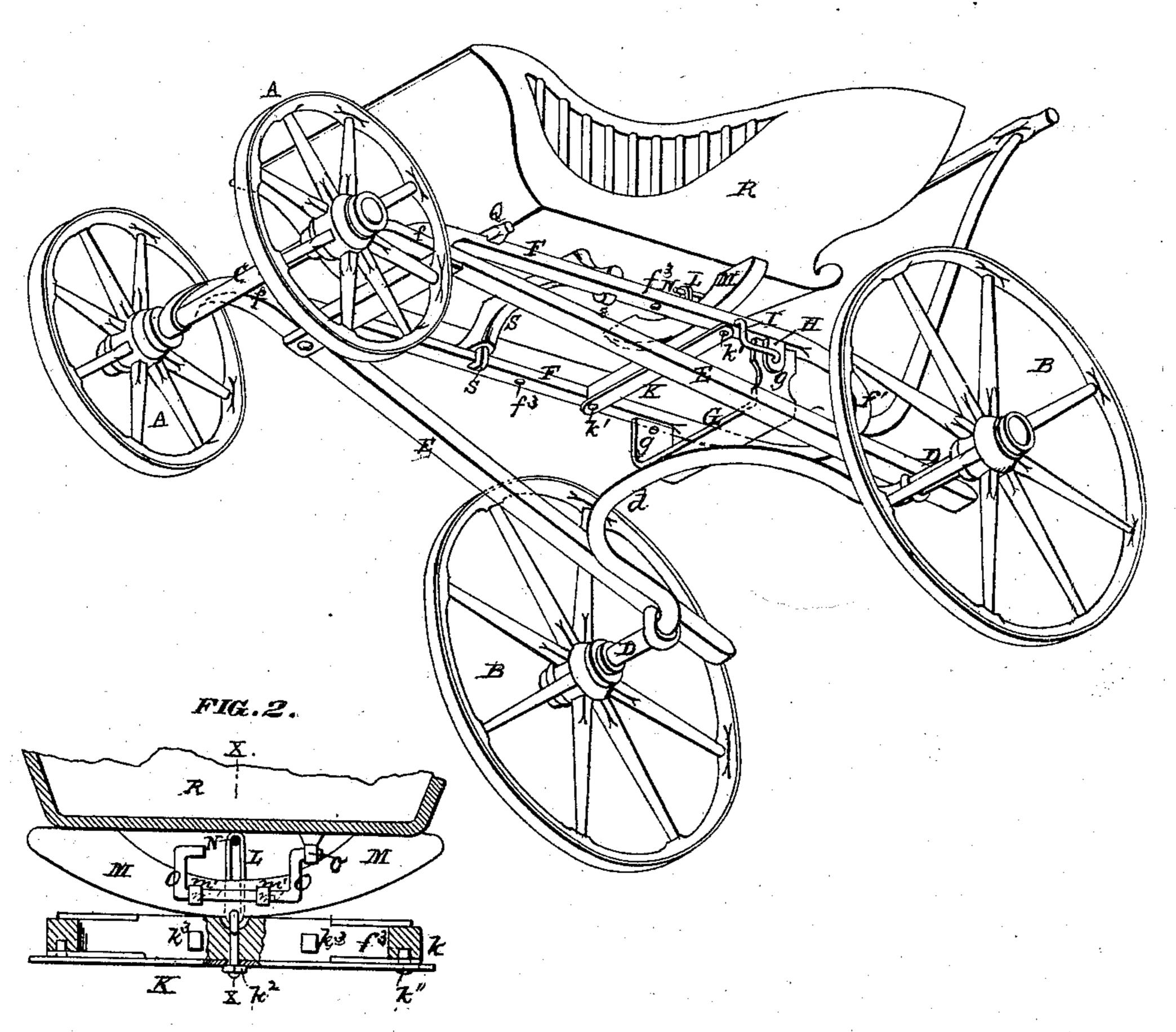
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

No. 170,098.

Patented Nov. 16, 1875.

### FIG. 1.



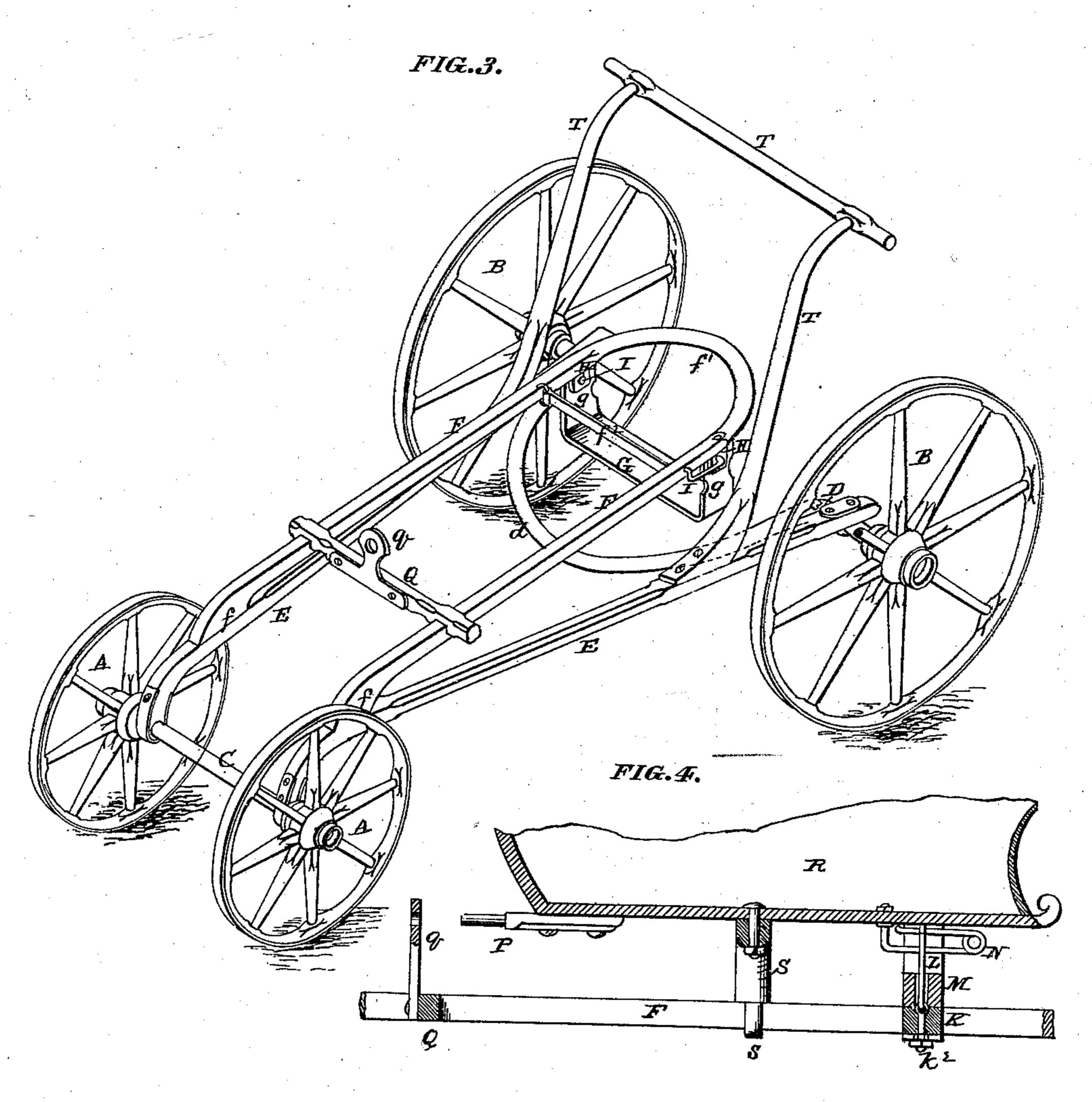
ATTEST:
Robb Burns
N. Nutchins

INVENTOR:

Martin Medart

No. 170,098.

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ATTEST:
Robinsons
H. Wetchins

INVENTOR:
Martin Medark
Bythinghtho

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN MEDART, OF BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 170,098, dated November 16, 1875; application filed October 4, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN MEDART, of Belleville, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improved Combined Child's Carriage, Cradle, and Baby-Jumper, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My improvement has usual wooden reaches, and a U-formed wooden spring, on which the body is supported. From side to side of the spring extends a movable bar, to which the rocker is secured, and upon which it rocks.

When used as a cradle, the forward end of the body is supported by a pivot, which passes through a bearing-ear.

When used as a carriage, the forward end is supported on a turn-bar, whose center is pivoted to the bottom of the body, and whose ends engage the sides of the spring.

When used as a baby-jumper, the body may be either set forward on the spring or removed, the rocker-supporting bar being made removable from the springs. The hind axle has a **U**-bend, to give place for the child when the apparatus is used as a "go-cart" or baby-walker.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is an under perspective view of my improvement as a carriage. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the rocker and its supporting-bar. Fig. 3 is a top perspective view as a baby-jumper. Fig. 4 is a detail section at line X X, Fig. 2.

A A and B B are respectively the fore and the hind wheels, turning on axles C and D, secured to the ends of the reaches E E. The hind axle is bowed forwardly at d, so as to leave room for the child to stand when the apparatus is used as a go-cart. F is a Ushaped bar of wood, whose ends extend forward, and are attached to the reaches at ff. The lower part,  $f^1$ , of the spring-bar forms the back of the seat when used as a babyjumper, and the bottom of the seat is formed of a plate, G, whose ends g are bent up in the form of ears, which are secured to pendent ears H of the spring-bar by spring-pins I, which pass through the ears. When used as a go-cart, the seat G is removed, and the child supported by the arm-pits in the yoke, formed

by the bow  $f^1$  and the strap  $f^2$ , which also serves as a support to the chest, when used as a baby-jumper. K is a cross-bar extending from side to side of the spring F, and adjustable forwardly and backwardly thereon.

The ends of this bar have clamps k, which embrace the spring-bars, and which are held in place upon said bars by spring-pins  $k^1$ , which pass through the lower ears of the clamps, and into pin-holes  $f^3$  in the spring-bar F. At the middle of the bar K is a loop,  $i k^2$ , to which is linked a link, L, which passes up through a mortise in the rocker M, and whose upper end engages on a spring, N, whose movement allows the rocker to rock upon the bar K, but prevents the displacement of the rocker on the bar. On one side of the bar K are eyes  $k^3$ , which receive the ends of a catch, O, that slides in ears m' upon the side of the rocker.

This catch is for use when the apparatus is in condition of a carriage, its purpose being to prevent the rocking motion.

When used as a cradle, the catch is thrown up, as shown in Fig. 1, and one of its ends run into a supporting-eye, o, by which it is sustained in the position.

When used as a cradle, the pin P, projecting forward from the front end of the body R, engages in the bearing-lug q, extending upward from the cross-bar Q.

When used as a carriage, the pin is pulled back from the eye-lug q, and the front end of the body is then supported on the turnbar S, whose ends have clamps s, which embrace the side bars of spring F when the bar S is turned into a transverse position, and in this position it secures the body rigidly to the spring-bar F.

T is the handle-frame, by which the vehicle is drawn or pushed along.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the reaches E E, of the U-shaped spring F, seat G, and strap  $f^2$ , substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of reaches E E, bowed axle D, and spring F, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of wagon-body R, spring F, and adjustable cross-bar K, substantially as set forth.

- 4. The combination of spring F, adjustable cross-bar K, carriage-body R, rocker H, and pivot-connection P Q q, substantially as set forth.
- 5. The combination of spring F, body R, and adjustable clamping-bars K and S, substantially as set forth.
- 6. The spring-link connection  $k^2$  L M, between the rocker H and bar K, substantially as set forth.

MARTIN MEDART.

Witnesses:

GEO. DEEKE, Dr. F. HARLING.

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