A. J. ADAMS.

PERAMBULATOR.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1913.

1,111,515.

Patented Sept. 22, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

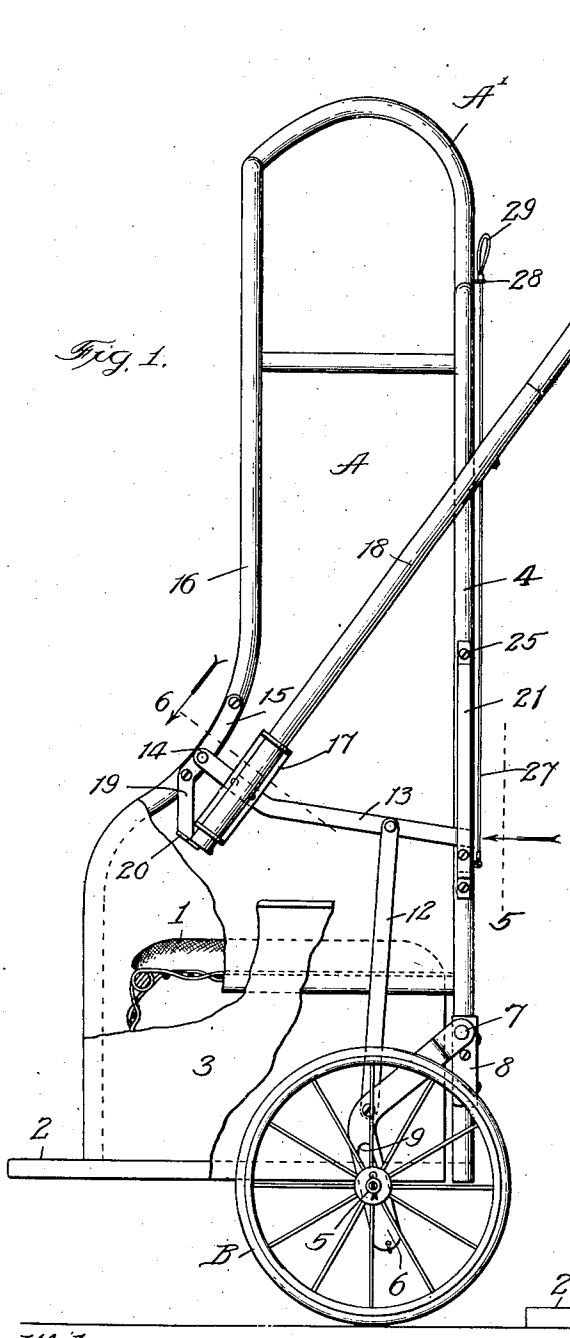
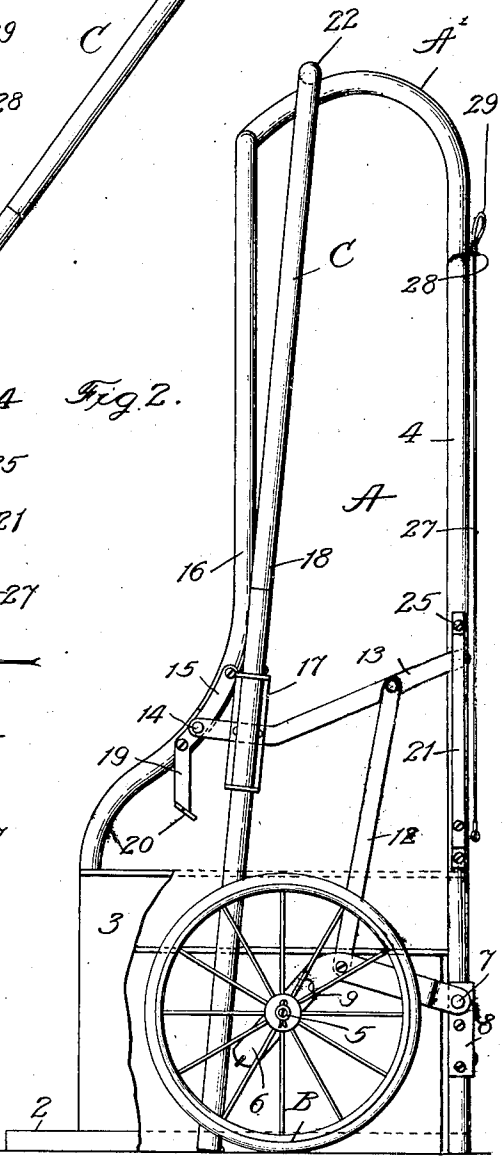


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

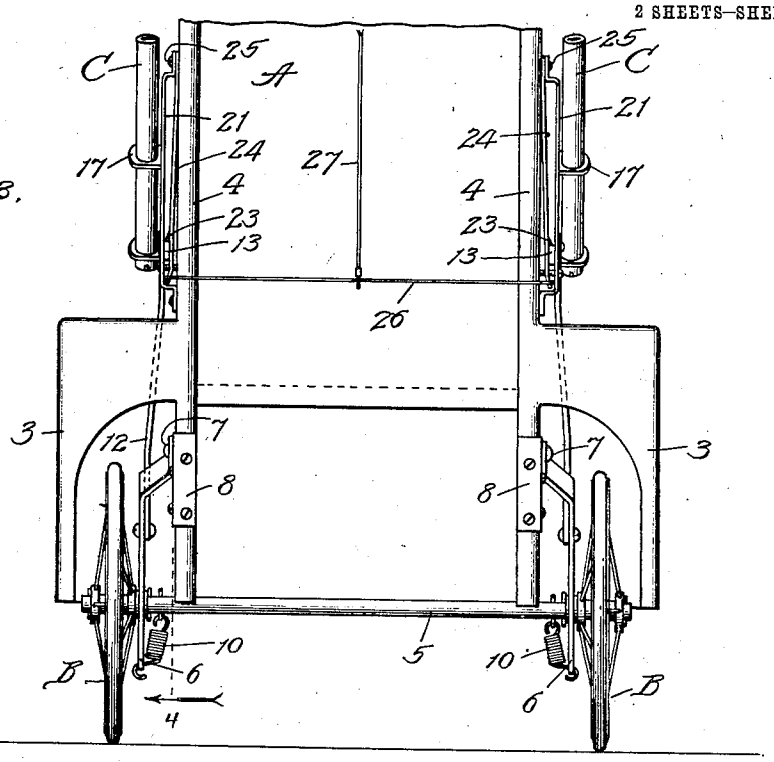


Fig. 4.

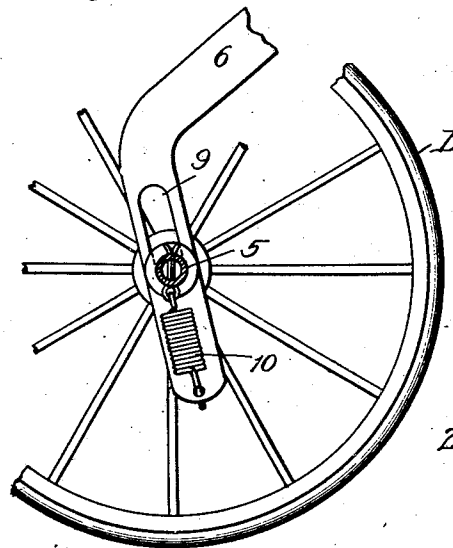


Fig. 5.

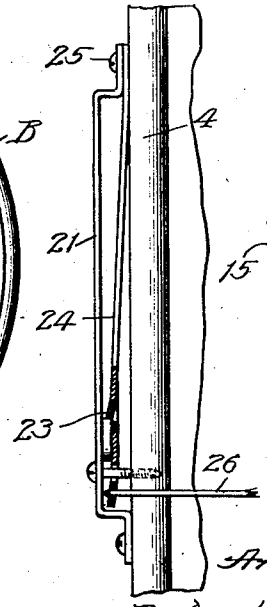
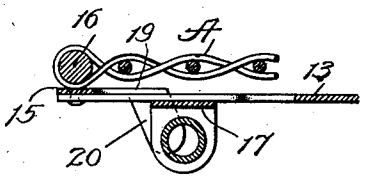


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PERAMBULATOR.

1,111,515. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 22, 1914.

Application filed February 27, 1913. Serial No. 751,027.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR J. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Perambulators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to perambulators of the type having an upright body and equipped with wheels which are adapted to be sheathed within suitable housings at the base portion of the body.

My primary object is to provide an improved construction whereby the wheels of the structure, when thrown to the operative position, will be shifted rearwardly with reference to the body of the structure and the wheel-housings, so that the wheels will be in a proper position to enable the perambulator to pass over a curb without striking the body or wheel-guards against the curb.

Further objects will appear from the detailed description hereinafter given.

The invention is illustrated in the preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawings in which,—

Figure 1 represents a broken side elevational view of a perambulator constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the structure in condition for wheeling; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the structure in collapsed condition, enabling it to be used as a suspensory or carrier; Fig. 3, a broken rear elevational view of the improved structure; Fig. 4, a broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a broken view, partly in section, taken as indicated at line 5 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 6, a broken sectional view taken as indicated at line 6 of Fig. 1.

In the construction illustrated, A represents a basket or perambulator-body which is equipped at its upper end with an auxiliary handle or loop A′ adapted to serve as a means for carrying the structure; B, a pair of wheels adapted to occupy the operative position shown in Fig. 1, or the sheathed position shown in Fig. 2; and C, a handle adapted to serve in shifting the wheels to the operative position and as a means for propelling the vehicle.

The body A may be of any suitable construction. The lower end of the body is formed to provide a seat 1 and a foot-board 2. Flanking the seat and foot-board are wheel-housings or guards 3. The rear posts 4 of the body are extended below the plane of the seat and to a plane flush with the bottom of the foot-support and wheel-housings; and the body is adapted to rest stably upon the floor, as shown in Fig. 2.

The wheels B are journaled on the ends of a shaft 5 which extends through angular arms or forks 6, whose rear ends are joined, by pivots 7, to clips or plates 8 secured to the rear corner-posts 4 of the body. The forks 6 are provided with slots 9 through which the axle 5 extends; and the lower ends of the arms 6 extend some distance below the axle and are connected by coil-springs 10 to the axle. The elbow portions of the arms 6 are connected, by links 12, to arms 13 which are joined by pivots 14 to clips 15 with which the front posts or arms 16 of the perambulator-body are provided. The arms 13 have rigidly attached to them, a short distance in the rear of the pivots 14, handle-guides or sockets 17 in which the side members 18 of the handle C are slidable. The clips 15 have their lower ends equipped with rearwardly-extending arms 19 provided with outturned stops or handle-rests 20, which serve to support the handle C in the position shown in Fig. 1.

The rear ends of the arms 13 are movable in guides 21 with which the rear uprights 4 of the body A are equipped. In the collapsed condition of the structure, the handle C assumes approximately a vertical position and is forced downwardly in the guides 17 to the position shown in Fig. 2, in which position the cross-member 22 of the handle C engages the auxiliary loop or handle A′ in front of its highest point, so that the handle C will be held against tilting rearwardly by the handle A′ when the perambulator is lifted through the medium of a handle A′. When desired, the handle C may be lifted to the extended position and then swung rearwardly to the position shown in Fig. 1, thus bringing the lower ends of the members 18 of the handle to a position above the stops 20, in which position the rear ends of the arms 13 are lockingly engaged by catches 23 on the lower ends of leaf-springs 24 which are secured to the uprights 4, as indicated at 25. The lower ends of the leaf-springs 24 are connected by a cord 26, to the central portion

of which is attached a vertical cord 27 which passes upwardly and through an eye or loop 28 with which the back of the body is provided at or near its upper end. The cord 27 terminates in a loop 29, which may be grasped to enable the cord 27 to be drawn upwardly and thereby, through the medium of the cord 26, release the catches 23 from engagement with the arms 13. When such release is effected, the perambulator-body can settle down to the position shown in Fig. 2, in which movement the wheels are shifted forwardly and sheathed within the housings 3. The handle C may then be lowered to the position shown in Fig. 2, leaving the structure in condition to be carried, which can be done without the necessity of removing the child from the perambulator.

From Fig. 1, it will be understood that when the wheels are in operative position, their rear portions will be disposed somewhat in the rear of the body of the structure, so that the perambulator can be wheeled up and down steps and over curbings with facility. Again, it will be understood that the body of the structure is spring-supported on the axle, thus lessening the danger of the child being injured by jarring actions in the operation of the vehicle.

The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, and no undue limitation should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible, in view of the prior art.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A perambulator comprising a body, a pair of downwardly and rearwardly swinging wheel-forks pivotally connected with said body, a pair of arms connected with the body and linked to said wheel-forks, wheels connected to said wheel-forks, a handle slidably connected with said arms and adapted to swing the arms in the operation of swinging the handle, thereby to throw the wheels to the operative position, and means whereby the wheel-forks may be locked in the operative position.

2. A perambulator comprising a body, a pair of wheel-forks pivotally connected therewith near the lower rear corners thereof, wheels connected with said wheel-forks, a pair of arms pivotally connected with said body near the front portion thereof, links connecting said arms to said wheel-forks, a pair of handle-guides fixedly secured to said arms, a handle slidably connected with said guides and adapted to serve as a medium for swinging said arms, and releasable catch-devices adapted to serve as a means for locking the wheel-forks in the operative position.

3. A perambulator comprising an upright body having its upper end equipped with a handle adapted to serve as a carrying means, a pair of downwardly and rearwardly swinging wheel-forks connected with the rear lower portion of said body, wheels connected to said wheel-forks, a pair of arms pivotally connected with said body near the front portion thereof, links connecting said arms with said wheel-forks, handle-guides carried by said arms, a handle slidably connected to said guides and adapted to serve as a means for swinging said arms, stops carried by said body and adapted to engage said second-named handle after the latter has been swung rearwardly, and means for locking said arms in the depressed position.

4. A perambulator comprising an upright body equipped at its upper end with a carrying-handle, and provided at its lower end with wheel-housings, wheel-forks connected with said body and adapted to be lowered with respect to the body, an axle equipped with a pair of wheels, spring-connections between said axle and said forks, a propelling handle adapted to be swung at an angle with relation to said body, and means connecting said propelling handle with said wheel-forks, whereby the wheel-forks will be lowered in the operation of swinging the handle rearwardly.

5. A perambulator comprising an upright body provided at its upper end with a carrying-handle, wheel-forks pivotally connected with the lower rear portion of said body and provided with slots, an axle extending through said slots and equipped with wheels, said forks extending below said axle, coil-springs connecting said axle with the lower ends of said forks, a propelling handle adapted to be swung rearwardly with respect to the body, and connections between said propelling handle and said forks, whereby the forks will be swung downwardly and rearwardly in the operation of swinging the handle rearwardly.

6. A perambulator comprising a body equipped at its upper end with a carrying handle, wheel-forks pivotally connected with the lower rear portion of said body, arms pivotally connected to said body near the front portions of its side member, links connecting said arms with said wheel-forks, guides connected with said arms near their pivotal points, a handle slidably connected to said guides, guides connected with the rear portion of said body and receiving the rear portions of said arms, and catch-devices associated with said last-named guides and adapted to lock said arms in their lowered position.

7. A perambulator comprising a body, arms pivotally connected at the sides thereof adapted to swing in longitudinal planes, an axle extending transversely of the perambulator equipped with wheels, said arms

having guides for said axle, and spring connections between said axle and arms.

8. A perambulator comprising a body, arms pivotally connected at the sides thereof adapted to swing in longitudinal planes, and provided with slots, an axle extending transversely of the perambulator and movable in said slots, wheels mounted on said axle, and spring connections between the lower ends of said arms and said axle.

9. A perambulator comprising an upright body equipped at its upper end with a carrying-handle and provided at its lower end with wheel-housings, an axle equipped with wheels which are normally partially sheathed in said housings and project back of and below the rear lower corners of the housings, mountings connecting the axle movably to said body, a rearwardly and upwardly inclined propelling-handle, and connections between said propelling-handle and the wheel-mountings, whereby the wheels will be moved forward and completely sheathed in the housings in the operation of swinging the propelling-handle to the standing position.

10. A perambulator comprising an upright body equipped at its upper end with a carrying-handle and provided at its lower end with wheel housings, wheels normally sheathed partially in said housings and projecting in the rear of and below the rear lower corners of the housings, connecting-devices between the body and wheels, actuating mechanism for said connecting-devices adapted to effect complete sheathing of the wheels, and a rearwardly and upwardly inclined propelling-handle slidably connected with said actuating mechanism, said handle adapted to swing forwardly to a standing position to move said actuating mechanism and to slide downwardly with relation to the body after being swung to the standing position.

ARTHUR J. ADAMS.

In presence of—
J. G. ANDERSON,
O. C. AVISUS.