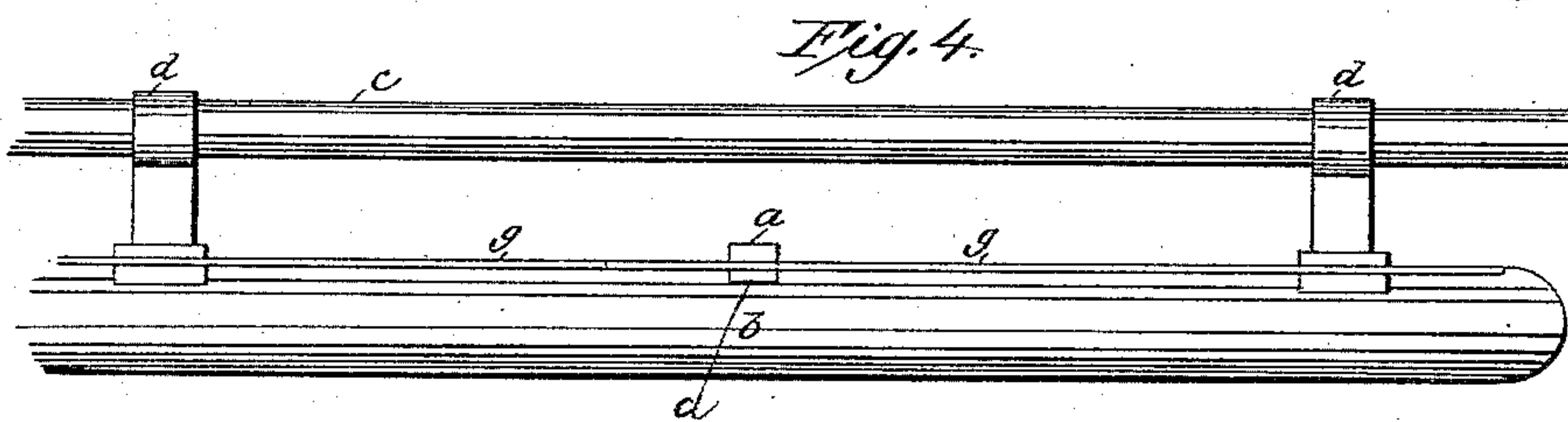
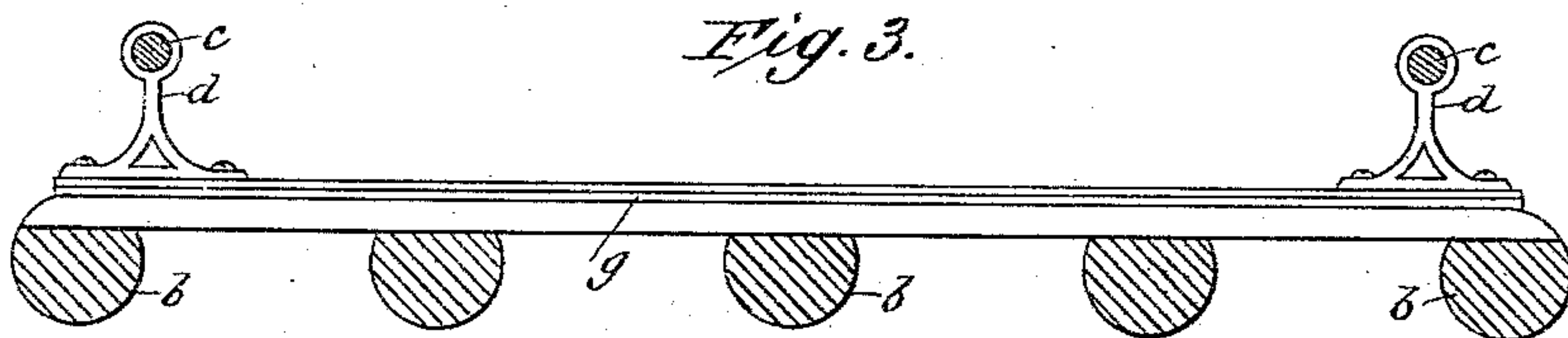
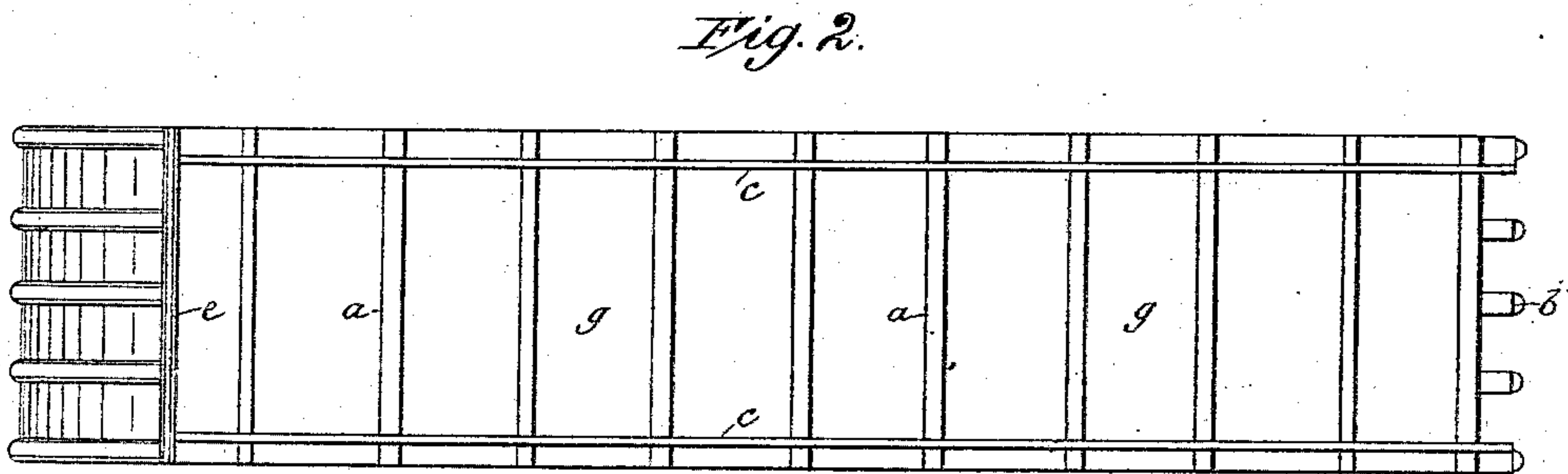
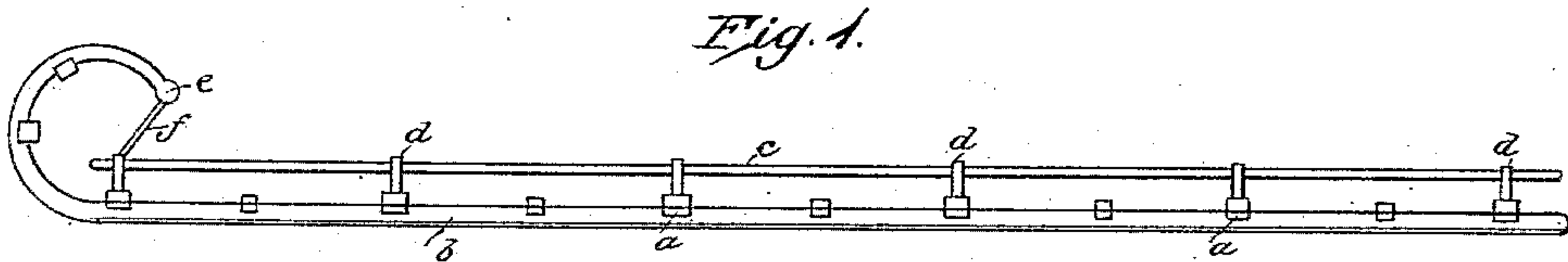


(No Model.)

S. AINSWORTH.
TOBOGGAN.

No. 339,512.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SEYMOUR AINSWORTH, OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

TOBOGGAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,512, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed January 22, 1886. Serial No. 189,397. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SEYMOUR AINSWORTH, of the village of Saratoga Springs, county of Saratoga, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toboggans or Toboggan-Sleighs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a skeleton toboggan-sleigh of which the frame is formed of runners or rods, which may be fashioned either round, conical, wedge-shaped, or square, disposed parallel with each other and fastened together with suitable cross-beams, such cross-beams being made in two sections, as shown upon the accompanying drawings, and attached together and to the runners or rods with screws, clamps, rivets, or other suitable holdfasts, so as not to penetrate to the lower surface of the runners or rods. Over the upper side of the runners canvas, paper, felt, or other suitable material is extended, passing between the two sections of the cross-beams, and fastened to the beams and runners with nails, tacks, screws, rivets, clamps, or in some other suitable manner. The ends of the runners in front are bent upward and backward and mortised into a cross-rod, and fastened and held in place with gut, wire, string, or in some other suitable manner, thus forming the nose of the toboggan in the usual shape.

Hand-rails are provided on each lateral edge of the toboggan, fastened to the cross-beams by means of a metal bracket, or with wire, gut, cord, or in some other suitable manner. Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my toboggan. *a a* are the cross-beams, in two sections, the lower section let down the full size into the runner *b*, as indicated; *c*, the hand-rail supported by brackets *d d*; *e*, the front cross-rod, into which the ends of the runners are mortised; *f*, the fastening holding the nose in place.

Fig. 2 represents a plan of my toboggan, the corresponding parts being indicated by the same letters as in Fig. 1. *g* in Fig. 2 represents the canvas or other covering used.

Fig. 3 represents a sectional view taken on the line A B, indicated on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged portion of Fig. 1.

In both Figs. 3 and 4 the corresponding

parts shown are indicated by the same letters used in Figs. 1 and 2.

The object of my invention is to provide a toboggan-sleigh which shall be much lighter than anything heretofore known, much stronger than the ordinary toboggan, and in which the frictional surface is reduced to the smallest possible limit, thus enhancing its speed when used. I avoid any screws or rivets, screw-holes or rivet-holes, countersinks, or any other projection or indentation in the bearing-surface of the runner, (*i. e.*, that portion coming in contact with the ice or other sliding surface when in use,) which would tend to retard its progress by increasing the friction. The shape of the runner and the absence of irregularities in its surface make it possible to polish it more easily and more highly, and make the runner less liable to check, split, or warp. The cost of manufacture will be less than that of the ordinary toboggan, and any of its parts, if broken or injured, can be easily replaced. Between the runners, on the under side, channels are thus formed, through which, when the toboggan is in motion, any light snow or shivered fragments of ice covering the solid ice surface of the chute or runway will be drawn by the draft created by the motion of the toboggan, and will not fly up in front and in the faces of the persons sliding and inconvenience them; also, the resistance of the air to the front of the toboggan will be thus greatly diminished, all of which will tend to increase the swiftness of the toboggan, and the material covering the inner surface will prevent loose snow from coming through on the clothing as it does on the common slat toboggan.

The lightness of this toboggan makes it possible to carry it easily over places where it would be difficult to drag an ordinary toboggan.

I claim—

1. A skeleton toboggan-sleigh constructed with round, oval, square, or wedge-shaped runners disposed parallel with each other, and fastened together at right angles with cross-beams made in two sections, and with canvas, paper, felt, or other suitable material extending over said runners and passing between the sections of the cross-beams and properly

fastened, substantially as specified above, and shown on the accompanying drawings.

2. The combination, in a toboggan or toboggan-sleigh, of runners, cross-beams made in
5 two sections, and canvas, paper, felt, or other suitable material extended over and between them, forming a skeleton toboggan-sleigh, as

specified, and shown in the accompanying drawings.

SEYMOUR AINSWORTH.

Witnesses:

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