

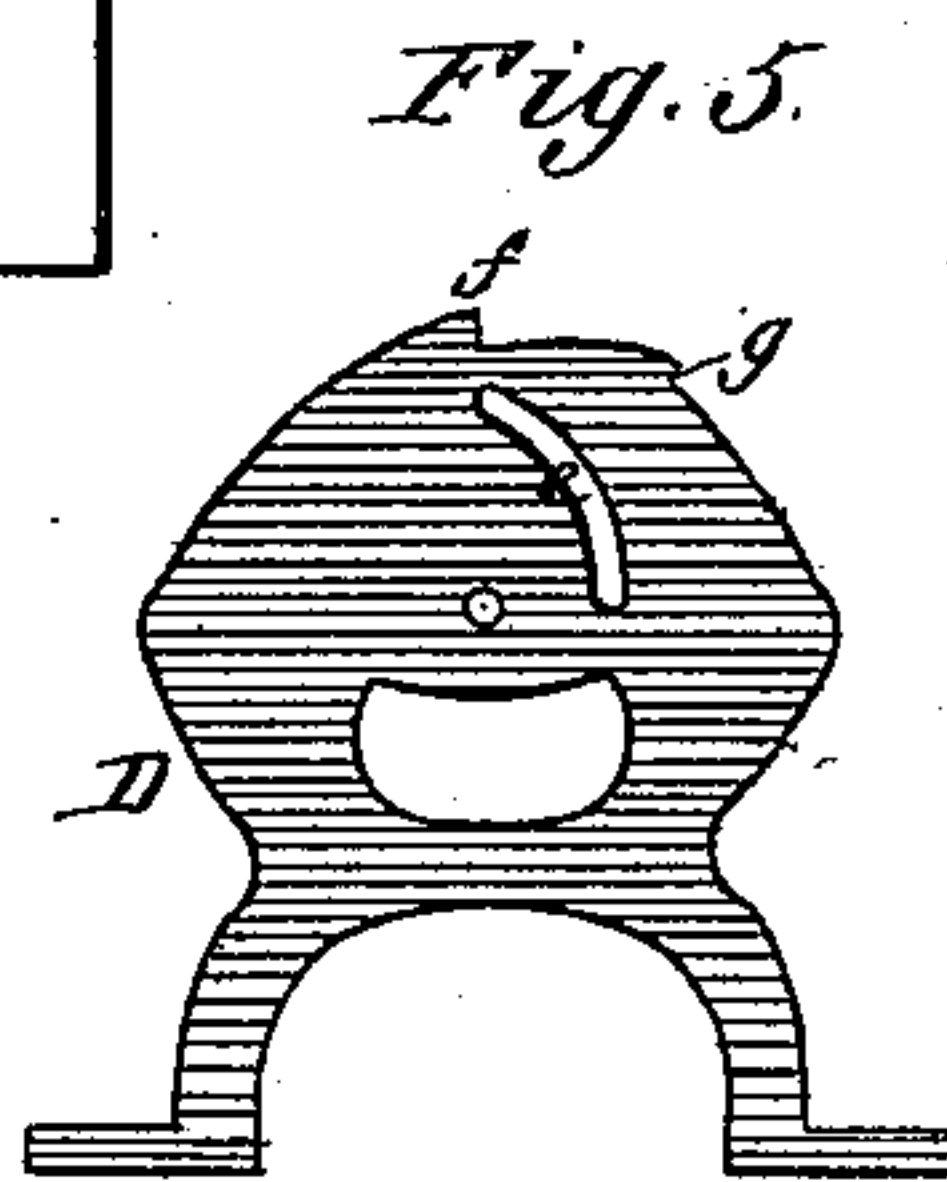
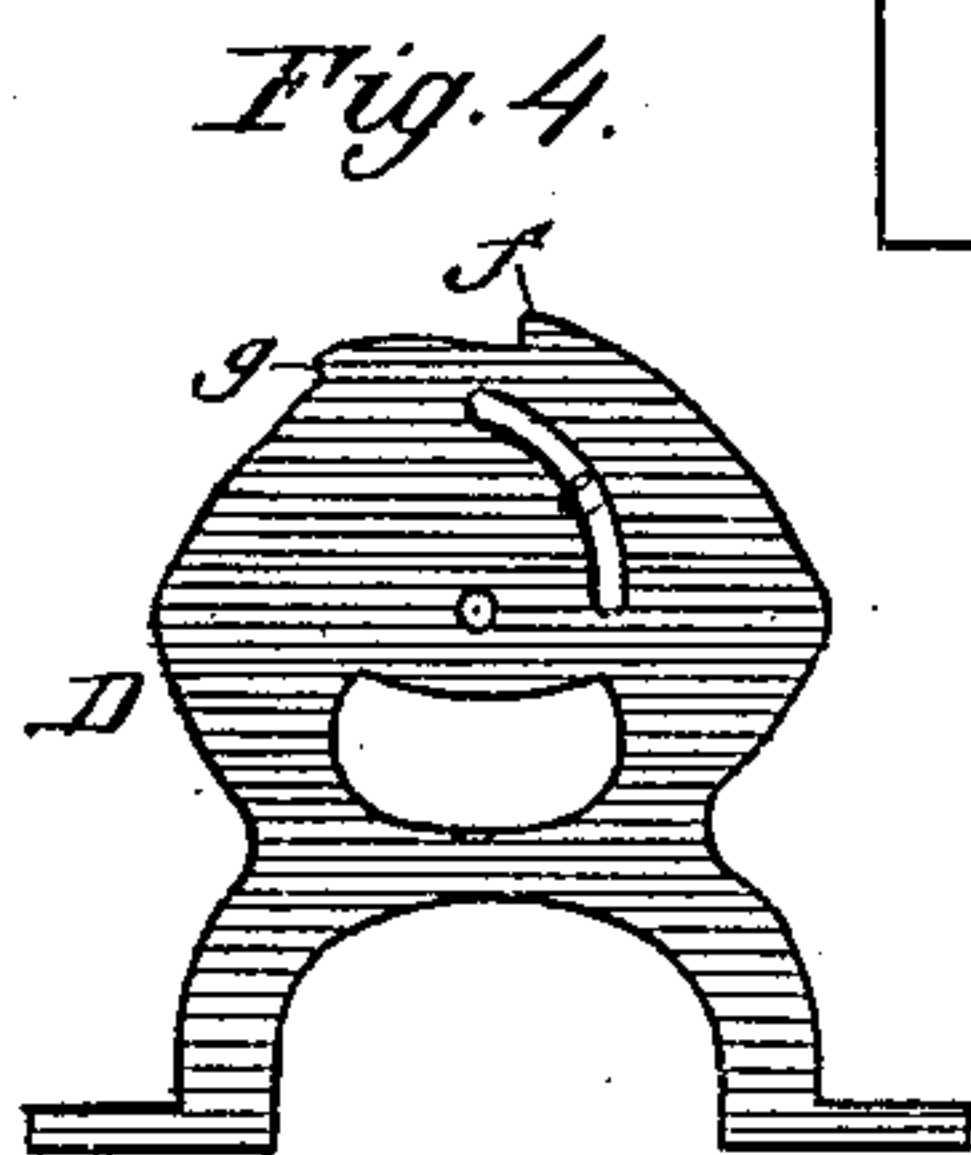
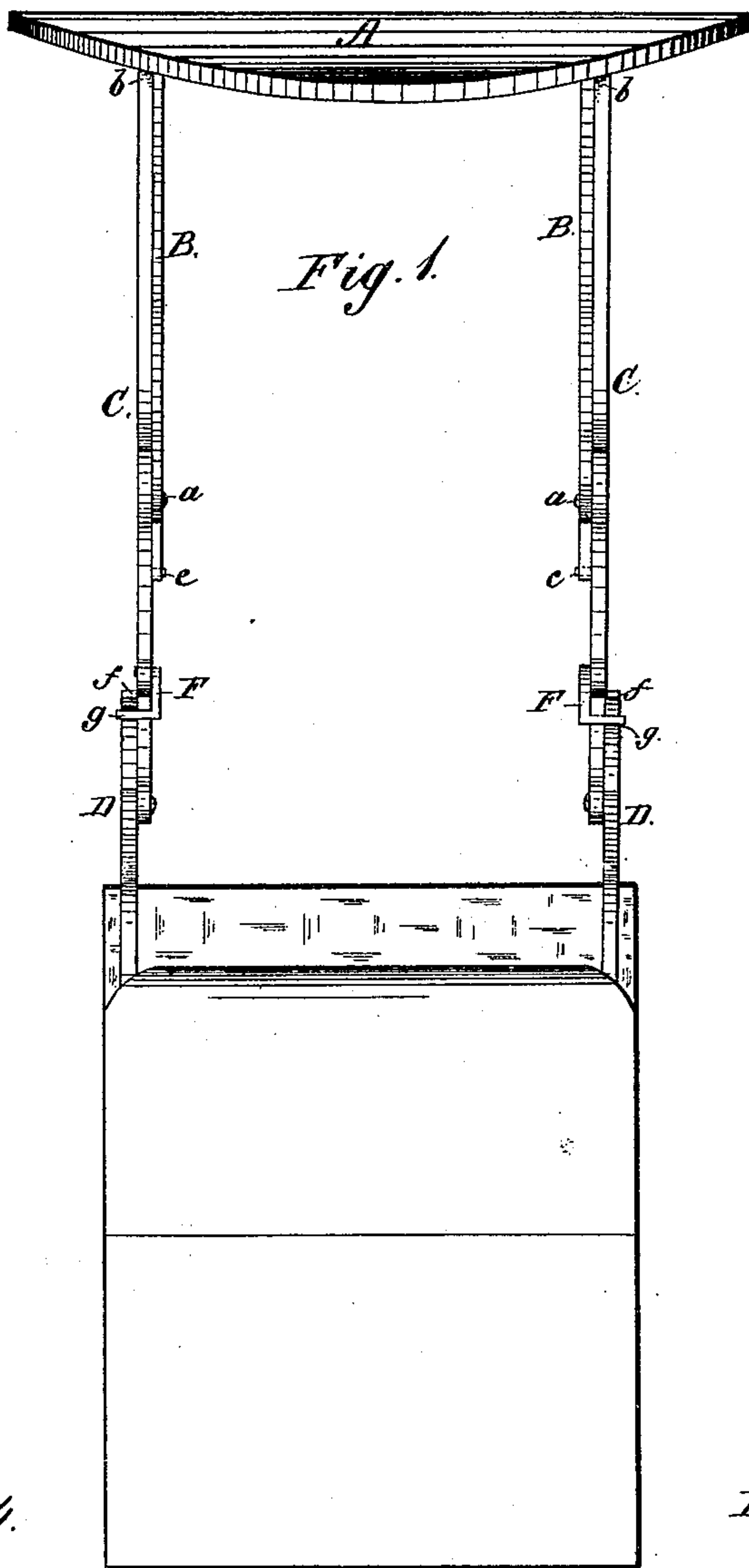
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. M. HUBBARD.
CHILD'S CARRIAGE.

No. 248,653.

Patented Oct. 25, 1881.



WITNESSES:

H. B. Brown
John C. Kemmer

INVENTOR:

C. M. Hubbard

BY *Wm. L. E.*

ATTORNEYS.

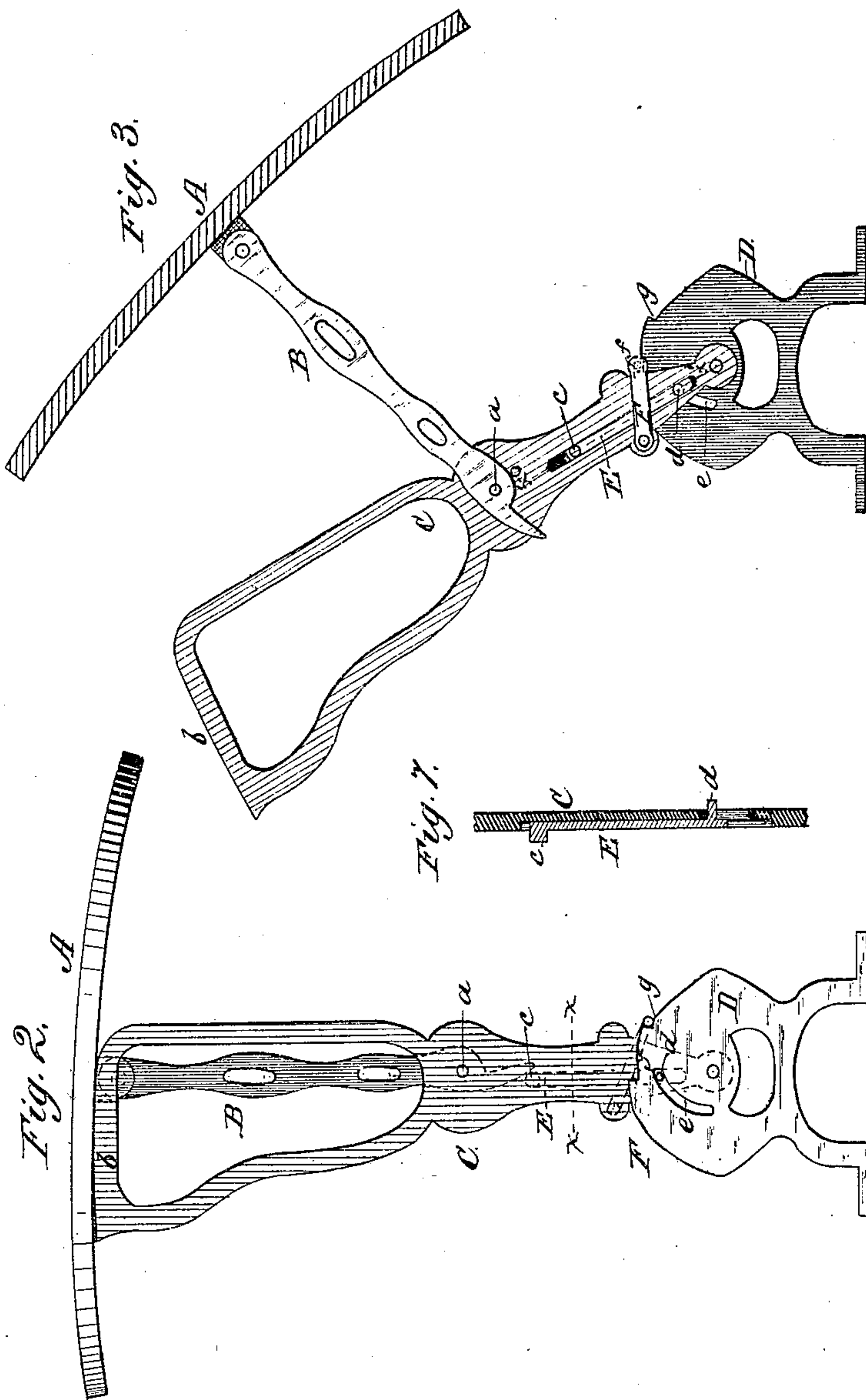
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. M. HUBBARD.
CHILD'S CARRIAGE.

No. 248,653.

Patented Oct. 25, 1881.



WITNESSES:

H. B. Brown
John C. Kenson

INVENTOR:

C. M. Hubbard

BY

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. HUBBARD, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CHILD'S CARRIAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,653, dated October 25, 1881.

Application filed December 22, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES M. HUBBARD, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Children's Carriages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in the swinging tops of children's carriages, whereby they may be locked either in vertical position or inclined backward; also, whereby the pivoted tops proper are held locked in place on the swinging arms or standards when the latter are vertical, but are released automatically when the standards are inclined backward, so that said tops may be adjusted in front of the seat to protect the child's face, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an end elevation, showing my improved top attached to a carriage-body. Fig. 2 is a side view of the top and a standard and bracket, showing the standard erect. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of same, showing the standard inclined backward and the top thrown forward. Figs. 4 and 5 are side views of the brackets detached. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a vertical detail section on line *x' x'*, Fig. 3.

The top proper, A, is pivoted to arms B B, whose inner ends are in turn pivoted to the standards C C at points *a* about midway of the length of the latter. The standards C are pivoted to the brackets D, which are adapted for permanent attachment to the seat of the carriage-body. The wide upper ends, *b*, of the standards are rounded at the front corners to enable the top A to pass over them and swing forward into the position shown in Fig. 3, as required for protecting the child's face from the sun. When the top A is swung back, as shown in Fig. 2, it rests firmly against the ends *b* of the standards, and may be held in such position by means of spring-catches. (Not shown.) But my preferred means for this purpose are automatic in operation, and are as follows: The lower portions of the standards C C are slotted or grooved longitudinally to receive the slides E, which are straight bars having lugs *c* and *d* at their respective upper and lower ends. The upper lugs, *c*, engage the lower ends of

the arms B when the standards are vertical, and the lugs *d* enter slots *e* in the brackets D, which are eccentric to the pivots of the standards. When the standards are vertical the slides E are held up, Fig. 2, and thus prevent the arms B turning on their pivots, so that the top A cannot be swung off from the ends of the standards; but when the standards are lowered to the inclined position shown in Fig. 3 the eccentricity of the slots *e* draws the slides E downward, thus releasing the arms B B, and leaving the top A free to be swung forward into position shown in Fig. 2 for protecting the face of a child sitting or reclining in the carriage. When the top A is swung back and the standards C are again raised to a vertical position, the eccentric slots force the slides E upward and into engagement with the arms B, as before.

The circular upper edges of the plates D D are each provided with notches or shoulders *f* and *g* to receive dogs F F, that are pivoted to the standards, and whose function is to hold the latter fixed in a vertical or inclined position, as required. The notches *f* are in the center or highest portion of the plates D D, and the notches *g* are in front of the notches *f*. When the standards C C are adjusted at a backward inclination of about forty-five degrees, the dogs F engage the shoulders *f* in the plates D, Fig. 3; but when the standards are swung back to vertical position the dogs F ride over the curved portions of plates D D (which are intermediate the shoulders *f g*) and drop down in front of the shoulders *g*. In the latter case the standards are held from moving backward, while the lugs *d* of slides E prevent forward movement. This is illustrated in Fig. 2. Thus the standards C C may be adjusted forward or backward and locked in either position by adjusting the dogs F as required.

I do not claim, broadly, a top or canopy which is adapted for adjustment independently of the pivoted standards to which it is attached.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the standards C C, which are pivoted to brackets and adapted to swing forward and back in vertical planes, and arms B B, which are pivoted to said standards near the middle of their length, and the top or

canopy A, which is pivoted on each side to the upper ends of such arms, all as shown and described, whereby the latter and the top may be swung forward either together with or independently of the standards, and the top be adjusted at any required angle to the arms or standards, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the standards having their upper ends rounded, as specified, of the top or canopy A and arms B B, which are pivoted to the standards, whereby said top is adapted to swing forward, but is prevented from swinging backward by reason of contact with the ends of the standards, as shown and described.

3. The combination, with pivoted standards, slotted brackets, and a swinging top having

arms which are pivoted to the standards, of catches or locking devices E, adapted to be drawn down and pushed up as the standards swing backward and then forward, and thereby causing the locking devices to automatically release and re-engage the aforesaid arms, as specified.

4. The combination of the swinging locking dogs with the pivoted standards and the brackets having ratchet-teeth, over which the dogs may slide or with which they may engage, as set forth.

CHARLES M. HUBBARD.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. JONES,

GEO. W. LATTIMER.