

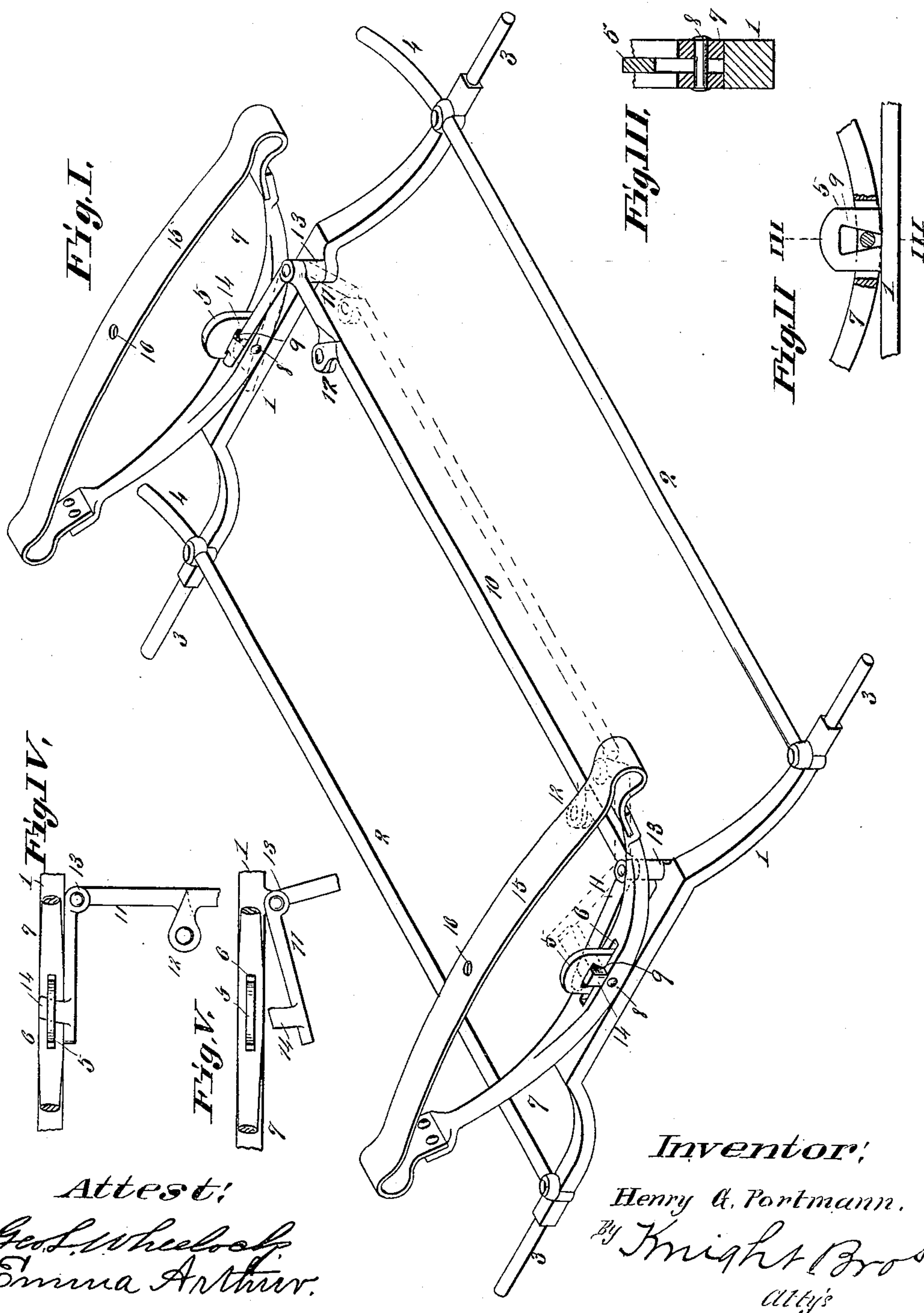
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. G. PORTMANN.  
COMBINED CARRIAGE, CRADLE, AND CHAIR.

No. 377,270.

Patented Jan. 31, 1888.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

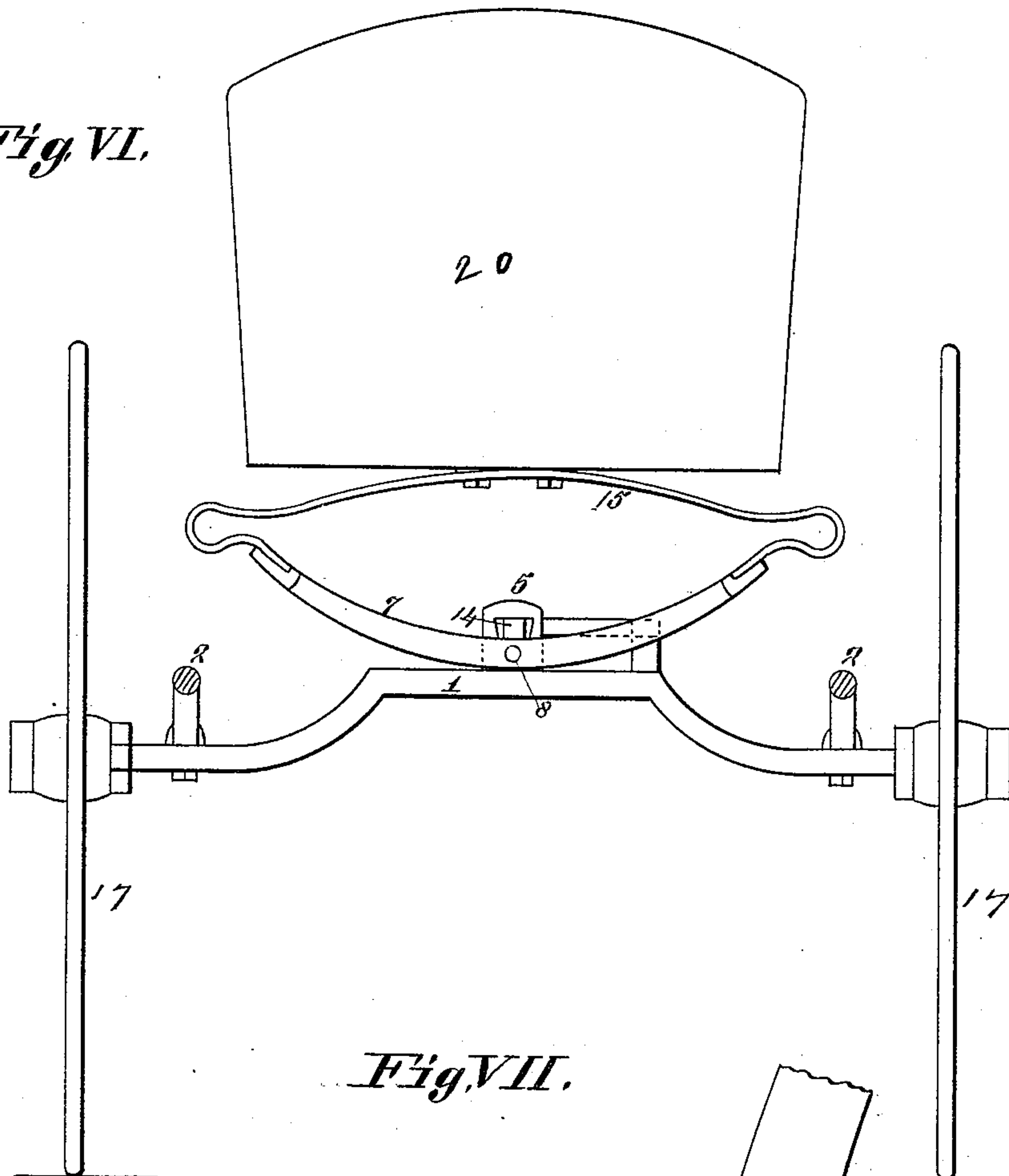
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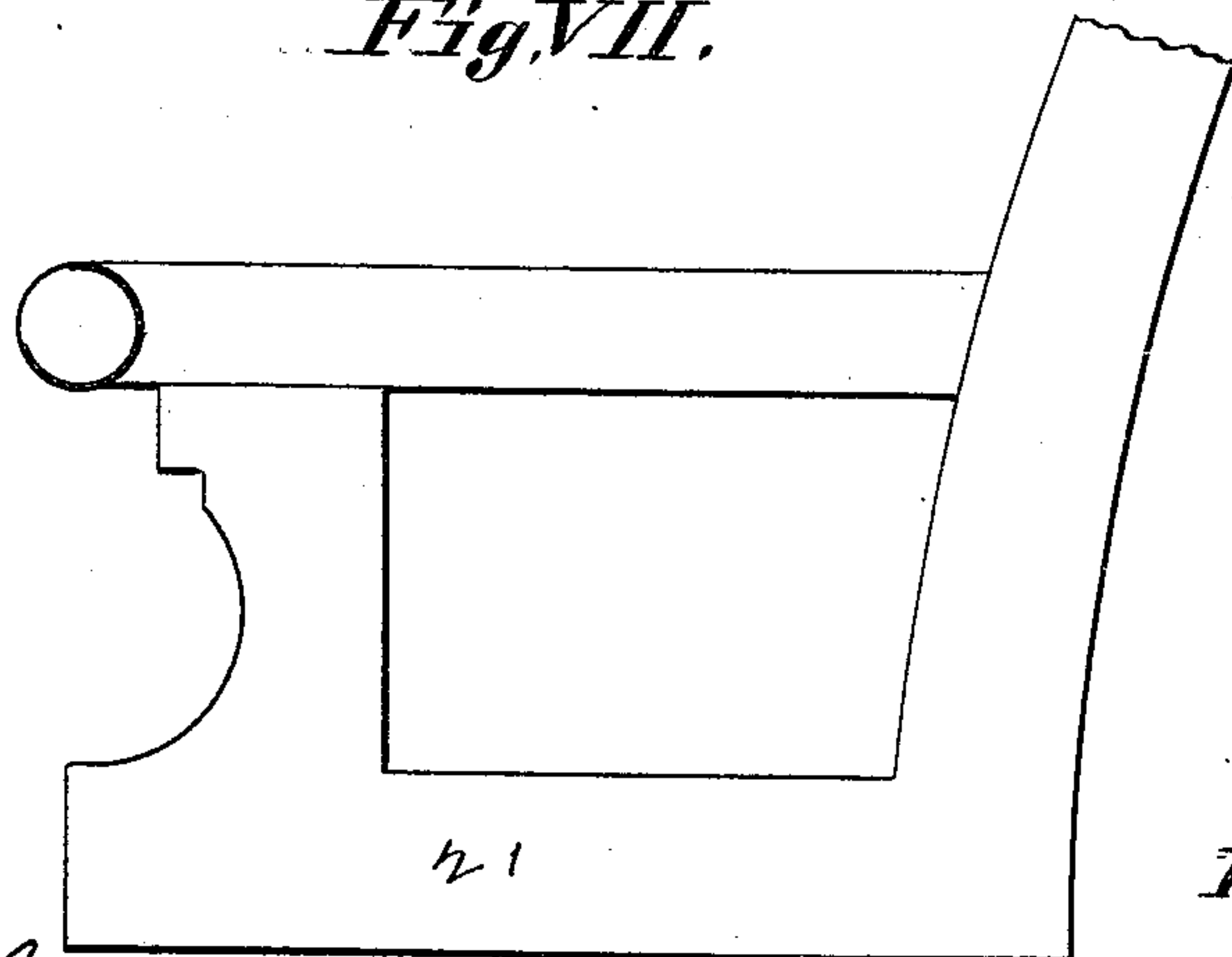
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*Fig VI.*



*Fig. VII.*



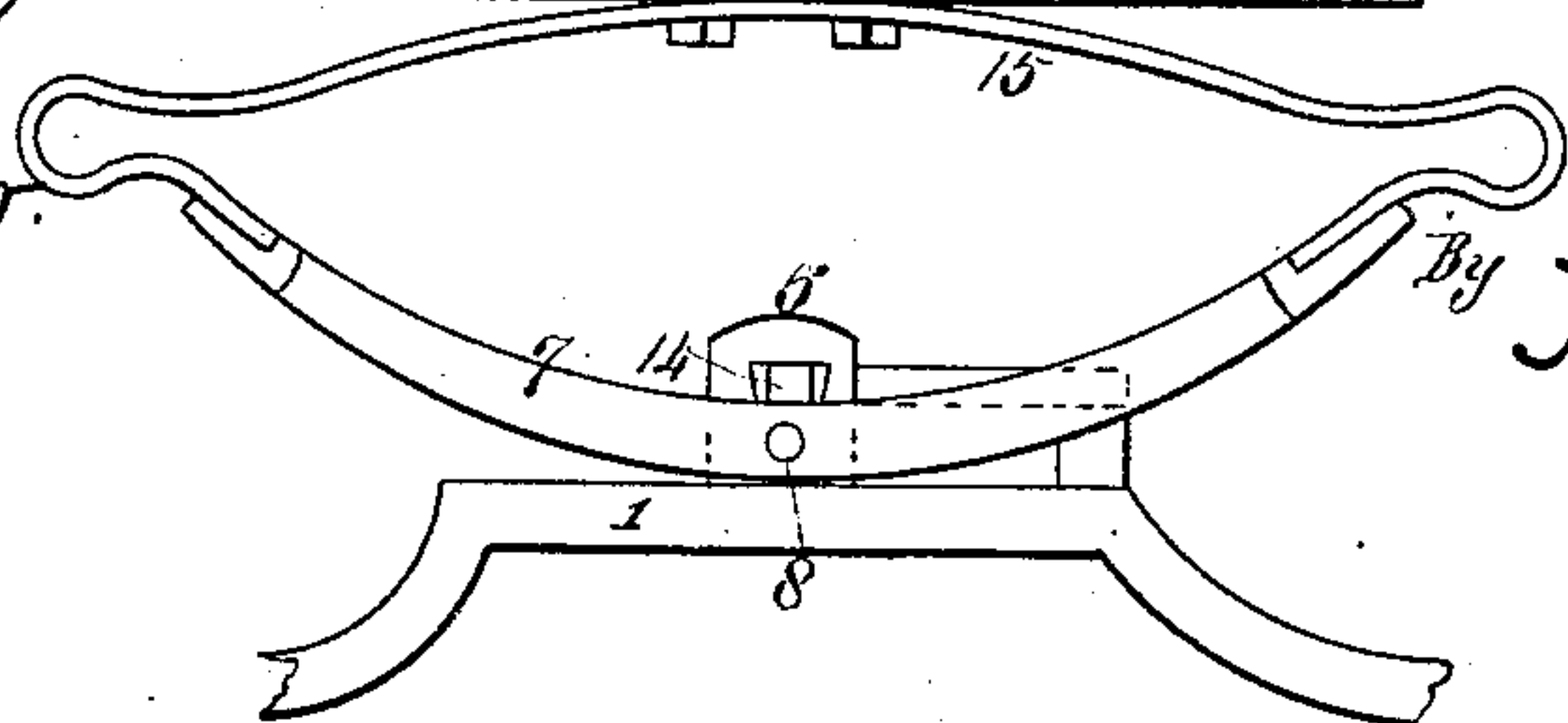
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. PORTMANN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD  
TO WILLIAM W. PORTMANN, OF SAME PLACE.

## COMBINED CARRIAGE, CRADLE, AND CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,270, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed August 1, 1887. Serial No. 245,866. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY G. PORTMANN, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful  
5 Improvement in a Combined Child's Carriage, Cradle, and Chair, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

10 Figure I is a perspective view of the part of the combined carriage and cradle to which the invention applies. Fig. II is a detail section at the connection between an axle and rocking bolster. Fig. III is an enlarged detail section taken on line III III, Fig. II. Fig.  
15 IV is a detail view showing the bell-crank closed to prevent the bolster from rocking. Fig. V is a detail view showing the bell-crank open, which permits the bolster to rock. Fig.  
20 VI is a front elevation showing the body in place. Fig. VII is an end view showing the body removed and a chair-body substituted.

My invention relates to an improvement in a combined child's carriage, cradle, and chair;  
25 and my invention consists in features of novelty, hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Beferring to the drawings, 1 represents the axles, and 2 the side bars, which are secured  
30 to the axles near the spindles 3.

4 are extensions of the side bars, (which are shown part broken away,) which serve as a handle for the carriage.

5 are standards placed at the center of each  
35 axle, and which fit loosely in a mortise, 6, in the middle of each rigid rocker 7.

8 are pins placed horizontally through the center of each rocker 7, and which pass through a trapezoidal-shaped slot, 9, in each  
40 of the standards 5. These pins fit loosely in the slots 9 and permit the rockers to work on the axles (upon which they rest) when the device is used as a cradle.

10 is a bar which connects two bell-cranks,  
45 11, (one at each end of the bar,) by hinge-joints 12. The bell-cranks are pivoted at 13 to the axles. The bell-cranks have projections 14, situated near their free ends. These projections are of such a size as to fit snugly in the

upper portion of the slots 9 in each of the 50 standards 5.

15 are the springs, their respective ends being secured to the respective ends of the rockers and having holes 16 in the center, to which the bed 20 of the carriage and cradle may be  
55 attached. (See Fig. VI.) The springs are secured to the rockers 7 by any suitable means. The rockers may be made longer or shorter than as represented in the drawings without altering their general form. 50

17 are the wheels of the carriage, and 20 the body, which may be made in any form desired.

When so desired, the body of the carriage may be removed and the body 21 of a chair  
65 (see Fig. VII) put in its place, and thus, by the use of the mechanism described, the device may be formed at will into a rocking or stationary chair.

The operation is as follows: When it is de-  
70 sired to use the device as a carriage or stationary chair, the bell-cranks 11 are placed in the position shown in Figs. I and IV, the projections 14 fitting in the slots 9 in the standards 5. While in this position the rockers will be  
75 held rigid and prevented from moving on the axles.

When it is desired to use the device as a cradle or rocking-chair, all that is necessary to do is to pull on the connecting-bar 10, which  
80 operates the bell-cranks 11, and the projections 14 will be pulled out of the slots 9, as shown in Fig. V and by dotted lines in Fig. I, which permits the rockers to operate or move freely on the axle. A very cheap combined 85 carriage, cradle, and chair can thus be made.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a combined child's carriage, chair, and cradle, of the body-springs, rigid rockers to which they are connected at  
90 their respective ends, axles on which the rockers bear, and a suitable device for connecting the parts, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a child's carriage, &c., the combina-  
95 tion of axles, standards on the axles, rockers with mortises in which the standards fit, and a suitable device for preventing the rockers

from moving on the axles when the device is used as a carriage, substantially as set forth.

3. In a child's carriage, &c., the combination of the axles having slotted standards, rock-  
5 ers having mortises in which the standards fit, pins 8, connecting the rockers to the standards, and means for connecting the rockers to the axles when the device is used as a carriage, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.
- 10 4. In a carriage, &c., the combination of the axles having slotted standards, rockers having mortises in which the standards fit, and a device for holding the rockers from movement on the axles when the device is used as a car-

riage, said device consisting of bell-crank le- 15  
vers and a connecting-rod, the levers having projections fitting in the slots of the standards above the rockers, substantially as set forth.

5. In a child's carriage, &c., the combination of the axles 1, side bars, 2, rockers 7, hav- 20  
ing mortises 6, springs 15, slotted standards 5, bell-cranks 11, projections 14, and connecting-bars 10, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY G. PORTMANN.

In presence of—

JAS. E. KNIGHT,

EDW. S. KNIGHT.