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PATENTED FEB. 6, 1906.

G. P. STEINBACH.
BABY TENDER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 4, 1905.

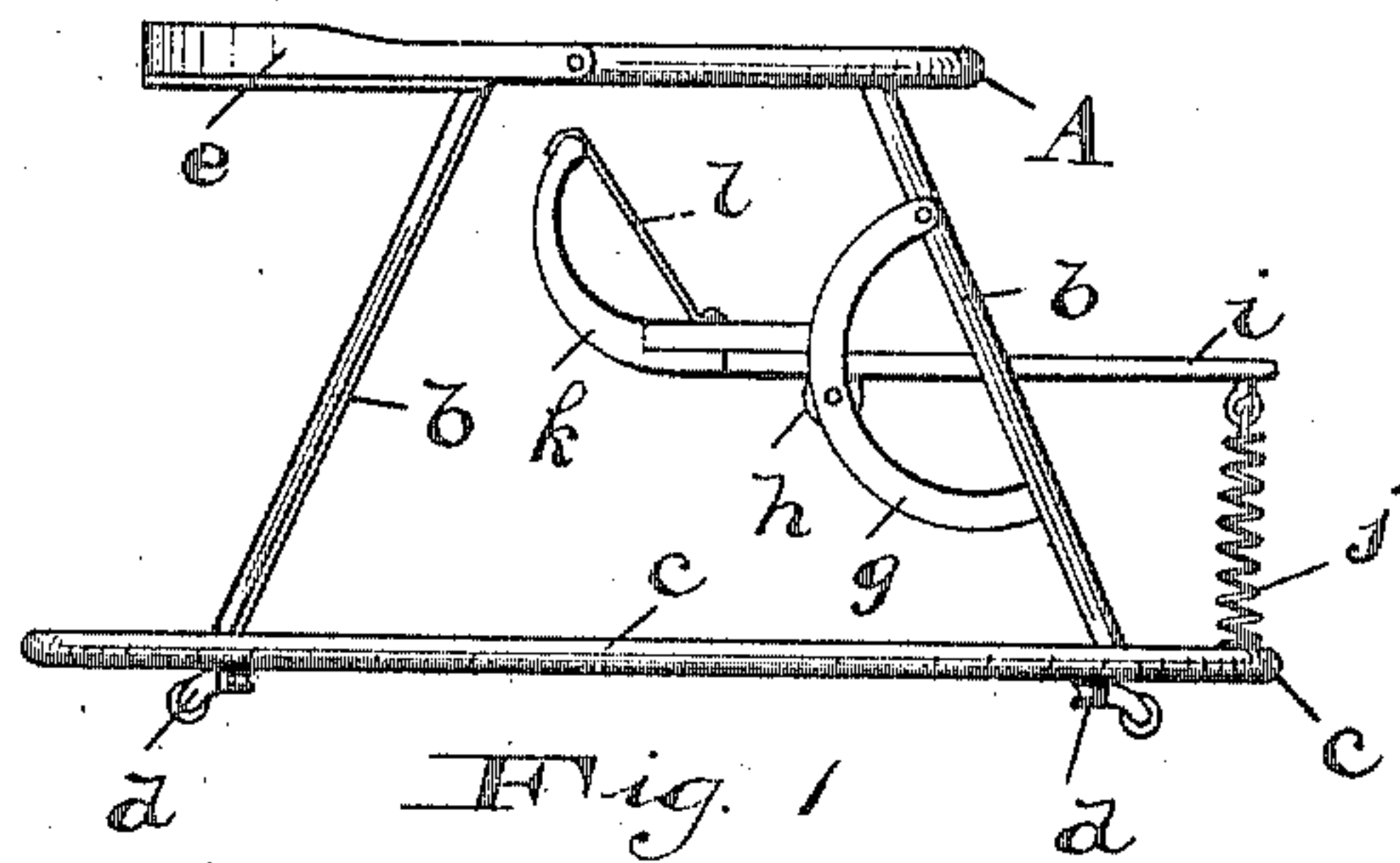


Fig. 1

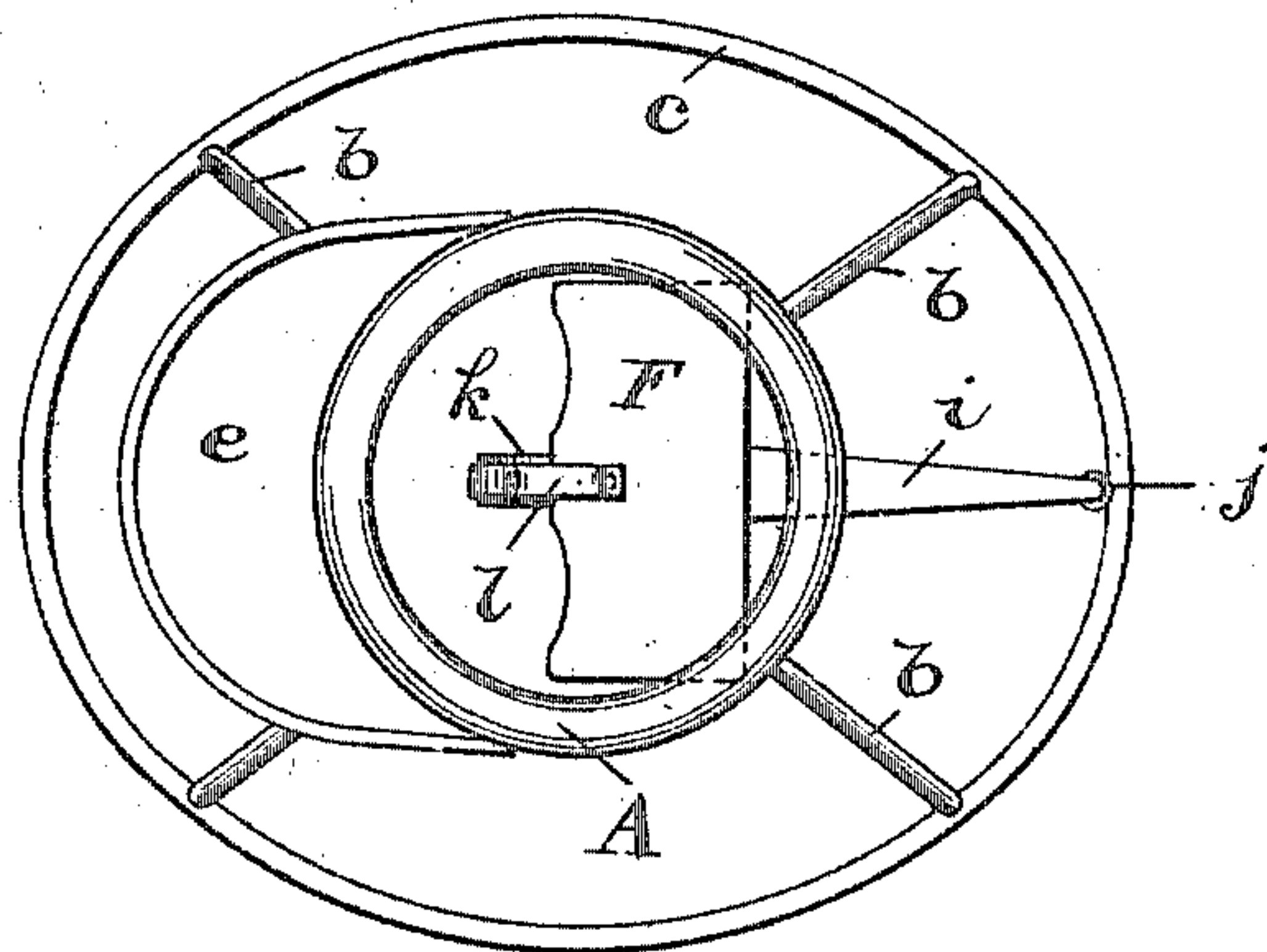


Fig. 2.

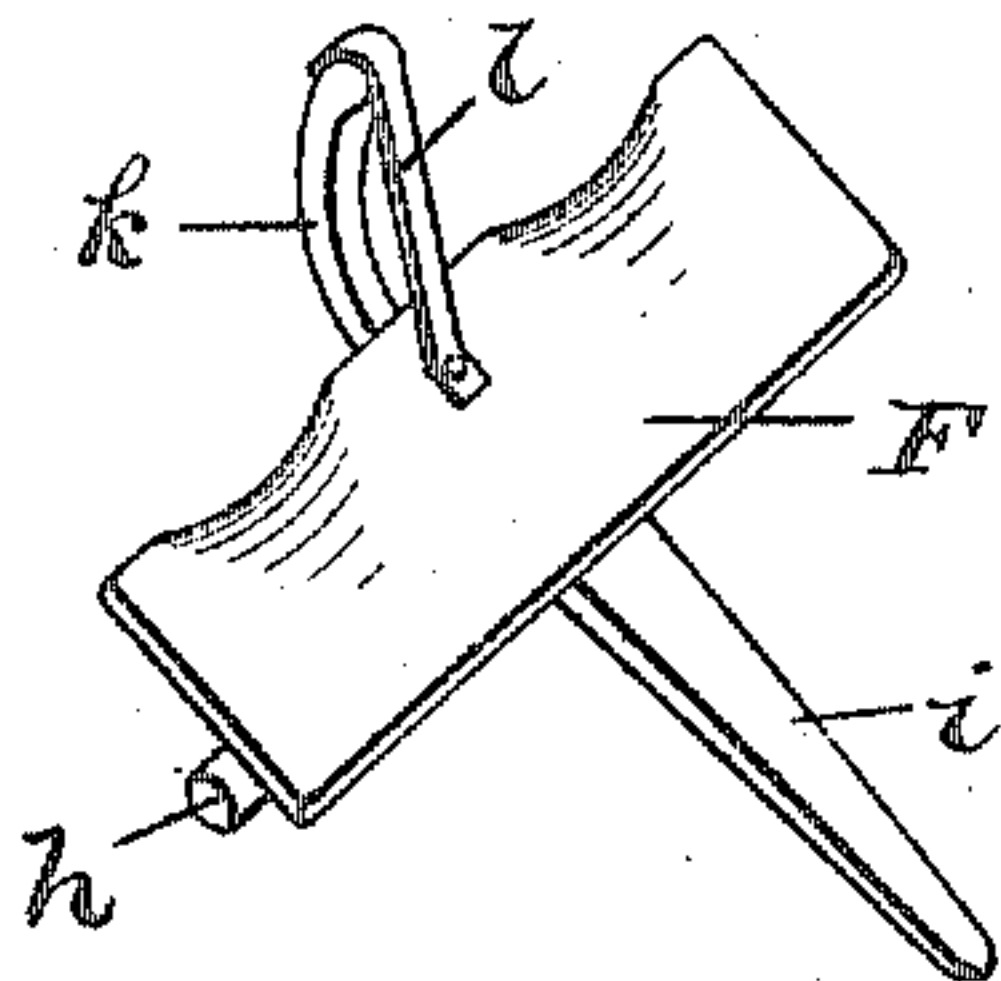


Fig. 3.

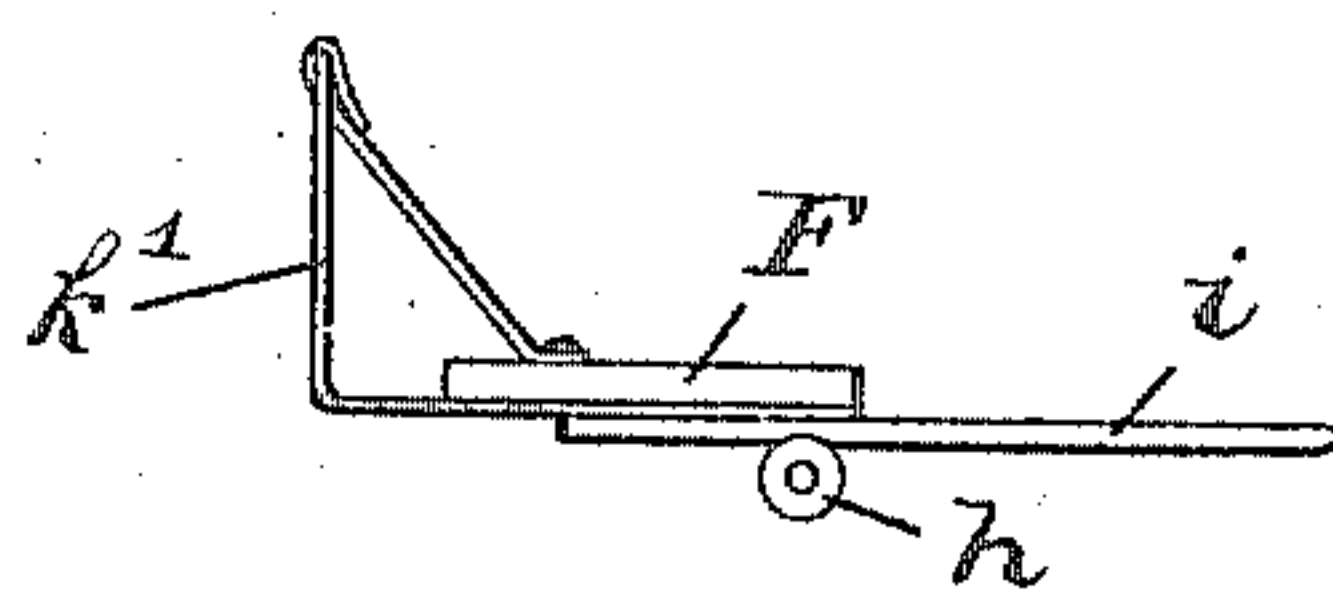


Fig. 4.

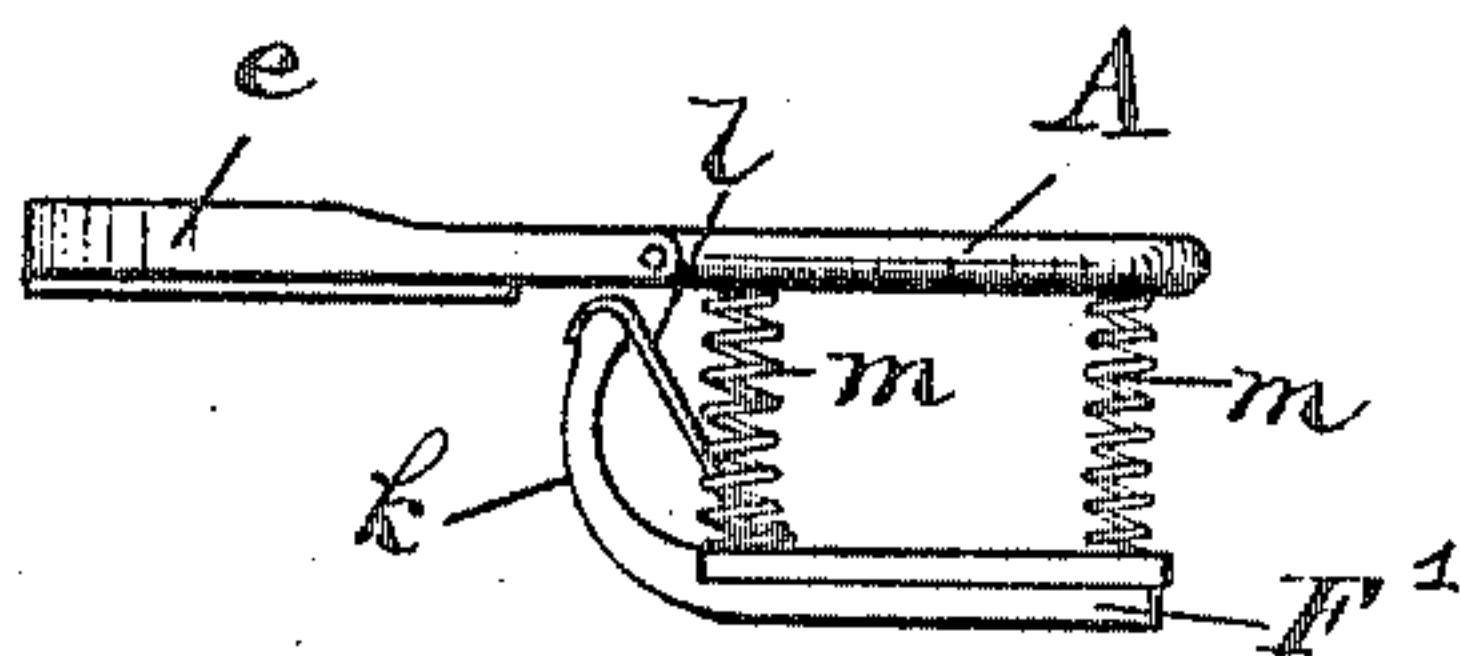


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. STEINBACH, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BABY-TENDER.

No. 811,881.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1906.

Application filed January 4, 1905. Serial No. 239,600.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. STEINBACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baby-Tenders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a baby-tender having a seat which is freely movable in a vertical direction and is mounted on a frame or supporting structure provided with casters.

In order to prevent the child from slipping down onto the floor in front of the seat, baby-tenders of this character have heretofore been provided with a forwardly-projecting horn rigidly attached to the seat, so that the limbs of the child would take astride of said horn, and when the child's feet touch the floor the weight of the child rests almost entirely on this horn.

One object of the invention is to provide improved means to prevent the child from slipping down in front of the seat, the desideratum being to dispense with the objectionable rigid horn heretofore attached to the seat and in its place substitute a stretched strip of fabric in an inclined position.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the baby-tender having my improvement. Fig. 2 is a top view of same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the child's seat with the improved stretched strip of fabric. Fig. 4 is a side view of the child's seat, showing a modification in the shape of the stretcher-standard. Fig. 5 shows a modification.

The letter A designates the ordinary body-ring which this class of devices have, *b* the standards which support the ring, and *c* the oval-shaped frame or base to which the said standards are secured. This base is provided with casters *d*. Attached to the body-ring at the side which constitutes the front is a shelf or tray *e*, on which food, toys, or other articles for the child may be placed. This shelf is removable when it is desired to pack the baby-tender for shipment. The seat *F* is mounted below the body-ring and is preferably attached independently of it. The construction for mounting the seat (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) comprises two brackets *g*, one at each side of the rear standards *b*. The seat is provided near its rear edge with pivots or trunnions *h* of any suitable form, one at each end, which have bearing in the

two brackets *g*. This position of the pivots near the rear edge of the seat would cause the front of the seat to tilt down; but to counteract this an arm *i* is attached to the seat (in the present instance to the under side) and projects rearward, and a suitable spring *j*, attached at the rear extremity of this arm, extends downward and connects with the oval-shaped base *c*. When a child is on the pivoted seat *F* its weight, bearing at the front side of the trunnions, will cause some tension on the said spring *j*, and an oscillating or tilting up-and-down movement will result from the movements of the child.

The improved means to prevent the child from slipping down onto the floor in front of the seat will now be described. A standard *k* is attached to the seat *F* and projects outward and upward, having suitable shape to entirely avoid the body and limbs of the child. A stretched strip of fabric *l* has an upward-inclined position from the seat, and its ends are secured, respectively, to the seat and to the upper end of the said standard. The child's limbs take astride of this strip of fabric *l*, which is yielding and movable in distinction to being rigid like the horn heretofore used. This strip of fabric may be elastic or may be of any other selected material suitable for the purpose, whereby the weight of the child when its feet touch the floor will seat on a yielding and movable support. Two forms of this standard are shown. The one in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 (designated *k*) extends outward from the seat and then curves upward to sufficient height to admit of its upper end supporting the strip of fabric *l* in an inclined position. The other form of standard (designated *k'*) is seen in Fig. 4. This form extends outward from the seat and then projects straight upward. Neither of the forms of standard here shown come in contact with the body or limbs of the child, and therefore the objectionable feature of the rigid horn heretofore employed for the child to straddle is removed.

The improved yielding and inclined support which has position between the limbs of the child may be used with seats of various constructions or which are supported in baby-tenders in a variety of ways. Fig. 5 is an illustration of this. Here the seat *F'* is suspended from the body-ring *A* by elastic devices *m*. This strip of fabric or yielding material obviates the danger to which children

have heretofore been subjected when seated astride of a wood saddle-horn. With this device there is no risk of injury to the child.

The oval-shaped hoop or frame *c* as a base is deemed preferable to either round or square; but so far as my invention is concerned a round base may be used.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A baby-tender having in combination a stationary body-surrounding device; a seat having pivots or trunnions and supported to permit movement independently of said surrounding device and provided with an arm projecting rearward from the seat and also provided with a standard attached centrally to said seat and projecting forward therefrom; a strip of fabric having one end secured to the seat and the other secured to the said standard and unsupported between its ends; and means connected with said rear

projecting arm to cause a yielding resistance when a child is on the seat.

2. The combination of a stationary body-surrounding device; a rigid seat, *F*, supported below said body-surrounding device to permit vertical movement independent thereof; a standard, *k*, attached to said rigid seat and projecting centrally therefrom forward and upward; and a strip of flexible fabric extending in an inclined position with respect to said rigid seat and free to yield or move independently of the seat, whereby when the front of the seat and said standard tilt downward the child which was resting on the rigid seat will slip forward from said seat and rest on said flexible inclined strip of fabric.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE P. STEINBACH.

Witnesses:

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