W. KINDERMANN.

Automatic Cradle.

No. 161,417. Patented March 30, 1875.

Fig. 1

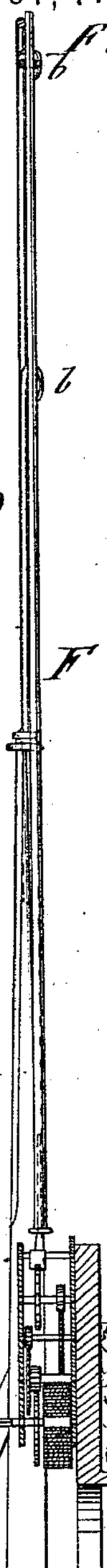


Fig. 3

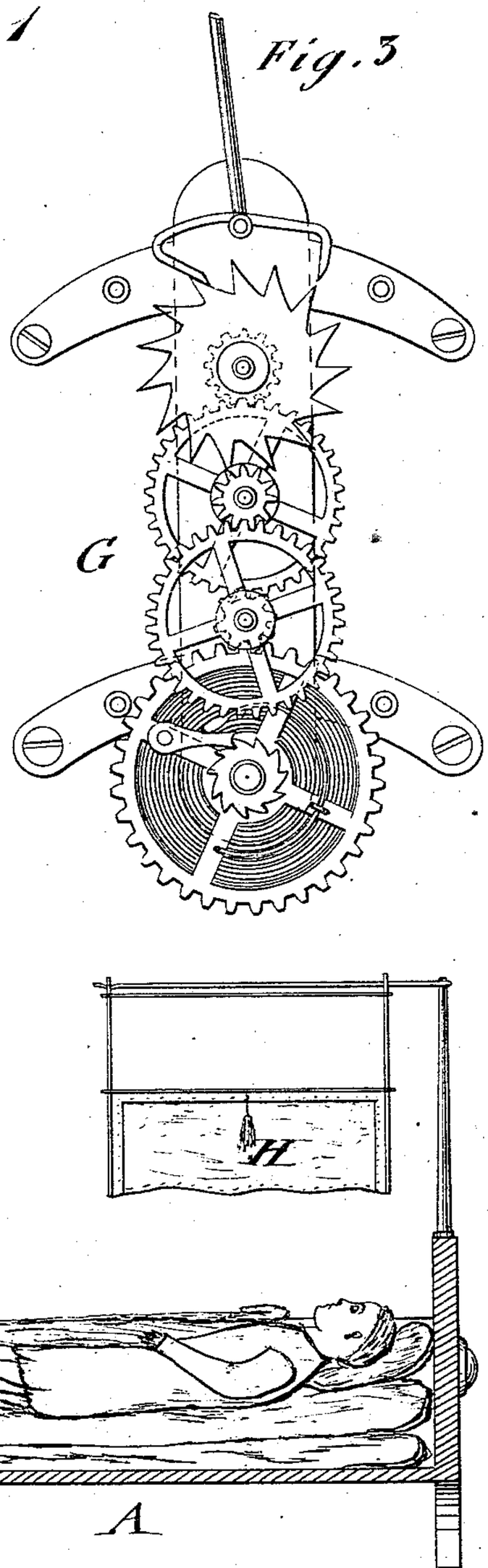
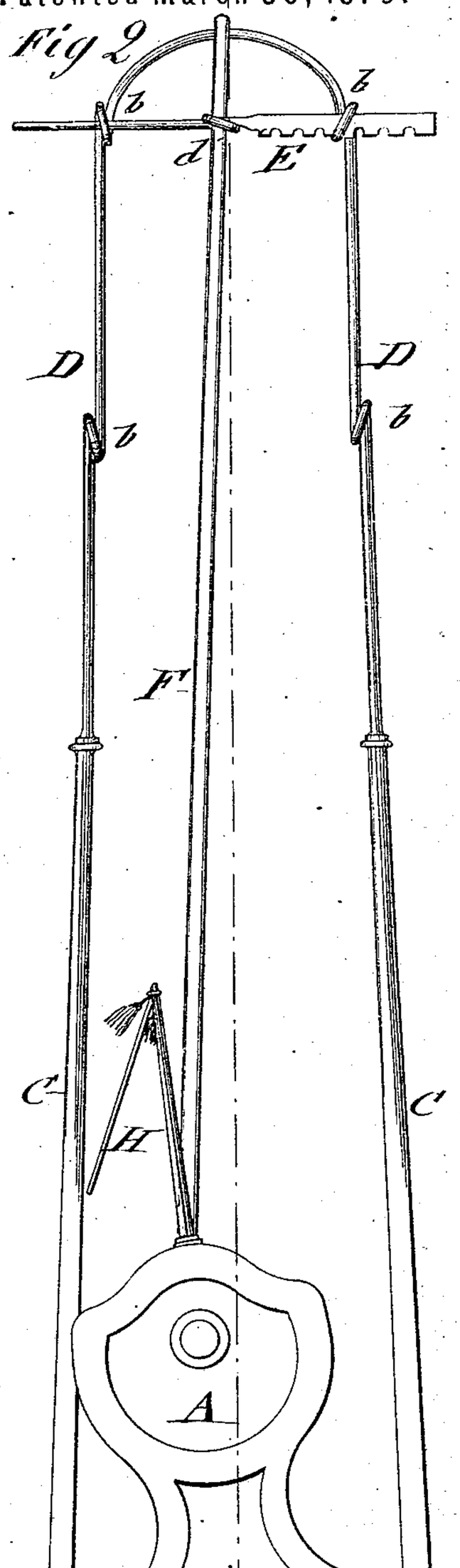


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

C. Neverdix

A. F. Terry

INVENTOR:

Wm. Kindermann

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM KINDERMANN, OF TROUTVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN AUTOMATIC CRADLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **161,417**, dated March 30, 1875; application filed October 17, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM KINDERMANN, of Troutville, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Automatic Cradle, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a sectional side elevation of my improved automatic cradle; Fig. 2, an end elevation of the same; and Fig. 3, a detail front view of the clock-train, with connecting verge-wheel, rod, and pendulum.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing, A represents a cradle, which is placed on a movable frame, B, preferably with casters, for changing readily its position without injury to the carpet by the rocking of the cradle. The rockers swing on central pins *a* of lateral brace-pieces of frame B, retaining thereby the cradle in exact position on its frame. Vertical posts C are attached to one end of base-frame B, and provided with a detachable wicket-shaped wire extension, D, socketed into their upper ends. The wire D has, at different heights, suitable eyes or staples *b*, for a lateral regulating-bar E, that is notched at one end and straight at the other, and provided with a central eye or guide-staple, *d*, for the pendulum-rod F. The pendulum-rod F slides, by its upper end, readily in staple *d*, being attached by its lower end to the wire rod of the verge-wheel of a clock-train, G, which is applied to that end of the cradle between the posts.

The cradle is set in motion by a gentle push, and keeps up the rocking by the action of the clock-train and pendulum-rod, exercising, by the regularity of its motion, a more quieting and somnific influence and effect upon the baby than is by the common jerky and irregular motion imparted by the attendant. The cradle may be stopped when the baby is asleep, being again set to rock by the impatient and restless motions of the awakening child.

A swinging fan, H, is hung to a horizontal rod at the head end of the cradle, for fanning the baby and chasing the flies away, swinging automatically by the rocking of the cradle.

The simple, cheap, and convenient mechanism brings this improved cradle attachment within the reach of all, and saves a great deal of annoyance, time, and labor.

It will be readily perceived that when the floor upon which the cradle is located shall be inclined more or less, the bar E may be moved, correspondingly, to one side or the other of frame, so as always to retain the cradle in its true vertical position.

What I claim is—

The combination, with cradle A, turning on pivots *a a*, of the clock mechanism G, rod F, wire D, and guide-bar E, as and for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM KINDERMANN.

Witnesses:

GEO. SCHWEM,

M. HOLLOSSETER, Jr.