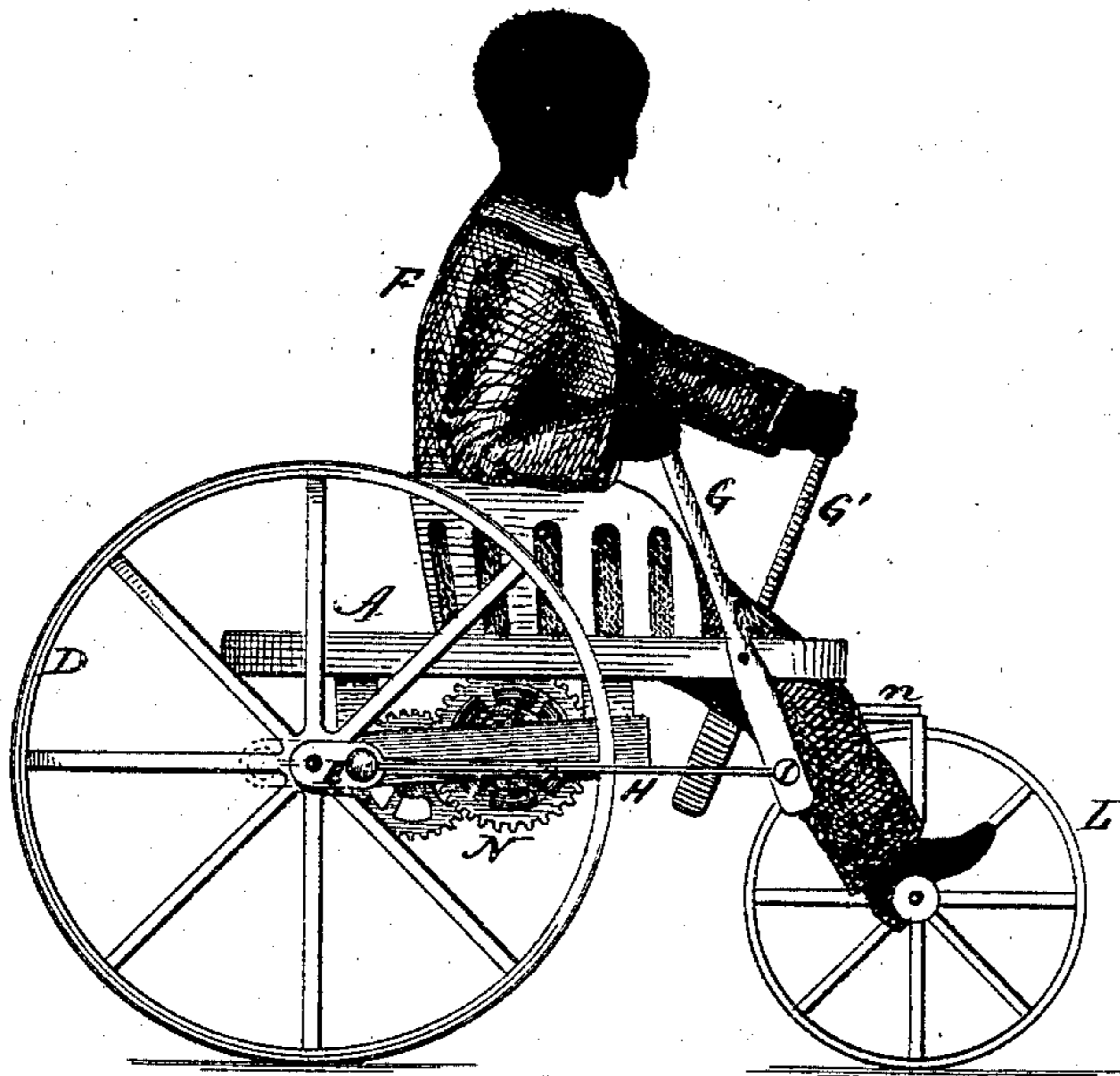


**J. S. KRINKS.**  
**Toy Perambulators.**

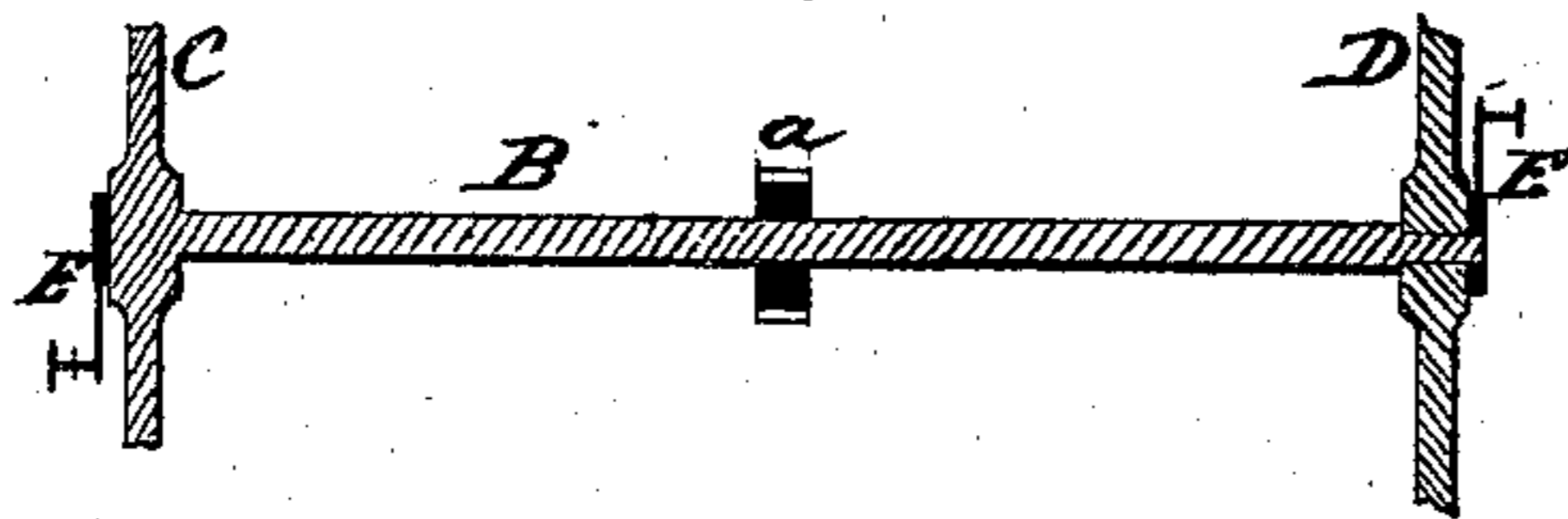
No. 137,693.

Patented April 8, 1873.

*fig. 1.*



*fig. 2.*



Witnesses.

*W. H. Humway*  
*A. J. Tibbitts*

*Joseph S. Krinks*  
 Inventor

By Atty.

*Wm. S. Earle*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. KRINKS, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO EDWARD R. IVES AND CORNELIUS BLAKESLEE, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TOY PERAMBULATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,693**, dated April 8, 1873; application filed February 21, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. KRINKS, of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Toy Perambulator; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a side view; and in Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section through the rear axle.

This invention relates to an improvement in what are known as mechanical toys—that is, such as are provided with an automatic moving power, the object being the production of a three-wheel perambulator to be thus propelled; and the invention consists in a seat arranged upon an axle at the rear, the said axle having a wheel at both ends, and with a crank at each end of the axle, or other convenient point, with a rod connecting each of the cranks with a lever upon the same side, and a figure seated and holding the upper end of the levers one in each hand, combined with a clock-work which imparts to the axle a rotary movement, giving to the figure the appearance of working the carriage by both hands through the said levers alternating the movement on each side.

A is the frame or body upon which, in suitable bearings, the axle B is arranged at the rear, to which the wheels C D are attached—preferably one of the wheels, C, is rigidly attached, the other wheel, D, turning freely thereon—and at opposite ends of the axle, and rigidly

attached thereto, or at other convenient point, is a crank, E, standing in opposite directions, as seen in Fig. 2. On the frame the figure F is seated, and upon opposite sides of the frame levers G and G' are pivoted, the upper end of the lever G upon one side being held in one hand of the figure, and the upper end of the lever G' in the other hand, as seen in Fig. 1. To the lower end of each of the levers a connecting-rod, H, extends back to the crank upon that side, so that, the axle revolving, the levers are vibrated carrying the hands of the figure alternately backward and forward. The feet of the figure rest upon the axle of a guiding-wheel, L, which wheel is made adjustable upon a pivot, *n*, to direct the path in which the carriage will move. Beneath the frame a clock-work, N, substantially such as used in other mechanical toys, is arranged, and works into a pinion, *a*, on the axle B, so that when the clock-work is wound it will cause the said axle to revolve, and when so revolving, and the carriage moving, it has the appearance of being driven by both hands of the figure, they working alternately forward and back.

I claim as my invention—

The herein-described perambulator, consisting of the seat or frame A and the figure thereon, having the axle B at the rear and the levers G G' upon opposite sides, the lower ends connected to a crank, the upper ends in the hands of the figure, and combined with clock-work H to cause the said cranks to revolve, all substantially as set forth.

J. S. KRINKS.

Witnesses:

ALEX. HANLEY,  
HERMAN BEACH.