

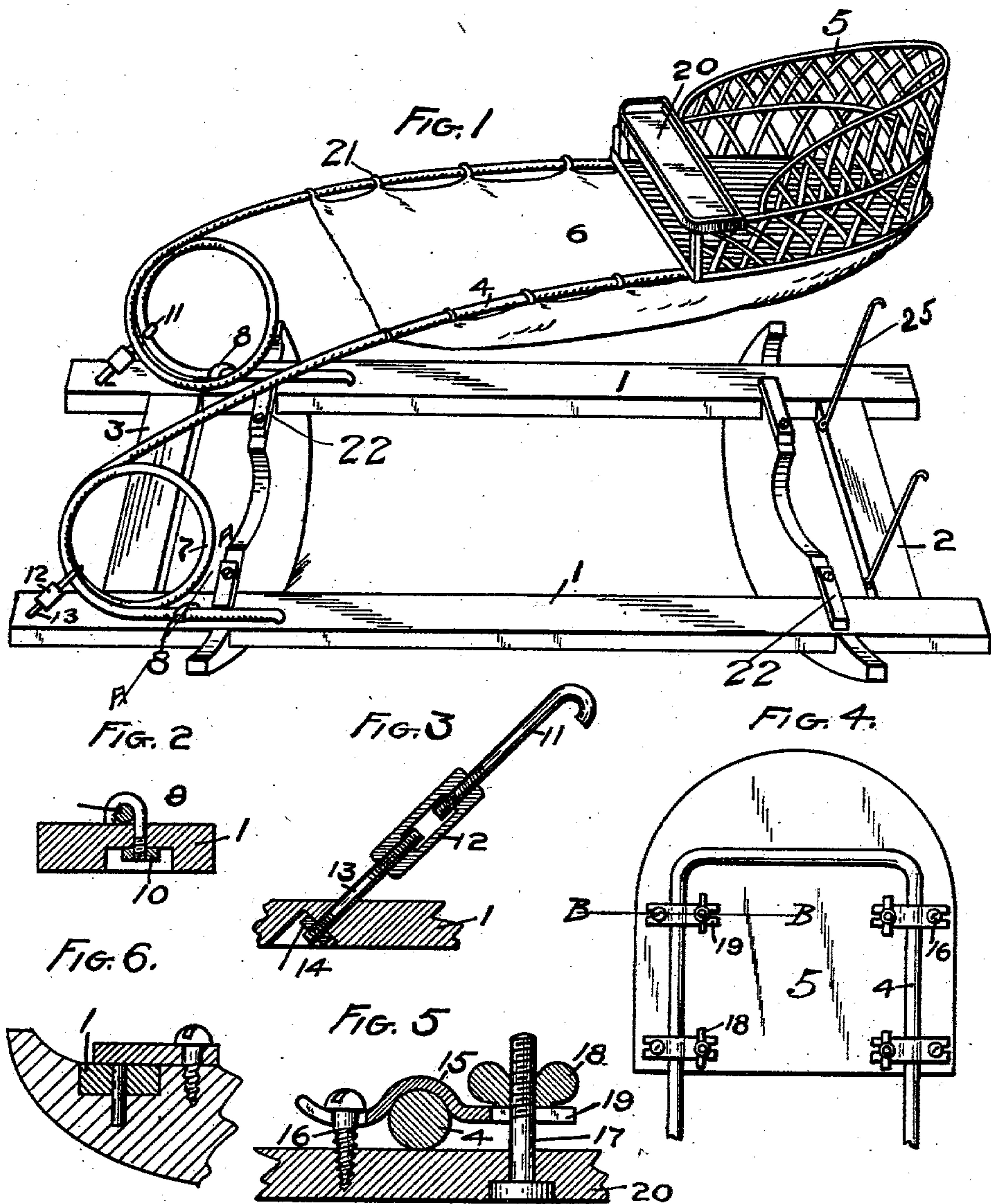
No. 704,774.

Patented July 15, 1902.

J. W. BLACKLEDGE.
COMBINED CRADLE AND BABY JUMPER.

(Application filed Mar. 8, 1900. Renewed Dec. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. BLACKLEDGE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMBINED CRADLE AND BABY-JUMPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,774, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed March 8, 1900. Renewed December 11, 1901. Serial No. 85,494. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. BLACKLEDGE, of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful
5 Combined Cradle and Baby-Jumper; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts.

10 The object of this invention is to provide an article of furniture which can be used as a cradle and also as a baby-jumper. The object is to provide a portable baby-jumper that will afford a delightful and helpful exercise for the
15 child and at the same time the necessity of a separate cradle be avoided.

The full nature of my invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the description following of one form of
20 device embodying my invention, and the scope of said invention will be understood from the claims following said description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line A A of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inside elevation of the spring tension device, parts being broken away. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the seat and spring on which it is mounted. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line B B of Fig.
30 4. Fig. 6 is a detail of the means for attaching the rockers to the frame.

In detail I make a rectangular frame consisting of the slide-bars 1 and the end bars 2 and 3. At one end of this frame I mount the
35 spring 4, that carries the seat 5 and the hammock 6. Said spring is made of one piece of wire formed into one or more coils 7 near its ends, the ends 8, however, lying flat on the side bars near one end of them and the extreme ends of the spring turned down into the wood or bars 1. Adjustable reinforcing and holding hooks 9 extend through the bars 1 and hook over the wires 8. As shown in Fig.
40 2, the hooks 9 have threaded ends and nuts 10, whereby the hook can be drawn down more tightly on the wire or released, thereby adjusting the springiness of the seat. The resiliency of the supporting-wire 4 is primarily determined largely by the number of coils 7; but usually one coil will suffice. However,
50 in order to strengthen the spring under the

weight of the child I provide an adjustable tension device. (Shown in Fig. 3.) It consists of the hook 11, that is caught over one of the coils 7 and is connected by the turn-
55 buckle 12 with the bolt 13, that extends through one of the bars 1 and is secured by the nut 14. By tightening this tension device on the coil the fulcrum of the spring 4 is transferred from its extreme end or from the
60 hook 8 to the place where the hook 11 engages it. The purpose of the foregoing tension device is to provide for the effect of the increasing weight of the child, as well as the increasing weakness of the spring, and also to provide
65 for children of various weights. In addition to the foregoing means the seat 5 is adjustably mounted on the spring 4, whereby it can be moved closer to the connection of the spring with the frame, thereby strengthening
70 the spring and enabling it to support a child of heavier weight or to meet the increasing weight of the child. The means for attaching the seat are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. A clamping-bar 15 is curved, the curved portion
75 fitting over the wire 4, with one end held down in place by the screw 16, entering the bottom of the seat, while the other end is held in place by the bolt 16, that extends through the bottom of the seat and the clamp 15. Said clamp
80 is tightened by the thumb-nut 18. Said screw 16 and bolt 17 extend through longitudinal slots 19 in each end of the clamping-plate 15. This not only enables the seat to be moved from one place to another, but also to be
85 wholly removed.

20 is a strap to prevent the child from falling out.

A hammock 6 is provided under the seat. This consists of strong canvas, with a series
90 of hooks 21 about it that catch over the wire 4. At the front end this is drawn tight to prevent the child or any objects from falling out of it. The middle portion is allowed to sag considerably, so that the child will have
95 room to lie in it and for its feet to extend down while sitting in the seat and for holding playthings while the child is in the seat. It also prevents injury to the child if it should fall forward out of the seat and is a great
100 help to the child as it grows older to get into and out of the seat. The seat can be re-

moved entirely and the hammock used as a bed. When this is done, by placing the frame of the device on the rockers it can be used as a cradle. The means for attaching the frame to the rockers are such as to permit the ready removal of them, because when the child is awake it would be more desirable for the frame to rest solidly on the floor. The rockers are provided with recesses in which the bars 1 of the frame rest and are secured by the removable catches 22, that are stationary in the rocker.

The seat can be held down in a rigid position by the links 25, pivoted on each side of the main frame and hooked to the spring-wire above. This connection is necessary while the device is used as a cradle, but when used as a baby-jumper these links are unhooked and turned down on the frame.

The extreme resiliency of the spring 4, whereby it bounces the baby at the slightest touch or change of position, gives to the device great value. The movement is up and down, but not wholly vertical, and has considerable range, whereby the baby receives the benefit of the exhilaration that ensues from the operation of the device. The baby can operate the jumper itself after a little experience, and the feet of the baby can rest on the hammock. Unlike most baby-jumpers, this device is not attached to any permanent object or place. Therefore it can be readily carried or removed to any desired place out or in the house.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a frame, a spring made of wire with the ends secured flatly on the frame then coiled and extended backward so as to be substantially horizontal when under strain, hooks that are caught over the coils and secured to the frame with their length adjustable whereby the resiliency of the spring may be regulated, and a child-support on the free end of the spring.

2. The combination of a frame, a spring secured at one end thereto with two arms or sides extending backward so as to be substantially horizontal when under strain, a seat detachably secured on the free end of the spring, and a hammock secured between the spring-arms.

3. The combination of a frame, rockers upon which the frame is detachably mounted, a spring made of wire secured at one end to said frame and extending backward so as to be substantially horizontal when under strain, a hammock suspended between the arms of said spring, and links connecting the free end of the spring and the frame whereby the spring is rendered stationary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

JOHN W. BLACKLEDGE.

Witnesses:

M. C. BUCK,

V. H. LOCKWOOD.