(No Model.)

A. DE JULIO.

COMBINED PERAMBULATOR FOR TEACHING CHILDREN TO WALK AND AUTOMATIC SEAT THEREFOR.

No. 299,058. Patented May 20, 1884.

Fig. 1.

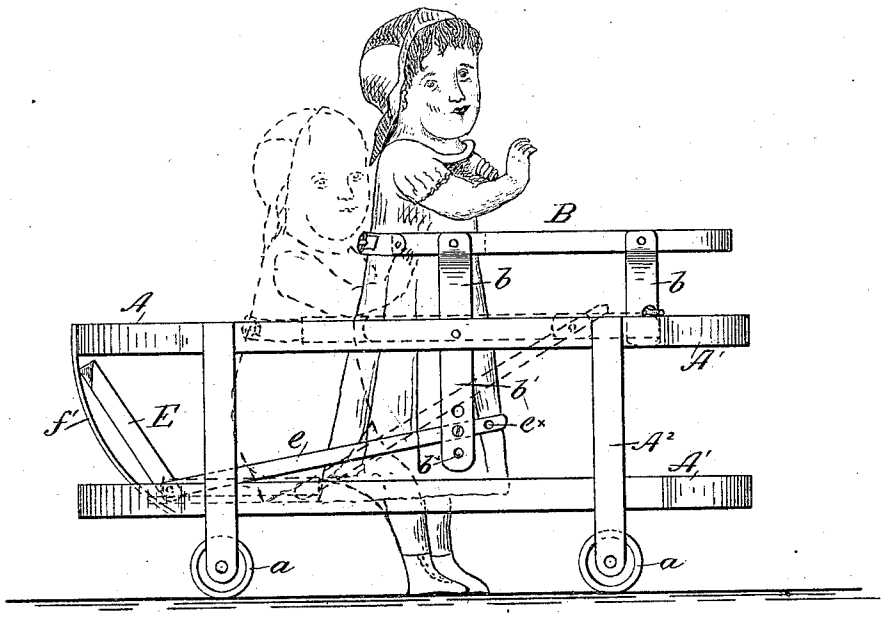
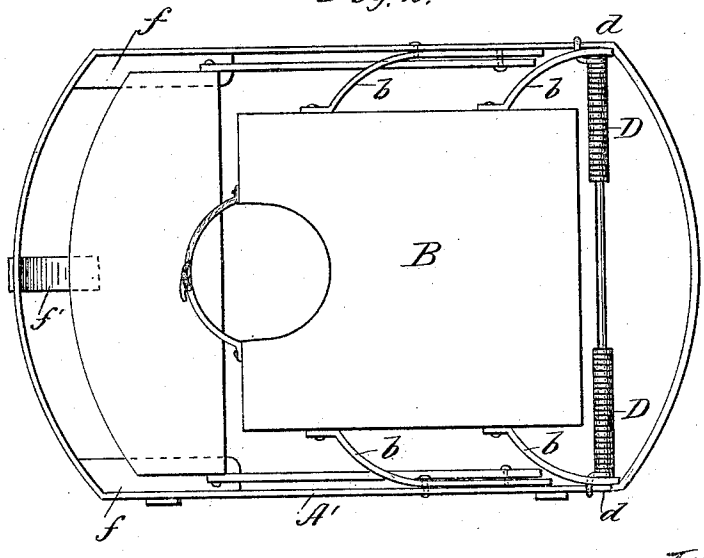


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANGLO DE JULIO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMBINED PERAMBULATOR FOR TEACHING CHILDREN TO WALK AND AUTOMATIC SEAT THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,058, dated May 20, 1884.

Application filed March 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANGLO DE JULIO, a citizen of Italy, residing at 39 First Avenue, in the city and county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Perambulator for Teaching Children to Walk and Automatic Seat Therefor; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to apparatus for teaching children to walk; and its objects are to provide a supporting-table for the child, held upon pivoted arms or legs, supported in an upright position by springs, which allow the child's weight to draw the table backward and depress it when said weight is thrown thereupon, and also to provide an automatically-acting seat, which will be thrust under the child when he sits down, and withdrawn out of the way when he rises automatically and by the action of the device alone. These objects are accomplished by the construction hereinafter set forth and claimed.

The accompanying drawings illustrate what I consider to be the best means for carrying my invention into practice.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the table in its elevated and lowered position. Fig. 2 is a plan with the table depressed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views where they occur.

A is the perambulator-frame, of any suitable or ordinary construction. As shown, it is formed of horizontal bars or rails A′ A′, united by upright bars or standards A^2 A^2. There are preferably four of these upright bars or standards A^2, attached near the corner of the frame; or, if the frame be round, then at equidistant points around its circumference. Three such posts may be used, but four are preferable. They bear upon their lower ends wheels or rollers *a a*, which rest upon the floor or other surface and render the locomotion of the perambulator easy. If the frame is not made sufficiently stiff by these three or four standards, intermediate braces may be used in addition thereto; but such are not equipped with wheels or rollers as the standards A^2 are.

A table or frame, B, is provided with a groove or slot, B′, in which the child is strapped, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The child faces the front end of the perambulator and stands inside the frame A, as shown. The table B is mounted upon arms or supports *b*, which are pivoted to the table and also to the frame A, and thereby make the table movable. A cross-rod, C, is secured in the forward part of the frame and provided with the springs D D. These springs are attached rigidly to the cross-bar at one end and engage two of the supports *b* at the other end, as shown. They exert their force to keep the arms *b* in an upright position; but when sufficient weight or force is applied to the top of the table they yield and allow the arms *b* to be inclined or brought to a horizontal (or lower) position, so as to lower the table B. The force of these springs will be sufficient to hold the child up until he becomes tired, or, from other cause, cast his whole weight upon the table, when they will yield and allow the table to be depressed and the child to sit down. One spring only can be used, if it be of sufficient strength to take the place of two. The springs may be attached to other parts besides the rod or bar C, as, for instance, to the frame A and table B, and the springs may be of any form or construction as well as that shown. After the child has sat down the table will remain depressed until he relieves it of his weight by undertaking to get up. Then the force of the springs will assist him to arise and aid in holding him in an upright position, as before.

In connection with the spring-supporting table or frame B, I arrange a seat, E, which will be thrust under the child as he sits down and withdrawn when he rises. For this purpose one pair of the arms *b* are extended downward below the point at which they are pivoted to the frame A and receive the connecting-rods *e*, which extend rearwardly, and are pivoted to the seat E. Now, as the table B falls backward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the seat E will be pulled forward, as also seen in same figure, and lie in position to receive the child as it comes down. The lower exten-

sion, b', of the arms b are provided with a line of holes, b^*, and the connecting-rods e with a line, e^*, thus affording a means of adjustment to bring the seat E farther forward, or not so far, as the table descends.

To insure the proper working of the seat, the frame is provided with the guideways $f\ f$ and f'. The two, $f\ f$, are set in a horizontal position, near the bottom of the frame, while the one, f', is in a curved vertical position. The bottom ones, $f\ f$, serve as supports for the seat when the child sits on it, and also act as guides when the seat is pushed back by the elevation of the table. The guide f' has its lower end curved under, so as to receive the edge of the seat and tilt it up as it is pushed back, so that the seat is entirely out of the way when the child is standing up in the perambulator, but will be drawn down and thrust under him when he sits down.

The ends of the springs which extend through the forward pair of arms b, as shown at d, serve the function of stops, to limit the forward throw of the arms, by coming in contact with the top of the frame A; but a stop may be formed in any other convenient or desirable manner—as, for instance, by so shaping the front of the frame A as to stop the arms or supports when they get to an upright position, or by securing a stop upon the arms to serve in place of the ends of the springs.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to claim, and secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A perambulator or device for teaching a child to walk, provided with a yielding table for supporting the child, secured upon pivoted legs, held in an upright position by springs, which allow the said table to be depressed when the child throws his weight upon it, substantially as set forth.

2. In a perambulator or device for teaching a child to walk, the combination, with the yielding support for the child, of a movable seat connected with the support, which will be thrust automatically under the child as the support is depressed and automatically withdrawn when the support is elevated.

3. The combination of the frame A, support or table B, springs D, movable seat E, and connections thereto, arranged and combined to throw the seat under the child when it sits down and withdraw it again when the child rises automatically by the depression and elevation of the table B, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the frame A, support or table B, arms b, and springs D, the rear arms, b, being provided with downward extensions, b', of the connecting-rods e, pivoted to the extensions b', and the seat E, swiveled on the connecting-rods e, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the frame A, provided with the seat-supports and guides $f\ f$, set in a horizontal position near the base of the frame, and the curved guide f', suspended from the upper portion of the frame, with the pivoted movable seat E, yielding table or support B, and connections between said table or support and the seat, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANGLO DE JULIO.

Witnesses:
EILBER Y. MCGLOIN,
EMILE J. KOHOUT.