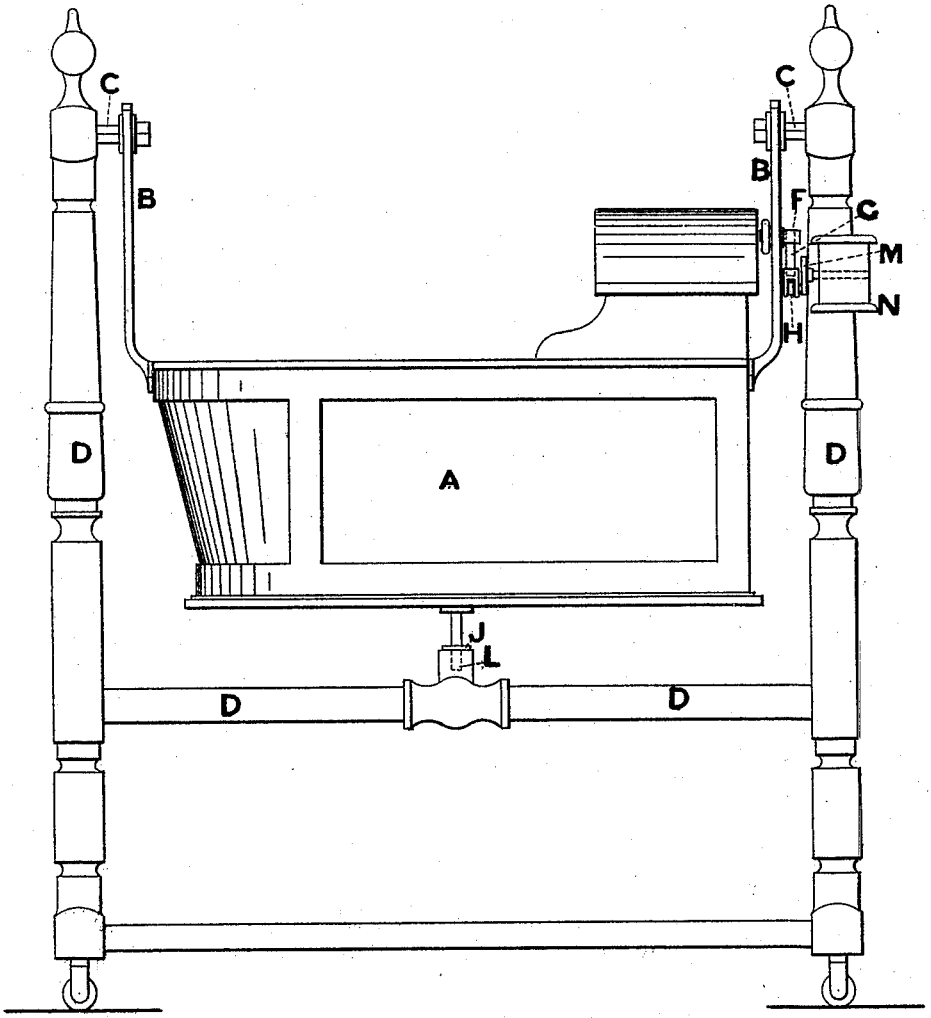
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. WAINWRIGHT.

AUTOMATIC ROCKING COT.

No. 418,093. Patented Dec. 24, 1889.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses
John E Walsh.

Herbert Dunn.

Amos Wainwright Inventor

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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AUTOMATIC ROCKING COT.

No. 418,093 Patented Dec. 24, 1889.

FIG. 2.

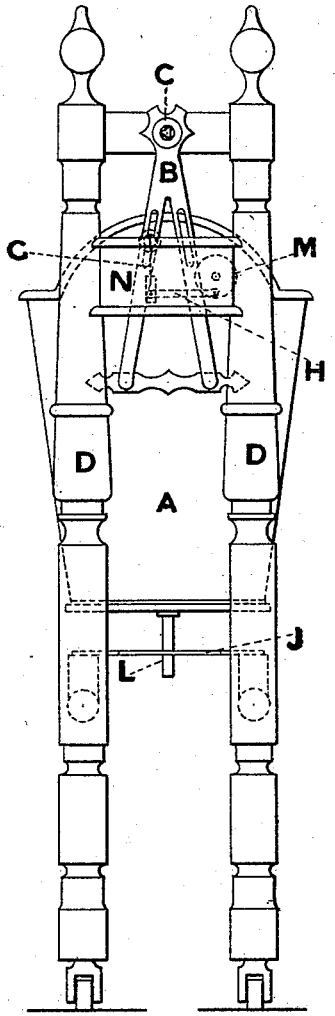
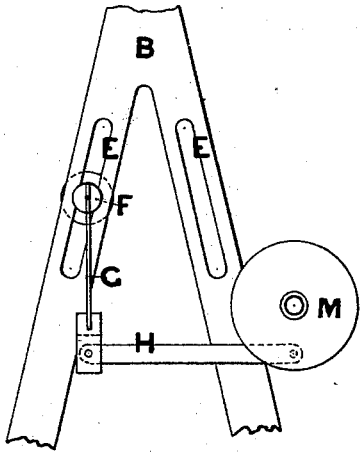


FIG. 3.



Witnesses,
John L. Walsh,
Herbert Dunn.

Amos Wainwright Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS WAINWRIGHT, OF BARNSLEY, COUNTY OF YORK, ENGLAND.

AUTOMATIC ROCKING COT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,093, dated December 24, 1889.

Application filed May 9, 1889. Serial No. 310,128. (No model.) Patented in England November 2, 1888, No. 15,831.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS WAINWRIGHT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Sheffield Road, Barnsley, in the county of York, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Rocking Cots, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in England, No. 15,831, dated November 2, 1888;) and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to that type of cribs, cradles, or similar structures which are suspended by pivoted hangers operated by clock-work to rock or oscillate the crib or cradle.

The object of my invention is to improve the connecting mechanism between the crank or drive wheel of the clock-work and the cot, cradle, or other object to be rocked, whereby the return strokes or motions are relieved from jerks and suddenness by a flat spring-arm, which also assists in driving the cot or cradle by overcoming the tendency of the driving mechanism to stop when the crank or drive wheel is on the dead-center.

The object of my invention I accomplish by the construction and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a rocking cot or cradle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of the slotted hanger-bar, showing its connection with the crank or drive wheel of the clock-work.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, wherein—

The letter A indicates a cot, cradle, or similar object which is to be rocked or oscillated, and B B indicate two hanger-bars secured at their lower ends to the cot or cradle and at their upper ends suspended by knife-edge or similar pivots C, attached to the top portion of a stationary frame-work D of any suitable construction. A casing N, secured to the frame-work adjacent to one of the hanger-bars, is provided with clock-work of any suitable construction, such as is usually adopted for rocking or oscillating cradles. As the clock-work may be of any known type driven by a spring or weight, I do not deem it necessary to illustrate any more thereof than the crank or drive wheel M, which is mounted on a shaft extending into the casing N to be revolved by the clock-work therein. A pitman H is connected at one end with the crank or drive wheel to be reciprocated by the rotation of the latter, and to the opposite end of the pitman is connected the lower end of a flat spring-arm G, carrying at its upper end a stud F, which is adapted to work in a longitudinal slot E, provided in the hanger-bar nearest the clock-work casing. I have shown two similar slots E in the hanger-bar, as this permits the crank or drive wheel to be located at either side of the frame-work; but, obviously, a single slot may be employed, its purpose being to permit the stud F to correctly work therein as the hanger-bar oscillates on the pivot C. The revolution of the crank or drive wheel reciprocates the pitman, which, through the flat spring-arm, oscillates the hanger-bar and swings the cot, cradle, or similar suspended article. The spring-arm yieldingly breaks the suddenness of the return strokes or motions and avoids jerking of the cot or cradle, and such yielding spring-arm by its resiliency also overcomes the tendency of the crank or drive wheel to cease revolving when on the dead-center.

The bottom of the cot or cradle may be provided with a pendent rod or projection L to work in a stationary slotted plate J, as usual, to steady the cot or cradle in its oscillations.

I do not broadly claim oscillating a cradle by clock-work having a crank-wheel connected with a slotted arm, as such of itself is not my invention.

What I claim is—

The combination, with a frame-work having pivots and a cot or similar article having attached hanger-bars B, suspended by the pivots, and one formed with a longitudinal slot E, of a revolving crank or drive wheel M,

a pitman H, connected at one end to the crank or drive wheel and reciprocated thereby, and a spring-arm G, connected to the opposite end of the pitman and having a stud F to work in the slot of the hanger-bar, said spring-arm acting to yieldingly break the suddenness of the return-strokes of the cot and by its resiliency overcoming the tendency of the crank or drive wheel to stop on the dead-center, substantially as described.

AMOS WAINWRIGHT.

Witnesses:
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