(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. A. HARRIS.

PERAMBULATOR.

No. 422,407. Patented Mar. 4, 1890.

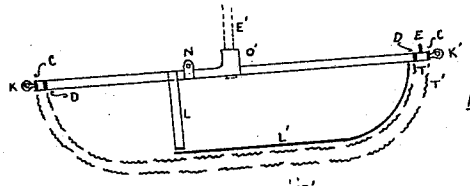


FIG 1

MAIN SECTION of COT

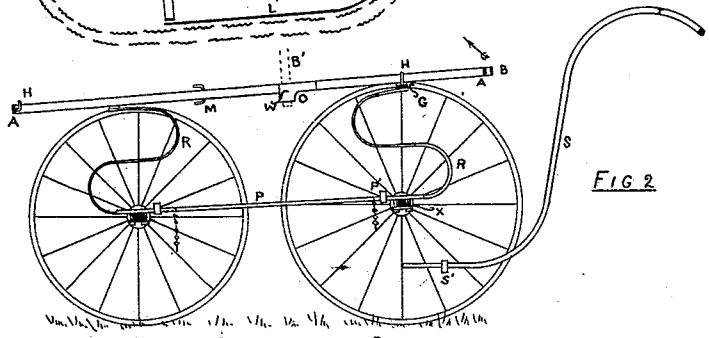


FIG 2

MAIN SECTION of CARRIAGE

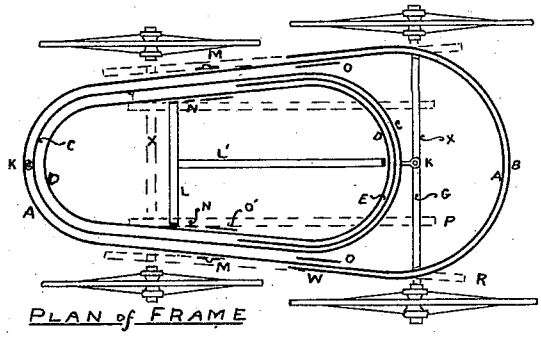


FIG 3

PLAN of FRAME

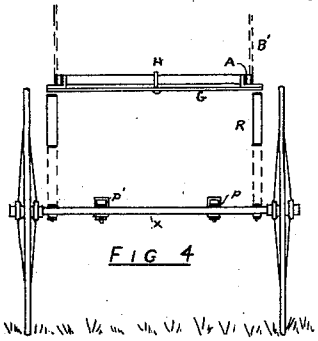


FIG 4

SECTION thro' AB

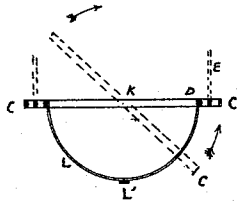


FIG 5

SECTION thro' CD

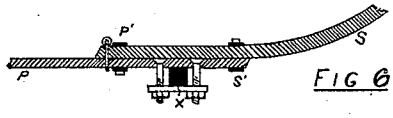


FIG 6

SECTION at PP'

Witnesses.

Thos. B. Morgate.

Hinkson Siddall

Inventor.

Ernest Arthur Harris

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

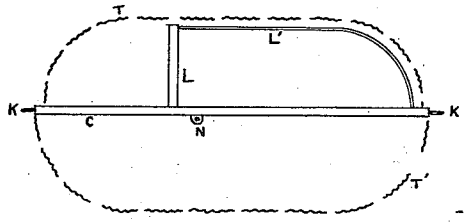
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. A. HARRIS.

PERAMBULATOR.

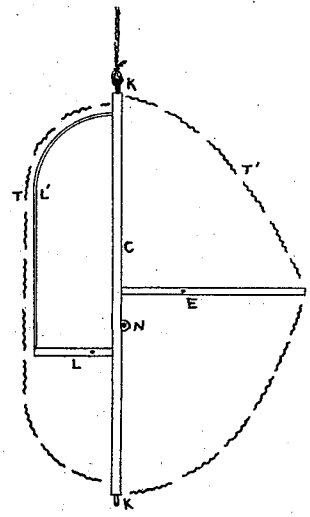
No. 422,407. Patented Mar. 4, 1890.

FIG 7.



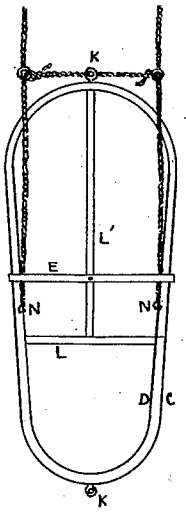
AS HAMMOCK

FIG 8.



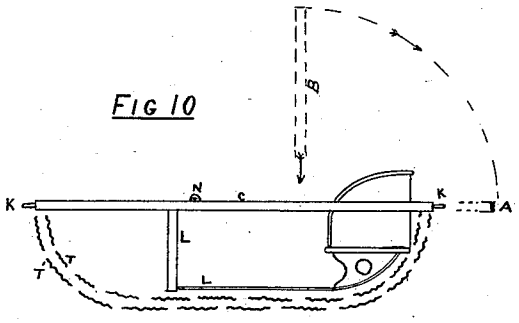
AS FIRE ESCAPE ETC

FIG 9.



AS SWING ETC

FIG 10



AS BUGGY.

Witnesses.

Thos B Norgate.

Hinkson Siddall

Inventor.

Ernest Arthur Harris.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST ARTHUR HARRIS, OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

PERAMBULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,407, dated March 4, 1890.

Application filed September 9, 1889. Serial No. 323,460. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST ARTHUR HARRIS, clerk, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the city of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Children's Perambulators; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same.

The whole combination is to be known as "the Victoria buggy combination."

The invention consists of a combination capable of use as, first, a buggy; second, a cot; third, a safety-cot; fourth, a hammock; fifth, a swing; sixth, a fire-escape, and, seventh, a table and chair. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a main section of cot. Fig. 2 is a main section of carriage. Fig. 3 is a plan of frame. Fig. 4 is a section through A B of carriage. Fig. 5 is a section through C D of cot. Fig. 6 is a section at P, showing construction and fixture of handle to carriage. Fig. 7 shows the combination as a hammock. Fig. 8 is as a table and chair, or with the two pieces of timber removed it is a fire-escape. Fig. 9 is as a swing or table and chair. Fig. 10 is fitted as a buggy. The rib B, which is hinged to A, carries the hood.

The following details will explain the principle.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the various figures.

The combination consists of two main parts—namely, the carriage and the cot.

The part marked A is the main carriage-frame, which is supported on a pair of double S-springs R, which are again placed on axles X and wheels.

B is a rib for support of hood, and is hinged to A at W, and when in position B′ is held by two side springs O. Between the spring R and the frame A is a cross-piece G, which has in its center a pin H standing up. At the foot of A is another pin or hook H′. Upon these two pins another series of frames are hung by means of two eyes *k* and *k′*, consisting of main frame D, also outer frame C, which two are hinged at the end, so that the frame C can revolve round the frame D on the pins of the eyes *k* and *k′*. The frame D is also provided with a movable rib E E′, similar to B B′. L L′ are two curved frames riveted to each other, also to D. Two eyes N N are riveted to D. A bent wire M is held by a riveted clamp to A, enabling it to turn round and lock C and D. The handle S, with band S′, and stiffeners P, with band P′, are secured by a small pin, as shown, Fig. 6. To the frames D and C are fastened the two hollowed nets T and T′, which may be of metal or other material and are independent of each other.

As shown in Fig. 1 the combination serves as a cot capable of a rocking motion by hand or foot, by spring, or other motor, or, when locked by M, is stationary. When the frame and net C and T′ are revolved over, so as to entirely cover the cot, and the rib E is placed at right angles E′, so as to hold the net up, and the whole locked by M, it is then the safety-cot. The cot in this condition, or reversed, Fig. 7, and suspended by cords fastened to the eyes *k k′* or *k*, *k′*, N, and N, forms the safety-hammock. An adjustable seat is fitted in between the bow of D and resting on the curved part of L′, so forming the buggy, Fig. 10, in which case the handle S is used and can be placed at either end. In each of these uses of the cot the carriage can be used, or may be otherwise suspended. The hammock when suspended by a cord from *k* forms the fire-escape, Fig. 8, in which case the frames E and L protect the child from striking the wall in its descent. Upon a seat being placed in the frame L and a table in the frame E the table and chair are made. They can be set up in a corner and secured by the eye *k* or suspended to a tree, the ceiling, or what not by one cord at *k*, or two cords, which would pass through two rings, as shown, Fig. 9, and you have the swing. The table could be removed and a long pin, cord, or strap passed through N N to prevent falling out, or pins through N N could secure it to a dining-table with safety.

The whole machine may be constructed in wood, wrought, cast, or stamped metal, &c., of angle, circular, or flat section, with or with-

out leather rubber, or other material between the joints.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The frame C, having the eyes K, in combination with the frame D and pivoted frame E, as set forth.

2. The frame C, having the eyes K, in combination with the frames D, E, L, and L′, as set forth.

3. The combination of the cot-frames and the nets T and T′, as set forth.

4. The combination, with the carriage having the frames A B G and pins H, of the cot supported by said pins, as set forth.

ERNEST ARTHUR HARRIS.

Witnesses:
THOS. B. NORGATE,
HINKSON SIDDALL.