J. F. DOWNING.

Children's Carriage.

No. 208,380. Patented Sept. 24, 1878.

Fig. 1.

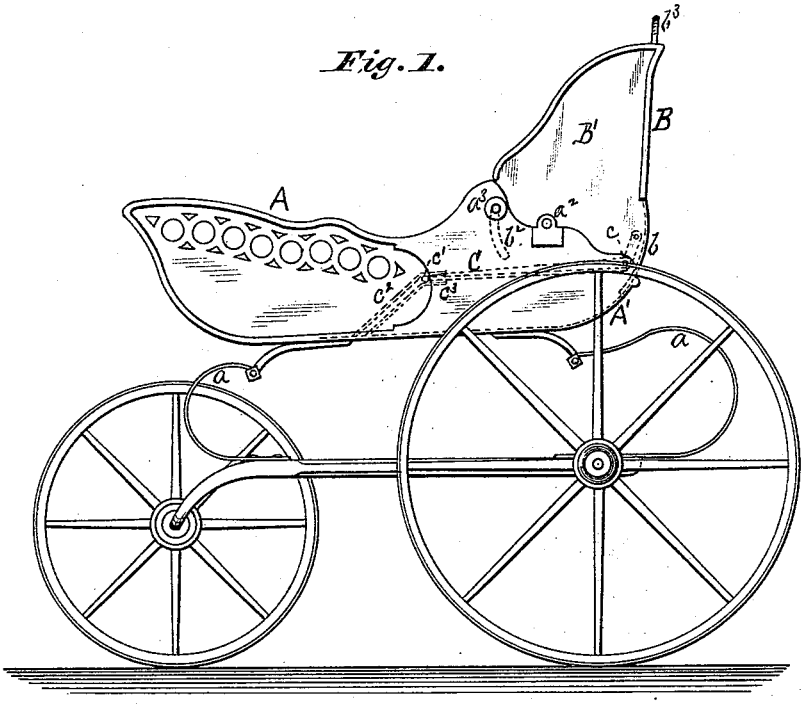
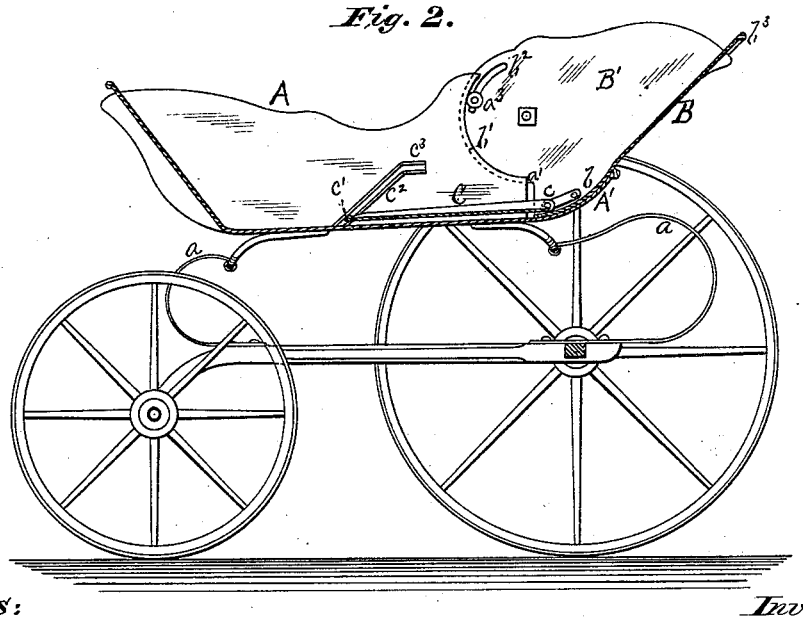


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

T. C. Brecht.

John R. Jones

Inventor:

Jerome F. Downing.

per Edwin James.

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME F. DOWNING, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,380**, dated September 24, 1878; application filed August 29, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME F. DOWNING, of the city and county of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Children's Carriages, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view.

My invention relates to the arrangement of the back and seat of a child's carriage so connected that when the back is lowered to allow the child to recline the seat will be lowered into the bottom of the carriage, and when the back is raised to an upright position the seat will also be raised into its proper position.

Among the advantages of my construction of children's carriages is that, as the seat is movable and as the back is hinged to the same, when the back is lowered the seat is thrown forward and down until it reaches the bottom of the carriage. By this means two things are accomplished: first, the lowering or throwing down of the back elongates the body of the carriage and enables a large child to fully extend its limbs when reclining, which would not be the case were the back lowered inside of the body of the carriage; and, second, by throwing forward and down the seat the capacity of the carriage, when converted into a sleeping-coach, is deepened, and the child prevented from falling out when reclining, which would not be the case were the seat stationary.

The construction and operation of my invention are as follows:

A is the body of the carriage, which is properly secured and pivoted to the running-gear by means of the springs *a a*. The rear section of the bottom of the body A is curved, as shown at A′. B is the back, the lower section, *b*, of which is curved to correspond with the curved section A′ of the bottom of the body A, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The sides B′ of the back B have their lower sections, b^1, in the form of an arc of a circle, and rest and move in circular guide-grooves a^1 formed on the rear section of the sides of the body A. The sides of the back and body are pivoted together at a^2. b^2 are curved slots cut in the front of the sides B′ of the back B, and near the circular section b^1 of the same. The sides of this slot b^2 are parallel to the section b^1 of the sides of the back B′. a^3 are set-screws, whose shanks pass through the slots b^2 and have their bearings in the sides of the body of the carriage. The object of these screws and the slots is to allow the back, and consequently the seat, to be held at any desired point. Instead of this method of adjusting the back and seat, the same can be accomplished by providing one side of the inclined grooves c^2 with notches, in which the pins or projections c^1 of the seat may rest and be secured, and thus allow the back and seat to be held in any desired position. b^3 is the canopy-holder, secured to the back in the usual manner.

C is the seat, the rear section of which is pivoted to the sides of the back B at *c*. To the front of the seat C are secured pins or projections c^1, which work and move in inclined guide-grooves c^2 formed on the inside of the sides of the body A, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The upper section, c^3, of these grooves c^2 is bent at such an angle that the sides of the section shall be parallel with the body A.

The operation is as follows: When the back is raised to allow the child to assume a sitting posture, the pins or projections c^1 of the seat C rest in the sections c^3 of the inclined grooves c^2, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to allow the child to recline, the back is lowered by pressing the same outwardly. This movement causes the curved section *b* of the back to slide down inside of the body A, following the line of the curved section A′ of the same, and the pins c^1 of the seat to travel down the inclined grooves c^2 until the seat rests upon the bottom of the body, the back and seat being hinged together, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The circular grooves a^1 cause the back to travel in the proper direction when the same is either raised or lowered, while the movement of the seat is controlled by the inclined grooves c^2 and the pins or projections c^1. To raise the back and seat after the same have been lowered, the reverse of the movement just described is required.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a child's carriage, the back B B′, piv-

oted to the sides of the body, combined with seat C, having its rear pivoted to the back and its front provided with projections c^1, guided in grooves, substantially as specified, whereby the turning outward of the back lowers the seat into the bottom of the carriage.

2. In a child's carriage, the back B, having a curved section, b, circular section b^1, and slots b^2, in combination with the body A, having a curved section, A′, grooves a^1, and set-screws a^3, when the same are pivoted together and operated substantially as described.

3. In a child's carriage, the seat C, having pins or projections c^1, and body A, having a curved section, A′, and inclined grooves c^2, combined with the pivoted back, all arranged to operate substantially as described.

4. In a child's carriage, the body A, having a curved section, A′, inclined grooves c^2, and set-screws a^3, back B, having curved sections b, circular section b^1, and curved slots b^2, and seat C, having pins c^1, when the whole is combined, arranged, and operated substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of May, 1878.

JEROME F. DOWNING.

Witnesses:

WELLINGTON DOWNING,

HOMER M. HILL.