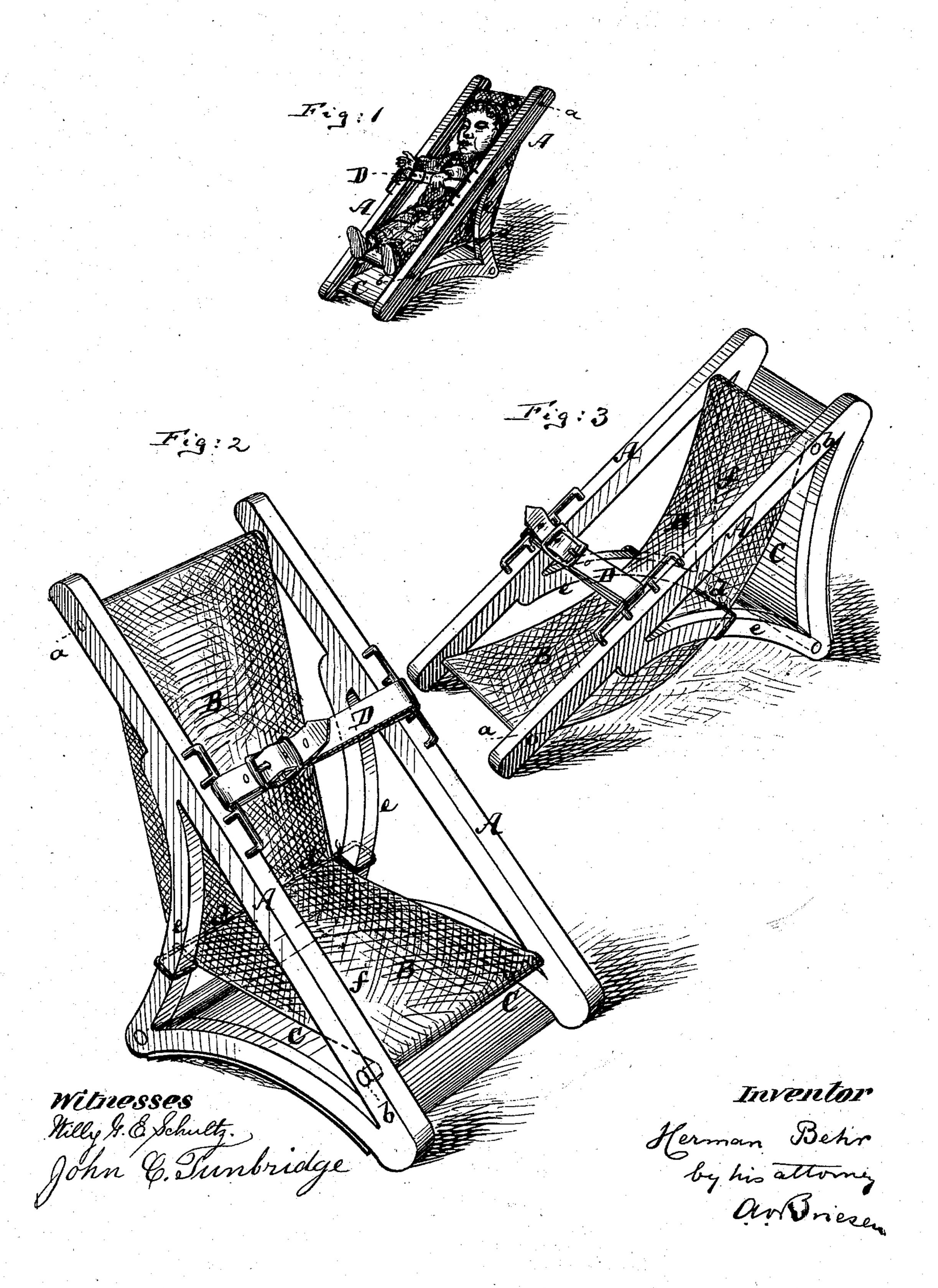
H. BEHR.
Baby Carrier.

No. 229,233.

Patented June 29, 1880.



## United States Patent Office.

## HERMAN BEHR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## BABY-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,233, dated June 29, 1880. Application filed September 16, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN BEHR, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improved 5 Baby-Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are perspective views of my improved baby-carrier, showing the same in different positions.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in all the figures.

This invention has for its object to prevent bodily contact between a child and the person carrying the same, and to avoid the injury 15 which frequently results to children from such contact.

The invention consists, principally, in constructing the baby-carrier, which has a convenient support for the child, with an addi-20 tional and separate supporting plate or frame, whereby it can be held on the arm or lap of a nurse without bringing the two persons into bodily contact.

It also consists in means for transforming 25 the carrier into a bed, and in other details of improvement hereinafter more fully pointed out.

The baby-carrier is composed of two side frames, A A, of nearly or preferably triangu-30 lar form, said frames being rigidly connected by cross-bars a b. A piece, B, of canvas or other fabric, extends between the frames A A from the upper cross-bar, a, to the lower front cross-bar, b, being properly secured to said 35 cross-bars, and serves as the direct support and back-rest of the child, as indicated in the drawings.

A bend may be formed in the canvas B to form an angle at the junction of the back and 40 seat portions thereof by a cord or rod, d, which extends from one frame, A, to the other directly in front of the canvas, as shown. This cord or rod d should be adjustable on the back bars, e, of the frames A A, so that by shifting it to 45 a higher or lower position the relative extent of seat and back of the canvas may be varied

at pleasure. To this end the ends of the cord are either looped around the bars e, or, if a rod is used in lieu of the cord, its ends may be passed through slots in the bars e, or equiva- 50 lent means of adjustment may be employed. The cord or rod d may be double to have one thickness in front of and the other behind the canvas.

Below the seat part f of the canvas is 55 stretched across the frames A A a plate, C, of wood, pasteboard, willow-ware, or an equivalent sheet of fabric or equivalent series of straps, constituting a support for resting the baby-carrier on the arm, lap, or knee of the 60 attendant. This plate C, or its equivalent, is at a distance from the seat part f of the canvas, and is preferably arched, as shown.

The child seated on the carrier can be secured by a suitable strap, D, and is then easily 65 carried on the arm or lap of the attendant, or placed on the floor or on a table without danger of falling out. When carried by its attendant the child will not be heated by contact with the latter nor otherwise injured.

The baby carrier may be converted into a bed by resting it on the bars e, as in Fig. 3, in which position the former back part of the can vas becomes the bed-bottom and the former seat part f becomes the head-rest. By adjust- 75 ing the position of the cord or rod d the desired angle of head-rest to the bed-bottom may be readily attained.

I claim—

1. The baby-carrier frame A, having seat f, 80 and the supporting plate or fabric C, below and at a distance from said seat, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combined baby-carrier and bedstead, constructed of the frames A, canvas B, rod or 85 cord d, and supporting plate or fabric C, substantially as herein shown and described.

HERMAN BEHR.

Witnesses:

FRANK V. BRIESEN, Tompson B. Mosher.