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(56) Related Art  
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**US 2481837 A**  
**US 4941670 A**  
**FR 2467003 A1**  
**US 1478739 A**  
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### **Abstract**

The invention relates to a vehicle for infants with a footboard, a front and rear chassis support fixed to it, wherein each chassis support supports at least one wheel, a steering bar which is connected to the front chassis support, and a gripping means at the upper portion of the steering bar. The vehicle furthermore comprises a seat means which is preferably fixed to the steering bar. The invention furthermore relates to a vehicle for infants with two front wheels and at least one, preferably two, rear wheels, wherein the vehicle comprises a seat means which is preferably fixed to a steering bar of the vehicle, and wherein the vehicle comprises a gripping means at the steering bar which, however, does not function as handle bar, and wherein at least the front chassis support of the vehicle comprises a steering mechanism which permits to steer the vehicle by means of shifting of weight.

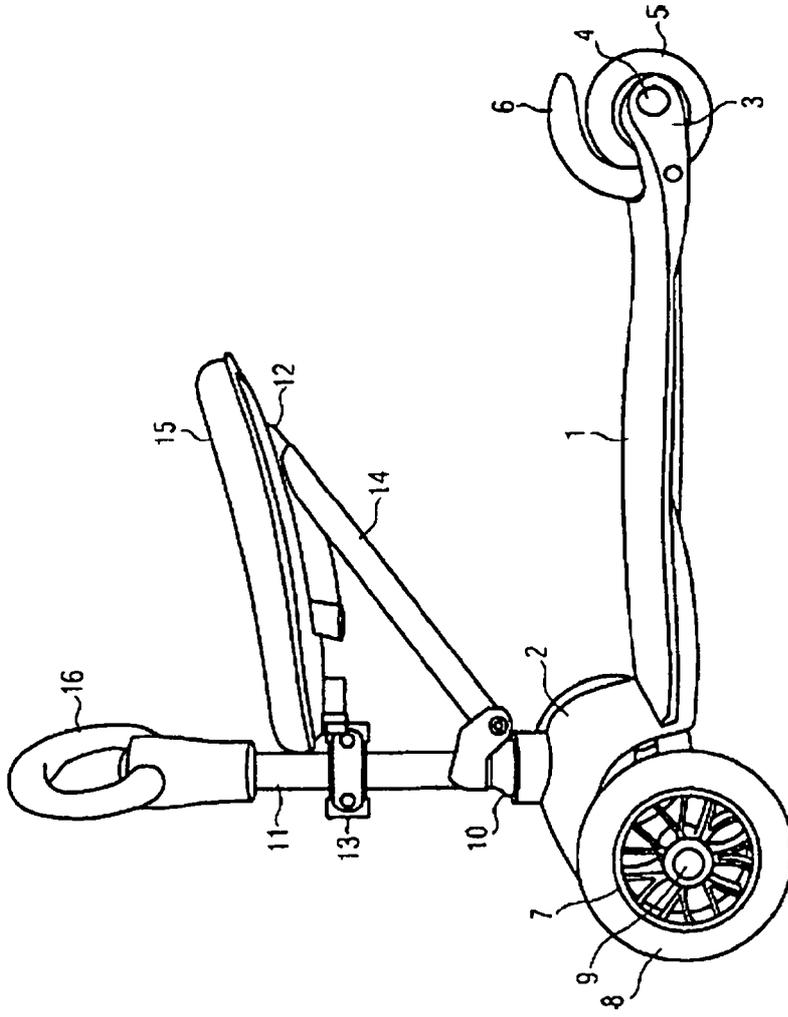


FIG. 1

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Regulation 3.2

**AUSTRALIA**

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*Patents Act 1990*

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# **COMPLETE SPECIFICATION STANDARD PATENT**

Invention Title:           **Infant scooter**

**The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to us:**

## **Infant scooter**

### **Field of the invention**

The present invention relates to an infant scooter according to the preamble of claim 1.

### **Background of the invention**

Scooters have experienced a renaissance in early 2000 which is due to the modernization of the traditional scooter concept using new materials and in particular offering improved driving qualities. Here, in particular the following three types have gained acceptance:

on the one hand, the two-wheel folding scooter, preferably made of aluminum, on the other hand, the kickboard normally designed with three wheels (registered European trade mark of Micro Mobility Systems AG), with the features of a flexible, concave footboard made of wood, and finally a kind of combination of the two basic models, namely the two-wheel scooter, also with a so-called flexdeck, i.e. a flexible concave footboard made of wood. Two-wheel scooters normally have height adjustable handle bars with grips similar to a short bicycle handle bar. In contrast, kickboards normally only have a steering bar with a spherical termination of plastic.

The kickboard is generically referred to as 3-wheeler and has found many imitators. The advantage of the kickboard is that the drivability is more dynamic than with the rigid two-wheel scooter; the driving behavior is thus closer to that of a skateboard. Due to the existing handle bar, however, it is much easier to drive than a skateboard and, due to the normally provided two front wheels and one rear wheel, it is on the other hand easier to drive than a two-wheel scooter, in particular for infants.

Since the kickboard, in difference to skateboards, is nevertheless a vehicle that can and should be used on public roads, its construction is stable in this respect, in contrast to the skateboards designed for extreme sports or for playing.

Due to this very solid design and the minimum size required for a sturdy driving behavior, kickboards are rather suited for adolescents and adults than for children or

infants.

Reference to any prior art in the specification is not an acknowledgment or suggestion that this prior art forms part of the common general knowledge in Australian or any other jurisdiction or that this prior art could reasonably be expected to be ascertained, understood, regarded as relevant, and/or combined with other pieces of prior art by a skilled person in the art.

### **Summary of the invention**

To overcome this problem, in 2006, the present applicant developed a kickboard for children which is, as to its design and driving behavior, very close to the kickboard, but which is nearly completely made of plastic. Due to this fact, the corresponding vehicle is very light and thus also suited for infants. Moreover, fabrication is inexpensive, and correspondingly cheap prices can be obtained. Finally, with this design, any sharp edges or hard materials can be avoided so that the risk of injury is minimized. Moreover, the handle bar is shortened, corresponding to the infants' requirements.

This child's kickboard has meanwhile become a trendsetter and is accordingly popular with children as well as with responsible adults.

While some two-year-olds can already easily drive the child's kickboard, and these child's kickboards increasingly replace corresponding walking or balance bikes, one can generally say that for two year old and younger children, driving a child's kickboard involves certain risks due to possible falls. Two-year-old and younger children therefore still use, as before, conventional tricycles to sit on, tractors, and the like. The Bobby Car is particularly popular (registered trademark of the Company BIG). This design is also characterized by a low weight, stable construction, blunt edges and good drivability.

It is the object of the present invention to suggest a kickboard or scooter version which is well-suited also for infants under the age of three. It is a further object of the invention to substantially overcome or at least ameliorate one or more disadvantages of existing arrangements.

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided a vehicle for infants with a footboard, a front and rear chassis support fixed to it, wherein each chassis support supports at least one wheel, a steering bar connected to the front chassis support, and a gripping means at the upper part of the steering bar, wherein the control of the vehicle is exclusively accomplished by shifting of weight, and the vehicle furthermore comprises a seat means which is fixed to the steering bar and the seat means in the front region towards the steering bar passes over to an integrally formed fixing means which encloses the steering bar in its mounted state.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a vehicle for infants with two front wheels and at least one rear wheel, wherein the vehicle comprises a seat means which is fixed to a steering bar of the vehicle, and wherein the vehicle comprises a gripping means at the steering bar which, however, does not function as handle bar, and wherein at least the front chassis support of the vehicle comprises a steering mechanism which permits to steer the vehicle by means of shifting of weight.

As used herein, except where the context requires otherwise, the term "comprise" and variations of the term, such as "comprising", "comprises" and "comprised", are not intended to exclude further additives, components, integers or steps.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

In the following, preferred basic embodiments of the present invention are illustrated more in detail with reference to the enclosed drawings. The drawings show in detail:

Fig. 1 a preferred embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention;

Fig. 2 another preferred embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention;

Fig. 3 a preferred embodiment for explaining the modular conception of the vehicle according to the invention according to a preferred variant;

Fig. 4 another preferred embodiment for explaining the modular conception of the vehicle according to the invention according to a preferred variant;

Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 a detailed view of certain components according to a preferred

embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention;

Fig. 7 a front view of a further preferred embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention;

Fig. 8 another preferred embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention; and

Fig. 9 another preferred embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention.

### **Detailed Description**

Fig. 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention for infants. To put it simple, the novel vehicle in its basic concept consists of a kickboard for infants which is in addition equipped with a saddle or a seat and a particular steering means. The vehicle thus consists of a footboard 1 which is approximated to a conventional kickboard and has a concave shape. This footboard is made of plastic, unlike the kickboard. A front chassis support 2 and a rear chassis support 3 are formed integrated with the step surface 1. The rear chassis support 3 comprises an axle 4 about which the relatively small rear wheel 5 rotates. By usual means, as with kickboards, a brake device 6 to be operated by the foot is formed at the rear wheel in addition, which brake device can be pressed downwards by the user's foot against spring action to thereby produce friction on the wheel 5 and thus develop a braking effect. Like the footboard, this brake is made of plastic.

The front chassis support supports a steering mechanism 7 as well as two large front wheels 8 which are mounted to rotate about an axle 9.

The front chassis support is designed like a dome and bifurcated towards the front.

The shape of this chassis support is shown again in detail in Fig. 2. Reference will be made to this representation below.

The front chassis support centrally comprises a base 10 in which a steering bar 11 is inserted, screwed or glued. A seat means 12 is fixed to the steering bar in the upper region of the steering bar with a threaded joint 13. This seat means is in addition supported by a crossbar 14 for improved stability, the crossbar supporting itself on the one hand at the rear lower portion of the seat means and on the other hand in the lower region of the steering bar 11. Correspondingly, in the state ready to start, the crossbar preferably extends starting from the lower rear seat area diagonally downwards towards the steering bar.

The basic construction of the seat means or the saddle, respectively, including the crossbar, can be made of plastic or aluminum. The mounting of the seat means at the upper region of the steering bar is preferably effected by screw clamps, other solutions known to the person skilled in the art which permit a firm connection of the seat means to the steering bar being also conceivable here. In the upper region, the seat means comprises a padded region 15, this region preferably consisting of a foam or plastic layer which is firmly connected to the supporting elements located under it.

A handle 16 is fitted or screwed or glued onto the steering bar and preferably has an annular design. Particularly preferred, the annular handle has an elliptic shape. This type of grip proved to be particularly suited for infants in tests. It is thus neither a handle bar which involves certain risks of injury, nor a spherical terminal element, like with the kickboard, which is too difficult to grip for infants and would result in a more difficult steering behavior. The annular holding element can be gripped by infants with both their hands and involves very little risks of injury due to its round embodiment. The radius of the circular element is dimensioned such that on the one hand, infants can comfortably grip it, and on the other hand, sufficient lever action is developed to be able to drive curves.

Fig. 2 shows another preferred embodiment of the new vehicle according to the invention. In variation to Fig. 1, this embodiment has another type of seat means. In

this variant, the seat means 21 has the shape of a banana and passes over to a handle element 22 in the rear portion. The complete seat means designed like a banana is covered with a padding element 23. The design is approximated to that of a motocross bike. This design permits particularly comfortable sitting. The narrow design ensures that infants can comfortably sit and, due to the roundings and the long padded region, a particularly low potential of risks. The handle in the rear region, together with the steering wheel, permits a particularly easy transport of the vehicle, where even infants can transport it due to the low overall weight of this variant. The banana-shaped seat means passes over to an integrally formed fixing means 24 in the front portion towards the steering bar, the fixing means being dispersed by the steering bar 25 in the mounted state. It is evident for the person skilled in the art that, due to the extension of the seat means in the region of the mounting to the steering bar, a particularly stable connection that can accept high forces can be achieved. Moreover, in this embodiment, the steering bar is practically completely enclosed by the integrally formed seat means, so that due to the soft design of the seat means, there are no sharp edges at all at which an infant could get hurt. The shown variant for the seat means can also be combined with the variant according to Fig. 1. It is evident for the person skilled in the art that the individual components can be arbitrarily interchanged. In the variant shown in Fig. 2, the brake means is also remarkable. In this brake means 26, particular care was taken that infants can particularly easily step on it. Correspondingly, the design is wide and flat and bends closely around the rear wheel, the rear wheel also being protectively covered by it.

The present invention generally permits a modular concept. The footboard with the chassis supports and wheels can be generally made such that the steering bar can be removed together with the seat means. It can be released by threaded joints or plug-in connections. Correspondingly, the steering bar with the gripping means and the seat means can be removed and replaced by a steering bar with a spherical termination, similar to kickboards for adults. In this manner, the vehicle for infants is converted into a vehicle for bigger children and so to speak "grows" together with the child. According to the present invention, however, it is also provided that only the seat means is removable, so that a vehicle of the type of a kickboard for infants with a gripping means is formed which clearly differs from the conventional kickboards and is better suited for infants. Finally, after the seat has been removed, a steering

bar can be employed as a steering bar which is similar to that of scooters, i.e. a steering bar similar to bicycle handle bars. This variant can thus be considered as next stage and can be driven even more easily than the variant where a steering bar with a spherical thickening is inserted.

Fig. 3 shows the child's kickboard with a short steering bar with a handle, similar to Fig. 1, but with the seat means being removed.

Fig. 4 shows the child's kickboard of Fig. 3 with an exchanged steering bar. This steering bar corresponds to a steering bar as it is common in scooters, but with a transverse handle bar similar to a bicycle.

Fig. 5 shows again details of a preferred embodiment of the inventive vehicle for children. The shown embodiment corresponds to the variant according to Fig. 2, but it shows various details more precisely. One can see the seat means 51 and the steering means 52. The steering means consists of a basic element 53 which essentially has a round design but comprises bevels 54 at at least two sides which, when the basic element is inserted, can be inserted into a corresponding opening in the front chassis support of the child's kickboard. Here, the basis 53 can comprise means for automatic locking or anchoring, so that after the basis 53 has been inserted into the corresponding opening at the front chassis support of the child's kickboard, automatic locking is effected. The steering bar 52 moreover comprises a central part 55 as well as an upper part onto which the handle bar is fitted, glued or screwed. The steering means 56 essentially comprises a central element 57 by means of which the handle bar is placed over the steering bar. Integrated in this central element is a preferably elliptic handle 58, the annular handle comprising a holding profile 59 on its upper side by means of which the ring can be safely gripped by a child's hands. The total height of the steering bar including the handle is dimensioned such that a child of 2 to 3 years can comfortably hold the grip in a seated position. At least the grip is made of plastic or rubber, so that even in case of falls, the risk of injury is minimized. The elliptic shape permits to effect sufficient leverages for steering. In the central part 55 of the steering bar, there is a bore 60 which corresponds with a groove 61 of the seat means and receives the latter. The seat means essentially consists of a basic seat means 62 which is preferably shaped

from plastic. The seat obtained thereby comprises a rounded or banana-shaped design, so that an infant can sit particularly comfortably and safely. The upper side is provided with a padding 63 having a corresponding shape and being flush. The padding can be inserted, screwed or glued. The padding itself is preferably made of rubber or foam. One can see that the seat widens towards the rear, so that it is wider towards the end than in the front region. The basic seat has a gripping element 64 towards its end, the gripping element passing over into the seat means and being flush with it, so that no edges occur and the padding can extend evenly to the beginning of the grip and there pass over into the grip. The seat means altogether reminds of seat shapes known from motocross sport.

Fig. 6 shows the basic seat from its rear; the remarkable thing being the groove 61 in the region of the front bevel 65 which can engage the mentioned bore 60 of the central region of the steering bar and there prevent a swiveling of the seat.

The profile of the basic seat means 62 in the front region is particularly mentionable. As is shown, the basic seat means 62 is relatively thin in the rear region, but it is getting increasingly thick towards the front due to its curved shape, so that in the front region, an element is formed which extends over at least 10 cm, preferably 20 cm, along the steering bar. Here, the front element 66 has a round recess 67 in which the central part of the steering bar extends in its mounted state. As is furthermore shown, the profile in the front area is approximately triangular, so that when the basic seat means is placed onto the steering bar, a kind of skirt extends to the other side of the steering bar. The corresponding two skirt elements 68 comprise a bore 69 through which, in the mounted state, a bolt can be inserted by which the two skirts each press against the steering bar enclosed by the skirts and thus reliably hold the seat means at the steering bar. Due to the relatively long vertical extension of the front part of the basic seat means, forces are well absorbed, so that a particularly stable seat and a particularly safe vehicle are formed. Preferably, a plastic clamp 70 is also added from the front by which the enclosed steering bar is also covered from the front, the plastic clamp 70 also being held by the mentioned bolt and the plastic clamp having corresponding bores to this end. The plastic clamp 70 in connection with the skirts of the basic seat means thus form a complete case which, in the mounted state, comprises the central part of the steering bar, so that a particularly compact and

optically appealing appearance results.

Fig. 7 shows again details of the structure thus obtained. One can see that the steering bar is completely covered by the skirts and the intermediate element inserted in-between, where the skirts as well as the intermediate covering element are held by the indicated bolt.

Fig. 7 shows again the elliptically held handle bar and the basic element on the front chassis support into which the steering bar is inserted with its basic element. Moreover, Fig. 7 shows how the front chassis support is bifurcated, where a fork element similar to an A is formed. Other embodiments can also be designed with roundings.

Fig. 8 shows another embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention. One can see again the preferably elliptic handle bar 81, a seat means 82, wherein the seat means 82 in this embodiment comprises a back rest 83 in a U shape and the seat means itself is bent. For the mounting at the handle bar, in this means, a kind of integrated crossbar 84 is provided, wherein the crossbar is not designed as a tube but as a triangular element which abuts with one side at the steering bar 85 and with another side supports the seat means 82.

Fig. 9 finally shows another embodiment of the vehicle according to the invention, this embodiment being similar to the embodiment according to Fig. 1 and correspondingly comprising a visible crossbar for supporting the seat means. As one can see, in this embodiment, not 3 but 4 wheels are provided, i.e. the rear chassis support also supports 2 wheels. In particular, the rear chassis support can also comprise a basic element 91 for fixing a steering bar, whereby theoretically two steering bars can be mounted on the child's kickboard. Altogether, the footboard is designed to be nearly symmetric, so that in principle, there is no difference between the front and the rear chassis supports. By this symmetry, this child's kickboard can be particularly inexpensively fabricated. Moreover, the further basic element in the rear chassis support permits to insert further parts, such as, for example, the anchor of a trailer which is pulled by the child's kickboard. Preferably, two-wheel transport trailers are provided as accessories which are equipped with an arm that can be inserted into the

basic element of the rear chassis support with an anchoring means, so that the trailer can be pulled.

It is evident for the person skilled in the art that all variations according to Figs. 1 to 9 can be combined with each other such that, for example, the 4 wheels according to Fig. 9 can also be present in any other variant. Equally, for example the different shown seat means according to Figs. 1 to 9 can be interchanged, such that e.g. the seat means according to Fig. 9 can also be employed in models according to Fig. 1 or 2, or in further alternatives.

Preferably, in all variants, and in particular in the variant shown in Fig. 9, the front chassis support 92 is made of plastic or rubber and projects with its two tips beyond the termination of the front wheels 93, such that a kind of bumper 94 is formed which reduces the impact of the vehicle on obstacles, such as walls or furniture. This results in a reduction of the risk of injuries for the child and in a protection of objects against which the child drives.

The bumper is, as is shown, designed in a bifurcated manner, being quasi integrated in the front chassis support which is preferably dome-shaped. By the preferred integration, the bifurcated embodiment adopts the dome-shaped extension, such that the two fork elements converge from the top to the bottom in a bent manner.

The vehicle according to the invention is, as described above, preferably designed as a child's kickboard from its basic construction, however, it is essentially designed with a different steering means, in particular the oval handle and a seat means which is preferably fixed to the steering bar. In particular, the present invention is also based on the idea of steering the vehicle by shifting of weight and thus driving curves, and not via a steering wheel, as it is the case, for example, in the mentioned Bobby Car. As is shown with reference to the various figures, steering via shifting of weight is in particular achieved in that the two front wheels comprise a double-pivot steering, wherein the two front wheels in particular comprise an inclination, whereby, seen from the front, the distance between the front wheels tapers towards the top. Moreover, the two front wheels can be easily run out of the parallel track, preferably, the tracks of the two front wheels extend away from each other, such that the

distance of the front wheels is greater in the foremost region than in the rear region.

Due to this configuration and in particular in combination with the provided double-pivot steering, the vehicle will tilt into the driven curve when the weight is shifted, i.e. the footboard is tilted during cornering. This is because, due to the mentioned inclination, the inner wheel is tilted still further, the tilt at the outer wheel, however, is reduced, and thus the axle of the internal wheel has a smaller distance to the ground than the external wheel during cornering. This is all accomplished by shifting of weight, wherein the double-pivot steering on the bottom side works against a spring which, after the force of weight transfer is reduced again, takes care that the wheels align uniformly again. Preferably, the double-pivot steering centrically has a U-shaped clip which is fixed to the bottom side of the footboard and which is, during shifting of weight, laterally shifted at the same level with respect to its ends.

With the vehicle according to the invention, one can thus drive considerably narrower radii than with typical Bobby Cars. Moreover, the curve properties are furthermore improved if such a double-pivot steering is not provided only at the front, but also at the rear of the vehicle, i.e. with altogether four wheels and a double-pivot steering at the front and rear, as is shown in Fig. 9. The above embodiments of the suspension of the wheels would then correspondingly also apply to the rear wheels. The narrow cornering thus obtained is particularly important if children want to drive slalom around tables and chairs in small apartments. Moreover, this type of steering is of particular importance for the development of the motor action of infants. It is just at the age of 1 to 3 that the disposition of this initial motor action is decisive for the later development and the children's skills in their further development. It is conceivable to also design the vehicle according to the invention differently, i.e. without a typical footboard like that of a kickboard. Under this further aspect of the present invention, it is only decisive that it is a vehicle for children which can be steered by shifting of weight, preferably by providing a double-pivot steering, and particularly preferred by the double-pivot steering being present at the front as well as at the rear of the vehicle, with altogether four wheels. This further aspect is independent of the above shown figures and represents itself an innovation over former child's vehicles. Insofar, it is generally a matter of a vehicle with three or four wheels, a seat means, a handle without handle bar, and as an alternative to the handle bar, a steering

mechanism which can be exclusively steered by shifting of weight.

Despite the different variants shown in connection with Figs. 1 to 9 for the seat means, it is particularly preferred to fabricate the seat means completely without any metal parts and preferably of one plastic piece onto which optionally a softer seat cover is applied. Insofar, a construction corresponding to Fig. 2 for the seat means is the preferred variant, where it is here characteristic that the seat means consists of a fabricated plastic seat which can receive the steering bar in a milled-out portion and which can be clamped by means of one bolt or several bolts to the steering bar. As described in connection with Fig. 2, such a construction has an appearance similar to that of a motocross design, and in particular thus two skirts enclose the handle bar at the left and right, and these skirts can be shifted towards each other in front of the steering bar via a threaded joint, so that they pinch the steering bar.

Seen from the front, a distance typically remains between the skirts, so that one can see the steering bar at the same level from the front. For an even more integral impression, it is preferably provided to mount a kind of cover or intermediate piece from the front which is quasi seamlessly incorporated in the design, so that an altogether closed impression is given and the steering bar is thus completely enclosed by this overall construction in the central part.

As mentioned above, the vehicle according to the invention can have a modular design, so that an alteration can be achieved corresponding to the development phase of the child. In the first phase, the vehicle is configured similar to Fig. 2 with a height adjustable saddle. In the second stage, the saddle can be removed, while the handle at the steering bar remains, this handle preferably also being height adjustable. Finally, the alteration with a T-steering bar is possible, similarly to that shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

## Claims

1. Vehicle for infants with a footboard, a front and rear chassis support fixed to it, wherein each chassis support supports at least one wheel, a steering bar connected to the front chassis support, and a gripping means at the upper part of the steering bar, wherein the control of the vehicle is exclusively accomplished by shifting of weight, and the vehicle furthermore comprises a seat means which is fixed to the steering bar and the seat means in the front region towards the steering bar passes over to an integrally formed fixing means, which encloses the steering bar in its mounted state.
2. Vehicle according to claim 1, wherein the vehicle is approximated to a kickboard with two large front wheels and one smaller rear wheel.
3. Vehicle according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the gripping means has an annular design
4. Vehicle according to claim 3, wherein the gripping means has an elliptic shape.
5. Vehicle according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the seat means is connected with the steering bar.
6. Vehicle according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the seat means comprises a soft padding.
7. Vehicle according to claim 6, wherein the soft padding comprises foam.
8. Vehicle according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the seat means comprises a sub-construction of aluminum and a crossbar by means of which the rear part of the seat means supports itself at the lower part of the steering bar.
9. Vehicle according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the seat means is bent.
10. Vehicle according to claim 9, wherein the seat means is shaped like a banana.
11. Vehicle according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the seat means comprises a handle in the rear region.
12. Vehicle according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the vehicle

comprises a basis at the front chassis support into which different types of steering bar can be screwed or fitted, the different types of steering bar comprising: a short steering bar with an annular handle and a seat means fixed to the steering bar; a steering bar with an annular handle without seat means; a steering bar without seat means with handles extending, similar to a bicycle handle bar, along an axis perpendicular to the steering axis.

13. Vehicle according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the steering bar only contains a gripping means, however no handle bar.
14. Vehicle according to claim 13, wherein the front chassis support comprises a double-pivot steering and the two front wheels each comprise an inclination, so that the two wheels are tilted inwards.
15. Vehicle according to claim 14, wherein the front as well as the rear chassis supports comprise a double-pivot steering with two wheels fixed to it each.
16. Vehicle for infants with two front wheels and at least one rear wheel, wherein the vehicle comprises a seat means which is fixed to a steering bar of the vehicle, and wherein the vehicle comprises a gripping means at the steering bar which, however, does not function as handle bar, and wherein at least the front chassis support of the vehicle comprises a steering mechanism which permits to steer the vehicle by means of shifting of weight.
17. Vehicle according to claim 16, wherein the vehicle comprises two rear wheels.
18. Vehicle according to claims 16 or 17, wherein the steering mechanism is a double-pivot steering and that also the rear chassis support comprises a corresponding steering mechanism to thus permit a narrow curve radius.
19. A vehicle substantially as herein before described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

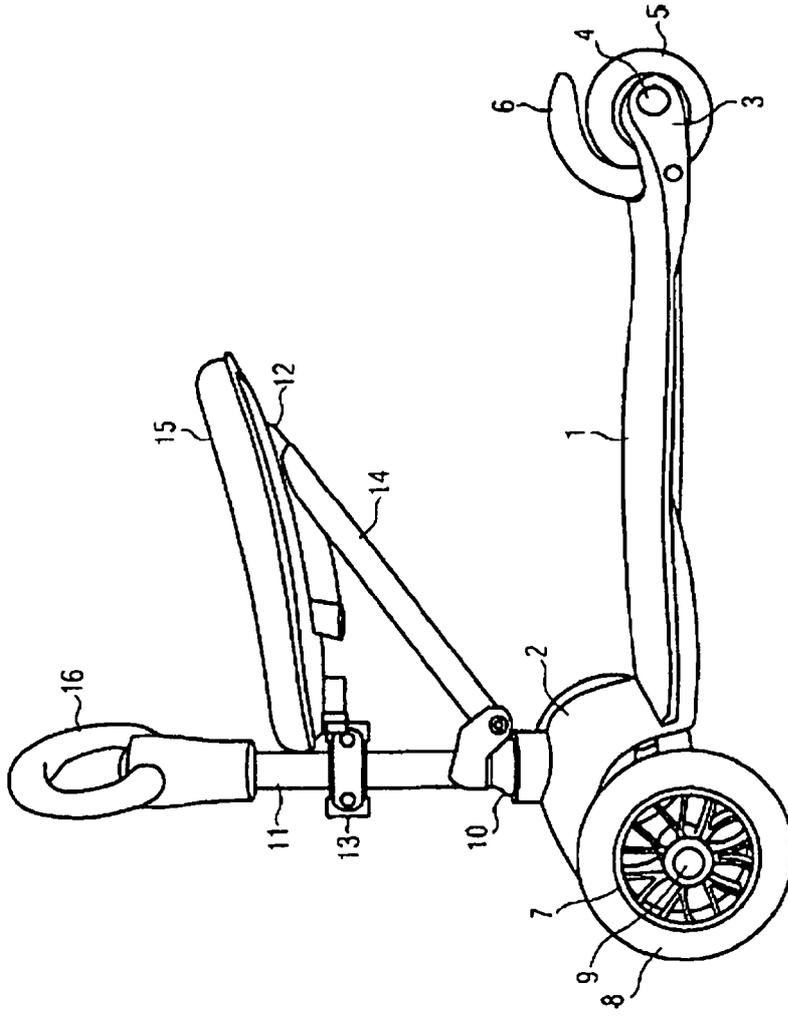


FIG. 1

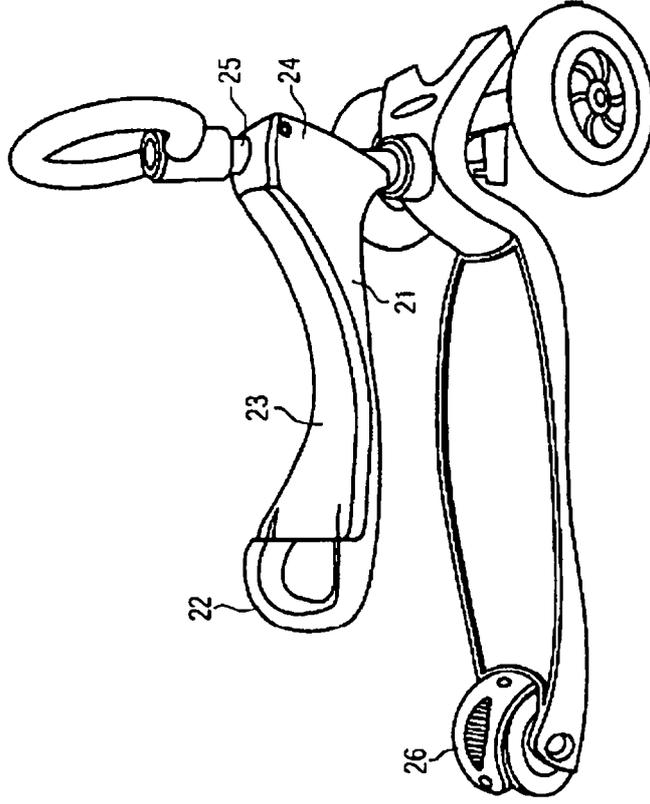
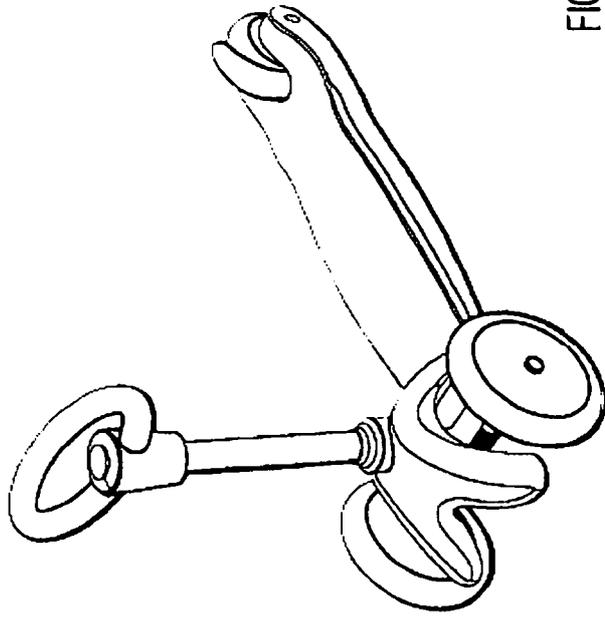


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

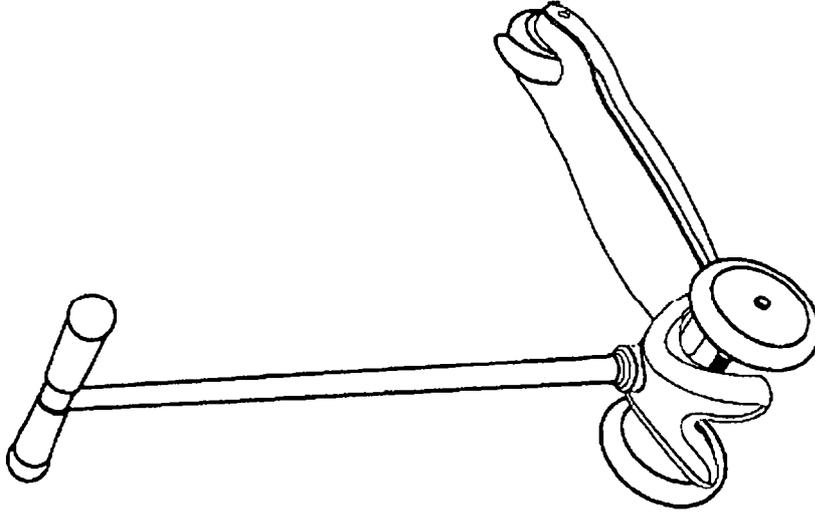
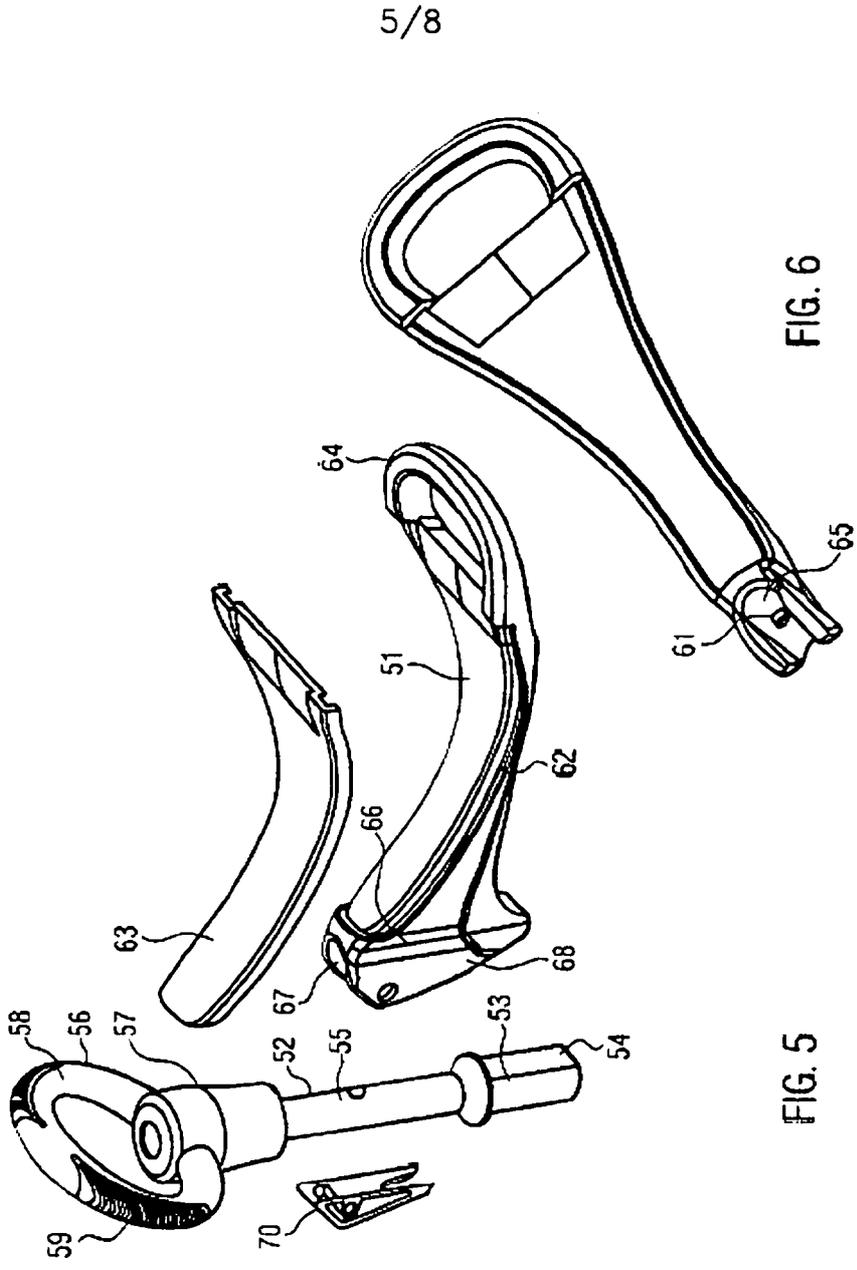


FIG. 4



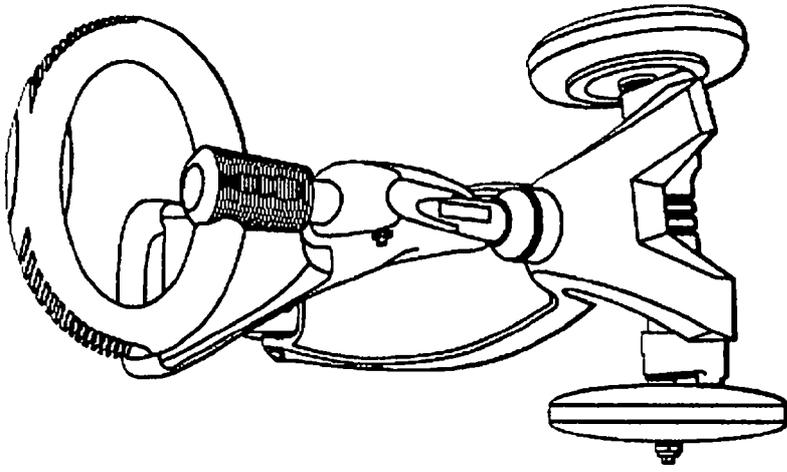


FIG. 7

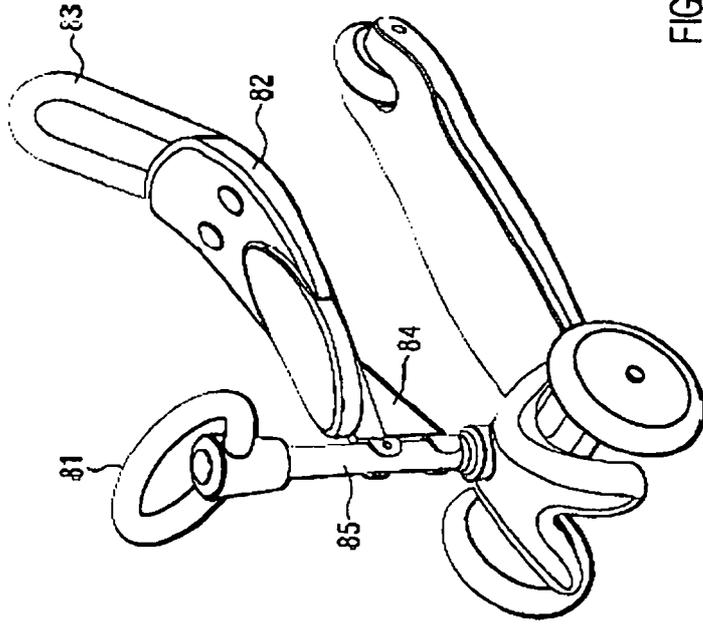


FIG. 8

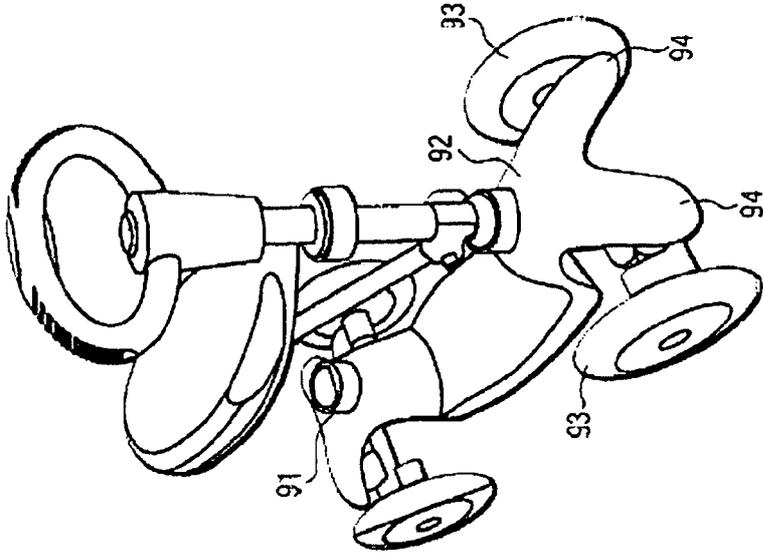


FIG. 9