

No. 616,697.

Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

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BABY JUMPER.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Jan. 27, 1898.)

Fig. 1.

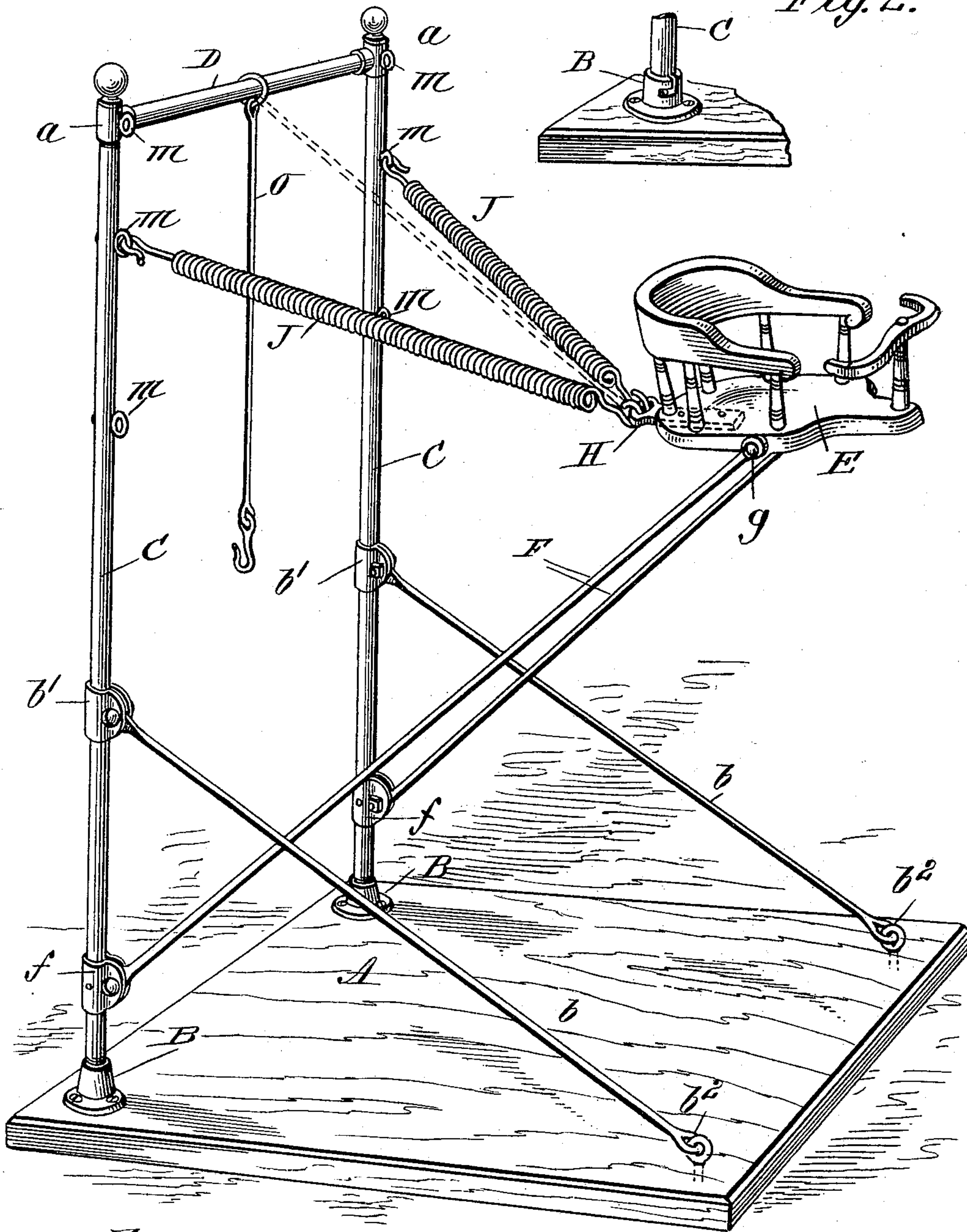


Fig. 2.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BABY-JUMPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,697, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed January 27, 1898. Serial No. 668,120. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ROYAL M. COWLES and CHARLES CLEMON, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Baby-Jumpers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to baby-jumpers; and the object thereof is to provide a vertically-swinging seat for a child and one in which the springs which help to impart the said swinging motion to the seat are made adjustable, whereby the device may be adapted to the weight of children of different ages; and a further object is to provide such a construction of the device as will permit its shipment in a "knocked-down" condition.

The invention consists in the construction as described in the following specification and pointed out in the claims.

The drawings accompanying this application consist of Figure 1, which is a perspective view of the device constructed according to my invention, and Fig. 2, which is a perspective view of a modified construction of a socket for receiving one of the uprights of the frame.

Referring to the drawings, A is a base made of wood, preferably, and near the corners at one end of said base are secured, by screws or in any other suitable manner, two screw-threaded sockets B, into which are screwed the ends of the uprights C, which consist, preferably, of gas-pipe or similar tubes. Said uprights are united at their upper extremities by a cross-bar D, also made of pipe, which by a right and left hand thread is screwed into the T-coupling *a* on the upper ends of the uprights C, or said bar and the upper ends of the uprights may be secured to each other in any other suitable manner. Said uprights are maintained in a perpendicular position by two brace-rods *b*, one end of each of said rods being secured to the uprights by a clip *b'* and the opposite ends thereof secured to the base A at *b*<sup>2</sup>. Said uprights and cross-bar united as described constitute a rectangular frame on which is supported the seat E at the end of two arms F, the ends of which are respectively pivotally connected to the said up-

rights C and to the said seat. Said ends of the arms F, connected to the uprights C, are secured thereto by a clip *f*, which is formed to be clamped around said uprights by a screw or bolt on which the end of said arm may freely swing to follow the movements of and adapt itself to the various positions assumed by the seat E as it is operated by the occupant of said seat.

The ends of the arms F, connected to the seat, are secured thereto by screws or pins *g* forward of the center of said seat, preferably, whereby preponderance of the weight of a child on said seat will fall back of said points of connection of the arms F to the seat.

The seat may be of any convenient shape, a suitable form being shown in the drawings. An eyebolt H is secured to the rear of said seat at a point about central thereon between the upper ends of said arms F, and screw-eyes *m* or other suitable means are secured to said uprights C for connecting two spiral springs J between the eyebolt H on said seat to said uprights at two or more points at and below the upper ends of said uprights. Said springs J have been referred to and are shown in the drawings as spiral springs; but any other form may be substituted therefor, or rubber bands may be employed. By the convergence of the swinging arms F and said springs J, as shown, both being united to the seat, as described, assures for said seat steadiness of reciprocatory movement in a vertical plane when it is operated by the occupant thereof.

By securing the eyes *m* to the uprights at varying heights from the floor the springs J may be adapted to the use of children of different weights. When said springs are secured to the uppermost of said eyes *m*, the device will be adapted to the maximum weight it is designed for and for decreasing weights. The springs are hooked into the eyes below according to the weight the seat is to receive. If it is desired to fix said seat in one position, the rod *o*, hanging from the cross-bar and having a hook on its free end, is swung up to the position shown in dotted lines and said hooked end engaged with the eye H. Instead of said rod *o* a cord may be used, if desired,



having a hook or other suitable means of engagement on the free end thereof for engagement with the eye H.

For purposes of economical use of space in shipping this device it is made collapsible, as stated.

The structure, as shown in the drawings, may be taken down and laid flat on the base A in a few moments by first disengaging the brace-rods *b* from the clips *b'* and laying them on the base, next unhooking the springs J from the eyes *m* in the uprights C and disconnecting the arms F from the clips *f*, and then by removing the bar D the uprights C may be removed from their sockets B and the entire device packed in a small space on the base A.

Instead of making the ends of the uprights C to screw into the sockets B the so-called "bayonet-joint" may be used, as illustrated in Fig. 2. Said joint will be so arranged that when the uprights are properly engaged with the sockets B the upper ends of said uprights will be in proper position to receive the cross-bar D.

The uprights C C of the vertical frame are widely separated relative to the width of the seat E, whereby the swinging arms F are made to converge toward the said seat and constitute lateral braces therefor for the prevention of sidewise oscillations set by the movements of the child in said seat, and this lateral bracing of the seat by said arms F is supplemented by a like convergence of the spiral springs J, which are always under more or less tension when the device is in use. This construction precludes the possibility of the jumper being upset by any movements of a child using it.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A baby-jumper comprising a base, a vertical frame thereon, a suitable seat, supporting-arms for said seat pivotally secured by one

end to said frame near said base, a spring-support for said arms, said arms and said spring-support converging toward said seat and being attached thereto, whereby said seat is suspended in a position substantially midway between the upper and lower ends of said frame, substantially as described.

2. A baby-jumper comprising a base, a rigid vertical frame thereon, a suitable seat, supports for said seat, one end of each of said supports being connected to said seat, and their opposite ends to said frame near said base, springs connected to said seat and extending to said frame, said supports and said springs converging from their points of attachment on said frame toward said seat, and means for securing said springs to said frame at different points thereon whereby the degree of tension to which said springs may be subjected, can be varied, substantially as described.

3. A baby-jumper consisting of a base, a rectangular frame removably supported thereon in a vertical position, vertically-swinging arms, one end of each of which is pivotally secured to said frame near said base, a seat to which the opposite ends of said swinging arms are pivotally secured, springs secured to said seat between the ends of said swinging arms and said frame and extending to and secured to said frame and converging from their points of attachment on said frame toward said seat, means for attaching said springs to said frame at varying heights from said base, and a stay-rod *o* between said seat and said frame for holding said seat temporarily in a fixed position, substantially as described.

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