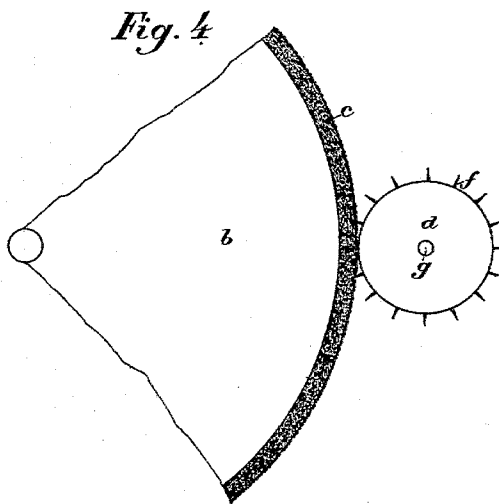
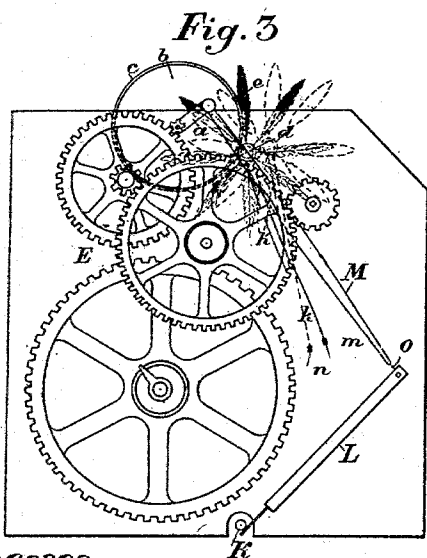
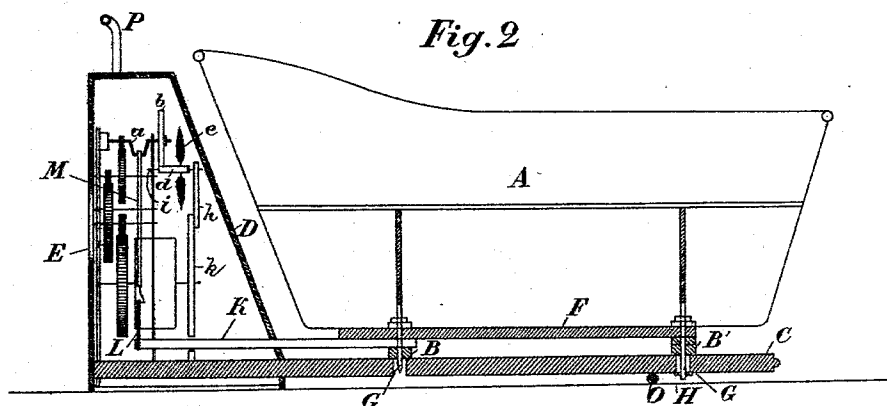
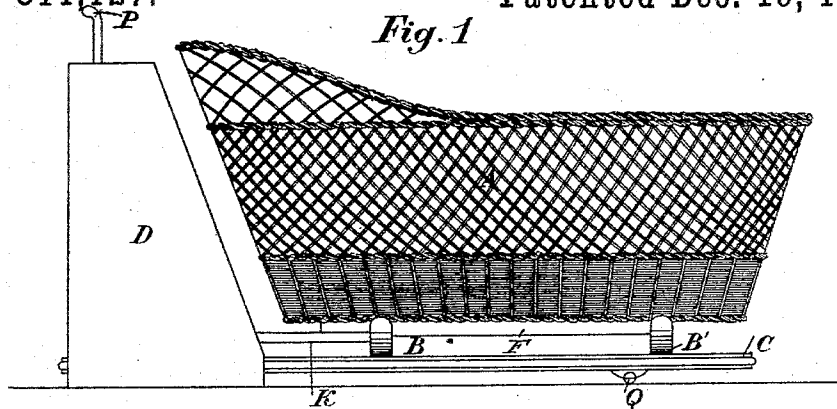


(No Model.)

G. DENEGRİ.
AUTOMATIC CRADLE.

No. 511,127.

Patented Dec. 19, 1893.



Witnesses:

J. B. McGinn.
Richard H. Ayer.

Inventor:

Giambattista Denegri

By Francis L. Ayer, Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIAMBATTISTA DENEGRİ, OF ZOAGLI, ITALY.

AUTOMATIC CRADLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,127, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed August 15, 1893. Serial No. 483,206. (No model.) Patented in Italy June 28, 1893, No. 34,348.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GIAMBATTISTA DENEGRİ, of San Pietro di Rovereto, Zoagli, near Chi-
vari, in the Kingdom of Italy, have invented
5 a new and Improved Automatic Cradle, (for
which I have obtained a patent in the King-
dom of Italy, No. 34,348, dated June 28, 1893.)
of which the following is a full and exact
specification.

10 My invention relates to a cradle, the rock-
ing movements of which are produced by a
clock-work actuated by a spring.

The objects of my invention are to produce
such a cradle which can be manufactured
15 very cheaply, which will be noiseless and effi-
cient in action, and which will be simple and
compact in construction.

The particular features of novelty in my
said improvement will be more fully herein-
20 after explained, and are illustrated in the ac-
companying drawings forming a part hereof,
and to which attention is directed.

Figure 1 represents a side view of the im-
proved cradle. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sec-
25 tion of the same. Figs. 3 and 4, are details,
of the clock-work.

In all of the above views corresponding
parts are designated by the same letters of
reference.

30 The ordinary cradle A, with its feet B B'
forming an arc of a circle, is placed upon a
wooden base C, which terminates at the rear
end of the cradle in a wooden box D, contain-
ing the clock-work mechanism E, for actu-
35 ating the cradle. A plate F, directly beneath
the bottom of the cradle A, forms a rigid con-
nection between the two feet B B'. Each of
these feet is traversed by a guide pin G which
is extended into an opening in the base C,
40 where it is provided with a pin H, passing
through the same. The guide pins G are
placed so that, while preventing the cradle
from being displaced relatively to the base C,
they enable it to make the necessary rocking
45 movement. To the foot B is rigidly fixed a
wooden shaft K which, extending to the rear,
traverses the side of the box B and passes
into the interior, where it carries at its end
an arm L at a right angle to it. This arm L
50 is made for its main portion of wood, but the
extremity which is fixed to the shaft K is made

preferably of metal and at the other extrem-
ity it is secured to the connecting rod M, by
means of the leaf spring o, which does away
with the necessity of a pivot. The upper end
55 of the rod M engages with the crank portion
of the drive shaft a, which in turning will im-
part a reciprocating movement to the rods M
and L, causing the shaft K, to partially rotate,
back and forth, and giving to the cradle the
60 desired rocking motions as will be understood.

The clock-work may be of the ordinary kind,
but in order to render its movement as silent
as possible I employ a governor of special
form. To the extremity of the cranked shaft
65 a is fixed a wooden disk b covered at its cir-
cumference with cloth c, Fig. 4. This disk
turns a wooden shaft d, to which are secured
feathers e of fowls or other birds which ex-
tend radially so as to constitute the governor.
70 At the part where the shaft d is in contact
with the disk b it is provided with pins f,
which engage with the cloth c, and serve to
insure the transmission of power. One end
of the shaft g, engages, at i, in the frame-work
75 of the clock-work mechanism. The other end
is carried by a supporting rod h, which is sup-
ported by a leaf spring k. When the pins f,
are to engage with the cloth covered surface
of the disk b, this leaf spring k, is to be held
80 within a slotted support m, so as to be under
tension, and effect the proper engagement.
When, however, it is necessary to allow the
clock-work mechanism to run down rapidly,
the said leaf spring k, is to be shifted to a sec-
85 ond slotted holder n, so as to not be under
tension, thereby throwing the pins f, out of
engagement with the disk b. Upon the box
D inclosing the mechanism is placed a handle
P, and below the plate C a roller Q, which
90 serve for enabling the automatic cradle to be
easily moved about.

When the spring of the clock-work has once
been wound up, or put under tension, it will
be sufficient to push the cradle with the hand,
95 in order to give it the automatic rocking move-
ment to start it, and in like manner, if this
movement is to be discontinued, it will be
enough to stop the cradle for a moment by
hand.

Having now described and ascertained the
nature of my said invention and in what man-
100

ner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In an automatic cradle, the combination with the cradle *A*; of clock-work mechanism
5 connected with the same, the disk *b*, mounted on the drive shaft *a*, of such clock-work mechanism, and provided with cloth *c* on its periphery, the shaft *g*, rigidly mounted at one end, and movably mounted at the other end
10 in a support *h*, a leaf spring *k*, carrying said

support *h*, and slotted supporting studs *m* and *n*, for said leaf spring *k*, said shaft *g*, carrying pins *f*, engaging with the cloth *c*, on the disk *b*, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in presence of two witnesses.

GIAMBATTISTA DENEGRİ.

Witnesses:

G. B. ZAUARDT,

G. B. BORTOLUZZI.