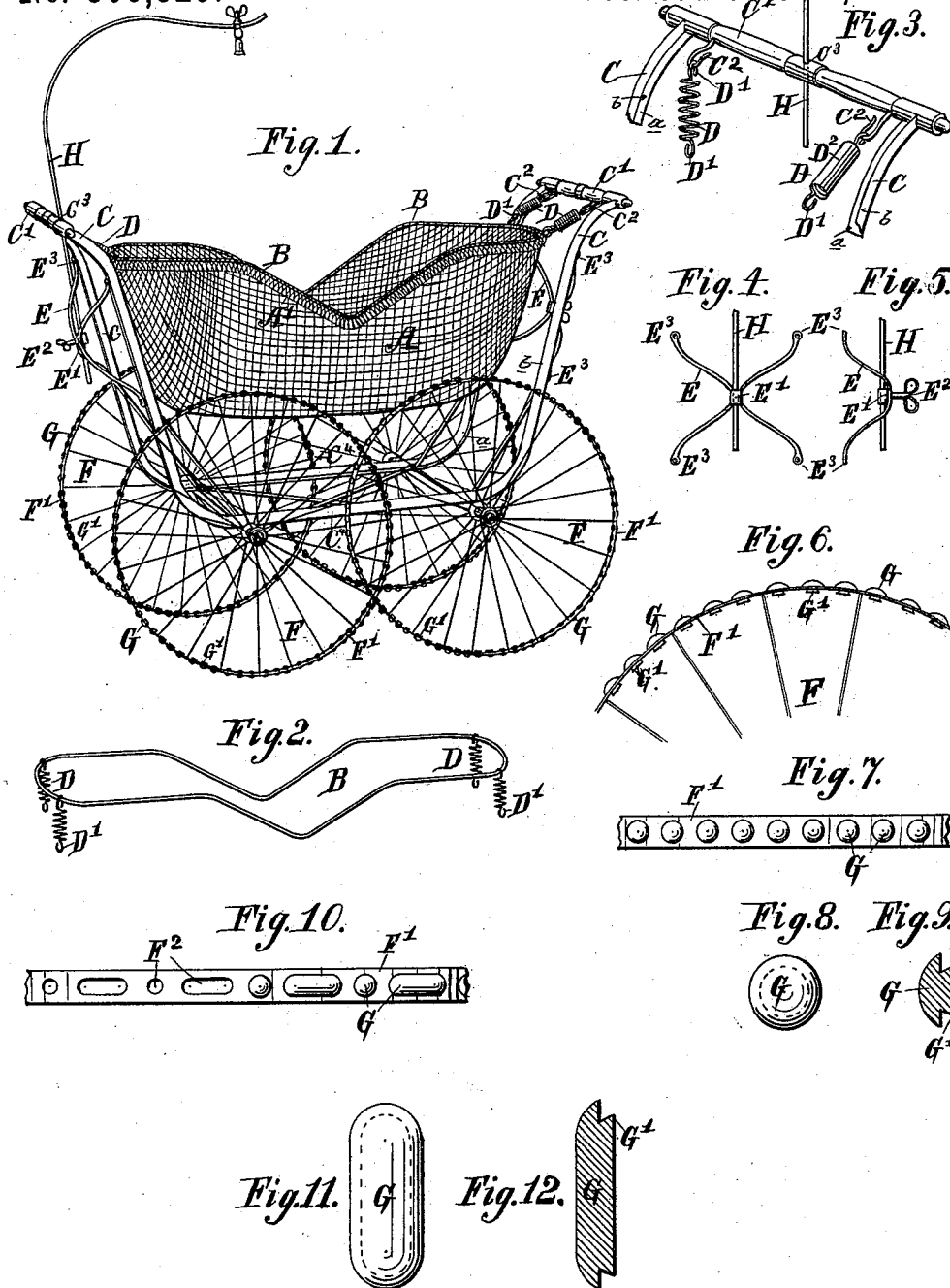


U. McCLINCHIE.  
CHILD'S PERAMBULATOR.

No. 506,329.

Patented Oct. 10, 1893.



WITNESSES:

*Amos Black*  
*J. C. Carter*

INVENTOR,  
*Urich McClinchie*

BY  
*Stephen Cof*  
ATTORNEY

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 13

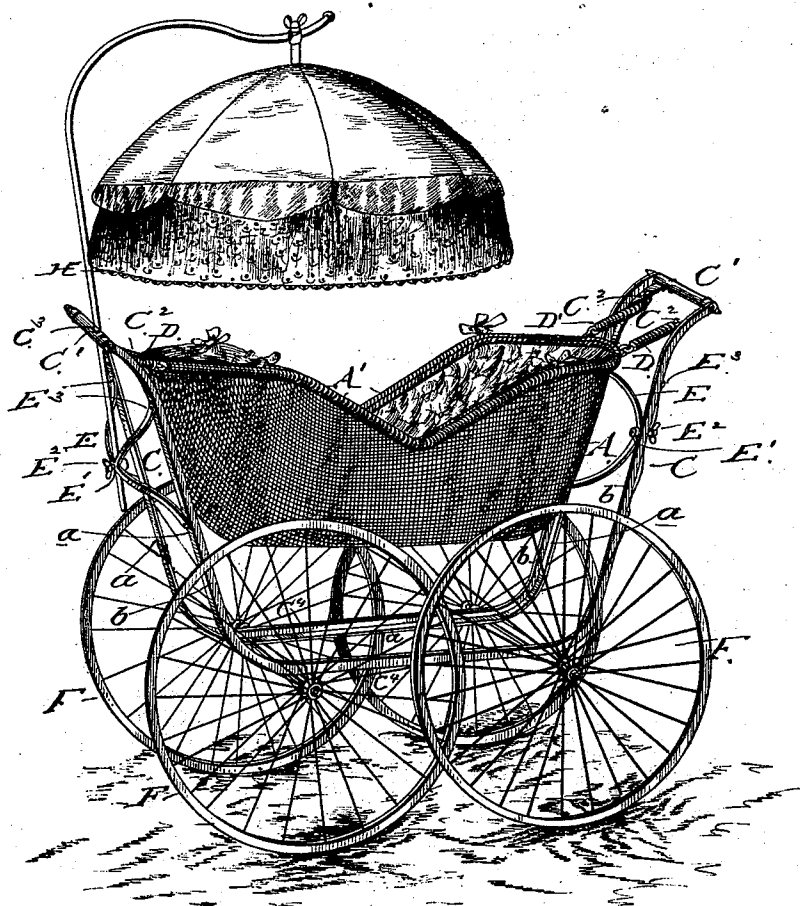
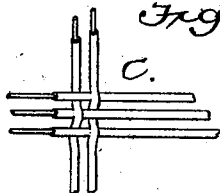


Fig. 14



Witnesses  
*J. H. McChesney*  
*Thos. J. Rait Jr.*

Inventor  
*Uriah McChesney*  
by *A. H. Evans & Co.*  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

URIAH MCCLINCHIE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## CHILD'S PERAMBULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,329, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed January 12, 1891. Serial No. 377,555. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, URIAH MCCLINCHIE, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Children's Perambulators, of which the following is a true and full description, enabling others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make the same.

My invention relates to what are known as child's carriages or perambulators and more particularly to that class of the same that have the body suspended on the gearing by coiled springs.

The object of my invention is to provide a strong, cheap, durable and sanitary perambulator, and in effecting my purposes I have adopted certain new and novel features more fully explained by referring to the accompanying drawings in which like letters refer to like parts in each of the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective drawing of perambulator. Fig. 2 is the swinging body frame. Fig. 3 is an enlarged drawing of the push bar, springs, and portion of the angle iron frame and canopy bar. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the brace bars and canopy holder. Fig. 5 is a side view of the same showing the clamp screw of canopy bar. Fig. 6 shows a side section of the tire of the wheel. Fig. 7 shows a detail of the tread of the tire. Fig. 8 is a top view of a round elastic button. Fig. 9 is a section of the same. Fig. 10 is a section of the tire showing the punctures and elastic buttons in position. Fig. 11 shows top view of a long elastic button. Fig. 12 is a section of the same. Fig. 13 is an enlarged perspective view of my invention. Fig. 14 is a detail to be referred to.

- A is the body of the perambulator.
- A' is the edge or rim.
- B is the swinging frame.
- C is the angle metal frame.
- C' is the push bar.
- C<sup>2</sup> is the spring hook.
- C<sup>3</sup> is the hole through which the canopy bar passes.
- D is the helix spring.
- D' is the terminal coil formed in the shape of a hook.
- D<sup>2</sup> is a covering for the spring.
- E is the brace bar.
- E' is the canopy holder.

E<sup>2</sup> is a clamp screw.

E<sup>3</sup> are ends of brace bars with eyes for rivets.

F is the wheel.

F' is the tire.

F<sup>2</sup> are the punctures in the tread of the tire.

G are the elastic tire buttons.

G' is the flanged portion of the elastic button.

The body A is made preferably of wire mesh. The manner of its construction is peculiar and new. A piece of wire mesh or netting is cut of the proper size and this is placed between two forming dies—a male and female die—and by pressure is formed into the proper shape desired. The ends are then trimmed and turned in by hand—forming the rim or selvage A'. This rim or selvage A' is made by coiling a wire around the edge and intermeshing or otherwise connecting it with or to the wire mesh of the basket. This coil overhangs the basket proper as shown in the drawings Fig. 1, and affords a safe and effectual means to lodge the basket in the frame D, from which it may be easily detached or lifted; the whole basket including the rim is made of woven or coiled wire without a framework to sustain it. After the shaping or forming is done, it is then japanned, galvanized or electroplated, the object attained in either of these processes being the same—which is to weld or join the wires wherever they come in contact with each other. This stiffens and strengthens the basket and adds but little to its material weight.

Heretofore it has been the custom to make perambulators, with the body fixed upon supports so that they can be only removed by a skilled hand and with great trouble; it is my intention to overcome this objection by making the gearing entirely distinct from the body, and so arranged that a child can remove or replace it; to this end I have made a frame B conforming to the shape of the body A, into which the body fits and rests upon the flange or rim A'; but this frame is preferably incorporated with the rim and fixed permanently therein without in any wise interfering with the plan and scope of this invention, the result aimed at being so far as the body is concerned, the easily removing of the body from the gearing for the purpose

of thorough cleaning. This is effected by unhooking the springs at D' when the basket or body may be at once removed. I preferably make my body of wire as it can be thrown in a tub and cleansed more thoroughly.

The main frame which consists of horizontal bars C<sup>1</sup> C<sup>4</sup> and the upright C of my perambulator, I preferably make of angle iron, in order to get the greatest strength with the least weight, the said frame bars having each an inwardly turned horizontal flange *a* which is bolted directly to the axles, and a flange *b* arranged at right angles thereto whereby this latter flange stands on edge and resists the downward strain thereby preventing the longitudinal spreading of the frame and making a frame that is light, strong and attractive. I also prefer to make my push bar C' of metal. This push bar has hooks C<sup>2</sup> or their equivalent for the purpose of connecting the helix springs with the gearing. It has also a hole through it C<sup>3</sup> through which the canopy bar H. freely passes.

The spiral springs D are the means of suspending the body to the frame; their terminal coils D' are turned into hooks, for easy and safe attachment to the frame and body; although I have shown a hook as a means of connection between the frame and gearing such means are shown for their simplicity; other means may be used or the springs may be differently arranged, but so long as the body is sustained at either end by helical springs attached to the gearing on one end and the body at the other end, my object is attained; the springs are preferably covered as shown at D<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3.

The main angle iron frame C has cross braces E. These are secured to the main frame by rivets or screws passing through the eyes at E<sup>3</sup> and through the inwardly turned flanges *a* of the angle iron frame. At the central point where these braces cross on the upright position of the main frame is a casting E', through which the cross bars pass and through which the canopy holder H passes; this holder has a set screw E<sup>2</sup> to clamp the canopy bar or it may have a ball and socket joint: any method of screwing the end may be used but for simplicity the clamp screw is preferred. It will be seen by reference to Fig. 1 that the canopy bar H passes inside the push bar C' at C<sup>3</sup>; this would be the best method in the event of the push bar being made of wood, as a hole large enough to admit the canopy holder would weaken the push bar where it should be the strongest; when the push bar is made of wood a screw eye as a guide might be fastened to the push bar in order to retain the canopy bar in position.

The socket E' located on the main frame is new; all such rests that I have seen, being on the body of the perambulator. It is very essential that it should be located, as I have shown, as the constant vibration of the body in my invention would make it less effective if placed on the body.

The wheels F are preferably made of wire spokes, metal hub and tire.

The rubber continuous tires now used are not only expensive but when they become worn are of no use. To obviate this, I have perforated my tire and through these perforations force an elastic button or plate by having the back portion of these plates G' flanged, Figs. 9 and 12, and forcing that portion through the orifice made in the tread of the tire to receive it, it is firmly held in position and the pressure exerted on the front serves to maintain it in its position when the wheels revolve on the ground.

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

1. In a perambulator or baby carriage, the combination with its running gear and body, of the angle-iron frame bars having inwardly-turned flanges, and flanges standing on edge at right angles thereto, the brace-bars carried by the frame bars and having their ends bolted to the inwardly-turned flanges of the latter, said brace bars having a socket at their point of crossing, a canopy bar adapted to be secured in said socket, and a means for adjustably securing said canopy bar within the socket, substantially as herein described.

2. In a perambulator or baby carriage, the combination with its running gear and frame, of a body detachably suspended from the frame and composed of woven wire having an exterior covering for the purpose of imparting rigidity and strength to it, and a rim of coiled wire surrounding the upper edge of the body and projecting beyond the plane of its sides for the purpose of enabling the body to be removed and replaced in position.

3. In a baby carriage the basket or body formed of woven wire reinforced by an outer covering thereby imparting increased rigidity to it, said basket having its upper edge provided with a coiled wire portion which projects beyond the plane of its sides, and a frame bar shaped to the contour of the body for keeping the edges in position, substantially as herein described.

URIAH MCCLINCHIE.

Witnesses:

WM. G. BLACK,  
FRANK M. SESSIONS.