(No Model.)

C. C. EGERTON.

Top for Baby Carriages.

No. 230,930. Patented Aug. 10, 1880.

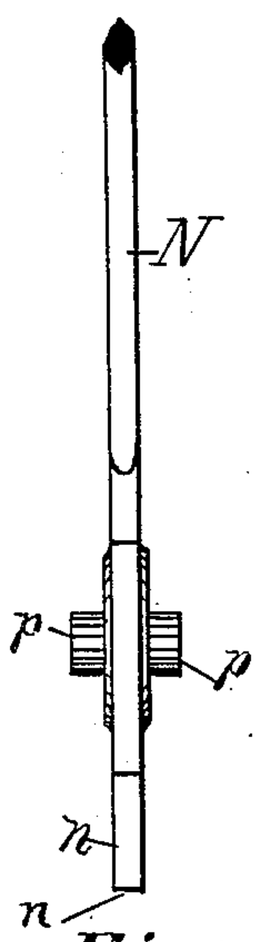

Fig. 4.

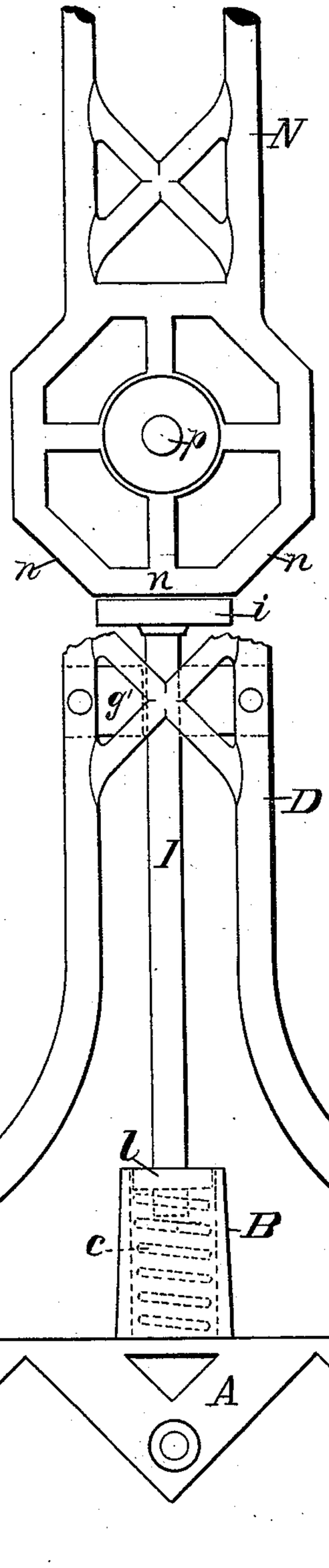

Fig. 1.

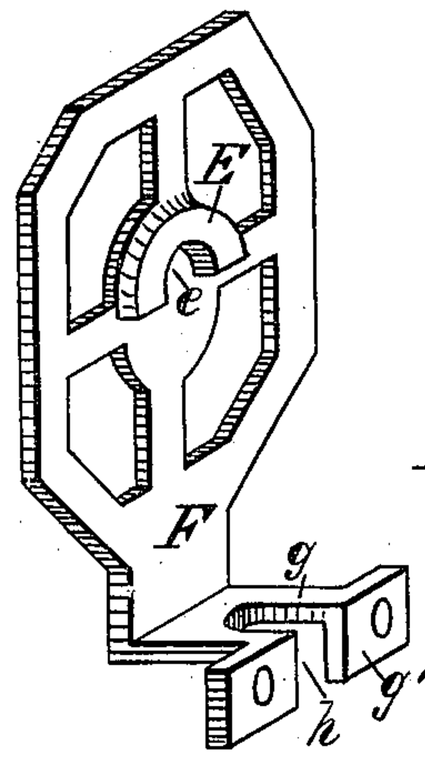

Fig. 3.

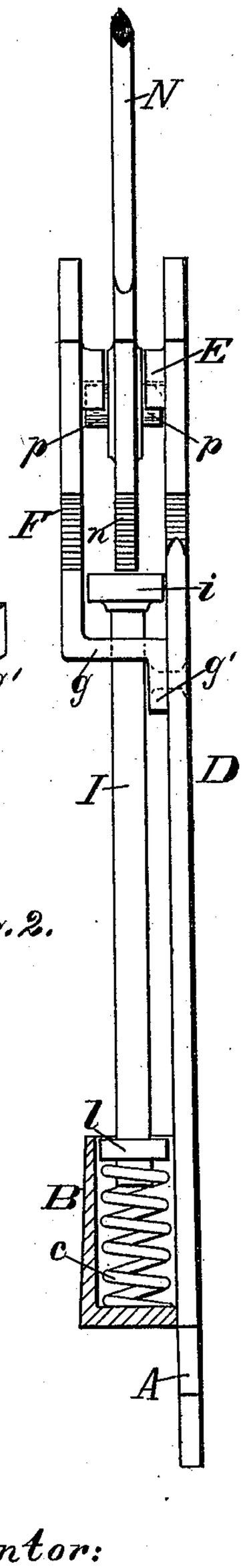

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Jas. A. Boyden.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

C. CALVERT EGERTON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO SAFETY AXLE AND TOP STANDARD COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TOP FOR BABY-CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,930, dated August 10, 1880.

Application filed June 28, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, C. CALVERT EGERTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Top-Standards for Children's Carriages; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in standards for supporting the tops of children's carriages, and will first be described, and then designated in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an outer side view of the standard with the bearing, which is integral with the base part, broken away. Fig. 2 is an edge or transverse view of the standard. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the detachable bearing-plate, which is secured on the inner side of the base part. Fig. 4 is a view of the upper or movable part of the standard.

The letter A designates the base-plate of the standard, which is secured to the arm or side of the carriage-body in any suitable manner. A socket, B, is secured on the upper side of the base-plate, and contains a spiral spring, *c*, for a purpose hereinafter set forth.

The stationary part D of the standard is cast integral with the base-plate. On one side of this stationary part, near the top, is a projection, E, having on its lower edge a semicircular notch, *e*, which serves as the upper side of a bearing.

A plate, F, (see Fig. 3,) has on one side a projection, E, with a semicircular notch, *e*, for a bearing exactly like those integral with the stationary part D. From the lower edge of the plate projects a horizontal part, *g*, having on the edge outermost from the plate a downward part, *g'*. The horizontal part and the downward part form a bracket, by which the plate F is secured by rivets to the inner side of the stationary part D of the standard, as shown in Fig. 2. The central portion of both the horizontal and downward parts is removed to form a guide-slot, *h*, for the vertical rod I. This rod has a cap-piece, *i*, at its upper end, and near its lower end a collar or shoulder, *l*. The end of the rod below the shoulder *l* projects within the tubular part of the spiral spring *c*, which, by bearing up against the shoulder, serves to keep the rod I normally in a raised position, as shown.

The upper or movable part N of the standard has the extremity flattened, and the corners and end form three sides of a regular octagon, (designated by the letter *n*.) At the center of the circle of which these three edges would form a part a trunnion, *p*, projects from each of the two opposite faces of the standard. Each of these trunnions finds a bearing on its upper side in the notch *e*, attached to the lower and stationary part of the standard, and are maintained in that position by the cap *i* of the rod, the cap being in contact with one of the sides *n*, against which it it is pressed by the spring *c*.

It will be seen the standard may tilt or incline on its trunnions *p* backward or forward in manner similar to a cannon. By depressing the rod I the trunnions may be disengaged from their bearings and the upper part of the standard may be disconnected from the lower part.

It is obvious that a spring to press the movable part of the standard upward will serve to maintain the trunnions in their bearings whether a rod be employed or not, and by placing the spring in direct contact the rod may be dispensed with. The disconnection of the movable part when the trunnions drop out of their bearings is not dependent on the rod. I do not, therefore, confine my claim to a combination in which a rod is an element.

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A standard for the support of the top of a child's carriage, consisting of a stationary and lower part, D, having at its upper end two plates, each provided on the side facing the other with a projection having a semicircular notch to serve as the upper side of a bearing, and a movable upper part, N, having on each of the two opposite faces of the lower extremity a trunnion, *p*, to rest in the bearing,

and a spring to keep the trunnion in position, substantially as set forth.

2. In a carriage-top standard, the combination of a stationary lower part, D, a socket inclosing a spring, a movable part, N, having on each side a trunnion to rest in bearings on the stationary part, and provided with three octagonal sides, *n*, and a rod, one end of which bears against one of the octagonal sides and the other on the spring, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

C. CALVERT EGERTON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. B. MANN,

JNO. T. MADDOX.