

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. A. ALLARDYCE.
BABY CARRIAGE.

No. 446,726.

Patented Feb. 17, 1891.

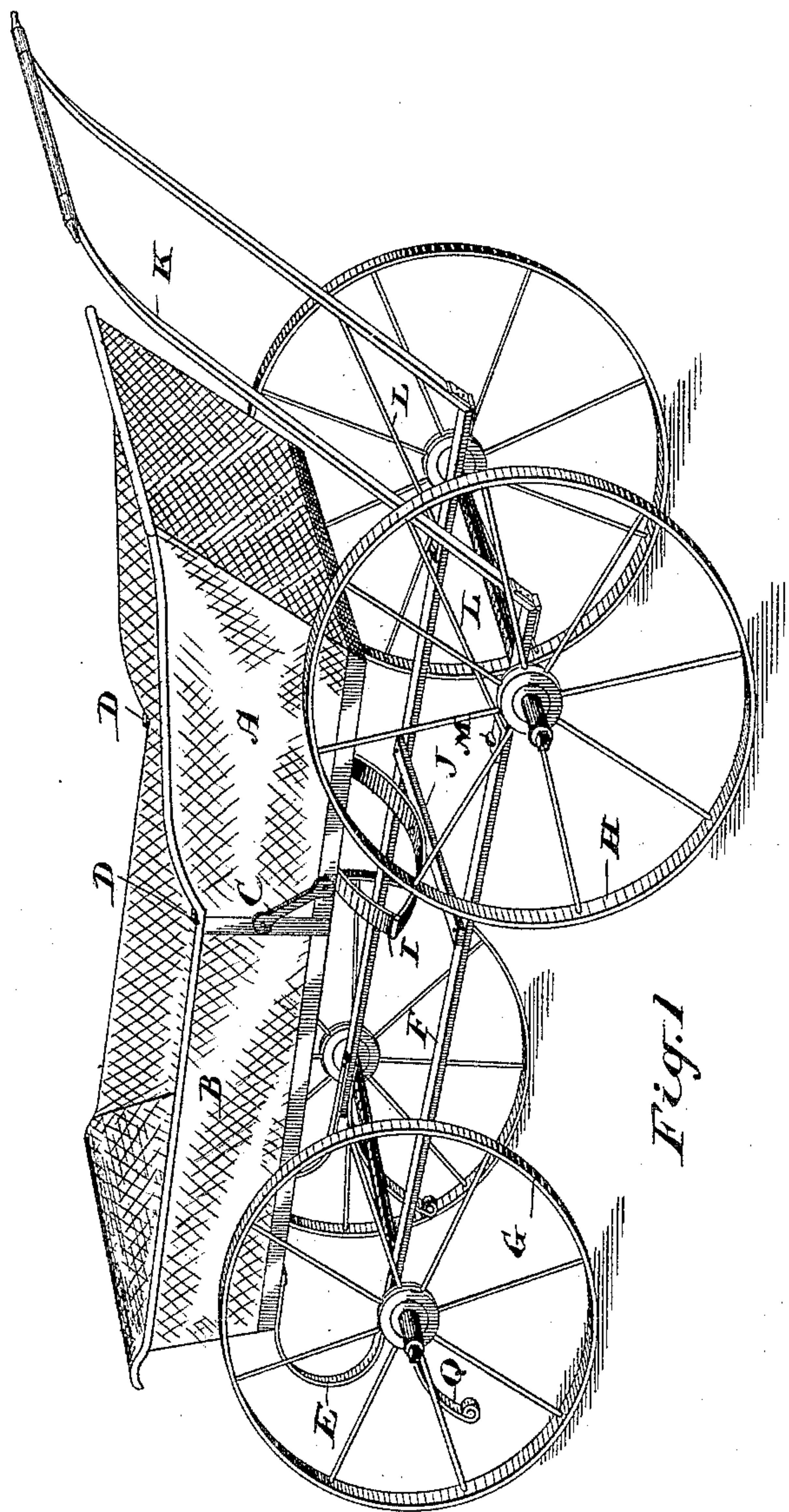


Fig. 1

Witnesses.

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W. G. McMillan

Inventor

Archibald A. Allardyce
by Donald C. Ridout & Co.
Attys.

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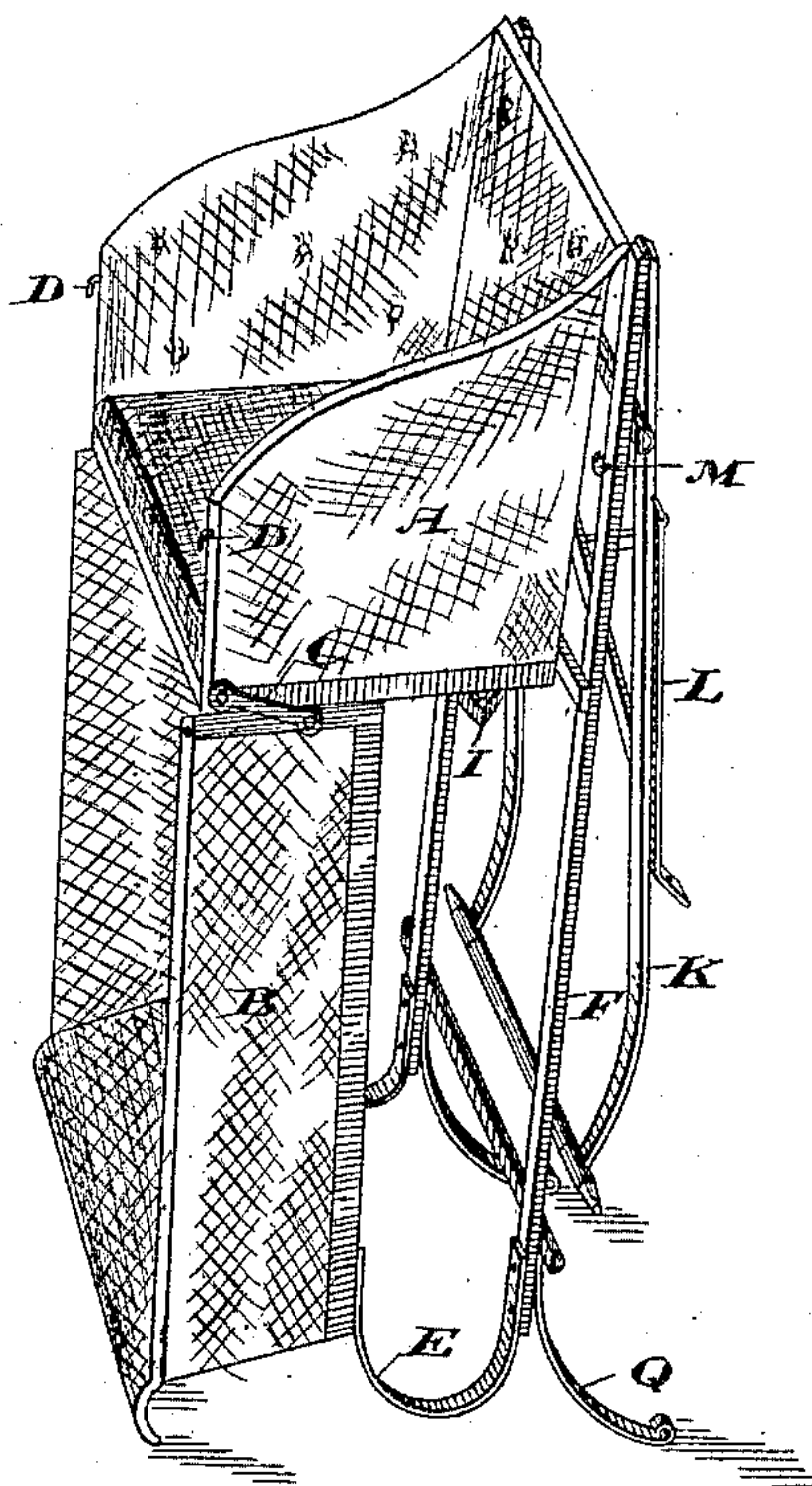


Fig. 2

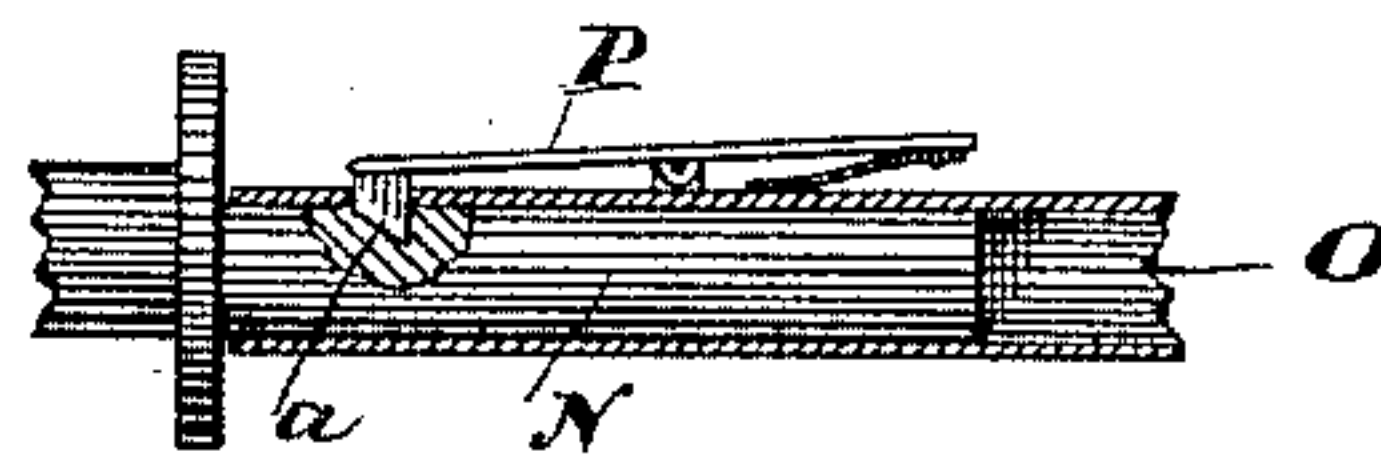


Fig. 3

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHIBALD A. ALLARDYCE, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

BABY-CARRIAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,726, dated February 17, 1891.

Application filed June 25, 1890. Serial No. 356,695. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD ALDRIDGE ALLARDYCE, upholsterer, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Baby-Carriages, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to construct a baby-carriage so that it may be readily transformed into a baby's chair; and it consists, essentially, of a baby-carriage body divided into two parts and so arranged in connection with its frame that it may be set in a vertical position with its upper portion altered to form a seat, while its lower portion constitutes the legs or supports of the said seat, substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved baby-carriage in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the carriage arranged as a seat. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the plan for detachably holding the wheels to their axles.

All parents who have trundled baby-carriages and have called upon friends who do not possess a baby's chair in which they may be seated at the table have experienced many inconveniences which my invention will obviate. The happy parent with a baby-carriage constructed in accordance with my invention may trundle his infant to any friend's house and by simply adjusting the carriage can instantly produce a chair in which his child may be safely strapped and comfortably held during the visit.

I may mention the fact before describing my invention in detail that I do not confine myself to any particular material, nor to any design other than that which is necessary to carry out the details of my invention.

In the drawings, A represents the seat or head portion of the carriage, and B the main body of the carriage. These two portions of the carriage are made separate, but are connected together by a link C, located one on each side of the carriage, one end of each link being pivoted on the seat portion A and its other end on the main body B of the carriage. When these two portions are in the position

indicated in Fig. 1, they are locked together by a hook D, extending from each side of the seat portion A and fitting into a hole made in the body portion B, as indicated.

The front or foot of the carriage is supported by a spring E, extending one from each side bar F, which side bars are carried by the axles on which the wheels G and H are journaled.

I is an elliptic spring supported on the cross-bar J and located under the body portion B near its joint with the seat portion A.

K is a handle one leg of which is hinged on the end of each of the side bars F.

L is a diagonal brace hinged to each leg of the handle K, and is designed to be detachably connected to each of the side bars F. I prefer to use the plan shown in the drawings, which consists in making a slot in that portion of the brace L which, when set as shown in Fig. 1, comes in contact with each of the side bars F, from which a button M projects and locks the brace L to the said bars by simply being turned after the slotted brace has been slipped over them, as shown.

In order to alter the baby-carriage, as shown in Fig. 1, into a baby's chair, as shown in Fig. 2, it is merely necessary to turn the buttons M so as to release the brace L, tilt the body A up into the vertical position shown, then lift the hooks D out of their holes or eyelets and throw the seat portion A back into the position indicated in Fig. 2, in which position the bottom of the seat part A rests against the spring I and the open end of the part B and its back are supported by the bars F.

I prefer to remove the rear wheels H; but it is not absolutely necessary they should be taken off. With a view of facilitating their removal I show in Fig. 3 a simple plan on which I journal each wheel to a short axle N, which fits into a hollow axle O. A spring-catch P, fixed to each axle O, is shaped as indicated, so that its head projects through a slot made in its axle O and engages with a notch *a* made in the short axle N.

It will be observed on reference to Fig. 2 (which shows the carriage without the wheels arranged as a seat) that the side bars F are provided with curved bars Q, which rest on the ground, forming legs or feet to support

the carriage in a vertical position, and will, if made long enough, hold the wheels G clear of the ground when in the position shown.

From this description the general construction of my invention will be understood.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A baby-carriage having its body made in two parts A B, loosely connected by links C, each of which has its opposite end pivotally connected to the opposite parts of the carriage, whereby the bottom of the seat part A may rest against the open end of the part B, substantially as described.

2. A baby-carriage having side bars F and its body made in two parts A B, loosely connected by links C, each of which has its opposite ends pivotally connected to the opposite parts of the carriage, whereby the bot-

tom of the seat part A may rest against the open end of the part B and its back against the part F, substantially as described.

3. The body of a baby-carriage divided into two parts A B, connected together by the links C, the portion B, supported by the springs E and I, carried, respectively, on the side bars F and cross-bars J, in combination with the handle K, hinged to the side bars F and provided with the hinged brace L, arranged to be detachably connected to the side bars F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, May 10, 1890.

ARCHIBALD A. ALLARDYCE.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,

E. CUMMINGS.