

C. L. STONE.
Children's Carriages.

No 157,301.

Patented Dec. 1, 1874.

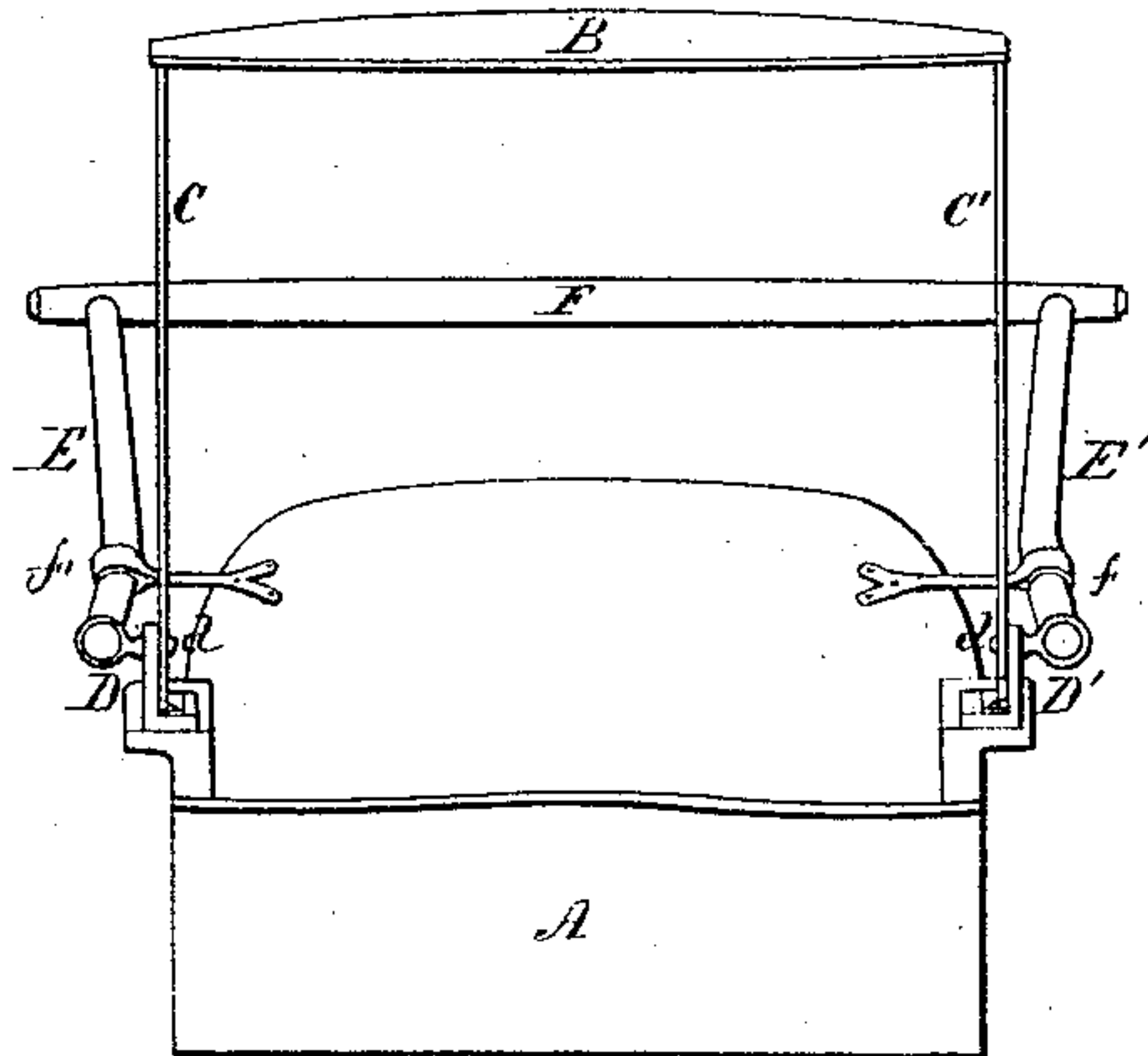


Fig. 1.

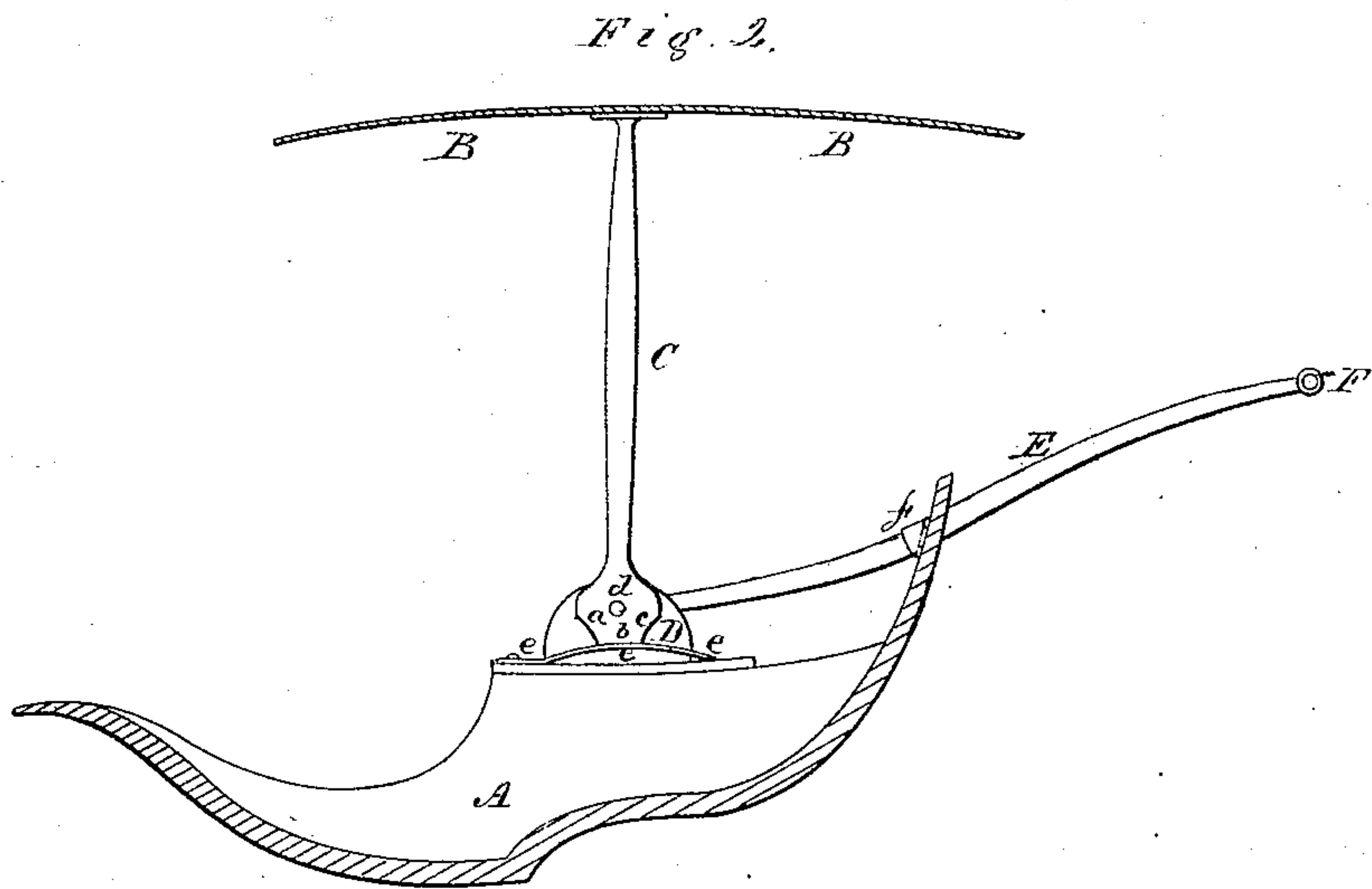


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

Wm. R. Curtis
John J. Peters

Inventor.

Charles L. Stone
by Theo. G. Ellis Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. STONE, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO C. L. STONE & SONS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **157,301**, dated December 1, 1874; application filed July 24, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. STONE, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Children's Carriages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, whereby a person skilled in the art can make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Like letters in the figures indicate the same parts.

My invention relates to such carriages as are usually used to carry small children, and known as "baby-carriages;" and it has for its object a better arrangement of the top, whereby it is operated with greater facility, and can be readily turned in any direction to serve as a shade or protection, and also a better arrangement of the handle, by which it is pushed from behind, whereby advantages are gained not heretofore known or in use.

My invention consists in attaching a standing top with side supports to the body of the carriage by means of spring-joints, so that it can be held in any position to which it may be turned, forward or backward, or be left standing upright, without any additional fastening or support. It also consists in the manner of attaching the handles to the body of the carriage, so that they form arms to the seat and prevent any danger from falling out, and at the same time are stronger and operate the carriage more easily than has heretofore been done.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a front view of the body of a carriage having my improvement. Fig. 2 is a section lengthwise through the body of the carriage, showing the interior of the side beyond.

A is the body of the carriage. B is the top. C is one of the side standards by which the top is supported. C' is the opposite standard upon the other side of the carriage. These are both constructed and supported in the same manner. D is a metallic projection upon the side of the body, to which the standard C is jointed, and turns upon the pivot *d*. The lower end of the standard C is made with three or more faces, *a b c*, which are made flat, or slightly curved inward, to fit the top of the spring *e*. This spring is attached by one end to the piece D. It presses upward against either of the faces, *a*, *b*, or *c*, that may be turned opposite to it, and holds the standard C firmly in its position wherever it may be turned. E E' are the side bars of the handle, by which the carriage is pushed forward. F is the cross-handle uniting them. The bars E E' pass through the rings *f*, which are firmly attached to the back of the carriage-body, and are secured by some suitable fastening, such as a cap or ferrule, to the upper part of the pieces D, or to the pivot passing through them to support the cover or top, in such a manner as to form arms to the seat at the proper height for the child within the carriage to rest upon.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of the disk having the faces *a b c*, and to turn upon a pivot, *d*, with the spring *e*, to form a joint for a carriage-top, substantially as described.

2. The bar E, in combination with the piece D, to which it is attached, to serve the purpose of an arm and a handle, substantially as described.

CHARLES L. STONE.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. ELLIS,
WENDELL R. CURTIS.