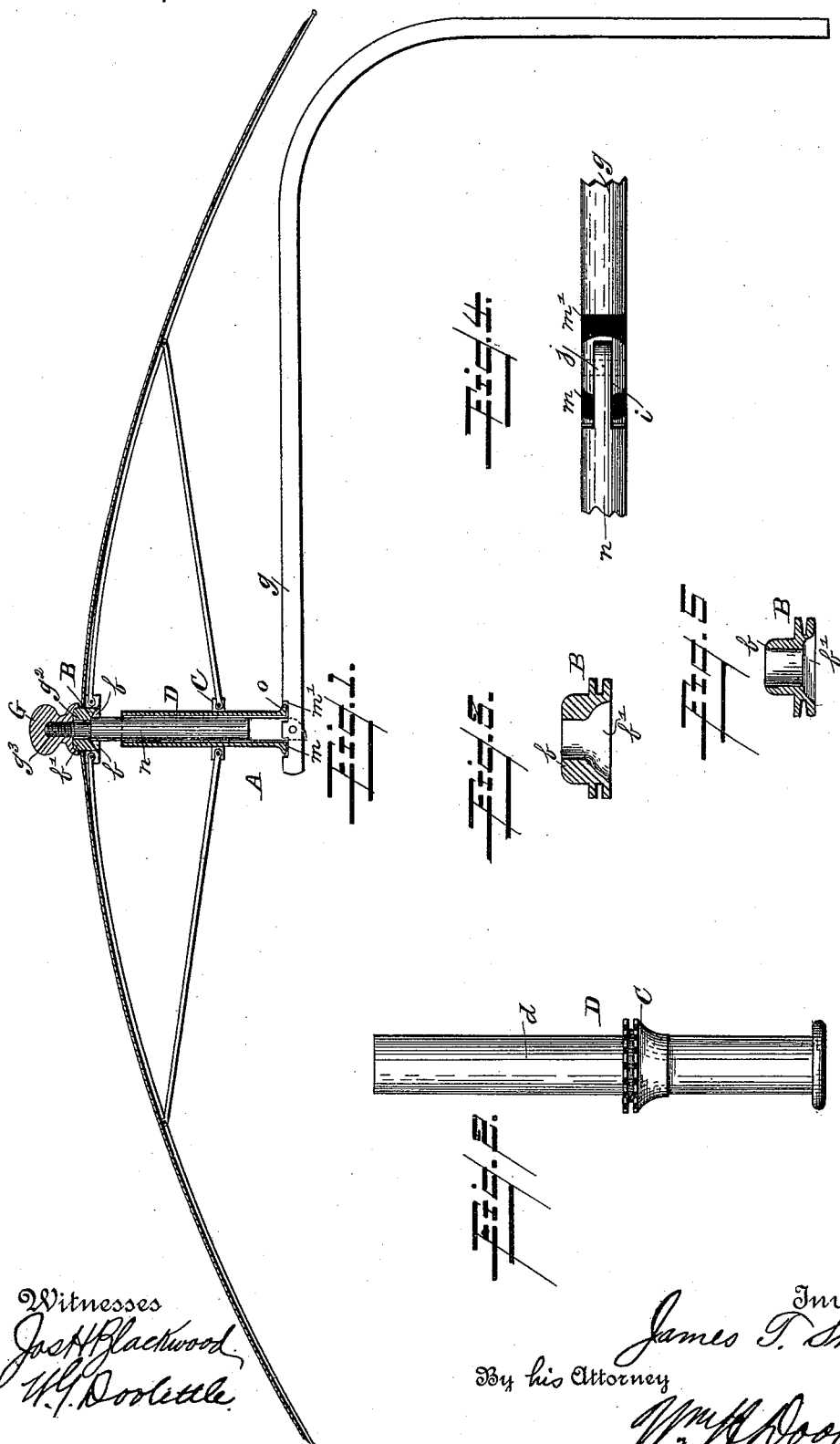


(No Model.)

J. T. SMITH.
PARASOL FOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

No. 421,771.

Patented Feb. 18, 1890.



Witnesses
Jas. H. Blackwood
W. F. Rootledge

Inventor
James T. Smith
By his Attorney
W. F. Rootledge

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. SMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PARASOL FOR CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,771, dated February 18, 1890.

Application filed September 19, 1889. Serial No. 324,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Parasols for Children's Carriages; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to parasols and fixtures for children's carriages; and it consists of means for rendering more simple and efficient the operation of opening and closing and holding open a parasol of this description, as more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

My improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, in elevation, partly in section, showing the parasol spread; and Figs. 2, 3, and 4, details respectively of the runner, notch, and joint; and Fig. 5, a section of a modified notch.

Referring to the drawings, A is a parasol having its ribs connected to a top notch B and its stretchers to a notch C on a runner D. It is carried on a standard made in two parts *g* and *n*. The part *g* is the longer part, which is of the ordinary form bent so as to be secured at one end to the back of the carriage, and then to extend over the same. The shorter part *n* is connected to the longer portion by a rule-joint, so as to permit one part to be turned at a right angle to the other.

The runner D is not of the ordinary well-known construction, but is made much longer than usual and extended some distance above the runner-notch. The notch is placed on the runner, and the longest part *d* of the runner is above the notch. The top notch also differs from the ordinary notch in having a bottom concave recess or seat *b* and a projecting convex top *b'*. The standard is put through the runner and through the top notch, and one purpose of the bottom portion *b* is to aid in guiding the standard through the notch. Another purpose of the seat *b* is to answer as a bearing against which the end of the upper part of the runner is pushed

when the runner is raised above the joint to open or close the parasol, thus enabling the parasol to be opened and closed without unduly increasing the distance between the notch and the runner. The standard at the end passing through the top notch has a shoulder *g*² and a thread *g*³. The head G is applied to the threaded end to clamp the notch between the head and shoulder *g*², and so secure the parasol to the standard. The top *b'* of the notch is projected and made slightly convex or rounded, to fit nicely the shape of the cover when the parasol is opened. At the rule-joint the end of the longer part *g* of the standard is cut away on both sides of and at the end of the slot *i*, in which the tongue *j* of the joint enters, so as to form two notches *m m'*, which act as seats for the flange *o* of the runner when the parasol is spread and the shorter part of the standard is turned at a right angle to the longer part, as shown in Fig. 1. These notches, being on both sides of the runner, hold the latter absolutely secure and prevent the upper portion of the standard, and consequently the parasol, from tipping or leaning at a different angle than a right angle to the longer part of the standard.

When the standard is in place and it is desired to spread the parasol, the runner is pushed up until its upper end enters the recess *b* and comes in contact with the concave in the top notch and its lower end is raised above the rule-joint. The upper short end of the standard is then turned up vertically and the runner allowed to descend until the flange at its lower end rests in the notches at the end of the long portion of the standard. When it is desired to lower the parasol, the runner is again pushed up against the top notch, so as to uncover the joint, when the shorter portion of the standard is turned on a line with the longer portion and the runner pulled down.

By my invention the important changes made in the top notch are to provide it with the concave-shaped recess for the reception of the shoulder of the standard and the upper end of the runner. The runner itself is simply prolonged beyond the length of the

ordinary runner. The notches on the standard below the joint and on both sides hold the parasol vertically straight.

Thus all the improvements are simple, inexpensive, and efficient.

What I claim is—

In combination with the ribs and stretchers of a parasol, a top notch having a concave-shaped recess formed on its under side, to which the ribs are secured, a screw-threaded standard provided with a shoulder to bear against and within said notch, a cap or head above said notch, with which said standard

engages, the lower notch, to which the stretchers are connected, and the runner having a long extension extending above the stretcher-notch, and to which the latter is secured, said extension passing into the top notch when the parasol is spread, substantially as described.

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

JAS. T. SMITH.

Witnesses:

E. MAWHINNEY,
W. S. MARSH.