(No Model.)

# P. T. RESSER.

## SWINGING CRADLE.

No. 493,786. Patented Mar. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1.

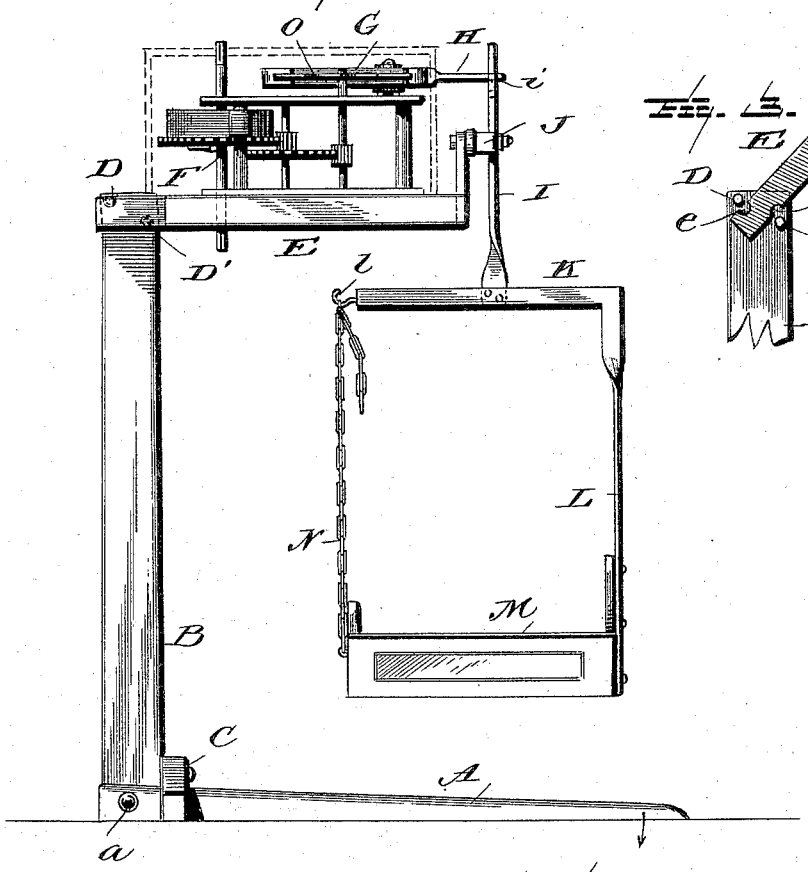



Fig. 3.




Fig. 2.

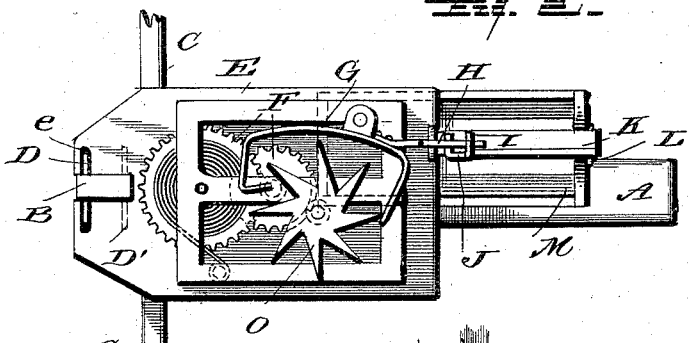
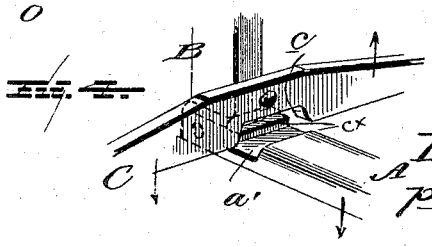



Fig. 4.




Witnesses

L. C. Hills.

E. A. Bond.

Inventor

Philip T. Resser.

per Chas. A. Fowler

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP T. RESSER, OF GENESEO, ILLINOIS.

## SWINGING CRADLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,786, dated March 21, 1893.

Application filed July 19, 1892. Serial No. 440,475. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIP T. RESSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Geneseo, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cradles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in cradles and it has for its objects among others to provide an improved cradle to be run by clock work and in which the parts shall be separably connected and supported so as to be readily disconnected and packed into small compass for storing or transportation.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification and in which

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved cradle set up and ready for use. Fig. 2 is a top plan. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the manner of connecting the power-supporting base with the upright. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail showing the manner of connecting the base and upright.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views in which they appear.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a base piece which may be secured or supported in any suitable manner upon the ground or other support, and to one end of this base piece is pivoted as on a pivot *a* the upright B the lower end of which is arranged in bifurcations $c^{\times}$ of the base piece. A transverse notch *a'* is made in the base piece near the pivot of the upright, upon the upper face of the base, as seen best in Fig. 4, and upon the lower end of the upright is pivoted the cross piece C which has upon its lower edge a notch *c* as also seen best in Fig. 4, all so arranged that when the base is in place and the upright is brought into its vertical position the cross bar will be brought down and its notch interlock with the notch of the base and thus hold the parts firmly in position. This forms a cheap and efficient portable base and support for the cradle and its operating parts. The upper end of the upright is provided with two horizontal pins D and D' upon different horizontal and vertical planes as seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

E is a plate designed to support the clock-work which operates the cradle, and this plate is provided upon its upper and under faces with notches *e* as seen best in Fig. 3 so that by placing the plate in an inclined position as seen in Fig. 3 its end may be inserted between the cross pins of the upright and then if the plate is brought into a horizontal position the notches will receive the pins and hold the plate firmly in a horizontal position as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

Upon the upper face of the plate is supported a suitable train of clock-work F which may be incased as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and to the pivoted arm G of the escapement is secured a horizontal arm H which is designed to engage a hole *i* in a vertical arm I secured to the cradle frame and which is pivoted between its ends upon a suitable bracket or stud J on the edge of the plate as seen best in Fig. 1. This arm I is secured to a horizontal arm K which supports the vertical arm L of the cradle frame M as seen best in Fig. 1, the cradle body being of any well known or desired form, that shown being in the form of a box or cradle, the inner end of which is adjustably supported from the horizontal arm K as by the chain N which is adjustable on the hook *l* or analogous device on the said arm.

The operation is simple and will be readily understood. The train of gears being wound up the spring exerts its influence and motion is given to the escapement wheel O which is so arranged that its teeth engage the bent ends of the arm G and thus give to the vertical arm I and consequently to the cradle a back and forth movement through the connection of the arm H with the said arm I as will be readily understood from Fig. 1. The arm L is a spring arm to allow sufficient yield-

ing and to allow the opposite end of the cradle frame or body to be raised or lowered slightly as may be desired.

What I claim as new is—

1. A portable support for a cradle the same consisting of a base piece with a transverse notch, an upright pivoted to the notched end of the base, and a cross bar pivoted to the lower end of the upright and having on its under face opposite its pivot a notch constructed and arranged to interlock with the notch of the base as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination with a support and clock-work supported thereby, of a cradle body, a spring arm connected thereto, a horizontal arm on the spring arm, a chain connecting said body with the horizontal arm a vertical arm connected at one end with the horizontal arm, pivoted between its ends and at its upper end connected with an arm secured to the escapement of the clock-work, as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP T. RESSER.

Witnesses:
J. M. HOSFORD,
W. H. HOSFORD.