之间的一个或多个中间轮 118。为了向示例婴儿车 100 提供震动吸收性, 所示示例的中间轮 118、前轮 110 和/或后轮 114 可实施为由橡胶构成的可充气轮。如在所示示例中所示的, 中间轮 118 的直径基本上类似或等于前轮 110 和后轮 114 的直径。

[0043] 在图 1 的所示示例中,中间轮 118 被定位成与前轮 110 相比更接近后轮 114。然而,在其它示例中,中间轮 118 可以被布置在前轮 110 和后轮 114 之间的近似中点处。所示示例的每个中间轮 118 均限定了枢轴(例如,转动枢转点)提供结构,该枢轴提供结构被布置或定位在前轮 110 和后轮 114 之间。因此,在所示的示例中,每个中间轮 118 均提供了用于婴儿车 100 的枢转点,该枢转点从婴儿车 100 的后端 116 和/或后轮 114 偏离或横向间隔开。因此,当使用者在使所有车轮 110、114 和 118 都与地间或行进表面接触的情况下沿向右方向,向左方向和/或以 360 度的转或圈转动所示示例的婴儿车 100 的后端 116 都能够绕由其中一个相应的中间轮 118 提供的转动枢轴或枢转点沿弧形路径枢转或旋转。

[0044] 如在示出的示例中所示的,中间轮 118 经由轮轴 120 相互联接,并且绕公共的旋转轴线 120a 旋转。然而,在其它示例中,轮轴 120 可被移除以使得中间轮 118 相对于彼此独立地驱动或旋转。此外,虽然示例婴儿车 100 包括两个中间轮 118,但其它示例婴儿车可以仅采用一个中间轮 118 或两个以上的中间轮 118。例如,婴儿车 100 可以包括在轮轴 120 上布置在第一和第二中间轮 118 之间的第三中间轮。

[0045] 由于中间轮 118 基本上位于婴儿车 100 的座椅区域 104 的下方(例如,垂直地与该座椅区域对齐),因此中间轮 118 吸收由儿童坐在所示示例的婴儿车 100 的婴儿座椅 106 中所提供的负载的大部分。换句话说,在所示的示例中,当使用者转动所示示例的婴儿车 100 时,经在座椅区域 104 中的儿童的负载或重量大部分由中间轮 118 承载。结果,由儿童提供的负载绕由其中一个中间轮 118 提供的枢转点旋转。以这样的方式,婴儿车 100 和婴儿车 100 中的儿童的组合负载或重量与在没有中间轮 118 的情况下类似组合重量的婴儿车和儿童所需要力(或转矩)小的力(或转矩)来转动或枢转婴儿车 100。由于所示示例的婴儿车 100 中的儿童的重量(或质量中心)接近中间轮 118 的枢转轴线或枢转点,因此当儿童坐在座椅区域 104 中时枢转或转动所示示例的婴儿车 100 所需的力或转矩相对低。结果,所示示例的婴儿车 100 可以在相对紧密的转动半径的情况下相对轻松地绕由任一中间轮 118 提供的枢转点转动。例如,图 1 的示例婴儿车 100 可以在其自身的长度内转动 360 度。

[0046] 为了使得使用者能够推动,转动和/或倾斜所示示例的婴儿车100,框架102包括 具有把于124的手柄122,使用者可以据住该把于124来移动、控制和/或转向婴儿车100。 此外,所示示例的手柄122邻近后轮114。所示示例的婴儿车100包括具有辅助把于124a 的辅助手柄122a,以使得儿童或成人在沿着婴儿车100行走时能够握住辅助把于124a来进行支撑。辅助手柄122a通常并不用于操纵婴儿车100,而是可以将其用作其它一些使用目的。手柄122经由手柄关节毅或接头126联接至框架102,该手柄关节毅或接头使得手柄122能够相对于框架102调整。

[0047] 如在下文更详细地描述的,为了当操纵婴儿车 100 越过路缘或其它障碍时进一步改进稳定性和/或便于平衡,所示示例的示例婴儿车 100 采用悬架装置 128。更具体地,当婴儿车 100 的前端 112 经由手柄 122 相对于框架 102 的后端 116 枢转或倾斜时(例如,前端 112 相对于支撑表面(例如,地面)沿向上方向被提升),图 1 的示例悬架装置 128 提供

了稳定性和/或便于平衡。此外,如在下文结合图 2A、图 2B、图 3 和图 4 更详细地讨论的,示例婴儿年 100 采用轮轴 130,来使得当前端 112 相对于后轮 114 和中间轮 118 从行进表面被抬起、倾斜或升起时框架 102 能够围绕轮轴 130 的轴线 132 枢转。

[0048] 图 2 示出了婴儿车 100 的第一侧面视图或左侧面视图。图 3 示出了图 1 的示例婴儿车 100 的第二侧面视图或右侧面视图。参考图 2 和图 3,所示示例的框架 102 包括第一侧面框架组件 202a,该第一侧面框架组件与第二侧面框架组件 202b 横向间隔开而限定座椅区域 104。所示示例的第一侧面框架组件 202a 和第二侧面框架组件 202b 基本上类似或相同并且是对称的。所示示例的手柄 122 在侧面框架组件 202a、202b 之间延伸,并且可以由弯曲成大体 U型的结构的单个管件形成。

[0049] 参考图 2 和图 3, 所示示例的侧面框架组件 202a、202b 均包括下框架支撑件 204、上框架支撑件 206 和中间框架支撑件 208。在示出的示例中, 框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 具有基本上线性的轮廓(例如, 直的和/或平坦的轮廓)。然而, 在其它示例中, 框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 可以是任何形状的,包括大体上弯曲的形状或具有一个或多个弯曲和/或线性部分的形状。

[0050] 为了使得所示示例的婴儿车 100 沿至少一个方向折叠或塌缩,第一侧面框架组件 202a 的框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 经由第一枢转连接件或枢转接头 210a 被枢转地联接。更具体地,连接件或枢转接头 210a 由毅 212a(例如,T 形毅)限定,以接收第一侧面框架组件 202a 的每个框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 的相应端。所示示例的毅 212a 使得框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 能够相对彼此枢转,以例如如在下文更详细地讨论的塌缩婴儿车 100。相似地,第二侧面框架组件 202b 的框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 在第二枢转连接件或枢转接头 210b 处枢转地联接。更具体地,连接件或枢转接头 210b 由毅 212b(例如,T 形毅)限定,以接收第二侧面框架组件 202b 的每个框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 的相应端部。与毅 212a一样, 毅 212b 使得第二侧面框架组件 202b 的框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 能够相对于彼此枢转。

[0051] 参考图 3, 所示示例的每个数 212a、212b 均包括;第一腿或开口 214a, 该第一腿或开口以接收下框架支撑件 204 的第一端 204a 或联接至该第一端 204a;第二腿或开口 214b, 该第二腿或开口以接收上框架支撑件 206 的第一端 206a 或联接至该第一端 206a;以及第三腿或开口 214c, 该第三腿或开口以接收中间框架支撑件 208 的第一端 208a 或联接至该第一端 208a。在这一示例中, 数 212a、212b 还包括第四腿或开口 214d, 以接收辅助手柄 122a 的端部。腿 214a 至 214c 使得当毂 212a、212b 的锁定机构(例如,锁闩)处于释放或解锁状态时框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 能够绕相应的枢转连接件 210a、210b 相对于彼此枢转。当载 212a、212b 的锁定机构处于解锁状态时,框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 不能绕相应的枢转连接件 210a、210b 相对于彼此枢转。动至解锁状态,所述释放致动器位于可以由使用者致动的上框架支撑件上。

[0052] 参考图 2, 当框架 102 直立时, 第一侧面框架组件 202a 的下框架支撑件 204 和上框架支撑件 206 相对于彼此基本上对齐或平行, 使得下框架支撑件 204 的轴线 218 基本上与上框架支撑件 206 的轴线 220 对齐、然而, 在其它示例中, 当框架 102 处于直立状态时, 下框架支撑件 204 可以相对于上框架支撑件 206 定位在任意角度。例如, 下框架支撑件 204 的轴线 218 与上框架支撑件 206 的轴线 220 之间的角度 222 可以在近似 100 度至 200 度之

m,

[0053] 所示示例的中间框架支撑件 208 从相应的毅 212a 和 212b 朝向后轮 114 伸出。为了使得框架 102 能够相对于中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 枢转,中间框架支撑件 208 枢转地联接至轮轴 130(图 1)。更具体地,在示出的示例中,中间框架支撑件 208 的第二端 208b 经由连接件或套管 211 被联接至轮轴 130(图 1)。所示示例的套管 211(其包括轴向联接至轮轴 130的部分)使得中间框架支撑件 208 且因此使和下框架支撑件 204 和上框架支撑件 206 能够绕轮轴 130 的轴线 132 枢转。

[0054] 当联接至相应的枢转接头 110a 和轮轴 130 时, 所示示例的中间框架支撑件 208 基本上垂直于下框架支撑件 204 和上框架支撑件 206。换句话说, 由中间框架支撑件 208 限定的轴线 224 相对于下框架支撑件 204 的轴线 218 和上框架支撑件的轴线 220 量大致九十度的角度。然而, 在其它示例中, 中间框架支撑件 208 可以相对于下框架支撑件 204 和/或上框架支撑件 206 呈任何不同的角度。例如, 中间框架支撑件 208 的轴线 224 和下框架支撑件 204 的轴线 218 之间的角度 226a 和/或中间框架支撑件 208 的轴线 224 和上框架支撑件 206 的轴线 220 之间的角度 226b 可以是小于九十度或大于九十度的任何其它合适的角度。

[0055] 参考图 2 和图 3, 为了将所示示例的前轮 110 安装或附接至侧面框架组件 202a、 202b 中的一者, 所示示例的每个前轮 110 都包括前轮毂体 230。例如, 前轮壳体 230 可以被 联接或陷接至下框架支撑件 204 件的一端。所示示例的每个前轮壳体 230 均包括以可旋转 的方式安装至连接件234的叉或轮支撑件232。每个前轮110均可以以可旋转的方式轴颈 连接至轮支撑件232,以使得每个前轮110都能够绕单独的旋转轴线236a,236b(例如,相对 于供定位婴儿车100的水平地面基本上水平的轴线)独立地旋转。附加地,为了改进转向, 所示示例的每个前轮 110 都能够绕基本上垂直于对应的旋转轴线 236a、236b 的对应的基本 上竖直的轴线 238a、238b 旋转、回转或枢转。在所示示例中,由于对应的轮支撑件 232 和对 应的连接件 234 之间的枢转连接件,因此前轮 110 能够绕对应的竖直轴线 238a,238b 枢转。 [0056] 为了将后轮1.14和中间轮1.18安装或附接至相应的侧面框架组件202a、202b,所示 示例的每个侧面组件 202a、202b 都采用壳体或托架 240(例如, 摇摆件)。所示示例的托架 240 是整体件或整体结构。更具体地,所示示例的托架240包括或限定了穀242,该穀将后轮 114 和中间轮 118 附接或联接至框架 102。在示出的实例中,轮轴 130 轴颈连接在托架 240 上、示例托架 240 可相对于框架 102 和/或中间框架支撑件 208 枢转、所示示例的每个毂 242都包括;第一部分或腿242a,该第一部分或腿用于接收其中一个后轮114或者联接至其 中一个后轮114;以及第二部分或腿242b,该第二部分或腿用于接收其中一个中间轮118或 者联接至其中一个中间轮 118。

[0057] 例如,示例托架240的第一部分242a接收后轮壳体244,该后轮壳体具有以可旋转的方式安装至连接件248的叉或后轮支撑件246,所述连接件248安装至(例如,通过螺钉)托架240或与该托架一体地形成。每个后轮114都以可旋转的方式安装至后轮支撑件246,以使得每个后轮114都能够绕单独的旋转轴线250a、250b(它们中的每一个都是相对于供定位婴儿车的水平地面的基本上水平的轴线)独立地旋转。附加地,为了改进转向,所示示例的每个后轮114都能够绕基本上垂直于相应的旋转轴线250a、250b的基本上竖直的轴线252a、252b旋转、回转或枢转。在示出的实例中,后轮114由于位于对应的轮支撑件246和

/或托架 240 和对应的连接件 248 之间的枢转连接件而能够绕相应的竖直轴线 252a、252b 枢转。

[0058] 在示出的示例中,每个中间轮 118 都经由營或框架构件 254 联接至相应的托架 240。在示出的示例中,營 254 的第一端 254a 被联接或固定至托架 240 的第二部分 242b,并且營 254 的第二端 254b 限定中间轮 118 的穀 256 或被联接至中间轮 118 的穀 256。營 254 在被联接至托架 240 时沿远离后轮 114 且朝向前轮 110 的方向从托架 240 伸出,以在后轮 114 和前轮 110 之间定位中间轮 118。如在所示的示例中所示的,侉 254 将中间轮 118 定位 得与前轮 110 相比更接近后轮 114。然而,在其它示例中,膋 254 可以被构造成将中间轮 118 定位在前轮 110 的旋转轴线 236a、236b 和后轮 114 的旋转轴线 250a、250b 之间的近似中点处。所示示例的營 254 的中间轴线 258(图 2) 相对于中间框架支撑件 208 的中心轴线 224 成角度 260 例如,基本上垂直)。如在下文中更详细地描述的,当中间框架支撑件 208 和/或框架 102 相对于托架 240 绕由轮轴 130 限定的轴线 132 枢转时,角度 260 发生改变。

[0059] 如上文注意到的,所示示例的中间轮 118 被安装在在侧面框架组件 202a、202b 之间延伸的轮轴 120 上(图 1)。因此,轮轴 120 以可旋转的方式联接中间轮 118。结果,所示示例的中间轮 118 绕轮轴 120 的旋转轴线 120a 旋转、然而,虽然所示示例的中间轮 118 能够绕旋转轴线 120a 旋转,但中间轮 118 被固定而不能在其它方向上回转或枢转(例如,与前轮 110 和后轮 114 不一样,中间轮 118 不能绕基本上垂直于相应的旋转轴线 120a 的基本上整直的轴线 264a、264b 旋转)。结果,当婴儿车 100 在基本上直的路径中移动或被推动时,图 1 的示例婴儿车 100 的中间轮 118 阻止婴儿车 100 的横向漂移。然而,在其它示例中,中间轮 118 可以相对于框架 102 经竖直轴线 264a、264b 旋转。

[0060] 如上文注意到的,所示示例的中间轮 118 限定了枢轴或枢转点,所示示例的婴儿 年 100 可以绕这些枢轴或枢转点转动。换句话说,所示示例的每个中间轮 118 都限定布置于前轮 110 和后轮 114 之间的枢转点。例如,当相对于站在婴儿车之后且抓握手柄 122 的使用者的取向沿向左方向(例如,从婴儿车 100 的上方向下看的顺时针方向)向所示示例的婴儿车 100 的手柄 122 施加足够力时,婴儿车 100 统第二框架组件 204b 的(右侧)中间轮 118 枢转,使得前轮 110 在朝向第二侧面框架组件 202b 的方向上沿着弧形路径移动,并且使得后轮 114 在朝向第一侧面框架组件 202a 的方向上沿着弧形路径移动。同样,当相对于抓握手柄 122 的使用者的取向沿向右方向(例如,从婴儿车 100 的上方向下看的逆时针方向)向婴儿车 100 的手柄 122 施力时,所示示例的婴儿车 100 绕第一框架组件 202a 的(左侧)中间轮 118 枢转,使得前轮 110 在朝向第一侧面框架组件 202b 的方向上沿着弧形路径移动。并且使得后轮 114 在朝向第二侧面框架组件 202b 的方向上沿着弧形路径移动。在一些示例中,婴儿车可以在其自身的总长或包络尺寸内转动 360 度。

[0061] 图 4 是图 1 至图 3 的示例婴儿车 100 的侧视图。在图 4 的所示示例中,第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 经由轮轴 130 (图 1) 的第一端被联接或安装至框架 102。第二侧面框架组件 202b 的托架 240 基本上与第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 相同,并且以与第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 相同,并且以与第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 相同的方式被安装至轮轴 130 的第二端。因此,下面的描述将集中于一个托架,来用作对两个托架 240 的说明。托架 240 以及因此附接至该托架的中间轮 118 和后轮 114 可以相对于中间框架支撑件 208 (例如,经由套管)绕由轮轴 130 限定的轴线 132 枢转。结果,中间框架支撑件 208 和/或相应的左侧面框架组件 202a 和右

侧面框架组件 202b 的托架 240 可以相对于彼此绕由轮轴 130 和/或轴线 132(图 1) 限定的枢轴 404 枢转。例如,中间框架支撑件 208、框架 102 和/或托架 240 可以绕由轴线 132 限定的枢转点 404 在旋转方向 402 上枢转(例如,绕轴线 132 的顺时针和逆时针旋转)。虽然第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 可以相对于第二侧面框架组件 202b 的托架 240 绕由轮轴 130 限定的轴线 132 枢转,但在中间轮 118 之间延伸的轮轴 120(图 1) 连接或联接每个托架 240 的相应的中间轮 118。结果,所示示例的第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 和第二侧面框架组件 202b 的托架 240 一起绕轴线 132 旋转或枢转。然而,在没有使用轮轴 120 的示例中,第一侧面框架组件 202a 的托架 240 可以绕轴线 132 相对于第二侧面框架组件 202b 的托架 240 和/或中间框架支撑件 208 独立地旋转或枢转。

[0062] 所示示例的枢转点 404 位于中间轮 118 和后轮 114 之间。具体地,枢转点 404 位于中间轮 118 的旋转轴线 120a 和后轮 114 的旋转轴线 250a、250b 之间。同样,在这一示例中,枢轴 404 相对于旋转轴线 120a 和 250a、250b 偏移(例如,至少在上方定位)。结果,中间轮 118 和后轮 114 可以相对框架 102 枢转,以移动和/或跟随轮廓行进表面。因此,可以导致前端 112 相对于后端 116 提升或抬起(或另选地,下降)的在行进表面中的一些轮廓变化将不导致中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 分离或拾离行进表面。例如,图 4 的所示示例的 婴儿车 100 被示出为从通过虚线示出的初始位置 408 移动或移位至第一位置 406。换句话说,随着框架 102 绕枢轴 404 枢转或倾斜,臂 254 的轴线 258 和中间框架支撑件 208 的轴线之间的角度 260 在当框架 102 处于初始位置 408 时的第一角度 410 和当框架 102 处于第一位置 406 时的第二角度 412 之间改变。

[0063] 为了限制中间框架支撑件 208 可以相对于托架 240 枢转的角度 260 (例如,在中间框架支撑件 208 与臂 254 之间的角度),所示示例的婴儿车 100 采用一个或多个行进限制件。在示出的示例中,行进限制件是物理障碍件(例如,止动件),这些物理障碍件借助中间框架支撑件 208 和/或臂 254 接合,以阻挡沿相应方向的进一步旋转运动。所示示例的婴儿车 100 采用位于轮轴 130 上的行进限制件 403,以限制中间框架支撑件 208 可以相对于托架 240 或臂 254 在第一旋转方向 404a (例如,顺时针方向)上可以枢转的角度 260。例如,中间框架支撑件 208 的轴线 224 与臂 254 之间的角度 260 可以被限制至近似 0 至 120 度。在其它示例中,行进限制件 403 可以位于托架 240 和/或中间框架支撑件 208 上。在一些示例中,可以使用两个行进限制件来限制中间框架支撑件 208 可以相对于托架 240 或臂 254 枢转的角度 260。在其它示例中可以采用行进限制件的其它位置,构件和/或构造。

[0064] 图 5A 和图 5B 示出了相应的侧面框架组件 202a、202b 的局部后部立体图。参考图 5A 和图 5B, 当框架 102 绕枢轴 404 枢转时为了进一步帮助支撑框架 102, 所示示例的婴儿车 100 采用悬架装置 128。 所示示例的示例悬架装置 128 是联接至轮轴 130, 中间框架支撑件 208 和/或套管 211 的扭转弹簧 502。例如, 图 5A 的第一侧面框架组件 202a 包括第一扭转弹簧 502, 并且图 5B 的第二侧面框架组件 202b 具有第二扭转弹簧 502。每个扭转弹簧 502都具有由中间框架支撑件 208联接或接合的第一部分 502a 以及联接或固定至轮轴 130 的第二部分 502b。结果, 中间框架支撑件 208 绕轴线 132 在方向 402a 上的旋转导致每个扭转弹簧 502 的第一部分 502a 相对于扭转弹簧 502 的第二部分 502b 移动, 因而增加了由每个扭转弹簧 502 的第一部分 502a 相对于扭转弹簧 502 的第二部分 502b 移动, 因而增加了由每个扭转弹簧 502 提供的张力或力。在其它示例中, 扭转弹簧 502 是整体弹簧, 该整体弹簧沿着轮轴 130 的长度延伸, 轮轴 130 的相应端部联接至第一侧面框架组件 202a 和第二侧面框架

组件 2026 (例如,中间框架支撑件 208、托架 240 等)。在其它示例中, 悬架装置 128 可以是 联接至轮轴 130 的板簧和/或扭转杆, 位于上框架支撑件 206 和托架 240 之间的流体缸、和 /或当婴儿车 100 的手柄 122 绕枢轴 404 朝向后轮 114 移动或枢转时提供反作用力或增加 的力的任何其它悬架装置。

[0065] 所示示例的示例托架 240 还支撑制动装置的一部分。示例婴儿车 100 的制动装置可在防止或限制相应在的中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 旋转的锁定位置和使得中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 能够旋转的解锁位置之间选择性地移动。为了在锁定和解锁位置之间移动制动装置,所示示例的婴儿车 100 采用由托架 240 支撑的制动杆或脚踏板 504。所示示例的制动杆 504 可以相对于托架 240 被按压,从而摩擦性地接合或阻碍相应的后轮 114 绕它们的旋转轴线 250a、250b 旋转。

[0066] 图 6 是图 1 至图 4、图 5A 和图 5B 的示例婴儿车 100 的侧面视图,框架 102 的前端 112 相对于框架 102 的后端 116 被向上提升或倾斜。更具体地,图 6 的所示示例中的前轮 110 相对于供定位中间轮 118 和后轮 114 的表面 604 位于升高表面 602 上。在示出的示例中,升高表面 602 可以是路缘 606 或台阶的顶面。此外,如上面结合图 4 所注意到的,用于限制中间框架支撑件 208 可以绕轮轴 130 枢转的旋转距离(例如,五度的旋转)的行进限制件 403 足以使得在中间轮 118 和后轮 114 保持在下表面 604 上的情况下婴儿车 100 的前端 112 能够克服(例如,到达其顶部)路缘 606(例如 5 英寸的高度)。

[0068] 结果,除了由座椅区域 104(图 1)中的儿童提供的负载之外,悬架装置 128 向中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 提供有效的向下偏压力。以这一方式,当前轮 110 相对于后轮 114 和中间轮 118 被抬高或提离表面 604 时,悬架装置 128 通过帮助保持中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 与行进路径或表面 604(例如,地面)保持接合和/或接触而便于平衡婴儿车 100 和/或改进婴儿车 100 的稳定性。当婴儿车 100 的前端 112 被提升时保持中间轮 118 和后轮 114 与表面 604 接触帮助防止婴儿车 100 绕其中一个后轮 114 倾翻(例如,向侧面的施加转矩)。如果没有悬架装置 128,则当婴儿车 100 的前端 112 相对于后端 116 被提升(例如,在向上方向上)时,使用者将需要施加较大的力来平衡婴儿车 100 且保持中间轮 118 和后轮 114 与地面接触。

[0069] 所示示例的中间轮 118 基本上没有增加婴儿车 100 的总体包络尺寸。具体地、中间轮 118 没有显著地影响所示示例的婴儿车 100 塌缩为紧凑轮廓的能力。图 7 和图 8 示出了图 1 的示例婴儿车 100 被从图 1 至图 6 中所示的使用中的未折叠位置折叠成图 8 中所示的塌缩,折叠或存放位置 800。如上文注意到的,侧面框架组件 202a、202b 构造得使得所示示例的整个婴儿车 100 可在延伸、展开、使用位置(图 1 至图 6)与塌缩,折叠或存放位置 800(图 8)之间选择性地移动。当婴儿车 100处于塌缩位置 800时,所示示例的婴儿车 100具有低轮廓或紧凑的包络尺寸、当婴儿车 100处于展开位置(图 1 至图 6)和/或折叠位置 800(图 8)时,所示示例的中间轮 118 没有显著地增加所示示例的婴儿车 100 的总体包络尺寸。此外,中间轮 118 不干涉将婴儿车 100 折叠至折叠位置 800。

[0070] 为了保持婴儿车100处于使用或展开位置,所示示例的婴儿车100的每个毅212a、212b都包括锁闩机构。所示示例的锁闩机构包括由棘爪、锁、弹簧和/或其它任何机构固定的锁闩盘,以将所示示例的框架 102 锁定并保持在使用位置。任何已知的锁闩可被用于这一角色。所采用的锁闩机构对于这一公开是不重要的。锁闩机构将毅212a、212b以及固而将框架支撑件204、206和208保持在锁定状态,以防止框架支撑件204、206和208相对彼此旋转(以由此防止婴儿车100塌缩)。为了塌缩所示示例的婴儿车100,释放装置216被致动(例如,被滑动和/或按压),以解锁锁闩机构并且使得毅212a、212b的相应部分214a至214c能够相对于彼此旋转。更具体地,在解锁状态下,框架支撑件204、206和/或208不相对于彼此旋转。更具体地,在解锁状态下,框架支撑件204、206和/或208不相对于彼此绕由枢转连接件210a、210b提供的枢轴704旋转或枢转。在示出的示例中,所示示例的下框架支撑件204和上框架支撑件206沿由各箭头706和708示出的方向朝向中间框架支撑件208枢转到图7和8中示出的构造。此外,当将婴儿车100折叠至折叠位置800时,所示示例的托架240也在由箭头710表示的方向上朝向中间框架支撑件208旋转。托架240沿箭头710的方向的旋转没有被上面讨论的行进限制件403阻碍。相反地,如上面注意到的,行进限制件403限制托架240在方向403a上的旋转,该方向403a是箭头710的相反方向。

[0071] 如图 8 所示, 在完全塌缩、折叠或存放位置 800 中, 所示示例的婴儿车 100 具有相对低的轮廓或包络尺寸以及相对小的轮廓。在折叠位置 800 中, 后轮壳体 244 的轴线 802 相对于中间框架支撑件 208 的轴线 244 基本上对齐(例如, 稍微偏离)。虽然示出了可塌缩的框架 102, 但在一些示例中, 婴儿车并不塌缩。

[0072] 在一些示例中,座椅安装件 108 可以在婴儿车 100 处于折叠位置 800 之前或之后相对于框架 102 被折叠。例如,图 9A 和图 9B 示出了相对于框架 102 折叠的示例座椅安装件 108。所示示例的座椅安装件 108 被枢转地联接或附接至婴儿车 100 的连接件或壳体 902 和/或框架 202。所示示例的每个座椅安装件 108 都相对于连接件 902 或框架 202 绕枢转点 904 在第一整立或使用位置 906 和第二或下降折叠位置 908 之间枢转。在图 9B 的所示示例中,在第一位置 906,座椅安装件 108 的锁闩 910 (例如,伸出构件或突出部)接合框架 202 中的开口或凹部 912,以锁定或限制座椅安装件 108 相对于框架 202 和/或连接件 902 绕枢转点 904 旋转。为了折叠座椅安装件 108,将锁闩 910 从凹部 912 移动或撤回,以使得座椅安装件 108 能够相对于框架 202 和/或连接件 902 旋转。在折叠位置 908,锁闩 910 接合第二凹部 914 以防止当婴儿车 100 处于塌缩状态 800 时座椅安装件 108 意外地或无意地绕枢转点 904 枢转。

[0073] 在一些示例中,座椅安装件 108 可以在婴儿车 100 处于折叠位置 800 之前或之后相对于框架 102 被移除。例如,图 10 示出了被从连接件 902 或框架 202 的开口或凹口 1002 移除的示例座椅安装件 108。为了从连接件 902 和/或框架 102 移除座椅安装件 108,将座椅安装件 108 固定至连接件 902 和/或框架 102 的锁或锁闩机构被释放,并且将座椅安装件 108 从开口 1002 移除。

[0074] 图 11 示出了另一示例婴儿车 1100。图 11 的示例婴儿车 1100 基本上类似或等同于图 1 至图 8 的婴儿车 100。然而,不同于图 1 的婴儿车 100。图 11 的示例婴儿车 1100 仅具有一个婴儿座椅 106。在一些示例中,图 1 的婴儿车 100 可被构造或转换为图 11 的婴儿车 1100。例如,图 1 的其中一个座椅 106 可以被从框架 102 移除,并且与被移除的婴儿座椅 106 相关联的座椅安装件 108 可以被从框架 102 移除。在图 1 至图 11 的示例中,座椅安装件 108 是卡口型安装件。

[0075] 图 12 示出了另一示例婴儿车 1200。基本上类似或等同于上面描述的图 1 至图 8 的示例婴儿车 100 的部件、并且具有基本上类似或等同于那些部件的功能的示例婴儿车 1200 的那些部件在下文将不再详细地描述。相反地,感兴趣的读者将参考上文的相应描述。为了便于这一过程,对于相似结构的将使用相似的阴图标记。例如,在图 12 的所示示例中,示例婴儿车 1200 包括框架 1202,该框架具有用于支撑该框架 102 的前端 112 的一个或多个前轮 110 以及用于支撑该框架 102 的后端 116 的一个或多个后轮 114。所示示例的框架 1202 包括彼此横向间隔开的第一侧面框架组件和第二侧面框架组件,以容纳在这些侧面框架组件之间延伸的一个或多个婴儿座椅 106。每个侧面框架组件都包括绕由枢轴连接件 210 提供的枢轴 704 枢转地联接的下框架支撑件 204、上框架支撑件 206 和中间框架支撑件 208。托架或壳体 240 绕由在框架 1202 的侧面框架组件之间延伸的轮轴 130 提供的枢转点 404 枢转地连接中间轮 118 和后轮 114。

[0076] 图 12 的示例婴儿车 1200 具有框架 1202, 该框架 1202 基本上类似或等同于图 1 至图 8 的示例婴儿车 100 的框架 102。然而,图 12 的所示示例的婴儿车 1200 具有不同的手柄 1222。手柄 1222 可以相对于上框架支撑件 206 活动连接在第一或上部位置 1204 和第二或下部位置 1206 之间。为了使得手柄 1222 能够相对于上框架支撑件 206 活动连接,示例婴儿车 1200 采用枢转接头或活动连接毅 1208。毅 1208 采用锁闩机构,以将手柄 1222 锁定或保持在上部位置 1204 和下位置 1206 之间的位置。为了释放锁闩机构以使得手柄 1222 能够在上部位置 1204 和下部位置 1206 之间活动连接,框架 1202 包括释放装置 1210 (例如,推动按键)。

[0077] 图 13 是联接至图 12 的上框架支撑件 206 的示例手柄 1222 的平面图。如在图 13 的所示示例中所示的,示例婴儿车 1200 采用锁闩释放装置 1302 来塌缩所示示例的婴儿车 1200。为了起动锁闩释放装置 1302,该释放装置的一个或多个触发器 1304a、1304b 相对于上框架支撑件 206 移动(例如,拉动、推动、扭动、滑动等),以解锁由枢转连接件 210 提供的闩锁或锁定。此外,当被起动时,锁闩释放装置 1302 还释放数 1208 的锁闩机构,以使得手柄 1222 能够相对于上框架支撑件 206 旋转。

[0078] 图 14 和图 15 示出了图 12 的示例婴儿车 1200,该婴儿车从图 12 中所示的使用中的展开位置被折叠到图 15 中所示的塌缩、折叠或存放位置 1500。更具体地,在未被锁定的情况下,框架支撑件 204、206 和/或 208 相对彼此而枢转。参考图 14,当锁闩释放装置 1302

被起动时,手柄 1222 绕穀 1208 朝向上框架支撑件 206 在图 14 的取向中沿绕穀 1208 的逆时针方向枢转,然后手柄 1222 和上框架支撑件 206 朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转。

[0079] 下框架支撑件 204 和土框架支撑件 206 相对于中间框架支撑件 208 绕枢轴 704 旋转。如图 15 所示,在完全塌缩、折叠或存放位置 1500 中,所示示例的婴儿车 1200 具有相对低的轮廓或包络尺寸。

[0080] 图 16 示出了依照在此公开的教导构造的另一示例婴儿车 1600。基本上类似或等同于上面描述的示例婴儿车 100 的部件、并且具有基本上类似或等同于那些部件的功能的示例婴儿车 1600 的那些部件在下文将不再详细地描述。相反地, 感兴趣的读者将参考上文的相应描述。为了便于这一过程, 对于相似的结构将使用相似的附图标记。

[0081] 图 16 是示例婴儿车 1600 的立体图。在图 16 的所示示例中,示例婴儿车 1600 包括框架 1602,该框架 1602 限定了用于接收一个或多个婴儿座椅 106 的座椅区域 104。所示示例的框架 1602 采用座椅安装件 108 来将婴儿座椅 106 接收或联接至框架 1602。在一些示例中,安装件 108 可被相对于框架 1602 调整。为了使得使用者能够推动、转动和/或倾斜所示示例的婴儿车 1600,框架 1602 包括手柄 1622。所示示例的手柄 1622 可相对于框架 1602 沿方向 1622a 被伸缩性地调整。

[0082] 所示示例的框架 1602 由位于框架 1602 的前端 112 处的一个或多个前轮 110 和位于框架 1602 的后端 116 处的一个或多个后轮 114 支撑。所示示例的框架 1602 被组装形成这样的结构,该结构旨在在其使用和存放的全部阶段中保持组装。此外,为了改进操纵性、控制转向和/或为了提供震动吸收性,所示示例的框架 1602 采用布置在前轮 110 和后轮 1114 之间的一个或多个中间轮 118。为了向示例婴儿车 1600 提供震动吸收性,所示示例的中间轮 118、前轮 110 和/或后轮 114 可以被实施为由橡胶组成的可充气车轮。

[0083] 此外,所示示例的中间轮 118 的直径大于相应的的轮 110 和后轮 114 的直径。在这一示例中,相应的的轮 110 和后轮 114 的直径基本上是相同的。因此, 前轮 110 和后轮 114 以比中间轮 118 相对较小的部分或接触面积接合行进表面。结果,由于与中间轮 18 的接合行进表面的接触面积相比,相应的前轮 110 和/或后轮 114 的接合行进表面的接触面积相对较小,因此前轮 110 和/或后轮 114 的滚动摩擦降低。此外,中间轮 118 的较大直径允许所示示例的婴儿车 1600 滚过粗糙或不平坦表面而没有困难。然而,在其它示例中,中间轮 118 的直径基本上类似或等同于前轮 110 和/或后轮 114 的直径。

[0084] 图 17 是示例婴儿车 1600 的侧面视图,该婴儿车具有柔软品 1702 来限定一个或多个存放区域 1704。在图 17 的所示示例中,示例婴儿车 1600 的中间轮 118 位于前轮 110 和后轮 114 之间的近似中点。所示示例的每个中间轮 118 都限定布置在前轮 110 和后轮 114 之间的枢转点。换句话说,每个中间轮 118 都提供了用于婴儿车 1400 的枢转点,该枢转点偏离婴儿车 1400 的后端 116 和/或后轮 114 或者与婴儿车 1400 的后端 116 和/或后轮 114 横向间隔开。当侧向或基本上水平的力被施加至手柄 1422 时,由中间轮 118 提供的枢转点使得婴儿车 1400 能够相对轻松地向左或向右转动。

[0085] 图 18 是图 14 的示例婴儿车 1400 的顶面视图。如图 18 所示,由中间轮 118 提供的 偏移枢转点使得婴儿车 1400 的前端 112 和婴儿车 1400 的后端 116 二者都能够相对于由其中一个中间轮 118 提供的转动枢轴以弧形路径枢转或旋转。例如,使用者可以向手柄 1622 施加转动力 1802,以绕由其中一个中间轮 118 提供的枢转点转动所示示例的婴儿车 1600。

结果,所示示例的婴儿车 1600 可以相对紧密的旋转半径且相对轻松地绕由任一个中间轮 118 提供的枢转点转动。例如,婴儿车 1600 可以基本上在其自身长度内以完全 360 度的弧形路径转动,如由图 18 中的圆圈 1800 所反映的。

[0086] 在所示示例中,框架 1602 限定了第一侧面框架组件 1802a 和与该第一侧面框架组件 1802a 横向间隔开的第二侧面框架组件 1802b,从而限定了座椅区域 104。所示示例的中间轮 118 经由在侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b 之间延伸的轮轴 120 而彼此联接。然而,在其它示例中,可以不使用公共轮轴 120 并且中间轮 118 因此可以不相对于彼此独立地驱动或旋转。

[0087] 此外,为了当框架 1602 的前端 112 相对于框架 1602 的后端 116 被升起,提升,倾斜或以其它方式抬高时(例如,向手柄 1622 施加垂直于转动力 1802 的向下力)提供枢转轴线 132,所示示例的示例婴儿车 1600 采用轮轴 130。在所示的示例中,枢转轴线 132 位于中间轮 118 与后轮 114 之间。换句话说,枢转轴线 132 相对于中间轮 118 的旋转轴线 120a 与后轮 114 的相应旋转轴线 250a、250b 偏移。

[0088] 为了改进稳定性和/或便于在具有很小干涉或没有干涉的特况下塌缩婴儿车1400,所示示例的中间轮 118 相对于前轮 110 偏移(水平)距离 1804 且相对于后轮 114 偏移距离 1806。更具体地, 当婴儿车 1600 沿直线移动时, 所示示例的中间轮 118 沿着路线或路径 1808 行进, 所述路线或路径 1808 在前轮 110 下降或行进所沿的路线或路径 1810 的外侧以及在后轮 114 下降或行进所沿的路线或路径 1812 的外侧延伸。虽然所示示例的中间轮 118 比起前轮 110 和后轮 114 与婴儿车 1600 的纵向中心线 1814 间隔开更远的距离, 但在其它示例中, 中间轮 118 可以与前轮 110 和后轮 114 对齐, 可以向前轮 110 和后轮 114 的内侧偏移(也就是, 更接近于纵向中心线 1814), 和/或可以向前轮 110 和后轮 114 中的第一者的外侧和向前轮 110 和后轮 114 中的第一者的外侧和向前轮 110 和后轮 114 中的不同的第二者的内侧偏移。在一些示例中, 当婴儿车 1400 沿直线向前移动时, 前轮 110 和后轮 114 沿着相同路线或行进路径下降。

[0089] 为了塌缩婴儿车 1600, 所示示例的框架 1602包括锁闩释放机构 1816。为了起动锁闩释放机构 1816, 所示示例的锁闩释放机构 1816 包括手柄 1818。手柄 1818 支撑在延伸穿过侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b 的横杆或管 1820 上。手柄 1818 定位或位于座椅安装件 108或上框架支撑件 206 的附近, 在座椅区域 104 的婴儿座椅 106 的正下方。这一定位便于在从座椅安装件 108 移除婴儿座椅 106 时进行接近。

[0090] 图 19 是图 16 至图 18 的示例婴儿车 1600 的侧面框架组件 1802a 的左侧视图。图 20 是图 16 至图 18 的示例婴儿车 1600 的侧面框架组件 1802b 的右侧视图。参考图 19 和图 20,每个侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b 都包括绕枢转连接件 210a、210b 或穀 212a、212b 枢转 地联接的下框架支撑件 204、上框架支撑件 206 和中间框架支撑件 208。

[0091] 为了将前轮 110 联接至框架 1602, 侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b 采用前轮壳体 230。前轮壳体 230 使得每个前轮 110 都能够绕单独的(例如水平的)旋转轴线 236a、236b 独立地旋转,并且使得每个前轮 110 都能够绕竖直轴线 238a、238b 回转或枢转。

[0092] 为了将后轮 114 和中间轮 118 安装或附接至相应的侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b、所示示例的每个侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b 都采用壳体、榖或托架 1940(例如,摆动件)。所示示例的每个托架 1640 都包括:穀、腿或端口 1642a、以接收安装有后轮 114 的后轮壳体 244;以及榖、腿或端口 1642b,以接收联接至中间轮 118 的臂或部分 254。

[0093] 由于左和右托架 1640 是基本上相同的,因此下面的描述将集中于一个托架 1640,来用作对于两个托架 1640 的描述。

[0094] 所示示例的后轮竞体 244 使得每个后轮 114 都能够绕单独的旋转轴线 250a、250b 独立地旋转,并且使得每个后轮 114 都能够绕基本上垂直于相应的旋转轴线 250a、250b 的基本上坚直的轴线 252a、252b 回转或枢转。托架或壳体 1940 相对于中间框架支撑件 208 绕由轮轴 130 提供的枢转轴线 132 而枢转地联接相应的一对中间轮 118 和后轮 114。

[0095] 为了当操纵婴儿车 1600 越过路缘或其它障碍物时改进稳定性和/或便于平衡,所示示例的示例婴儿车 1600 采用悬架装置 1928。当婴儿车 1600 的前端 110 相对于框架 1602 的后端 112 绕枢转轮轴 130 枢转或倾斜(例如相对于支撑表面(例如,地面)的向上方向)时,所示示例的悬架装置 1928 提供稳定性和/或便于平衡。当婴儿车 1600 被沿着一路径推动和/或绕枢转轴线 132 倾斜或枢转时,所示示例的悬架装置 1928 帮助防止中间轮 118 和/或后轮 114 分离和/或指离行进表面(例如,地面)。例如,为了相对于婴儿车 1600 的后端 112 枢转或提升前轮 110,向手柄 1622 施加向下力。该向下力 1902 具有基本上垂直干施加至手柄 1622 的转动力 1802 的分量,以绕其中一个中间轮 118 转动或枢转婴儿车 1600。结果,当婴儿车 1600 的前端 110 围绕枢转轴线 132 被提升时,悬架装置 1928 帮助保持中间轮 118 和后轮 114 与行进路径接合。

[0096] 在示出的示例中, 悬架装置 1928 定位成邻近于且平行于中间框架支撑件 208。在示出的实例中, 悬架装置 1928 包括附接或联接至上框架支撑件 206 的第一端 1904 以及附接或联接至托架 1940 的第二端 1906。在所示的示例中, 通过紧固件 1908 (例如, 铺等)将第一端 1904 联接 (例如, 固定或枢转地联接)至上框架支撑件 206 并且将第二端 1906 联接 (例如, 固定或枢转地联接)至托架 1940。上框架支撑件 206、托架 1940、悬架装置 1928和中间框架支撑件 208 限定了四杆式联动装置 1910。当折叠婴儿车 1600 时,该联动装置 1910 帮助辅助托架 1940 的旋转,如在下文更详细讨论的。在所示的示例中, 联动装置 1910 限定了平行四边形。然而,在其它示例中, 联动装置 1910 可以具有任何其它合适的形状和/或构造。

[0097] 图 21 是图 14 至图 20 的示例婴儿车 1600 的侧视图,其中具有示例悬架装置 1928 的局部剖切视图。所示示例的示例悬架装置 1928 是压缩弹簧 2102。为了在婴儿车 1600 的 前端 112 绕枢转轴线 132 或枢轴 404 相对于婴儿车 1600 的后端 116 倾斜或提升时使得压缩弹簧 2102 能够压缩,压缩弹簧 2102 包括以可滑动的方式联接至第二部分 2106 的第一部分 2104。更具体地,第一部分 2104 被固定或联接(例如,枢转地联接)至上框架支撑件 206 并且第二部分 2106 被固定或联接(例如,枢转地联接)至托架 1940。第一部分 2104 包括销或滑块 2108,该销或滑块沿着形成在第二部分 2106 中的槽 2110 滑动或移动。因此,当婴儿车 1600 的前端 112 绕由轮轴 130 提供的枢转轴线 132 被提升时,压缩弹簧 2102 的第一部分 2104 相对于第二部分 2106 在槽 2110 中滑动,以压缩/解压位于弹簧筒 2112 中的弹簧。

[0098] 图 22A 至图 22D 示由了示例婴儿车 1600 的示例制动机构 2200。所示示例的制动机构 2200 由中间轮的共用轮轴 120 支撑,并且示例制动机构 2200 的制动杆或脚踏板 2202 由轮轴 130 支撑。如图 22B 和图 22C 中分别所示的,所示示例的制动杆 2202 能够绕轮轴的枢转轴线 132 在用于限制或防止中间轮 118 旋转的锁定位置 2204 与用于使得或便于中间

轮 118 旋转的解锁位置 2206 之间选择性地移动或旋转。所示示例的制动杆 2202 包括视觉 指示器 2208(例如, 色彩指示器), 以表示制动杆 2202 处于锁定位置 2204 和解锁位置 2206。 [0099] 还参考图 220, 所示示例的制动杆 2202 被致动或相对于轮轴 130 旋转, 以起动柱 塞 2210a、2210b, 所述柱塞能够相对于中间轮 118 的锁定接口 2212a、2212b (例如, 毅上的多 个突起)移动。为了相对于中间轮 118 的相应的锁定接口 2212a, 2212b 移动柱塞 2210a、 22106, 所示示例的制动机构 2200 采用致动器 2214。所示示例的致动器 2214 是齿条和小齿 轮组件,其中在齿轮 2220 之间定位有两个齿条 2216、2218。所示示例的齿条 2216 致动柱塞 2210b, 并且所示示例的齿条 2218 致动柱塞 2210b。为了致动齿条 2216、2218, 所示示例的 制动机构 2200 采用线缆 2222。更具体地,线缆 2222 的第一端被附接至齿条 2216 并且线缆 2222 的第二端被附接至制动杆 2202。 所示示例的线缆 2222 通过托架 1640 的臂 254 被布线 至制动杆 1922。图 220 示出了处于锁定状态的制动机构 2200。为了解锁中间轮 118,而将 所示示例的制动杆 2202 旋转至解锁位置 2206(图 22)。结果,线缆 2222 朝向齿条 2218 移 动 (例如, 拉动) 齿条 2216, 并且使得柱塞 2210b 与接口 2212b 分离。同时, 随着齿条 2216 朝向齿条 2218 移动, 齿条 2218 通过齿轮 2220 而朝向齿条 2216 移动, 因而使得柱塞 2210a 与接口 2212a 分离。所示示例的致动器 2214 采用偏压元件 2224 来偏压或帮助移动齿条 2216、2218。 所示示例的致动器 2214 包括由轮轴 120 联接或支撑的壳体 2226。

[0100] 图 23 和图 24 示出了图 14 至图 18 的示例婴儿车 1400 从图 14 至图 21 和图 228 至图 220 所示的使用中的展开位置被折叠至图 24 所示的塌缩、折叠或存放位置 2400。如上面注意到的,侧面框架组件 1802a、1802b 被构造得使得所示示例的整个婴儿车 1600 都能够在延伸、展开、使用中的位置(图 14 至图 18 和 22A 至图 22D)与塌缩,折叠或存放的位置 2400(图 24)之间选择性地移动。

[0101] 图 25A 和图 25B 示出了图 18 的锁闩释放机构 1816。参考图 23 至图 24 和图 25A 至图 25B,为了场缩所示示例的婴儿车 1600,枢转连接件 210a、210b 的闩锁或锁定通过锁闩释放机构 1816 被释放。在解锁位置中,所示示例的枢转连接件 110a、110b 使得框架支撑件 204、206 和/或 208 能够相对于彼此绕由枢转连接件 210a、210b 提供的枢轴 704 旋转或枢转,所示示例的锁闩释放机构 1816 被起动。为了解锁枢转连接件 210a、210b,在婴儿座椅 106 已经被从座椅安装件 108 移除之后,所示示例的手柄 1818 首先远离框架 1602 被提升(例如,向上)。在手柄 1818 被提升之后,示例锁闩释放机构 1816 的触发器 2502 由使用者致动(例如,按压),以使得框架 1602 能够塌缩。当被起动时,所示示例的锁闩释放机构 1816 通过任何合适装置(例如,开关、锁定释放装置、拉绳等)移出与枢转连接件 210a、210b 的锁定接口的接合,以使得框架支撑件 204、206 和 208 能够相对彼此绕枢轴 704 枢转。所示示例的触发器 2502 经由位于锁闩释放机构 1816 的壳体或管 1820 中的线缆或条带面被联接至柱塞,示例锁闩机构 1818 使得能够单手操作来塌缩婴儿车 1600。

[0102] 在图 23 的所示示例中,所示示例的下框架支撑件 204 和上框架支撑件 206 沿由各箭头 2304 和 2306 所示的方向朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转。附加地,当向折叠位置 2400 折叠婴儿车 1600 时,所示示例的托架 1940 还沿由箭头 2308 表示的方向朝向中间车间支撑件 208 旋转。

[0103] 具体地,随着上框架支撑件 206 朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转, 悬架装置 1928 通过沿箭头 2310 的方向朝向后轮 114 移动而作为杠杆,以使得托架 1940 沿箭头 2312 的方向

绕枢转轴线 132 枢转。结果,随着上框架支撑件 206 朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转, 悬架装置 1928 使得中间轮 118 同时朝向中间框架支撑件 208(经由托架 1940) 枢转。

[0104] 如图 24 所示, 在完全塌缩、折叠或存放位置 2400 中, 所示示例的婴儿车 1600 具有相对低的轮廓和包络尺寸。如图 24 所示, 悬架装置 1928 不干涉将婴儿车 1600 塌缩至折叠位置 2400。虽然示出了可塌缩框架 1602, 但一些示例婴儿车可以不进行塌缩。

[0105] 在一些示例中, 悬架装置 1928 由联接至轮轴 130 的扭转弹簧来实施。此外, 所示示例的压缩弹簧 2102 可以由辅助框架构件或杆代替, 以帮助塌缩示例婴儿车 1600。

[0106] 图 26 至图 28 示由了依照在此公开的教导而构造的另一示例婴儿车 2600。基本上类似或等同于上面描述的示例婴儿车 100 或 1600 的部件、并且具有基本上类似或等同于那些部件的功能的示例婴儿车 2600 的那些部件在下文将不再详细地描述。相反地,感兴趣的读者将参考上文的相应描述。为了便于这一过程,对于相似的结构将使用相似的附图标记。[0107] 所示示例的示例婴儿车 2600 采用由一个或多个前轮 110、一个或多个后轮 114 和一个或多个中间轮 118 支撑的框架 2602、前轮壳体 230 将前轮 110 联接至框架 2602。托架或承载件 240 相对于框架 2602 枢转地联接中间轮 118 和后轮 114。例如,托架 240 限定了枢轴 404,中间轮 118 和后轮 114 可以相对框架 2602 围绕该枢轴 404 枢转。

[0108] 所示示例的框架 2602 限定了横向间隔开的侧面组件,以限定座椅区域 104。每个侧面组件都包括下框架支撑件 204、上框架支撑件 206 和中间框架支撑件 208。中间框架支撑件 208 经由连接件 2604 (例如, 毅) 联接至上框架支撑件 206。与上文描述的框架 102 和 1602 不同,上框架支撑件 206 经由枢转选接件 2606 被联接至下框架支撑件 204。更具体地,连接件 2606 沿着上框架支撑件 206 的长度定位,使得连接件 2604 与枢转选接件 2606 间隔开由一部分上框架支撑件 206 限定的距离 2608。所示示例的枢转连接件 2606 提供了枢转点 2610,以使得下框架支撑件 204 能够相对于上框架支撑件 206 枢转,并且所示示例的连接件 2604 提供了枢转点 2610,以使得当婴儿车 2600 被折叠时,上框架支撑件 206 能够相对于中间框架支撑件 208 枢转。因此,中间框架支撑件 208 定位成与由枢转连接件 2606 提供的枢转点 2610 相邻或与该枢转点 2610 间隔开。图 26 中所示的示例婴儿车 2600 没有采用悬架装置。然而,在其它示例中,示例婴儿车 2600 包括悬架装置(例如,在此公开的悬架装置 128 或 1928)。

[0109] 为了便于塌缩或折叠婴儿车 2600, 所示示例的框架 2602 采用辅助框架构件或杆 2614。所示示例的辅助框架构件 2614 具有联接或附接连接件 2606 的第一端以及附接或联接至托架 240 的符 254 的第二端。所示示例的辅助框架构件 2614 基本上平行于中间框架 支撑件 208。所示示例的辅助框架构件 2614 通过枢转连接件 2606 被枢转地联接至下框架 支撑件 204 和上框架支撑件 206。

[0110] 图 27 和图 28 示由了图 26 的示例婴儿车 2600 从图 26 所示的使用中的展开位置折叠至图 28 所示的塌缩、折叠或存放位置 2800。框架 2602 构造得使得所示示例的整个婴儿车 2600 能够在延伸、展开、使用中的位置(图 26)与塌缩、折叠或存放的位置 2800(图 28)之间选择性地移动。为了塌缩所示示例的婴儿车 2600,通过任何合适的装置(例如,开关。锁定释放装置、拉绳等)来起动锁闩释放装置,以解锁锁闩机构,并且使得框架支撑件 204、206 和/或 208 和辅助框架构件 2614 能够相对于彼此绕由枢转连接件 2606 提供的枢轴 2610 和由连接件 2604 提供的枢轴 2612 旋转或枢转。在示出的示例中,下框架支撑件 204

沿箭头 2702 的方向朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转,并且上框架支撑件 206 沿箭头 2704 的方向朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转。

[0111] 更具体地,上框架支撑件 206 绕连接件 2604 枢转,使得上框架支撑件 206 的在连接件 2604 和 2606 之间延伸的部分 2608 作为杠杆。随着上框架支撑件 206 绕枢轴 2612 朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转,上框架支撑件 206 使得辅助框架构件 26148 沿箭头 2708 的方向(例如,向上方向)移动。继而,辅助框架构件 2614 使得或拉动使得托架 240 的臂 254 沿击箭头 2710 所示的方向朝向中间框架支撑件 208 枢转。结果,当将婴儿车 2600 折叠至折叠位置 2800 时,所示示例的托架 240 沿由箭头 2710 表示的方向朝向中间框架支撑件 208 绕枢轴 140a、404 旋转。框架 2602 的手柄 2722 可以沿箭头 2714 的方向绕枢轴 2712 朝向上框架支撑件 206 旋转。

[0112] 如图 28 所示, 在完全塌缩、折叠或存放位置 2800 中, 所示示例的婴儿车 2600 具有相对低的轮廓或包络尺寸。虽然示出了可塌缩框架 2602, 但一些示例婴儿车可以不进行塌缩。

[0113] 图 29 是示例方法 2900 的流程图, 该方法可被用于制造示例婴儿车,例如图 1 至图 8、图 9A、图 9B 和图 10 的示例婴儿车 100、图 11 的示例婴儿车 100、图 12 至图 15 的示例婴儿车 1200、图 16 至图 21、图 22A 至图 22D、图 23、图 24、图 25A 和图 25B 的示例婴儿车 1600 以及图 26 至图 28 的示例婴儿车 2600。虽然示出了制造示例覆盖组件的示例方式,但在图 29 中示出的一个或多个块和/或过程可被组合,分割、再排列、省略,消除和/或以其他任何方式而实施。仍进一步的,图 29 的示例方法可以包括除了图 29 中所示的过程和/或块之外或作为图 29 中所示的过程和/或块代替物的一个或多个过程和/或块,和/或可以包括多于所示的过程和/或块中的任意一个或全部的过程和/或块。此外,虽然参考图 29 所示流程图描述了示例方法 2900,但可以另选地使用制造覆盖组件的很多其它方法。

[0114] 为了开始图 29 的示例组装过程,将前轮安装至框架的前部(块 2902)。例如,在此公开的所示示例的前轮 110 经由前轮壳体 230 被安装至下框架支撑件 204。

[0115] 将后轮和中间轮也安装至框架(块2904)。更具体地,将中间轮定位在后轮和前轮之间,并且该中间轮和后轮114经由第一托架240、1940被安装至第一侧面框架组件202a、1202a、1802a、2602a,并且第二组中间轮118和后轮114经由第二托架240、1940被安装至第二侧面框架组件202b、1202b、1802b、2602b。

[0116] 在后轮和中间轮之间提供枢转轴,以使得后轮和中间轮能够绕枢转轴线枢转(块2808)。例如,由在第一和第二侧面框架组件202a、202b;1202a、1202b;1802a、1802b;2602a、2602b之间延伸的轮轴130来提供枢转轴线132。具体地,托架240、1640安装至轮轴130的每一端,以将托架240、1640枢转地安装至婴儿车的框架。更具体地,中间轮118经由管254被安装至托架240、1640,并且后轮经由后轮壳体244被安装至托架240、1640。在一些示例中,第一和第二侧面框架组件202a、202b;1202a、1202b;1802a、1802b;2602a、2602b的中间轮118经由轮轴120被以可旋转的方式联接在一起。

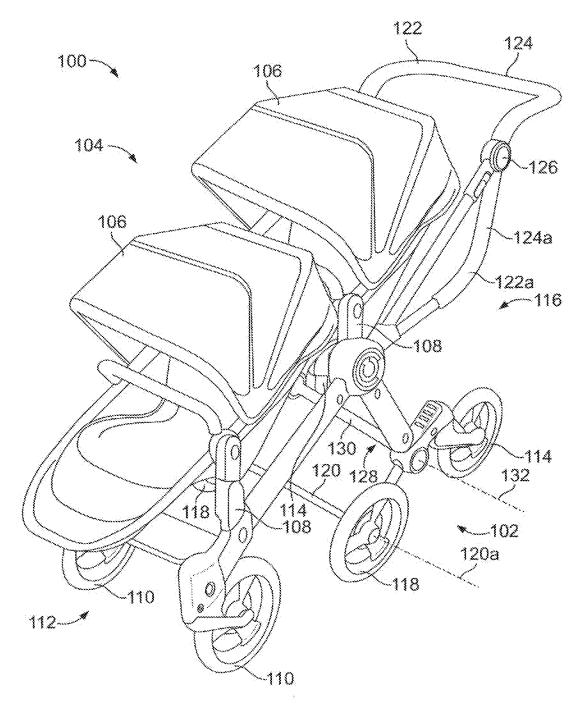
[0117] 在一些示例中,示例婴儿车可构造有悬架,当婴儿车绕枢转轴线 132 旋转时该悬架提供增加的力,以相对于后端 116 提升婴儿车的前端 112。例如,在此公开的示例婴儿车可构造有悬架装置 128、1928。例如,悬架装置 128 被联接或附接至轮轴 130 或枢转轴线 132 以及中间框架支撑件 208。另选地,悬架 1928 被附接至上框架支撑件 206 和托架 240、1940,

而邻近中间框架支撑件 208。

[0118] 虽然已经在此描述了一些示例方法、装置和制造环节,但该专利的覆盖范围并不限于此。相反地,该专利覆盖了直接落入本专利的权利要求的范围内的全部方法、装置和制造环节。

[0119] 相关申请的交叉引用

[0120] 本申请要求于 2013 年 1 月 7 日提交的名为"容易操纵的婴儿车 (Maneuverable Strollers)"的、序列号为 61/749, 728 的美国临时专利申请的优先权,该专利申请的全部内容通过引用并入本文。



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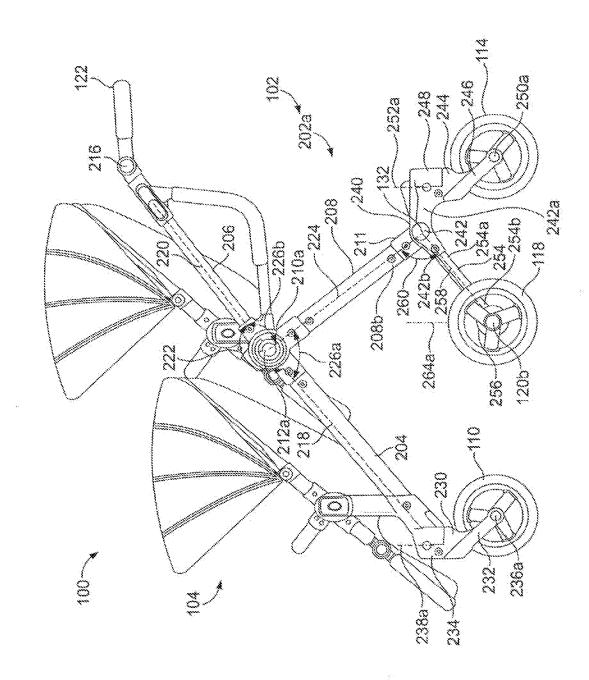
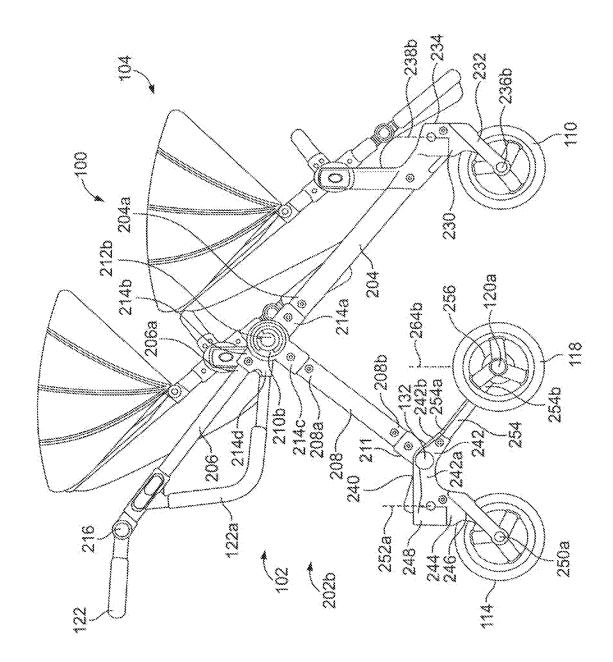
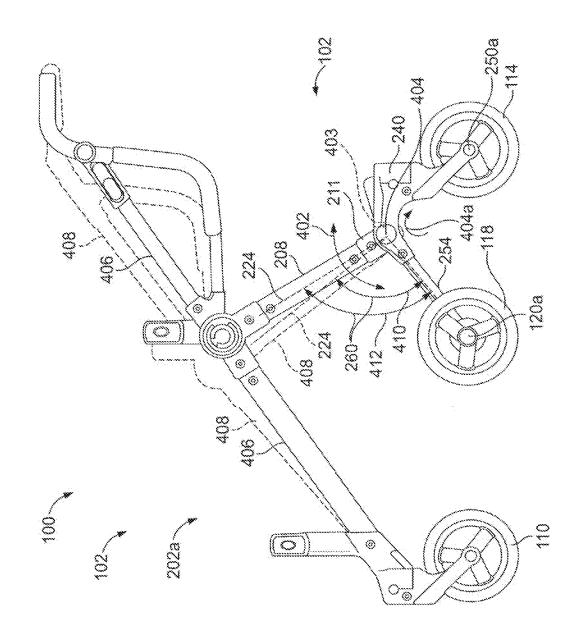


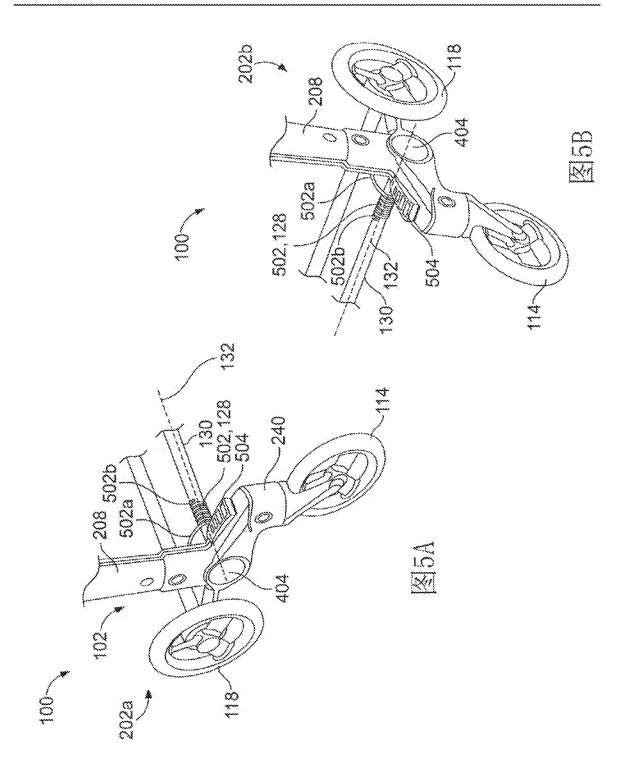
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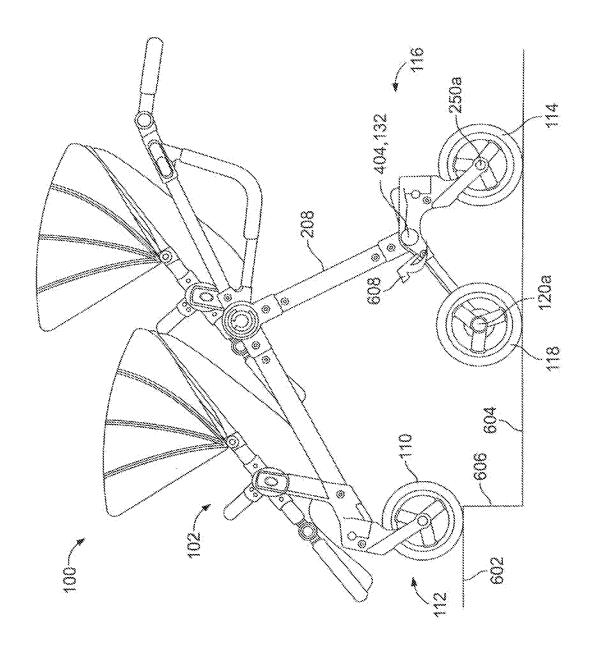


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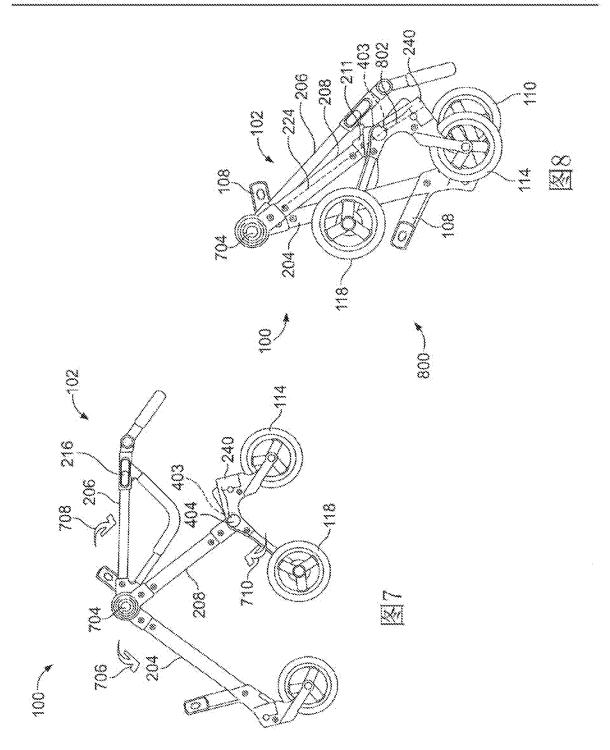


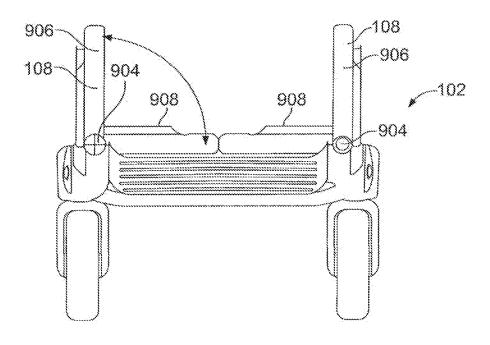
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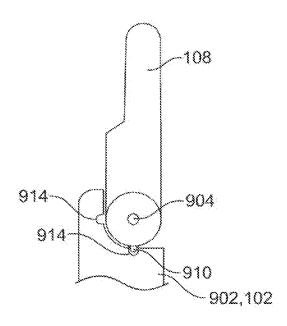
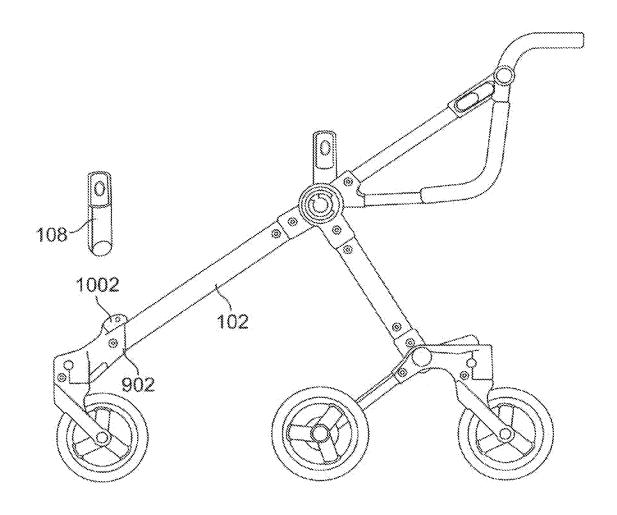
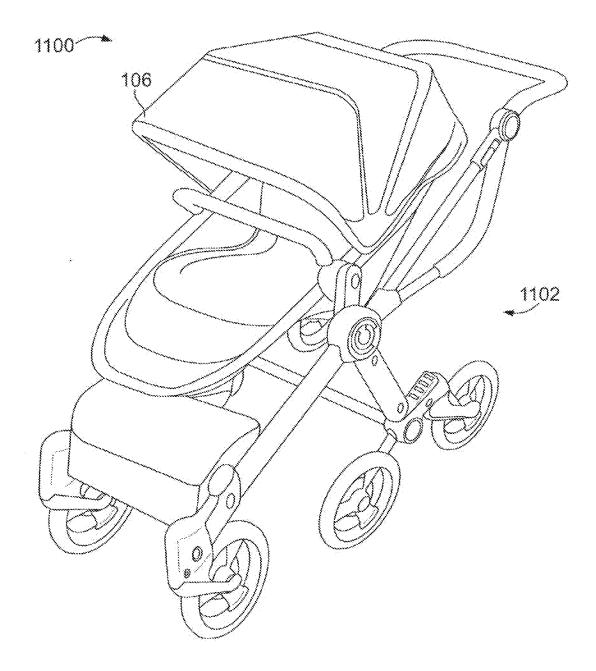


图 9B



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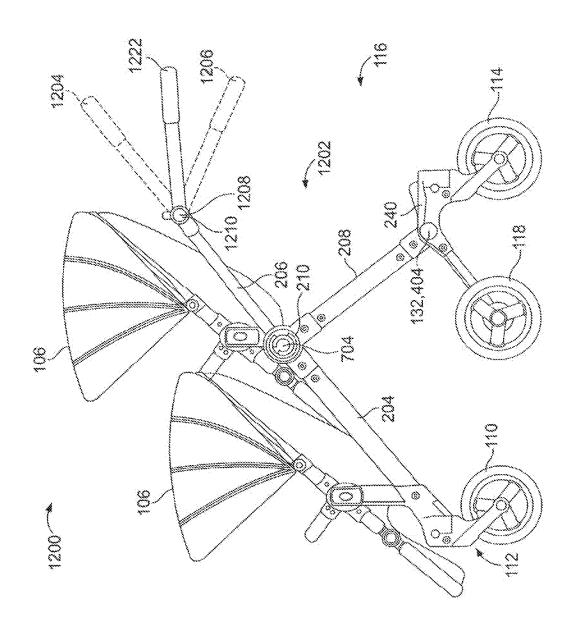
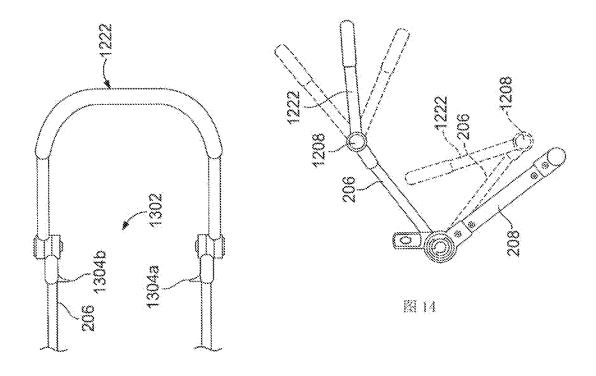
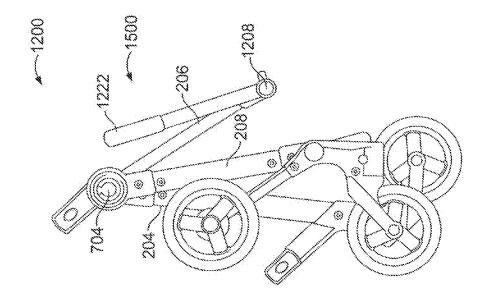


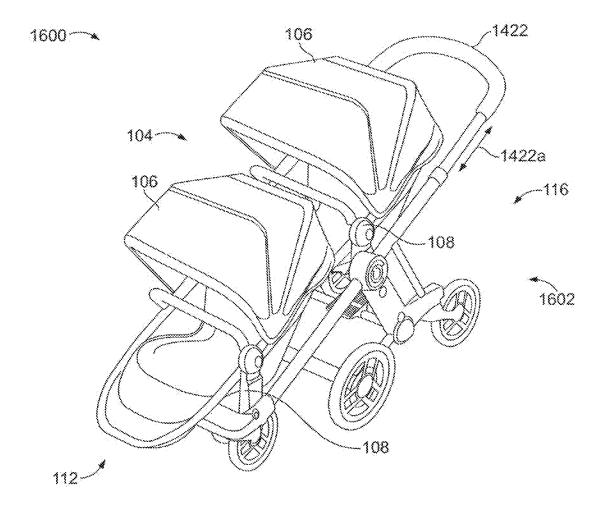
图 12



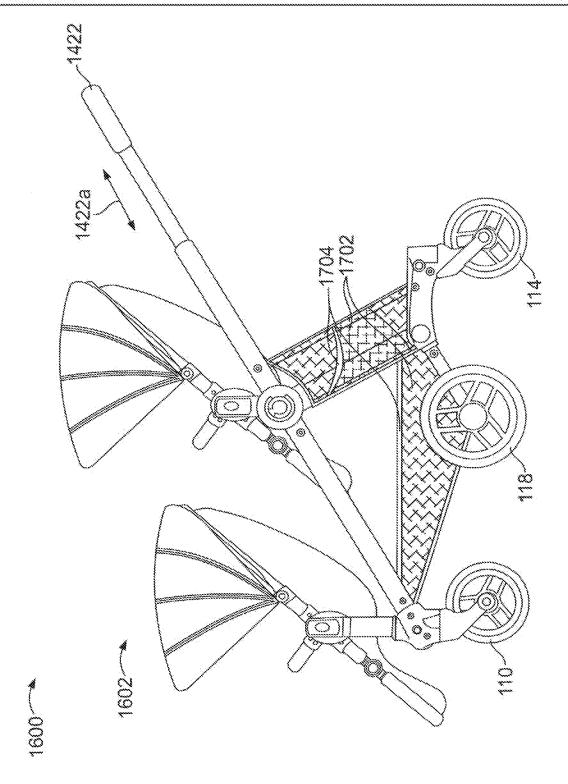
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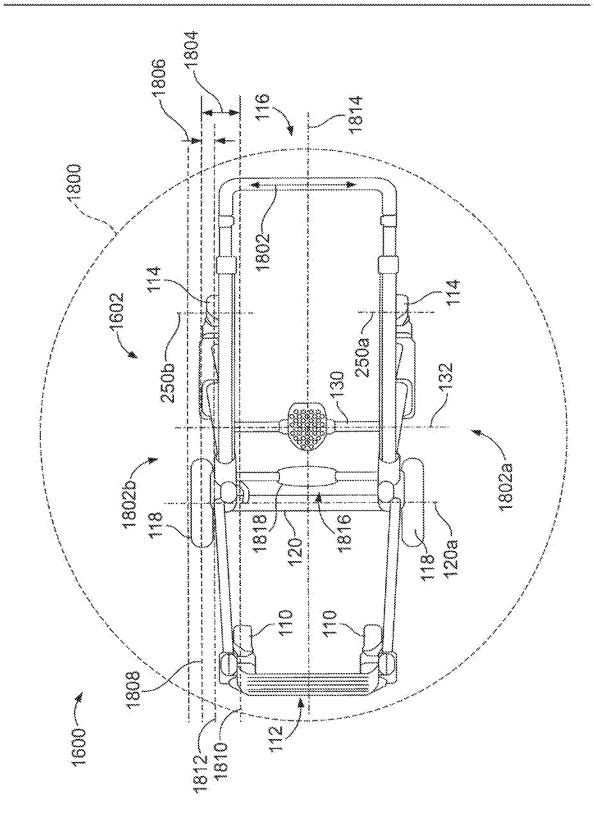
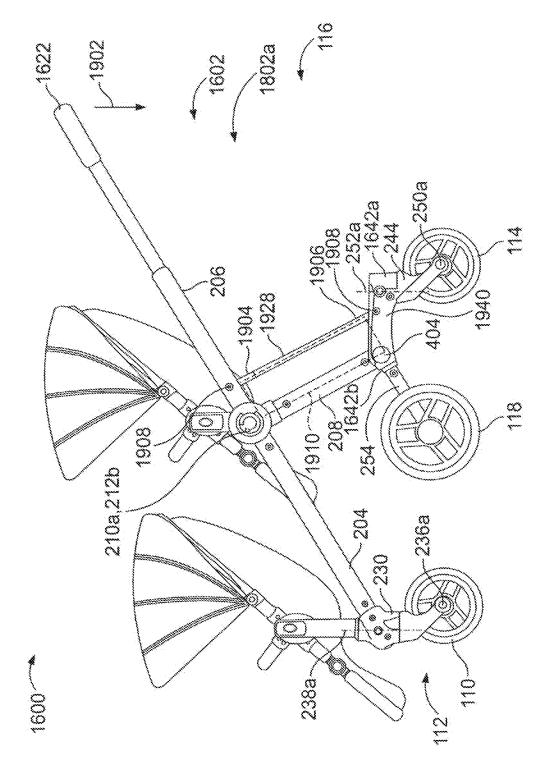
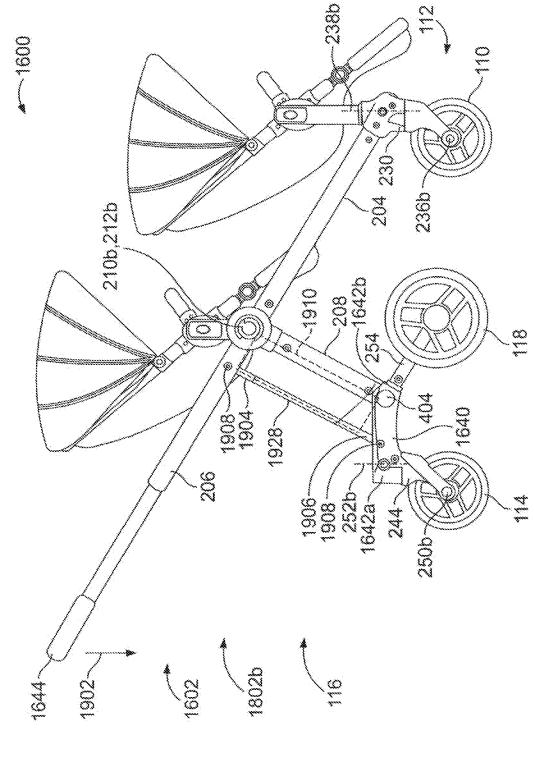


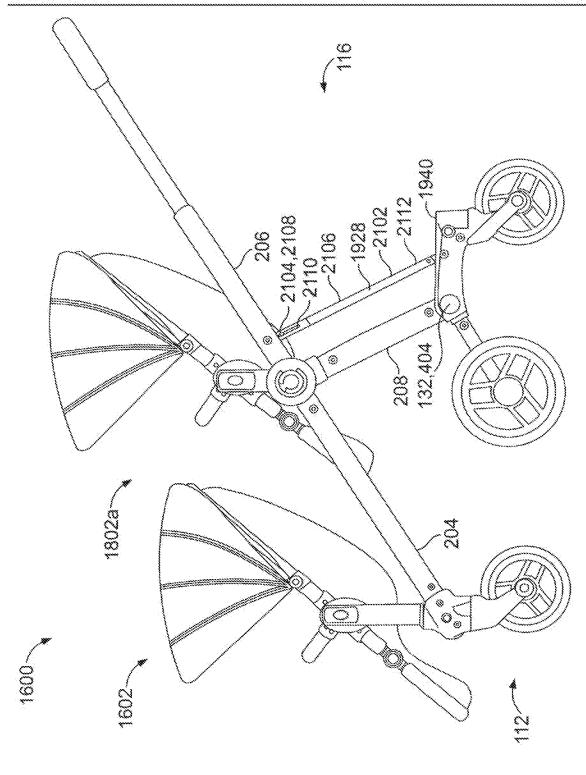
图 18



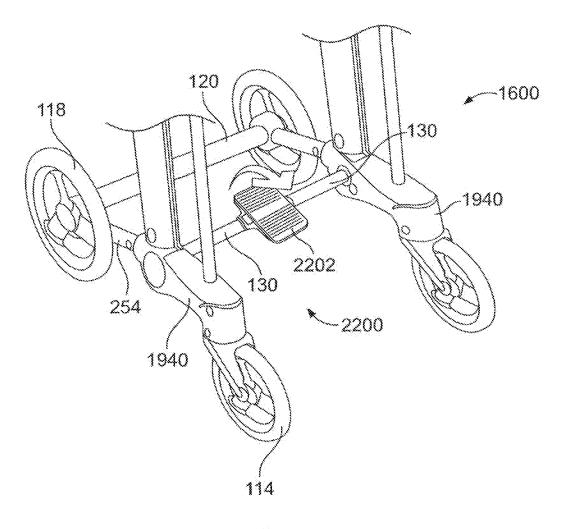
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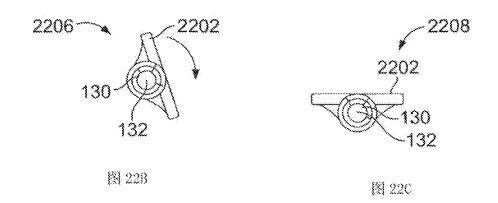
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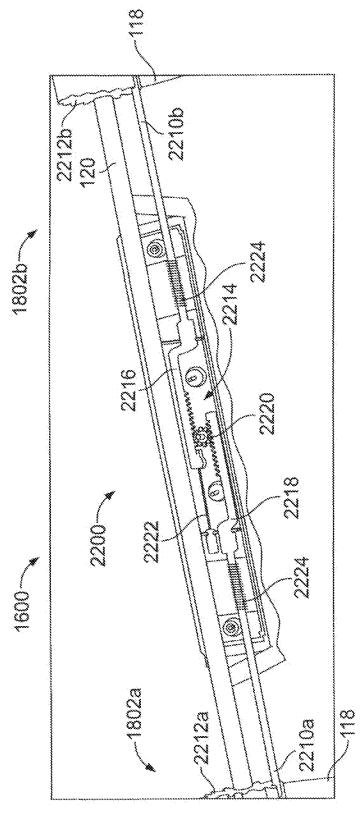


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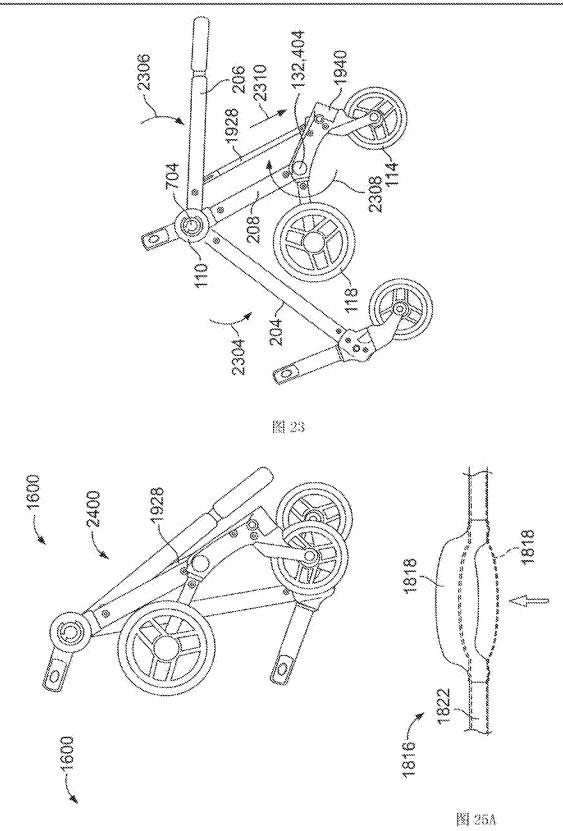


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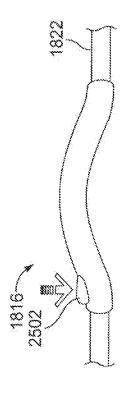
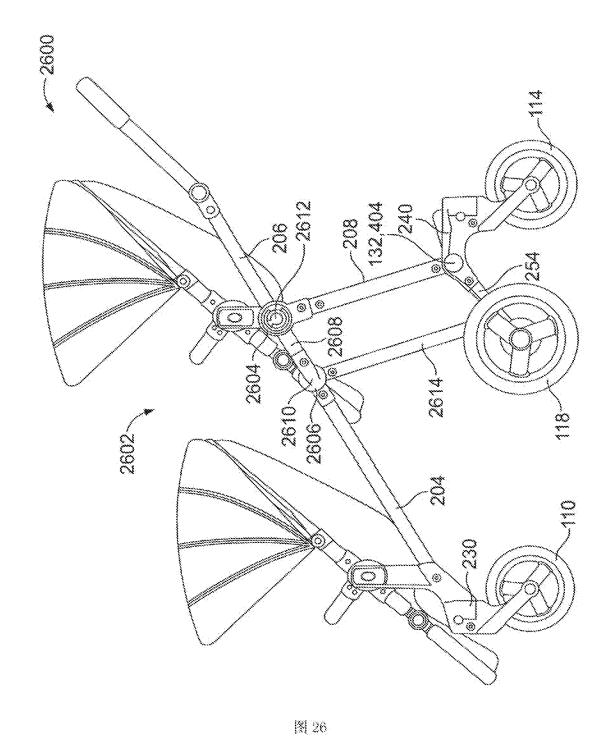
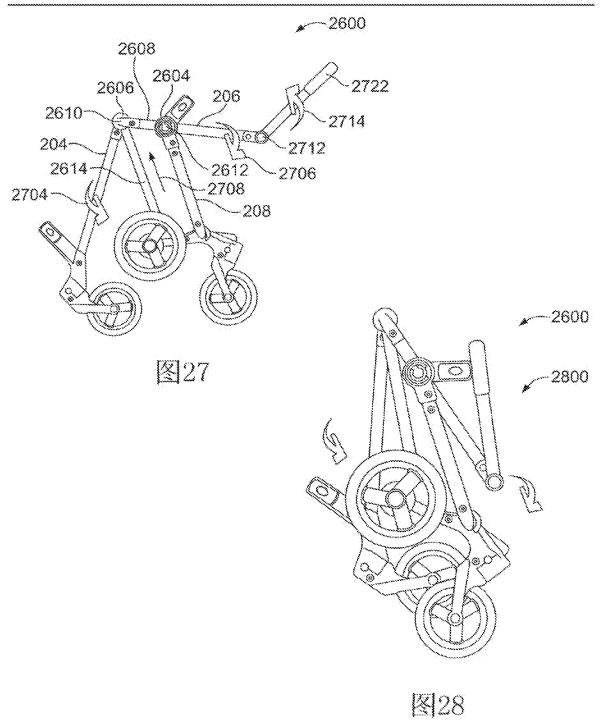
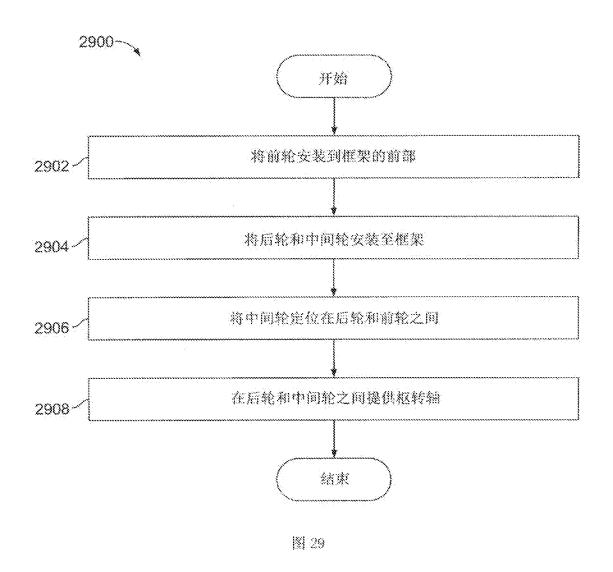


图 258



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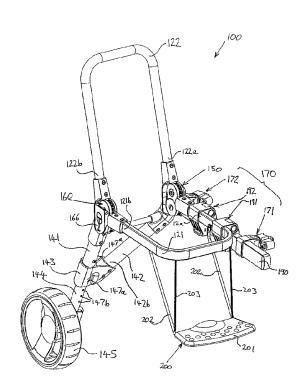
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: AUXILIARY PUSIICIIAIR SEAT



(57) Abstract: An auxiliary seat (1) attachable to a pushchair (2) to enable it to accommodate two children seated side-by-side. The seat comprises a frame (10) having a backrest (22) and a base (21) and a wheel (30) in contact with the ground in an operative position. Λ child seated on the base is supported with their back against the backrest (22). The frame (10) is configured so that the backrest (22) and the base (21) fold substantially flat when the auxiliary seat is not in use. The auxiliary seat (1), including the base (21) and backrest (22), can pivot relative to the pushchair (2) to be folded against the side thereof in a storage position with the wheel (30) off the ground, once the base (21) and backrest (22) of the seat have been folded substantially flat.

Published:

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2005/105546 PCT/GB2005/001276

Auxiliary Pushchair Seat

Description

The present invention relates to a pushchair, and more specifically, to an add-on seating device for pushchairs.

It is often the case with parents having more than one child that the age gap between the children is such that the older child is not fully able to walk by the time the second child is born or is reluctant to do so for an extended period of time. During the first child's initial years, the parents will most probably have bought a single-seat pushchair to transport the child around in until it learns to walk properly. Modern pushchairs can be an expensive outlay, and perhaps difficult to afford, especially for young couples or those on low income. Therefore, when the second child is born, the parents find themselves requiring another pushchair so that both children can be transported together. Therefore, they must either buy another single-seat pushchair in addition to the first, which means having to use two pushchairs each time both children are taken out together or, buy a new double-seat pushchair, which means the original single-seat pushchair is then redundant. In either case, it involves another significant financial outlay for the parents.

One solution to this problem is to provide an add-on device that can be attached to the existing single-seat pushchair to adapt it to be able to carry both children simultaneously. Recently, pushchair add-on products have become commercially available and one such device comprises a wheeled platform that attaches to the rear of the pushchair, on which the elder child can stand whilst the younger child is seated.

However, this platform type of device has a number of disadvantages. Firstly, as the device is a platform and not a seat, it requires the elder child to remain standing, which can quickly tire them out and become uncomfortable for them. This has a safety implication as well, since the elder child is not provided with a harness to stop them falling off the device. Secondly, the device is positioned at the rear of the

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pushchair between the pushchair and the parent. This means that the parent has to lean forward and stoop over and/or around the standing child in order to push the pushchair, and this can quickly cause backache and stiffness, and is generally uncomfortable over anything but the shortest distances. Thirdly, the wheels of the platform are positioned behind the rear wheels of the pram, which means that it can be difficult to push the pushchair up or down kerbs, as the device hinders the ability of the pushchair to be pivoted about the rear wheel axle. This device can also unbalance the pushchair and cause it to tip over very easily

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an add-on pushchair seating device that substantially alleviates or overcomes the problems mentioned above.

Accordingly, the present invention provides an auxiliary seat attachable to a pushchair to enable it to accommodate two children seated side-by-side, the seat comprising a frame having a backrest and a base and a wheel in contact with the ground in an operative position to support a child seated on the base with their back against the backrest, wherein the frame is configured so that the backrest and the base fold substantially flat when the auxiliary seat is not in use and wherein the auxiliary seat, including the base and backrest, can pivot relative to the pushchair to be folded against the side thereof in a storage position with the wheel off the ground, once the base and backrest of the seat have been folded substantially flat.

In a preferred embodiment, the base and the backrest are pivotable relative to one another such that they are collapsible from the erect operative position to the collapsed folded position by means of a scissor-like mechanism, and the scissor-like mechanism preferably includes at least one sliding joint to enable the base and backrest to be erected and collapsed.

Conveniently, the backrest is attached to one end of a first support strut and the base is attached to one end of a second support strut, and in which said first and second support struts are pivotable relative to each other and the end of the first support strut remote from the backrest is connected to the at least one sliding joint.

- 3 -

A locking mechanism is preferably provided to retain the seat in the erect operative position, and preferably, a locking mechanism locks the at least one sliding joint in place and may comprise a latch extending from the at least one sliding joint, operable to lock onto a fixed shaft on the frame. The latch is preferably located at one end of an arm, the arm rotatably mounted to the at least one sliding joint and operable to move from a first locked position in which the latch snags on the fixed shaft, to a second unlocked position in which the latch is clear of the fixed shaft to allow movement of the at least one sliding joint.

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In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the backrest and the base are pivotably connected to one another by hinge joints to be pivotable from the erect operative position to the collapsed storage position in which the backrest lies flat against the base.

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The base conveniently comprises a base frame and a seat covering attached thereto, and the backrest preferably comprises a backrest frame with a backrest covering attached thereto.

In a preferred embodiment, the wheel is secured to the frame by a pivotable wheel mechanism which can pivot from an extended operative position to a folded storage position in which the wheel mechanism lies substantially flat against the frame.

The wheel mechanism preferably includes a telescopic strut to allow the distance of the wheel from the frame to be telescopically adjusted independently of the pivoting of the wheel mechanism from the operative position to the storage position, and the telescopic strut conveniently includes a locking mechanism to lock the strut in the desired position.

In a preferred embodiment, in the storage position, the wheel mechanism lies flat against the base on the opposite side thereto to the backrest.

The wheel mechanism is preferably connected to the frame at said hinge joints, and the backrest and the wheel mechanism are advantageously mechanically connected to one another to be moveable from their respective operative positions to their folded storage position together.

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At least one hinge joint preferably includes a locking means to lock the backrest, and preferably also the associated wheel mechanism, in the operative position or in the storage position. The locking means preferably includes a pair of ratchet plates operated by a cam lever to move from a locked position in which the ratchets of each plate engage with each other, to an unlocked position in which the ratchets of each plate are out of engagement with each other to allow the backrest and/or wheel mechanism to pivot about the hinge joints.

The frame may be attached to the pushchair by a first clamping means extending from one side of the frame, and the first clamping means may be attached to a first support strut which is hingedly attached to the frame. The frame is preferably further attached to the pushchair by a second clamping means extending from said one side of the frame and the second clamping means is conventiently hingedly attached to the frame. The first and second clamping means are preferably attachable to a supplementary pushchair frame bar which includes further attachment means operable to fix the bar and seat attached thereto, to the conventional pushchair. Alternatively, the first and second clamping means may be attachable to a replacement pushchair frame bar which can be fitted in place of an

existing section of frame of a conventional pushchair to fix the seat thereto.

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The auxiliary seat may include at least one clamp to secure the add-on seat to a frame of a pushchair, and the at least one clamp is preferably attached to a connection bar, and the frame is attached to the connection bar by at least one hinge connector to be pivotable relative to the connection bar. The at least one clamp and/or the at least one hinge connector are preferably slidable relative to the connection bar allow the position of the frame to be adjusted relative to the pushchair. The frame and connection bar are advantageously releasably attached to

the connection bar. At least one hinge connector preferably includes a locking mechanism to lock the auxiliary seat in the operative position.

The auxiliary seat of the invention is preferably releasably attachable to said

pushchair. A preferred embodiment of the invention includes a locking mechanism
to secure the auxiliary seat in the storage position.

In a preferred embodiment, the at least one wheel is detachable, and the at least one wheel is preferably positioned such that when the auxiliary seat is mounted on the pushchair in an operative position, the at least one wheel is in alignment with a rear wheel of the pushchair, and more preferably, coaxial with an axle of a rear wheel of the pushchair.

The seat conveniently includes a safety harness to retain a child in position thereon, and may also include a rain cover attached to the seat to at least partially surround a child sitting on the seat. A sunshade may also be attached to the seat to shade a child sitting on the seat, and a toy steering wheel or a toy hobby-horse style attachment may be positionable in front of a child sitting on the seat.

- 20 Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of examples only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:
 - Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a pushchair add-on device according to a first embodiment of the invention, in an erected operative position;
- Figure 2 shows the pushchair add-on device of Figure 1 in a collapsed position;
 Figure 3 shows a side view of the pushchair add-on device of Figure 1;
 Figure 4 shows a side view of the pushchair add-on device of Figure 2;
 Figure 5 shows a rear perspective view of the pushchair add-on device of Figures 1 and 3;
- Figure 6 shows the pushchair add-on device in the erect position attached to a conventional pushchair;
 - Figure 7 shows the pushchair add-on device in the collapsed position attached to a conventional pushchair, and folded up in a storage position;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a pushchair add-on device according to the invention, in an operative position with the base and backrest removed;

Figure 9 is a plan view from above of the seat of Figure 8;

5 Figure 10 is a side view of the seat of Figures 8 and 9;

Figure 11 is a front view of the seat of Figures 8 - 10;

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the seat of Figures 8 – 11 in a collapsed position;

Figure 13 is a plan view from above of the seat of Figure 12;

Figure 14 is a side view of the seat of Figures 12 and 13;

Figure 15 is a front view of the seat of Figures 12 - 14;

Figure 16 is a perspective view of the seat of Figures 8 - 15, collapsed and folded up in a storage position;

Figure 17 is a plan view from above of the seat of Figure 16;

Figure 18 is a side view of the seat of Figures 16 and 17;

Figure 19 is a front view of the seat of Figures 16 - 18;

Figures 20A - 20B are side views of the left hinge bracket;

Figure 21 is an exploded perspective view of the left hinge bracket of Figures 20A and 20B;

Figures 22A - 22E are various perspective views of the right hinge bracket showing

20 the locking mechanism;

Figure 23 is an exploded perspective view of the right hinge bracket of Figures 22A – 22E;

Figure 24 is an exploded perspective view of a frame clamp;

Figure 25 is a plan view from above of an assembled frame clamp of Figure 24;

25 Figure 26 is a side view of the frame clamp of Figure 25;

Figure 27 is an exploded perspective view of a hinged frame clip;

Figure 28 is an end view of an assembled frame clip of Figure 27;

Figure 29 is a side view of the frame clip of Figure 28;

Figure 30 is an exploded perspective view of the wheel; and

Figure 31 is a perspective view of the seat of Figures 8 – 19 with the base and backrest covers in place.

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Referring now to Figures 1 – 7 of the drawings, a pushchair add-on device 1, for attachment to any type of conventional pushchair 2 (see Figures 6 and 7), is shown, comprising a chassis frame 10, a seat portion 20 and a wheel 30. The chassis 10 comprises first and second generally curved L-shaped tubular chassis members 11, 12 arranged so that long sides 11a, 12a of each member 11, 12 are parallel to one another, and short sides 11b, 12b are parallel to one another. Each end of each chassis member 11, 12 is connected to a correspondingly opposite end of the other member so as to form a generally rectangular chassis frame 10.

The seat portion 20 comprises a base 21 and a backrest 22. It can also include a seat harness (not shown) comprising a strap extending from either side of the backrest 22 and one extending from the middle of the base 21 at the front thereof, in which all three straps meet in a 'T' – shaped clasp.

The chassis frame 10 includes two collars, 14a, 15a, one slideably received on each of the long sides 11a, 12a of the L-shaped chassis members 11, 12. Each collar 14a, 15a includes a pivot joint integrally formed therewith, and a backrest support stanchion 14, 15 is pivotably attached to each of the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a respectively, and extends therefrom. The backrest 22 is attached at either side to the backrest support stanchions 14, 15 and the backrest 22 is thereby pivotable about the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a.

The chassis 10 also includes a seat support stanchion 16 pivotably attached at one end by a pivot joint 16a to the short side 11b of the first L-shaped chassis member 11 at the rear of the chassis frame 10. The base 21 is rigidly secured to the other end of the seat support stanchion 16 and a lug 23 extends from the rear of the base 21. A hinge rod 23a extends through the lug 23 and each end of the hinge rod 23a extends through the backrest support stanchions 14, 15 respectively. The base 21 is thereby pivotable relative to the backrest support stanchions 14, 15 about said hinge rod 23a and lug 23.

The mechanism described above allows the seat portion 20 to be moveable from a collapsed position shown in Figures 2 and 4 in which the base 21 and backrest 22 lie

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substantially flat against the chassis frame 10, to an operative position as shown in Figures 1, 3, 5 and 6 in which the seat portion 20 is erected and the plane of the base 21 is substantially at right angles to the plane of the backrest 22. The arrangement of the components is such that the backrest support stanchions 14, 15 and the seat support stanchion 16, are moveable relative to one another in a scissor-like action, wherein the central pivot point of the scissor action is the hinge rod 23a and the lug 23 on the base 21. The end of the seat support stanchion 16 remote from the base 21 is only pivotable relative to the chassis member 11, and is not moveable laterally relative to it. Therefore, to enable the scissor-action mentioned above, the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a, to which the backrest support stanchions 14, 15 are attached, slide along a section L_{11} , L_{12} of the chassis members 11, 12 respectively as the seat portion 20 is moved from the erect position to the collapsed position.

The chassis 10 further includes a horizontal axle shaft 31 that extends from the long side 11a of the first chassis member 11 through the long side 12a of the second chassis member 12 and protrudes a short distance out of the other side of the second chassis member 12. A section of the protruding end of the axle shaft 31 is threaded in order to receive a retaining nut 32. The wheel 30 includes a central aperture through which the protruding end of the axle shaft 31 can be received. The retaining nut 32 can then be screwed onto the threaded end of the axle shaft 31 to retain the wheel 30 in place whilst allowing it to be freely rotatable about the axle shaft 31. The wheel 30 is therefore easily removable from the axle shaft 31 by removal of the retaining nut 32. It will be appreciated that other such retaining means may be used instead of a screw thread and retaining nut, for example, a snap-fit retaining cap.

A clamp strut 17 is attached at one end to the first chassis member 11 and extends outwardly therefrom away from the second chassis member 12. An attachment clamp 18 is disposed on the other end of the clamp strut 17 and is operable to detachably clamp onto a frame of a conventional pushchair 2. Furthermore, a second attachment clamp 19 is disposed at the end of the short side 12b of the second chassis member 12, and, as with the first attachment clamp, is operable to

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detachably clamp onto a frame of a conventional pushchair 2. The two attachment clamps 18, 19 together can thereby secure the device 1 of the invention to the side of the conventional pushchair 2. Each attachment clamp 18, 19 is pivotable relative to the clamp strut 17/chassis member 12 respectively, for reasons which will become apparent from the description hereafter.

The device 1 includes a locking mechanism 40 to enable the seat portion 20 of the device 1 to be retained in the erected operative position (see Figures 5 and 6). The locking mechanism 40 comprises a locking shaft 41 that extends between the slidable collar pivot joints 14a, 15a and is rotatable about its axis relative to the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a. The locking shaft 41 therefore restricts the movement of one collar pivot joint 14a relative to the other 15a, so they can only be moved together and in the same direction. Two locking arms 42, 43 are rigidly secured to the locking shaft 41 and extend rearwardly therefrom, substantially parallel to the long sides 11a, 12a of the chassis members 11, 12. Each arm 42, 43 includes a latch portion 42a, 43a at an end distal from the locking shaft 41. A fixed shaft 44 extends between the chassis members 11, 12 and parallel to the locking shaft 41, and is positioned rearwardly of the locking shaft 41 such that the latch portions 42a, 43a of the arms 42, 43 are just able to be clipped over the fixed shaft 44 and held in this locked position hooked over the fixed shaft 44 by friction therewith. Therefore, when the arms 42, 43 are in this locked position, the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a are prevented from sliding along sections L₁₁, L₁₂ of the chassis members 11, 12 respectively, and thereby retain the seat portion 20 in the erect operative position.

As described above, the locking mechanism 40 enables the seat portion 20 of the device 1 to be locked in the erected operative position, and thereby capable of supporting a child thereon in a sitting position next to a child sitting in the pushchair 2 so that they are both facing in the same direction. When the device 1 is not in use, the locking mechanism 40 can be released by unclipping the latch portions 42a, 43a from the fixed shaft 44 and rotating the arms 42, 43 downwards. This can be done by pushing lever release tabs 42b, 43b which are formed on the end of the rotating arms 42, 43 perpendicular thereto and at the end distal from the latch portions 42a, 43a. This will allow the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a to freely slide

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along sections L₁₁, L₁₂ of the chassis members 11, 12 respectively. The base 21 and seat stanchion 16 can then pivot downwards about the pivot joint 16a, and the backrest 22 and backrest stanchions 14, 15 can pivot downwards about the collar pivot joints 14a, 15a, the backrest stanchions 14, 15 pivoting relative to the seat stanchion 16 about the hinge rod 23a in a scissor-like motion as described above, until the seat portion 20 of the device 1 is in the collapsed position.

Once the device 1 has been put into the collapsed position shown in Figures 2 and 4 and as described above, it can be folded up against the side of the conventional pushchair 2 into the storage position, as shown in Figure 7. This is possible due to the attachment clamps 18, 19 being pivotable relative the clamp strut 17/chassis member 12 respectively, as described above. Once the device 1 has been folded into this storage position, is can be held in place by a retaining means such as a clip (not shown).

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With the device 1 in the storage position, the pushchair 2 has a much slimmer profile and will fit through normal doorways with ease. However, if a user wishes to neaten the appearance of the pushchair 2 and device 1 combination further, and make it even slimmer, they may unscrew the wheel retaining nut 32 and remove the wheel 30 from the axle shaft 31.

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As can be seen in Figure 6, one of the advantages of the present invention is that when it is attached to a pushchair 2 and is not in the folded storage position, the wheel 30 of the device 1 is aligned with or is coaxial with wheels 3 of the pushchair 2. This means that the pushchair 2 and device 1 combination can be tilted backwards on all three wheels 30, 3 about their common contact line on the ground or their common axis, in order to get up a kerb, for example, and so is much more easily manoeuvrable than a conventional pushchair 2 would be with any of the other known add-on devices.

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It is intended that the attachment clamps 18, 19 of the device 1 are suitable to attach to a frame of any conventional pushchair 2. However, some pushchairs currently available may not have side frames compatible with the attachment clamps

18, 19, and so it is envisaged that the device may be supplied with a replacement section of pushchair frame 4 that can be substituted for the relevant section of the original frame to allow the device to be attachable thereto. The specific replacement section of frame 4 could be pushchair-specific, so that a user could identify which pushchair they already own, and purchase a device of the present invention that comes with the appropriate replacement frame section.

In an alternative attachment mechanism to that described above, a universal supplementary section of frame 4 could be provided. This supplementary section 4 would be attachable to the attachment clamps 18, 19 and could further include pushchair-specific attachment means 5, 6 to couple the device 1, via the supplementary frame section 4, to the pushchair 2. Therefore, instead of replacing a section of the existing pushchair frame, there would be an additional section of frame 4. In this case, the user would identify which pushchair they already own, and purchase a device 1 of the present invention that comes with the appropriate pushchair-specific attachment means 5, 6 to enable the device 1 to be fitted to their pushchair 2.

In a further embodiment of the invention, a strap 7 may be connected between a top part 22a of the backrest 22 and a part of the pushchair 2 which is higher than the top 22a of the backrest 22 (see Figure 6). This strap 7 prevents the auxiliary seat device 1 from pivoting downwards about the attachment clamps 18, 19 relative to the pushchair 2 if the wheel 30 runs over a hole or drops off a kerb, for example. In such a scenario, the weight of the auxiliary seat device 1 (and a child thereon) is transferred through the strap 7 to the pushchair 2 and is balanced out by the weight of said pushchair 2 and of a child in the pushchair seat. It will be appreciated that this means of preventing the auxiliary seat device 1 from pivoting downwards beyond a certain angle does not necessarily need to be a strap 7 as shown in Figure 6. For example, a rigid rod could be used secured to the pushchair 2 and some suitable point on the auxiliary seat device 1.

Referring now to Figures 8 - 31, a second embodiment 100 of an add-on pushchair seat of the invention is shown. As with the first embodiment described above, the

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second embodiment is also attachable to a frame of any conventional pushchair to provide a secondary side seat for a second child to sit on, in addition to a first child seated in the pushchair itself.

The second embodiment of an add-on seat 100 of the invention generally comprises a folding support frame 120 having a seat or base frame member 121 and a backrest frame member 122, and a wheel mechanism 140 including a wheel 145 in contact with the ground when the add-on seat 100 is in an operative position. An attachment mechanism 170 is provided to enable the add-on seat 100 to be secured to a conventional pushchair.

The base frame member 121 and the backrest frame member 122 are both substantially 'U'-shape frame members, each having a respective first (left-side) distal end 121a, 122a, and respective second (right-side) distal end 121b, 122b. The base frame member 121 and the backrest frame member 122 are pivotally connected to each other at their first distal ends 121a, 122a and at their second distal ends 121b, 122b by left and right hinge brackets 150, 160 respectively.

A seat covering 123 is attached to the base frame member 121, and a backrest covering 124 is attached to the backrest frame member 122 (see Figure 31). The seat covering 123 provides the seat for a child to sit on when the add-on seat 100 is in use, and the backrest covering 124 provides a surface for the seated child to lean against. Both the seat covering 123 and the backrest covering 124 are preferably made of a flexible material such as a fabric or a flexible plastic and are attached to each other at their adjacent edges 123a, 124a. The seat covering 123 and the backrest covering 124 are both tensioned across the base frame member 121 and backrest frame member 122 respectively. Alternatively, the seat covering and backrest covering could be made from a rigid plastic material.

A wheel mechanism 140 is connected to the folding support frame 120 at the hinge brackets 150, 160 and comprises a main wheel strut 141 pivotally attached at one end 141a to the right hinge bracket 160, and a diagonal bracing strut 142 pivotally attached at one end 142a to the left hinge bracket 150. The other end 142b of the

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bracing strut 142 is secured to the other end 141b of the main wheel strut 141 by a V-shaped moulded connector 143. This enables the main wheel strut 141 and the bracing strut 142 to be pivotable together about the left and right hinge brackets 150, 160 from an operative position in which they extend away from the frame 120 (see Figures 8 - 11), to a collapsed position (see Figures 12 - 15) and a storage position (see Figures 16 - 19) in which they lie flat against the base frame member 121 of the folding support frame 120.

A third sliding wheel strut 144 is telescopically received in the main wheel strut 141 and is slidable relative thereto to move in and out thereof. A wheel 145 is rotatably and detachably attached to an axle 146 at the free end 144a of the sliding strut 144 remote from the main wheel strut 141. An axle bracket 146a is secured to the free end 144a of the sliding wheel strut 144 to support the axle 146 thereon. The sliding strut 144 is locked in a desired position within the main strut 141 by means of securing bolts 147a extending though the main strut 141 and through apertures 147b in the sliding strut 144. To alter the position of the sliding strut 144 within the main strut 141, and thereby the distance of the wheel 145 from the hinge brackets 150, 160, the securing bolts 147a are removed, the sliding strut 144 moved to the new position with the appropriate apertures 147b aligned with the bolts 147a in the main strut 141, and the bolts 147a are screwed in again through the apertures 147b. It will be appreciated that other unillustrated means of securing the sliding strut 144 within the main strut 141 are possible, for example, spring-biased buttons on the sliding strut 144 being received in apertures in the main strut 141. In such an embodiment, the sliding strut 144 could be adjusted by depressing the buttons into the sliding strut 144 so that they are clear of the holes in the main strut 141, and when the sliding strut 144 was located in the new desired position, the buttons would spring out into the nearest holes in the main strut 141 under spring bias to lock the sliding strut 144 in position.

The wheel 145 is releasably attached to the axle 146, and includes the attachement mechanism as shown in Figure 30. The wheel 145 comprises a tyre 145a attached to a rim 145b. The rim 145b has a spring-biased button 145c at its centre (see Figure 10 for example) which can be depressed into the rim 145b. The wheel also

comprises two bearings 148 and two over-lapping axle-plates 149a, 149b, each with a hole therethrough, all contained within the rim 145b by a retaining plate 145d. In use, the wheel 145 is secured to the axle 146 by depressing the button 145c which is configured so as to push the two axle-plates 149a, 149b together so that the holes in each plate are aligned. The axle 146 can then be passed through a hole in the retaining plate 145d, through the first bearing 148, through the aligned holes in the axle-plates 149a, 149b, and through the second bearing 148. The button 145c is then released and the axle-plates move apart under the action of resilient spring arms on their sides pushing against a portion of the rim 145b, and lips on the axle-plates 149a, 149b then locate in a circumferential groove (not shown) in the axle 146 to hold the wheel 145 onto the axle 146. To release the wheel 145 from the axle 146, the process described above is reversed.

The left and right hinge brackets 150, 160 will now be described in more detail with reference to Figures 20 - 23. The left hinge bracket 150 comprises a housing plate 151, a backrest arm 152 and a wheel strut arm 153. The backrest arm 152 and the wheel strut arm 153 each include an integrally formed toothed cog portion 152a, 153a, and are rotatably secured to the housing plate 151 with the teeth of each cog portion 152a, 153a meshing. Therefore, when one arm is rotated, it causes the other arm to rotate. In use, the left side distal end 122a of the backrest frame member 122 is secured in an aperture in the backrest arm 152, and the one end 142a of the diagonal bracing strut 142 is secured in an aperture in the wheel strut arm 153. The housing plate 151 includes an aperture 151a which, in use, receives the left distal end 121a of the base frame member 121. The toothed cog portion 152a of the backrest arm 152 also includes a central aperture 152c, around which ratchet ridges 152d are radially arranged. A ratchet plate 154 is connected to the toothed cog portion 152a and has its own set of ratchet ridges 154a which engage with the ratchet ridges 152d of the toothed cog portion 152a so that the ratchet plate 154 rotates when the toothed cog portion 152a of the backrest arm 152 rotates. A wire guide 155 is attached to the side of the ratchet plate 154 remote from the toothed cog portion 152a, and a wire 156 extends from the ratchet plate 154, through the wire guide 155 and through a guide lug 151b on the left housing plate 151. The wire 156 is attached to the ratchet plate 154 such that when the left backrest arm 152 is

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pivoted from the operative position to the collapsed position, the wire 156 is pulled through the wire guide 155 and though the guide lug 151b, for reasons which will be explained in more detail below.

The right hinge bracket 160 is similar to the left hinge bracket 150 and comprises a backrest arm 162 and a wheel strut arm 163. The backrest arm 162 and the wheel strut arm 163 each include an integrally formed toothed cog portion 162a, 163a, and are rotatably secured to the housing plate 161 with the teeth of each cog portion 162a, 163a meshing. Therefore, when one arm is rotated, it causes the other arm to rotate. In use, the right side distal end 122b of the backrest frame member 122 is secured in an aperture in the backrest arm 162, and the one end 141a of the main wheel strut 141 is secured in an aperture in the wheel strut arm 163. The housing plate 161 includes an aperture 161a which, in use, receives the right distal end 121b of the base frame member 121. Any suitable means may be used to secure the backrest frame member 122 in the backrest arms 152, 162 and the diagonal bracing strut 142 and the main wheel strut 141 in the wheel strut arms 153, 163, such as screws, rivets or bolts. Similarly, the same suitable means can be used to secure the base frame member 121 to the apertures 151a, 161a in the left and right housing plates 151, 161 respectively.

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The above arrangement allows the base and backrest frame members 121, 122 to be pivotable relative to one another about the hinge brackets 150, 160 from an operative position (see Figures 8 – 11), in which each frame member 121, 122 is spaced from the other, to a collapsed position and a storage position, in which the backrest frame member 122 is folded substantially flat and lies against the base frame member 121 (see Figures 12 - 19). In the operative position, the backrest arms 152, 162 and the wheel strut arms 153, 163 extend away from each other (see Figures 20A and 22A) and are at their maximum angular displacement from the base frame member 121, limited by end faces 152b, 162b of the backrest arms 152, 162 adjacent the toothed cog portions 152a, 162a, contacting end faces 153b, 163b of the wheel strut arms 153, 163 adjacent the toothed cog portions 153a, 163a (indicated at arrows 'A'). In the collapsed position and the storage position, the backrest arms 152, 162 and the wheel strut arms 153, 163 lie close to each other

either side of their respective housing plate 151, 161 (see Figures 20B and 22E). The backrest arms 152, 162 and the wheel strut arms 152, 163 can be locked in the operative or storage position by a locking mechanism, described in detail below.

The right hinge bracket 160 includes a locking mechanism to lock the backrest arm 5 162 and the wheel strut arm 163 in a chosen position relative to each other. The locking mechanism comprises a locking plate 164 with a central post 164a, a spring 165 and a locking lever 166. The toothed cog portion 162a of the backrest arm has a central aperture 162c, around which ratchet ridges 162d are radially arranged. The locking plate 164 has a corresponding set of ratchet ridges (not shown) radially 10 disposed around where the central post 164a joins the locking plate 164. The ratchet ridges 162d are located on the side of the toothed cog 162a that faces the ratchet ridges on the locking plate 164. The backrest arm 162 is rotatably attached to the housing plate 161 by the post 164a of the locking plate 164 passing though the spring 165, through the aperture 162c in the centre of the toothed cog portion 162a, through an aperture 161b in the housing plate 161 and is secured to the locking lever 166 by a pin 167 which extends though the locking lever 166 and through an aperture in the end of the post 164a.

Once assembled as described above, the locking lever 166 is pivotable about the pin 20 167. However, the distance D_{unlocked} between the axis of the pin 167 and an upper angled face 166b of the locking lever 166 is less than a distance D_{locked} between the axis of the pin 167 and a rear face 166c of the locking lever 166. Therefore, when the locking lever 166 is moved from a locked position (see Figures 22A and 22E) to an unlocked position (see Figures 22C and 22D), the locking lever 166 acts as a cam 25 against the housing plate 161 and the pin 167 moves towards the housing plate 161 by a distance equal to $[D_{locked} - D_{unlocked}]$. This moves the post 164a and therefore the locking plate 164 away from the toothed cog portion 162a by a corresponding distance which is sufficient to ensure that the two sets of ratchet ridges are spaced from one another. The backrest arm 162 and the wheel strut arm 163 are therefore 30 free to rotate relative to the housing plate 161. The spring 165 ensures that the locking plate 164 is held away from the toothed cog portion 162a when the locking lever 166 is in the unlocked position.

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When the locking lever 166 is moved from the unlocked position to the locked position, the cam action moves the pin 167 by a distance equal to $[D_{locked} - D_{unlocked}]$ away from the housing plate 161. This pulls the central post 164a and the locking plate 164 towards the toothed cog portion 162a and the ratchet ridges 162d on the toothed cog portion 162a into engagement with the ratchet ridges on the locking plate 164. Neither the locking plate 164 nor the locking lever 166 can rotate about the axis of the central post 164a. The locking plate 164 is shaped to abut a portion of the housing plate 161 and is thereby prevented from rotating relative to the housing plate 161. The wheel strut arm 163 is rotatably attached to the housing plate 161 by a shaft 168. The end of the shaft 168 proximate the locking lever 166 has a mushroom head 168a which projects from the end of the shaft 168 away from the wheel strut arm 163. The locking lever 166 includes a locking aperture 166a to receive the mushroom head 168a at the end of the shaft 168, and a latch mechanism within the locking lever 166 (not shown) engages with the rim of the mushroom head 168a to secure the locking lever 166 thereto. The locking lever also includes a release button 169 which disengages the latch mechanism from the mushroom head 168a to allow the locking lever to be pivoted about the pin 167 as described above. Therefore, when the locking lever 166 is secured to the mushroom head 168a at the end of the shaft 168 as described above, it is unable to rotate about the axis of the central post 164a. As a result, the backrest arm 162 and the wheel strut arm 163 are locked in position until the locking lever 166 is again moved to the unlocked position as described above, so that the ratchet ridges are moved out of engagement with each other. As the backrest frame member 122 connects the left backrest arm 152 to the right backrest arm 162, and the wheel struts 141, 142 connect the left wheel strut arm 153 to the right wheel strut arm 163, the locking mechanism locks the movement of the both the wheel mechanism 140 and the backrest frame member 122 about the hinge brackets 150, 160.

The add-on seat 100 is provided with an attachment mechanism 170 to enable it to be secured to a conventional pushchair. The attachment mechanism 170 comprises front and rear pushchair clamps 171, 172, a connection bar 190, and front and rear hinges 191, 192. The pushchair clamps 171, 172 can be secured to a side frame of a

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pushchair and are releasably attachable to the connection bar 190. They are also designed to be able to be securely attached to pushchair frames of different cross-sections and dimensions, for example, they can attach to circular, oval, square and rectangular cross-section pushchair frames. The front and rear hinges 191, 192 are pivotally attached to the base frame member 121 and also to the connection bar 190. Therefore, when the two pushchair clamps 171, 172 are secured to the pushchair frame and to the connection bar 190, and the two hinges 191, 192 are secured to the base frame member 121 and to the connection bar 190, the add-on seat 100 is secured to the pushchair.

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The connection bar 190 may also be provided with an articulated section 190a (see Figures 9 and 10) which is of the same cross-sectional dimension as the connection bar 190, but which is connected to one end thereof by an articulated joint 190b to be pivotable about a vertical axis of the joint 190b relative to the connection bar 190. This articulated section is designed to enable the add-on seat 100 to be connected to a pushchair whose side frame may not lie parallel with the forward direction of travel of the pushchair. For example, modern three-wheeled pushchairs have two rear wheels and the side frames taper inwards towards a single front wheel. To enable the add-on seat 100 to be attached to such a pushchair, the rear pushchair clamp 172 can be connected to the rear of the side frame of the pushchair and to the rear of the connection bar 190, and the front pushchair clamp 171 can be connected to the front of the pushchair and to the articulated section 190a of the connection bar 190, so that the front pushchair clamp 171 and articulated section 190a would be inset from the rear pushchair clamp 172 due to the shape of the pushchair. The articulated section 190a of the connection bar 190 would thus be pivoted towards the pushchair at an angle to the connection bar 190. The add-on seat 100 would still be secured to the pushchair, but the connection bar 190, and therefore the folding support frame 120 and wheel mechanism 140, would be in alignment with the direction of travel of the pushchair, and not angled inwards parallel to the tapered side of the pushchair. It will be appreciated that the articulated section 190a could equally be connected to the rearmost end of the connection bar 190 instead of the front end if necessary, for example, if the side of

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the pushchair to which is it so be attached, tapered inwardly towards the rear of the pushchair.

The two pushchair clamps 171, 172 are identical and so only one will be described in detail hereafter. The pushchair clamps 171, 172 comprise a first body 173 with a flexible metal band 174 ridgedly secured at one end 174a to one side of the first body 173, and the other free end 174b removably received in an aperture 173a in the opposite side of the first body 173. The aperture 173a houses a threaded screw 175 and the other free end 174b of the band 174 is received in the aperture 173a in contact with the threaded screw 175. The side of the band 174 adjacent the threaded screw 175 is provided with a series of parallel grooves 174c which cooperate with the thread of the threaded screw 175 such that when the threaded screw 175 is turned clockwise, the band 174 is pulled through the aperture 173a, reducing the size of the loop of band 174 between the rigidly secured one end 174a of the band 174 and the threaded screw 175. Conversely, when the threaded screw is turned anticlockwise, the other free end 174b of the band 174 is pushed through the aperture 173a, enlarging the size of the loop of band 174 between the rigidly secured one end 174a of the band 174 and the threaded screw 175, until the other end 174b of the band 174 is pushed free of the threaded screw 175. This function is similar to that of known 'jubilee clips'.

A second body 176 is secured to the first body 173 and can rotate relative to the first body 173 so that the second body 176 can be positioned in a specific orientation about a horizontal axis, regardless of at which angle the first body 173 is secured to a pushchair. The second body 176 includes a front opening to an internal cavity, and an upper and lower circular hole 176a, 176b in the upper and lower faces respectively leading to the internal cavity. A shaft 177 is disposed vertically within the internal cavity and includes side wings 177a which are received in corresponding slots 177b in the side walls of the internal cavity. A bolt 178 extends through a hole in the middle of the shaft 177 and through the rear wall of the second body portion 176, and is secured to the first body portion 173, providing the rotateable coupling described above. Upper and lower ends of the shaft 177 are provided with buttons 179a, 179b respectively, which are slidably received thereon and biased away from

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each other by upper and lower springs 180a, 180b respectively. When assembled, the upper and lower buttons 179a, 179b extend through the upper and lower holes 176a, 176b and are prevented from being pushed all of the way through their respective hole by a lip 181a, 181b at the base of each button which abuts the rim of the hole 176a, 176b on the inside of the internal cavity.

The pushchair clamps 171, 172 further include a third body 182 comprising a box section with a rectangular aperture 183 therethrough, and upper and lower arms 184a, 184b extending perpendicularly from the upper and lower faces of the box section. Each arm 184a, 184b has a circular aperture 185a, 185b therethrough sized slightly larger than the diameter of the buttons 179a, 179b of the second body 176. The third body 182 can be releasably secured to the second body 176 by depressing the buttons 179a, 179b towards each other so that they sit within the apertures 176a, 176b, and then sliding the third body 182 to engage with the second body 176 with the upper and lower arms 184a, 184b above and below the upper and lower surfaces of the second body 176. When the upper and lower circular holes 176a, 176b in the second body 176 are aligned with the upper and lower circular apertures 185a, 185b in the arms 184a, 184b respectively, the buttons 179a, 179b can spring outwards under the biasing force of the springs 180a, 180b through both upper and lower holes 176a, 176b and upper and lower apertures 185a, 185b to secure the second and third bodies 176, 182 together.

The front and rear hinges 191, 192 are similar to each other and will be described in detail hereafter. Both hinges 191, 192 comprise a first part 193 and a second part 194, pivotally connected to one another by a hinge rod 195 and pivotable relative to one another from an operative position in which the first and second part 193, 194 lie adjacent to each other, to a storage position in which the first and second parts 193, 194 extend away from each other.

The first part 193 has a rectangular aperture 193a therethrough of the same cross sectional dimension as that of the base frame member 121 to allow, in use, the base frame member 121 to make a press fit in the aperture 193a to be secured thereto.

The second part 194 has a rectangular aperture 194a therethrough of the same cross

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sectional dimension as that of the connection bar 190 to allow, in use, the connection bar 190 to make a press fit in the aperture 194a to be secured thereto.

The first part 193 of the rear hinge 192 has a latch plate 198 which is received in a slot 196 in the bottom of the first part 193, and is spring biased out of the slot 196. The latch plate 198 is prevented from being pushed out of the slot 196 by a small retaining pin 198a which is located in a small vertical slot 193b in the side of the first part 193 of the hinge 192. The second part 194 has a flange 197 extending perpendicularly from the side of the second part 194 opposite the latch plate 198, and an upstanding lip 197a extends from the flange 197. As the hinge 192 is pivoted to the operative position, the lip 197a contacts the latch-plate 198 and pushes it upwards against the force of the spring bias, until the lip 197a passes the latch plate 198 and the latch plate 198 clicks into place between the lip 197a and the second part 194 of the hinge 192. The hinge 192 is thereby retained in the operative position until the latch plate 198 is lifted up and retracted into the slot 196 to release the lip 197a and allow the first and second parts 193, 194 to pivot freely. The latch plate 198 is attached to the wire 156 from the left hinge bracket 150 at a wire fastening point 198b on the top of the latch plate 198. The wire 156 extends from the wire fastening point, through the slot 196, out of the first part 193 of the rear hinge 192 and to the guide lug 151b, the wire guide 155 and ratchet plate 154 as described previously. Therefore, when the wire 156 is pulled by rotation of the ratchet plate 154 on rotation of the backrest arm 152, the latch plate 198 is pulled upwards in the direction of arrow 'B' into the slot.

The front hinge 191 does not have the latch plate 198 and lip 197a arrangement of the rear hinge 192. Instead, the front hinge only has a flange without an upstanding lip, and when the front hinge 191 is in the operative position, a lower face of the first part 193 sits on the flange 197 and is supported by it, but is not locked in that position. However, it is possible, in an alternative embodiment of the invention, for both front and rear hinges 191, 192 to include the latch 198 and lip 197a arrangement of the rear hinge 192.

The pushchair also includes a footrest 200, comprising a foot plate 201 and two support arms 202 pivotably attached to the base frame member 121. The footrest 200 can pivot from an operative position in which a seated child can rest their feet on the foot plate 201 (see Figures 8-11), to a folded position in which the footrest 200 is folded flat against the base frame member 121 (see Figures 12-19). The footrest 200 can be retained in the folded position by the wheel struts 153, 163 sandwiching it between them and the base frame member 121. The footrest also includes two wires or strings 203 extending from the footplate 201, or proximate the footplate 201, to the base frame member 121 to limit the maximum degree to which the footrest 200 can pivot away from the base frame member 121.

The add-on pushchair seat 100 of the invention is used as described hereafter. First, the two pushchair clamps 171, 172 are secured to the side frame of a pushchair. Once in place, the clamps 171, 172 are designed to remain secured to the pushchair at all times, even when the add-on seat 100 is not attached to the pushchair, and also when the pushchair itself is folded away for storage. The pushchair clamps 171, 172 are secured to the pushchair by unscrewing the threaded screw 175 so that the free end 174b of the steel band 174 is free of the first body 173. The steel band is then passed around an appropriate part of the pushchair frame and the free end 174b of the band 174 pushed into the aperture 173a so that the grooves 174c in the band 174 engage with the thread of the screw 175. The threaded screw 175 is then rotated clockwise to pull the band through the aperture 173a in the first body 173, which tightens the band 174 around the frame of the pushchair and grips the frame clamp 171, 172 thereto. An important feature of this system is that the pushchair clamps 171, 172 are attachable to pushchair frames of varying shapes and sizes, allowing the add-on seat 100 of the invention to be universally used with any commercially available pushchair. Although the add-on seat is adjustable to allow the pushchair clamps to be positioned at a range of heights on the side of the pushchair frame, it is important that each pushchair clamp 171, 172 is placed at the same height as the other.

Next, the second bodies 176 are rotated about their securing bolts 178 so that each one is positioned with the upper button 179a directly above the lower button 179b

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and the axis of the shaft 177 lying vertically. The two third bodies 182 are secured to the connection bar 190 and/or the articulated section 190a of the connection bar 190 if necessary, with the connection bar 190 and articulated section 190a making a press fit in the rectangular apertures 183. The third bodies 182 can be forced to slide along the connection bar 190 and articulated section 190a against the resistance of the press fit, so that they are horizontally spaced to align with the first and second bodies 173, 176 on the pushchair. The third bodies 182 are then attached to the second bodies 176 as described above, by depressing the upper and lower buttons 179a, 179b, sliding the upper and lower arms 184a, 184b above and below the upper and lower surfaces of the second bodies 176, and releasing the buttons 179a, 179b so that they spring though the upper and lower holes 176a, 176b in the second bodies 176, and also through the upper and lower apertures 185a, 185b in the arms 184a, 184b respectively. The third bodies 182 are thereby secured to the first and second bodies 173, 176, and so the connection bar 190 and articulated section is secured to the pushchair frame. As described above, the hinges 191, 192 are also secured to the connection bar 190 and to the base frame member 121, thereby connecting the whole add-on seat 100 to the pushchair.

The add-on seat 100 must be adjusted so that it is positioned correctly with respect to the pushchair. First the whole device is folded into the operative position as shown in Figures 8 – 11, with hinges 191, 192 in the operative position so the base frame member 121 is positioned in a horizontal plane, the backrest frame member 122 folded away from the base frame member 121, and the wheel mechanism 140 fully folded away from the base frame member 121. Next, the sliding wheel strut 144 is telescopically adjusted within the main wheel strut 141 until the wheel 145 contacts the ground. It will be appreciated that if the pushchair clamps 171, 172 are positioned either higher or lower on the pushchair frame, the sliding wheel strut 144 will need to be either extended out of, or retracted into the main wheel strut 141 for the wheel 145 to contact the ground. Once the sliding wheel strut 144 is in the correct position, it is secured in that position by the securing bolts 147a extending though the main strut 141 and through apertures 147b in the sliding strut 144. Finally, the add-on seat 100 is positioned so that the wheel 145 is aligned with the rear wheels of the pushchair to which it is attached. This can be done by sliding

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either the hinges 191, 192 along the connection bar 190 and/or articulated section 190a, or by sliding the third bodies 182 of the pushchair clamps 171, 172 along the connection bar 190. This allows the add-on seat 100 to be moved forwards or backwards with respect to the pushchair, until the correct position is obtained.

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It is an important feature of the add-on seat 100 of the invention that it is constructed so that the rear wheel 145 and axle 146 can be positioned in line with and/or co-axial with the rear wheels of the pushchair. This enables the pushchair and attached add-on seat 100 to easily mount kerbs because a user can tilt the pushchair backwards towards themselves so that the pushchair and add-on seat 100 all pivot about a common axis — i.e. the line of contact on the ground of the pushchair wheels and the add-on seat 100 wheel 145. If the wheel 145 of the invention is not aligned with the rear wheels of the pushchair, the combined apparatus of the pushchair and add-on seat 100 would not tilt backwards (or forwards, to descend kerbs) easily.

It will be appreciated that if the height at which the add-on seat 100 is attached on the pushchair is changed, then the extension of the sliding wheel strut 144 within the main wheel strut 141, and the position of the base frame member 121 relative to the pushchair will have to be changed if the wheel 145 is to remain in line/co-axial with the rear wheels of the pushchair. More specifically, if the pushchair clamps 171, 172 are positioned higher up on the pushchair, the sliding wheel strut 144 will need to be extended out of the main wheel strut 141 further so that the wheel 145 contacts the ground, and consequently, the wheel 145 will be positioned further back relative to the pushchair. The base frame member 121 will then need to be moved forwards relative to the pushchair to re-align the wheel 145 with the wheels of the pushchair. Conversely, if the pushchair clamps 171, 172 are positioned lower down on the pushchair, the sliding wheel strut 144 will need to be retracted into the main wheel strut 141 for the wheel 145 to contact the ground, and consequently, the wheel 145 will be positioned further forwards relative to the pushchair. Therefore, the base frame member 121 will then need to be moved backwards relative to the pushchair to re-align the wheel 145 with the wheels of the pushchair.

Once in this operative position, the backrest frame member 122 is locked relative to the base frame 121 by the cam action of the locking lever 166 pulling the ratchet ridges of the locking mechanism into engagement as described above. The locking lever 166 is also held in the locked position by the internal latch engaging with the mushroom head 168a of the shaft 168 of the right hinge bracket 160, as described above. A child can then sit on the seat covering 123 with their back against the backrest covering 124 to be transported around on the add-on seat.

When the pushchair is to be used to carry only one child and the add-on seat 100 is not required, the add-on seat 100 can be folded from the operative position to a collapsed position (as shown in Figures 12 - 15) and then folded up to a storage position (as shown in Figures 16 - 19) as described hereafter.

The release button 169 is depressed (Figure 22B), releasing the internal latch within the locking lever 166 which allows the locking lever 166 to pivot about the pin 167 (Figure 22C) and free the mushroom head 168a of the shaft 168 from the locking aperture 166a. As described above, this cam action of the locking lever 166a allows the locking plate 164 to move away from the toothed cog portion 162a of the backrest arm 162 under the biasing force of the spring 165, and thereby disengage the ratchet ridges 162d on the toothed cog portion 162a from the ratchet ridges on the locking plate 164. This allows the two backrest arms 152, 162 and the two wheel strut arms 153, 163 to pivot about the hinge brackets 150, 160 respectively (Figure 22D), and therefore allows the associated backrest frame member 122 and wheel mechanism 140 to pivot about the hinge brackets 150, 160.

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The wheel mechanism 140 and the backrest frame member 122 can then be folded into the collapsed position in which they both lie flat against the base frame member 121 (see Figures 12 – 15). Once in this collapsed position, the locking lever 166 can be pivoted back to the locked position (Figure 22E), pulling the locking plate 164 back towards the locking lever 166 and thereby engaging the ratchet ridges 162d on the toothed cog 162a with the ratchet ridges on the locking plate 164. This locks the backrest arms 152, 162 and associated backrest frame member 122, and the wheel strut arms 153, 163 and associated wheel mechanism 140, in the collapsed

position. As mentioned previously, the footrest 200 is folded up with the wheel mechanism 140 in the collapsed position and is held between the main and bracing wheel struts 141, 142 and the base frame member 121.

Once in the collapsed position as described above, the add-on seat 100 can be folded up against the side of the pushchair into the storage position (see Figures 16 – 19). By moving the backrest frame member 122 to the folded collapsed position as described above, the wire 156 is pulled though the wire guide 155 and though the guide lug 151b, which pulls the latch plate 198 into the slot 196 in the rear hinge 192 to release the lip 197a, and thereby release the second part 194, of the rear hinge 192 from the first part 193. The collapsed folding support frame 120 and wheel mechanism 140 can then be pivoted upwards about the front and rear hinges 191, 192 to the storage position to lie flat against the side of the pushchair in a substantially vertical plane.

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The add-on seat can be retained in the storage position described above by using a strap (not shown) to hold it to the pushchair. In addition, the wheel 145 can be removed from the axle as described above, and attached to a 'false axle' 146b protruding from the side of the connection bar 190 (see Figures 16 and 18). The side of the wheel 145 thereby abuts the hinges 191, 192 and prevents them from pivoting back to the operative position.

If the pushchair is to be transported, for example, in the boot of a car, it will most probably be necessary to remove the main body of the add-on seat 100 from the pushchair to allow the pushchair to be folded. This is done by detaching the third bodies 182 from the second bodies 176 of the pushchair clamps 171, 172 as described above. The only part of the add-one seat 100 that then remains attached to the pushchair is the first and second bodies 173, 176 of the pushchair clamps 171, 172 which are intended to be small enough to not hinder the folding mechanism of modern pushchairs.

Other unillustrated embodiments of the present invention may include additional features or accessories. For example, a rain cover could be provided, attachable to

the auxiliary seat device 1/100, to partially or entirely surround a child seated on the device to shelter the child from wind/rain/sleet/snow. The rain cover could incorporate a supporting frame structure attachable to the device. Alternatively, the device could be provided with a sunshade or parasol.

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The add-on seat 1/100 would preferably include a seat belt or a 3- or 5- point safety harness to secure around the child's waist and/or shoulders when seated, to prevent the child from falling off the seat and being injured.

The wheel struts 141, 142, 144 and folding frame members 121, 122 are intended to be made from light-weight steel tubing for optimum strength and rigidity, whilst also remaining light enough to carry easily. This also has the benefit of minimising the weight of the accessory exerted on the side of the pushchair so that when it is in the storage position, it does not cause the pushchair to tip over. It is also envisaged that the seat cover 123 and the backrest cover 124 are easily removable for cleaning, and replaceable when worn or to change the aesthetic appearance of the invention.

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In addition to the functional accessories mentioned above, the auxiliary seat device 1 may also include an accessory intended to amuse the child whilst the child is in the seat. This could include a toy steering wheel or dashboard arrangement, or a hobby-horse style attachment positionable in front of the child.

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Claims

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- 1. An auxiliary seat attachable to a pushchair to enable it to accommodate two children seated side-by-side, the seat comprising a frame having a backrest and a base and a wheel in contact with the ground in an operative position to support a child seated on the base with their back against the backrest, wherein the frame is configured so that the backrest and the base fold substantially flat when the auxiliary seat is not in use and wherein the auxiliary seat, including the base and backrest, can pivot relative to the pushchair to be folded against the side thereof in a storage position with the wheel off the ground, once the base and backrest of the seat have been folded substantially flat.
- 2. An auxiliary seat according to claim 1 wherein the base and the backrest are pivotable relative to one another such that they are collapsible from the erect operative position to the collapsed folded position by means of a scissor-like mechanism.
- 3. An auxiliary seat according to claim 2 wherein the scissor-like mechanism includes at least one sliding joint to enable the base and backrest to be erected and collapsed.
- 4. An auxiliary seat according to claim 3 wherein the backrest is attached to one end of a first support strut and the base is attached to one end of a second support strut, and in which said first and second support struts are pivotable relative to each other and the end of the first support strut remote from the backrest is connected to the at least one sliding joint.
- 5. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim comprising a locking mechanism to retain the seat in the erect operative position.
- 6. An auxiliary seat according to claim 3 or claim 4 comprising a locking mechanism to retain the seat in the erect operative position and which locks the at least one sliding joint in place.

7. An auxiliary seat according to claim 6 wherein the locking mechanism comprises a latch extending from the at least one sliding joint, operable to lock onto a fixed shaft on the frame.

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- 8. An auxiliary seat according to claim 7 wherein the latch is located at one end of an arm, the arm rotatably mounted to the at least one sliding joint and operable to move from a first locked position in which the latch snags on the fixed shaft, to a second unlocked position in which the latch is clear of the fixed shaft to allow movement of the at least one sliding joint.
- 9. An auxiliary seat according to claim 1 wherein the backrest and the base are pivotably connected to one another by hinge joints to be pivotable from the erect operative position to the collapsed storage position in which the backrest lies flat against the base.
- 10. An auxiliary seat according to claim 9 wherein the base comprises a base frame and a seat coving attached thereto.
- 20 11. An auxiliary seat according to claim 9 or claim 10 wherein the backrest comprises a backrest frame with a backrest covering attached thereto.
 - 12. An auxiliary seat according to any of claims 9-11 wherein the wheel is secured to the frame by a pivotable wheel mechanism which can pivot from an extended operative position to a folded storage position in which the wheel mechanism lies substantially flat against the frame.
 - 13. An auxiliary seat according to claim 12 wherein the wheel mechanism includes a telescopic strut to allow the distance of the wheel from the frame to be telescopically adjusted independently of the pivoting of the wheel mechanism between the operative position and the storage position.

- 14. An auxiliary seat according to claim 13 wherein the telescopic strut includes a locking mechanism to lock the strut in the desired position.
- 15. An auxiliary seat according to any of claims 12 to 14 wherein, in the storage position, the wheel mechanism lies flat against the base on the opposite side thereto to the backrest.
 - 16. An auxiliary seat according to any of claims 12 to 15 wherein the wheel mechanism is connected to the frame at said hinge joints.

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- 17. An auxiliary seat according to claim 16 wherein the backrest and the wheel mechanism are mechanically connected to one another to be moveable together between their respective operative position and their folded storage position.
- 15 18. An auxiliary seat according to claim 16 wherein at least one hinge joint includes a locking means to lock the backrest in the operative position or in the storage position.
- 19. An auxiliary seat according to claim 17 wherein at least one hinge joint
 20 includes a locking means to lock the backrest and the mechanically associated wheel
 mechanism in the operative position or in the storage position.
 - 20. An auxiliary seat according to claim 18 or claim 19 wherein the locking means includes a pair of ratchet plates operated by a cam lever to move from a locked position in which the ratchets of each plate engage with each other, to an unlocked position in which the ratchets of each plate are out of engagement with each other to allow the backrest and/or wheel mechanism to pivot about the hinge joints.
- 30 21. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim wherein the frame is attached to the pushchair by a first clamping means extending from one side of the frame.

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- 22. An auxiliary seat according to claim 21 wherein the first clamping means is attached to a first support strut which is hingedly attached to the frame.
- 23. An auxiliary seat according to claim 21 or claim 22 wherein the frame is further attached to the pushchair by a second clamping means extending from said one side of the frame.
 - 24. An auxiliary seat according to claim 23 wherein the second clamping means is hingedly attached to the frame.
- 25. An auxiliary seat according to claim 23 or claim 24 wherein the first and second clamping means are attachable to a supplementary pushchair frame bar which includes further attachment means operable to fix the bar and seat attached thereto, to the conventional pushchair.
- 26. An auxiliary seat according to claim 23 or claim 24 wherein the first and second clamping means are attachable to a replacement pushchair frame bar which can be fitted in place of an existing section of frame of a conventional pushchair to fix the seat thereto.
 - 27. An auxiliary seat according to any of claims 1 20 including at least one clamp to secure the add-on seat to a frame of a pushchair.
- 28. An auxiliary seat according to claim 27 wherein the at least one clamp is attached to a connection bar, and the frame is attached to the connection bar by at least one hinge connector to be pivotable relative to the connection bar.
- 29. An auxiliary seat according to claim 28 wherein the at least one clamp and/or the at least one hinge connector are slidable relative to the connection bar to allow the position of the frame to be adjusted relative to the pushchair.

- 30. An auxiliary seat according to claim 28 or 29 wherein the frame, at least one hinge connector and connection bar are releasably attached to the at least one clamp.
- 31. An auxiliary seat according to any of claims 28 to 30 wherein the at least one hinge connector includes a locking mechanism to lock the auxiliary seat in the operative position.
- 32. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim which is releasably attachable to said pushchair.
 - 33. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim wherein the at least one wheel is detachable.
- 15 34. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim including locking mechanism to secure the auxiliary seat in the storage position.
 - 35. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim wherein the at least one wheel is positioned such that when the auxiliary seat is mounted on the pushchair in an operative position, the at least one wheel is in alignment with a rear wheel of the pushchair.
 - 36. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim wherein the at least one wheel is positioned such that when the auxiliary seat is mounted on the pushchair in an operative position, an axle of the at least one wheel is coaxial with an axle of a rear wheel of the pushchair.
 - 37. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim attachable to a pushchair to enable two children to be seated side-by-side and facing the same direction.
 - 38. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim wherein the seat includes a safety harness to retain a child in position thereon.

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- 39. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim including a rain cover attached to the seat to at least partially surround a child sitting on the seat.
- 40. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim including a sunshade attached to the seat to shade a child sitting on the seat.
 - 41. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim including a toy steering wheel positionable in front of a child sitting on the seat.
- 42. An auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim including a toy hobbyhorse style attachment positionable in front of a child sitting on the seat.
 - 43. A pushchair incorporating an auxiliary seat according to any preceding claim.
- 44. An auxiliary seat substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

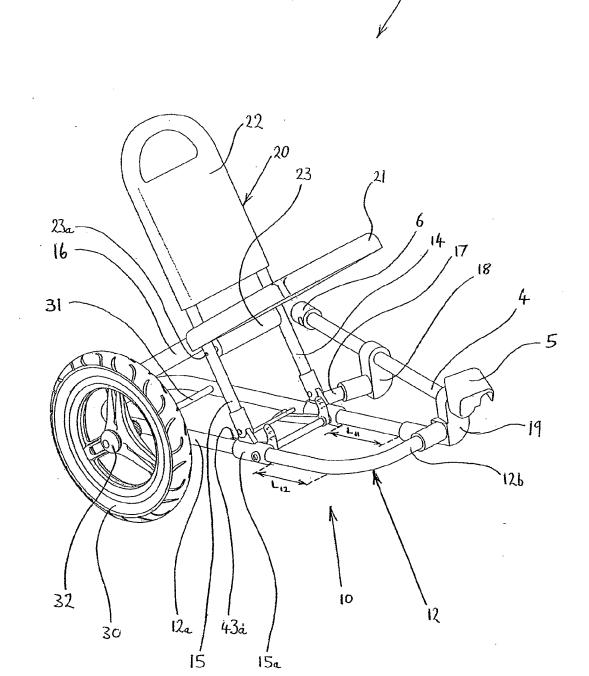


FIGURE 1

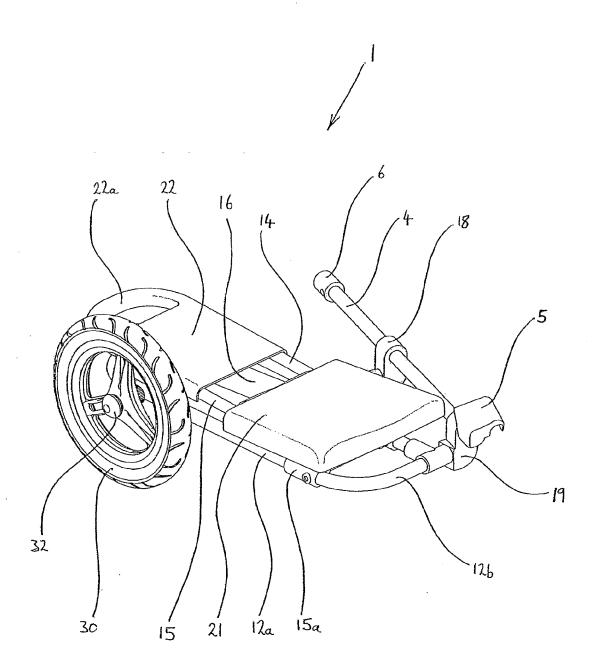


FIGURE 2.

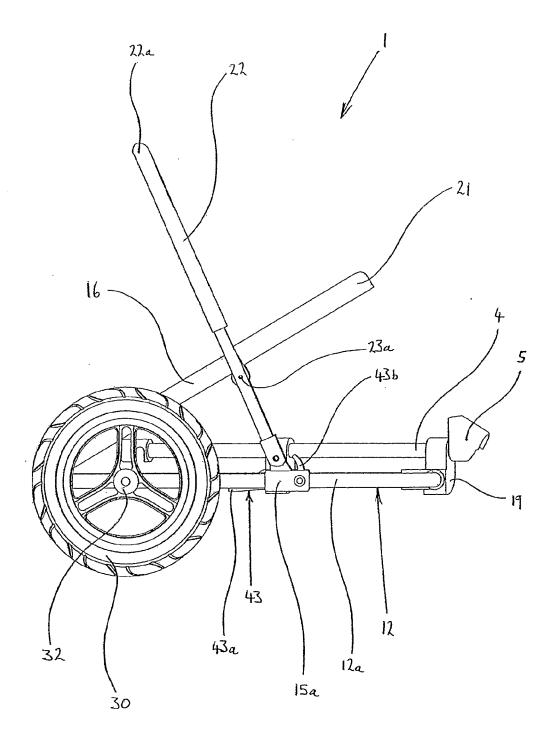


FIGURE 3

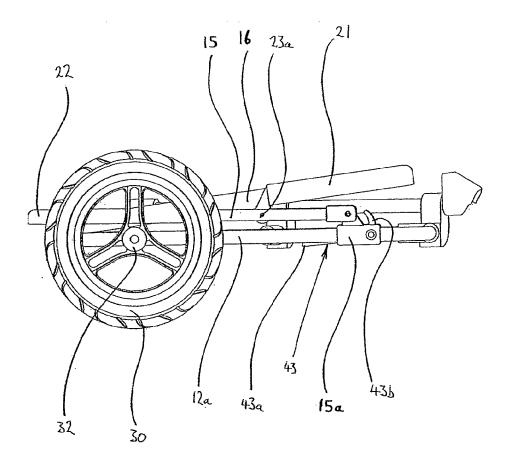


FIGURE 4

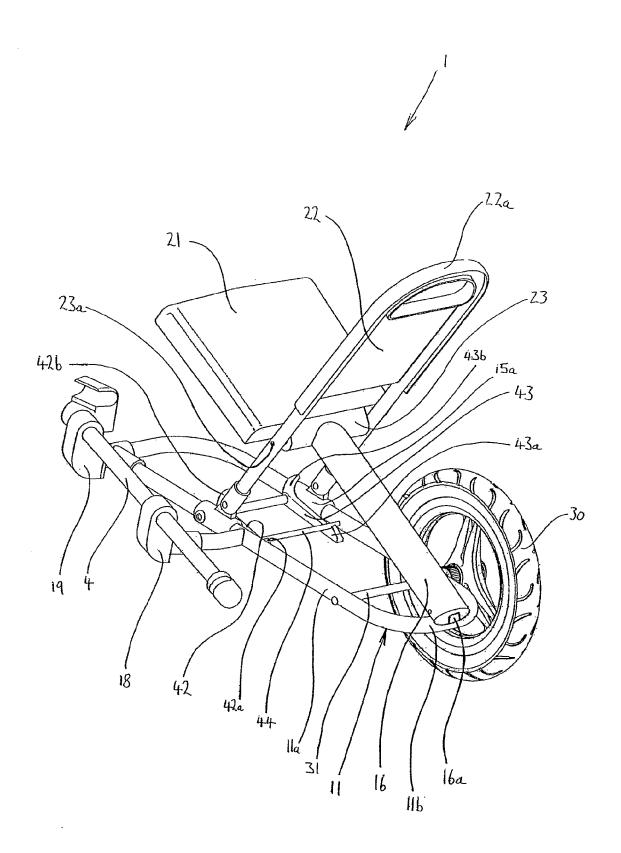


FIGURE 5

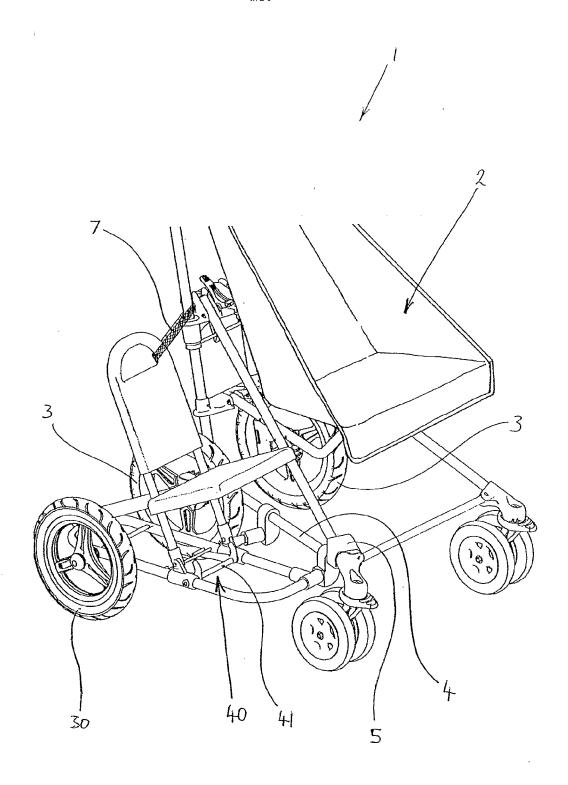


FIGURE 6.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

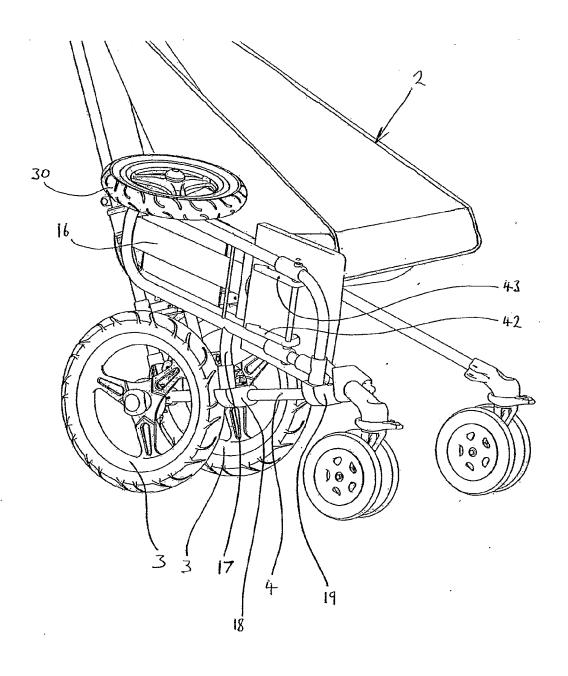


FIGURE 7

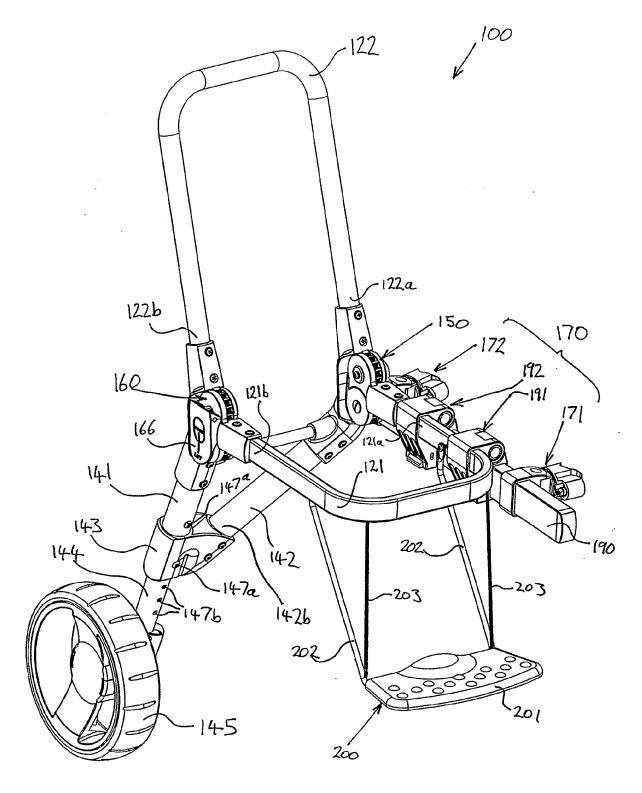
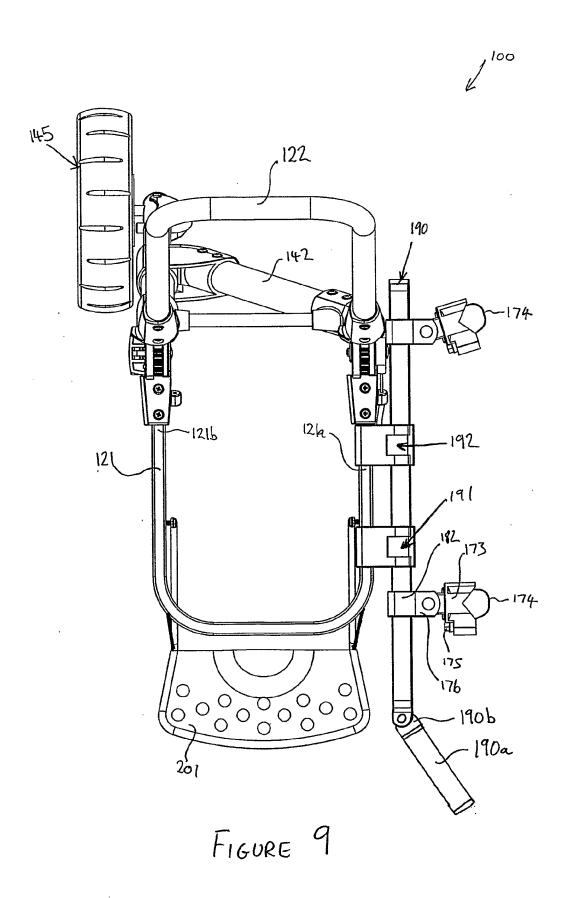
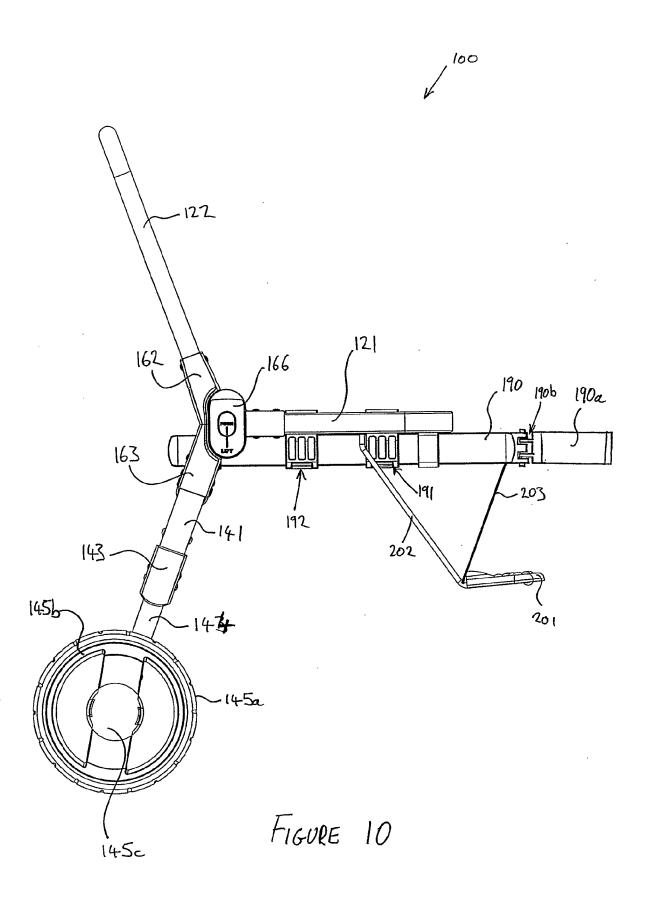
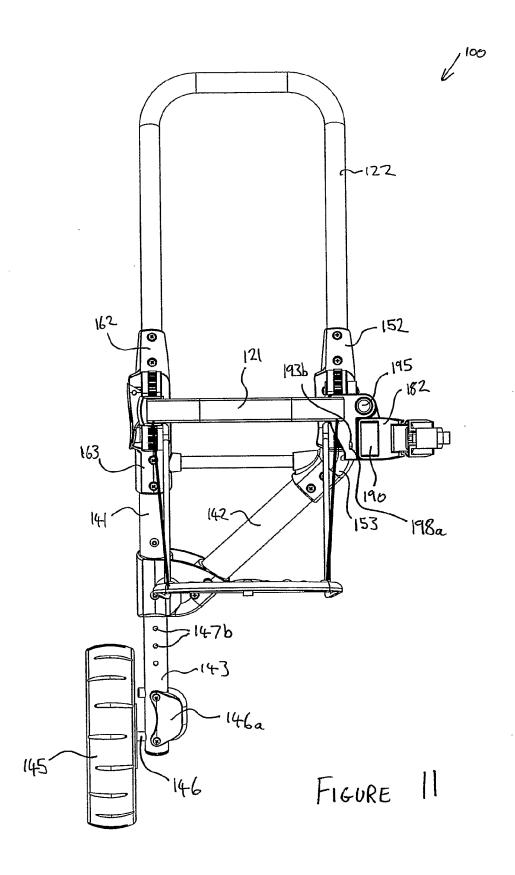
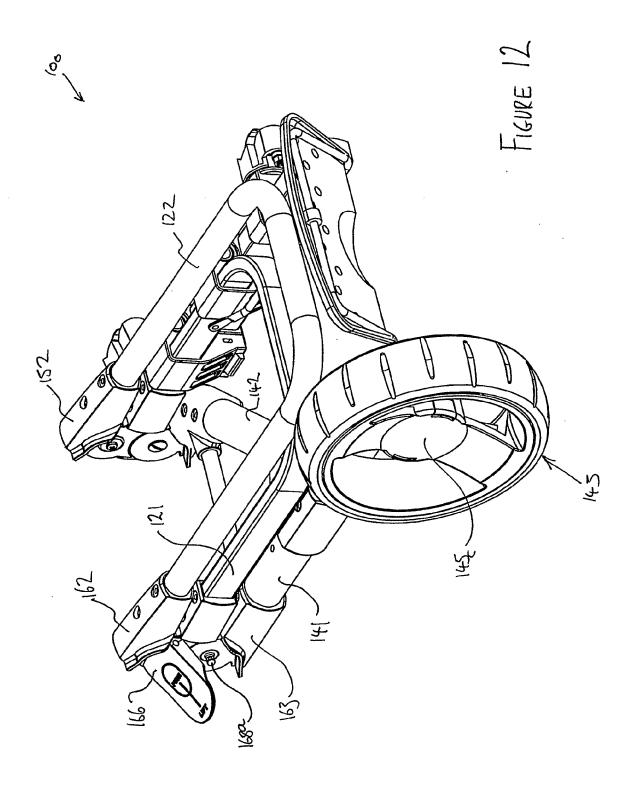


FIGURE 8









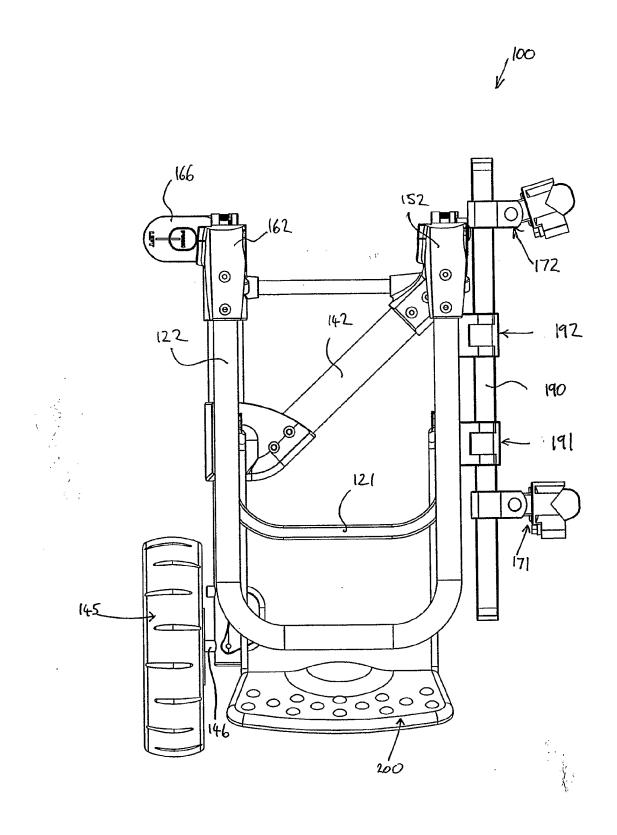
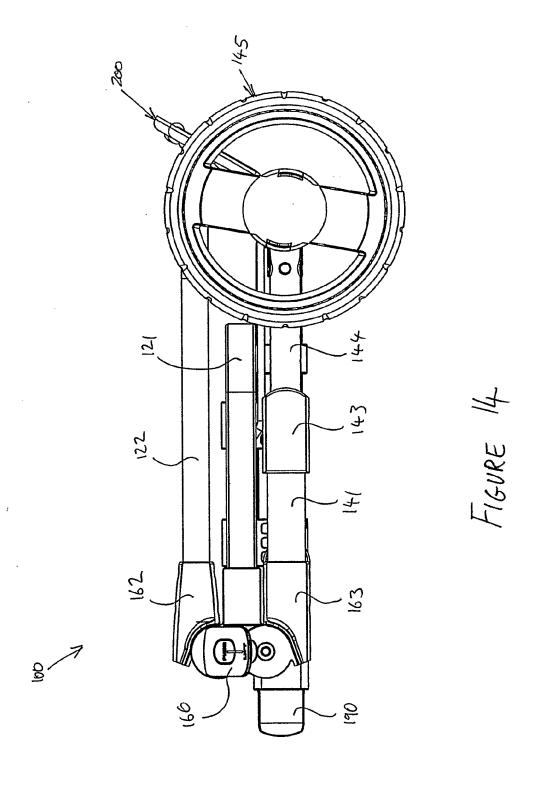
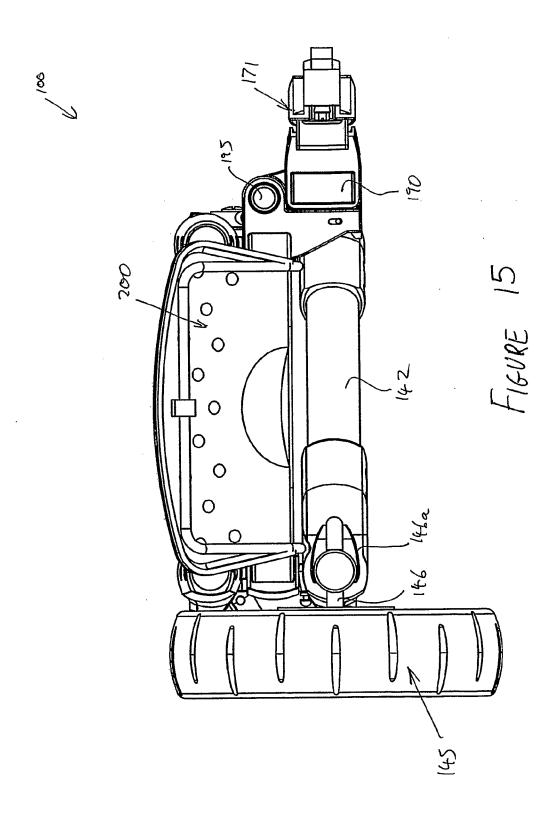
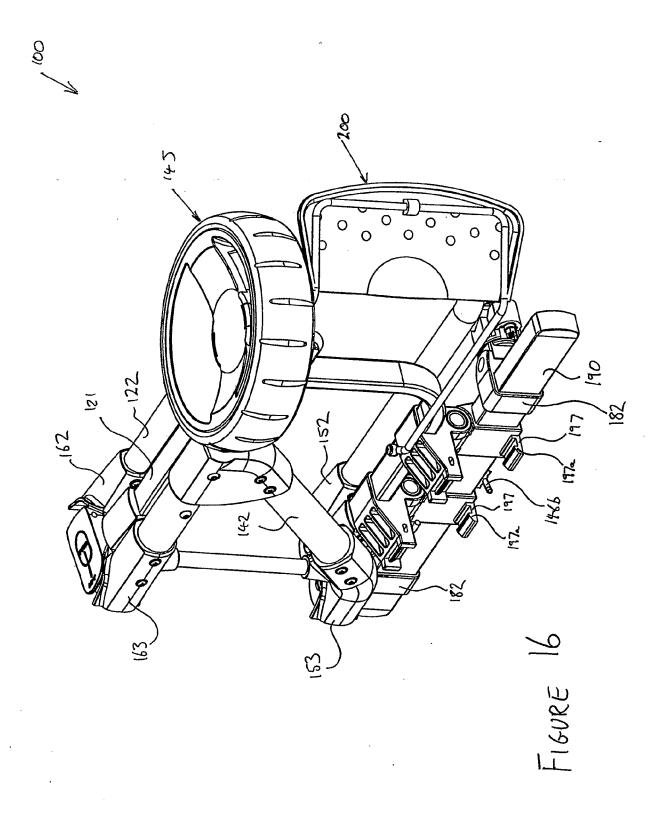


FIGURE 13









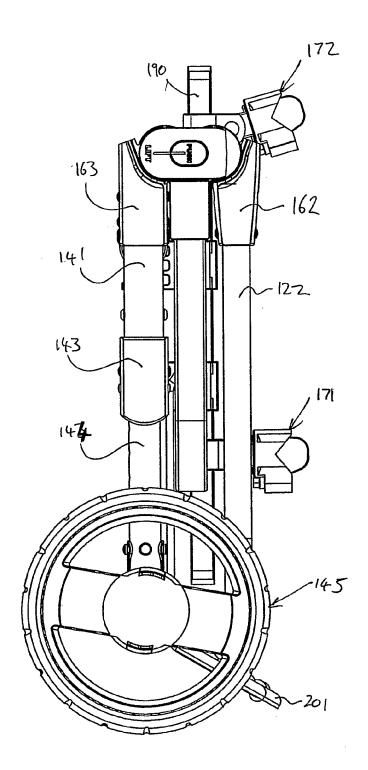
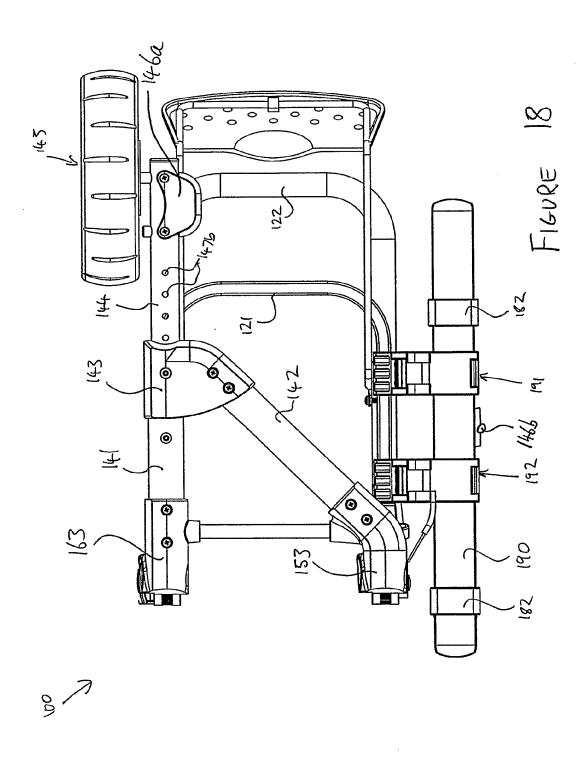


FIGURE 17





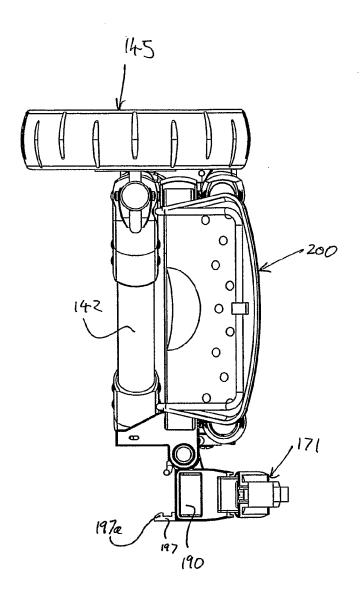
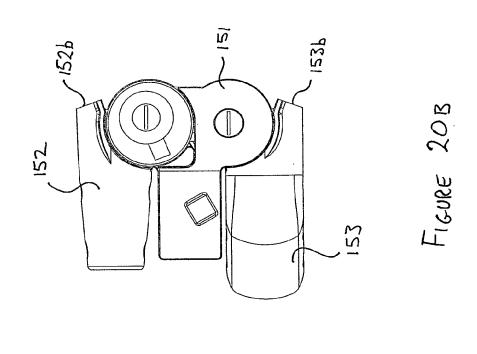


FIGURE 19



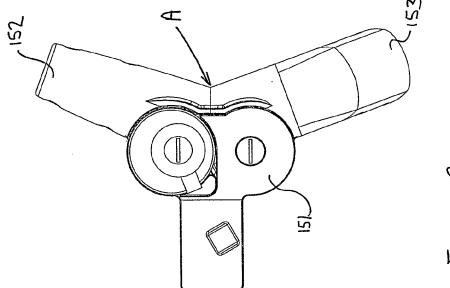
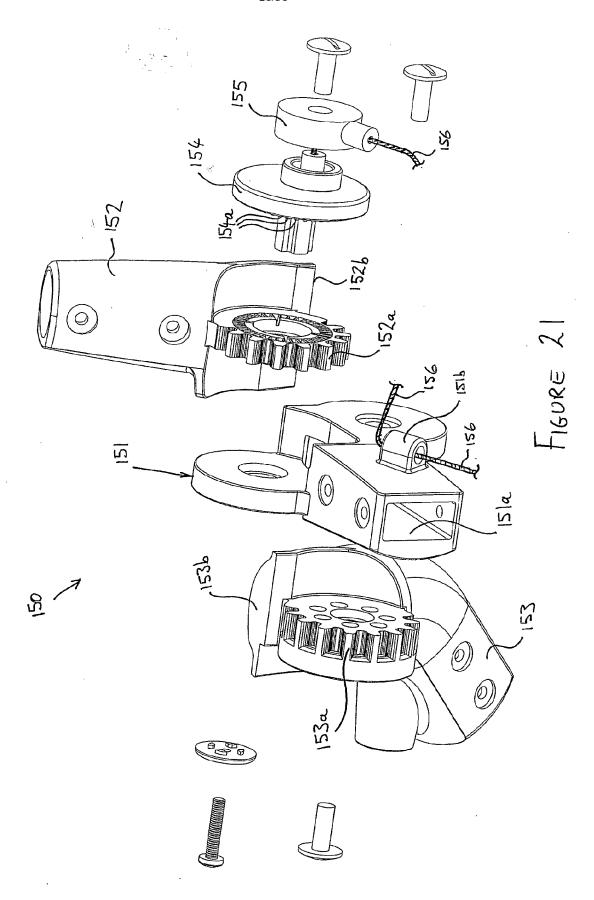
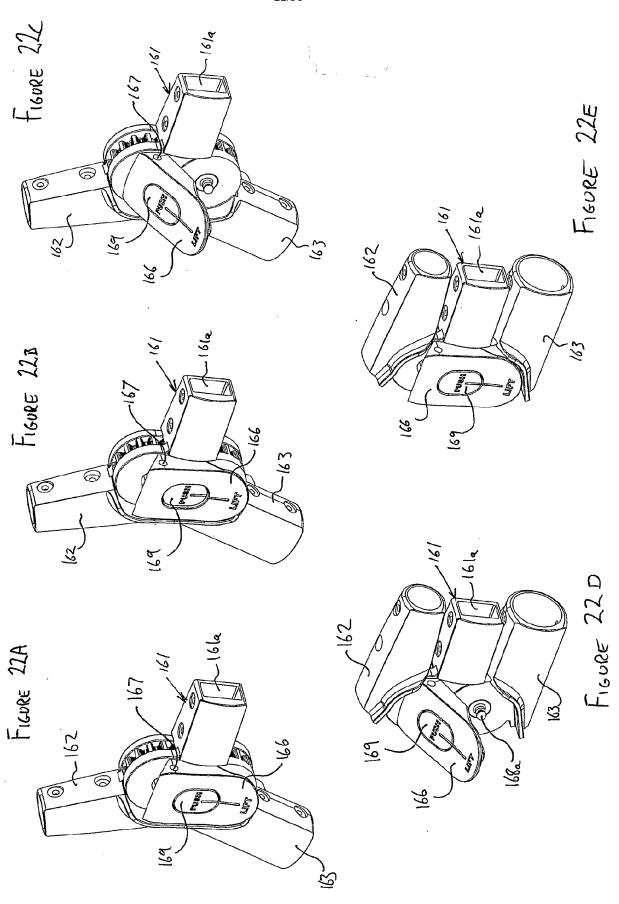
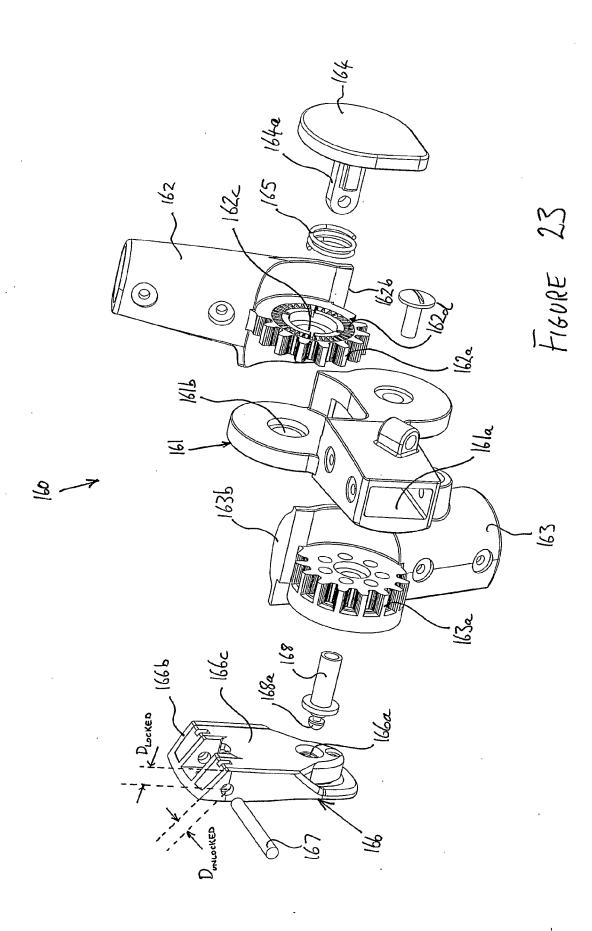
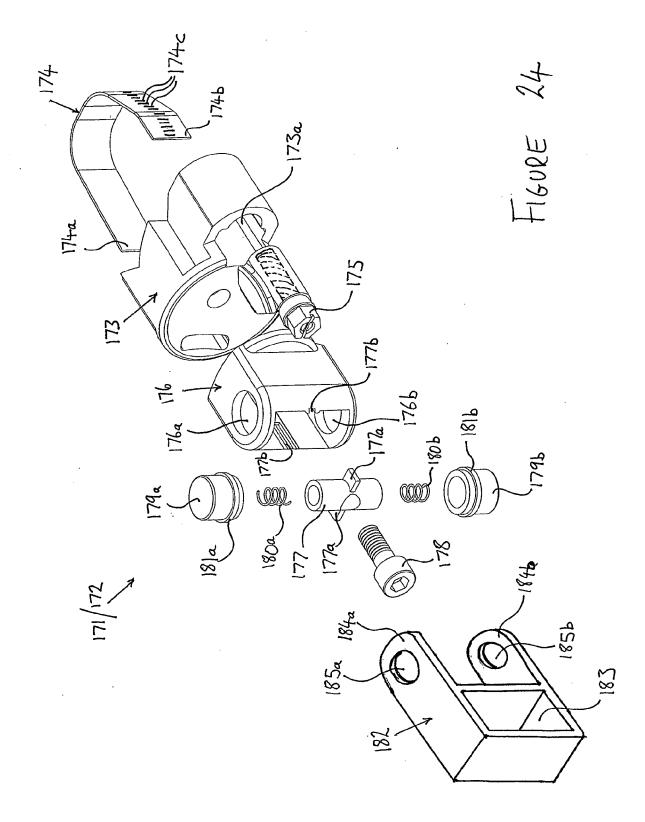


FIGURE 20A









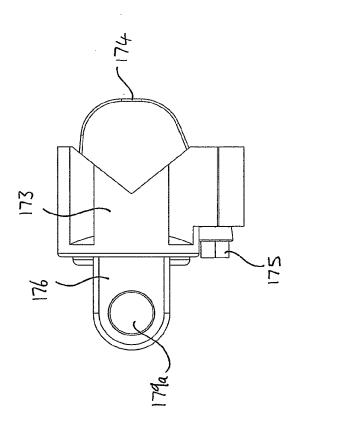
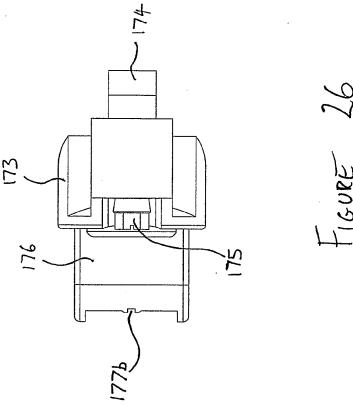
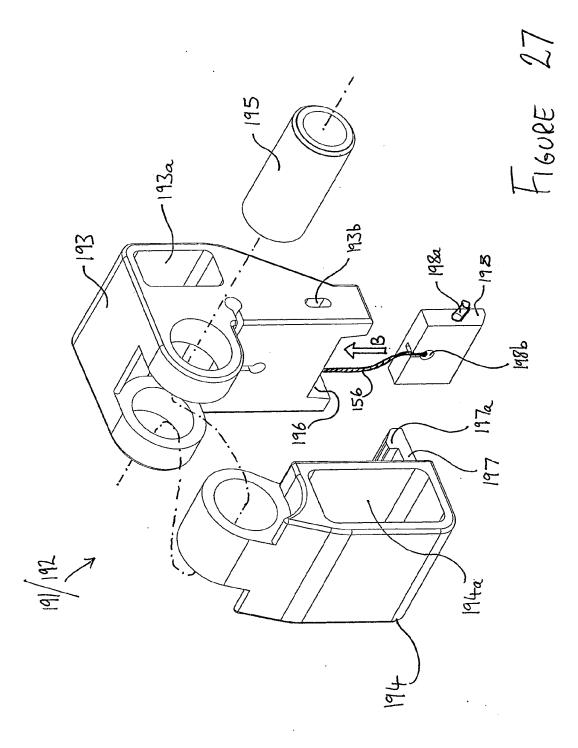


FIGURE 2





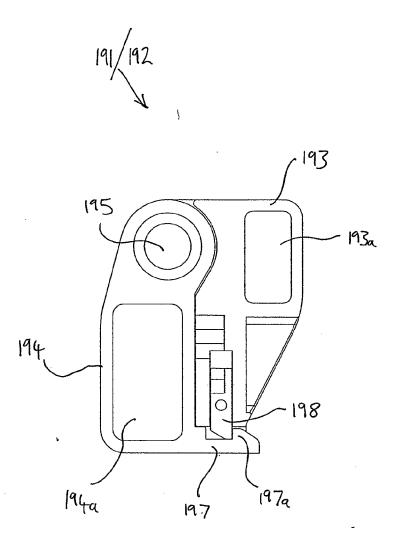


FIGURE 28

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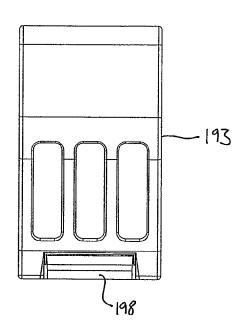
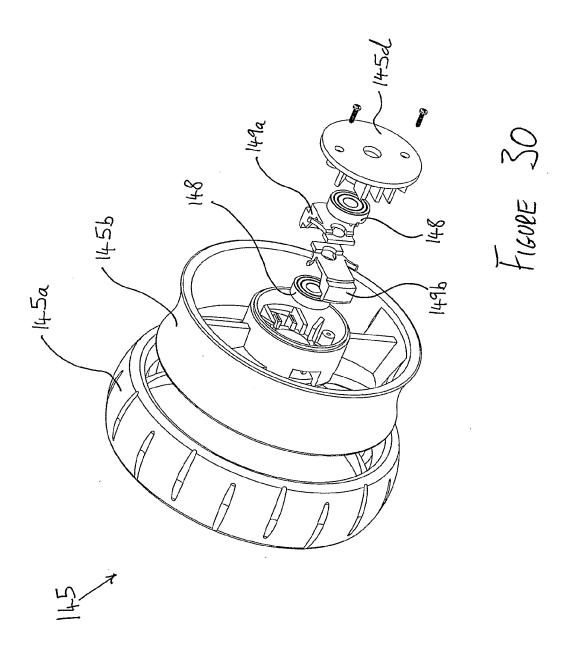


FIGURE 29



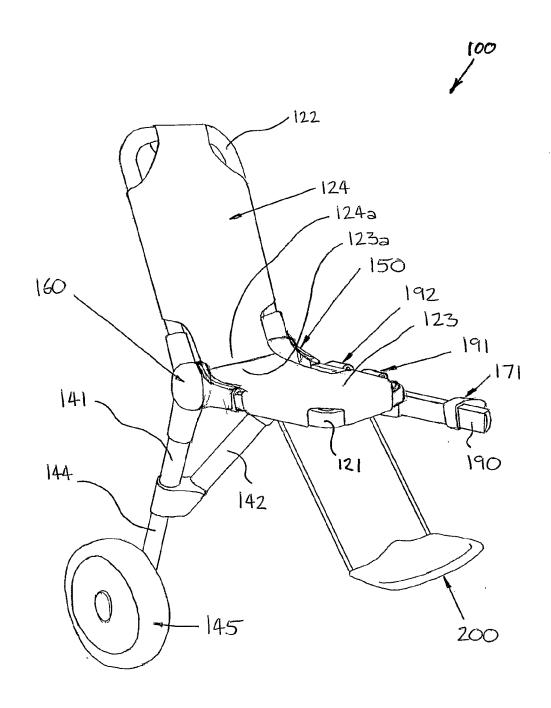


FIGURE 31

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intel Application No PCT/GB2005/001276

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 B62B9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) \\ IPC 7 B62B \end{tabular}$

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Х	US 3 000 645 A (SCHMIDT CARL 0) 19 September 1961 (1961-09-19)	1,5, 9-12, 15-19, 21-28, 30-35, 37,43,44
Υ	abstract; figures 1,2,4,7 figures 1,2,4,7	2-4,6
Υ	US 6 715 783 B1 (HANSON WAYNE H ET AL) 6 April 2004 (2004-04-06)	2-4,6
A	abstract; figures 4,8,10 figures	1
A	DE 40 33 548 A1 (TROAX-AXO AB, HILLERSTORP, SE) 25 April 1991 (1991-04-25) abstract; figure 1	1-4

X Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	χ Patent family members are listed in annex.
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filling date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filling date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search 8 June 2005	Date of mailing of the international search report
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31–70) 340–2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31–70) 340–3016	Authorized officer Lindner, V

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2004)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte Application No
PCT/GB2005/001276

		PCT/GB2005/001276
.(Continu	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
ategory °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 89 08 113 U1 (COMBIPRODUKT TEXTILVERARBEITUNGS GMBH, 5750 MENDEN, DE) 10 August 1989 (1989-08-10) abstract; figure 1	1-4
A	US 5 125 712 A (STAMOUTSOS ET AL) 30 June 1992 (1992-06-30) abstract; figures	1,38-42
A	US 2003/209885 A1 (SZMIDT LESZEK G ET AL) 13 November 2003 (2003-11-13) abstract; figures	1,38-42
A	DE 202 10 943 U1 (WEGNER, CHRISTIANE) 21 November 2002 (2002-11-21) abstract; figure 1	1
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte Application No
PCT/GB2005/001276

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 3000645	A	19-09-1961	NONE			
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17 December 2015 (17-12-2015)

RIDOUT & MAYBEE LLP

250 University Avenue 5TH Floor TORONTO Ontario M5H 3E5

Application No.

2,745,914

PCT No.

US2009066817

Owner

BABY JOGGER, LLC

Title

SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR A STROLLER

Classification

B62B 9/28 (2006.01)

Your File No.

49127-3012

Examiner

Matthew Chisholm

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED OF A REQUISITION BY THE EXAMINER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION 30(2) OF THE PATENT RULES. IN ORDER TO AVOID ABANDONMENT UNDER PARAGRAPH 73(1)(a) OF THE PATENT ACT, A WRITTEN REPLY MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN THE SIX (6) MONTH PERIOD AFTER THE ABOVE DATE.

This application has been examined taking into account the:

Description,

as originally filed;

Claims,

1-30, as received on 9 December 2014 (09-12-2014) during the national

phase; and

Drawings,

as originally filed.

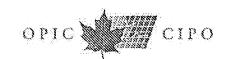
The number of claims in this application is 30,

A search of the prior art has thus far failed to reveal any pertinent references.

The examiner has identified the following defects in the application:

Claims 1, 24, 27 are indefinite and do not comply with subsection 27(4) of the *Patent Act.* The element "a stroller frame", is defined with an indefinite article, causing a lack of clarity as to whether it is intended to refer to the same element "a stroller frame" as was previously defined in the claims or an additional element thereto.





2,745,914 2

The description does not correctly and fully describe the invention and does not comply with subsection 27(3) of the *Patent Act*. Statements such as those found at page 13, line 12 indicating that the claims are to be viewed as broader than the teachings of the description do not correctly describe the invention and should be removed.

In view of the foregoing defects, the applicant is requisitioned, under subsection 30(2) of the *Patent Rules*, to amend the application in order to comply with the *Patent Act* and the *Patent Rules* or to provide arguments as to why the application does comply.

Under section 34 of the *Patent Rules*, any amendment made in response to this requisition must be accompanied by a statement explaining the nature thereof, and how it corrects each of the above identified defects.

Matthew Chisholm Senior Patent Examiner 819-639-7839

As per CIPO Client Service Standards, a response to a telephone enquiry or voice mail should be provided by the end of the next business day. In the event that attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's Section Head, David Kerr, can be reached at 819-639-7866.

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The Examination Search Report is provided for reference only and is not part of any requisition made by the examiner in accontance with the Patent Act or Rules. The applicant is not required to respond to the information contained in the Examination Search Report.

Examination Search Report

Same to a last and Asia	7 7 12 04 4	Canada Danaid Data	16-12-2015			
Application No.	2,745,914	Search Report Date				
Title	SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR A STROLLER					
Evaminar	Matthew Chisbolm	Search Conducted?	Yes			

Family Member	File Wrapper Reviewed	Status of Prosecution
PCT/US2009/066817	16-12-2015	Completed

Box III: Prior Art Submissions	
Type of submissions	Reviewed?

Claims Searched 1-30	Date	of Search	16-12-2015	
Type of Search Conducted (select all that app	ly):			
Canadian first to file search	1881	Supplemental/top up search		D.
Inventor/applicant search	EJ.	Non laid open	Non laid open search	
Comprehensive search	<u> </u>	In-house searcher		П
Search History from Databases Consulted: ***** CANADIAN PATENT DATABASE ***** (filing-date <= 2010-12-04 <and> filin</and>		000,00,00,00	KNING PERSONAL PARA	

Version 8



ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION # 18/448.417

RECEIPT DATE / TIME

05/15/2024 08:47:18 PM Z ET

ATTORNEY DOCKET # 34757-2775

Title of Invention

REMOVABLE SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR A STROLLER

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE

Utility - Nonprovisional Application

under 35 USC 111(a)

CONFIRMATION # 3414 FILED BY Loretta Garcia

PATENT CENTER # 65545042 **AUTHORIZED BY** Umar Bakhsh

PATENT #

CUSTOMER# 134811 FILING DATE -08/11/2023

CORRESPONDENCE

ADDRESS

FIRST NAMED **INVENTOR**

Mark ZEHFUSS

Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD

DA / 195029

PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID E20245EK49355546

PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY

Loretta Garcia

PRE-AUTHORIZED ACCOUNT

195029

PRE-AUTHORIZED CATEGORY

37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees); 37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees); 37 CFR 1.19 (Document supply fees); 37 CFR 1.20 (Post Issuance fees); 37 CFR 1.21

(Miscellaneous fees and charges)

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE(\$)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL(\$)
1806	SUBMISSION OF AN INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	260.00	1	260.00
			TOTAL AMOUNT:	\$260.00

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IP Portal



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Feedback Search Browse Tools Settings

1. CN106184331 - BABY CARRIAGE SEAT FRAME AND BABY CARRIAGE



National Biblio. Data

Description

Claims

Drawings

Documents

PermaLink Machine translation

Office

China

Application Number

102015000212388

Application Date

29.04.2015

Publication Number

106184331

Publication Date

07.12.2016

Grant Number

106184331

Grant Date

06.07.2018

Publication Kind

В

IPC

B62B 7/06

Applicants

珠海阳光儿童用品有限公司

Inventors

刘修平

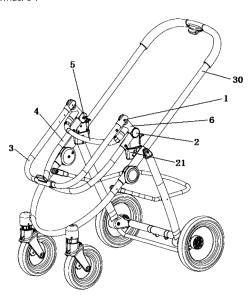
Agents

中国国际贸易促进委员会专利商标事务所 11038

Title

[EN] Baby carriage seat frame and baby carriage

(ZH) 婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车



Abstract

[EN] The invention discloses a baby carriage seat frame and a baby carriage. The baby carriage seat frame comprises a first frame body, a second frame body, a middle connecting base, a first pivot and a second pivot; the first frame body is rotatably connected with the first end of the middle connecting base through the first pivot, and the second frame body is rotatably connected with the second end of the middle connecting base through the second pivot; the baby carriage seat frame has an unfolded state and a folded state, in the folded state, the first frame body and the second frame body are located on the same side of the middle connecting base, and a pinch preventing clearance is formed between the first frame body and the second frame body. According to the baby carriage seat frame and the baby carriage, the condition that fingers are pinched in the folding and unfolding process can be prevented, and the safety performance of the baby carriage seat frame and the baby carriage is improved.

[ZH] 本发明公开了一种婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车。婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座、第一枢轴和第二枢轴,第一架体与中间连接座的第一端通过第一枢轴可转动地连接,第二架体与中间连接座的第二端通过第二枢轴可转动地连接,婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态和折叠状态,在折叠状态,第一架体与第二架体位于中间连接座的同侧且第一架体与第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙。本发明可以防止婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中夹伤手指,提高婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车的安全性能。



(19)中华人民共和国国家知识产权局



(12)发明专利



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(21)申请号 201510212388.6

(22)申请日 2015.04.29

(65)同一申请的已公布的文献号 申请公布号 CN 106184331 A

(43)申请公布日 2016.12.07

(73)专利权人 珠海阳光儿童用品有限公司 地址 519090 广东省珠海市金湾区联港工 业区红灯片区永安路11号

(72)发明人 刘修平

(74)专利代理机构 中国国际贸易促进委员会专利商标事务所 11038

代理人 刘志强

(51) Int.Cl.

B62B 7/06(2006.01)

(56)对比文件

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审查员 黎开虎

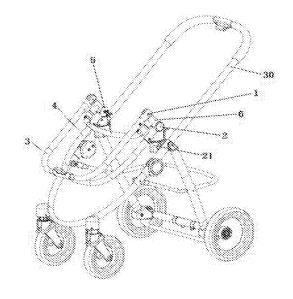
权利要求书2页 说明书8页 附图15页

(54)发明名称

婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车

(57)摘要

本发明公开了一种婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车。婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座、第一枢轴和第二枢轴,第一架体与中间连接座的第一端通过第一枢轴可转动地连接,第二架体与中间连接座的第二端通过第二枢轴可转动地连接,婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态和折叠状态,在折叠状态,第一架体与第二架体位于中间连接座的同侧且第一架体与第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙。本发明可以防止婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中夹伤手指,提高婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车的安全性能。



CN 106184331 B

1.一种婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座(6)、第一枢轴(1)、第二枢轴(2)和第二锁定机构,所述第一架体与所述中间连接座(6)的第一端通过所述第一枢轴(1)可转动地连接,所述第二架体与所述中间连接座(6)的第二端通过所述第二枢轴(2)可转动地连接,所述婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态、折叠状态和过渡状态,在所述折叠状态,所述第一架体与所述第二架体位于所述中间连接座(6)的同侧且所述第一架体与所述第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙;其中,

所述第二锁定机构具有锁定位置和解锁位置,在所述第二锁定机构的锁定位置,所述 第二架体与所述中间连接座(6)相对固定,在所述第二锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第二架体 相对于所述中间连接座(6)可转动地设置;

在所述过渡状态,所述第一架体与所述中间连接座(6)之间的相对位置与在所述折叠状态相同而所述第二架体与所述中间连接座(6)之间的相对位置与在所述展开状态相同,所述第二锁定机构与所述第一架体联动地设置,在所述展开状态,所述第二锁定机构处于其锁定位置,在所述过渡状态,所述第二锁定机构在所述第一架体的驱动下处于其解锁位置。

- 2.根据权利要求1所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述婴儿车座椅架还包括设置于 所述中间连接座(6)上的扶手(5),在所述折叠状态,所述第一架体、所述第二架体和所述扶 手(5)均位于所述中间连接座(6)的同侧,且所述防夹手间隙包括位于所述第一架体与所述 扶手(5)之间的第一防夹手间隙和位于所述第二架体与所述扶手(5)之间的第二防夹手间 隙。
- 3.根据权利要求1或2所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述婴儿车座椅架还包括第一锁定机构和支撑座(21),所述第一锁定机构具有锁定位置和解锁位置,在所述第一锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第一架体与所述中间连接座(6)相对固定,在所述第一锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第一架体相对于所述中间连接座(6)可转动地设置。
- 4.根据权利要求1所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述第一架体包括第一管架(3)和第一管架连接座(11),所述第一管架连接座(11)的第一端与所述第一管架(3)固定连接,所述第一管架连接座(11)的第二端与所述中间连接座(6)通过所述第一枢轴(1)可转动地连接;所述第二架体包括第二管架(4)和第二管架连接座(12),所述第二管架连接座(12)的第一端与所述中间连接座(6)通过所述第二枢轴(2)可转动地连接,所述第二管架连接座(12)的第二端与所述第二管架(4)固定连接。
- 5.根据权利要求3所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述第一锁定机构包括第一锁定块(7)、第一弹性元件(13)、第一牵引件(14)和第一锁定槽(8),所述第一锁定槽(8)设置于所述中间连接座(6)的第一端,所述第一锁定块(7)的第一端与所述第一牵引件(14)连接,所述第一锁定块(7)的第二端包括与所述第一锁定槽(8)配合的第一锁定头,所述第一弹性元件(13)对所述第一锁定块(7)施加使所述第一锁定头朝向所述第一锁定槽(8)的第一弹性力,在所述第一锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第一锁定头与所述第一锁定槽(8)插接配合,在所述第一锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第一锁定头与所述第一锁定槽(8)解除配合。
- 6.根据权利要求4所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述第二锁定机构包括第二锁定块(9)、第二弹性元件(15)、第二牵引件(16)和第二锁定槽(10),所述第二锁定槽(10)设置于所述第二管架连接座(12)上,所述第二锁定块(9)的第一端与所述第二牵引件(16)连接,

所述第二锁定块(9)的第二端包括与所述第二锁定槽(10)配合的第二锁定头,所述第二弹性元件(15)对所述第二锁定块(9)施加使所述第二锁定头朝向所述第二锁定槽(10)的第二弹性力,在所述第二锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第二锁定头与所述第二锁定槽(10)插接配合,在所述第二锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第二锁定头与所述第二锁定槽(10)解除配合。

- 7.根据权利要求6所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述第一管架连接座(11)的第二端具有绕所述第一枢轴(1)设置的第一曲线槽(17),所述第二牵引件(16)上设有第一销钉(18),所述第一销钉(18)位于所述第一曲线槽(17)内并与所述第一曲线槽(17)滑动配合,所述第一曲线槽(17)设置为使在所述展开状态所述第一销钉(18)的轴线与所述第一枢轴(1)的轴线之间的距离大于在所述折叠状态所述第一销钉(18)的轴线与所述第一枢轴(1)的轴线之间的距离。
- 8.根据权利要求7所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,在所述展开状态,所述第一销钉 (18)与所述第一曲线槽 (17)的第一端抵接,在所述折叠状态,所述第一销钉 (18)与所述第一曲线槽 (17)的第二端抵接。
- 9.根据权利要求6所述的婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述中间连接座(6)的第二端设置有围绕所述第二枢轴(2)同心设置的弧形的第二曲线槽,所述第二管架连接座(12)上设置有第二销钉,所述第二销钉位于所述第二曲线槽内并与所述第二曲线槽滑动配合,在所述展开状态,所述第二销钉与所述第二曲线槽的第一端抵接,在所述折叠状态,所述第二销钉与所述第二曲线槽的第二端抵接。
- 10.一种婴儿车,包括婴儿车座椅架,其特征在于,所述婴儿车座椅架为根据权利要求1至9中任一项所述的婴儿车座椅架。

婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车

技术领域

[0001] 本发明涉及手动车辆领域,特别涉及一种婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车。

背景技术

[0002] 现有技术中,为了存贮和运输时减少包装体积,很多婴儿车是可折叠的,其婴儿车座椅架亦是可折叠的。

[0003] 申请号为201310743731.0的中国专利申请公开了一种可折叠的婴儿车座椅架。如图1所示,该中国专利申请公开的可折叠的婴儿车座椅架包括上座椅架管2'、下座椅架管3'、以及扶手杆1'相互铰接,且铰接处设有一可使上座椅架管2'、下座椅架管3'和扶手杆1'分别绕铰接处相互自由旋转折叠收合的折叠控制装置。

[0004] 在实现本发明的过程中,发明人发现以上现有技术具有如下不足之处:该现有技术的婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中,上座椅管2'和扶手杆1'之间、下座椅架管3'和扶手杆1'之间均成为了容易夹伤手指的区域。

发明内容

[0005] 本发明的目的在于提供一种婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车,可以防止婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中夹伤手指,提高婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车的安全性能。

[0006] 本发明第一方面提供一种婴儿车座椅架,所述婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座、第一枢轴和第二枢轴,所述第一架体与所述中间连接座的第一端通过所述第一枢轴可转动地连接,所述第二架体与所述中间连接座的第二端通过所述第二枢轴可转动地连接,所述婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态和折叠状态,在所述折叠状态,所述第一架体与所述第二架体位于所述中间连接座的同侧且所述第一架体与所述第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙。

[0007] 进一步地,所述婴儿车座椅架还包括设置于所述中间连接座上的扶手,在所述折叠状态,所述第一架体、所述第二架体和所述扶手均位于所述中间连接座的同侧,且所述防夹手间隙包括位于所述第一架体与所述扶手之间的第一防夹手间隙和位于所述第二架体与所述扶手之间的第二防夹手间隙。

[0008] 进一步地,所述婴儿车座椅架还包括第一锁定机构和第二锁定机构,其中,所述第一锁定机构具有锁定位置和解锁位置,在所述第一锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第一架体与所述中间连接座相对固定,在所述第一锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第一架体相对于所述中间连接座可转动地设置;所述第二锁定机构具有锁定位置和解锁位置,在所述第二锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第二架体与所述中间连接座相对固定,在所述第二锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第二架体相对于所述中间连接座可转动地设置。

[0009] 进一步地,所述婴儿车座椅架还包括过渡状态,在所述过渡状态,所述第一架体与所述中间连接座之间的相对位置与在所述折叠状态相同而所述第二架体与所述中间连接

座之间的相对位置与在所述展开状态相同,其中,所述第二锁定机构与所述第一架体联动地设置,在所述展开状态,所述第二锁定机构处于其锁定位置,在所述过渡状态,所述第二锁定机构在所述第一架体的驱动下处于其解锁位置。

[0010] 进一步地,所述第一架体包括第一管架和第一管架连接座,所述第一管架连接座的第一端与所述第一管架固定连接,所述第一管架连接座的第二端与所述中间连接座通过所述第一枢轴可转动地连接;所述第二架体包括第二管架和第二管架连接座,所述第二管架连接座的第一端与所述中间连接座通过所述第二枢轴可转动地连接,所述第二管架连接座的第二端与所述第二管架固定连接。

[0011] 进一步地,所述第一锁定机构包括第一锁定块、第一弹性元件、第一牵引件和第一锁定槽,所述第一锁定槽设置于所述中间连接座的第一端,所述第一锁定块的第一端与所述第一牵引件连接,所述第一锁定块的第二端包括与所述第一锁定槽配合的第一锁定头,所述第一弹性元件对所述第一锁定块施加使所述第一锁定头朝向所述第一锁定槽的第一弹性力,在所述第一锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第一锁定头与所述第一锁定槽插接配合,在所述第一锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第一锁定头与所述第一锁定槽解除配合。

[0012] 进一步地,所述第二锁定机构包括第二锁定块、第二弹性元件、第二牵引件和第二锁定槽,所述第二锁定槽设置于所述第二管架连接座上,所述第二锁定块的第一端与所述第二牵引件连接,所述第二锁定块的第二端包括与所述第二锁定槽配合的第二锁定头,所述第二弹性元件对所述第二锁定块施加使所述第二锁定头朝向所述第二锁定槽的第二弹性力,在所述第二锁定机构的锁定位置,所述第二锁定头与所述第二锁定槽插接配合,在所述第二锁定机构的解锁位置,所述第二锁定头与所述第二锁定槽解除配合。

[0013] 进一步地,所述第一管架连接座的第二端具有绕所述第一枢轴设置的第一曲线槽,所述第二牵引件上设有第一销钉,所述第一销钉位于所述第一曲线槽内并与所述第一曲线槽滑动配合,所述第一曲线槽设置为使在所述展开状态所述第一销钉的轴线与所述第一枢轴的轴线之间的距离大于在所述折叠状态所述第一销钉的轴线与所述第一枢轴的轴线之间的距离。

[0014] 进一步地,在所述展开状态,所述第一销钉与所述第一曲线槽的第一端抵接,在所述折叠状态,所述第一销钉与所述第一曲线槽的第二端抵接。

[0015] 进一步地,所述中间连接座的第二端设置有围绕所述第二枢轴同心设置的弧形的第二曲线槽,所述第二管架连接座上设置有第二销钉,所述第二销钉位于所述第二曲线槽内并与所述第二曲线槽滑动配合,在所述展开状态,所述第二销钉与所述第二曲线槽的第一端抵接,在所述折叠状态,所述第二销钉与所述第二曲线槽的第二端抵接。

[0016] 本发明第二方面提供一种婴儿车,包括婴儿车座椅架,其中,所述婴儿车座椅架为本发明第一方面中任一项所述的婴儿车座椅架。

[0017] 基于本发明提供的婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车。婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座、第一枢轴和第二枢轴,第一架体与中间连接座的第一端通过第一枢轴可转动地连接,第二架体与中间连接座的第二端通过第二枢轴可转动地连接,婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态和折叠状态,在折叠状态,第一架体与第二架体位于中间连接座的同侧且第一架体与第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙。由于本发明中将现有技术中第一架体和第二架体之间直接铰接改变为第一架体和第二架体分别与中间连接座的不同部位铰接,因此,在折叠

状态下,在第一架体和第二架体之间具有一定的间隔可以设置防夹手间隙,防夹手间隙的设置则可以防止婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中夹伤手指,提高婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车的安全性能。

[0018] 通过以下参照附图对本发明的示例性实施例的详细描述,本发明的其它特征及其优点将会变得清楚。

附图说明

[0019] 此处所说明的附图用来提供对本发明的进一步理解,构成本申请的一部分,本发明的示意性实施例及其说明用于解释本发明,并不构成对本发明的不当限定。在附图中:

[0020] 图1为现有技术的一种可折叠的婴儿车座椅架的立体结构示意图。

[0021] 图2为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态的立体结构示意图。

[0022] 图3为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在折叠状态的立体结构示意图。

[0023] 图4为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态的分解的立体结构示意图。

[0024] 图5为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态的分解的结构示意图。

[0025] 图6为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态的带有局部透视的结构示意图。

[0026] 图7为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在过渡状态的带有局部透视的结构示意图。

[0027] 图8为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在折叠状态的带有局部透视的结构示意图。

[0028] 图9为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态下第一锁定装置处于锁定位置的局部透视结构示意图。

[0029] 图10为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态下第一锁定装处于解锁位置的局部透视结构示意图。

[0030] 图11为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在过渡状态的局部透视结构示意图。

[0031] 图12为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架在折叠状态的局部透视结构示意图。

[0032] 图13为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车在婴儿车座椅架处于展开状态的立体结构示意图。

[0033] 图14为本发明第一实施例的婴儿车在婴儿车座椅架处于折叠状态的立体结构示意图。

[0034] 图15为本发明第二实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态的立体结构示意图。

[0035] 图16为本发明第二实施例的婴儿车座椅架在折叠状态的立体结构示意图。

[0036] 图17为本发明第三实施例的婴儿车座椅架在展开状态的立体结构示意图。

[0037] 图18为本发明第三实施例的婴儿车座椅架在折叠状态的立体结构示意图。

[0038] 图2至图18中,各附图标记分别代表:

[0039] 1、第一枢轴:

[0040] 2、第二枢轴:

[0041] 3、第一管架:

[0042] 4、第二管架;

- [0043] 5、扶手;
- [0044] 6、中间连接座:
- [0045] 7、第一锁定块;
- [0046] 8、第一锁定槽;
- [0047] 9、第二锁定块;
- [0048] 10、第二锁定槽;
- [0049] 11、第一管架连接座;
- [0050] 12、第二管架连接座;
- [0051] 13、第一弹性元件:
- [0052] 14、第一牵引件:
- [0053] 15、第二弹性元件;
- [0054] 16、第二牵引件;
- [0055] 17、第一曲线槽;
- [0056] 18、第一销钉:
- [0057] 19、操作部:
- [0058] 21、支撑座;
- [0059] 30、婴儿车车架。

具体实施方式

[0060] 下面将结合本发明实施例中的附图,对本发明实施例中的技术方案进行清楚、完整地描述,显然,所描述的实施例仅仅是本发明一部分实施例,而不是全部的实施例。以下对至少一个示例性实施例的描述实际上仅仅是说明性的,决不作为对本发明及其应用或使用的任何限制。基于本发明中的实施例,本领域普通技术人员在没有作出创造性劳动前提下所获得的所有其他实施例,都属于本发明保护的范围。

[0061] 除非另外具体说明,否则在这些实施例中阐述的部件和步骤的相对布置、数字表达式和数值不限制本发明的范围。同时,应当明白,为了便于描述,附图中所示出的各个部分的尺寸并不是按照实际的比例关系绘制的。对于相关领域普通技术人员已知的技术、方法和设备可能不作详细讨论,但在适当情况下,所述技术、方法和设备应当被视为授权说明书的一部分。在这里示出和讨论的所有示例中,任何具体值应被解释为仅仅是示例性的,而不是作为限制。因此,示例性实施例的其它示例可以具有不同的值。应注意到:相似的标号和字母在下面的附图中表示类似项,因此,一旦某一项在一个附图中被定义,则在随后的附图中不需要对其进行进一步讨论。

[0062] 为了便于描述,在这里可以使用空间相对术语,如"在……之上"、"在……上方"、"在……上表面"、"上面的"等,用来描述如在图中所示的一个器件或特征与其他器件或特征的空间位置关系。应当理解的是,空间相对术语旨在包含除了器件在图中所描述的方位之外的在使用或操作中的不同方位。例如,如果附图中的器件被倒置,则描述为"在其他器件或构造上方"或"在其他器件或构造之上"的器件之后将被定位为"在其他器件或构造下方"或"在其他器件或构造之下"。因而,示例性术语"在……上方"可以包括"在……上方"和"在……下方"两种方位。该器件也可以其他不同方式定位(旋转90度或处于其他方位),并

且对这里所使用的空间相对描述作出相应解释。

[0063] 如图2至图18所示,本发明的婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座6、第一枢轴1和第二枢轴2。第一架体与中间连接座6的第一端通过第一枢轴1可转动地连接。第二架体与中间连接座6的第二端通过第二枢轴2可转动地连接。婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态和折叠状态。在折叠状态,第一架体与第二架体位于中间连接座6的同侧且第一架体与第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙。

[0064] 防夹手间隙的数量可以是一个,也可以是多个。两个相对活动的部件之间有可能夹手的区域均可以设置防夹手间隙。防夹手间隙指的是两个相邻的彼此之间具有相对运动的部件之间的最小间距大于或等于婴儿车安全标准中规定的最小的安全夹手间隙。现行的国标GB14748-2006《儿童推车安全要求》中规定的安全夹手间隙为大于或等于12mm。

[0065] 由于本发明中将现有技术中第一架体和第二架体之间直接铰接改变为第一架体和第二架体分别与中间连接座的不同部位铰接,因此,在折叠状态下,在第一架体和第二架体之间具有一定的间隔可以设置防夹手间隙,防夹手间隙的设置则可以防止婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中夹伤手指,提高婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车的安全性能。

[0066] 第一实施例

[0067] 图2至图12示出了本发明第一实施例的婴儿车座椅架。

[0068] 如图2至图12所示,婴儿车座椅架包括第一架体、第二架体、中间连接座6、第一枢轴1和第二枢轴2。

[0069] 第一架体与中间连接座6的第一端通过第一枢轴1可转动地连接。第二架体与中间连接座6的第二端通过第二枢轴2可转动地连接。从而,第一架体和第二架体可分别绕第一枢轴1和第二枢轴2相对于中间连接座6进行相对靠近的转动或相互远离的转动。

[0070] 婴儿车座椅架具有展开状态和折叠状态。在折叠状态,第一架体与第二架体位于中间连接座6的同侧且第一架体与第二架体之间具有防夹手间隙。本实施例中,在折叠状态,第一架体与第二架体均垂直于中间连接座6。在展开状态,第一架体、第二架体和中间连接座6处于同一平面上。

[0071] 另外,第一实施例中,婴儿车座椅架还包括设置于中间连接座6上的扶手5。在折叠状态,第一架体、第二架体和扶手5均位于中间连接座6的同侧。第一实施例中前述防夹手间隙包括位于第一架体与扶手5之间的第一防夹手间隙和位于第二架体与扶手5之间的第二防夹手间隙。

[0072] 由于在第一架体与扶手5之间设置了第一防夹手间隙、在第二架体与扶手5之间设置了第二防夹手间隙,因此,即使设置了扶手5的情况下,也可以防止婴儿车座椅架在折叠收合的过程中夹伤手指。

[0073] 本实施例中优选地,扶手5与中间连接座6可拆卸地连接且相对固定。另外,扶手5 优选地垂直于中间连接座6。

[0074] 如图4至图12所示,本实施例中,婴儿车座椅架还包括第一锁定机构和第二锁定机构。

[0075] 第一锁定机构具有锁定位置和解锁位置,在第一锁定机构的锁定位置,第一架体与中间连接座6相对固定,在第一锁定机构的解锁位置,第一架体相对于中间连接座6可转动地设置。

[0076] 第二锁定机构具有锁定位置和解锁位置,在第二锁定机构的锁定位置,第二架体与中间连接座6相对固定,在第二锁定机构的解锁位置,第二架体相对于中间连接座6可转动地设置。

[0077] 如图7和图11所示,优选地,婴儿车座椅架还包括过渡状态。在过渡状态,第一架体与中间连接座6之间的相对位置与在折叠状态相同而第二架体与中间连接座6之间的相对位置与在展开状态相同。

[0078] 其中,第二锁定机构与第一架体联动地设置,在展开状态,第二锁定机构处于其锁定位置,在过渡状态,第二锁定机构在第一架体的驱动下处于其解锁位置。

[0079] 第一实施例中,第一架体包括第一管架3和第一管架连接座11。第一管架连接座11的第一端与第一管架3固定连接,第一管架连接座11的第二端与中间连接座6通过第一枢轴1可转动地连接。本实施例中第一架体为靠背架体,第一管架3为靠背管。

[0080] 如图4至图12所示,第一锁定机构设置于第一架体与中间连接座6内。第一锁定机构包括第一锁定块7、第一弹性元件13、第一牵引件14和第一锁定槽8。第一锁定槽8设置于中间连接座6的第一端。第一锁定块7的第一端与第一牵引件14连接,第一锁定块7的第二端包括与第一锁定槽8配合的第一锁定头。第一弹性元件13对第一锁定块7施加使第一锁定头朝向第一锁定槽8的第一弹性力。在第一锁定机构的锁定位置,第一锁定头与第一锁定槽8插接配合,在第一锁定机构的解锁位置,第一锁定头与第一锁定槽8解除配合。

[0081] 本实施例中,第一牵引件14为牵引绳,牵引绳通过设置在第一管架3上的操作部19进行操作。另外,在扶手5的两端各设置一个第一锁定机构。操作部19可以是一个与两个第一锁定机构的牵引绳14分别连接的压块。在婴儿车座椅架的展开状态下,如果不对压块进行操作,第一弹性元件13作用于第一锁定块7上的第一弹性力使第一锁定块7的第一锁定头插入第一锁定槽8内,第一锁定机构处于锁定状态,第一架体相对于中间连接座6固定;当下压压块时,两个牵引绳同时受拉,牵引绳的拉力克服对应的第一弹性元件13作用于第一锁定块7上的第一弹性力,将第一锁定头从第一锁定槽8内拉出,从而使第一锁定机构处于解锁状态,此时,第一架体相对于中间连接座6转变为可转动的,使第一架体围绕第一枢轴1相对于中间连接座6转动靠近扶手5,即可进行婴儿车座椅架从展开状态向过渡状态的转换操作。

[0082] 同时,第二架体包括第二管架4和第二管架连接座12。第二管架连接座12的第一端与中间连接座6通过第二枢轴2可转动地连接,第二管架连接座12的第二端与第二管架4固定连接。本实施例中第二架体为座架架体,第二管架4为座架管。

[0083] 如图4至图12所示,第二锁定机构设置于第二架体与中间连接座6内。第二锁定机构包括第二锁定块9、第二弹性元件15、第二牵引件16和第二锁定槽10。第二锁定槽10设置于第二管架连接座12上。第二锁定块9的第一端与第二牵引件16连接,第二锁定块9的第二端包括与第二锁定槽10配合的第二锁定头。第二弹性元件13对第二锁定块9施加使第二锁定头朝向第二锁定槽10的第二弹性力。在第二锁定机构的锁定位置,第二锁定头与第二锁定槽10解除配合。

[0084] 以下结合图4至图12对第二锁定机构与第一架体之间的具体联动结构进行说明。如图4至图12所示,第一管架连接座11的第二端具有绕第一枢轴1设置的第一曲线槽17,第二牵引件16的第一端设有第一销钉18,第一销钉18位于第一曲线槽17内并与第一曲线槽17

滑动配合。第一曲线槽17设置为使在展开状态第一销钉18的轴线与第一枢轴1的轴线之间的距离大于在折叠状态第一销钉18的轴线与第一枢轴1的轴线之间的距离。本实施例中,第一曲线槽17从其第一端至第二端逐渐靠近第一枢轴1的轴线。第一销钉18与第一曲线槽17的配合,可以实现第二锁定机构与第一架体之间的联动。

[0085] 另外优选地,在展开状态,第一销钉18与第一曲线槽17的第一端抵接,在折叠状态,第一销钉18与第一曲线槽17的第二端抵接。由此,第一销钉18与第一曲线槽17的配合还对第一架体相对于中间连接座6的转动角度提供限制。

[0086] 本实施例中,第二牵引件16为牵引块,第一销钉18设置在牵引块的第一端,牵引块的第二端与第二锁定块9的第一端通过彼此配合的挂钩部连接。如图9至图12所示,在婴儿车座椅架的展开状态下,第二弹性元件15作用于第二锁定块9上的第二弹性力使第二锁定块9的第二锁定头插入第二锁定槽10内,第二锁定机构处于锁定状态,第二架体相对于中间连接座6固定;当第一架体相对于中间连接座6绕第一枢轴1转动时,第一曲线槽17随之绕第一枢轴1转动,第一销钉18在第一曲线槽17内相对滑动,由于第一曲线槽17从第一端至第二端逐渐靠近第一枢轴1的轴线,在第一架体转动的过程中,第一销钉18在第一曲线槽17的带动下克服第二弹性元件15对第二锁定块9的第二弹性力亦逐渐靠近第一枢轴1的轴线,则牵引块和第二锁定块9亦随之逐渐向第一枢轴1的轴线靠近,第二锁定头则逐渐从第二锁定槽10内脱出,直至婴儿车座椅架到达过渡状态,第二锁定头与第二锁定槽10解除配合,从而使第二锁定机构处于解锁状态,此时,第二架体相对于中间连接座6转变为可转动的,使第二架体绕第二枢轴2相对于中间连接座6转动靠近扶手5,即可进行婴儿车座椅架从过渡状态开始向折叠状态的转换操作。

[0087] 进一步优选地,中间连接座6的第二端设置有围绕第二枢轴2同心设置的弧形的第二曲线槽,第二管架连接座12的第一端上设置有第二销钉,第二销钉位于第二曲线槽内并与第二曲线槽滑动配合,在展开状态,第二销钉与第二曲线槽的第一端抵接,在折叠状态,第二销钉与第二曲线槽的第二端抵接。

[0088] 第二销钉与第二曲线槽的配合为第二架体相对于中间连接座6的转动角度提供限制。

[0089] 婴儿车座椅架还包括与婴儿车车架接驳的支撑座21。本实施例中,支撑座21与第二管架连接座12固定连接。因此,该婴儿车座椅架在从展开状态向折叠状态切换时,先使第一架体旋转至与中间连接座6相互垂直到达过渡状态,再在第一架体与中间连接座6之间无相对运动的情况下使中间连接座6绕第二枢轴2相对于第二架体转动至第二架体与中间连接座6相互垂直到达折叠状态。

[0090] 本发明第一实施例还提供一种婴儿车,该婴儿车包括了前述的婴儿车座椅架。图 13和图14示出了本发明第一实施例的具有前述婴儿车座椅架的婴儿车。图13和图14中,为了清楚地表达婴儿车座椅架的结构及其与婴儿车车架的连接关系,婴儿车座椅架和婴儿车车架以外的其它结构未在图中示出。如图13和图14所示,婴儿车座椅架通过其支撑座21连接于婴儿车车架30上。

[0091] 第二实施例

[0092] 图15和图16示出了本发明第二实施例的婴儿车座椅架。

[0093] 如图15至图16所示,第二实施例与第一实施例最主要的差别在于第二实施例中,

中间连接座6与支撑座21固定连接。因此,该婴儿车座椅架在从展开状态向折叠状态切换时,先在中间连接座6和第二架体不动的情况下,使第一架体绕第一枢轴1旋转至与中间连接座6相互垂直到达过渡状态,再在中间连接座6和第一架体不动的情况下,使第二架体绕第二枢轴2转动至与中间连接座6相互垂直到达折叠状态。

[0094] 第二实施例中其它未说明的部分可参考第一实施例的相关内容。

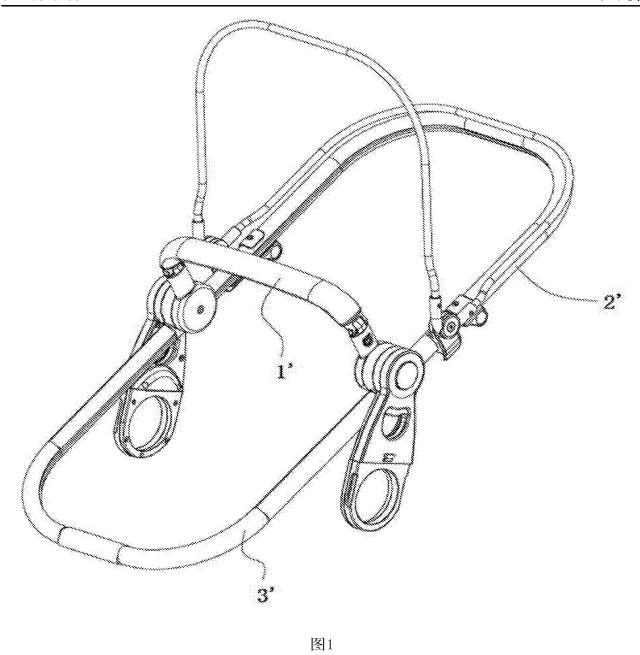
[0095] 第三实施例

[0096] 图17和图18示出了本发明第三实施例的婴儿车座椅架。

[0097] 如图17至图18所示,第三实施例与第一实施例最主要的差别在于第三实施例中未设置扶手,在折叠状态下,第一架体和第二架体之间仅具有一个防夹手间隙,该防夹手间隙即第一架体和第二架体之间的间隔。

[0098] 第三实施例中其它未说明的部分可参考第一实施例的相关内容。

[0099] 最后应当说明的是:以上实施例仅用以说明本发明的技术方案而非对其限制;尽管参照较佳实施例对本发明进行了详细的说明,所属领域的普通技术人员应当理解:依然可以对本发明的具体实施方式进行修改或者对部分技术特征进行等同替换;而不脱离本发明技术方案的精神,其均应涵盖在本发明请求保护的技术方案范围当中。



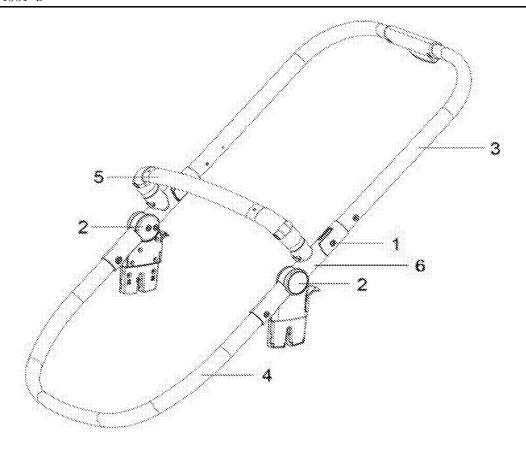
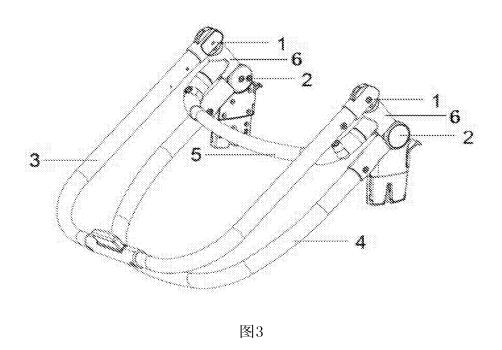
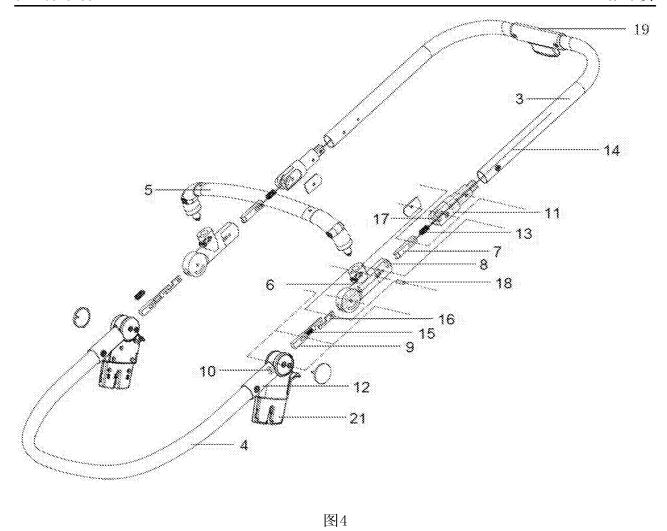


图2





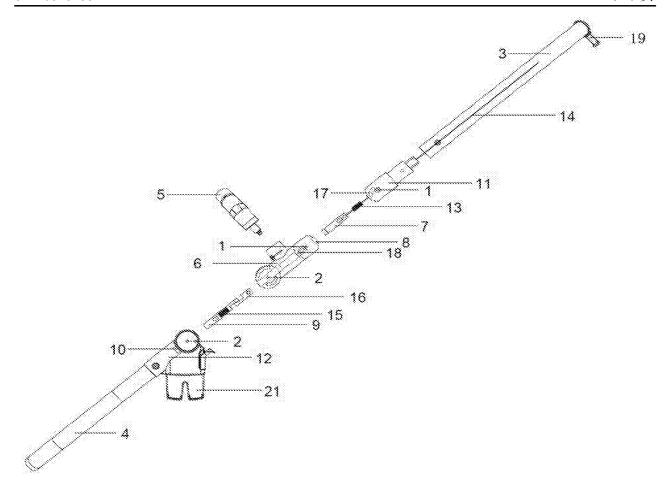


图5

15

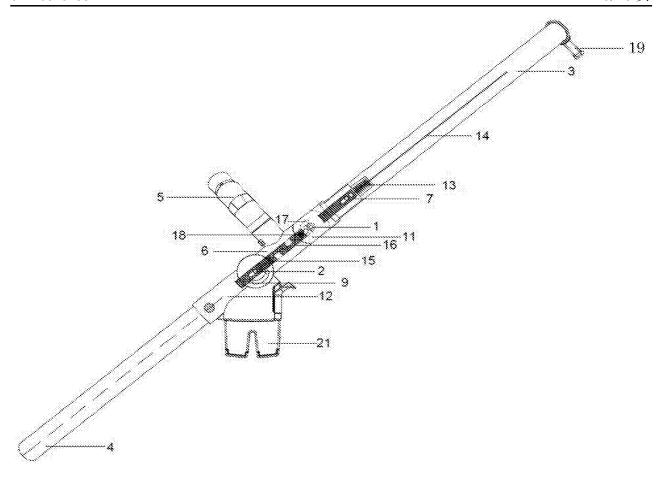


图6

16

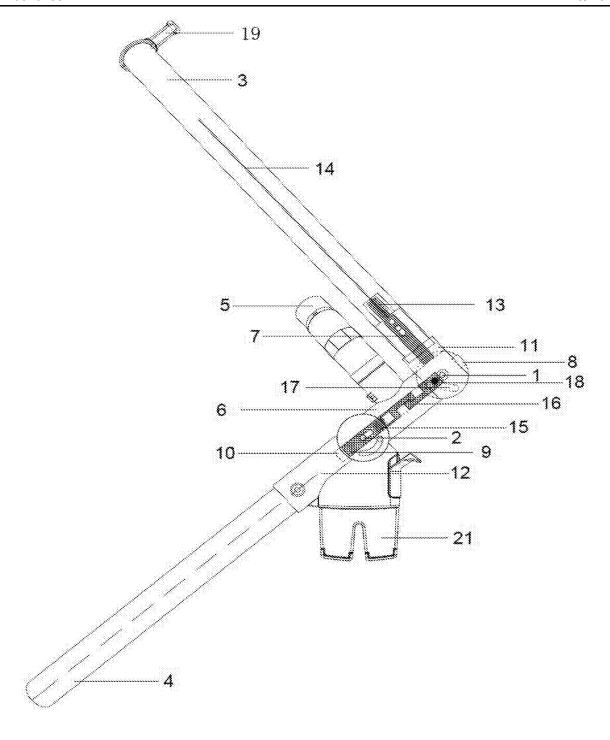
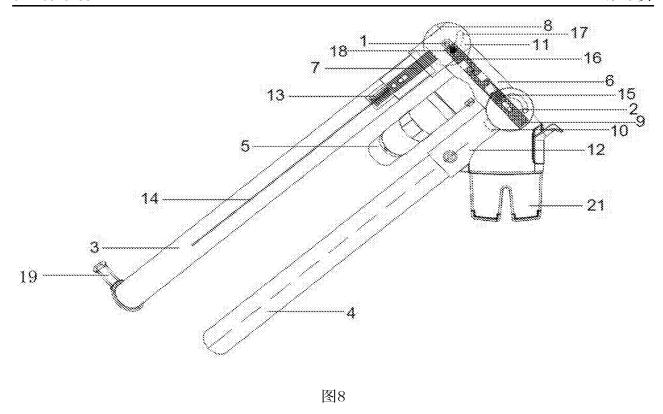
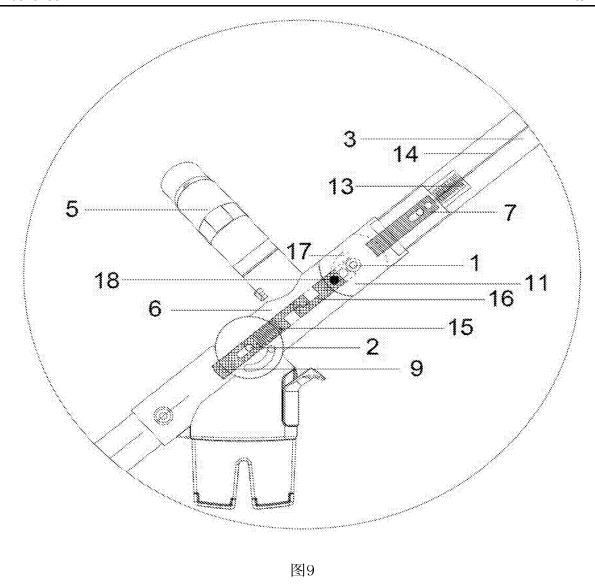
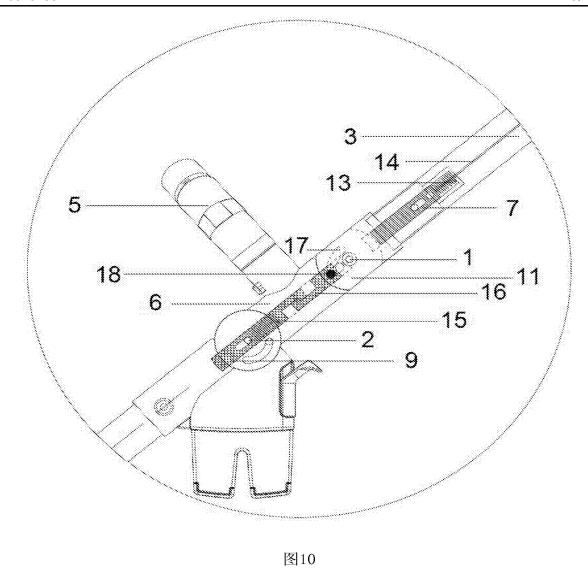


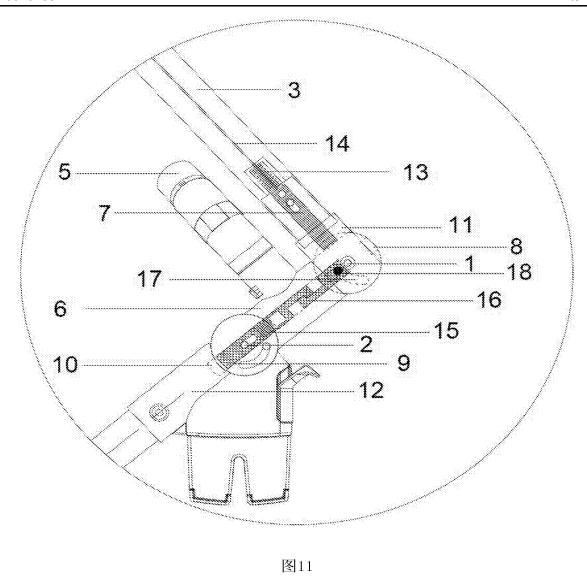
图7

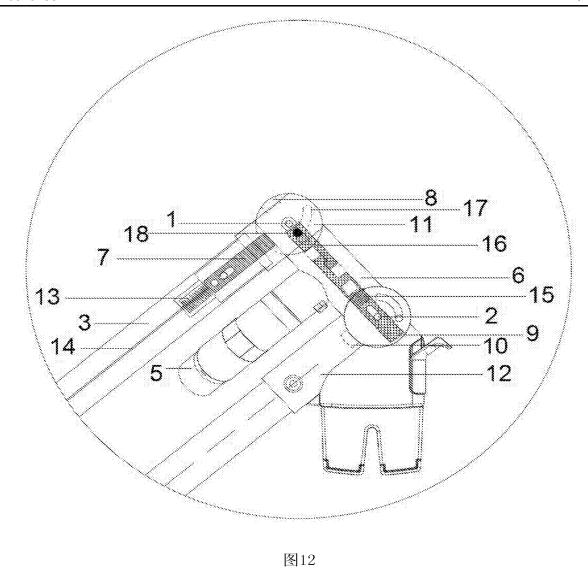






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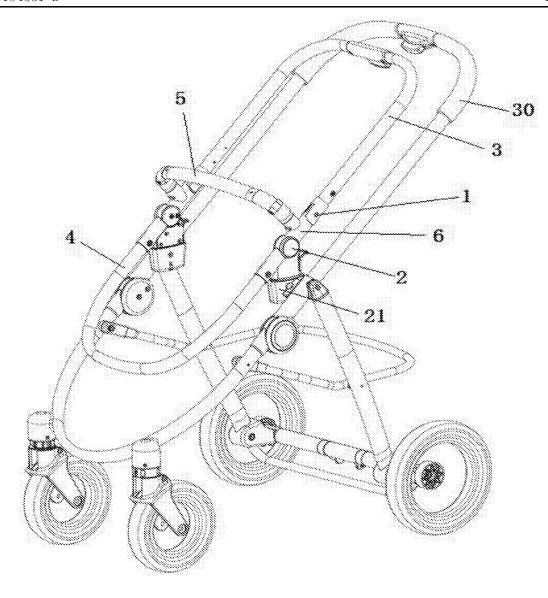


图13

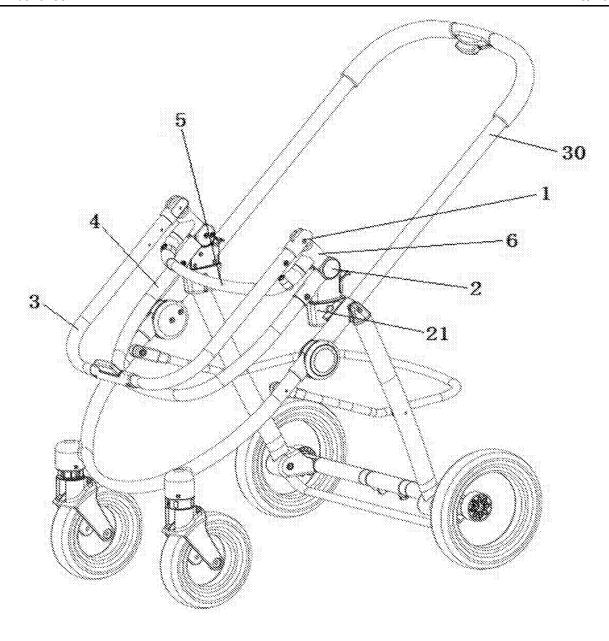


图14

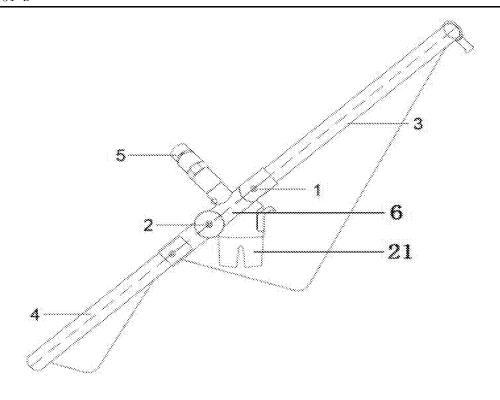
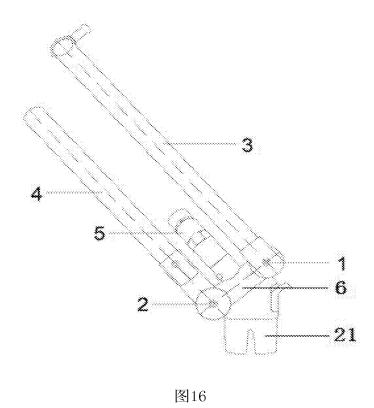


图15



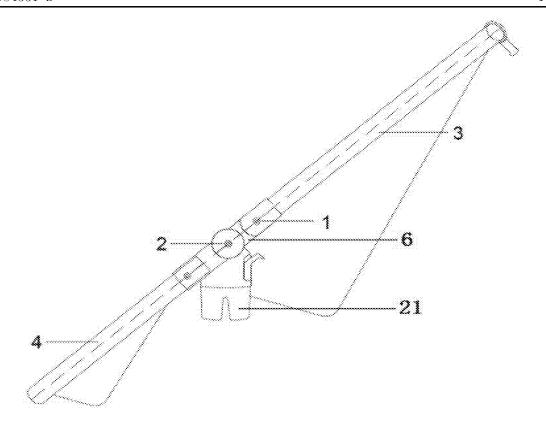


图17

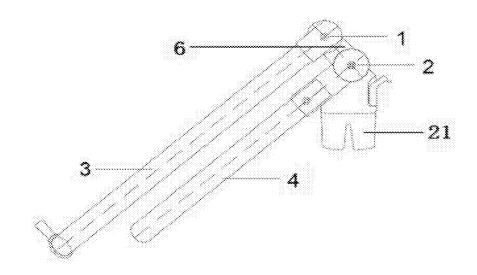


图18

92 Partico



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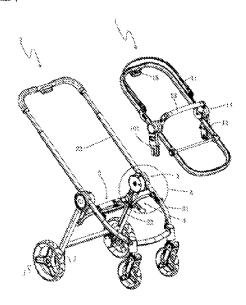
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Title

(EN) Baby carriage capable of being rapidly folded (ZH) 可快速折餐的童车



Abstract

[EN] The application relates to a beby carriage capable of being rapidly folded, which comprises a seat structure and a frame structure which are connected mutually. The frame structure comprises a front frame, a rear frame, an arm-rest frame, linkage folding joints, a locking connection structure and a first folding control mechanism, wherein the front frame, the rear frame and the arm-rest frame arehinged mutually; the linkage folding joints are arranged at common hinged positions of the front frame, the rear frame and the arm-reset frame; the locking connection mechanism is arranged between thefront frame and the rear frame; the first folding control mechanism is arranged on the rear frame. The seat structure comprises an upper seat frame, a lower seat frame, a front seat frame, seat framefolding joints and a second folding control mechanism; the upper seat frame, the lower seat frame and the front seat frame are hinged mutually by the seat frame folding joints and when the seat structure is unfolded for use, the upper seat frame, the lower seat frame and the front seat frame are locked mutually for positioning; the second folding control mechanism is connected with the seat framefolding joints to control the seat frame folding joints to carry out unlocking and folding. According to the application, by structural optimization, the baby carriage is convenient and rapid to fold; after the baby carriage is folded, a space is saved, so that the baby carriage is more convenient to store and carry.

(ZM) 本申请涉及可快速折量的童车,包括相互连接的座椅结构和车架结构,车架结构包括相互 铰接的前车架、后车架和扶手架,车架结构还包括:联动折量关节,其设于前车架、后车架和 扶手架的共同铰接处;锁定连接机构,其设在前车架和后车架之间;第一折量控制机构,其设 在后车架上; 座椅结构包括上椅架、下椅架、前椅架、椅架折覆关节和第二折叠控制机构,其 椅架、下椅架和前椅架通过椅架折叠关节相互铰接并在座椅结构展开使用时将上椅架、下椅架 和前椅架相互锁紧定位,第二折叠控制机构与椅架折叠关节连接以控制椅架折叠关节解锁并折



登。本申请通过结构优化,折叠更加充分,折叠方便快捷,折叠后节省空间,更加便于存放和 携带。

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可快速折叠的童车

(57) 摘要

本申请涉及可快速折叠的童车,包括相互连接的座椅结构和车架结构,车架结构包括相互铰接的前车架、后车架和扶手架,车架结构还包括:联动折叠关节,其设于前车架、后车架和扶手架的共同铰接处;锁定连接机构,其设在前车架和后车架之间;第一折叠控制机构,其设在后车架上;座椅结构包括上椅架、下椅架、前椅架、椅架折叠关节和第二折叠控制机构,上椅架、下椅架和前椅架通过椅架折叠关节相互铰接并在座椅结构展开使用时将上椅架、下椅架和前椅架相互锁紧定位,第二折叠控制机构与椅架折叠关节连接以控制椅架折叠关节解锁并折叠。本申请通过结构优化,折叠更加充分,折叠方便快捷,折叠后置均室面,更加便于存放和携带。



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1.可快速折叠的童车,包括相互连接的座椅结构(1)和车架结构(2),所述车架结构(2) 包括相互铰接的前车架(21)、后车架(22)和扶手架(23),其特征在于,所述车架结构(2)还包括:

联动折叠关节(3),其设于所述前车架(21)、所述后车架(22)和所述扶手架(23)的共同 铰接处,用于带动所述前车架(21)和所述扶手架(23)同时相对转动;

锁定连接机构(4),其设在所述前车架(21)和所述后车架(22)之间,用于将所述车架结构(2)锁定在展开使用状态;

第一折叠控制机构(5),其设在所述后车架(22)上,用于锁定或解锁所述锁定连接机构(4)从而展开或折叠所述车架结构(2);

所述座椅结构(1)包括上椅架(11)、下椅架(12)、前椅架(13)、椅架折叠关节(14)和第二折叠控制机构(15),所述上椅架(11)、所述下椅架(12)和所述前椅架(13)通过所述椅架折叠关节(14)相互铰接并在所述座椅结构(1)展开使用时将所述上椅架(11)、所述下椅架(12)和所述前椅架(13)相互锁紧定位,所述第二折叠控制机构(15)与所述椅架折叠关节(14)连接以控制所述椅架折叠关节(14)解锁并折叠;

所述联动折叠关节(3)包括与所述前车架(21)连接的前车架连接件(31)、与所述后车架(22)连接的后车架连接件(32)以及与所述扶手架(23)连接的扶手架连接件(33),所述后车架连接件(32)上设有孔长方向与所述后车架(22)平行的长条导孔(321),所述前车架连接件(31)、所述后车架连接件(32)和所述扶手架连接件(33)的端部互相铰接形成同轴铰接部(1a);

所述联动折叠关节(3)还包括第一联动杆(34)和第二联动杆(35),所述第一联动杆(34)一端和所述第二联动杆(35)一端相铰接形成直动铰接部(2a),所述直动铰接部(2a)设在所述长条导孔(321)内沿所述长条导孔(321)的孔长方向滑动,所述第一联动杆(34)另一端与所述扶手架连接件(33)相铰接形成第一转动铰接部(3a),所述第二联动杆(35)另一端与所述前车架连接件(31)相铰接形成第二转动铰接部(4a),所述第一转动铰接部(3a)和所述第二转动铰接部(4a)分别设置在所述同轴铰接部(1a)两对侧的圆周上,且所述第一转动铰接部(3a)和所述第二转动铰接部(4a)分别与所述同轴铰接部(1a)形成偏心,所述后车架连接件(32)上设有用于限制所述第一转动铰接部(3a)转动行程的第一弧形长孔(5a)以及用于限制所述第二转动铰接部(4a)转动行程的第二弧形长孔(6a),所述第一转动铰接部(3a)绕所述同轴铰接部(1a)转动时推动所述直动铰接部(2a)沿所述长条导孔(321)的孔长方向滑动,从而联动所述直动铰接部(2a)拉动所述第二转动铰接部(4a)绕所述同轴铰接部(1a)转动,完成所述车架结构(2)的联动折叠动作;

所述椅架折叠关节(14)包括:

上椅架连接件(141),其设有第一铰接部(1411)以及与所述上椅架(11)连接的第一连接部(1412),所述第一铰接部(1411)上设有第一轴孔(1411e)、设在所述第一铰接部(1411)端面且沿所述第一轴孔(1411e)外周设置的第一斜推凸起(1411b)以及沿所述第一斜推凸起(1411b)外周设置的第一齿槽(1411c),在所述第一铰接部(1411)上与所述第一齿槽(1411c)相背的端面设有沿所述第一轴孔(1411e)外周设置的第二齿槽(1411d);

第一旋转顶凸体(142),其周部设有与所述第一斜推凸起(1411b)相配合的第一斜推部(1421),其内部设有用于传递旋转动力的卡孔(1422),所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)同轴设置

在所述第一铰接部(1411)内且与所述第一斜推凸起(1411b)在周向相错安装,所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)旋转时所述第一斜推部(1421)沿所述第一斜推凸起(1411b)爬升使所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)往轴向顶出;

第一卡齿(143),其卡嵌在所述第一齿槽(1411c)内,其一端面与所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)的一端面相抵,所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)往轴向顶出时推动所述第一卡齿(143)往轴向运动而脱离所述第一齿槽(1411c);

椅车连接件(144),其设有第二铰接部(1441)以及与所述车架结构(2)连接的第二连接部(1442),所述第二铰接部(1441)上设有周向设置的第三齿槽(1441a),所述第一卡齿(143)在轴向的部分卡嵌在所述第三齿槽(1441a)内,所述第一卡齿(143)和所述第三齿槽(1441a)内之间设有供所述第一卡齿(143)轴向移动的轴向间隙,所述第一卡齿(143)与所述第二铰接部(1441)之间设有用于将所述第一卡齿(143)顶往所述第一齿槽(1411c)的第三压缩弹簧;

第二旋转顶凸体(145),其设有旋转基部(1451)、沿所述旋转基部(1451)轴向伸出的卡轴(1452)以及沿在所述旋转基部(1451)周向设置的第二斜推部(1453),所述第二斜推部(1453)上设有一第二牵拉部(1454),所述卡轴(1452)沿所述旋转基部(1451)轴向延伸且穿过所述第一轴孔(1411e)伸进所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)的卡孔(1422)内以使所述第二旋转顶凸体(145)旋转时带动所述第一旋转顶凸体(142)转动;

第二卡齿(146),其设有转动腔(1461),所述转动腔(1461)在底部沿周向设有第二斜推凸起(1461a),所述第二卡齿(146)嵌装在所述第二齿槽(1411d)内,所述第二卡齿(146)和所述第二齿槽(1411d)内之间设有供所述第二卡齿(146)轴向移动的轴向间隙,所述旋转基部(1451)同轴嵌装在所述转动腔(1461)内且所述第二斜推部(1453)与所述第二斜推凸起(1461a)之间具有沿所述第二斜推部(1453)转动方向的行程间隙(1454a),所述第二斜推凸起(1461a)之间具有沿所述第二斜推部(1453) 先转过所述行程间隙(1454a),所述第二斜推凸起(1461a) 爬升使所述第二针推(1461a) 先转过所述行程间隙(1454a) 再沿所述第二斜推凸起(1461a) 爬升使所述第二卡齿(146) 往轴向运动而脱离所述第二齿槽(1411d),所述第二旋转顶凸体(145)与所述第二卡齿(146)之间设有第二旋转顶凸体复位弹簧(200);

下椅架连接件(147),其设有第三铰接部(1471)以及与所述下椅架(12)连接的第三连接部(1472),所述第三铰接部(1471)上设有周向设置的第四齿槽(1471a),所述第二卡齿(146)在轴向的部分卡嵌在所述第四齿槽(1471a)内,所述第二卡齿(146)与所述第三铰接部(1471)之间设有用于将所述第二卡齿(146)项向所述第二齿槽(1411d)的第四压缩弹簧;

前椅架连接件(148),其设有第四铰接部(1481)和与所述前椅架(13)连接的第四连接部(1482),所述第四铰接部(1481)与所述第三铰接部(1471)相铰接。

- 2.根据权利要求1所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述锁定连接机构(4)包括锁定连接件(41)、与所述后车架(22)平行设置的滑杆(42)以及可滑动地连接在所述滑杆(42)上的锁块(43),所述锁定连接件(41)一端铰设在所述前车架(21)上,另一端铰设在所述锁块(43)上,所述锁块(43)上开设有锁孔(431)。
- 3.根据权利要求2所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述第一折叠控制机构(5)包括:

连接杆(53),其两端固定连接在所述后车架(22)上,所述连接杆(53)设有长条滑腔

(531),在所述连接杆(53)的外周上还固定有顶挡部(532);

旋转杆(51),其可绕所述连接杆(53)同轴转动地套设在所述连接杆(53)外部,所述旋转杆(51)沿外周设有当所述旋转杆(51)转动时套进所述顶挡部(532)的转动槽(522),所述旋转杆(51)内设有旋转腔(521),所述旋转腔(521)内开设有锥形槽(5211),所述锥形槽(5211)的槽宽沿腔壁周向缩小,所述旋转杆(51)上还设有用于带动所述旋转杆(51)转动的旋转把手(52),所述旋转把手(52)上设有可沿所述旋转把手(52)轴向滑移的第一滑键(523)以及与所述第一滑键(523)连接且随所述第一滑键(523)滑移以伸进所述转动槽(522)内的挡销(524),所述第一滑键(523)与所述旋转把手(52)之间设有挡销复位弹簧,所述旋转把手(52)与所述连接杆(53)之间设有用于所述旋转把手(52)转动复位的把手复位弹簧;

牵拉组件(54),其设在所述长条滑腔(531)内,所述牵拉组件(54)包括第一牵拉块(541)和第二牵拉块(542),所述第一牵拉块(541)和所述第二牵拉块(542)相背设置且所述第一牵拉块(541)和所述第二牵拉块(542)之间设有第一压缩弹簧(10),所述第一牵拉块(541)上设有与所述锥形槽(5211)相配合的第一轴推斜面(5411),所述第二牵拉块(542)上设有与所述锥形槽(5211)相配合的第二轴推斜面(5412),所述第一轴推斜面(5411)和第二轴推斜面(5412)分别与所述锥形槽(5211)的槽壁接触;

锁芯(55),所述旋转杆(51)内设有锁道(511),所述锁芯(55)设在所述锁道(511)内,所述锁道(511)内设有将所述锁芯(55)向外顶出的第二压缩弹簧(20),所述锁块(43)上开设有锁孔(431),所述车架结构(2)展开使用时所述锁芯(55)伸进所述锁孔(431)内以锁定所述锁块(43),所述锁芯(55)与所述第一牵拉块(541)之间设有用于将所述锁芯(55)从所述锁孔(431)内拉出以解锁所述锁定连接机构(4)的第一拉绳(40)。

4.根据权利要求1所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述第一铰接部(1411)上设有圆心与所述第一铰接部(1411)铰接中心重合的第一圆弧孔(1411a),所述第一圆弧孔(1411a)上设有第一始端(1411aa)和第一末端(1411ab),所述第三铰接部(1471)上设有圆心与所述第三铰接部(1471)铰接中心重合的第二圆弧孔(1471b),所述第二圆弧孔(1471b)上设有第二始端(1471ba)和第二末端(1471bb),在所述座椅结构(1)展开使用状态时所述第二末端(1471bb)与所述第一始端(1411aa)重叠,在所述第四铰接部(1481)一偏心部位上设有联动部(1481a),所述联动部(1481a)上固定有贯穿所述第一圆弧孔(1411a)和第二圆弧孔(1471b)的联动销轴,所述座椅结构(1)折叠时所述第三铰接部(1471)先转动至所述第二始端(1471ba)和所述第一始端(1411aa)重叠的状态,继续转动所述第三铰接部(1471)时所述第二始端(1471ba)带动所述联动销轴转至所述第二始端(1471ba)和所述第一末端(1411ab)重叠的状态,从而实现上椅架(11)、下椅架(12)和前椅架(13)的转动折叠。

5.根据权利要求1所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述第二折叠控制机构(15) 包括:

外套件(151),其固定在所述上椅架(11)上;

内套件(152),其套设在所述外套件(151)内,所述内套件(152)上设有滑槽(1521)以及在所述滑槽(1521)内滑动的第二滑键(1522),所述第二滑键(1522)上设有随所述第二滑键(1522)滑动方向运动的挡转部(1522a),所述第二滑键(1522)与所述内套件(152)之间设有用于所述挡转部(1522a)复位的挡转复位弹簧;

扳转件(153),其铰设在所述内套件(152)上,所述扳转件(153)上设有凸出于所述扳转件(153)周向表面的卡转部(1531),转动所述扳转件(153)时所述卡转部(1531)与所述挡转部(1522a)在径向相交,将所述扳转件(153)扳转至第一角度时所述挡转部(1522a)挡住所述卡转部(1531)旋转,所述扳转件(153)与所述内套件(152)之间设有用于所述扳转件(153)复位的扳转复位弹簧,所述扳转件(153)上还设有随所述扳转件(153)转动实现牵拉的第二拉绳(50),所述第二拉绳(50)与所述第二牵拉部(1454)连接。

6.根据权利要求1-5任一项所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述后车架(22)上设有第一后轮(24)、第二后轮(25)、用于刹停所述第一后轮(24)的主刹车(26)以及由所述主刹车(26)带动用于刹停所述第二后轮(25)的副刹车(27),所述第一后轮(24)沿轮轴一周设有主刹车孔(241);

所述主刹车(26)包括与所述后车架(22)连接的轮轴安装座(261),所述轮轴安装座(261)上装有能绕所述第一后轮(24)轮轴转动的踏块(28),所述踏块(28)上设有刹车滑块(281),所述轮轴安装座(261)外周上设有所述刹车滑块(281)常置的常置凹位(2611)和刹车时定住刹车状态的刹车凹位(2612),所述刹车滑块(281)随所述踏块(28)转动在所述常置凹位(2611)和所述刹车凹位(2612)之间滑动,所述刹车滑块(281)上设有使其抵住所述常置凹位(2611)或所述刹车凹位(2612)的滑块复位弹簧,所述踏块(28)与所述轮轴安装座(261)上之间设有使所述踏块(28)趋于所述常置凹位(2611)的踏块复位弹簧,所述踏块(28)上还设有拉动所述副刹车(27)的第三拉绳(60);

所述轮轴安装座(261)上设有伸出所述轮轴安装座(261)卡入所述主刹车孔(241)内实现刹车的刹车销组件(263),所述刹车销组件(263)包括刹车销轴(2631)和刹车销套(2632),所述刹车销轴(2631)套入所述刹车销套(2632)内且所述刹车销轴(2631)和所述刹车销套(2632)之间设有顶销弹簧(2633),所述刹车销套(2632)设有行程孔(263a),所述刹车销轴(2631)上设有伸进所述行程孔(263a)内的行程轴;

所述踏块(28)上还设有转动时能控制所述刹车销组件(263)刹车或否的旋转滑槽(842),所述旋转滑槽(842)包括高位(8421)、低位(8422)以及连接所述高位(8421)和所述低位(8422)的滑斜面(8423),所述轮轴安装座(261)与所述踏块(28)之间设有用于使所述刹车销套(2632)抵住所述旋转滑槽(842)的顶套弹簧(2634)。

7.根据权利要求1所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述扶手架(23)包括上扶手支架(231)、与所述上扶手支架(231)套接的下扶手支架(232)以及固定在所述上扶手支架(231)上可控制扶手伸缩的扶手调节装置;

所述扶手调节装置包括安装在上扶手支架(231)上的固定座(234)、固定在所述固定座(234)内的限位块(235)、可在所述限位块(235)内移动的移动块(236)以及可带动所述移动块(236)移动的弹性按钮(237),所述移动块(236)上设有第四拉绳(70),所述移动块(236)在所述限位块(235)内移动时拉动所述第四拉绳(70);

所述扶手调节装置还包括固定在上扶手支架(231)的卡掣基座(238)、套设在所述卡掣基座(238)内沿扶手伸缩方向运动的伸缩滑块(239)以及套设在所述卡掣基座(238)内沿垂直于扶手伸缩方向运动的卡掣滑块(230),所述伸缩滑块(239)与所述第四拉绳(70)连接,所述下扶手支架(232)上设有若干沿扶手伸缩方向分布的卡掣孔,所述卡掣滑块(230)可卡进所述卡掣孔内以使所述上扶手支架(231)和所述下扶手支架(232)相互锁定,所述卡掣滑

块(230)上设有斜向的斜长孔(2301),所述伸缩滑块(239)在所述斜长孔(2301)内滑动以使 所述伸缩滑块(239)沿扶手伸缩方向运动时所述卡掣滑块(230)内沿垂直于扶手伸缩方向 运动。

8.根据权利要求3所述的可快速折叠的童车,其特征在于,所述座椅结构(1)上设有插头(101),所述车架结构(2)上设有插槽部(201),所述插头(101)可拆卸地插装在所述插槽部(201)内以使所述座椅结构(1)可拆卸地安装在所述车架结构(2)上,所述插槽部(201)与所述联动折叠关节(3)同轴铰接,所述插槽部(201)上设有卡转孔(202),第一折叠控制机构(5)上还设有:

第二推拉连接件(75),其下端设有用于带动所述第二推拉连接件(75)进行推拉动作的滑凸(751),第二推拉连接件(75)推出时伸进所述卡转孔(202)以制止所述插槽部(201)转动;

连接盖(76),其套设在所述后车架(22)上且与所述连接杆(53)一端固定连接,所述连接盖(76)上设有推拉盲孔(761),所述第二推拉连接件(75)可滑动地装设在所述推拉盲孔(761)内,所述推拉盲孔(761)在面向所述连接杆(53)一侧设有条形孔(7611),所述滑凸(751)从所述条形孔(7611)伸出以沿所述条形孔(7611)孔长方向作平移运动以推拉所述第二推拉连接件(75),所述推拉盲孔(761)底部与所述第二推拉连接件(75)之间设有第五压缩弹簧(100):

旋转头(77),其设在所述旋转杆(51)端部,所述旋转头(77)上设有弧形面(771),所述弧形面(771)包括远离所述旋转杆(51)轴心的远轴位(7711)和靠近所述旋转杆(51)轴心的近轴位(7712),所述滑凸(751)紧贴所述弧形面(771)内侧,所述旋转头(77)随所述旋转把手(52)转动时,所述滑凸(751)在所述远轴位(7711)与所述近轴位(7712)之间切换以带动所述滑凸(751)沿所述条形孔(7611)孔长方向作平移运动,所述滑凸(751)作平移运动时带动所述第二推拉连接件(75)实现推拉动作。

可快速折叠的童车

【技术领域】

[0001] 本申请涉及童车领域,尤其涉及可快速折叠的童车。

【背景技术】

[0002] 可折叠的童车已经在各个家庭中普及,现有的折叠童车一般包括车架结构和座椅结构,可只有车架结构能够折叠,为了使得童车在家存放、出行携带等使用更加方便、省空间,需要更加优化的折叠结构。

【发明内容】

[0003] 为解决上述技术问题,本申请的目的在于提供可快速折叠的童车,其通过结构的优化,折叠更加充分,折叠方便快捷,折叠后节省空间,更加便于存放和携带。

[0004] 本申请是通过以下技术方案实现的:

[0005] 可快速折叠的童车,包括相互连接的座椅结构和车架结构,所述车架结构包括相互铰接的前车架、后车架和扶手架,所述车架结构还包括:

[0006] 联动折叠关节,其设于所述前车架、所述后车架和所述扶手架的共同铰接处,用于带动所述前车架和所述扶手架同时相对转动;

[0007] 锁定连接机构,其设在所述前车架和所述后车架之间,用于将所述车架结构锁定在展开使用状态;

[0008] 第一折叠控制机构,其设在所述后车架上,用于锁定或解锁所述锁定连接机构从而展开或折叠所述车架结构;

[0009] 所述座椅结构包括上椅架、下椅架、前椅架、椅架折叠关节和第二折叠控制机构,所述上椅架、所述下椅架和所述前椅架通过所述椅架折叠关节相互铰接并在所述座椅结构展开使用时将所述上椅架、所述下椅架和所述前椅架相互锁紧定位,所述第二折叠控制机构与所述椅架折叠关节连接以控制所述椅架折叠关节解锁并折叠。

[0010] 如上所述的可快速折叠的童车,所述锁定连接机构包括锁定连接件、与所述后车架平行设置的滑杆以及可滑动地连接在所述滑杆上的锁块,所述锁定连接件一端铰设在所述前车架上,另一端铰设在所述锁块上,所述锁块上开设有锁孔。

[0011] 与现有技术相比,本申请有如下优点:

[0012] 本申请通过结构优化,折叠更加充分,折叠方便快捷,折叠后节省空间,更加便于存放和携带。

【附图说明】

[0013] 为了更清楚地说明本申请实施例中的技术方案,下面将对实施例描述中所需要使用的附图作简单地介绍,显而易见地,下面描述中的附图仅仅是本申请的一些实施例,对于本领域普通技术人员来讲,在不付出创造性劳动的前提下,还可以根据这些附图获得其他的附图。

- [0014] 图1为本申请实施例的童车展开使用状态的立体分解示意图:
- [0015] 图2和图3为本申请实施例的两种不同折叠状态的立体示意图;
- [0016] 图4为图1中A部的放大图;
- [0017] 图5为图2中B部的放大图;
- [0018] 图6为图4中K方向的局部剖视图;
- [0019] 图7为本申请实施例所述的第一折叠控制机构对所述第二推拉连接件的控制示意图:
- [0020] 图8为本申请实施例所述强制锁定结构与所述强制锁定解除结构的连接示意图;
- [0021] 图9至图11为本申请实施例所述的第一折叠控制机构在不同分解程度以及在不同 角度的立体分解示意图;
- [0022] 图12为本申请实施例的所述座椅结构展开使用状态下所述第二旋转顶凸体和所述第二卡齿的位置状态示意图:
- [0023] 图13和图14为本申请实施例的所述椅架折叠关节的两个不同角度的立体分解示意图:
- [0024] 图15为图13在E部的放大图;
- [0025] 图16为图13在F部的放大图;
- [0026] 图17为本申请实施例的所述联动折叠关节的立体分解示意图;
- [0027] 图18为本申请实施例的所述联动折叠关节的展开状态示意图;
- [0028] 图19为本申请实施例的所述联动折叠关节的折叠状态示意图:
- [0029] 图20和图21为本申请实施例的第二折叠控制机构的两个不同角度的立体分解示意图;
- [0030] 图22至图24为本申请实施例的第二折叠控制机构中的扳转件在座椅结构折叠过程中的的状态示意图:
- [0031] 图25为本申请实施例所述主刹车和所述副刹车的连接示意图;
- [0032] 图26和图27为本申请实施例的主刹车的两个不同角度的立体分解示意图,其中图 26中同时示出了后车架和第一后轮,而图27同时示出了后车架;
- [0033] 图28为本申请实施例所述副刹车的立体分解示意图;
- [0034] 图29为图1中J方向的剖视图;
- [0035] 图30为图29的H部放大图:
- [0036] 图31为图27的G部放大图;
- [0037] 图32为本申请实施例所述踏块的结构示意图;
- [0038] 图33为本申请的所述扶手架的立体分解示意图;
- [0039] 图34为图33中C部的放大图:
- [0040] 图35为图33中D部的放大图。

【具体实施方式】

[0041] 为了使本申请所解决的技术问题、技术方案及有益效果更加清楚明白,以下结合附图及实施例,对本申请进行进一步详细说明。应当理解,此处所描述的具体实施例仅仅用以解释本申请,并不用于限定本申请。

[0042] 如图1至图35所示,本申请实施例提出可快速折叠的童车,其包括相互连接的座椅结构1和车架结构2,所述车架结构2包括相互铰接的前车架21、后车架22和扶手架23,所述车架结构2上还设有联动折叠关节3、锁定连接机构4和第一折叠控制机构5。

[0043] 参照图8以及图17至图19,所述联动折叠关节3设于所述前车架21、所述后车架22 和所述扶手架23的共同铰接处,用于带动所述前车架21和所述扶手架23同时相对转动;所 述联动折叠关节3包括与所述前车架21连接的前车架连接件31、与所述后车架22连接的后 车架连接件32以及与所述扶手架23连接的扶手架连接件33,所述后车架连接件32上设有孔 长方向与所述后车架22平行的长条导孔321,所述前车架连接件31、所述后车架连接件32和 所述扶手架连接件33的端部互相铰接形成同轴铰接部la;所述联动折叠关节3还包括第一 联动杆34和第二联动杆35,所述第一联动杆34一端和所述第二联动杆35一端相铰接形成直 动铰接部2a,所述直动铰接部2a设在所述长条导孔321内沿所述长条导孔321的孔长方向滑 动,所述第一联动杆34另一端与所述扶手架连接件33相铰接形成第一转动铰接部3a,所述 第二联动杆35另一端与所述前车架连接件31相铰接形成第二转动铰接部4a,所述第一转动 铰接部3a和所述第二转动铰接部4a分别设置在所述同轴铰接部1a两对侧的圆周上,且所述 第一转动铰接部3a和所述第二转动铰接部4a分别与所述同轴铰接部1a形成偏心,所述后车 架连接件32上设有用于限制所述第一转动铰接部3a转动行程的第一弧形长孔5a以及用于 限制所述第二转动铰接部4a转动行程的第二弧形长孔6a,所述第一转动铰接部3a绕所述同 轴铰接部1a转动时推动所述直动铰接部2a沿所述长条导孔321的孔长方向滑动,从而联动 所述直动铰接部2a拉动所述第二转动铰接部4a绕所述同轴铰接部1a转动,完成所述车架结 构2的联动折叠动作。需要说明的是,本实施例中所述扶手架连接件33设有两个并对称设在 所述后车架连接件32的两侧,两个所述扶手架连接件33铆接形成第一转动铰接部3a,所述 第一转动铰接部3a穿过所述第一弧形长孔5a并在所述第一弧形长孔5a内活动。联动折叠关 节3使童车能够充分折叠且折叠后占用空间更小,便于携带与存放,另外,联动的结构使用 起来更加简单便捷。

[0044] 参见图4至图5,锁定连接机构4设在所述前车架21和所述后车架22之间,用于将所述车架结构2锁定在展开使用状态;所述锁定连接机构4包括锁定连接件41、与所述后车架22平行设置的滑杆42以及可滑动地连接在所述滑杆42上的锁块43,所述锁定连接件41一端铰设在所述前车架21上,另一端铰设在所述锁块43上,所述锁块43上开设有锁孔431,具体地,所述锁块43开设有滑孔,所述锁块43通过所述滑孔套设在所述滑杆42上以形成滑动连接。当锁块43滑至如图4所示位置时,锁定连接件41与前车架21后车架22形成一个三角支撑结构,基于三角形的稳定性,使得童车能够稳定在展开状态,其结构简单,且使得童车展开后的展开状态更加稳定、可靠、安全。

[0045] 为了进一步将所述车架结构2加强锁定在展开使用状态,使得童车的展开使用状态进一步稳定、可靠、安全以更大限度地保障儿童安全,所述联动折叠关节3上还设有强制锁定结构,所述强制锁定结构包括:锁轴61,其设在所述扶手架连接件33上且沿所述同轴铰接部1a周向设置,所述锁轴61在所述车架结构2展开和折叠过程中绕所述同轴铰接部1a作周向运动;转动锁片62,其铰接在所述后车架连接件32上且沿所述同轴铰接部1a周向设置,所述转动锁片62上设有用于锁紧所述锁轴61的锁钩622,所述转动锁片62通过转动在一锁片锁定位置和一锁片解锁位置之间切换,所述转动锁片62转至锁片锁定位置时所述锁钩

622勾住所述锁轴61以锁紧所述锁轴61,所述转动锁片62在于所述后车架连接件32铰接处设有用于复位的扭转复位弹簧624。

如图6至图11,第一折叠控制机构5设在所述后车架22上,用于锁定或解锁所述锁 定连接机构4从而展开或折叠所述车架结构2;所述第一折叠控制机构5包括:连接杆53,其 两端固定连接在所述后车架22上,所述连接杆53设有长条滑腔531,在所述连接杆53的外周 上还固定有顶挡部532;旋转杆51,其可绕所述连接杆53同轴转动地套设在所述连接杆53外 部,所述旋转杆51沿外周设有当所述旋转杆51转动时套进所述顶挡部532的转动槽522,所 述旋转杆51内设有旋转腔521,所述旋转腔521内开设有锥形槽5211,所述锥形槽5211的槽 宽沿腔壁周向缩小,所述旋转杆51上还设有用于带动所述旋转杆51转动的旋转把手52,所 述旋转把手52上设有可沿所述旋转把手52轴向滑移的第一滑键523以及与所述第一滑键 523连接且随所述第一滑键523滑移以伸进所述转动槽522内的挡销524,所述第一滑键523 与所述旋转把手52之间设有挡销复位弹簧,所述旋转把手52与所述连接杆53之间设有用于 所述旋转把手52转动复位的把手复位弹簧;牵拉组件54,其设在所述长条滑腔531内,所述 牵拉组件54包括第一牵拉块541和第二牵拉块542,所述第一牵拉块541和所述第二牵拉块 542相背设置且所述第一牵拉块541和所述第二牵拉块542之间设有第一压缩弹簧10,所述 第一牵拉块541上设有与所述锥形槽5211相配合的第一轴推斜面5411,所述第二牵拉块542 上设有与所述锥形槽5211相配合的第二轴推斜面5412,所述第一轴推斜面5411和第二轴推 斜面5412分别与所述锥形槽5211的槽壁接触;锁芯55,所述旋转杆51内设有锁道511,所述 锁芯55设在所述锁道511内,所述锁道511内设有将所述锁芯55向外顶出的第二压缩弹簧 20,所述锁块43上开设有锁孔431,所述车架结构2展开使用时所述锁芯55伸进所述锁孔431 内以锁定所述锁块43。所述锁芯55与所述第一牵拉块541之间设有用于将所述锁芯55从所 述锁孔431内拉出以解锁所述锁定连接机构4的第一拉绳40。所述第一折叠控制机构通过一 键控制,可以方便快捷地控制童车在折叠和展开状态之间切换,另外,折叠童车之前必须先 滑动第一滑键并转动旋转把手来解锁锁定连接机构后才能开始折叠,这样可以有效预防误 触控制按钮的情况下造成意外,大大提高了童车使用的安全性,再一方面,通过旋转把手转 动解锁不仅更加省力,而且在解锁并折叠童车后可以直接提起把手携带童车,方便快捷。

[0047] 需要说明的是,所述联动折叠关节与所述第一折叠控制机构上设有用于解锁所述强制锁定结构的强制锁定解除结构,图6至图11已示出强制锁定解除结构在所述第一折叠控制机构上的结构,所述强制锁定解除结构在转动旋转把手来解锁所述锁定连接机构的同时解锁所述强制锁定结构。具体地,所述强制锁定解除结构包括:活动孔623,其设在所述转动锁片62上,所述活动孔623内设有锁定位6231、滑动位6232和解锁位6233,所述滑动位6232两边分别与所述锁定位6231和所述解锁位6233相衔接;活动轴71,其设于所述活动孔623内并在所述锁定位6231和所述解锁位6233之间切换以带动所述转动锁片62转动,第一推拉连接件74,其上端连接在所述活动轴71上以带动所述活动轴71在所述活动孔623内运动,其中所述第一推拉连接件74与所述活动轴71优选连接方式为焊接,当然也可以铰接;第二推拉连接件75,其上端与所述第一推拉连接件74下端铰接,所述第二推拉连接件75下端设有用于带动第二推拉连接件75进行推拉动作的滑凸751;连接盖76,其套设在所述后车架22上且与所述连接杆53一端固定连接,所述连接盖76上设有推拉盲孔761,所述第二推拉连接件75可滑动地装设在所述推拉盲孔761内,所述推拉盲孔761在面向所述连接杆53一侧设

有条形孔7611,所述滑凸751从所述条形孔7611伸出以沿所述条形孔7611孔长方向作平移 运动以推拉所述第二推拉连接件75,所述推拉盲孔761底部与所述第二推拉连接件75之间 设有第五压缩弹簧100;旋转头77,其设在所述旋转杆51端部,所述旋转头77上设有弧形面 771,所述弧形面771包括远离所述旋转杆51轴心的远轴位7711和靠近所述旋转杆51轴心的 近轴位7712,所述滑凸751紧贴所述弧形面771内侧,所述旋转头77随所述旋转把手52转动 时,所述滑凸751在所述远轴位7711与所述近轴位7712之间切换以带动所述滑凸751沿所述 条形孔7611孔长方向作平移运动。在解锁所述强制锁定结构时,先转动旋转把手52,旋转把 手52带动旋转杆51绕连接杆53转动,旋转头77上的弧形面771随之旋转,迫使滑凸751从远 轴位7711滑至近轴位7712,同时滑凸751在条形孔7611内向靠近旋转轴的径向移动,滑凸 751移动时带动第二推拉连接件75在推拉盲孔761内向孔内方向移动,第一推拉连接件74随 第二推拉连接件75的移动而拉动活动轴71从活动孔623的锁定位6231滑至解锁位6233,驱 动转动锁片62转动,从而使锁钩622脱离锁轴61,完成强制锁定结构的解锁。同理,当转动旋 转把手52反转时可使强制锁定结构重新锁定,而且为了加强复位的作用力,所述转动锁片 62在于所述后车架连接件32铰接处设有用于复位的扭转复位弹簧624,所述推拉盲孔761底 部与所述第二推拉连接件75之间设有第五压缩弹簧100。通过以上强制锁定解除结构,只需 轻松转动旋转把手即可在解锁所述锁定连接机构的同时解锁所述强制锁定结构,结构简 单,操作方便省力。

[0048] 进一步地,所述座椅结构1上设有插头101,所述车架结构2上设有插槽部201,所述插头101可拆卸地插装在所述插槽部201内以使所述座椅结构1可拆卸地安装在所述车架结构2上,所述座椅结构1可以上下180度调转地反插在所述车架结构2上以实现不同的使用需求,其中插头101上设有弹性卡凸,插槽部201内设有与所述弹性卡凸适配的卡扣以使插头101能够稳定地插嵌在所述插槽部201内,通过按压所述弹性卡凸使其脱出所述卡扣则可以从插槽部201内拔出所述插头101;

[0049] 所述插槽部201与所述联动折叠关节3同轴铰接,所述插槽部201上设有卡转孔202,第二推拉连接件75下端的滑凸751带动第二推拉连接件75进行推拉动作时可伸进所述卡转孔202以制止所述插槽部201转动或退出所述卡转孔202以使插槽部201自由旋转,所述插槽部201自由旋转时所述座椅结构1可相对所述车架结构2自由转动。从上述结构可知,旋转把手驱动旋转头77转动,旋转头77驱动滑凸751作平移运动,滑凸751带动第二推拉连接件75作推拉动作,第二推拉连接件75伸进或退出所述卡转孔202以控制所述插槽部201的转动从而控制所述座椅结构1相对于所述车架结构2的旋转折叠,综上所述,即转动旋转把手不仅可以在解锁所述锁定连接机构的同时解锁所述强制锁定结构,还可以同时使得所述座椅结构1可相对于所述车架结构2自由旋转,上述技术方案通过一个控制机构控制多个结构的状态以实行折叠,大大地简化了折叠的操作,使得童车的使用更加方便。

[0050] 其中,联动折叠关节3、锁定连接机构4与第一折叠控制机构5共同构成联动解锁结构。

[0051] 进一步地,如图25至图32所示,所述后车架22上设有第一后轮24、第二后轮25、用于刹停所述第一后轮24的主刹车26以及由所述主刹车26带动用于刹停所述第二后轮25的副刹车27,所述第一后轮24沿轮轴一周设有主刹车孔241;所述主刹车26包括与所述后车架22连接的轮轴安装座261,所述轮轴安装座261上装有能绕所述第一后轮24轮轴转动的踏块

28, 所述踏块28上设有刹车滑块281, 所述轮轴安装座261外周上设有所述刹车滑块281常置 的常置凹位2611和刹车时定住刹车状态的刹车凹位2612,所述刹车滑块281随所述踏块28 转动在所述常置凹位2611和所述刹车凹位2612之间滑动;所述常置凹位2611和所述刹车凹 位2612底部为锥形且相邻设置;所述刹车滑块281上设有使其抵住所述常置凹位2611或所 述刹车凹位2612的滑块复位弹簧300,所述踏块28与所述轮轴安装座261上之间设有使所述 踏块28趋于所述常置凹位2611的踏块复位弹簧,所述踏块28上还设有拉动所述副刹车27的 第三拉绳60;所述轮轴安装座261上设有伸出所述轮轴安装座261卡入所述主刹车孔241内 实现刹车的刹车销组件263,所述刹车销组件263包括刹车销轴2631和刹车销套2632,所述 刹车销轴2631套入所述刹车销套2632内且所述刹车销轴2631和所述刹车销套2632之间设 有顶销弹簧2633,所述刹车销套2632设有行程孔263a,所述刹车销轴2631上设有伸进所述 行程孔263a内的行程轴263b;所述踏块28上还设有转动时能控制所述刹车销组件263刹车 或否的旋转滑槽842,所述旋转滑槽842包括高位8421、低位8422以及连接所述高位8421和 所述低位8422的滑斜面8423,所述轮轴安装座261与所述踏块28之间设有用于使所述刹车 销套2632抵住所述旋转滑槽842的顶套弹簧2634。其结构简单,只需轻踏踏块,就可以实现 联动刹车,且由于刹车滑块281与常置四位2611和刹车四位2612的配合使得刹车位置更加 准确可靠稳定。

[0052] 其中刹车过程阐释如下:轻踏踏块28,旋转滑槽842转动,随滑斜面8423滑至高位8421的刹车销套2632向第一后轮24方向顶出,受到挤压的顶销弹簧2633压使刹车销轴2631伸进主刹车孔241内,以卡住第一后轮24,实现刹车,此时刹车滑块281随踏块28的踏转从常置凹位2611滑至刹车凹位2612以稳定刹车状态,另外,旋转滑槽842转动时,旋转滑槽842通过牵动第三拉绳60拉动副刹车27实现第二后轮25的刹车,达到一踩双刹的效果。同理,解除刹车状态只需将踏块28复位,顶套弹簧2634将刹车销套2632向远离第一后轮24方向顶出以使刹车销套2632抵住低位8422,同时行程孔263a通过行程轴263b将刹车销轴2631拉离主刹车孔241,解除刹车。

[0053] 其中,所述副刹车27包括:副轮轴安装座271,其与所述后车架22连接,所述副轮轴安装座271上装有能绕所述第二后轮25轮轴转动的转动块29;副刹车孔,其沿所述第二后轮25轮轴一周设置;以及副刹车销组件273,其设在所述副轮轴安装座271上且伸出所述副轮轴安装座271以卡入所述副刹车销组件273,其设在所述副刹车销组件273包括副刹车销轴2731和副刹车销套2732,所述副刹车销轴2731套入所述副刹车销套2732内且所述副刹车销轴2731和所述副刹车销套2732之间设有副顶销弹簧2733,所述副刹车销套2732设有副行程孔273a,所述副刹车销轴2731上设有伸进所述副行程孔273a内的副行程轴;所述转动块29上还设有转动时能控制所述副刹车销组件273刹车或否的副旋转滑槽942,所述副旋转滑槽942包括副高位9421、副低位9422以及连接所述副高位9421和所述副低位9422的副滑斜面9423,所述副轮轴安装座271与所述转动块29之间设有用于使所述副刹车销套2732抵住所述副旋转滑槽942的副顶套弹簧2734;所述转动块29与所述副轮轴安装座271上之间设有转动块复位弹簧400;所述第三拉绳60与所述转动块29连接以当踏动踏块28时所述第三拉绳60拉动所述转动块29转动。上述用于刹车的结构使得童车的刹车更加平缓,可靠。

[0054] 当旋转滑槽842通过牵动第三拉绳60拉动副刹车27实现第二后轮25的刹车的过程中,第三拉绳60拉动所述转动块29转动,随副滑斜面9423滑至副高位9421的副刹车销套

2732向第二后轮25方向顶出,受到挤压的副顶销弹簧2733压使副刹车销轴2731伸进副刹车孔内,以卡住第二后轮25,实现刹车,需要说明的是,当解除第一后轮24的刹车状态时,转动块29失去第三拉绳60的拉力,此时转动块复位弹簧400将转动块29转动复位,副顶套弹簧2734将副刹车销套2732向远离第二后轮25方向顶出以使副刹车销套2732抵住副低位9422,同时副行程孔273a通过副行程轴将副刹车销轴2731拉离副刹车孔以解除刹车。

[0055] 如图33至图35所示,所述扶手架23包括上扶手支架231、与所述上扶手支架231套接的下扶手支架232以及固定在所述上扶手支架231上可控制扶手伸缩的扶手调节装置;所述扶手调节装置包括安装在上扶手支架231上的固定座234、固定在所述固定座234内的限位块235、可在所述限位块235内移动的移动块236以及可带动所述移动块236移动的弹性按钮237,所述移动块236上设有第四拉绳70,所述移动块236在所述限位块235内移动时拉动所述第四拉绳70;所述扶手调节装置还包括固定在上扶手支架231的卡掣基座238、套设在所述卡掣基座238内沿扶手伸缩方向运动的伸缩滑块239以及套设在所述卡掣基座238内沿垂直于扶手伸缩方向运动的卡掣滑块230,所述伸缩滑块239与所述第四拉绳70连接,所述下扶手支架232上设有若干沿扶手伸缩方向分布的卡掣孔,所述卡掣滑块230可卡进所述卡掣孔内以使所述上扶手支架231和所述下扶手支架232相互锁定,所述卡掣滑块230上设有斜向的斜长孔2301,所述伸缩滑块239在所述斜长孔2301内滑动以使所述伸缩滑块239沿扶手伸缩方向运动时所述卡掣滑块230内沿垂直于扶手伸缩方向运动。结构简单,可以一键实现扶手架23的伸缩,方便快捷,实用性强。

[0056] 从图1可以看出车架结构2在展开使用状态下的立体分解示意图,下面阐述车架结构2的折叠过程:先滑动第一折叠控制机构5上的第一滑键523,挡销524随第一滑键523从转动槽522内缩回而留出顶挡部532的转动空间,然后转动旋转把手52,旋转腔521内的锥形槽5211随其转动,推动牵拉组件54内的第一牵拉块541和第二牵拉块542相对运动,实现第一拉绳40的牵拉动作,从而将锁芯55从所述锁孔431内拉出,解锁了原来被锁芯55锁住的锁块43,即解除了前车架21和后车架22的锁定,接着扳动扶手架23,联动折叠关节3带动前车架21与扶手架23同时向靠近后车架22方向转动,实现车架结构2的折叠。同理,车架结构2的展开过程只需反方向转动旋转把手52,在挡销复位弹簧的作用下第一滑键523滑移拉动挡销524伸进所述转动槽522内以防止旋转把手52转动,这样做可以有效防止把手的误操作导致的安全事故,接下来扳动扶手架23,联动折叠关节3带动前车架21与扶手架23同时向远离后车架22方向转动,实现车架结构2的展开。

[0057] 所述座椅结构1包括上椅架11、下椅架12、前椅架13、椅架折叠关节14和第二折叠控制机构15,所述上椅架11、所述下椅架12和所述前椅架13通过所述椅架折叠关节14相互铰接并在所述座椅结构1展开使用时将所述上椅架11、所述下椅架12和所述前椅架13相互锁紧定位,所述第二折叠控制机构15与所述椅架折叠关节14连接以控制所述椅架折叠关节14解锁并折叠。

[0058] 如图12至图16所示,所述椅架折叠关节14包括:上椅架连接件141,其设有第一铰接部1411以及与所述上椅架11连接的第一连接部1412,所述第一铰接部1411上设有第一轴孔1411e、设在所述第一铰接部1411端面且沿所述第一轴孔1411e外周设置的第一斜推凸起1411b以及沿所述第一斜推凸起1411b外周设置的第一齿槽1411c,在所述第一铰接部1411上与所述第一齿槽1411c相背的端面设有沿所述第一轴孔1411e外周设置的第二齿槽

1411d;第一旋转顶凸体142,其周部设有与所述第一斜推凸起1411b相配合的第一斜推部 1421,其内部设有用于传递旋转动力的卡孔1422,所述第一旋转顶凸体142同轴设置在所述 第一铰接部1411内且与所述第一斜推凸起1411b在周向相错安装,所述第一旋转顶凸体142 旋转时所述第一斜推部1421沿所述第一斜推凸起1411b爬升使所述第一旋转顶凸体142往 轴向顶出;第一卡齿143,其卡嵌在所述第一齿槽1411c内,其一端面与所述第一旋转顶凸体 142的一端面相抵,所述第一旋转顶凸体142往轴向顶出时推动所述第一卡齿143往轴向运 动而脱离所述第一齿槽1411c;椅车连接件144,其设有第二铰接部1441以及与所述车架结 构2连接的第二连接部1442,所述第二铰接部1441上设有周向设置的第三齿槽1441a,所述 第一卡齿143在轴向的部分卡嵌在所述第三齿槽1441a内,所述第一卡齿143和所述第三齿 槽1441a内之间设有供所述第一卡齿143轴向移动的轴向间隙,所述第一卡齿143与所述第 二铰接部1441之间设有用于将所述第一卡齿143项往所述第一齿槽1411c的第三压缩弹簧; 第二旋转顶凸体145,其设有旋转基部1451、沿所述旋转基部1451轴向伸出的卡轴1452以及 沿在所述旋转基部1451周向设置的第二斜推部1453,所述第二斜推部1453上设有第二牵拉 部1454,所述卡轴1452沿所述旋转基部1451轴向延伸且穿过所述第一轴孔1411e伸进所述 第一旋转顶凸体142的卡孔1422内以使所述第二旋转顶凸体145旋转时带动所述第一旋转 顶凸体142转动;第二卡齿146,其设有转动腔1461,所述转动腔1461在底部沿周向设有第二 斜推凸起1461a,所述第二卡齿146嵌装在所述第二齿槽1411d内,所述第二卡齿146和所述 第二齿槽1411d内之间设有供所述第二卡齿146轴向移动的轴向间隙,所述旋转基部1451同 轴嵌装在所述转动腔1461内且所述第二斜推部1453与所述第二斜推凸起1461a在周向相错 安装,所述第二斜推部1453与所述第二斜推凸起1461a之间具有沿所述第二斜推部1453转 动方向的行程间隙1454a,所述第二旋转顶凸体145旋转时所述第二斜推部1453先转过所述 行程间隙1454a再沿所述第二斜推凸起1461a爬升使所述第二卡齿146往轴向运动而脱离所 述第二齿槽1411d,所述第二旋转顶凸体145与所述第二卡齿146之间设有第二旋转顶凸体 复位弹簧200;下椅架连接件147,其设有第三铰接部1471以及与所述下椅架12连接的第三 连接部1472,所述第三铰接部1471上设有周向设置的第四齿槽1471a,所述第二卡齿146在 轴向的部分卡嵌在所述第四齿槽1471a内;前椅架连接件148,其设有第四铰接部1481和与 所述前椅架13连接的第四连接部1482,所述第四铰接部1481与所述第三铰接部1471相铰 接。所述第二卡齿146与所述第三铰接部1471之间设有用于将所述第二卡齿146顶向所述第 二齿槽1411d的第四压缩弹簧,当然,所述第四压缩弹簧也可以设在第四铰接部1481上,所 述第四压缩弹簧穿过所述第三铰接部1471将所述第二卡齿146项向所述第二齿槽1411d。上 述椅架折叠关节可以更方便地实现童车的折叠,使其折叠更加充分,节省占用空间,便于携 带与存放。

[0059] 进一步地,所述第一铰接部1411上设有圆心与所述第一铰接部1411铰接中心重合的第一圆弧孔1411a,所述第一圆弧孔1411a上设有第一始端1411aa和第一末端1411ab,所述第三铰接部1471上设有圆心与所述第三铰接部1471铰接中心重合的第二圆弧孔1471b,所述第二圆弧孔1471b上设有第二始端1471ba和第二末端1471bb,在所述座椅结构1展开使用状态时所述第二末端1471bb与所述第一始端1411aa重叠,在所述第四铰接部1481—偏心部位上设有联动部1481a,所述联动部1481a上固定有贯穿所述第一圆弧孔1411a和第二圆弧孔1471b的联动销轴,所述座椅结构1折叠时所述第三铰接部1471先转动至所述第二始端

1471ba和所述第一始端1411aa重叠的状态,继续转动所述第三铰接部1471时所述第二始端1471ba带动所述联动销轴转至所述第二始端1471ba和所述第一末端1411ab重叠的状态,从而实现上椅架11、下椅架12和前椅架13的转动折叠。该结构能够实现上椅架11、下椅架12和前椅架13的联动折叠与联动展开,结构巧妙,使得童车的使用更加方便,折叠更加顺畅。

[0060] 如图20至图24所示,所述第二折叠控制机构15包括:外套件151,其固定在所述上椅架11上;内套件152,其套设在所述外套件151内,所述内套件152上设有滑槽1521以及在所述滑槽1521内滑动的第二滑键1522,所述第二滑键1522上设有随所述第二滑键1522滑动方向运动的挡转部1522a,所述第二滑键1522与所述内套件152之间设有用于所述挡转部1522a复位的挡转复位弹簧;扳转件153,其铰设在所述内套件152上,所述扳转件153上设有凸出于所述扳转件153周向表面的卡转部1531,转动所述扳转件153时所述卡转部1531与所述挡转部1522a在径向相交,将所述扳转件153扳转至第一角度时所述挡转部1522a挡住所述卡转部1531旋转,所述扳转件153与所述内套件152之间设有用于所述扳转件153复位的扳转复位弹簧,所述扳转件153上还设有随所述扳转件153转动实现牵拉的第二拉绳50,所述第二拉绳50与所述第二牵拉部1454连接。第二折叠控制机构可以通过拉绳实现转动不同角度控制拉伸的不同距离的二次分级解锁,操作者只需通过轻松扳转即可实现童车的自动分步折叠,使得童车的折叠在方便快捷的基础上更加顺畅、稳定、安全。

从图1可以看出座椅结构1在展开使用状态下的示意图,下面阐述座椅结构1的折 叠过程: 先滑动第二折叠控制机构15上的第二滑键1522, 第二滑键1522上的挡转部1522a随 之滑动从而留出供卡转部1531转动的空间,此时将扳转件153往上扳转第一角度a,本方案 优选第一角度a为30度~60度,然后松开第二滑键1522使挡转部1522a以挡住卡转部1531复 位,此时第二拉绳50被拉动了第一距离,继续扳转扳转件153至第二角度b,第二角度b优选 90度~150度,此时第二拉绳50被拉动了第二距离。当第二拉绳50被拉动了第一距离时,椅 架折叠关节14上的第二旋转顶凸体145被拉动,驱动第一旋转顶凸体142转动,第一旋转顶 凸体142转动时将原来同时卡在上椅架连接件141与椅车连接件144上的第一卡齿143顶向 椅车连接件144,实现上椅架连接件141与椅车连接件144的自由转动折叠;需要说明的是, 如图12所示,当第二拉绳50被拉动了第一距离时,第二斜推部1453刚好转完行程间隙 1454a,故当第二拉绳50被拉动了第二距离时,第一旋转顶凸体142继续旋转,从而将原来同 时卡在上椅架连接件141和下椅架连接件147上的第二卡齿146顶向下椅架连接件147,实现 上椅架连接件141和下椅架连接件147的自由转动折叠;需要提前说明的是,在座椅结构1展 开使用状态时第二末端1471bb与第一始端1411aa重叠,将联动销轴卡死从而锁定前椅架连 接件148,座椅结构1折叠时第三铰接部1471先转动至第二始端1471ba和第一始端1411aa重 叠的状态,继续转动第三铰接部1471时第二始端1471ba带动联动销轴转至第二始端1471ba 和第一末端1411ab重叠的状态,即下椅架连接件147和前椅架连接件148先折叠至重叠,然 后下椅架连接件147带动前椅架连接件148一起与上椅架连接件141折叠重叠,从而实现上 椅架11、下椅架12和前椅架13之间的转动折叠。同理,展开座椅结构只需方向操作第二折叠 控制机构,第二旋转顶凸体复位弹簧200引导第二旋转顶凸体145反转,逐渐展开上椅架11、 下椅架12和前椅架13即可,在此不作赘述。

[0062] 需要说明的是,锁定连接机构4在童车两侧对称设置,并由第一折叠控制机构5通过同是对称设置的拉绳同时控制;椅架折叠关节14在童车两侧对称设置,并由第二折叠控

制机构15通过同是对称设置的拉绳同时控制;所述强制锁定结构和所述强制锁定解除结构 在童车两侧对称设置,并通过旋转把手驱动同时动作;联动折叠关节3也是在童车两侧对称 设置,故不作过多赘述。此外,本实施例所述的第一拉绳、第二拉绳和第三拉绳可以是迪尼 玛绳和钢丝绳,在本实施例中优选为钢丝绳。

[0063] 综上所述,本申请通过结构上的改善,具有以下有益效果:

[0064] 1、联动折叠关节使童车能够充分折叠且折叠后占用空间更小,便于携带与存放, 另外,联动的结构使用起来更加方便快捷;

[0065] 2、锁定连接机构基于三角形的稳定性,使得童车能够稳定在展开状态,其结构简单,且使得童车展开后的展开状态更加稳定、可靠、安全。

[0066] 3、强制锁定结构能够进一步将所述车架结构加强锁定在展开使用状态,使得童车的展开使用状态进一步稳定、可靠、安全以更大限度地保障儿童安全;配合强制锁定解除结构,只需轻松转动旋转把手即可在解锁所述锁定连接机构的同时解锁所述强制锁定结构,结构简单,操作方便省力。

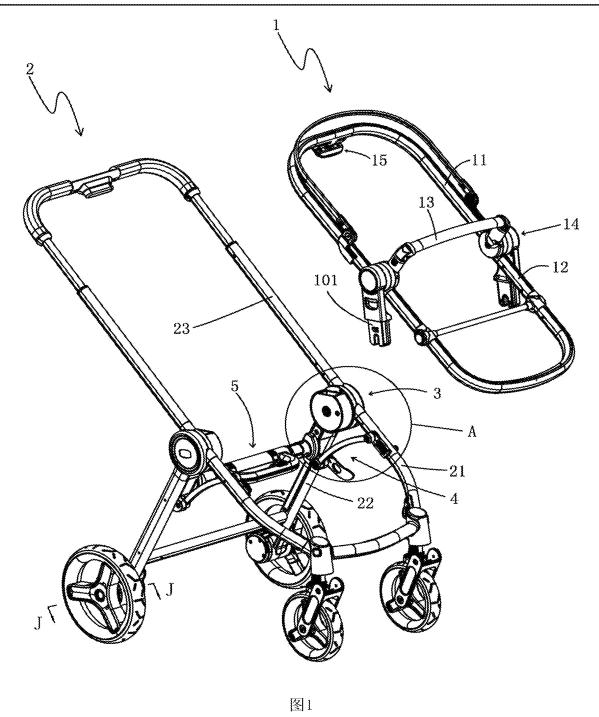
[0067] 4、所述第一折叠控制机构通过一键控制,可以方便快捷地控制童车在折叠和展开状态之间切换,另外,折叠童车之前必须先滑动第一滑键并转动旋转把手来解锁锁定连接机构后才能开始折叠,这样可以有效预防误触控制按钮的情况下造成意外,大大提高了童车使用的安全性,再一方面,通过旋转把手转动解锁不仅更加省力,而且在解锁并折叠童车后可以直接提起把手携带童车,方便快捷。

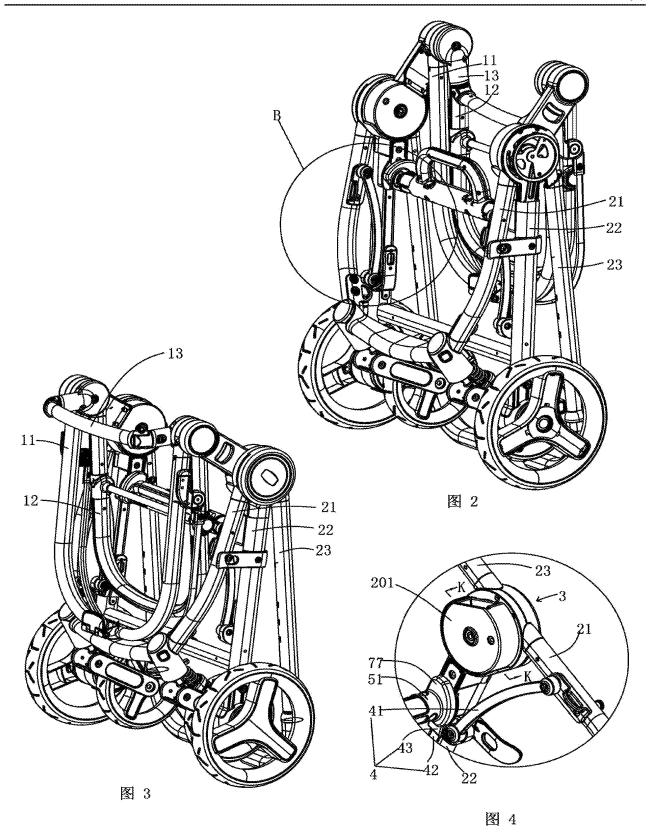
[0068] 5、踩踏式的刹车结构结构简单,只需轻踏踏块,就可以实现联动刹车,且由于刹车滑块与常置凹位和刹车凹位的配合使得刹车位置更加准确、可靠、稳定。

[0069] 6、椅架折叠关节可以更方便地实现童车的折叠,使其折叠更加充分,节省占用空间,便于携带与存放,另外,其能够实现上椅架、下椅架和前椅架的联动折叠与联动展开,结构巧妙,使得童车的使用更加方便,折叠更加顺畅。

[0070] 7、第二折叠控制机构可以通过拉绳实现转动不同角度控制拉伸的不同距离的二次分级解锁,操作者只需通过轻松扳转即可实现童车的自动分步折叠,使得童车的折叠在方便快捷的基础上更加顺畅、稳定、安全。

[0071] 如上所述是结合具体内容提供的一种或多种实施方式,并不认定本申请的具体实施只局限于这些说明。凡与本申请的方法、结构等近似、雷同,或是对于本申请构思前提下做出若干技术推演,或替换都应当视为本申请的保护范围。





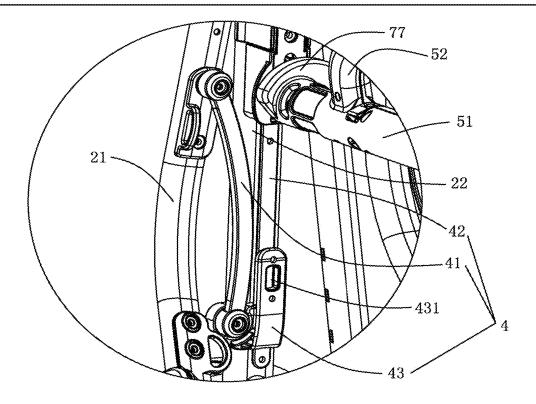


图5

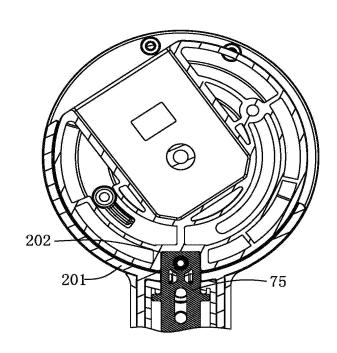


图6



Espacenet

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Baby trolley capable of change direction of sitting bag

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Applicant(s): GOODBABY CHILD PRODUCTS CO LTD + (GOODBABY CHILD

PRODUCTS CO., LTD)

Classification: - international: B62B9/12

- cooperative:

Application number:

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(s):

Abstract of CN201646823 (U)

The utility model relates to a baby trolley capable of change the direction of a sitting bag, which comprises a vehicle frame of the trolley and a sitting bag framework arranged in the vehicle frame of the trolley, wherein connecting elements which are detachably and fixedly matched and connected are respectively arranged in corresponding positions of the vehicle frame of the trolley and the sitting bag framework, the sitting bag framework is provided with a first position or a second positioning which is fixedly matched and connected with the vehicle frame of the trolley, and the first position horizontally rotates 180 degrees to be overlapped with the second position correspondingly to the vehicle frame of the trolley. Compared with the prior art, the utility model has the advantages that the sitting bag part in the baby trolley of the utility model can be singly dismounted for changing the direction, the nursing of babies can be convenient, the structure is simple, and the use is convenient.

(19) 中华人民共和国国家知识产权局





(12) 实用新型专利

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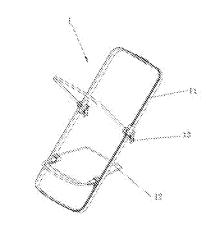
权利要求整 1 页 说明书 2 页 附图 3 页

(54) 实用新型名称

一种可坐兜换向的儿童推车

(57) 摘要

本实用新型涉及一种可坐兜换向的儿童推 车,其包括推车车架、设置在推车车架内的坐兜 框架,所述推车车架和坐宽框架的相应位置上各 自设有相互可拆卸地配合固定连接的连接件,所 述的坐兜框架具有与推车车架配合固定连接的第 一位置或第二位置:相对于所述推车车架,所述 的第一位置水平旋转 180 度后与所述第二位置重 合。本实用新型与现有技术相比具有下列优点: 本实用新型儿童推车中的坐兜部分可以单独拆卸 下来进行换向,方便护理幼儿、结构简单使用方 便。



N 201646823 U

1. 一种儿童推车, 其包括推车车架、设置在推车车架内的坐兜框架, 其特征在于; 所述 推车车架和坐兜框架的相应位置上各自设有相互可拆卸地配合固定连接的连接件, 所述的 坐兜框架具有与推车车架配合固定连接的第一位置或第二位置;

相对于所述推车车架,所述的第一位置水平旋转180度后与所述第二位置重合。

- 2. 根据权利要求1所述的推车,其特征在于;所述的配合同定连接为卡扣连接方式。
- 3. 根据权利要求 2 所述的推车, 其特征在于: 所述的推车车架上的两相对侧部对称地设有卡槽, 所述的坐兜框架的围框管上的相应位置设有与各卡槽配合固定连接的插件。
- 4. 根据权利要求 3 所述的推车, 其特征在于; 所述的卡槽位于所述推车车架的推把杆 与前轮支架的连接处, 所述的插件位于所述坐兜框架的上围框和下围框的连接处。
- 5. 根据权利要求2或3所述的推车,其特征在于;所述插件的前后侧对称地设有弹性 突起;相应地,所述卡槽的前后侧壁对称地开设有与弹性突起配合卡扣孔。

一种可坐兜换向的儿童推车

技术领域

[0001] 本实用新型涉及一种儿童推车。

背景技术

[0002] 儿童推车一般大体上包括推车车架、设置在推车车架内的坐兜框架,现有技术中, 坐兜框架与推车车架的两相对内侧固定连接。

[0003] 然后这样的结构设置不便于护理幼儿,例如不方便照顾观看,有时车向前推行时,幼儿无法避免目晒。

发阴内容

[0004] 为了克服现有技术的不足,本实用新型提供了其包括推车车架、设置在推车车架 内的坐兜框架,其中,所述推车车架和坐兜框架的相应位置上各自设有相互可拆卸地配合 固定连接的连接件,所述的坐兜框架具有与推车车架配合固定连接的第一位置或第二位 置,相对于所述推车车架,所述的第一位置水平旋转 180 度后与所述第二位置重合。

[0005] 优选的,所述的配合固定连接为卡扣连接方式。

[0006] 进一步优选的,所述的推车车架上的两相对侧部对称地设有卡槽,所述的坐兜框架的围框管上的相应位置设有与各卡槽配合固定连接的插件。

[0007] 再优选的,所述的卡槽位于所述推车车架的推把杆与前轮支架的连接处,所述的插件位于所述坐兜框架的上围框和下围框的连接处。

[0008] 优选的,所述卡槽的前后侧壁对称地开设有卡扣孔;相应地,所述插件的前后侧设有与卡相孔配合的弹件突起。

[0009] 由于上述技术方案运用,本实用新型与现有技术相比具有下列优点;本实用新型 儿童推车中的坐兜部分可以单独拆卸下来进行换向,方便护理幼儿,结构简单使用方便。

附图说明

[0010] 附图 1 为本实用新型儿童推车中的坐兜框架的立体图;

[0011] 附图 2 为附图 1 所示型兜框架的侧视图:

[0012] 附图 3 为本实用新型的儿童推车的装配后立体图;

[0013] 其中:1、坐兜框架:11、上围框:12、下围框:13、插件:131、弹性突起:2、推车车架:21、推把杆:22、前轮支架:23、卡槽。

具体实施方式

[0014] 下面结合附图、详细说明本实用新型优选的实施方式:

[0015] 图 3 所示为一种儿童推车,其包括推车车架 2、设置在推车车架内的坐兜框架 1。

[0016] 推车车架 2 和坐兜框架 1 的相应位置上各自设有相互可拆卸地配合固定连接的连接件,坐兜框架 1 具有与推车车架配合固定连接的第一位置(图 3 所示位置)或第二位置;

相对于推车车架 2,第一位置水平旋转 180 度后与第二位置重合,即第二位置为第一位置换 向后的位置。

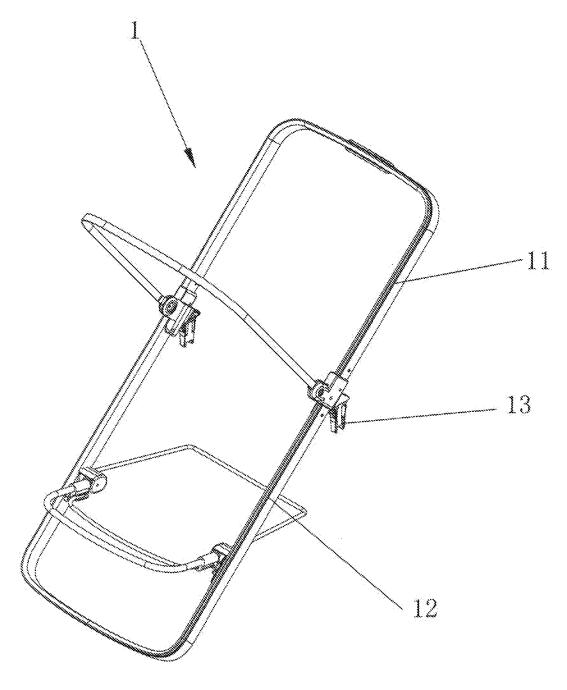
[0017] 推车车架2和坐兜框架1的可拆卸地配合固定连接为卡扣连接方式。

[0018] 参见图 3, 推车车架 2 的两相对内侧部对称地各设有一个卡槽 23, 卡槽 23 具体位于推把杆 21 与前轮支架 22 的连接处, 两个卡槽 23 结构相同。卡槽 23 的前后侧壁对称地 开设有卡扣孔(图中未示出)。

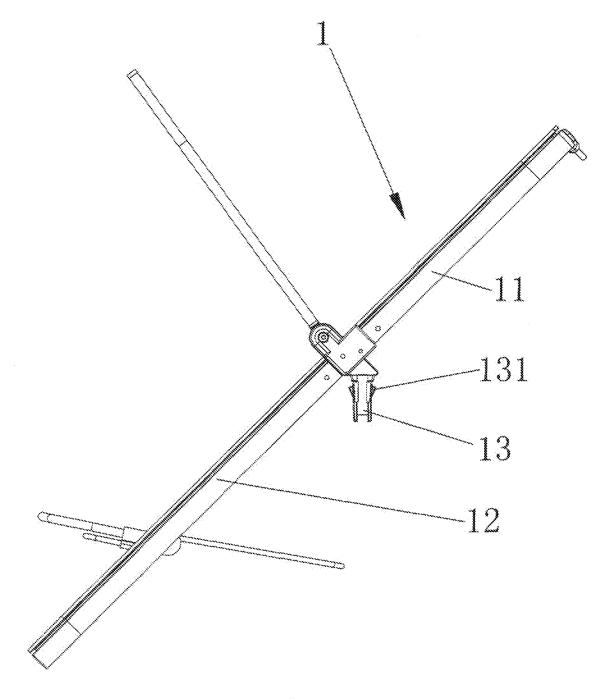
[0019] 参见图 1、2 坐兜框架 1 的围框管上设有两个插件 13,插件 13 具体位于上围框 11 和下围框 12 的连接处。两个插件 13 的结构相同。插件 13 的前后侧对称地设有弹性突起 131。弹性突起 131 与卡扣孔的位置向对应。

[0020] 参见图 1、2、3、卡槽 23 与插件 13 之间为卡扣连接。插件 13 插入卡槽 23 内、弹性 突起 131 滑入卡扣孔内,从而将坐兜固定安装到推车车架 2 上;按压弹性突起 131 的同时向上顶推(或钹出)插件 13、弹性突起 131 脱离卡扣孔,从而将坐兜从推车车架上拆卸下来。 [0021] 将坐兜拆卸下来后,可将其换向(推车车架 2 相对静止时,将坐兜框架 1 绕重垂线 旋转 180 度,将图 3 的第一位置变换为第二位置),两个插件 13 的位置互换后再插入相应的卡槽 23 中,从而实现换向后的坐兜框架 1 与推车车架 2 固定。

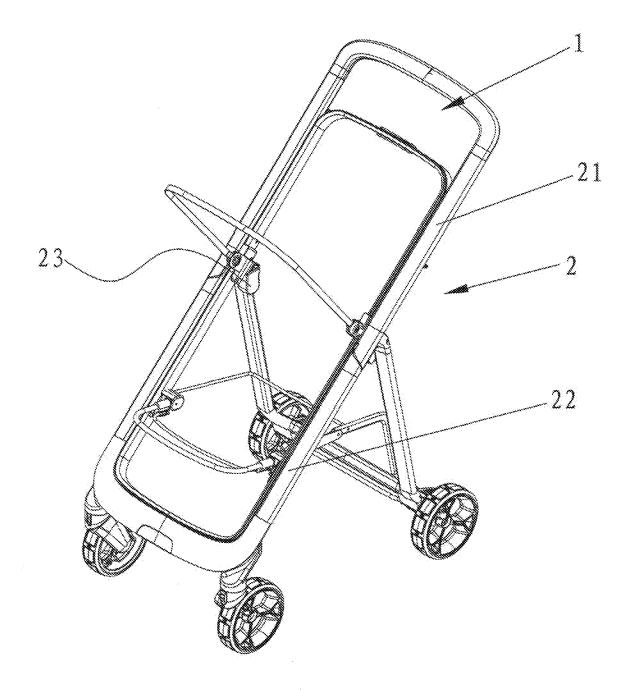
[0022] 本实用新型的几童推车并不局限于上述的实施例,凡根据本实用新型的精神实质 所作的等效变化或修饰,都应涵盖在本实用新型的保护范围内。



M 1



18 2





Espacenet

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Seat attachment for a stroller

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Applicant(s): DYNAMIC BRANDS LLC <u>+</u> (DYNAMIC BRANDS LLC)

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- cooperative: <u>B62B7/006</u>; <u>B62B7/008</u>; <u>B62B7/14</u>; <u>B62B9/28</u>;

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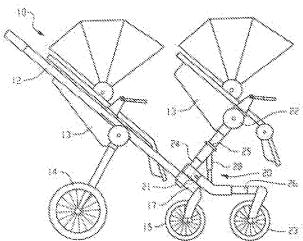
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as:

Abstract of CN102256856 (A)

The invention relates to a seat attachment for a stroller, single stroller and double strollers. Such a seat attachment may be used to reversibly convert a single stroller into a double stroller. More specifically, versions of the seat attachment relate to a seat attachment for a stroller capable of supporting a seat such as, but not limited to, a stroller seat, a baby seat, bassinet, a pram, a car seat, or a baby carrier, for example. The seat may be supported in front of a permanent seat of the stroller.



(19) 中华人民共和国国家知识产权局





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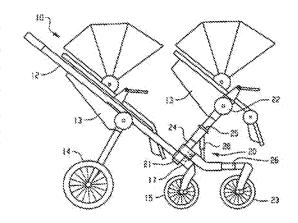
权利要求书 2 页 流明书 8 页 附图 8 页

(54) 发明名称

用于手推室车的座椅附接件

(57) 摘要

本发明涉及一种用于手推董车、单人手推宽 车及双人手推宽车的座椅附接件。此座椅附接件 可用来将单人手推宽车以可逆方式转换成双人手 推宽车。更具体来说,所述座椅附接件的版本涉及 一种用于手推宽车的座椅附接件,其能够支撑例 如但不限于手推宽车的座椅,婴儿座椅、摇簸,婴儿 车,汽车座椅或婴儿吊篮等的座椅。可将所述座椅 支撑在所述手推盔车的水久座椅前部。



N 102206806 A

- 1. 一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其包括:
- 附接框架部件,其包括能够连接到手推童车框架的连接器部分;及 座椅支撑元件,其能够支撑座椅。
- 2. 根据权利要求1 所述的座椅附接件,其包括; 车轮。
- 3. 根据权利要求 2 所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件, 其进一步包括将所述车轮连接 到所述附接框架部件的车轮支撑框架。
- 4. 根据权利要求3所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述车轮支撑框架以枢转 方式连接到所述附接框架部件。
- 5. 根据权利要求 4 所述的用于手推意车的座椅附接件,其中所述车轮支撑框架以枢转 方式连接于接近所述附接框架部件的中间处。
 - 6. 根据权利要求 5 所述的用于手推意车的座椅阳接件,其进一步包括折叠机构。
- 7. 根据权利要求 6 所述的用于手推董车的座椅附接件,其中所述折叠机构包括以滑动 方式连接到所述附接框架部件的滑动连接器以及具有连接到滑动部件的第一端及连接到 所述车轮支撑框架的第二端的斜撑。
- 8. 根据权利要求 4 所述的用于手推盦车的座椅附接件,其中所述车轮支撑框架能够从第一位置枢转到第二位置。
- 9. 根据权利要求 8 所述的用于手推蓝车的座椅附接件,其中所述第一位置为锁定及使用中位置且所述第二位置为解锁及折叠位置。
- 10. 根据权利要求 1 所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述座椅为婴儿座椅、汽车座椅、手推童车座椅、摇篮或婴儿车。
- 11. 根据权利要求1所述的用于手推意车的座椅附接件,其中所述附接框架部件具有 第一端及第二端。
- 12. 根据权利要求 11 所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述第一端能够连接到 手推童车框架。
- 13、根据权利要求 12 所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述第二端连接到座椅 附接部件。
- 14. 根据权利要求1所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述座椅支撑元件能够 将座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。
- 15. 根据权利要求1所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其进一步包括手推童车座椅, 其中所述座椅支撑元件能够将所述手推童车座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。
 - 16. 一种双人手推童车, 其包括:
 - 手推童车框架,其包括车轮、框架、第一座椅及连接到所述框架的附接框架部件; 座椅附接件,其包括车轮、第二座椅及能够连接到所述附接框架部件的连接器部分。
- 17. 根据权利要求 12 所述的双人手推童车,其中所述连接器部分能够以可释放方式连接到所述附接框架部件。
- 18. 根据权利要求 12 所述的双人手推查车,其中所述第二座椅以可释放方式连接到座 椅支撑元件。
 - 19. 根据权利要求 18 所述的双人手推童车, 其中所述座椅支撑元件能够将所述第二座

梅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

- 20. 一种双人手推查车,其包括:
- 第一座精門接件,其能够以可拆卸方式支撑儿童座椅:及
- 第二座椅附接件,其能够支撑儿童座椅。
- 21、根据权利要求 20 所述的双人手推童车,其中每一座椅附接件包括两个座椅连接器部分。
- 22. 根据权利要求 20 所述的双人手推查车,其中所述儿童座将为手推童车座椅、婴儿 吊篮、摇篮、婴儿车或汽车座椅中的一者。
- 23. 根据权利要求 20 所述的双人手推置车,其包括框架,其中所述框架包括把手部分、 前车轮支撑部分及后车轮支撑部分。
- 24、根据权利要求 23 所述的双人手推童车,其中第一座精附接件邻近于所述前车轮支 擦部分。
- 25. 根据权利要求 24 所述的双人手推蓝车,其中所述第一座椅附接件位于连接到所述 车轮支撑部分的至少一个前车轮上面。
- 26、根据权利要求 25 所述的双人手推童车,其中所述第二座椅附接件邻近于所述把手部分。
- 27、根据权利要求 23 所述的双人手推童车,其进一步包括连接所述把手部分、所述前车轮支撑部分及所述后车轮支撑部分的折叠机构。
 - 28. 一种手推童车,其包括;

框架:

至少一个前车轮、

至少一个后车轮:

手推章车座椅,及

座椅附接部分,其能够将第二座椅支撑在所述手推意车座椅的前部。

- 29. 根据权利要求 28 所述的手推童车,其中所述座椅附接部分包括两个座椅连接器。
- 30、根据权利要求 29 所述的手推童车, 其中所述座椅阳接部分以可拆卸方式连接到所述框架。
- 31. 根据权利要求 30 所述的手推董车,其中所述座椅附接部分包括两个部分,每一部分包括一个座椅连接器。
- 32. 根据权利要求 30 所述的手推童车,其中所述框架包括用于将所述座椅附接部分以可拆卸方式连接到所述框架的套筒。
- 33. 根据权利要求 28 所述的手推童车,其中所述第二座椅为选自手推童车座椅、幼儿 吊篮、摇篮、婴儿车或汽车座椅的一个座椅。
- 34. 根据权利要求 33 所述的手推童车, 其中所述第二座梅与所述座椅附接部分成整体。

用于手推章车的座椅附接件

技术领域

[0001] 本发明针对一种用于手推童车、单人手推童车及双人手推童车的座椅附接件。此座椅附接件可用来将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车。更具体来说,本发明的实施例针对一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其能够支撑例如但不限于手推童车座椅、婴儿座椅、摇篮、婴儿车、汽车座椅或婴儿吊篮等的座椅。所述座椅附接件的实施例能够将单人手推童车以可逆方式转换成双人手推童车。

营景技术

[0002] 具有多个幼儿的父母可能很难在不同地方之间运输其孩子。儿童走路慢而容易分心,且因此可能在其父母正试图在有限量的时间内完成购物任务或运动一下时落后父母。 作为响应,许多父母已购买双人手推童车,其允许父母或监护者同时推着两名儿童且因此 允许其更高效地办杂事,散步或慢跑。如此,双人手推童车允许父母或监护者具有比其在仅 单人手推童车的情况下将具有的更大的自由,尤其是在试图照管两个睡着的儿童时。

[0003] 虽然双入手推童车具有某些优点,但双入手推童车也具有缺点。双入手推童车大致大于单人手推童车,且因此较难以操纵通过门口及沿着商店的走道行进。通常,能够容纳两名儿童的益处大大地抵消了这些缺点。然而,当父母或监护者仅随身带一个孩子时,双入手推童车的益处便不能实现而缺点仍存在。

[0004] 因此,父母通常买两个或两个以上手推查车以在不同时间使用;单人手推童车用于其仅随身带一个孩子时的时间且双人手推意车用于其需要将容纳两个孩子的手推意车时的时间,此通常产生其自身的一组问题。必须储存多个手推童车且典型汽车的尾箱或运动型多用途车的后部中存在很少空间来用于折叠式双人手推查车及折叠式单人手推查车两者。

[0005] 手推童车制造商已尝试通过提供用于使第二个儿童站在单人手推童车的后部上的地方或为第二个儿童提供挂在单人手推童车的座椅下方且稍靠后的另一座位的附接件来解决此问题。此为儿童提供第二个座椅,但所述儿童被紧裹到前座椅的后部,此可能为不舒适的、减少座椅下方储存的容量且妨碍父母将手提袋挂在把手上。

[0006] 存在对可方便地转换成双人手推查车的单人手推查车的需要。还需要将单人手推 童车转换成能够容纳两名儿童而不损失父母或监护者的方便性的全双人手推童车的转换 套件。

发明内容

[0007] 手推童车通常为单人手推童车(具有一个座椅以用于运输一名儿童的手推童车)或还可为双人手推童车(具有两个座椅以用于运输两名儿童的手推童车)。本发明的实施例针对一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其包括,连接器部分,其能够直接连接到手推童车框架或连接到所述手推童车框架的附接框架部件;及座椅支撑元件,其能够支撑座椅。在某些实施例中,所述用于手推童车的附接件包括具有第一端及第二端的附接框架部件。所述

第一端可能够将所述座椅附接件连接到手推童车框架且所述第二端可能够连接到所述座 格支撑元件。所述座椅支撑元件因此能够将座椅支撑在手推童车上。在更特定实施例中, 可将所述座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

[0008] 另一实施例包括手推意车及用于所述手推意车的座椅附接件,其中所述手推意车包括连接到所述手推意车的框架的附接框架部件且所述用于手推意车的座椅附接件包括连接器部分。所述附接框架部件及所述连接器部分包括能够牢固地连接在一起的组件。在某些实施例中,所述附接框架部件及所述连接器部分包括能够牢固地且以可释放方式连接在一起的组件。以此方式,所述座椅附接件可附接到所述手推童车,且如上文所界定的座椅可连接到所述座椅附接件,因此将单人手推童车以可逆方式转换成双人手推童车。

[0009] 在另一实施例中,所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件进一步包括至少一个车轮。所述车轮可通过车轮支撑框架连接到所述座椅附接件,所述车轮支撑框架可刚性地附接到或可以枢转方式附接到所述座椅附接件。所述车轮支撑框架可连接到座椅附接件的任一区段,优选地所述车轮支撑框架以枢转方式连接到所述座椅附接件的后部部分在邻近于连接器部分的区域中或连接于接近附接部分的中间处。

[0010] 所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例可进一步包括折叠机构。所述折叠机构可包括以滑动方式连接到所述附接部分的滑动部件以及具有连接到所述滑动部件的第一端及连接到所述车轮支撑框架的第二端的折叠框架部件或斜撑。所述折叠机构允许所述车轮支撑框架从第一位置(使用中位置)枢转到第二位置(折叠位置)。所述用于手推童车的附接件还可包括锁定机构,其在使用中位置中将所述附接件紧固到手推童车且在处于折叠位置中时将所述手推童车解锁以允许所述附接件连接到所述手推童车或从所述手推童车拆卸。所述锁定机构可为附接到所述车轮支撑框架的小突出部,其啮合所述手推童车或所述手推童车或所述手推童车的接部分中的对应孔口以将所述的接件紧固到所述手推童车。在折叠位置中,所述突出部不啮合在所述孔口中。

[0011] 另一方面针对一种双人手推童车。所述双人手推童车可包括框架,其中所述框架包括把手部分、前车轮支撑部分、后车轮支撑部分及折叠机构。所述双人手推童车的实施例包括手推童车框架,所述手推童车框架包括车轮、所述框架、第一座椅及连接到所述框架的连接器部分。所述双人手推童车可进一步包括座椅附接框架,所述座椅附接框架包括车轮、第二座椅及能够连接到手推童车框架的连接器部分的第二附接部分。所述第二附接部分可以可释放方式连接到所述连接器部分。此外,所述第二座椅可以可释放方式连接到所述座椅附接框架且能够将所述第二座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

[0012] 所述双人手推童车的另一实施例包括能够以可释放方式支撑第一儿童座椅的第一座椅附接件及能够以可释放方式支撑第二儿童座椅的第二座椅附接件。所述座椅附接件可包括用于将座椅支撑在两个侧上的两个座椅连接器部分。

[0013] 所述双人手推童车的又一实施例包括邻近于前车轮支撑部分的至少一个第一座 椅附接件及邻近于每一折叠机构及/或把手部分的第二座椅附接件。所述第一座椅附接件 可位于连接到所述车轮支撑部分的至少一个前车轮上面。

[0014] 所述手推童车的又一实施例包括;框架;至少一个前车轮;至少一个后车轮;第一手推童车座椅,其具有永久地附接到所述框架的至少一个第一附接部分;及至少一个以可释放方式连接的第二座椅附接部分,其能够将第二座椅支撑在所述第一手推童车座椅的前

部。如同在其它实施例中一样,所述座椅附接件可包括两个座椅连接器。任一个或两个座 椅附接部分可为具有两个座椅连接器的单个部分或各自包括一座椅连接器的两个单独件。 [0015] 在以上实施例中的任一者中,手推童车、双人手推童车或附接件可包括以下特征 中的一者或一者以上;用于以可拆卸方式接纳所述附接部分的套筒。所述座椅附接部分可 包括突出部,其具有与所述套筒的互补形状以用于插入到所述套筒中。此外,所述第二座椅 可与所述座椅附接件成整体。

[0016] 在各种实施例中呈现了手推童车、双人手推童车及附接件的方面,然而,所属领域的技术人员将理解各种实施例的组件的各种变化形式及可互换性,其打算包含在本发明的范围中。

附图说明

[0017] 图 1 展示单人手推童车的实施例;

[0018] 图 2 展示用以将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例:

[0019] 图 3 展示图 1 的单人手推童车附接到图 2 的座椅附接件的组合;

[0020] 图 4 展示能够将汽车座椅支撑在图 2 的附接件上的座椅附接件的实施例;

[0021] 图 5 展示图 1 的单人手推童车附接到呈三轮车样的骑乘装置形式的附接件的实施例的组合:且

[0022] 图 6A 展示用于将附件支撑在手推童车上的附件附接件;图 6B 展示用于附接到图 6A 的附件附接件的手提袋或手提包。

[0023] 图 7 展示用于支撑包括一个车轮的座椅的附接件。

[0024] 图 8 展示能够以可逆方式从单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的手推童车的实施例,其包括不包括车轮的附接部分。

[0025] 图 9A、9B、9C、9D、9E 及 9F 展示图 8 中所示的手推童车的实施例的各种配置。

具体实施方式

[0026] 本发明涉及一种用于手推童车的附件、附接件或转换套件(下文中称"座椅附接件")。如上文所论述,父母或监护者可能发现自己处于其中在一手推童车中运输两个几章会更方便的情形中,但同时发现具有单人手推童车及双人手推童车两者是不方便的。所述座椅附接件的实施例解决此问题。在一个方面中,所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例能够将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车。举例来说,所述座椅附接件可支撑例如但不限于手推童车座椅。婴儿座椅、摇篮、婴儿车。攀儿吊篮或汽车座椅的座椅。因此,父母或监护者不需要单人手推童车及双人手推童车两者。经配置以接纳用于将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车为使用者提供方便性。可通过将所述座椅附接件的接到单人手推童车且接着附接第二座椅来将所述单人手推童车连接成双人手推童车。如此,所述用于将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例包括能够连接到手推童车框架的至少一个连接器部分及能够支撑座椅的座椅支撑元件。所述座椅附接件的实施例不包含车轮。在某些实施例中,年轮可使双人手推童车稳定,但在所述附接件的实施例不包含车轮。在某些实施例中,年轮可使双人手推童车稳定,但在所述附接件的实施例包括手推

车样、四车轮货车样、三轮车样的附接件或可连接到手推童车的其它骑乘玩具、三轮车样的 附接件将允许儿童在手推童车的前部骑乘或被推着。

[0027] 图 1 中展示单人手推查车 10 的实施例的侧视图。注意,图 1 仅展示单人手推意车 10 的一侧,然而,大多数组件包含位于所述单人手推童车的另一侧上但未展示于图 1 中的互补组件。单人手推童车 10 包括支撑座椅 13 的框架 12。框架 12 可任选地包含至少一个(优选地为两个)折叠机构 16,其允许将手推童车 10 折叠成用于储存或运输手推童车 10 的更方便大小。

[0029] 手推童车 10 的实施例包括两个附接框架部件 17。连接器部分优选地位于手推童车的前部上以允许座椅附接件及座椅连接到手推童车 10 的前部。附接框架部件 17 允许座椅附接件(例如用于将单人手推童车 10 转换成如图 3 中所示的双人手推童车的座椅附接件)连接到手推童车。图 3 中仅展示一个座椅附接件,手推童车 10 将使用如图 3 中所展示的两个座椅附接件或包括两个座椅支撑元件的一个座椅附接件。手推童车 10 的实施例具有左侧及右侧附接框架部件 17。手推童车 10 的座椅附接件的实施例将包括能够在附接框架部件 17 处连接到手推童车框架的对应连接器部分。虽然关于单人手推童车描述了用于手推童车的座椅附接件,但所述附接件可类似地附接到双人手推童车。因此,所述座椅附接件的实施例可用于将双人手推童车转换成三人手推童车(如果需要的话)。

[0030] 图 2 中展示本发明的座椅附接件 20 的实施例。图 2 的座椅附接件显解锁及折叠配置。座椅附接件 20 包括;能够连接到附接框架部件 17 的一对连接器部分 21;能够支撑座椅的两个座椅附接元件 22;及车轮 23。在此实施例中,所述连接器部分连接到座椅附接件 20 的后部,从而允许座椅附接件 20 连接到手推童车(例如图 1 中所示的手推童车 10)的前部。所述座椅附接件的其它实施例可包含一个以上车轮、一个连接器部分、一个座椅支撑元件或这些元件的组合。举例来说,在具有一个车轮的手推童车的实施例中,所述附接框架部件可位于前车轮的轮叉上。

[0031] 座椅附接件 20 包括将附接件 20 的车轮 23 连接到附接框架部件 24 的车轮支撑框架 26。每一附接框架部件 24 具有第一及第二端。所述第一端能够连接到手推意车框架且

所述第二端连接到座椅支撑元件 22。座椅附接件 20 的实施例包括以枢转方式连接到两个 附接框架部件 24 的车轮支撑框架 26。车轮支撑框架 26 或附接框架 24 可横跨手推童车在 两个附接框架部件 17之间的宽度。枢转连接 27 允许折叠并方便地储存或运输座椅附接件, 但并非是本发明所必需的。所述枢转连接为任选的且提供更大方便性,然而,附接件的实施 例可包括以可释放方式连接的车轮支撑框架或刚性框架,其可经并入以产生具有更大强度 以供在其中(例如)可需要更强座椅附接件的情形中(例如在全地形或慢跑手推童车的情 况下)使用的座椅附接件。可在附接框架上的任一点处连接所述车轮支撑框架,优选地在 接近连接器部分 21 处或在接近附接框架 24 的中间处连接所述车轮支撑框架。

[0032] 举例来说,不具有车轮的座椅附接件的实施例可包含连接器部分 21 或附接框架 部件 24 及座椅附接部件 22。在此实施例中,将不需要枢转连接 27、车轮支撑框架 26、滑动连接器 25 或车轮 23。

[0033] 座椅附接件 20 包括折叠机构, 所述折叠机构包括连接到斜撑 28 的第一端的滑动 達接器 25。 斜撑 28 的第二端以枢转方式连接到车轮支撑框架 26。 在此实施侧中,可使滑动 连接器 25 在附接框架部件 24 上于第一位置与第二位置之间移动。随着滑动连接器 25 移 动, 斜撑 28 将车轮支撑框架 26 从使用中位置推到储存位置。所述储存位置较紧凑, 如图 2 中所示。另外, 座椅附接件 20 的实施例包括能够将座椅附接件 20 紧固到手推童车(例如 图 1 中所示的手推童车 10) 的锁定机构 29。通过将滑动连接器 25 移动到其中使车轮支撑 框架 26 及车轮 23 延展的使用中位置来啮合锁定机构 29。在用于手推童车 10 的座椅附接 件 20 的实施侧中, 座椅附接件 20 的车轮以枢转方式连接到所述连接器部分, 且当所述车轮 处于使用中位置时,可释放连接被锁定,且当将车轮23移动到储存位置时,可释放连接被 解領,从而允许从手推董车10拆卸廊椅附接件20。可储存廊椅附接件20 且手推董车10 可 方便地用作单人手推童车。按设计,座椅附接件20可重新连接到手推童车10以用作双人 手推童车。在本发明的任一实施例中,可将座椅附接部分在手推童车框架上紧固到适当位 置中且锁定机构可与具有或不具有车轮的实施例一起使用。所述座椅附接件或手推童车框 架可包括用于将手推童车与座椅附接件紧固在一起的锁定机构。所述锁定机构可为能够在 使用期间将各组件紧固在一起的任何机构且可为(例如)摩擦锁定装置、螺纹连接、孔中栓 塞 (peg in a hole) 或干涉锁定装置,例如孔或槽中销子。在图 2 中所示的实施例 20 中。 在使附接件 20 从展开位置移动到折叠位置时,锁定机构 29 随车轮支撑框架 26 枢转。锁定 机构 29 可滑动到图 1 中所示的手推童车 10 的跗接框架部件中的孔或凹口中。如此,可通 过将附接件 20 的附接部分 21 定位于手推童车 10 的附接部分 17 的槽 18 中面将附接件 20 附接到手推童车10。可将滑动连接器25移动到使用中位置,移动车轮支撑框架且将锁定机 构 29 定位到手推童车 10 的锁定槽 19 中。

[0034] 座椅附接件 20 的实施例的连接器部分 21 具有圆柱形形状。可将连接器部分 21 插入到图 1 的手推查车 10 的附接框架部件 17 的圆柱形凹部 18 中以紧阔所迷座椅附接件并将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车,如图 3 中所示。座椅附接件的其它实施例可包含任何类型的连接器部分。所述连接器部分可具有实心或管状构造且可为任何横截面形状,举例来说,包含(但不限于)圆形,多边形、正方形,矩形及三角形。可利用其它阴接机构将所述座椅附接件连接到手推查车,例如(但不限于)U形托架、U形螺栓、管夹、O形托架、螺丝、螺栓或其它夹紧或阴接构件。手推查车的附接框架部件具有互补及协作形状,其允许将

连接器部分紧闭到手推童车的附接部分。

[0035] 在图 3 中,展示图 2 的座椅附接件 20 连接到图 1 的单人手推童车 10,从而形成双人手推童车。将双人手推童车配置展示为两个手推童车座椅 13 星直列式配置,但还可将其它配置(例如手推童车座椅及摇篮或婴儿车)支撑在所述双人手推童车上。此外,座椅附接件的座椅支撑元件可能够将前手推童车座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

[0036] 手推童车 10 的实施例仅作为一种类型的手推童车的实例而展示,所述手推童车的框架可为许多可能配置中的任一者。本发明的附件的实施例可经配置以用在手推童车的任何此种配置上。举例来说,婴儿手推童车的不同实施例可不包含两个前车轮、可不包含折叠机构或可只包含仅一个折叠机构。另外,婴儿手推童车可包含婴儿手推童车 10 中不包含的额外特征。举例来说,所述手推童车可任选地包括固定前车轮、完全不同的框架配置或位于手推童车的座椅底下的储存篮。

[0037] 座椅支撑部件可为能够将座椅支撑在座椅附接件上的任何配置。图 4 中展示供与汽车座椅或其它婴儿座椅一起使用的座椅支撑部件的另一实施例。图 4 的座椅支撑部件 40 的实施例包括主要支撑件 41。主要支撑件 41 包括用于支撑座椅的中心部分的支架。座椅的另一部分可搁靠在支撑杆 42 上。在此实施例中,支撑杆 42 可经调整以容纳不同形状及大小的座椅。支撑杆 42 可在孔口 43 内滑动且当处于支撑某一座椅的所要位置中时被锁定于适当位置中。因此,座椅被支撑在两个主要支撑件 41 及支撑杆 42 上。可通过将带 44 及 45 环绕在座椅上并借助带扣或其它紧固构件将所述带锁定于此位置中来进一步将所述座椅紧固在座椅的接部件 40 中。

[0038] 图 5 中展示用于手推童车的座椅附接件的另一实施例。组合 50 包括手推童车 10 及座椅附接件 51、座椅附接件 51 为三轮车样的附接件,其包括连接器部分 52,具有座椅支撑元件 56,座椅 57 及车轮 55 的框架 53。所述三轮车样的附接件可附接到手推童车 10 以允许在手推童车 10 中推着一名儿童前一名儿童骑乘座椅附接件 51。举例来说,所述座椅附接件还可为其它形状,例如汽车、卡车或动物形状。

[0039] 图 5 的手推童车 10 的实施例包括额外附件附接部分 58。附件附接部分 58 附接到 手推童车 10 的框架部件。附件附接部分 58 的实施例展示于图 6A 上。此实施例特别适用于将如图 68 中所示的手提袋或手提包 64 附接到手推童车 10。

[0040] 当使用手推童车时,父母或监护者通常携带其它物项,例如手提包、食品杂货手提袋、蜂窝电话、尿布、清洁湿巾或者其它个人或婴儿相关物项。一些手推童车具有用于放置此些物项的底部储存篮。然而,这些储存篮可能不方便接近或一些轻量手推童车不包含此些储存物。因此,手推童车的使用者可将手提包或购物手提袋挂在手推童车的把手上。此由于容易接近而为方便的,但把手上的手提袋的重量可导致手推童车不平衡且增加手推童车向后倾倒的趋势。挂在手推童车的把手上的沉重的手提袋可甚至在座椅上有几童的情况下也导致手推童车向后倾斜。如果手推童车正面临上坡或不平坦的地形、正被向上推过路边或由幼小的几童占用,那么问题会更糟。举例来说,可通过上文所描述的夹紧或附接方法中的任一者将附接部分附接到手推童车的框架。优选地,在接近手推童车10的重心处附接附件附接件58以避免产生手推童车的不平衡条件。图64中展示附件附接件58的实施例。展示附件附接件58在接近折叠机构处连接到图1中的手推童车10的手推童车框架12。所述附件的实施例包括用于连接到手推童车框架的第一端61及用于以可释放方式连接到所

述的件的第二端 62。第一端 61 包括可连接到手推童车 10 的框架 12 的孔口 64。在某些实施例中,孔口 64 在一角度上一使得附件附接部分 58 的轴线为大致水平的。附件附接件 58 可任选地包括用于将附件附接到附件附接件 58 的肋状件。如图 6A 中所示的肋状件可用任何其它锁定元件或紧固构件替换,包含(例如)摩擦配件、旋紧式配件、干涉配件。

78. 18.8 中級不手推單年80 的另一头應例。可任的核件工不能加另一半轮的情况下容易地将手推童车80 从包括一个座椅的单人手推童车转换成包括两个座椅的双人手推童车。手推童车80 包括能够支撑手推童车座椅86 的框架81。在此实施例中,框架81 包括前车轮支撑部分81a、后车轮支撑部分81b 及把手部分81c。手推童车80 的实施例的框架81 进一步包括连接前车轮支撑部分81a、后车轮支撑部分81b 及把手部分81c 的折叠机构81d。折叠机构81d 允许将手推童车折叠成较紧凑大小以便储存或运输。图84 展示呈折叠配置的手推童车80。

[0043] 手推童车80进一步包括至少一个前车轮82(可在图8A中看到手推童车80的两个前车轮82)、至少一个后车轮83(可在图8A中看到手推童车80的两个后车轮83)、手推童车座椅86及能够将第二个座椅支撑在所述手推童车座椅的前部的座椅支撑部分84。手推童车80可进一步包括储存篮87。座椅支撑部分可具有能够牢固地将座椅支撑部分84。手推童车80可进一步包括储存篮87。座椅支撑部分可具有能够牢固地将座椅支撑部分20,但不具有车轮23、斜撑28、枢转连接27及/或车轮支撑框架26。优选地,所述座椅支撑部分20,但不具有车轮23、斜撑28、枢转连接27及/或车轮支撑框架26。优选地,所述座椅支撑部分能够支撑座椅使得处于所述座椅中的几意大致高于手推童车的框架。此提供对座椅的更容易接近、不阻挡对储存篮的接近、允许座椅的更通用配置、允许将更多种的座椅阳接到所述框架且允许父母或其它监护者更容易地监视并看到每一座椅中的几章。

[0044] 手推童车80包括手推童车座椅86。手推童车座椅86位于邻近于把手部分81c处。手推童车座椅86可以固定方式附接到或以可拆卸方式附接到框架81。在其中手推意车座椅86以可拆卸方式附接到框架81的手推童车80的实施例中,手推童车座椅86可被拆卸及重新放置成后向配置(参见图9A)、由座椅支撑元件84上的幼儿提篮91或汽车座椅替换(参见图9C)或者用座椅支撑元件84上的婴儿车92替换(参见图9D)。手推童车80的实施例可包括邻近于把手部分81c的第二座椅支撑元件89。包括第二座椅支撑元件89的手推童车80允许座椅被容易地拆卸并重新配置成不同定向或用不同样式的座椅替换。

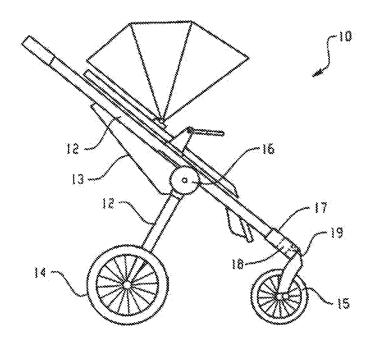
[0045] 手推童年80的实施例包括第一座椅支撑元件84。座椅支撑元件84连接到手推 童年80的前年轮支撑框架81a。座椅支撑元件84邻近于框架81的前车轮支撑部分81a。 所述座椅支撑元件能够将第二手推童车座椅85支撑在手推童车座椅86的前部。此为手推 童年80的使用者提供方便性及多用性。座椅支撑元件可以固定方式附接到或以可拆卸方 式附接到前车轮支撑部分81a。前座椅85可大致定位于前车轮上方,使得手推童车保持稳 定、优选地,所述座椅应经定位使得手推童车的重心在前车轮与后车轮之间。如果不,那么可在附接件上放置额外车轮,如先前所描述。座椅支撑元件84包括座椅连接器88。座椅连接器88可为多用途的通用连接器,其允许在座椅支撑元件84上更换不同座椅。举例来说,任何样式的座椅可经配置以连接到所述座椅连接器,例如(但不限于)手推童车座椅、婴儿座椅、摇篮、婴儿车、婴儿吊篮或汽车座椅。

[0046] 所述手推童车附接件的实施例包括连接器部分及座椅支撑元件。所述连接器部分 能够将所述座椅附接件连接到框架。

[0047] 在图 8 中所示的实施例中, 手推童车 80 包括第一手推童车座椅 86 及第二手推童车座椅 85。展示手推童车座椅 86 显前向配置且展示第二手推童车座椅 85 显后向配置。座椅支撑元件 84 能够将座椅支撑在连接到车轮支撑部分 81a 的前车轮 82 上面。优选地, 前座椅大致位于前车轮上方且后座椅大致位于后车轮上方。

[0048] 虽然在图 8 的侧视图中无法看到,但所述手推童车的典型实施例将包括两个座椅连接器部分。一个座椅连接器部分将支撑座椅的每一侧。所述连接器部分可为一件式或多个部分。

[0049] 图 9A 到图 9F 展示对于本发明的手推童车可能有的各种配置。这些配置不应被视为手推童车的所有可用配置且所属领域的技术人员基于本说明书及图式集将认识到许多额外可能性。依据前文将了解,虽然本文已出于说明的目的描述了本发明的特定实施例,但可做出各种修改,此并不背离本发明的精神及范围。因此,本发明不受除所附权利要求书以外的限制。



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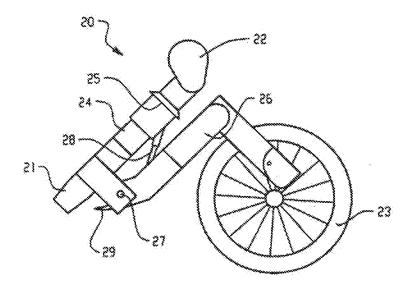
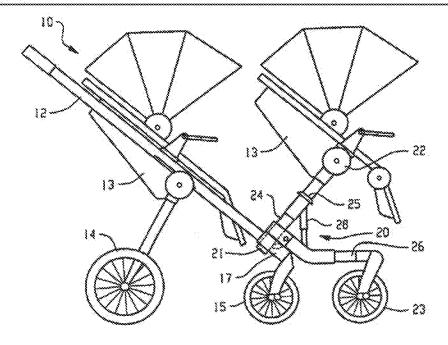
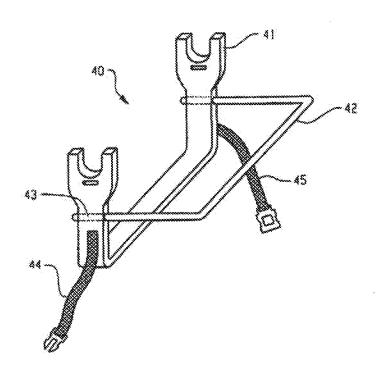


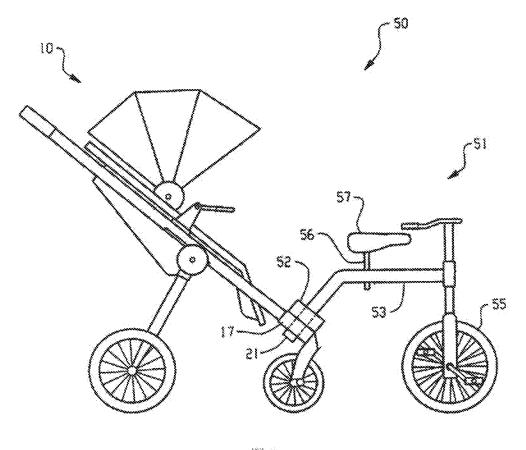
图 2



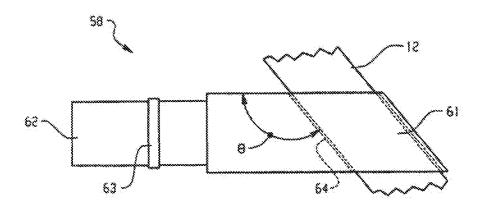
|%| 3



|%| 4



|%| 5



|%| 6∧

13.

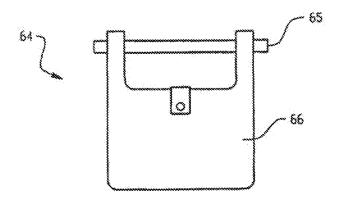
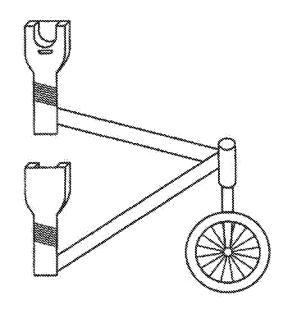
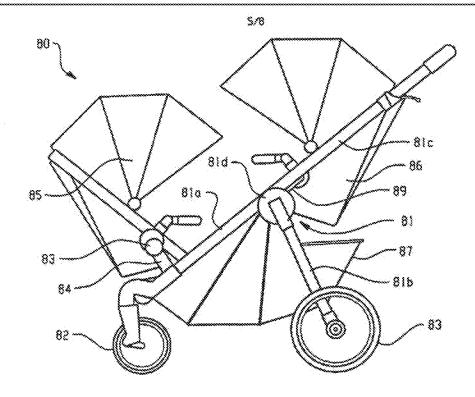


图 6B



[2] 7

15



|%| 8

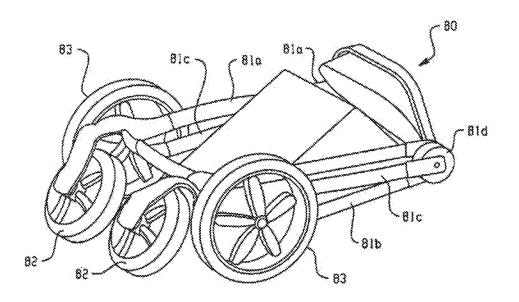
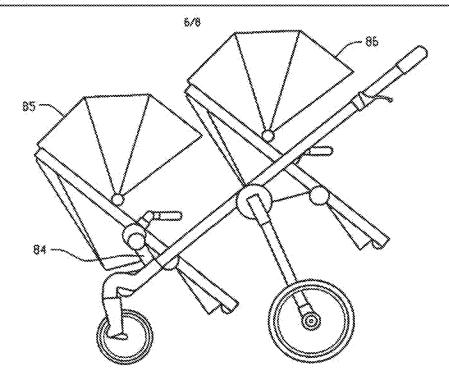
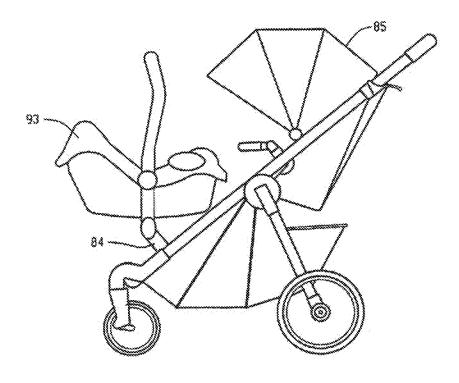


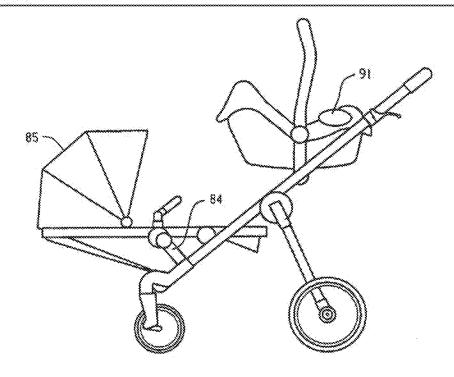
图 8A



₩ 9A



[3] 98



№ 9C

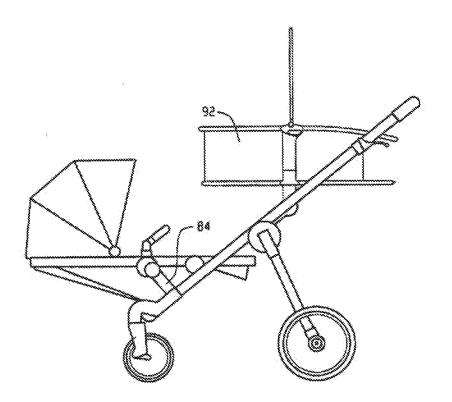
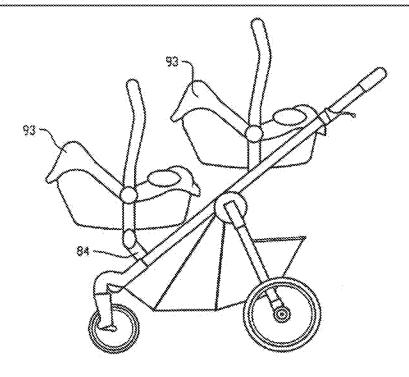


图 9D



№ 9E

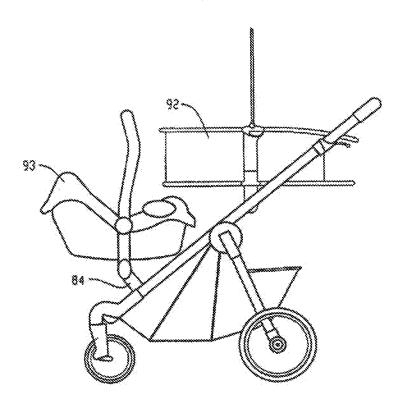


图 9F



Espacenet

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Seat attachment for a stroller

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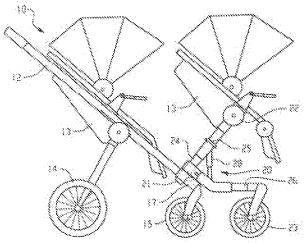
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The invention relates to a seat attachment for a stroller, single stroller and double strollers. Such a seat attachment may be used to reversibly convert a single stroller into a double stroller. More specifically, versions of the seat attachment relate to a seat attachment for a stroller capable of supporting a seat such as, but not limited to, a stroller seat, a baby seat, bassinet, a pram, a car seat, or a baby carrier, for example. The seat may be supported in front of a permanent seat of the stroller.



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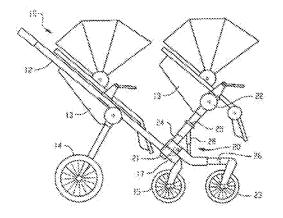
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(54) 发明各称

用于手推塞车的座椅附接件

(57) 摘要

本发明涉及一种用于手推童车、单人手推童 年及双人手推童车的座椅附接件。此座椅附接件 可用来将单人手推童车以可迎方式转换成双人手 推童车。更具体来说,所述座椅附接件的版本涉及 一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其能够支撑例 如但不限于手推童车座椅,婴几座椅、摇篮,婴儿 车,汽车座椅或婴儿吊篮等的座椅。可将所述座椅 支撑在所述手推童车的水久座椅前部。



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- 1、一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件。其包括:
- 一个分离的左侧附接框架部件,其中所述左侧附接框架部件包括;

连接器部分,其能够以可逆方式连接到手推童车框架,及左侧座椅支撑元件,其能够将 座椅支撑于前向或后向的位置中;以及

一个分离的右侧附接框架部件,其中所述右侧附接框架部件包括:

连接器部分,其能够以可逆方式连接到手推意车框架,及右侧座椅支撑元件,其能够将 所述座椅支撑于位于所述左侧座椅支撑元件和所述右侧座椅支撑元件之间的前向或后向 的位置中。

- 2. 根据权利要求1所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述座椅为婴儿座椅、汽车座椅、手推童车座椅、摇篮、婴儿吊篮、或婴儿车。
- 3. 根据权利要求1所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述左侧附接框架部件和 所述右侧附接框架部件中的每一者具有第一端及第二端。
- 4. 根据权利要求 3 所述的用于手推蓝车的座椅附接件, 其中所述第一端能够连接到手推童车框架。
- 5. 根据权利要求 4 所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述第二端连接到座椅附接邻件。
- 6. 根据权利要求 1 所述的用于手推意车的座椅附接件, 其进一步包括连接到所述左侧 座椅支撑元件和所述右侧座椅支撑元件的手推童车座椅。
- 7. 根据权利要求 1 所述的用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其中两个连接器部分通过钮扣,搭扣件,摩擦配件,干涉配合,螺纹连接,锁定连接片,或键式连接中的至少一者以可逆方式连接到所述手推童车。

用于手推章车的座椅附接件

[0001] 本申请是申请号为 200980148829.3、申请目为 2009 年 12 月 4 日、发明名称为"用于手推童车的座椅附接件"的发明专利申请的分案申请。

技术领域

[0002] 本发明针对一种用于手推童车、单人手推童车及双人手推童车的座椅附接件。此 座椅附接件可用来将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车。更具体来说,本发明的实施例针 对一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其能够支撑例如但不限于手推童车座椅、婴儿座椅、摇 篮、婴儿车、汽车座椅或婴儿吊篮等的座椅。所述座椅附接件的实施例能够将单人手推童车 以可逆方式转换成双人手推童车。

背景技术

[0003] 具有多个幼儿的父母可能很难在不同地方之间运输其孩子。儿童走路樱而容易分心,且因此可能在其父母正试图在有限量的时间内完成购物任务或运动一下时落后父母。 作为响应,许多父母已购买双人手推童车,其允许父母或监护者同时推着两名儿童且因此 允许其更高效地办杂事,散步或慢跑。如此,双人手推童车允许父母或监护者具有比其在仪 单人手推童车的情况下将具有的更大的自由,尤其是在试图照管两个睡着的儿童时。

[0004] 虽然双人手推童车具有某些优点,但双人手推童车也具有缺点。双人手推童车大致大于单人手推童车,且因此较难以操纵通过门口及沿着商店的走道行进。通常,能够容纳两名儿童的益处大大地抵消了这些缺点。然而,当父母或监护者仅随身带一个孩子时,双人手推童车的益处便不能实现而缺点仍存在。

[0005] 因此, 父母通常买两个或两个以上手推童车以在不同时间使用;单人手推童车用于其仅随身带一个孩子时的时间且双人手推童车用于其需要将容纳两个孩子的手推童车时的时间。此通常产生其自身的一组问题。必须储存多个手推童车且典型汽车的尾箱或运动型多用途车的后部中存在很少空间来用于折叠式双人手推童车及折叠式单人手推童车两者。

[0006] 手推童车制造商已尝试通过提供用于使第二个儿童站在单人手推童车的后部上的地方或为第二个儿童提供挂在单人手推童车的座椅下方且稍靠后的另一座位的附接件来解决此问题。此为儿童提供第二个座椅,但所述儿童被紧裹到前座椅的后部,此可能为不舒适的、减少座椅下方储存的容量且妨碍父母将手提袋挂在把手上。

[0007] 存在对可方便地转换成双人手推童车的单人手推童车的需要。还需要将单人手推 童车转换成能够容纳两名儿童而不损失父母或监护者的方便性的全双人手推意车的转换 套件。

发明内容

[0008] 手推蓋车通常为单人手推童车(具有一个座椅以用于运输一名儿童的手推童车)或还可为双人手推童车(具有两个座椅以用于运输两名儿童的手推童车)。本发明的实施

例针对一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,其包括;连接器部分,其能够直接连接到手推童车框架或连接到所述手推童车框架的附接框架部件;及座椅支撑元件,其能够支撑座椅。在某些实施例中,所述用于手推童车的附接件包括具有第一端及第二端的附接框架部件。所述第一端可能够将所述座椅附接件连接到手推童车框架且所述第二端可能够连接到所述座椅支撑元件。所述座椅支撑元件因此能够将座椅支撑在手推童车上。在更特定实施例中,可将所述座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

[0009] 另一实施例包括手推童车及用于所述手推童车的座椅附接件,其中所述手推童车包括连接到所述手推童车的框架的附接框架部件且所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件包括连接器部分。所述附接框架部件及所述连接器部分包括能够牢固地连接在一起的组件。在某些实施例中,所述附接框架部件及所述连接器部分包括能够牢固地且以可释放方式连接在一起的组件。以此方式,所述座椅附接件可附接到所述手推童车,且如上文所界定的座椅可连接到所述座椅附接件,因此将单人手推童车以可逆方式转换成双人手推童车。

[0010] 在另一实施例中,所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件进一步包括至少一个车轮。所述车轮可通过车轮支撑框架连接到所述座椅附接件,所述车轮支撑框架可刚性地附接到或可以枢转方式附接到所述座椅附接件。所述车轮支撑框架可连接到座椅附接件的任一区段,优选地所述车轮支撑框架以枢转方式连接到所述座椅附接件的后部部分在邻近于连接器部分的区域中或连接于接近附接部分的中间处。

[0011] 所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例可进一步包括折叠机构。所述折叠机构可包括以滑动方式连接到所述附接部分的滑动部件以及具有连接到所述滑动部件的第一端及连接到所述车轮支撑框架的第二端的折叠框架部件或斜撑。所述折叠机构允许所述车轮支撑框架从第一位置(使用中位置)枢转到第二位置(折叠位置)。所述用于手推童车的附接件还可包括锁定机构,其在使用中位置中将所述附接件紧固到手推童车且在处于折叠位置中时将所述手推童车解锁以允许所述附接件连接到所述手推童车或从所述手推童车,所述锁定机构可为附接到所述车轮支撑框架的小突出部,其啮合所述手推童车或所述手推童车或所述手推童车或,其啮合所述手推童车或所述手推童车或,所述等出部不啮合在所述孔口中。

[0012] 另一方面针对一种双人手推童车。所述双人手推童车可包括框架,其中所述框架包括把手部分、前车轮支撑部分、后车轮支撑部分及折叠机构。所述双人手推童车的实施例包括手推童车框架,所述手推童车框架包括车轮、所述框架、第一座椅及连接到所述框架的连接器部分。所述双人手推童车可进一步包括座椅附接框架,所述座椅附接框架包括车轮、第二座椅及能够连接到手推童车框架的连接器部分的第二附接部分。所述第二附接部分可以可释放方式连接到所述连接器部分。此外,所述第二座椅可以可释放方式连接到所述座椅附接框架目能够将所述第二座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

[0013] 所述双人手推童车的另一实施例包括能够以可释放方式支撑第一儿童座椅的第一座椅附接件及能够以可释放方式支撑第二儿童座椅的第二座椅附接件。所述座椅附接件 可包括用于将座椅支撑在两个侧上的两个座椅连接器部分。

[0014] 所述双人手推童车的又一实施例包括邻近于前车轮支撑部分的至少一个第一座 椅附接件及邻近于每一折叠机构及/或把手部分的第二座椅附接件。所述第一座椅附接件 可位于连接到所述车轮支撑部分的至少一个前车轮上面。 [0015] 所述手推童车的又一实施例包括;框架;至少一个前车轮;至少一个后车轮;第一 手推童车座椅,其具有永久地附接到所述框架的至少一个第一附接部分;及至少一个以可 释放方式连接的第二座椅附接部分,其能够将第二座椅支撑在所述第一手推童车座椅的前 部。如同在其它实施例中一样,所述座椅附接件可包括两个座椅连接器。任一个或两个座 椅附接部分可为具有两个座椅连接器的单个部分或各自包括一座椅连接器的两个单独件。 [0016] 在以上实施例中的任一者中,手推童车、双人手推童车或附接件可包括以下特征 中的一者或一者以上;用于以可拆卸方式接纳所述附接部分的套筒。所述座椅附接部分可 包括突出部,其具有与所述套筒的互补形状以用于插入到所述套筒中。此外,所述第二座椅 可与所述座椅附接件成整体。

[0017] 在各种实施例中呈现了手推童车、双人手推童车及附接件的方面,然而,所属领域的技术人员将理解各种实施例的组件的各种变化形式及可互换性,其打算包含在本发明的范围中。

附图说明

[0018] 图 1 展示单人手推童车的实施例:

[0019] 图 2 展示用以将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例:

[0020] 图 3 展示图 1 的单入手推童车跗接到图 2 的座椅跗接件的组合:

[0021] 图 4 展示能够将汽车座椅支撑在图 2 的附接件上的座椅附接件的实施例;

[0022] 图 5 展示图 1 的单人手推童车附接到呈三轮车样的骑乘装置形式的附接件的实施例的组合: [].

[0023] 图 6A 展示用于将附件支撑在手推童车上的附件附接件;图 6B 展示用于附接到图 6A 的附件附接件的手提袋或手提包。

[0024] 图 7 展示用于支撑包括一个车轮的座椅的阻接件。

[0025] 图 8 展示能够以可逆方式从单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的手推童车的实施例,其包括不包括车轮的附接部分。

[0026] 图 9A、9B、9C、9D、9E 及 9F 展示图 8 中所示的手推童车的实施例的各种配置。

具体实施方式

[0027] 本发明涉及一种用于手推童车的附件、附接件或转换套件(下文中称"座椅附接件")。如上文所论述,父母或监护者可能发现自己处于其中在一手推童车中运输两个儿童会更方便的情形中,但同时发现具有单人手推童车及双人手推童车两者是不方便的。所述座椅附接件的实施例解决此问题。在一个方面中,所述用于手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例能够将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车。举例来说,所述座椅附接件可支撑例如但不限于手推童车座椅、婴儿座椅、摇篮、婴儿车、婴儿吊篮或汽车座椅的座椅。因此,父母或监护者不需要单人手推童车及双人手推童车两者。经配置以接纳用于将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的座椅附接件的手推童车为使用者提供方便性。可通过将所述座椅附接件附接到单人手推童车且接着附接第二座椅来将所述单人手推童车连接成双人手推童车。如此,所述用于将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车的座椅附接件的实施例包括能够连接到手推童车框架的至少一个连接器部分及能够支撑座椅的座椅支撑元件。所述座椅附接件可

任选地包括用于额外支撑及稳定性的至少一个车轮,然而,为更方便起见,所述附接件的实施例不包含车轮。在某些实施例中,车轮可使双人手推童车稳定,但在所述附接件的其它实施例中,所述车轮可能并非合意的或必需的。举例来说,所述附接件的额外实施例包括手推车样,四车轮货车样、三轮车样的附接件或可连接到手推童车的其它骑乘玩具。三轮车样的附接件将允许儿童在手推童车的前部骑乘或被推着。

[0028] 图 1 中展示单人手推童车 10 的实施例的侧视图。注意,图 1 仅展示单人手推童车 10 的一侧,然而,大多数组件包含位于所述单人手推童车的另一侧上但未展示于图 1 中的 互补组件。单人手推童车 10 包括支撑座椅 13 的框架 12。框架 12 可任选地包含至少一个 (优选地为两个)折叠机构 16,其允许将手推童车 10 折叠成用于储存或运输手推童车 10 的更方便大小。

[0029] 在此实施例中,将座椅 13 展示为典型的手推童车座椅,然而,其它类型的座椅可用于单人手推童车中。座椅 13 可永久地附加到框架 12 或以可释放方式连接使得其能够被拆卸并用不同座椅来替代。如本文中所使用,"以可释放方式连接"或"以可释放方式附接"意指所述连接并非永久连接且所述连接能够由手推童车的使用者连接及断开而不需要特殊工具或特殊技能。可释放连接包含(但不限于)创加,搭扣件、摩擦配件、干涉配合、螺纹连接、锁定连接片、键式连接、其它扣件等。在图 1 的手推童车 10 上,框架 12 支撑在一对后车轮 14 及一对前车轮 15 上。在此实施例中,后车轮 14 为固定的且不以所述框架为轴而旋转或枢转。单人手推童车 10 上的所述对前车轮 15 枢转以使得使单人手推童车 10 转动更容易且更方便。虽然在某些手推童车中枢转车轮可为优选的,但具有固定非枢转车轮的手推童车也为常见的。应注意,单人手推童车不需要成对的前车轮或后车轮且可用单个车轮来替代前对车轮 15 或后对车轮 14。按常规,许多单人手推童车(包含伞式手推童车、慢跑手推童车、全地形手推童车以及其它手推童车)可仅包含一个前车轮。本发明的座椅附接件的实施例可能够将任何样式的手推童车转换成双人手推童车,包含具有一个或两个前车轮的手推童车。

[0030] 手推童车10的实施例包括两个附接框架部件17。连接器部分优选地位于手推童车的前部上以允许座椅附接件及座椅连接到手推童车10的前部。附接框架部件17允许座椅附接件(例如用于将单人手推童车10转换成如图3中所示的双人手推意车的座椅附接件)连接到手推童车。图3中仅展示一个座椅附接件,手推童车10将使用如图3中所展示的两个座椅附接件或包括两个座椅支撑元件的一个座椅附接件。手推童车10的实施例具有左侧及右侧附接框架部件17。手推童车10的座椅附接件的实施例将包括能够在附接框架部件17处连接到手推童车框架的对应连接器部分。虽然关于单人手推童车描述了用于手推童车的座椅附接件,但所述附接件可类似地附接到双人手推童车。因此,所述座椅附接件的实施例可用于将双人手推童车转换成三人手推童车(如果需要的话)。

[0031] 图 2 中展示本发明的座椅附接件 20 的实施例。图 2 的座椅附接件呈解锁及折叠配置。座椅附接件 20 包括:能够连接到附接框架部件 17 的一对连接器部分 21;能够支撑座椅的两个座椅附接元件 22;及车轮 23。在此实施例中,所述连接器部分连接到座椅附接件 20 的后部,从而允许座椅附接件 20 连接到手推童车(例如图 1 中所示的手推童车 10)的前部。所述座椅附接件的其它实施例可包含一个以上车轮、一个连接器部分、一个座椅支撑元件或这些元件的组合。举例来说,在具有一个车轮的手推童车的实施例中,所述附接框

架部件可位于前车轮的轮叉上。

[0032] 座椅附接件 20 包括将附接件 20 的车轮 23 连接到附接框架部件 24 的车轮支撑框架 26。每一附接框架部件 24 具有第一及第二端。所述第一端能够连接到手推重车框架且 所述第二端连接到座椅支撑元件 22。座椅附接件 20 的实施例包括以枢转方式连接到两个附接框架部件 24 的车轮支撑框架 26。车轮支撑框架 26 或附接框架 24 可横跨手推重车在 两个附接框架部件 17 之间的宽度。枢转连接 27 允许折叠并方便地储存或运输座椅附接件,但并非是本发明所必需的。所述枢转连接为任选的且提供更大方便性,然而,附接件的实施例可包括以可释放方式连接的车轮支撑框架或刚性框架,其可经并入以产生具有更大强度以供在其中(例如)可需要更强座椅附接件的情形中(例如在全地形或慢跑手推重车的情况下)使用的座椅附接件。可在附接框架上的任一点处连接所述车轮支撑框架,优选地在接近连接器部分 21 处或在接近附接框架 24 的中间处连接所述车轮支撑框架。

[0033] 举例来说,不具有车轮的座椅附接件的实施例可包含连接器部分 21 或附接框架 部件 24 及座椅附接部件 22。在此实施例中,将不需要枢转连接 27、车轮支撑框架 26、滑动 连接器 25 或车轮 23。

[0034] 摩椅附接件 20 包括折叠机构, 所述折叠机构包括连接到斜接 28 的第一端的滑动 连接器 25。斜撑 28 的第二端以枢转方式连接到车轮支撑框架 26。在此实施例中,可使滑动 连接器 25 在附接框架部件 24 上于第一位置与第二位置之间移动。随着滑动连接器 25 移 动, 斜撑 28 将车轮支撑框架 26 从使用中位置推到储存位置。所述储存位置较紧凑, 如图 2 中所示。另外, 座椅跗接件 20 的实施侧包括能够将座椅跗接件 20 紧固到手推童车(例如 图 1 中所示的手推童车 10) 的锁定机构 29。通过将滑动连接器 25 移动到其中使车轮支撑 框架 26 及车轮 23 延展的使用中位置来啮合锁定机构 29。在用于手推童车 10 的库椿附接 件 20 的实施例中, 座椅附接件 20 的车轮以枢转方式连接到所述连接器部分, 且当所述车轮 处于使用中位置时,可释放连接被锁定,且当将车轮23移动到储存位置时,可释放连接被 解锁,从而允许从手推童车10拆卸座椅附接件20。可储存座椅附接件20且手推童车10可 方便地用作单人手推童车。按设计,座椅附接件20可重新连接到手推童车10以用作双人 手推童车。在本发明的任一实施例中,可将摩椅附接部分在手推童车框架上紧阔到适当位 置中且锁定机构可与其有或不具有车轮的实施例一起使用。所述座椅附接件或手推意车框 架可包括用于将手推童车与座椅附接件紧固在一起的锁定机构。所述锁定机构可为能够在 使用期间将各组件紧固在一起的任何机构且可为(例如)摩擦锁定装置、螺纹连接、孔中栓 塞 (peg in a hole) 或干涉锁定装置,例如孔或槽中销子。在图 2 中所示的实施例 20 中, 在使附接件 20 从展开位置移动到折叠位置时,锁定机构 29 随车轮支撑框架 26 枢转、锁定 机构 29 可滑动到图 1 中所示的手推童车 10 的附接框架部件中的孔或凹口中。如此,可通 过海附接件 20 的附接部分 21 定位于手推童车 10 的附接部分 17 的槽 18 中而海附接件 20 附接到手推童车10、可将滑动连接器25移动到使用中位置,移动车轮支撑框架且将锁定机。 构 29 定位到手推棄车 10 的锁定槽 19 中。

[0035] 座椅附接件 20 的实施例的连接器部分 21 具有圆柱形形状。可将连接器部分 21 插入到图 1 的手推童车 10 的附接框架部件 17 的圆柱形凹部 18 中以紧固所述座椅附接件并将单人手推童车转换成双人手推童车,如图 3 中所示。座椅附接件的其它实施例可包含任何类型的连接器部分。所述连接器部分可具有实心或管状构造且可为任何横截面形状,

举例来说,包含(但不限于)圆形、多边形、正方形、矩形及三角形。可利用其它附接机构将 所述座椅附接件连接到手推童车,例如(但不限于)U形托架、U形螺栓、管夹、O形托架、螺 丝、螺栓或其它夹紧或附接构件。手推童车的附接框架部件具有互补及协作形状,其允许将 连接器部分紧固到手推童车的附接部分。

[0036] 在图 3 中,展示图 2 的座椅附接件 20 连接到图 1 的单人手推童车 10,从而形成双人手推童车。将双人手推童车配置展示为两个手推童车座椅 13 呈直列式配置,但还可将其它配置(例如手推童车座椅及摇篮或婴儿车)支撑在所述双人手推童车上。此外,座椅附接件的座椅支撑元件可能够将前手推童车座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。

[0037] 手推童车 10 的实施例仅作为一种类型的手推童车的实例而展示,所述手推意车的框架可为许多可能配置中的任一者。本发明的附件的实施例可经配置以用在手推童车的任何此种配置上。举例来说,婴儿手推童车的不同实施例可不包含两个前车轮,可不包含折叠机构或可只包含仅一个折叠机构。另外,婴儿手推童车可包含婴儿手推童车 10 中不包含的额外特征。举例来说,所述手推童车可任选地包括固定前车轮,完全不同的框架配置或位于手推童车的座椅底下的储存额。

[0036] 座椅支撑部件可为能够将座椅支撑在座椅附接件上的任何配置。图 4 中展示供与汽车座椅或其它婴儿座椅一起使用的座椅支撑部件的另一实施例。图 4 的座椅支撑部件 40 的实施例包括主要支撑件 41。主要支撑件 41 包括用于支撑座椅的中心部分的支架。座椅的另一部分可掏靠在支撑杆 42 上。在此实施例中,支撑杆 42 可经调整以容纳不同形状及大小的座椅。支撑杆 42 可在孔口 43 内滑动且当处于支撑某一座椅的所要位置中时被锁定于适当位置中。因此,座椅被支撑在两个主要支撑件 41 及支撑杆 42 上。可通过将带 44 及 45 环绕在座椅上并借助带扣或其它紧固构件将所述带锁定于此位置中来进一步将所述座 椅紧固在座椅附接部件 40 中。

[0039] 图 5 中展示用于手推童车的座椅附接件的另一实施例。组合 50 包括手推童车 10 及座椅附接件 51。座椅附接件 51 为三轮车样的附接件,其包括连接器部分 52、具有座椅支撑元件 56、座椅 57 及车轮 55 的框架 53。 所述三轮车样的附接件可附接到手推童车 10 以允许在手推童车 10 中推着一名儿童而一名儿童骑乘座椅附接件 51。举例来说,所述座椅附接件还可为其它形状,例如汽车、卡车或动物形状。

[0040] 图 5 的手推童车 10 的实施例包括额外附件附接部分 58。附件附接部分 58 附接到手推童车 10 的框架部件。附件附接部分 58 的实施例展示于图 6A 上。此实施例特别适用于将如图 6B 中所示的手提袋或手提包 64 附接到手推童车 10。

[0041] 当使用手推查车时,父母或监护者通常携带其它物项,例如手提包、食品杂货手提
ි 、蜂窝电话,尿布、清洁湿巾或者其它个人或婴儿相关物项。一些手推童车具有用于放置
此些物项的底部储存篮。然而,这些储存篮可能不方便接近或一些轻量手推童车不包含此些储存物。因此,手推童车的使用者可将手提包或购物手提袋挂在手推童车的把手上。此
由于容易接近而为方便的,但把手上的手提袋的重量可导致手推童车不平衡且增加手推童
车向后倾倒的趋势。挂在手推童车的把手上的沉重的手提袋可甚至在座椅上有儿童的情况
下也导致手推童车向后倾斜。如果手推童车正面临上坡或不平坦的地形、正被向上推过路
边或由幼小的儿童占用,那么问题会更糟。举例来说,可通过上文所描述的夹紧或附接方法
中的任一者将附接部分附接到手推童车的框架。优选地,在接近手推童车 10 的重心处附接

配置的手推童车80。

陷件附接件 58 以避免产生手推童车的不平衡条件。图 6A 中展示附件附接件 58 的实施例。展示附件附接件 58 在接近折叠机构处连接到图 1 中的手推童车 10 的手推童车框架 12。所述附件的实施例包括用于连接到手推童车框架的第一端 61 及用于以可释放方式连接到所述附件的第二端 62。第一端 61 包括可连接到手推童车 10 的框架 12 的孔口 64。在某些实施例中,孔口 64 在一角度上一使得附件附接部分 58 的轴线为大致水平的。附件附接件 58 可任选地包括用于将附件附接到附件附接件 58 的肋状件。如图 6A 中所示的肋状件可用任何其它锁定元件或紧固构件替换,包含(例如)摩擦配件,旋紧式配件、干涉配件。

[0042] 图 68 中展示用于附接到附件附接件 58 的附件的一个实例。所述附件为手提袋或手提包 64。所述附件包含能够紧固到附件附接件 58 上的附接部分 62 的附接部分 65。可通过将附接部分 65 紧固到附接部分 62 而将于提袋或手提包 64 紧固在手推童车 10 上。如所展示,附接部分 65 在附件附接件 58 的圆柱形附接部分 62 上滑动。附接部分 65 可包含接纳将手提袋或手提包 64 紧固到手推童车 10 的肋状件 63 的内部坏形凹部。因此,如从侧面所观看,手提袋或手提包 64 被紧固到手推童车 10 的肋状件 63 的内部坏形凹部。因此,如从侧面所观看,手提袋或手提包 64 被紧固到手推童车 10 的所述手推童车的中心部分中。因此,手提袋或手提包 64 被方便地紧固到手推童车 10 有所述手推童车 10 的不平衡条件。[0043] 图 8 中展示手推童车 80 的另一实施例。可在附接件上不添加另一车轮的情况下容易地将手推童车 80 从包括一个座椅的单人手推童车转换成包括两个座椅的双人手推宽车。手推童车 80 包括能够支撑手推童车座椅 86 的框架 81。在此实施例中,框架 81 包括前车轮支撑部分 81a、后车轮支撑部分 81b 及把手部分 81c。手推童车 80 的实施例的框架

81 进一步包括连接前车轮支撑部分 81a、后车轮支撑部分 81b 及把手部分 81c 的折叠机构 81d。折叠机构 81d 允许将手推章车折叠成较紧凑大小以便储存或运输。图 8A 展示呈折叠

[0044] 手推童年 80 进一步包括至少一个前车轮 82(可在图 8A 中看到手推童车 80 的两个前车轮 82)、至少一个后车轮 83(可在图 8A 中看到手推童车 80 的两个后车轮 83)、手推童车座椅 86 及能够将第二个座椅支撑在所述手推童车座椅的前部的座椅支撑部分 84。手推童车 80 可进一步包括储存篮 87。座椅支撑部分可具有能够牢固地将座椅支撑部分 84。手在重车 80 可进一步包括储存篮 87。座椅支撑部分可具有能够牢固地将座椅支撑部分 20,但不具有车轮 23、斜撑 28、枢转连接 27 及/或车轮支撑框架 26。优选地,所述座椅支撑部分能够支撑座椅使得处于所述座椅中的儿童大致高于手推童车的框架。此提供对座椅的更容易接近、不阻挡对储存篮的接近、允许座椅的更通用配置、允许将更多种的座椅附接到所述框架且允许父母或其它监护者更容易地监视并看到每一座椅中的儿童。

[0045] 手推童车 80 包括手推童车座椅 86。手推童车座椅 86 位于邻近于把手部分 81c 处。手推童车座椅 86 可以固定方式附接到或以可拆卸方式附接到框架 81。在其中手推童车座椅 86 以可拆卸方式附接到框架 81 的手推童车 80 的实施例中,手推童车座椅 86 可被拆卸及重新放置成后向配置(参见图 9A)、由座椅支撑元件 84 上的幼儿提篮 91 或汽车座椅替换(参见图 9C)或者用座椅支撑元件 84 上的婴儿车 92 替换(参见图 9D)。手推童车 80 的实施例可包括邻近于把手部分 81c 的第二座椅支撑元件 89。包括第二座椅支撑元件 89的手推童车 80 允许座椅被容易地拆卸并重新配置成不同定向或用不同样式的座椅替换。 [0046] 手推童车 80 的实施例包括第一座椅支撑元件 84。座椅支撑元件 84 连接到手推

董车80的前车轮支撑框架81a。座椅支撑元件84邻近于框架81的前车轮支撑部分81a。

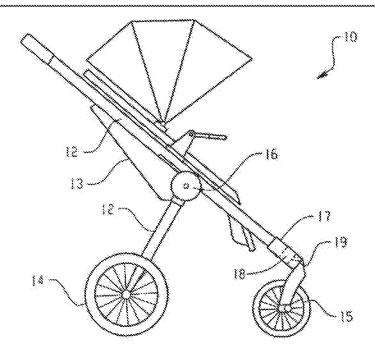
所述座椅支撑元件能够将第二手推童车座椅 85 支撑在手推童车座椅 86 的前部。此为手推 童车 80 的使用者提供方便性及多用性。座椅支撑元件可以固定方式附接到或以可拆卸方 式附接到前车轮支撑部分 81a。前座椅 85 可大致定位于前车轮上方,使得手推童车保持稳 定。优选地,所述座椅应经定位使得手推童车的重心在前车轮与后车轮之间。如果不,那么 可在附接件上放置额外车轮,如先前所描述。座椅支撑元件 84 包括座椅连接器 88。座椅连 接器 88 可为多用途的通用连接器,其允许在座椅支撑元件 84 上更换不同座椅。举例来说。 任何样式的座椅可经配置以连接到所述座椅连接器,例如(但不限于)手推童车座椅、婴儿 座椅、摇笛、婴儿车、婴儿吊筒或汽车座椅。

[0047] 所述手推童车附接件的实施例包括连接器部分及座椅支撑元件。所述连接器部分能够将所述座椅附接件连接到框架。

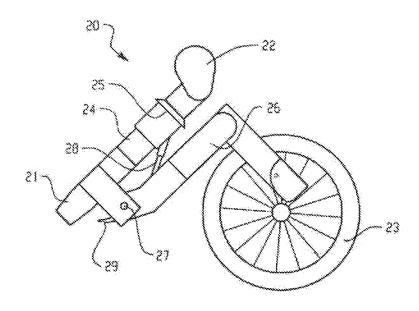
[0048] 在图 8 中所示的实施例中,手推童年 80 包括第一手推童车座椅 86 及第二手推童车座椅 85。展示手推童车座椅 86 量前向配置且展示第二手推童车座椅 85 量后向配置。座椅支撑元件 84 能够将座椅支撑在连接到车轮支撑部分 81a 的前车轮 82 上面。优选地,前座椅大致位于前车轮上方且后座椅大致位于后车轮上方。

[0049] 虽然在图 8 的侧视图中无法看到,但所述手推童车的典型实施例将包括两个座椅连接器部分。一个座椅连接器部分将支撑座椅的每一侧。所述连接器部分可为一件式或多个部分。

[0050] 图 9A 到图 9F 展示对于本发明的手推童车可能有的各种配置。这些配置不应被视为手推童车的所有可用配置且所属领域的技术人员基于本说明书及图式集将认识到许多额外可能性。依据前文将了解,虽然本文已出于说明的目的描述了本发明的特定实施例,但可做出各种修改,此并不背离本发明的精神及范围。因此,本发明不受除所附权利要求书以外的限制。



M1



|%| 2

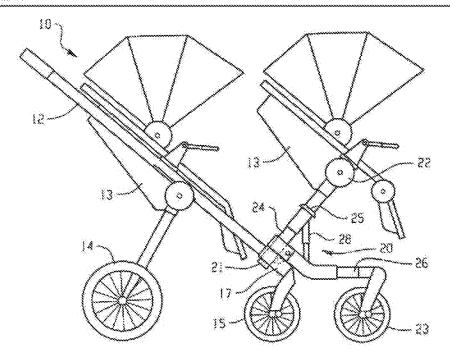
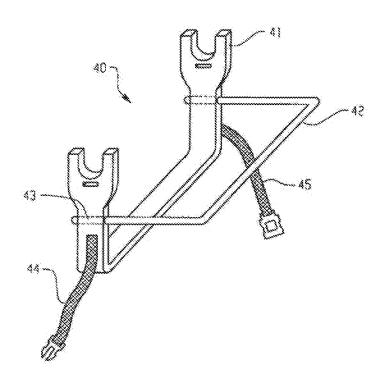
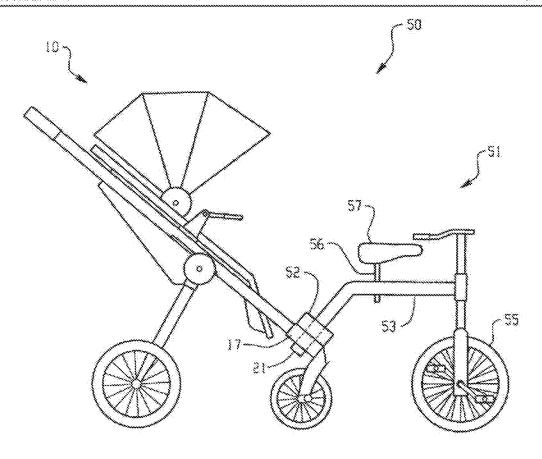


图 3



[8] 4



18 5

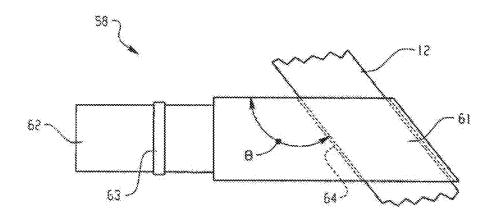
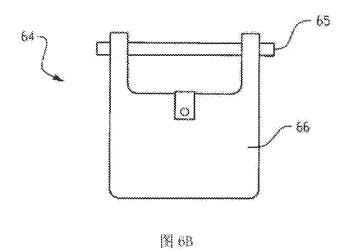
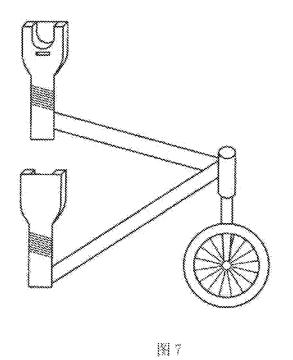
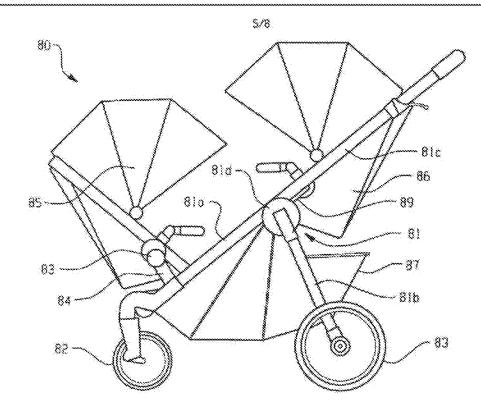


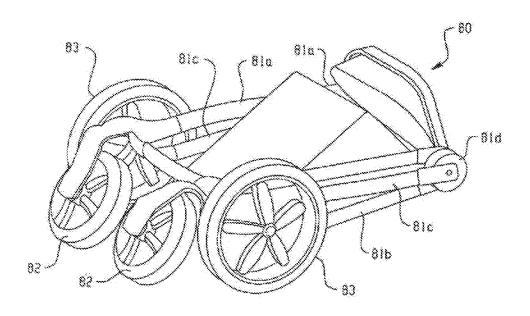
图 6A



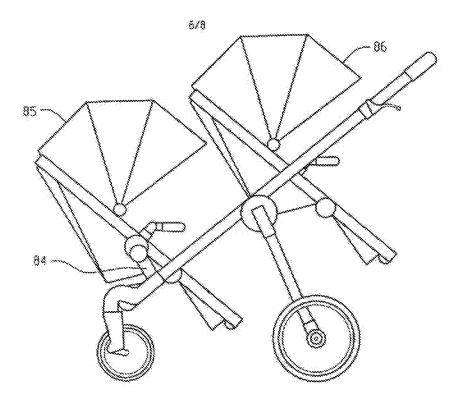




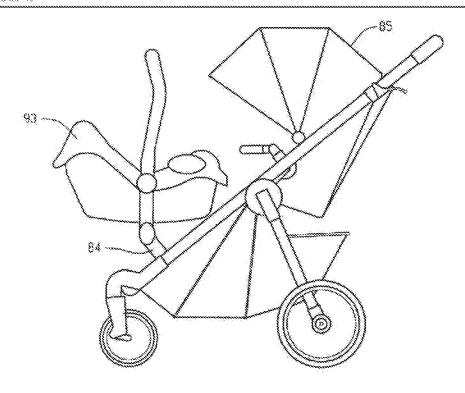
18 8



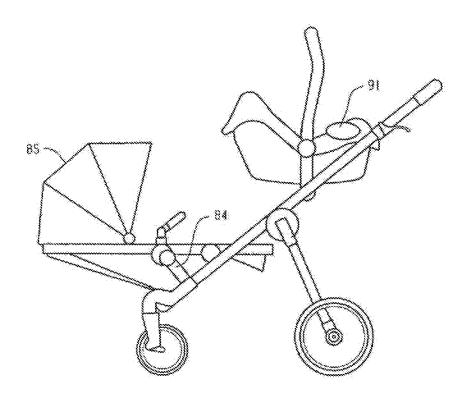
[**%**] 8A



SI 9A



[%] 9B



№ 9C

17

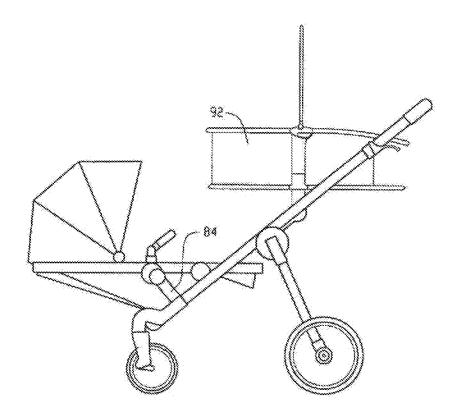
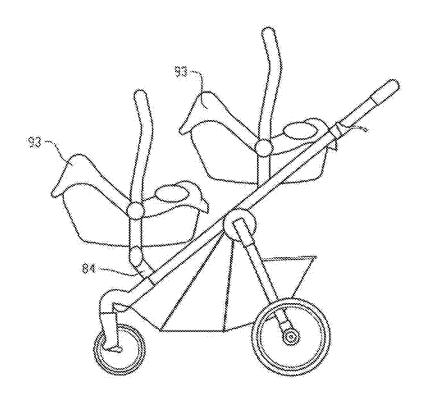
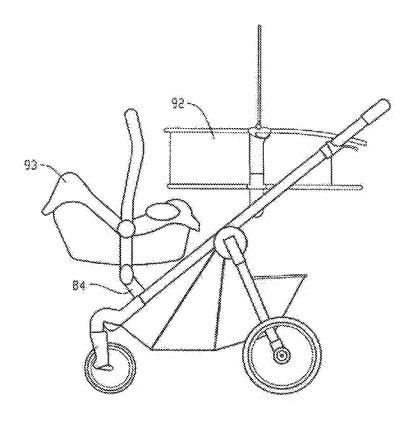


图 90



M 98



[8] 9P

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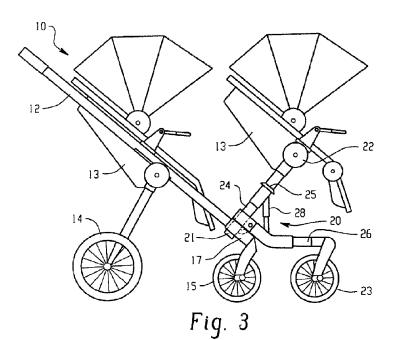
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR A STROLLER



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a seat attachment for a stroller, single stroller and double strollers. Such a seat attachment may be used to reversibly convert a single stroller into a double stroller. More specifically, versions of the seat attachment relate to a seat attachment for a stroller capable of supporting a seat such as, but not limited to, a stroller seat, a baby seat, bassinet, a pram, a car seat, or a baby carrier, for example. The seat may be supported in front of a permanent seat of the stroller.

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TITLE

SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR A STROLLER

INVENTOR

Mark Zehfuss

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The invention is directed to a seat attachment for a stroller, single stroller and double strollers. Such a seat attachment may be used to convert a single stroller into a double stroller. More specifically, embodiments of the invention are directed to a seat attachment for a stroller capable of supporting a seat such as, but not limited to, a stroller seat, a baby seat, bassinet, a pram, a car seat, or a baby carrier, for example. Embodiments of the seat attachment are capable of reversibly converting a single stroller into a double stroller.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Parents with multiple young children may have difficulty transporting their children from place to place. Children are slow, easily distracted and, therefore, may lag behind their parents while the parents are trying to complete shopping tasks or get exercise in a limited amount of time. In response, many parents have purchased double strollers allowing the parent or other guardian to push two children simultaneously and thus allow them to more efficiently run errands, take walks, or jog. As such, a double stroller allows the parents or guardians more freedom than they would have with only a single stroller, especially while trying to manage two sleeping children.

[0003] Though double strollers have certain advantages, double strollers also have disadvantages. Double strollers are substantially larger than single strollers and are, therefore, more difficult to maneuver through doors and down aisles in stores. Typically, the benefits of being able to accommodate two children greatly offset these disadvantages. However, when the parent or guardian has only one child with them, the benefits of the double stroller are not realized but the disadvantages still exist.

[0004] Therefore, parents often buy two or more strollers to use at different times; a single stroller for times when they only have one child with them and a double stroller for

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when they need a stroller that will accommodate two children. This often creates its own set of problems. The multiple strollers must be stored and there is seldom room for both a folded double stroller and a folded single stroller in the trunk of a typical car or back of a sport utility vehicle.

[0005] Stroller manufacturers have attempted to solve this problem by providing a place for a second child to stand on the back of a single stroller or attachments that provide another seat for the second child that hangs under and slightly behind the seat of the single stroller. This provides a second seat for a child but the child is tucked close to the back of the front seat which may be uncomfortable, reduce the capacity of the under seat storage, and prevent the parent from hanging a bag on the handle bars.

[0006] There exists a need for a single stroller that may be conveniently converted to a double stroller. There is also a need for a conversion kit that converts the single stroller into a full double stroller that is capable of accommodating two children without loss of convenience for the parent or guardian.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] Strollers are typically single strollers (strollers having one seat for transporting one child) or may also be double strollers (strollers having two seats for transporting two children). Embodiments of the invention are directed to a seat attachment for a stroller comprising an connector portion capable of connecting directly to a stroller frame or to an attachment frame member connected to the stroller frame; and a seat support element capable of supporting a seat. In certain embodiments, the attachment for a stroller comprises an attachment frame member having a first end and a second end. The first end may be capable of connecting the seat attachment to a stroller frame and the second end may be capable of connecting to the seat support element. The seat support element is thus capable of supporting a seat on the strolle. In more specific embodiments, the seat may be supported in either a forward or backward position.

[0008] Another embodiment comprises a stroller and seat attachment for the stroller, wherein the stroller comprises an attachment frame member connected to the frame of the stroller and the seat attachment for the stroller comprises a connector portion. The attachment frame member and the connector portion comprise components that are capable of being securely connected together. In certain embodiments, the attachment frame member and the connector portion comprise components that are capable of being securely and releasably connected together. In this manner, the seat attachment may be attached to the

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stroller and a seat, as defined above, may be connected to the seat attachment, thus reversibly converting the single stroller into a double stroller.

[0009] In a further embodiment, the seat attachment for the stroller further comprises at least one wheel. The wheel may be connected to the seat attachment by a wheel support frame which may be rigidly attached or may be pivotally attached to the seat attachment. The wheel support frame may be connected to any section of the seat attachment, preferably the wheel support frame is pivotally connected to the back portion of the seat attachment in an area adjacent to the connector portion or connected near the middle of the attachment portion.

[0010] Embodiments of the seat attachment for a stroller may further comprise a folding mechanism. The folding mechanism may comprise a sliding member slidingly connected to the attachment portion and a folding frame member or strut having a first end connected to the sliding member and a second end connected to the wheel support frame. The folding mechanism allows the wheel support frame to pivot from a first position (in-use position), to a second position (a folded position). The attachment for the stroller also may comprise a locking mechanism that secures the attachment to a stroller in the in-use position and unlocks the attachment to allow the attachment to be connected or removed from the stroller when in the folded position. The locking mechanism may be a small protrusion attached to the wheel support frame that engages a corresponding aperture in the stroller or the stroller attachment portion to secure the attachment to the stroller. In the folded position, the protrusion is not engaged in the aperture.

[0011] A further aspect is directed to a double stroller. The double stroller may comprise a frame, wherein the frame comprises a handle portion, a front wheel support portion, a back wheel support portion, and a folding mechanism. Embodiments of the double stroller comprise a stroller frame comprising wheels, the frame, a first seat and a connector portion connected to the frame. The double stroller may further comprise a seat attachment frame comprising a wheel, a second seat, and a second attachment portion capable of connecting to the connector portion of the stroller frame. The second attachment portion may be releasably connected to the connector portion. Further, the second seat may be releasably connected to the seat attachment frame and is capable of supporting the second seat in either a forward or backward position.

[0012] A further embodiment of the double stroller comprises a first seat attachment capable of releasably supporting a first child seat and a second seat attachment capable of releasably supporting a second child seat. The seat attachments may comprise two seat connector portions for supporting the seat on both sides.

[0013] An still further embodiment of the double stroller comprises at least one first seat attachment adjacent to the front wheel support portion and a second seat attachment adjacent to each folding mechanism and/or the handle portion. The first seat attachment may be above at least one front wheel connected to the wheel support portion.

[0014] A still further embodiment of the stroller comprises a frame, at least one front wheel, at least one rear wheel, a first stroller seat with at least one first attachment portion permanently attached to the frame; and at least one releasably connected second seat attachment portion capable of supporting a second seat in front of the first stroller seat. As in other embodiments, the seat attachment may comprise two seat connectors. Either or both seat attachment portions may be a single part with two seat connectors or two separate pieces each comprising a seat connector.

[0015] In any of the above embodiments, the stroller, double stroller or attachment may comprise one or more of the following features; a sleeve for removably receiving the attachment portion. The seat attachment portion may comprise a protrusion having a complementary shape to the sleeve for inserting into the sleeve. Further, the second seat may be integral to the seat attachment.

[0016] Aspects of the stroller, double stroller and attachment are presented in various embodiments, however one skilled in the art will understand various variation and interchangeability of the components of the various embodiments which are intended to be included in the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0017] Figure 1 shows an embodiment of a single stroller;

[0018] Figure 2 shows an embodiment of a seat attachment to convert a single stroller into a double stroller;

[0019] Figure 3 shows the combination of the single stroller of Figure 1 attached to the seat attachment of Figure 2;

[0020] Figure 4 shows an embodiment of a seat attachment capable of supporting a car seat on an attachment of Figure 2;

[0021] Figure 5 shows a combination of the single stroller of Figure 1 attached to an embodiment of the attachment in the form of a tricycle-like riding device; and

[0022] Figure 6A shows an accessory attachment for supporting an accessory on a stroller; Figure 6B shows a bag or purse for attaching to the accessory attachment of Figure 6A.

[0023] Figure 7 shows an attachment for supporting a seat comprising one wheel.

[0024] Figure 8 shows an embodiment of a stroller reversibly that is capable of being converted from a single stroller to a double stroller comprising an attachment portion that does not comprise a wheel.

[0025] Figures 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E, and 9F show various configurations of the embodiments of the stroller shown in Figure 8.

DESCRIPTION

[0026] The invention relates to an accessory, attachment, or conversion kit (hereinafter "seat attachment") for a stroller. As discussed above, parents or guardians may find themselves in a situation wherein it is more convenient to transport two children in a stroller, but at the same time find it inconvenient to have both a single stroller and double stroller. Embodiments of the seat attachment solve this problem. In one aspect, an embodiment of the seat attachment for a stroller is capable of converting a single stroller into a double stroller. The seat attachment may support a seat such as, but not limited to, a stroller seat, a baby seat, a bassinet, a pram, a baby carrier, or a car seat, for example. Therefore, the parent or guardian does not require both a single stroller and a double stroller. A stroller configured to receive a seat attachment for converting a single stroller into a double stroller provides convenience to the user. The single stroller may be connected to a double stroller by attaching the seat attachment to the single stroller and then attaching the second seat. As such, an embodiment of the seat attachment for converting a single stroller into a double stroller comprises at least one connector portion capable of connecting to a stroller frame and a seat support element capable of supporting a seat. The seat attachment may optionally comprise at least one wheel for additional support and stability, however, for more convenience, embodiments of the attachment do not include a wheel. embodiments, a wheel may stabilize the double stroller, but in other embodiments of the attachment the wheel may not be desirable or necessary. Additional embodiments of the attachment comprise a cart, wagon, tricycle-like attachment, or other riding toy that may be connected to the stroller, for example. A tricycle-like attachment would allow a child to ride or be pushed in front of the stroller.

[0027] A side view of an embodiment a single stroller 10 is shown in Figure 1. As a note, Figure 1 shows only one side of the single stroller 10, however, most components include a complementary component on the other side of the single stroller but are not shown in Figure 1. The single stroller 10 comprises a frame 12 that supports seat 13. The frame 12 may, optionally, include at least one, preferably two, folding mechanism 16 that allows the stroller 10 to be folded to a more convenient size for storing or transporting the stroller 10.

[0028] In this embodiment, the seat 13 is shown as a typical stroller seat, however, other types of seats may be used in a single stroller. The seat 13 may be permanently affixed to the frame 12 or releasably connected such that it is capable of being removed and substituted with a different seat. As used herein, "releasably connected" or "releasably attached" means the connection is not a permanent connection and that the connection is capable being of connected and disconnected by the user of the stroller without requiring special tools or special skills. Releasable connections include, but are not limited to, buttons, snaps, friction fittings, interference fits, threaded connections, locking tabs, keyed connections, other fasteners, or the like. On stroller 10 of Figure 1, the frame 12 is supported on a pair of back wheels 14 and a pair of front wheels 15. In this embodiment, back wheels 14 are fixed and do not swivel or pivot on the frame. The pair of front wheels 15 on the single stroller 10 pivot to make turning the single stroller 10 easier and more convenient. Though, pivoting wheels may be preferred in certain strollers, strollers with fixed nonpivoting wheels are also common. It should be noted that a single stroller does not require pairs of front or rear wheels and either the front pair of wheels 15 or the back pair of wheels 14 may be substituted with a single wheel. Conventionally, many single strollers, including umbrella strollers, jogging strollers, all-terrain strollers, as well as other strollers may only include one front wheel. Embodiments of the seat attachment of the invention may be capable of converting any style of stroller to a double stroller, including strollers with one or two front wheels.

[0029] The embodiment of the stroller 10 comprises two attachment frame members 17. The connector portions are preferably on the front of the stroller to allow the seat attachment and the seat to be connected to the front of the stroller 10. The attachment frame members 17 allow a seat attachment such as the seat attachment for converting the single stroller 10 to a double stroller, as shown in Figure 3, to be connected to the stroller. Only one seat attachment is shown in Figure 3, the stroller 10 would use two seat attachments as shown in Figure 3 or one seat attachment comprising two seat support elements. The embodiment of the stroller 10 has a left side and right side attachment frame members 17. An embodiment

of a seat attachment of stroller 10 will comprise corresponding connector portions capable of connecting to the stroller frame at the attachment frame members 17. Though the seat attachment for the stroller is described in relation to a single stroller, the attachment may similarly be attached to a double stroller. Embodiments of the seat attachment may therefore be used to convert a double stroller into a triple stroller, if desired.

[0030] An embodiment of a seat attachment 20 of the invention is shown in Figure 2. The seat attachment of Figure 2 is in an unlocked and folded configuration. The seat attachment 20 comprises a pair of connector portions 21 capable of connecting to the attachment frame members 12, two seat attachment elements 22 capable of supporting a seat; and a wheel 23. In this embodiment, the connector portions are connected to the rear of the seat attachment 20 allowing the seat attachment 20 to be connected to the front of a stroller, such as stroller 10 shown in Figure 1. Other embodiments of the seat attachment may include more than one wheel, one connector portion, one seat support element, or combinations of these elements. In an embodiment of the stroller with one wheel, the attachment frame member may be on the forks of the front wheel, for example.

[0031] The seat attachment 20 comprises a wheel support frame 26 connecting the wheel 23 to the attachment frame member 24 of the attachment 20. Each attachment frame member 24 has a first and a second end. The first end is capable of connecting to a stroller frame and the second end is connected to the seat support element 22. The embodiment of the seat attachment 20 comprises a wheel support frame 26 that is pivotally connected to two attachment frame members 24. The wheel support frame 26 or the attachment frame 24 may span the width of the stroller between the two attachment frame members 17. The pivotal connection 27 allows the seat attachment to be folded and conveniently stored or transported but is not necessary for the invention. The pivotal connection is optional and provides more convenience, however, embodiments of the attachment may comprise a releasably connected wheel support frame or a rigid frame that may be incorporated to produce a seat attachment that has greater strength for use in situations wherein a stronger seat attachment may be desired such as with all-terrain or jogging strollers, for example. The wheel support frame may be connected at any point on the attachment frame, preferably the wheel support frame is connected near the connector portion 21 or near the middle of the attachment frame 24.

[0032] An embodiment of the seat attachment without a wheel may include connector portion 21 or attachment frame member 24, and seat attachment member 22, for example. In such an embodiment, there would be no need for pivotal connection 27, wheel support frame 26, sliding connector 25, or wheel 23.

[0033] The seat attachment 20 comprises a folding mechanism comprising a sliding connector 25 connected to a first end of strut 28. A second end of strut 28 is pivotally connected to wheel support frame 26. In such an embodiment, the sliding connector 25 may be moved between a first position and a second position on the attachment frame member 24. As the sliding connector 25 is moved, strut 28 pushes the wheel support frame 26 from an inuse position to a storage position. The storage position is more compact as shown in Figure 2. In addition, the embodiment of the seat attachment 20 comprises a locking mechanism 27 that is capable of securing the seat attachment 20 to a stroller, such as stroller 10 shown in Figure 1. The locking mechanism 29 is engaged by moving the sliding connector 25 to the in-use position in which the wheel support frame 28 and wheel 23 are extended. In an embodiment of the seat attachment 20 for the stroller 10, the wheel of the seat attachment 20 is pivotally connected to the connector portion and when the wheel is in the in-use position the releasable connection is locked and when the wheel 23 is moved to the storage position, the releasable connection is unlocked allowing the seat attachment 20 to be removed from stroller 10. The seat attachment 20 may be stored and stroller 10 may be conveniently used as a single stroller. As designed, the seat attachment 20 may be reconnected to stroller 10 for use as a double stroller. In any embodiment of the invention, the seat attachment portion may be secured into position on the stroller frame and a locking mechanism may be used with an embodiment with or without the wheel. Either the seat attachment or the stroller frame may comprise a locking mechanism for securing the stroller and seat attachment together. The locking mechanism may be any mechanism capable of securing the components together during use and may be a friction locking device, threaded connection, peg in a hole, or an interference locking device such as a pin in a hole or slot, for example. In embodiment 20 shown in Figure 2, the locking mechanism 29 pivots with wheel support frame 26 as the attachment 20 is moved from an unfolded position to a folded position. The locking mechanism 29 may slide into a hole or notch in the attachment frame member of stroller 10 shown in Figure 1. As such, the attachment 20 may be attached to stroller 10 by positioning attachment portion 21 of attachment 20 in slot 18 of attachment portion 17 of stroller 10. The sliding connector 25 may be moved to the in-use position, wheel support frame is moved and locking mechanism 29 is positioned into locking slot 19 of stroller 10.

[0034] The connector portion 21 of the embodiment of the seat attachment 20 has a cylindrical shape. The connector portion 21 may be inserted into a cylindrical recess 18 of the attachment frame member 17 of stroller 10 of Figure 1 to secure the seat attachment and convert the single stroller into a double stroller, as shown in Figure 3. Other embodiments of

the seat attachment may include any type of connector portion. The connector portion may be of a solid or tubular construction and may be any cross-sectional shape including, but not limited to, circular, polygonal, square, rectangular, and triangular, for example. Other attachment mechanisms may be utilized to connect the seat attachment to the stroller such as, but not limited to, a U-shaped bracket, a U-bolt, a pipe clamp, O-shaped bracket, screw, bolt, or other clamping or attachment means. The attachment frame member of the stroller has a complimentary and cooperating shape that allows the connector portion to be secured to the attachment portion of the stroller.

[0035] In Figure 3, the seat attachment 20 of Figure 2 is shown connected to the single stroller 10 of Figure 1 forming a double stroller. The double stroller configuration is shown with two stroller seats 13 in an inline configuration, though the other configurations, such as a stroller seat and a bassinet or a pram may also be supported on the double stroller. Further, the seat support element of the seat attachment may be capable of supporting the front stroller seat in either a forward or backward position.

[0036] The embodiment of the stroller 10 is shown only as an example of one type of stroller, the frame of the stroller may be any of many possible configurations. Embodiments of the accessory of the invention may be configured to be used on any such configuration of a stroller. For example, a different embodiment of the baby stroller may not include two front wheels, may not include a folding mechanism or may only include only one folding mechanism. In addition, the baby stroller may include additional features not included in baby stroller 10. For example, the stroller may optionally comprise fixed front wheels, an entirely different frame configuration, or a storage basket underneath the seat of the stroller.

[0037] The seat support member may be any configuration capable of supporting the seat on the seat attachment. Another embodiment of a seat support member for use with a car seat or other baby seat is shown in Figure 4. The embodiment of the seat support member 40 of Figure 4 comprises a main support 41. The main support 41 comprises a cradle for supporting a central portion of the seat. Another portion of the seat may rest against support bar 42. In this embodiment, support bar 42 may be adjusted to accommodate seats of different shapes and sizes. Support bar 42 may be slid within aperture 43 and locked in place when in the desired position to support a certain seat. The seat is, therefore, supported on two main supports 41 and support bar 42. The seat may be further secured in the seat attachment member 40 by wrapping belts 44 and 45 around the seat and locking the belts in this position with a buckle or other securing means.

[0038] Another embodiment of a seat attachment for a stroller is shown in Figure 5. The combination 50 comprises stroller 10 and seat attachment 51. Seat attachment 51 is a tricycle-like attachment comprising an connector portion 52, a frame 53 with a seat support element 56, a seat 57, and wheel 55. The tricycle-like attachment may be attached to stroller 10 to allow one child to be pushed in the stroller 10 and one child to ride the seat attachment 51. The seat attachment may be other shapes also such as cars, trucks, or animal shapes, for example.

[0039] The embodiment of the stroller 10 of Figure 5 comprises an additional accessory attachment portion 58. The accessory attachment portion 58 attaches to a frame member of stroller 10. An embodiment of the accessory attachment portion 58 is shown on Figure 6A. This embodiment is particularly useful for attaching a bag or purse 64, as shown in Figure 6B, to stroller 10.

[0040] When using a stroller, parents or guardians typically carry other items, such as purses, grocery bags, cell phones, diapers, cleaning wipes, or other personal or baby related items. Some strollers have bottom storage baskets for placing such items. However, these storage baskets can be inconvenient to access or some light weight strollers do not include such storage. Therefore, users of the stroller may hang purses or shopping bags on the handle of the stroller. This is convenient in that the bag is easy to access, but the weight of the bag on the handle may cause the stroller to be unbalanced and increase the tendency of the stroller to topple backwards. A heavy bag hung from the handle of a stroller may cause the stroller to tip backwards even with a child in the seat. The problem is worse if the stroller is facing uphill, on uneven terrain, being pushed up a curb, or occupied by a small child. The attachment portion may be attached to the frame of a stroller by any of the clamping or attachment methods described above, for example. Preferably, accessory attachment 58 is attached near the center of gravity of the stroller 10 to avoid creating an unbalanced condition of the stroller. An embodiment of the accessory attachment 58 is shown in Figure 6A. Accessory attachment 58 is shown connected to stroller frame 12 of stroller 10 in Figure 1 near the folding mechanism. Embodiments of the accessory comprise a first end 61 for connecting to a stroller frame and a second end 62 for releasably connecting to the accessory. The first end 61 comprises an aperture 64 that may be connected to frame 12 of the stroller 10. In certain embodiments, the aperture 64 is on an angle – such that when the axis of the accessory attachment portion 58 is substantially horizontal. The accessory attachment 58 may, optionally, comprise a rib for securing the accessory to the accessory attachment 58.

The rib as shown in Figure 6A may be replaced with any other locking element or securing means including a friction fitting, a screwed fitting, interference fitting, for example.

[0041] One example of an accessory for attaching to an accessory attachment 58 is shown in Figure 6B. The accessory is a bag or purse 64. The accessory includes an attachment portion 65 that is capable of being secured to the attachment portion 62 on the accessory attachment 58. The bag or purse 64 may be secured on stroller 10 by securing attachment portion 65 to attachment portion 62. The attachment portion 65, as shown, slides over the cylindrical attachment portion 62 of accessory attachment 58. Attachment portion 65 may include an interior annular recess that receives rib 63 securing the bag or purse 58 to stroller 10. The bag or purse 64 is thus secured to the stroller 10 in a center portion of the stroller as viewed from the side. Therefore, the bag or purse 64 is conveniently secured to stroller 10 while not contributing to an unbalanced condition of the stroller 10.

[0042] A further embodiment of the stroller 80 is shown in Figure 8. Stroller 80 may be easily converted from a single stroller comprising one seat to a double stroller comprising two seats without addition of another wheel on the attachment. Stroller 80 comprises a frame 81 capable of supporting the stroller seat 86. In this embodiment, the frame 81 comprises a front wheel support portion 81a, a back wheel support portion 81b, and a handle portion 81c. The frame 81 of the embodiment of the stroller 80 further comprises a folding mechanism 81d that connects front wheel support portion 81a, a back wheel support portion 81b, and a handle portion 81c. The folding mechanism 81d allows the stroller to be folded in a more compact size for storing or transportation. Figure 8A shows stroller 80 in a folded configuration.

[0043] Stroller 80 further comprises at least one front wheel 82 (both front wheels 82 of stroller 80 may be seen in Figure 8A), at least one rear wheel 83 (both rear wheels 83 of stroller 80 may be seen in Figure 8A), a stroller seat 86, and a seat support portion 84 capable of supporting a second seat in front of the stroller seat. The stroller 80 may further comprise a storage basket 87. Seat support portion may be of any design capable of securely supporting a seat on the stroller. For example, the seat support portion 84 may be similar to seat support portion 20 shown in Figure 2 without the wheel 23, the strut 28, pivotal connection 27, and/or the wheel support frame 26. Preferably, the seat support portion is capable of supporting a seat such that a child in the seat is substantially above the frame of the stroller. This provides easier access to the seat, does not block access to the storage basket, allows more versatile configurations of the seats, allows more variety of seats to be

attached to the frame, and allows the parent or other guardian to more easily monitor and see the child in each seat.

[0044] Stroller 80 comprises a stroller seat 86. The stroller seat 86 is located adjacent to handle portion 81c. The stroller seat 86 may be fixedly attached or removably attached to frame 81. In embodiments of the stroller 80 wherein stroller seat 86 is removably attached to frame 81, the stroller seat 86 may be removed and replaced in a backward facing configuration, see Figure 9A, be replaced by a infant carrier 91 or car seat on seat support element 84, see Figure 9C, or replaced with a pram 92 on seat support element 84, see Figure 9D. Embodiments of the stroller 80 may comprise a second seat support element 89 adjacent to the handle portion 81c. A stroller 80 comprising a second seat support element 89 allows the seat to be easily removed and reconfigured to a different orientation or replaced with a different style seat.

[0045] Embodiment of the stroller 80 comprises a first seat support element 84. The seat support element 84 is connected to the stroller 80 front wheel support frame 81a. The seat support element 84 is adjacent to the front wheel support portion 81a of frame 81. The seat support element is capable of supporting a second stroller seat 85 in front of the stroller seat 86. This provides convenience and versatility to a user of stroller 80. Seat support element may be fixedly attached or removably attached to front wheel support portion 81a. The front seat 85 may be positioned substantially over the front wheels so the stroller remains stable. Preferably, the seats should be positioned such that the center of gravity of the stroller is between the front and rear wheels. If not an additional wheel may be placed on the attachment as previously described. Seat support element 84 comprises a seat connector 88. Seat connector 88 may be a multipurpose general connector that allows different seats to interchanged on the seat support element 84. Any style seat may be configured to connect to the seat connector, such as but not limited to, a stroller seat, a baby seat, a bassinet, a pram, a baby carrier, or a car seat, for example.

[0046] An embodiment of the stroller attachment comprises a connector portion, and a seat support element. The connector portion is capable of connecting the seat attachment to the frame.

[0047] In the embodiment shown in Figure 8, stroller 80 comprises a first stroller seat 86 and a second stroller seat 85. Stroller seat 86 is shown in the forward facing configuration and second stroller seat 85 is shown in a backward facing configuration. The seat support element 84 is capable of supporting the seat above the front wheel 82 connected to the wheel

support portion 81a. Preferably, the front seat is located substantially over the front wheels and the back seat is located substantially over the rear wheels.

[0048] Though it can not be seen in the side view of Figure 8, a typical embodiment of the stroller will comprise two seat connector portions. One seat connector portion will support each side of the seat. The connector portion may be one piece or multiple parts.

[0049] Figures 9A through 9F show various configurations that are possible with the stroller of the invention. These configurations are not to be considered to be all available configurations of the stroller and one skilled in the art would recognize many additional possibilities based upon this specification and set of drawings. From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A seat attachment for a stroller, comprising:

an attachment frame member comprising a connector portion capable of connecting to a stroller frame; and

a seat support element capable of supporting a seat;

2. The seat attachment of claim 1, comprising:

a wheel.

- 3. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 2, further comprising a wheel support frame connecting the wheel to the attachment frame member.
- 4. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 3, wherein the wheel support frame is pivotally connected to the attachment frame member.
- 5. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 4, wherein the wheel support frame is pivotally connected near the middle of the attachment frame member.
- 6. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 5, further comprising a folding mechanism.
- 7. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 6, wherein the folding mechanism comprises a sliding connector slidingly connected to the attachment frame member and a strut having a first end connected to the sliding member and a second end connected to the wheel support frame.
- 8. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 4, wherein the wheel support frame is capable of pivoting from a first position to a second position.
- 9. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 8, wherein the first position is a locked and in-use position and the second position is an unlocked and folded position.
- 10. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 1, wherein the seat is a baby seat, a car seat, a stroller seat, a bassinet, or a pram.

11. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 1, wherein the attachment frame member has a first end and a second end.

- 12. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 11, wherein the first end is capable of connecting to a stroller frame.
- 13. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 12, wherein the second end is connected to the seat attachment member.
- 14. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 1, wherein the seat support element is capable of supporting a seat in either a forward or backward position.
- 15. The seat attachment for a stroller of claim 1, further comprising a stroller seat, wherein the seat support element is capable of supporting the stroller seat in either a forward or backward position.
- 16. A double stroller, comprising:
- a stroller frame comprising wheels, a frame, a first seat and an attachment frame member connected to the frame;
- a seat attachment comprising a wheel, a second seat, and a connector portion capable of connecting to the attachment frame member.
- 17. The double stroller of claim 12, wherein the connector portion is capable of being releasably connected to the attachment frame member.
- 18. The double stroller of claim 12, wherein the second seat is releasably connected to the seat support element.
- 19. The double stroller of claim 18, wherein the seat support element is capable of supporting the second seat in either a forward or backward position.
- 20. A double stroller, comprising:
 - a first seat attachment capable of removably supporting a child seat; and
 - a second seat attachment capable of supporting a child seat.

21. The double stroller of claim 20, wherein each seat attachment comprises two seat connector portions.

- 22. The double stroller of claim 20, wherein the child seat is one of a stroller seat, a baby carrier, a bassinet, a pram, or a car seat.
- 23. The double stroller of claim 20, comprising a frame, wherein the frame comprises a handle portion, a front wheel support portion and a back wheel support portion.
- 24. The double stroller of claim 23, wherein a first seat attachment is adjacent to the front wheel support portion.
- 25. The double stroller of claim 24, wherein the first seat attachment is above at least one front wheel connected to the wheel support portion.
- 26. The double stroller of claim 25, wherein the second seat attachment is adjacent to the handle portion.
- 27. The double stroller of claim 23, further comprising a folding mechanism that connects the handle portion, the front wheel support portion, and the back wheel support portion.
- 28. A stroller, comprising:
 - a frame;
 - at least one front wheel;
 - at least one rear wheel;
 - a stroller seat; and
- a seat attachment portion capable of supporting a second seat in front of the stroller seat.
- 29. The stroller of claim 28, wherein the seat attachment portion comprises two seat connectors.

30. The stroller of claim 29, wherein the seat attachment portion is removably connected to the frame.

- 31. The stroller of claim 30, wherein the seat attachment portion comprises two portions each comprising one seat connector.
- 32. The stroller of claim 30, wherein the frame comprises a sleeve for removably connecting the seat attachment portion to the frame.
- 33. The stroller of claim 28, wherein the second seat is one seat selected from a stroller seat, an infant carrier, a bassinet, a pram, or a car seat.
- 34. The stroller of claim 33, wherein the second seat is integral to the seat attachment portion.

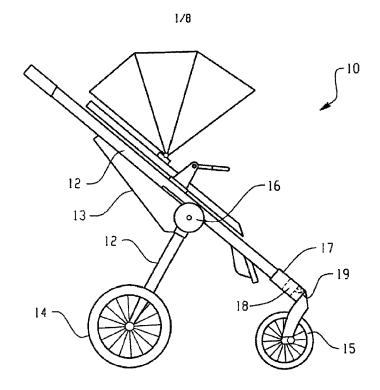


Fig. 1

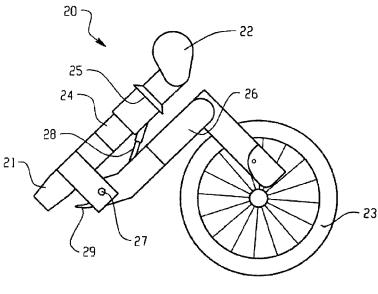
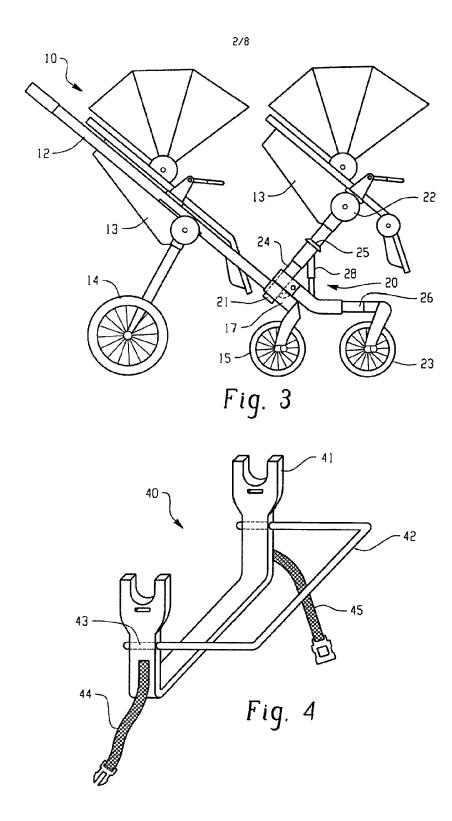


Fig. 2



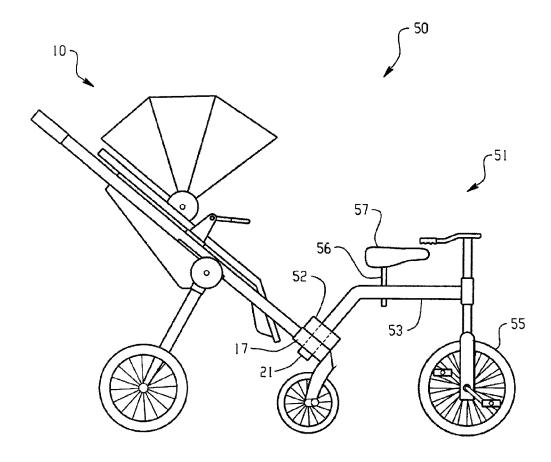
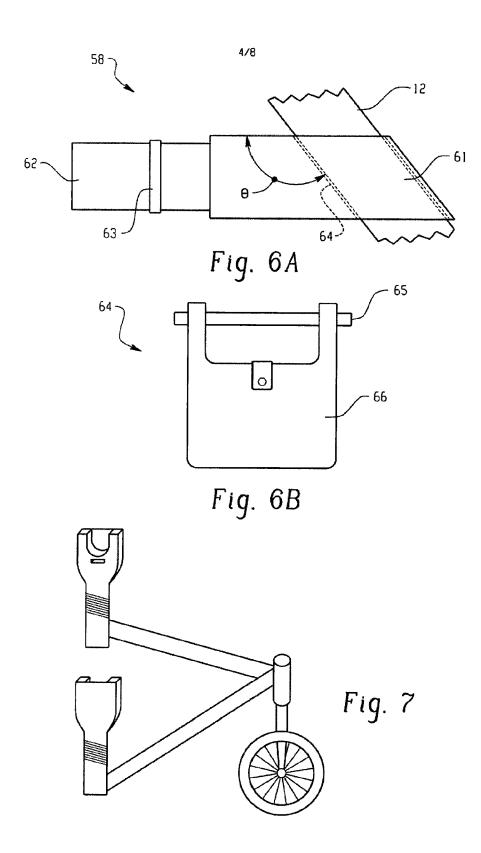
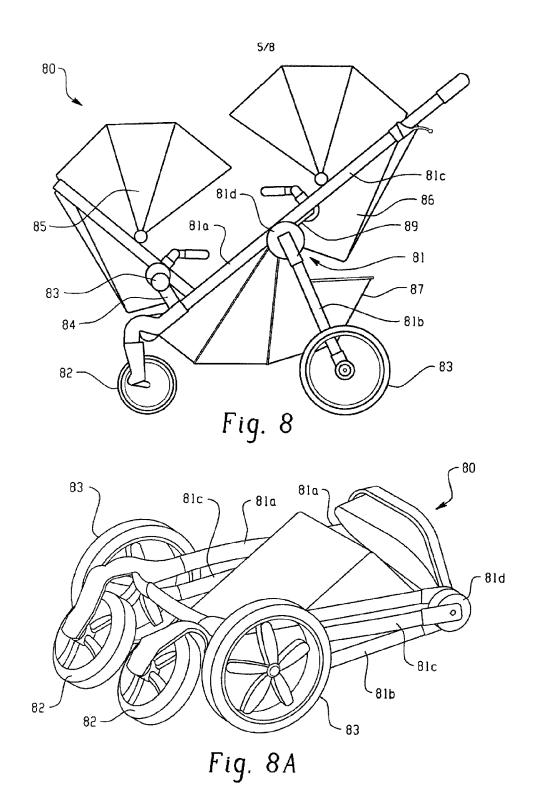
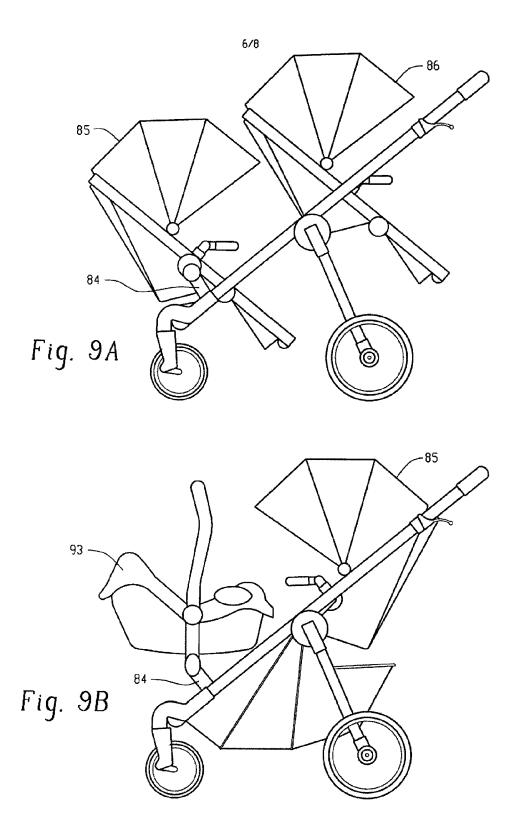
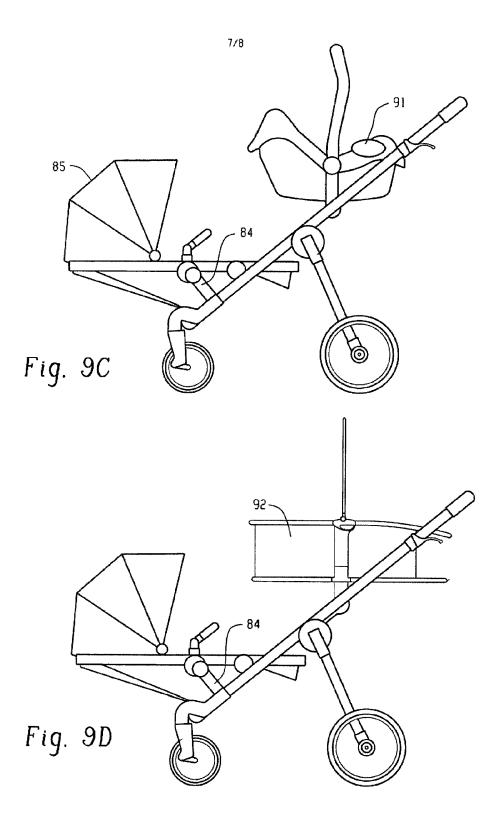


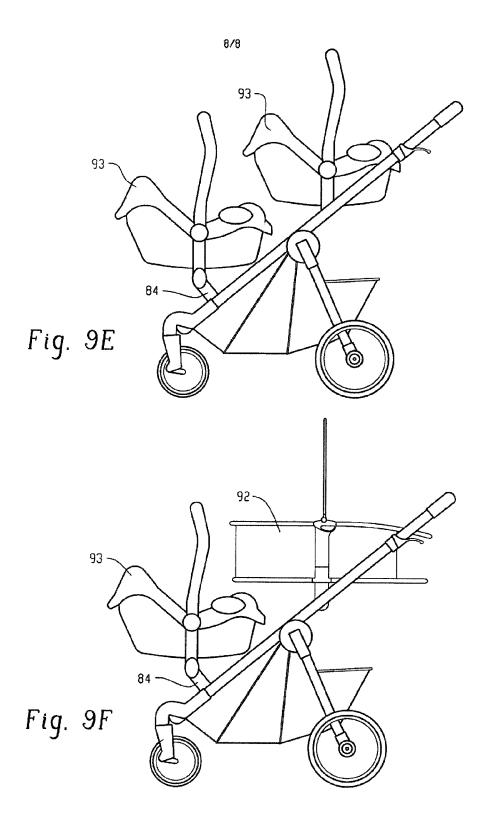
Fig. 5











INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US2009/066817

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - B62B 7/00 (2010.01)					
USPC - 280/642 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC					
B. FIEL	DS SEARCHED				
IPC(8) - B62	Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC(8) - B62B 7/00; B62D 7/14, 63/00 (2010.01) USPC - 280/642, 32.7, 47.131, 647, 648, 656, 657				
Documentati	Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched				
Electronic da PatBase	ta base consulted during the international search (name of	f data base and, where practicable, search ter	rms used)		
C. DOCUI	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where ap	propriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
X Y	US 2007/0114738 A1 (JONES et al) 24 May 2007 (24.	6, 7, 9, 10, 15-27			
X Y	US 2007/0001429 A1 (MACIEJCZYK) 04 January 200	28-31, 33, 34 			
Y	US 5,338,096 A (HUANG) 16 August 1994 (16.08.199	16-27			
Υ	US 2003/0025304 A1 (HAEGGBERG) 06 February 20	32			
Furthe	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.				
Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)		"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone			
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	the priority date claimed Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of mailing of the international search report				
20 August 2	•	2 9 J A N 2010			
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201		Authorized officer: Blaine R. Copenheaver PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4390 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774			



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发文日:

2012年10月31日





申请号或专利号: 200980148829.3

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申请人或专利权人: 戴那米克品牌股份有限公司

发明创造名称: 用于手推童车的座椅附接件

第一次审查意见通知书

(进入国家阶段的 PCT 申请)

- 1. 区应申请人提出的实质审查请求,根据专利法第35条第1款的规定,国家知识产权局对上述发明专利申 请进行实质审查。
 - ──根据专利法第 35 条第 2 款的规定,国家知识产权局决定自行对上述发明专利申请进行实质审查。
- 2. 冈申请人要求以其在:

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编号	文 件 号 或 名 称	公 开 日 期 (或抵触申请的申请日)	
1	WO 2005/105546A1	20051110	
2	US 2007/0085303A1	20070419	
3	US 2007/0114738A1	20070527	
4	US 2007/00 0 1429A1	20070104	
5	US 5338096A	《沙国国学 》	

6. 审查的结论性意见: 关于说明书:

210402 纸件申请。回函请寄: 100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6号 国家知识产权员 电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外, 2010.2

文件视为未提交。



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一申请人应当按照通知书正文部分提出的要求,对申请文件进行修改。 中读人应以在第四次说来的设计表表现的第三人称单数
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培 付款收益 E
8. 申请人应注意下列事项:
(1)根据专利法第37条的规定,申请人应当在收到本通知书之日起的4个月内陈述意见,如果申请人无正
当理由逾期不答复,其申请将被视为撤回。
(2)申请人对其申请的修改应当符合专利法第33条的规定,不得超出原说明书和权利要求书记载的范围,
同时申请人对专利申请文件进行的修改应当符合专利法实施细则第 51 条第 3 款的规定,按照本通知书的要求
进行修改。
(3)申请人的意见陈述书和/或修改文本应当邮寄或递交国家知识产权局专利局受理处,凡未邮寄或递交
给受理处的文件不具备法律效力。
(4) 未经预约,申请人和/或代理人不得前来国家知识产权局与审查员举行会晤。
9. 本通知书正文部分共有4页,并附有下列附件:
□引用的对比文件的复印件共 <u>份</u> 页。
41/ 0 H4 4 4 4 50 7 11 H4 25 11 11 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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审查员:卫安乐

联系电话: 62413143

审查部门: 专利审查

| TOTAL | TOTA

210402 2010, 2 

第一次审查意见通知书

(进入国家阶段的 PCT 申请)

申请号:2009801488293

本申请涉及一种用于手推童车的座椅附接件,经审查,提出如下审查意见。

- 1. 权利要求组(1,16)与权利要求组(20,28)不具有单一性,不符合专利法第31条第1款的规定。由于手推童车及座椅附接件或座椅附接部分是公知常识的装置,权利要求(1,16)和权利要求(20,28)之间除了这些技术特征外没有其它的相同的或相应的技术特征,因此可以明显看出权利要求组(1,16)与权利要求组(20,28)之间没有相同的或相应的技术特征,因此不具有单一性,不符合专利法第31条第1款规定的单一性。
- 2. 权利要求 1-6, 8-13, 16 不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性, 权利要求 7, 14, 15 不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。
- 1) 权利要求 1 要求保护用于手推童车的座椅附接件,对比文件 1 (WO2005/105546A1) 公开了(参见说明书第 7-11 页、附图 1-7) 一种用于手推童车 2 的座椅附接件 1,包括:附接框架部件 1,其包括连接到手推童车框架的连接器部分 4,5,6,18,19:及座椅支撑元件 16,其能够支撑座椅 20。

由此可见,权利要求 1 的全部技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,两者属于相同的技术领域,采用相同的技术方案,解决相同的技术问题,并达到了相同的技术效果。因此权利要求 1 不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。

- 2) 权利要求 2 对权利要求 1 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见附图 6)公开了座椅附接件包括车轮 30。可见权利要求 2 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 2 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 3) 权利要求 3 对权利要求 2 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 7-11 页、附图 1-7) 公开了包括将车轮 30 连接到所述附接框架部件 1 的车轮支撑框架 10,12,12a。可见权利要求 3 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 2 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 3 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 4) 权利要求 4 对权利要求 3 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 7-11 页、附图 1-7) 公开了车轮支撑框架 10,12,12a 以枢转方式连接到附接框架部件 1。可见权利要求 4 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 3 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 4 也不具备专利法第 20 4 第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 5) 权利要求 5 对权利要求 4 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 7-轮支撑框架 10,12,12a 以枢转方式连接于接近附接框架部件 1 的中间处。可见

210402 纸件申请,回函请寄。100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局 2010.2 电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外 文件视为未提交。

提交的



已经被对比文件 1 公开, 因此在引用的权利要求 4 不具备新颖性的基础上, 权利要求 5 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。

- 6) 权利要求 6 对权利要求 5 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见附图 6-7) 公开了进一步包括折叠机构。可见权利要求 6 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 5 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 6 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 7) 权利要求 7 对权利要求 6 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 12-14 页、附图 8-31) 公开了折叠机构包括以滑动方式连接到附接框架部件的滑动连接器 144,143 以及具有连接到滑动部件的第一端及连接到车轮支撑框架的第二端的斜撑 142。可见权利要求 7 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,由于其是在对比文件 1 的一个实施例中公开,本领域技术人员可以和对比文件 1 其它部分公开的技术方案项结合从而得到权利要求 7 要求保护的技术方案,这不需要付出创造性劳动,因此在引用的权利要求 6 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 7 不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。
- 8) 权利要求 8 对权利要求 4 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 7-11 页、附图 1-7) 公开了车轮支撑框架 10,12,12a 能够从第一位置枢转到第二位置。可见权利要求 8 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 4 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 8 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 9) 权利要求 9 对权利要求 8 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 7-11 页、附图 1-7) 公开了第一位置为锁定及使用中位置且第二位置为解锁及折叠位置。可见权利要求 9 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 8 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 9 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 10) 权利要求 10 对权利要求 1 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见附图 6)公开了座椅为婴儿座椅。可见权利要求 10 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 10 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 11) 权利要求 11 对权利要求 1 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见附图 2,6)公开了附接框架部件 1 具有第一端及第二端。可见权利要求 11 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 11 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 12) 权利要求 12 对权利要求 11 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见附图 6) 公开了第一端能够连接到手推宣车框架。可见权利要求 12 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 11 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 12 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。

210402 纸件申请,回函请寄: 100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局 利度 2010.2 电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外,如 文件视为未提交。



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- 13) 权利要求 13 对权利要求 12 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见附图 5) 公开了第二端连接到座椅附接部件 1。可见权利要求 13 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 12 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 13 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
- 14) 权利要求 14 对权利要求 1 做了进一步限定,对比文件 2 (US2007/0085303A1) 公开了(参见说明书第 2 页、附图 4-8) 座椅支撑元件 410,420 能够将座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。可见权利要求 14 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 2 公开,本领域技术人员可以将其应用于对比文件 1 从而得到权利要求 14 要求保护的技术方案,这不需要付出创造性劳动,因此在引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 14 不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。
- 15) 权利要求 15 对权利要求 1 做了进一步限定,对比文件 2 (参见说明书第 2 页、附图 4-8) 公开了进一步包括手推童车座椅 71,72,8,9,其中座椅支撑元件 410,420 能够将手推童车座椅 71,72,8,9 支撑在前向或后向位置中。可见权利要求 15 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 2 公开,本领域技术人员可以将其应用于对比文件 1 从而得到权利要求 15 要求保护的技术方案,这不需要付出创造性劳动,因此在引用的权利要求 1 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 15 不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。
- 16) 权利要求 16 要求保护一种双人手推童车,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 4-8 栏、附图 1-7) 公开了一种双人手推童车,包括手推童车框架 2,,其包括车轮 3、框架 4、第一座椅 2 及连接到框架 4 的附接框架部件 1; 座椅附接件 16,其包括车轮 30、第二座椅 20 及能够连接到附接框架部件 1 的连接器部分 4, 5, 6, 18, 19。

由此可见,权利要求 16 的全部技术特征已经被对比文件 1 公开,两者属于相同的技术领域,采用相同的技术方案,解决相同的技术问题,并达到了相同的技术效果。因此权利要求 16 不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。

申请人可能笔误将权利要求 17,18 引用权利要求 16 写成了引用权利要求 12,以下基于假设权利要求 17,18 引用权利要求 16 进行评述。

- 17) 权利要求 17 对权利要求 16 做了进一步限定,对比文件 1 (参见说明书第 7-11 页、附图 I-7) 公开了连接器部分 4,5,6,18,19 能够以可释放方式连接到附接框架部件 1。可见权利要求 17 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 I 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 16 不具备新颖性的基础上,权利要求 17 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。

210402 纸件申请,回函请客: 100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局 2010. 2 电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外,

文件视为未提交。



19) 权利要求 19 对权利要求 18 做了进一步限定,对比文件 2 (参见说明书第 2 页、附图 4-8)公开了座 椅支撑元件 410,420 能够将座椅支撑在前向或后向位置中。可见权利要求 19 的附加技术特征已经被对比文件 2 公开,因此在引用的权利要求 18 不具备创造性的基础上,权利要求 19 也不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。

另外,对比文件 3(US 2007/0114738A1)公开的内容(参见说明书第 2-3 页、附图 1-13),对比文件 4 (US 2007/0001429A1)公开的内容(参见说明书第 2-3 页、附图 1-11)以及对比文件(US 5338096A)公开的内容(参见说明书第 1-2 栏、附图 1-6)或其结合也与本申请密切相关。

审查员已对权利要求 1 及其从属权利要求进行了检索和审查,申请人应当删除与之不具有单一性且未经检索的权利要求 20-34,以使本申请符合专利法第 31 条第 1 款的规定。需要提醒申请人注意的是,对申请文件的修改如果只是删除已经检索过和评述过的权利要求,而保留与该权利要求 1 不具有单一性的权利要求 20,28 及其从属权利要求,这种修改是不符合专利法实施细则第 51 条第 3 款规定的,<u>审查员将基于目前审查的申请文本,以本申请不符合专利法第 31 条第 1 款的规定为由做出驳回决定。</u>

基于上述理由,本申请的独立权利要求以及从属权利要求都不具备新颖性/创造性,同时说明书中也没有记载其它任何可以授予专利权的实质性内容,因而即使申请人对权利要求进行重新组合或根据说明书记载的内容作进一步的限定,本申请也不具备被授予专利权的前景。如果申请人不能在本通知书指定的答复期限内提出表明本申请具有新颖性和创造性的充分理由,本申请将被驳回。

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紙件申请,回函请寄: 100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外,文件视为未提交。





*P 华人民共和国国家知识产权局

检索报告

申请号: 2009801488293	申请日: 20091204	首次检索
申请人: 藏那米克品牌股份有限公司	最早的优先权日: 20081204	
权利要求项数: 34	说明书段数: 49	

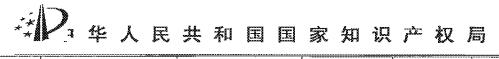
审查员确定的 IPC 分类号: B62B 7/00

检索记录信息: IPC:B62B 7/00,B62B 9/00,B62D 63/00,B62B 9/10 CNKI CNPAT WPI EPODOC 手推车,婴儿,

幼儿,儿童,座椅,支撑 stroller,infant,child,seat?,support

		相关专利	城 文 制		
类型	国别以及代码[11]	代码[43]或[45]	IPC 分类号	相关的段落	涉及的权
	给出的文献号	给出的日期		和/或图号	利要求
Х	WO2005/105546A1	20051110	B62B 9/00	参见说明书	1-13,16
~~				第 7-14 页、	
	***			附图 1-31	
Y	WO2005/105546A1	20051110	B62B 9/00	参见说明书	14,15
	APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF			第 7-14 页、	
mhtaannanthtaanna				附图 1-31	
Y	US2007/0085303A1	20070419	B62B 7/00	说明书第2	14,15
		***************************************		页、附图 4-8	
	WO2005/105546A1	20051110	B62B 9/00	参见说明书	17-19
				第 7-14 页、	
**************				附图 1-31	
	US2007/0085303A1	20070419	B62B 7/00	说明书第2	17-19
		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	-	页、附图 4-8	
X	US2007/0114738A1	20070527	B62D 63/00	说明书第2-3	1-5,8,11-14
		PERENTALANA		页、附图 1-13	
Y	US2007/0114738A1	20070527	B62D 63/00	说明书第2-3	6,7,9,10,15,16
				页、附图 1-13	
Y	US2007/0001429A1	20070104	B62B 7/00	说明书第2-3	6,7,9,10,15
		•	***************************************	页、附图 1-11	
Y	US5338096A	19940816	B62B 9/10	说明书第1-2	16
				栏、附图 1-6	
	US2007/0114738A1	20070527	B62D 63/00	说明书第2-3	17-19
				页、附图 1-13	
	US5338096A	19940816	B62B 9/10	说明书第1-2	17-19
				栏、附图 1-6	

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A CN2194313Y 19950412 B62B 7/00 全文 1-19



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相关非专利文献					
类型	书名(包括版本号和卷号)	出版日期	作者姓名和出版者名称	相关页数	涉及的权利要求
类型	期刊或文摘名称 (包括卷号和期号)	发行日期	作者姓名和文章标题	相关页数	涉及的权利要求

表格填写说明事项:

- 1. 审查员实际检索领域的 IPC 分类号应当填写到大组和 / 或小组所在的分类位置。
- 2. 期刊或其它定期出版物的名称可以使用符合一般公认的国际惯例的缩写名称。
- 3. 相关文件的类型说明:
 - X: 一篇文件影响新颖性或创造性:
 - Y: 与本报告中的另外的 Y 类文件组合而影响创造性;
 - A: 背景技术文件;
 - R: 任何单位或个人在申请日向专利局提交的、属于同样的发明创造的专利或专利申请文件。
 - P: 中间文件, 其公开日在申请的申请日与所要求的优先权日之间的文件;
 - E: 抵触申请。

审 查 员: 卫安乐 2012年10月23日

审查部门:专利审查协作北京中心机械发明审查部

(TRANSLATION)

FIRST OFFICE ACTION OF CHINA STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

(PCT Application Entering into China National Phase)

Date of Issuance: 26 November 2012

Application No.: 200980148829.3

The present invention relates to a seat attachment for a stroller. After examination, the examiner had the following comments:

I. The group of Claims 1 and 16 and the group of Claims 20 and 28 lack unity, which violates Paragraph 1, Article 31 of the Patent Law.

The stroller, seat attachment, and seat attachment portion are common devices in the art, and Claims 1 and 16 and Claims 20 and 28 have no other same or corresponding technical features except for the above. Given this, obviously there are no identical or corresponding technical features between Claims 1 and 16 and Claims 20 and 28, and thus they lack unity of invention, which violates the provision of unity provided in Paragraph 1, Article 31 of the Patent Law.

- II. Claims 1-6, 8-13, and 16 lack novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law, and Claims 7, 14, and 15 lack inventive step as stipulated by Paragraph 3. Article 22 of the Patent Law.
 - 1. Claim 1 seeks to protect a seat attachment for a stroller. Citation 1 (WO2005/105546A1) discloses a seat attachment 1 for a stroller 2, which comprises: an attachment frame member 1 comprising a connector portion 4, 5, 6, 18, and 19 capable of connecting to a stroller frame; and a seat support element 16 capable of supporting a seat 20 (see pages 7-11 of the specification and Figs. 1-7).
 - In view of the above, Citation 1 discloses all technical features of Claim 1. Citation 1 and (the invention claimed in) Claim 1 belong to the same technical field, adopt the same technical solution to solve the same technical problem, and can produce the same technical effects. Thus, Claim 1 lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
 - Claim 2 depends upon Claim 1. Citation 1 (see Fig.6) discloses that the seat attachment comprises a wheel 30. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 2 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 1 upon which Claim 2 depends lacks novelty, Claim 2 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

- 3. Claim 3 depends upon Claim 2. Citation 1 (see pages 7-11 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses (the seat attachment) comprising a wheel support frame 10, 12, and 12a connecting the wheel 30 to the attachment frame member 1. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 3 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 2 upon which Claim 3 depends lacks novelty, Claim 3 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 4. Claim 4 depends upon Claim 3. Citation 1 (see pages 7-11 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses that the wheel support frame 10, 12, and 12a is pivotally connected to the attachment frame member 1. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 4 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 3 upon which Claim 4 depends lacks novelty, Claim 4 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 5. Claim 5 depends upon Claim 4. Citation 1 (see pages 7-11 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses that the wheel support frame 10, 12, and 12a is pivotally connected near the middle of the attachment frame member 1. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 5 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 4 upon which Claim 5 depends lacks novelty, Claim 5 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 6. Claim 6 depends upon Claim 5. Citation 1 (see Figs. 6 and 7) discloses (the seat attachment) further comprising a folding mechanism. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 6 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 5 upon which Claim 6 depends lacks novelty, Claim 6 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 7. Claim 7 depends upon Claim 6. Citation 1 (see pages 12-14 on the specification and Figs. 8-31) discloses that the folding mechanism comprises a sliding connector 143, 144 slidingly connected to the attachment frame member and a strut 142 having a first end connected to the sliding member and a second end connected to the wheel support frame. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 7 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since the above features are disclosed in an embodiment of Citation 1, persons skilled in the art may combine these features with the technical solution disclosed in other part of Citation 1 so as to arrive at the technical solution claimed in Claim 7, which needs no creative effort. Therefore, since Claim 6 upon which Claim 7 depends lacks novelty, Claim 7 lacks inventiveness as stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 8. Claim 8 depends upon Claim 4. Citation 1 (see pages 7-11 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses that the wheel support frame 10, 12, and 12a is capable of pivoting from a first position to a second position. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 8 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 4 upon which Claim 8 depends lacks novelty, Claim 8 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

- 9. Claim 9 depends upon Claim 8. Citation 1 (see pages 7-11 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses that the first position is a locked and in-use position and the second position is an unlocked and folded position. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 9 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 8 upon which Claim 9 depends lacks novelty, Claim 9 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2. Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 10. Claim 10 depends upon Claim 1. Citation 1 (see Fig. 6) discloses that the seat is a baby seat. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 10 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 1 upon which Claim 10 depends lacks novelty, Claim 10 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 11. Claim 11 depends upon Claim 1. Citation 1 (see Figs. 2 and 6) discloses that the attachment frame member 1 has a first end and a second end. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 11 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 1 upon which Claim 11 depends lacks novelty, Claim 11 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 12. Claim 12 depends upon Claim 11. Citation 1 (see Fig. 6) discloses that the first end is capable of connecting to a stroller frame. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 12 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 11 upon which Claim 12 depends lacks novelty, Claim 12 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 13. Claim 13 depends upon Claim 12. Citation 1 (see Fig. 5) discloses that the second end is connected to the seat attachment member 1. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 13 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 1 upon which Claim 13 depends lacks novelty, Claim 13 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 14. Claim 14 depends upon Claim 1. Citation 2 (US2007/0085303A1) discloses that (see page 2 of the specification and Figs. 4-8) the seat support element 410, 420 is capable of supporting a seat in either a forward or backward position. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 14 is disclosed in Citation 2, and persons skilled in the art can incorporate this feature into Citation 1 so as to arrive at the technical solution claimed in Claim 14, which needs no creative effort. Therefore, since Claim 1 upon which Claim 14 depends lacks novelty, Claim 14 lacks inventiveness as stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 15. Claim 15 depends upon Claim 1. Citation 2 (see page 2 of the specification and Figs. 4-8) discloses that (the seat attachment) further comprises a stroller seat 71, 72, 8, and 9, wherein the seat support element 410, 420 is capable of supporting the stroller seat 71, 72, 8, and 9 in either a forward or backward position. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 15 is disclosed in Citation 2, and persons skilled in the art can incorporate this feature into Citation 1 so as to obtain the technical solution claimed in Claim 15, which needs no creative effort. Therefore,

since Claim 1 upon which Claim 15 depends lacks novelty, Claim 15 lacks inventiveness as stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

16. Claim 16 claims a double stroller. Citation 1 (see col. 4-8 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses a double stroller, which comprises: a stroller frame 2 comprising wheels 3, a frame 4, a first seat 2 and an attachment frame member 1 connected to the frame 4; a seat attachment 16 comprising a wheel 30, a second seat 20, and a connector portion 4, 5, 6, 18, and 19 capable of connecting to the attachment frame member 1.

In view of the above, all technical features of Claim 16 are disclosed in Citation 1. Citation 1 and (the invention claimed in) Claim 16 belong to the same technical field, adopt the same technical solution to solve the same technical problem, and can produce the same technical effects. Thus, Claim 16 lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

[Translator's note: Claims 17 and 18 depend upon Claim 12, which may be an error; they should depend upon Claim 16. Given this, the examiner provides the following comments based on the presumption that Claims 17 and 18 depend upon Claim 16.]

- 17. Claim 17 depends upon Claim 16. Citation 1 (see pages 7-11 on the specification and Figs. 1-7) discloses that the connector portion 4, 5, 6, 18, and 19 is capable of being releasably connected to the attachment frame member 1. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 17 is disclosed in Citation 1. Since Claim 16 upon which Claim 17 depends lacks novelty, Claim 17 also lacks novelty as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 18. Claim 18 depends upon Claim 16. Citation 2 (see page 2 of the specification and Figs. 4-8) discloses that the second seat is releasably connected to the seat support element 410, 420. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 18 is disclosed in Citation 2, and persons skilled in the art can incorporate this feature into Citation 1 so as to obtain the technical solution claimed in Claim 18, which needs no creative effort. Therefore, since Claim 16 upon which Claim 18 depends lacks novelty, Claim 18 lacks inventiveness as stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 22 of the Patent Law.
- 19. Claim 19 depends upon Claim 18. Citation 2 (see page 2 of the specification and Figs. 4-8) discloses that the seat support element 410, 420 is capable of supporting the second seat in either a forward or backward position. Given this, the dependent technical feature of Claim 19 is disclosed in Citation 2. Therefore, since Claim 18 upon which Claim 19 depends lacks inventiveness, Claim 19 also lacks an inventive step stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 22 of the Patent Law.

In addition, the contents disclosed in Citation 3 (US2007/0114738A1, see pages 2 and 3 of the specification and Figs. 1-13), in Citation 4 (US2007/0001429A1, see pages 2 and 3

of the specification and Figs. 1-11), and in Citation 5 (US5338096A, see col. 1-2 of the specification and Figs. 1-6) as well as their combination are also very close to this application.

The examiner has conducted a search on and examined Claim 1 and its dependent claims. The applicant should cancel Claims 20-34 which do not have unity with Claim 1 and on which a search has not been conducted, so as to make this application comply with Paragraph 1, Article 31 of the Patent Law. The applicant should note that if he amends application documents by cancelling the claims on which the search has been conducted and which have been commented on, while retaining Claims 20 and 28 and their dependent claims, which do not have unity with Claim 1 and on which no search has been conducted, the amendment will violate Paragraph 3, Rule 51 of the Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law. In that case, the examiner will reject this application based on the present application documents and on the ground that it does not comply with Paragraph 1, Article 31 of the Patent Law.

In view of the above, all of the independent and dependent claims of this application lack novelty/an inventive step. Moreover, no substantial contents which can be granted a patent right were recited in the specification. Thus, even if the applicant rearranges the claims and/or further defines the claims based on the description in the specification, the present application still cannot be granted a patent right. If the applicant cannot provide convincing reasons why the present application possesses novelty and inventiveness, this application will be rejected.

Examiner: Anle Wei Code: 193214

SEARCH REPORT

(TRANSLATION)

Application No.: 200980148829.3	Filing Date: 4 December 2009	First Retrieval
Applicant: DYNAMIC BRANDS, LLC	Earliest Priority Date: 4 December 2008	
Number of claims: 34	Paragraphs of the specification: 49	

IPC number assigned by the examiner: B62B 7/00

Search Record Information: IPC: B62B 7/00, B62B 9/00, B62D 63/00, B62B 9/10 CNKI, CNPAT, WPI, EPODC, stroller (手推车), infant (婴儿), child (儿童), seat (座椅), support (支撑), stroller, infant, child, seat?, support

		Patent I	Documents	Š	
Categ ory	Country and code [11] Document No.	Code [43] or [45] Publication	IPC	Relevant paragraphs and/or drawings:	Relevant to claim No.
		Date			
X	WO2005/105546A1	10 November 2005	B62B 9/00	pages 7-14 on the specification and Figs. 1-31	
Y	WO2005/105546A1	10 November 2005	B62B 9/00	pages 7-14 on the specification and Figs. 1-31	14, 15
Y	US2007/0085303A1	19 April 2007	B62B 7/00	page 2 of the specification and Figs. 4-8	14, 15
	WO2005/105546A1	10 November 2005	B62B 9/00	pages 7-14 on the specification and Figs. 1-31	17-19
	US2007/0085303A1	19 April 2007	B62B 7/00	page 2 of the specification and Figs. 4-8	17-19
X	US2007/0114738A1	27 May 2007	B62D 63/00	pages 2 and 3 of the specification and Figs. 1-13	1-5, 8, 11-14
Y	US2007/0114738A1	27 May 2007	B62D 63/00	pages 2 and 3 of the specification and Figs. 1-13	6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16
Y	US2007/0001429A1	4 January 2007	B62B 7/00	pages 2 and 3 of the specification and Figs. 1-11	6, 7, 9, 10, 15
Y	US5338096A	16 August 1994	B62B 9/10	pages 1 and 2 of the specification and Figs. 1-6	16
	US2007/0114738A1	27 May 2007	B62D 63/00	pages 2 and 3 of the specification and Figs. 1-13	17-19
	US5338096A	16 August 1994	B62B 9/10	pages 1 and 2 of the specification and Figs. 1-6	17-19
	CN2194313Y	12 April 1995	B62B 7/00	Full texts	1-19

Non-Patent Documents					
Туре	Book Title (including the edition number and volume number)	Publication Date	Author Name and Publisher Name	Relevant Page Number	Relevant to claim No.
Туре	Journal or Digest Title (including the volume number and issue number)	Issuance Date	Author Name and Article Title	Relevant Page Number	Relevant to claim No.

Notes for filling in the form:

- 1. The IPC number used by the examiner in search shall be filled in down to the main group and the subgroup of the technical subject-matter.
- 2. Internationally acceptable journal title abbreviations can be filled in the form.
- 3. Categories of cited documents:
 - X: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone;
 - Y: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents:
 - A: document defining the general state of the art
 - R: patent or patent application document belonging to the same invention submitted by any group or individual to the Patent Office on the filing date of this application;
 - P: intermediate document published prior to the filing date but later than the priority date claimed;

E: conflicting application.

Examiner: Anle Wei

Examination Department: Mechanics Department, Beijing Patent Examination Cooperation

Center

Date: 23 October 2012

THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS

THE PRC PATENT LAW

Article 22

Any invention or utility model for which patent right may be granted must possess novelty, inventiveness and practical applicability.

Novelty means that an invention or utility model is not an existing technology, and before the date of filing, no identical invention or utility model has been filed by any entity or individual with the Patent Administration Department under the State Council and will be disclosed in the patent application documents or patent documents published after the said date of filing.

Inventiveness means that, in comparison with the existing technology, the invention has prominent substantive features and represents notable progress and that the utility model has substantive features and represents progress.

Practical applicability means that the invention or utility model can be made or used and can produce effective results.

The term "existing technology" used in this Law refers to any technology known to the public in China and abroad before the date of filing.

Paragraph 1, Article 31

An application for a patent for invention or utility model shall be limited to one invention or utility model. Two or more inventions or utility models belonging to a single general inventive concept may be filed as one application.



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100738

北京市东长安街一号东方广场东方经贸城西一办公楼十层 1008 室 北京律盟知识产权代理有限责任公司 刘国伟 发文日:

2013年11月18日

申请号或专利号: 200980148829.3	发文序号: 20131113	801115310
申请人或专利权人: 戴那米克品牌服	设份有限公司	
发明创造名称: 用于手推童车的座	椅附接件	
1. 図审查员已经收到申请人于 2013 年续进行实质审查。 □根据国家知识产权局专利复审委申请继续进行实质审查。 □ 2. □经审查,申请人于	的申请文件。 请文件以及上述意见陈述书中所附的经修 请文件。]复审决定,审查员对上述专利条第 3 款的规定,不予接受。 6 改的申请文件替换文件。
hereight Department of the second	件号或名称	公开日期 (或抵触申请的申请日)
5. 审查的结论性意见: 关于说明书: □申请的内容属于专利法第 5 条束 □说明书不符合专利法第 26 条第 □说明书的修改不符合专利法第: □说明书的撰写不符合专利法实第 □以明书的撰写不符合专利法实第 □ 关于权利要求书: □权利要求 不符合专利法第	3 款的规定。 33 条的规定。 拖细则第 17 条的规定。 2 条第 2 款的规定。	

210403 2010. 2 纸件申请,回函请寄,100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局专利局受理处收 电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外,以纸件等其他形式提交的 文件视为未提交。



中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

, 88 Ba
□ 权利要求 不具备专利法第 22 条第 2 款规定的新颖性。
□ 权利要求 不具备专利法第 22 条第 3 款规定的创造性。
□权利要求 不具备专利法第 22 条第 4 款规定的实用性。
□ 权利要求 属于专利法第 25 条规定的不授予专利权的范围。
☑权利要求 1-3, 7, 11 不符合专利法第 26 条第 4 款的规定。
□权利要求不符合专利法第31条第1款的规定。
□权利要求的修改不符合专利法第 33 条的规定。
□权利要求不符合专利法实施细则第 19 条的规定。
□权利要求不符合专利法实施细则第 20 条的规定。
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申请不符合专利法第 26 条第 5 款或者实施细则第 26 条的规定。
□申请不符合专利法第 20 条第 1 款的规定。
□分案申请不符合专利法实施细则第 43 条第 1 款的规定。
上述结论性意见的具体分析见本通知书的正文部分。
6.基于上述结论性意见,审查员认为:
□申请人应当按照通知书正文部分提出的要求,对申请文件进行修改。
☑申请人应当在意见陈述书中论述其专利申请可以被授予专利权的理由,并对通知书正文部分中指出的不符
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(2) 申请人对其申请的修改应当符合专利法第 33 条的规定,不得超出原说明书和权利要求书记载的范
围,同时申请人对专利申请文件进行的修改应当符合专利法实施细则第51条第3款的规定,按照本通知书的
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(3) 申请人的意见陈述书和/或修改文本应当邮寄或递交国家知识产权局专利局受理处,凡未邮寄或递
交给受理处的文件不具备法律效力。
(4) 未经预约,申请人和/或代理人不得前来国家知识产权局与审查员举行会晤。
8. 本通知书正文部分共有1页,并附有下列附件:
引用的对比文件的复印件共份页。

审查员:卫安乐

联系电话: 62412851

审查部门: 专利审查协作北京中心机械发明审查

部队

210403 纸件申请,回函请寄: 100088 北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 国家知识产权局专利局受理处收 2010. 2 电子申请,应当通过电子专利申请系统以电子文件形式提交相关文件。除另有规定外,以纸件等其他形式提交的

文件视为未提交。



中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

第三次审查意见通知书

申请号:2009801488293

申请人于 2013 年 08 月 23 日提交了意见陈述书和经过修改的申请文件,对该申请的权利要求书进行了修改。审查员在阅读了上述文件后,对该申请继续进行审查,针对此次修改的申请文件提出如下审查意见。

- 1. 权利要求 1-3, 7, 11 不符合专利法第 26 条第 4 款的规定。
- 1) 权利要求 1 中出现了"<u>其中每一所述左侧附接框架部件</u>",而之前出现的是"<u>一个分离的左侧附接框</u> 架部件",可见出现了矛盾,由此造成权利要求不清楚。
- 2) 权利要求 1 中出现了"<u>所述座位</u>", 而"<u>座位</u>"并未出现在之前, 因此缺乏引用的基础, 造成权利要求不清楚。
- 3) 权利要求 3-5, 7, 11 中出现的"<u>所述附接框架部件</u>"是指引用的权利要求中出现的"<u>左侧附接框架部</u>件"还是"右侧附接框架部件"不能为本领域技术人员所知,造成权利要求不清楚。
- 4) 权利要求 16 中出现了"每一连接器部分能够以可释放方式连接到所述附接部分",其中"所述附接部分"是指之前出现的"一个附接部分"、"另一个附接部分"还是"两个附接部分"不能为本领域技术人员所知,造成权利要求不清楚。

基于上述理由,本申请目前不能被授予专利权。

请提交修改部分的替换页和标注的修改参考页,以方便审查的进行。

审查员姓名:卫安乐

审查员代码:193214

(TRANSLATION)

THIRD OFFICE ACTION ISSUED BY STATE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

Date of Issuance: 18 November 2013

Application No.: 200980148829.3

The applicant filed a response and amended application documents on 23 August 2013. After reviewing the above documents, the examiner continued examination of the subject application and had the following comments:

1. Claims 1-3, 7, and 11 violate Paragraph 4, Article 26 of the Patent Law

- 1) Claim 1 mentions "wherein each the left attachment frame member" and "a separate left attachment frame member," which contradict each other. Thus, Claim 1 is indefinite.
- 2) [Omitted in translation concerns a translation defect in Chinese Claim 1; we will correct it free of charge.]
- 3) Persons skilled in the art do not know whether "the attachment frame member" in Claims 3-5, 7, and 11 refers to the "left attachment frame member" or "right attachment frame member" in the claim upon which they depend, which causes the above claims indefinite.
- 4) Claim 16 recites "each connector portion capable of releasably connecting to the attachment portion," in which it is unclear to persons skilled in the art whether "the attachment portion," refers to the "one attachment portion," "other attachment portion," or the "two attachment portions" mentioned previously, which causes Claim 16 to be indefinite

Based on the reasons as mentioned above, the present application cannot be granted a patent right at the present.

Please submit replacement sheets and marked-up sheets for the amended parts so as to facilitate the examination.

Examiner: Anle Wang

Code: 193214

RELEVANT PROVISIONS:

PRC PATENT LAW

Paragraph 4, Article 26

The claims shall be supported by the description and shall clearly and concisely define the scope of protection.

92 Partico



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1. CN108674478 - BABY STROLLER CAPABLE OF BEING SWITCHED BETWEEN SINGLE-PERSON STATE AND DOUBLE-PERSON STATE



National Biblio. Data

Description

Claims

Drawings

Documents

Machine translation

Office

China

Application Number

201810488391.4

Application Date

21.05.2018

Publication Number

108674478

Publication Date

19.10.2018

Publication Kind

A

IPC

B62B 7/00 B62B 7/12

CPC

B62B 7/008 B62B 7/12

Applicants

GOODBABY CHILD PRODUCTS CO., LTD. 好孩子儿童用品有限公司

Inventors

WANG JUNMA 王俊马 RALPH HOLLIS 拉尔夫·霍利斯

Agents

苏州创元专利商标事务所有限公司 32103 苏州创元专利商标事务所有限公司 32103 Title

(EM) Baby stroller capable of being switched between single-person state and double-person state

state [ZH] 一种可单双人转换的儿童推车

Abstract

(EM) The invention discloses a baby stroller capable of being switched between the single-person state and the double-person state. The baby stroller can be quickly switched to the single-person use state or the double-person use state conveniently. The baby stroller capable of being switched between the single-person state and the double-person state comprises a stroller frame, a front wheel componentand a rear wheel component which are arranged at the bottom of the stroller frame, and a first seat pocket component arranged on the stroller frame. The baby stroller further comprises a front bracket component and a second seat pocket component arranged on the front bracket component. The front wheel component is detachably connected to the bottom of the stroller frame. The rear portion of the front bracket component is detachably connected to the bottom of the stroller frame. The baby stroller has the single-person state and the double-person state, and when the baby stroller is in the single-person state, the front bracket component and stroller frame; and when the baby stroller is in the double-person state, the rear portion of the front bracket component is connected to the bottom of the stroller frame; and when the baby stroller is in the double-person state, the rear portion of the front bracket component is connected to the stroller frame, and the second seat pocket component and the first seat pocket component are arranged front and back.

[2H] 本发明公开了一种可单双人转换的儿童推车,且可快速转换为单人使用状态或双人使用状态,转换方便。一种可单双人转换的儿童推车,包括车架、设于所述车架底部的前轮组件和后轮组件,设于所述车架上的第一座兜组件;所述儿童推车还包括前托架组件、设于所述前托架组件上的第二座兜组件;所述前轮组件可拆卸地连接于所述车架底部;所述前托架组件的后部



可拆卸地连接于所述车架底部;所述儿童推车具有单人状态和双人状态,当所述儿童推车在单人状态时,所述前托架组件与所述车架框脱离,所述前轮组件连接于所述车架底部;当所述儿童推车在双人状态时,所述前托架组件的后部连接于所述车架,所述第二座兜组件和所述第一座兜组件前后设置。

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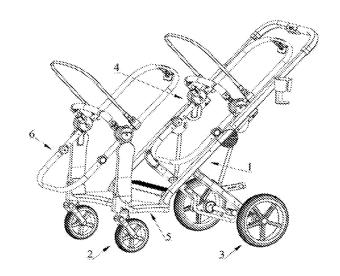
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(54)发明名称

一种可单双人转换的儿童推车

(57)摘要

本发明公开了一种可单双人转换的儿童推 车,且可快速转换为单人使用状态或双人使用状 态,转换方便。一种可单双人转换的儿童推车,包 括车架、设于所述车架底部的前轮组件和后轮组 件,设于所述车架上的第一座兜组件;所述儿童 推车还包括前托架组件、设于所述前托架组件上 的第二座兜组件;所述前轮组件可拆卸地连接于 所述车架底部:所述前托架组件的后部可拆卸地 连接于所述车架底部;所述儿童推车具有单人状 态和双人状态,当所述儿童推车在单人状态时, 所述前托架组件与所述车架相脱离,所述前轮组 件连接于所述车架底部;当所述儿童推车在双人 ₩ 状态时,所述前托架组件的后部连接于所述车 架,所述第二座兜组件和所述第一座兜组件前后 设置。



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