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved structure. Fig. 2 is a plan view in section above the rotative seat. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail of one of the seat-supporting rollers. Fig. 4 represents the locking attachment in perspective and removed from the device.

In the improved structure is comprised a base-frame 10, preferably annular in form, an upper child-supporting annular member 11, spaced from the base-frame and connected thereto by spaced standards 12. The base member will be supported a short distance from the floor 13 by a plurality of casters 14 of approved form and size and preferably with ball-bearings to increase the ease of motion. The base member is larger in diameter than the supporting member 11 to guard the latter and prevent injury to the child by engagement with surrounding objects, as hereinafter more fully explained.

Extending inwardly from a suitable number of the standards 12 and intermediately of the same longitudinally are studs 15, carrying rollers 16, and resting upon these rollers and rotative thereon is a frame 17, preferably annular in form and having attached thereto a child-supporting saddle or seat 18.

Any desired number of the standards 12 may be employed, but for the purpose of illustration six are shown, which will be the preferable number. A greater or lesser number, however, may be employed, as preferred.

The studs 15 and their rollers 16 will be as few in number as possible to support the member 17 and its seat 18 and to provide the requisite support to the child, so that the member 17 may tilt to a limited extent under the movements of the child to enable him to move about with a certain degree of freedom, but not sufficiently to become displaced from the seat. This is an important feature of the invention and adds materially to the value and efficiency of the device and materially increases its usefulness and adaptability for the purposes described.

With a structure thus constructed a child placed upon the seat 18 with the member 11 beneath his arms may freely move its limbs and otherwise exercise without restraint from the supporting means except to an extent sufficient to prevent injury to the child. The member 17 will thus yield to a sufficient extent to enable the child when sufficiently grown to reach the member 10 or the floor 13 with the feet, and thus assist himself in his movements by pushing against the floor or base and

moving the structure over the floor, and thus increase the ability for self amusement and entertainment, while at the same time materially assisting in the development of the muscles as the growth and activity increases.

The base member 10 being relatively larger than the member 11 and near the floor the tendency of the device to be overturned is eliminated, as no matter how violently the child moves about he cannot move beyond the center of gravity of the structure.

If it is desired to anchor the structure in some one position, a transverse bar 19 will be employed, having shoulders 20 21 for engagement with the base member 10 and provided with a clamp-bolt 22 for engagement with an aperture in the floor or with some form of permanent clip attached to the floor where it is desired to locate the structure and with a wing-nut 23 above the bar 19.

By this construction it will be obvious that a very strong, compact, and stable frame is produced wherein each portion contributes to the support of the other and all combine to produce the desired results.

The structure thus provided may be readily moved from place to place by the pressure of the foot upon the base-frame without the necessity for stooping or bending or touching the device with the hands.

Another advantage of the rotating seat is that if the child moves the device into a corner or against an obstruction he can turn himself upon the seat and move in the opposite direction.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a baby-walker, a base-frame, a child-supporting frame spaced from said base-frame and connected thereto by spaced standards having inwardly-extending intermediate studs carrying bearing-rollers, and an annular frame supported for rotation upon said rollers and having a seat connected transversely thereof.

2. In a baby-walker, a base-frame, a child-supporting frame spaced from said base-frame and connected thereto by spaced standards, bearing-rollers upon said standards, and a seat-frame mounted for rotation upon said rollers, said rollers being spaced to permit a limited tilting movement of the seat under the movement of the child.

3. A baby-walker having an open base-frame, and an anchor device therefor comprising a cross-bar having its opposite ends formed for connection with the base, and means carried intermediately by the cross-bar for connection with the floor to anchor the device thereto.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD K. BLAKE.

Witnesses:
T. R. PITTMAN,
BRUCE BLAKE.