

Patented June 7, 1859.

Fig. 1.

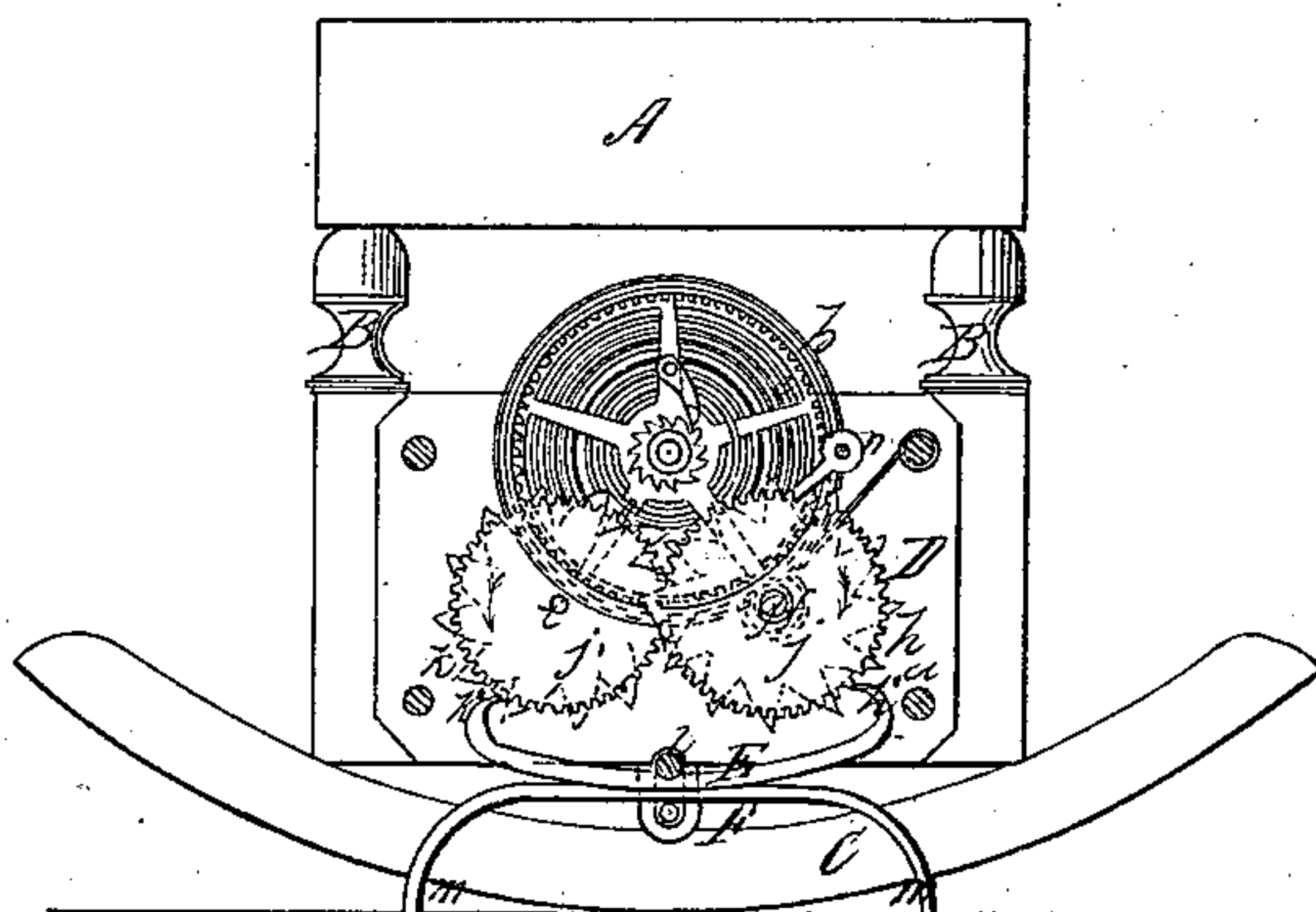
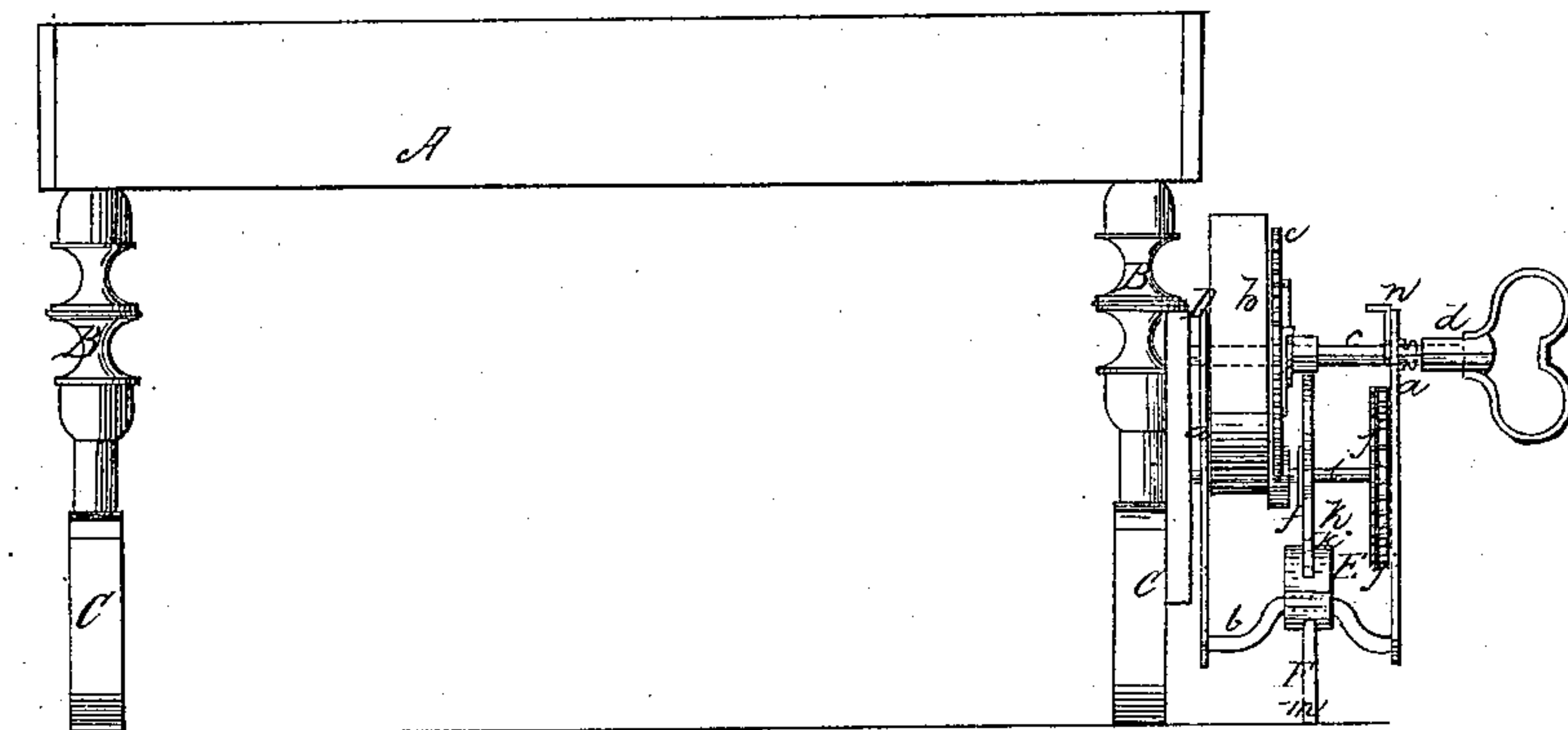


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. D. TEWKSBURY, OF CUYLERSVILLE, NEW YORK.

ROCKING-CRADLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,340, dated June 7, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. D. TEWKSBURY, of Cuylersville, in the county of Livingston and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Attachment for Rocking-Cradles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a cradle with my attachment. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference in both views indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in arranging on the side of a cradle a hinged arm with two prongs which rest on the floor, and this arm is attached to the escapement or verge of a clock work, and two escapement wheels, which receive motion from a common clock spring, are alternately arrested by coming in contact with the verge so that they will raise the cradle alternately on one side and then on the other, and that by this arrangement a rocking motion is imparted to the cradle.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand, make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents a cradle constructed in the ordinary manner, the upper portion or box being supported by legs, B, which rest on the rockers, C. Attached to the side of this cradle is the clock work, D, which is arranged between two plates, *a*. The spring, B, is secured to a shaft, *c* and it is wound up by a suitable key, *d*; and attached to the same shaft, *c*, is a spur wheel, *e*, which gears into a pinion, *f*, and this pinion is secured to an arbor, *g*, to which an escapement wheel, *h*, is rigidly attached. Motion is imparted from this arbor to an arbor, *i*, by means of two cog wheels, *j j'*, the wheel, *j*, being fastened to the arbor, *g*, and the wheel, *j'*, to the arbor, *i*, and secured to this latter arbor is the second escapement wheel, *h'*, and both these escapement wheels, *h* and *h'*, strike with their outer teeth against the hooked ends, *h'*, and *h'*, of the verge E, which is secured to a rock shaft, *l*, and attached to the under side of this verge is an arm, F, the ends of which are bent down so as to form two prongs, *m*, which reach

down to the floor. Attached to the outer one of the plates, *a*, is a dog, *n*, which engages with the cogs of the wheel, *j*, so as to stop the movement of the clock work, and which can be turned up to a position represented in Fig. 2 in which case the clock work begins to act and to impart its motion to the cradle.

The operation is as follows: When the cradle is placed flat down on the floor, the prongs, *m*, of the arm, F, keep the verge, E, in a horizontal position, and if by the action of the spring, *b*, the escapement wheels, *h* and *h'*, begin to rotate, one of the teeth of the wheel, *h*, will strike the hooked end, *h'*, of the verge with its rounded side, and that side of the cradle to which the escapement wheel, *h*, is secured will begin to rise up until that tooth clears the end, *p'*, and now one of the teeth of the wheel, *h'*, will come in contact with the hooked end, *h'*, of the verge and the cradle will be thrown the other way, and in both cases the rounded faces of the escapement teeth will act on the hooked ends of the verge until the cradle rises high enough on one side that the teeth of the escapement wheel on this side clear the verge.

It will be noticed that both sides of the cradle are raised by the direct action of the wheels on the verge and, in order to obtain this operation, it is necessary that the teeth of the escapement wheels act on the hooks of the verge while they descend, so that they are able to raise the cradle first on one side and then on the other, and it is indispensable, therefore, to have two or any other even number of escapement wheels, and by employing more than one escapement wheel another great advantage is gained in the leverage, as the teeth of these wheels act with so much more advantage, the further their distance from a vertical line drawn through the center of the rocker which is so much more necessary as the child in the cradle does not lay down quietly in the center of the same, but it moves from one side to the other and still it does not require any more power to operate my mechanism, as only one of the wheels operates on the verge at one and the same time. This device works also without being stopped by any sudden movement of the child in the cradle as each side of the same is raised by the direct action of the wheels on the verge, which is not the case with other devices for the same purpose,

where only one side of the cradle is raised by the direct action of the mechanism, and is left to descend by its own gravity. And as the prongs of the arm, F, only reach down to the floor, a cradle with this attachment can be moved from place to place without injury to the mechanism when the same is not wound up or when it is stopped by the action of the dog, *n*; and this mechanism can also be attached to any cradle without injury to the same, and without any alteration in any of the working parts of my device.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

The two escapement wheels, *h* and *k*, arranged in combination with the verge, E, and with the arm, F, and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

W. D. TEWKSBURY.

Witnesses:

L. B. GILBERT,
H. H. LORD.