

(No Model.)

E. EDER.
BABY CARRIAGE BODY.

No. 461,742.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.

Fig 1

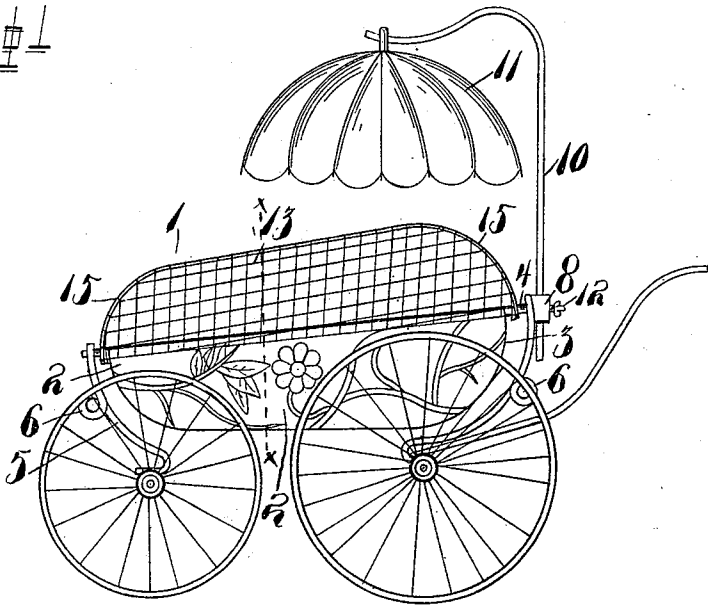


Fig 2

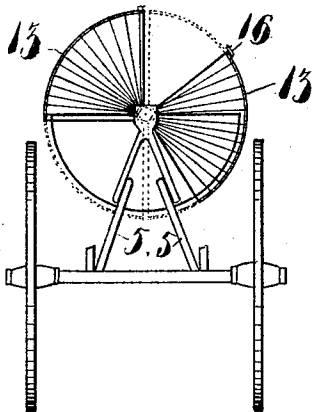


Fig 3

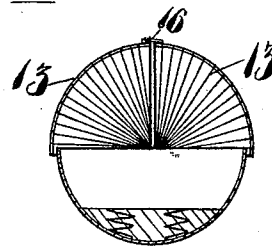
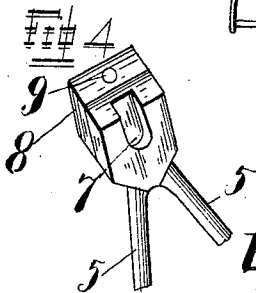
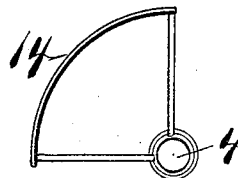


Fig 4



WITNESSES
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ELEONORE EDER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BABY-CARRIAGE BODY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,742, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed August 4, 1891. Serial No. 401,647. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELEONORE EDER, of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baby-Carriage Bodies, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in baby-carriage bodies; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and designated in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my complete invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a bearing, and Fig. 5 is a detail view of one end of one of the rotating quadrants.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates the carriage-body, which consists of the following parts, to wit: 2 indicates a semicircular receptacle or basket in which the child is to be placed. Said receptacle 2 is provided with rounded ends 3 and with studs 4, which project from each end thereof at or near the upper edge or center of radius of curvature. 5 indicates springs for supporting said receptacle 2. Said springs are of the construction as illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein they are shown as being provided with coils 6, formed intermediate of their respective ends. The upper ends of said springs are provided with bearings or sockets adapted to receive the studs 4. Cast or wrought integrally with the upper end of the rearward spring is a lug 8, the same being provided with a perforation 9, in which a supporting-rod 10 for the shade 11 is inserted and secured therein at any desired adjustment by means of the thumb-screw 12. (See Fig. 1.)

Pivotally secured to the ends of semicircular receptacle 2 in any suitable and mechanical manner are two quadrants 13 of the construction now to be described. Said quadrants 13 are composed of any reticulated material, such as wire-gauze, and are suitably secured upon a suitable frame of proper form, such as 14, and said quadrants are mounted at their ends upon studs 4. They are adapted to rotate around and under the semicircular receptacle 2, as shown by dotted lines in Figs.

1 and 2. Of course, in order that said quadrants may operate as above described, they must have larger radial dimensions than the receptacle 2. Said quadrants 13 are provided with rounded ends 15, conforming in general outline to the rounded ends 3 of receptacle 2. The receptacle 2 may be upholstered in any suitable manner, as illustrated in Fig. 3, so as to form a soft bed or support for the child placed therein. The quadrants 13 may be turned upwardly and have their meeting edges secured together, as illustrated in Fig. 3, by means of a spring-catch 16 of any suitable construction. When said quadrants occupy a position, as illustrated in Fig. 3, it will readily be perceived that they have two functions, one of which is to answer as a screen or netting for the child and the other is to prevent the child from falling or getting out of the receptacle 2. It will also be seen that should the carriage be accidentally overturned or upset with a child therein it cannot be thrown from the carriage and injured. The receptacle 2 may be made of any suitable material, such as wood, sheet metal, or wire. It will be seen that socket 7 has its upper end open, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the receptacle 2 may be quickly removed when desired, both sockets being so constructed. It may also be perceived that as receptacle 2 is free to rotate in its bearings the same may be used as a cradle and the quadrants 13 will answer as a fly-screen for the same.

I do not wish to confine myself to exact mathematical quadrant screens. In fact, those illustrated and described are not what would be termed "mathematical quadrants;" but I think the term "quadrant" expresses their shape better than any other term that could be employed. I can also hinge the screens to receptacle 2 by means of hinges of ordinary construction, which are not illustrated.

What I claim is—

1. In a child's carriage, a body portion and a rotating screen secured thereto and adapted to be turned up over the said body portion and cover the same, substantially as described.
2. A child's carriage having a semicircular receptacle 2 provided with studs 4 at or near the center of radius of curvature thereof, in combination with two quadrants, the latter

rotatably mounted on said studs, substantially as set forth.

3. In a child's carriage, a body portion and a rotating screen made in sections adapted to be turned under said body portion and to be drawn up over the same, substantially as described.

4. In a child's carriage, the combination of a semicircular receptacle 2, provided with rounded ends 3, quadrants 13, pivotally mounted and adapted to rotate under and around said receptacle, substantially as set forth.

5. In a child's carriage, a body portion and

a rotating screen adapted to be turned under said body portion and to be drawn up over the same, substantially as described.

6. In a child's carriage, a spring, as 5, having a socket 7 formed integrally with its upper end, and a lug 8, provided with a perforation 9, attached to said socket, substantially as set forth.

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

ELEONORE EDER.

Witnesses:

ED E. LONGAN,
ALFRED A. EICKS.