

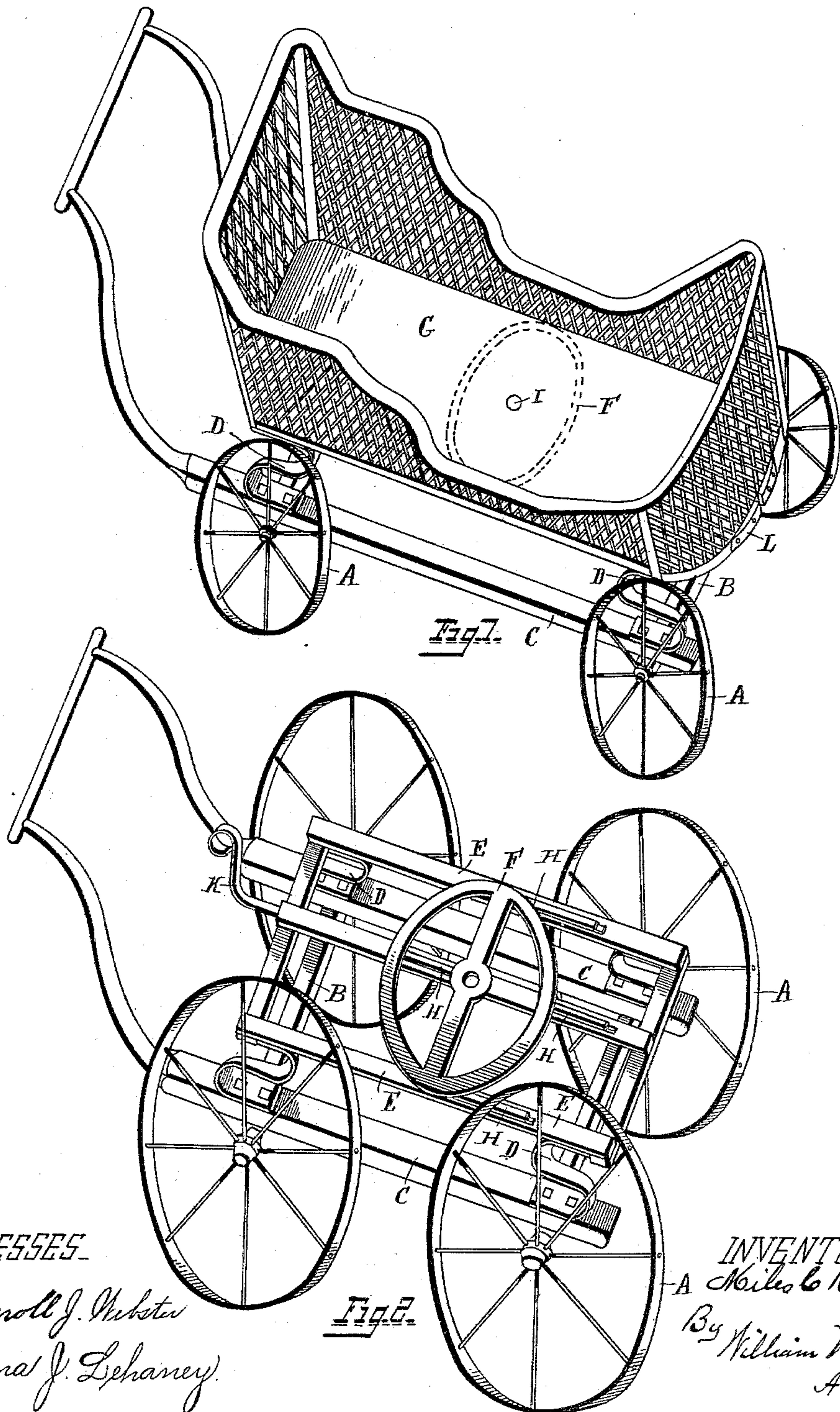
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. C. ROOT.  
CHILD'S CARRIAGE.

No. 412,041.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.



WITNESSES

Carroll J. Webster  
Anna J. Lehaney

Fig. 2

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Miles C. Root  
By William Webster  
Atty

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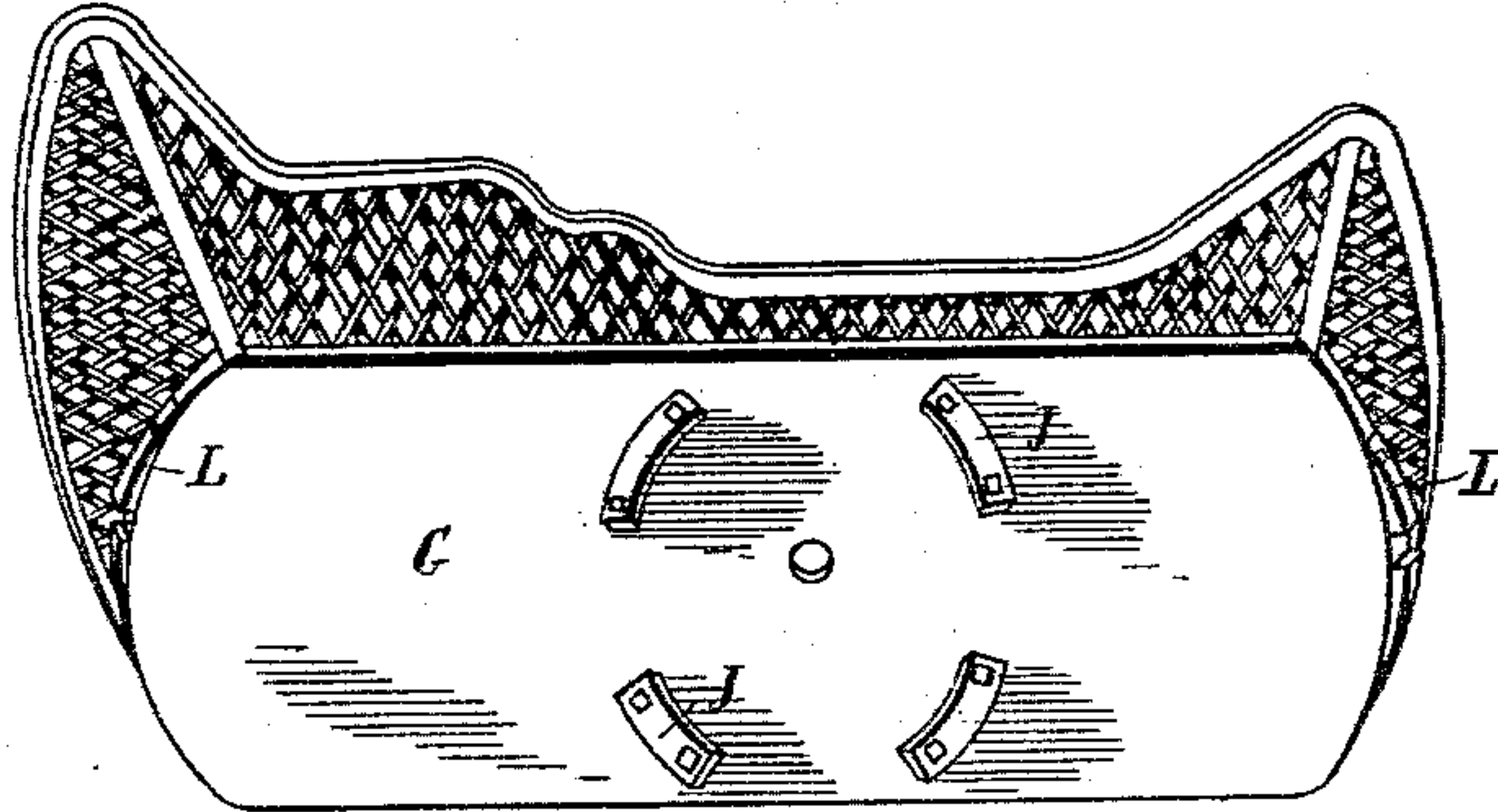


Fig. 3.

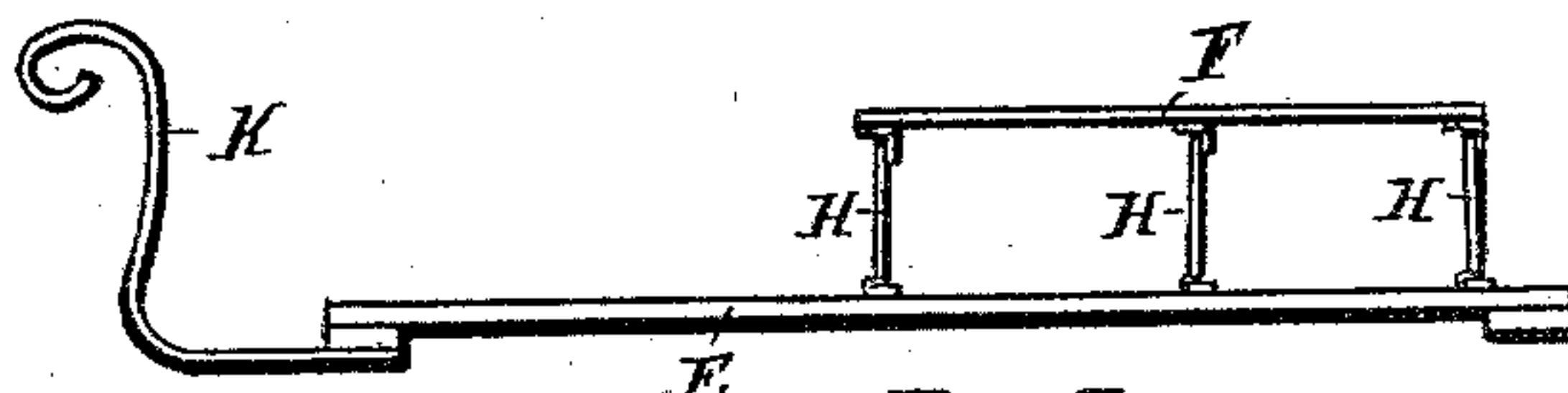


Fig. 4.

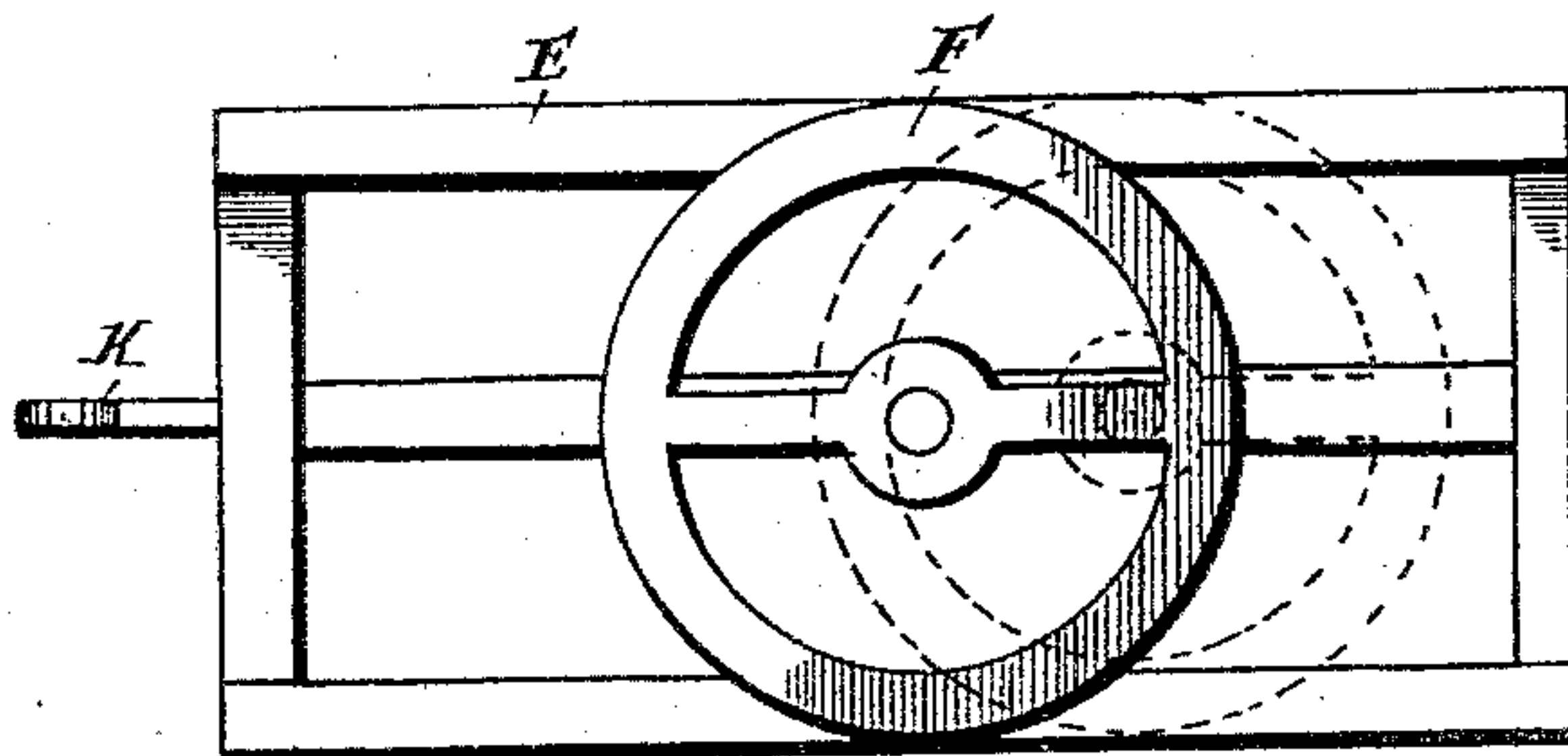


Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILES C. ROOT, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO JOHN  
H. LLOYD, OF SAME PLACE.

## CHILD'S CARRIAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 412,041, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed April 15, 1889. Serial No. 307,384. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MILES C. ROOT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Children's Carriages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to children's carriages, and has especial reference to means for reversing the position of the body of the same upon the running-gear.

The object of the invention is to construct a child's carriage with provision for reversing the body or box upon the running-gear, whereby the child will either face in the direction the carriage is being propelled or in the direction of the attendant.

A further object is to provide means for securing the body upon the running-gear in either position when properly adjusted.

A further object is to provide means whereby the body may be revolved upon the running-gear regardless of the height of the wheels relatively to the position of the body upon the running-gear.

As a general rule, the body of the carriage has been firmly secured to the running-gear. The objection to this construction is that the direction in which it is desired to propel the carriage may expose the child's face to the direct rays of the sun or to the influence of a chilling blast of air, and in order to prevent the danger and inconvenience of the same the attendant is obliged to pull the carriage, and in doing so to assume an uncomfortable position as well as to withdraw the attention from the child.

The object of my invention is to render it convenient under such circumstances for the attendant to change the position of the ends of the body upon the running-gear, and thereby move the child to a position that shall cause it to be subjected to the least inconvenience from the sun's rays or the elements.

The invention consists in providing means for moving the body revolvably with reference to the running-gear, as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a body pivotally secured upon the running-gear, the annulus upon which the body revolves being shown in dotted lines, this view being in illustration of a construction when the body is mounted upon the running-gear at a height to allow the same to revolve to a reversed position without contacting with the wheels. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the running-gear with the body removed. This view illustrates the annulus pivotally secured to arms pivotally secured to the running-gear, by which means the annulus and body may be raised to allow the latter to revolve to a reversed position when the wheels are of a diameter to extend above the bottom of the body. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the body, showing the rub-irons that contact with the annulus in revolving. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the side bars of the running-gear and illustrates the annulus in raised position. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the side bars, showing in full lines the position of the annulus when resting upon the same, and in dotted lines the position when raised to allow the body to swing clear of the wheels.

A designates wheels, B the axles, and C the reaches, of the carriage. D are springs secured to the reaches and to the side bars E, in the usual manner.

The construction of running-gear above described is merely chosen for the purpose of illustrating one form to which my invention may be applied, it being understood that the invention is applicable to any of the forms of running-gears upon which a body is mounted.

F designates an annulus supporting the body G, the annulus being located upon supports of any character capable of being sustained upon axles B.

In some forms of carriages the wheels are low and of substantially the same diameter. In this construction the annulus may be secured directly to the side bars or supports in a manner to allow the body to revolve clear of the wheels. In other constructions the



wheels are of a height to extend above the side bars or supports, and the box is sustained between the wheels some distance below the periphery thereof. In these constructions the annulus is secured to the side bars or supports by means of intermediate arms H, hinged to the side bars or supports and to the annulus, to allow the annulus to be raised to a plane above the periphery of the wheels.

The body G is pivotally secured to the running-gear by means of a pivot bolt or pin I, passed through the bottom of the body and preferably through a cross-bar of the running-gear; or the annulus may be provided with a bar formed diametrically across the same, and having a central perforation through which the pivot-bolt passes.

J designates wear-irons secured to the bottom of the body concentrically of the perforation through which the pivot-bolt is passed, the irons being in the same radii of the annulus and bear upon the same to protect the bottom of the body from wear.

K designates a spring-dog secured at the rear of the carriage and projecting in the path of a catch L, secured one to each end of the body, and serves to hold the same in the desired adjustment.

In operation, when it is desired to revolve the position of the body upon the running-gear, the attendant removes the spring-dog from catch L, and if the wheels are of a diameter to allow the body to be revolved without contact this change is effected by simply pressing upon one side of the box. The spring-dog being in the path of movement of the catch, the revolution of the body is stopped by the same when the body is in the proper position.

If the wheels extend above the bottom of the box, the attendant raises the same by simply lifting upon one end the pivotal attachment at the annulus serving as a fulcrum by which to cause the body to be easily raised upon the annulus to the height of the arms H, and is given a semi-revolution thereon, thereby effecting the change of position of the ends of the body when the same is lowered to engage the catch L with the spring-dog.

It will be seen that the revoluble attachment is inexpensive and adaptable to any of the forms of carriages now constructed by a slight modification of the running-gear to adapt the box to a revolution upon the same.

What I claim is—

1. In a child's carriage, the combination, with the running-gear, of an annulus secured to said gear, the body having rub-irons upon its bottom adapted to bear upon the annulus, a pivot-rod passing through the body and the annulus upon which the body turns, a catch secured at either end of the body, and an upwardly-extending spring-dog attached to the running-gear adapted to engage the catch and hold the body in position, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a child's carriage, the combination, with the running-gear, of an annulus attached thereto, intermediate pivotal arms connecting the annulus to the gear, whereby the annulus is adapted to be elevated, and a carriage-body pivotally secured to the annulus by a suitable bolt, all arranged and adapted to operate substantially as shown and described.

3. In a child's carriage, the combination, with the running-gear, of an annulus pivotally connected with said running-gear and adapted to move both vertically and horizontally, and a body pivoted to the annulus and adapted to revolve thereon, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a child's carriage, the combination, with the running-gear, of an annulus attached thereto, intermediate arms pivotally connected to the running-gear and annulus, a body suitably pivoted upon the annulus, a catch arranged at either end of the body, and an upwardly-extending spring-dog adapted to engage with the catch and hold the body in place, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a child's carriage, the combination, with the catch L, arranged at either end of the body, of the spring-dog K, secured to running-gear and extending upwardly to engage the catch, said dog terminating in a suitable handle, whereby it may be thrown out of engagement, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereby affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MILES C. ROOT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM WEBSTER,  
CARROLL J. WEBSTER.