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CANOPY TOP LOCKING ARRANGEMENT FOR PERAMBULATORS

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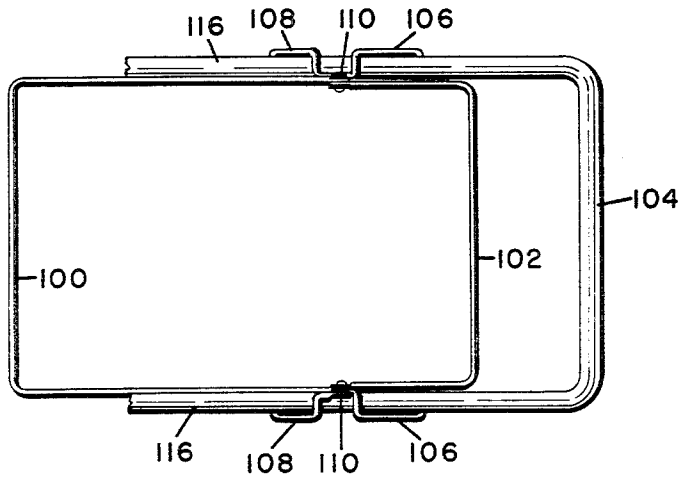


FIG. 1

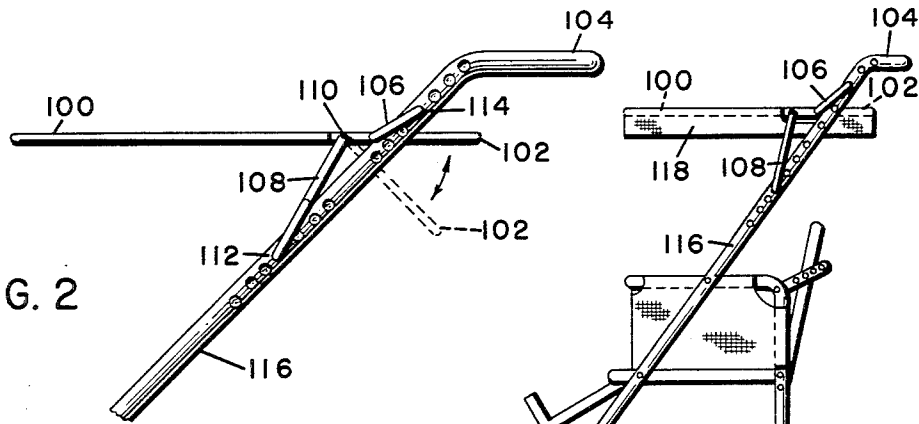


FIG. 2

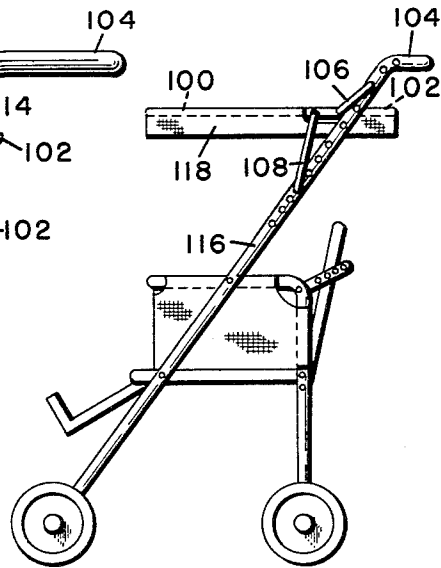


FIG. 4

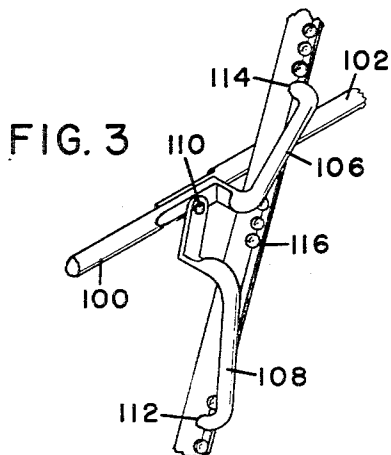


FIG. 3

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## CANOPY TOP LOCKING ARRANGEMENT FOR PERAMBULATORS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 296—110)

This invention relates generally to carriages and strollers for children, and particularly the invention pertains to a canopy top locking arrangement for perambulators.

This invention particularly is intended for vehicles of the type having side bars extending upwardly to form the pushing handle for the vehicle.

An object of this invention is to provide a canopy top for carriages of this character which can be opened for shelter, adjusted, folded partially for added protection, collapsed tightly against the carriage handle or removed altogether without the use of tools.

Another object is to provide a carriage canopy for perambulators having exceptional resistance to inversion by the wind.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a canopy top locking arrangement for perambulators.

These and other objects and advantages of this invention will become more readily apparent and understood from the accompanying specification and single sheet of drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a canopy frame and a portion of the carriage handle;

Fig. 2 is a side view otherwise corresponding to Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the details of the canopy top locking arrangement incorporating features of this invention; and

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the carriage incorporating the canopy top locking arrangement comprising this invention.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings, there is illustrated a canopy frame 100. Frame 100 is depicted less a canopy 118 in all except Fig. 4 for better clarity of the invention.

Frame 100 is U-shaped and joins near its open end to the end of rear sunshield frame 102, also U-shaped. For this purpose, the frames 100 and 102 may be flattened and drilled for a rivet 110. A third member, brace 108, is also pivoted on rivet 110.

Both the ends of frame 100, which extend beyond rivet 110, as well as the ends of braces 108 and frame 102, are dimensioned to fit between side bars 116 of the perambulator which descend from handle 104.

The bent portion 106 of frame 100 as well as that of brace 108 is made to extend outside of side rods 116 as best shown in Fig. 3. The recurring ends of bent portion 106 and brace 108 can then be snapped into holes 114 and 112, respectively, provided in side rods 116. A triangular suspension of the various elements in holes 114,

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112, and rivet 110 results in a triangular structure of great rigidity.

Since frame 100 is a continuation of one side of this triangular structure, the canopy top is well secured against wind and vibration and thus is prevented from moving so as to injure a person pushing the perambulator.

Additional holes 112 can be provided along the length of side bars 116 to give a degree of angular adjustment to front canopy frame 100. Rear shield frame 102 can be seen to be pivotally adjustable about rivets 110, as shown by the arrow and phantom lines in Fig. 2. By inserting only brace 108 into the holes 112, frame 100 can be folded to lie flat against side rods 116.

It is also obvious that the entire canopy can be installed or removed without the use of tools.

While there has been here described and illustrated a preferred form of the invention, it is apparent that certain variations may be made without departing from the spirit thereof. Accordingly, limitation is sought only in accordance with the scope of the following claim.

What is claimed is:

In a perambulator having a body structure, a canopy therefor, and a pair of spaced side rods each having a series of apertures provided along the longitudinal direction thereof and extending upwardly and angularly from said body structure and located on opposite sides thereof so that said perambulator can be moved; and a positive locking arrangement for securing said canopy top with respect to said body structure, said locking arrangement consisting of two substantially U-shaped frame members positioned in substantially the same plane and having said canopy top mounted thereon, said frame members each having a pair of spaced legs positioned inside of said pair of spaced rods, one of said frame members having its leg end portions overlapping and spaced from the legs of said other frame member, the end portion of each leg of said other frame member being formed angularly upwardly to the plane of said frame members and offset laterally outwardly and then inwardly to its corresponding leg of said other frame member and arranged to engage in any one of said series of apertures provided in its corresponding side rod, a brace element for each side of said frame members, a pin element for pivotally mounting one end of each brace element to its corresponding legs of said frame members, said side rods each receiving the free ends of said brace elements and the end portions of the legs of said other frame member to provide angular adjustment and locking of said canopy top, said other frame member being arranged so that the end portions of the legs thereof are in engagement with the respective apertures in said side rods to be locked therein and spaced oppositely from the locked ends of said brace elements to form positive locking triangular suspensions on opposite sides of said perambulator of the brace elements, and the legs of said other frame member and side rods.

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