

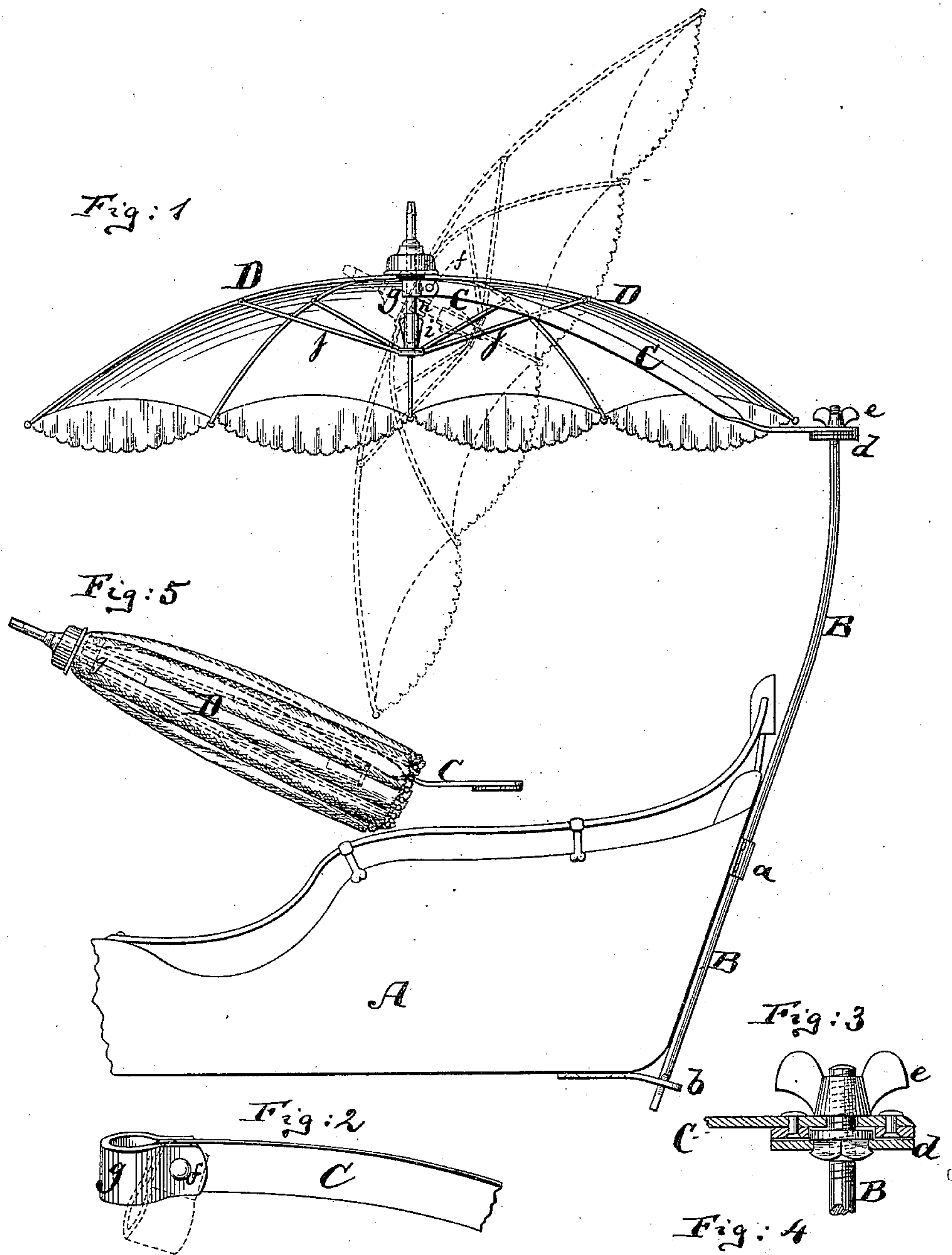
(No Model.)

J. A. CRANDALL.


Parasol Attachment for Children's Carriages.

No. 241,122.

Patented May 10, 1881.



Witnesses.
Henry A. Parker.
John C. Tunbridge.

Inventor:  *Jesse A. Crandall*
by his attorney
Asa Friesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE A. CRANDALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PARASOL ATTACHMENT FOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,122, dated May 10, 1881.
Application filed March 19, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE A. CRANDALL, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improved Parasol Attachment to Children's Carriages, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of a portion of a child's carriage showing my improved parasol attachment, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view showing the front end of the parasol-carrying bar. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view, on an enlarged scale, of the rear end of said bar, showing how it is attached to the post. Fig. 4 is a top view of the portion shown in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a detail side view showing the bow-bar when the parasol is contracted.

This invention has for its object to improve the construction of apparatus for the attachment of parasols to children's carriages, and to facilitate the adjustment of such parasols to any angle without interfering with the comfort of the occupant of the carriage.

The invention consists, first, in attaching the parasol to a jointed carrying-bar entering the parasol from below, so that on the joint of said bar the parasol can be swung into any suitable angle vertically.

The invention also consists in swiveling said bar to the supporting-post, so that on that joint the parasol can be swung to any desired angle horizontally.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents part of a child's carriage of suitable construction. At the back of that carriage is secured, in suitable sockets *a* and *b*, an upwardly-projecting post, B. This post at its upper end has a supporting-shoulder, *d*, that is rigidly attached to it in suitable manner. Above this shoulder the post is threaded and adapted to receive a fastening-nut, *e*.

C is a bow or bar swiveled to the upper end of the post B. The rear end of the bar or bow C is perforated to admit the upper portion of the post B, and rests upon the shoulder *d*, and is held down thereon by means of the screw-nut *e*, as clearly indicated in Figs. 1 and 3. Thus the bow C can be swung to any desired direction on the post, and then fastened by means of the nut *e*.

Near the front end of the upwardly-bowed bar C is pivoted thereto by a horizontal pin, *f*, an eye or socket piece, *g*, which is more clearly shown in Fig. 2. This eye or socket piece is fastened to the body of the bar C by said pivot in such manner that it can be easily swung at any angle, and yet the connection is made so tightly with reference to the weight of the parasol that the part *g* will by frictional contact maintain the angle to which it may be adjusted.

D is the parasol, made like ordinary parasols, with the exception that it is without a handle, having only a very short central stem, *h*. This central stem is just long enough to receive the sleeve *i* of the braces *j* of the parasol-ribs when the parasol is extended, as shown in Fig. 1, and is provided with the usual springs that take into said socket and serve to hold the parasol in the extended position. The parasol is attached to the bow C as follows: Before it is extended the lower end of the stem *h*, which at this time is disconnected from the sleeve *i*, is passed from above through the eye-piece *g*, and the sleeve *i* is then moved up and joined to the stem *h* by the fastening-springs or devices below the socket-piece *g*, as shown in Fig. 1. The parasol is now securely held in place, and shields the child in the carriage from rain or sun. By swinging on the pivot-pin *f* its angle may be varied at pleasure vertically, and by swinging on the post B its position horizontally may be varied at pleasure. When the parasol is not needed in the open condition it can be folded together around the bow-piece C, as shown in Fig. 5, the eye-piece *g* being in this position nearly at right angles to the body of the bar C.

I am aware that parasols have already been attached to supports above carriages; but heretofore they were attached by complex joints applied to the upper ends of the stems, and were not capable of positive adjustment in either direction, such as I have shown in my foregoing description and in the drawings. I desire it to be understood that by the term "parasol" I intend to have included any analogous device, such as the umbrella or the like.

I claim—

1. The combination, in a child's carriage, of the post B, with the bow-bar C swiveled there-

to, and with the socket-piece *g* swiveled to said bow-bar C, all arranged to receive and hold a parasol which the bow enters from underneath, substantially as described.

- 5 2. The combination of the parasol D, having short stem *h* and brace-holding sleeve *i* with the jointed bow-bar C, all arranged so that the socket-piece *g* of the bow-bar will hold the par-

asol by receiving the stem directly above the sleeve *i*, substantially as described.

This specification of my invention signed by me this 14th day of March, 1881.

JESSE A. CRANDALL.

Witnesses:

WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ;

WILLIAM H. C. SMITH.