

DESCRIPTION

SEAT SUPPORT UNIT AND STROLLER

Field of the Invention

[0001]

The present disclosure relates to a seat support unit for stroller and a stroller.

Background Art

[0002]

A stroller having a seat support unit and a cushion seat on the seat support unit is widely used. The seat support unit has a seat support to face an infant's buttocks from below, and a back support facing an infant's back from behind. In a stroller shown in Patent Document 1 (JP 2014-73701 A), a seat support and a back support have three-sided frames. The three-sided frame has a pair of side parts and a coupling part that couples end portions of a pair of the side parts. The three-sided frame of the seat support is opened rearward, and the three-sided frame of the back support is opened downward. In order to prevent the cushion seat from falling out of the seat support unit, each of the seat support and the back support usually has a base sheet stretched over the three-sided frame. The base sheet is attached to the three-sided frame such that it cannot be detached therefrom (undetachably), and is kept in a taut state.

[0003]

Since the cushion seat is held on the seat support unit such that it can be detached therefrom (detachably), the cushion seat can be detached from the seat support unit and washed. On the other hand, the base sheet is undetachably attached to the three-sided frame and is kept in a tensioned state. Namely, the base sheet, which is a cloth product stretched over a wide area, cannot be detached

from the stroller and washed.

Summary of the Invention

[0004]

The present disclosure has been made in view of the above circumstances. The object thereof is to reduce an amount of a cloth product that cannot be detached from a stroller.

[0005]

A seat support unit according to the present invention is a seat support unit for use in a stroller to support a seat, the seat support unit comprising a seat support to face an infant's buttocks,

wherein the seat support has a pair of side frame elements spaced apart from each other in a width direction, and a coupling member extending in the width direction and bridged between a pair of the side frame elements.

[0006]

A stroller according to the present invention is a stroller comprising:

a body frame;

a seat support unit supported by the body frame; and

a seat supported by the seat support unit,

wherein:

the seat support unit has a seat support to face an infant's buttocks, and a back support that is swingable with respect to the seat support; and

the seat has a seat seating part supported by the seat support, and a seat back part connected to the seat seating part, the seat back part including an accommodation part opened downward to receive the back support.

[0007]

The present invention can reduce an amount of a cloth product that cannot be detached from the stroller.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0008]

Fig. 1 is a view for describing an embodiment, which is a perspective view showing an example of a stroller.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the stroller of Fig. 1, with some constituent elements being removed.

Fig. 3 is a side view showing the stroller of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a seat support unit that can be used in the stroller of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a top view showing the seat support unit of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view along a VI-VI line of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the seat support unit of Fig. 4, with some constituent elements being removed.

Fig. 8 is a side sectional view showing some constituent elements of the stroller of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing a seat that can be used in the stroller of Fig. 1.

Fig. 10 is a partial rear view showing the stroller of Fig. 1.

Fig. 11 is a side view for describing a modification example of the stroller.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0009]

An embodiment of the present invention is described hereunder with reference to a specific example shown in the drawings.

[0010]

Figs. 1 to 11 are views for describing embodiments of a seat support unit and a stroller according to the present invention. Figs. 1 to 4 show an overall structure of the specific example of the stroller or a stroller body. Figs. 4 to 8 show an overall or a part of the seat support

unit. Figs. 9 and 10 mainly show a seat 70. A configuration shown in some drawings may be omitted in other drawings.

[0011]

As shown in Fig. 1, a stroller 10 in this embodiment has a stroller body 15, and a seat 70 supported by the stroller body 15. The stroller body 15 has a seat support unit 40 supporting the seat 70, and a body frame 20 supporting the seat support unit 40. The seat 70 serves as a place on which an infant riding on the stroller 10 sits or lies down. The seat 70 can be detached from the seat support unit 40 and can be washed. In order to improve an hygiene, an amount of a cloth product, which cannot be detached from the stroller 10 and washed, is reduced from the stroller 10 as described below.

[0012]

The respective constituent elements of the stroller 10 are described in sequence below. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, each of the illustrated stroller 10 and the stroller body 15 generally has substantially a symmetric configuration with respect to a plane that is located in the center in a transverse direction and extends along a back and forth direction and an up and down direction.

[0013]

In this specification, the terms "front (forth)", "rear (back, behind)", "up (above)", "down (below)", "back and forth direction" and "up and down direction" used for the stroller and its constituent elements mean, unless otherwise specified, "front (forth)", "rear (back, behind)", "up (above)", "down (below)", "back and forth direction" and "up and down direction" with respect to an infant riding on the unfolded stroller and its constituent elements. More specifically, the "back and forth direction" corresponds to a direction joining a lower left and an upper right in sheet planes of Figs. 1 and 2, and a right and left direction in a sheet plane of Fig. 3.

Unless otherwise specified, "front" is a side to which an infant riding on the stroller faces. The "front" is a lower left side in the sheet planes of Figs. 1 and 2, and a left side in the sheet plane of Fig. 3. On the other hand, the "up and down direction" is a direction orthogonal to a traveling surface of the stroller. Thus, when the traveling surface is a horizontal surface, the "up and down direction" is a vertical direction. A "transverse direction" is a width direction which is orthogonal both to the "back and forth direction" and the "up and down direction". "Inside" or "inward" in the width direction (transverse direction) indicates a position close to the center of the stroller in the width direction, and "outside" or "outward" in the width direction (transverse direction) indicates a position away from the center of the stroller in the width direction. Further, "rear side" used for the seat support unit, etc. means a side opposite to a side facing an infant riding on the stroller. Thus, the "rear side" is generally a back side or a lower side.

[0014]

The stroller body 15 is described first. The illustrated stroller body 15 is configured to be foldable. As described above, the stroller body 15 includes the body frame 20 and the seat support unit 40. However, the respective constituent elements constituting the foldable stroller body 15 are described first, without clearly distinguishing the body frame 20 and the seat support unit 40.

[0015]

As shown in Fig. 2, the stroller body 15 has a pair of front legs 21 respectively located on the right side and the left side, and a pair of rear legs 23 respectively located on the right side and the left side. The stroller 15 further has first links L1, second links L2, third links L3 and forth links L4, which are respectively located on the right side and the left side. The front legs 21, the

rear legs 23, and the first to fourth links L1 to L4 function as links that constitute the stroller body 15 to be foldable and unfoldable.

[0016]

As shown in Fig. 2, the front leg 21 holds, at its lower end portion, a front wheel 22 such that the front wheel 22 can be rotated (rotatably). The front wheel 22 constitutes a caster, and can be rotated and turned. The rear leg 23 rotatably holds, at its lower end portion, the rear wheel 24. The front leg 21 and the rear leg 23 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe, for example.

[0017]

As shown in Fig. 2, an upper end portion of the front leg 21 is connected to a front portion of the first link L1 located on the corresponding side (left side or right side) such that the first link L1 can be pivoted (swung) (pivotably (swingably)). An upper end portion of the rear leg 23 is pivotably (swingably) connected to the front portion of the first link L1 located on the corresponding side (left side or right side). The first link L1 can be made of a resin molding, for example. In the illustrated example, the first link L1 can serve as an armrest.

[0018]

As can be understood from Fig. 3, the second link L2 is pivotably (swingably) connected to a rear end portion of the first link L1 located on the corresponding side (left side or right side). In the illustrated example, the second link L2 is constituted as a part of a handle 30. The handle 30 has a generally U-shape. The handle 30 has a pair of shaft parts 31, and a coupling part 32 that couples a pair of the shaft parts 31. Each shaft part 31 constitutes the second link L2. The coupling part 32 couples upper end portions of a pair of the shaft parts 31. The handle 30 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe, for example.

[0019]

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the third link L3 is pivotably connected to the rear leg 23 located on the corresponding side (left side or right side). The third link L3 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe or a resin molding, for example. In the illustrated example, the third link L3 is pivotably connected, at its lower end portion, to an intermediate portion of the rear leg 23.

[0020]

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the fourth link L4 is pivotably connected to the front leg 21 located on the corresponding side (left side or right side). In the illustrated example, the fourth link L4 is pivotably connected, at its front end portion, to an intermediate portion of the front leg 21. As described in detail below, the fourth link L4 constitutes a part of the seat support unit.

[0021]

In the illustrated example, the second link L2, the third link L3 and the fourth link L4, which are located on the same side (left side or right side) in the width direction, are pivotably connected to each other by means of the same shaft member 35 (see Fig. 3). The shaft member 35 passes through the second link L2, the third link L3 and the fourth link L4. This structure allows the second link L2, the third link L3 and the fourth link L4 to be pivoted each other about an axis line corresponding to a center axis line of the shaft member 35.

[0022]

As shown in Fig. 2, the stroller body 15 has, as constituent elements extending in the transverse direction, a front coupling member 26 that couples a pair of the front legs 21, and a rear coupling member 27 that couples a pair of the rear legs 23. The front coupling member 26 serves as a footrest. The front coupling member 26 and the rear

coupling member 27 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe or a resin molding, for example. A flexible guard member 28 is detachably provided between a pair of the first links L1.

[0023]

The stroller body 15 as structured above can be folded by relatively pivoting the respective constituent members. Specifically, the handle 30 constituting the second link L2 is once raised rearward and upward and is then pushed downward, so as to pivot the third link L3 clockwise in Fig. 3 with respect to the rear leg 23. In accordance with this operation, the first link L1 and the fourth link L4 are pivoted clockwise in Fig. 3 with respect to the second link L2. These operations allow the handle 30 and the front leg 21 to come close to each other while maintaining a substantially parallel relationship therebetween in a side view. In addition, the handle 30 can be lowered. Thus, the stroller body 15 can be folded. In the folded state, the stroller body 15 can have reduced dimensions along the back and forth direction and the up and down direction of the stroller 10. On the other hand, a procedure reverse to the aforementioned folding operation can unfold the stroller body 15 from its folded state.

[0024]

Among the aforementioned structures of the stroller body 15, a side frame element 50 is included in the seat support unit 40 and other structures are included in the body frame 20.

[0025]

Next, the seat support unit 40 is described in detail. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the seat support unit 40 has a seat support 42 and a back support 44. The seat support 42 faces buttocks of an infant riding on the stroller 10. The back support 40 faces a back of the infant riding on the stroller 10.

[0026]

The seat support 42 of the seat support unit 40 is described first with reference to Figs. 4 to 7. In Figs. 1 to 4, the seat support unit 40 shown in Figs. 4 to 7 may be partly or entirely omitted.

[0027]

Figs. 4 and 5 are a perspective view and a top view showing the seat support unit 40, respectively. Fig. 6 is a sectional view along a VI-VI line of Fig. 5. As shown in Figs. 4 to 6, the seat support 42 includes, as main constituent elements, a pair of side frame elements 50, a coupling member 60, and a sheet-like member 65. The perspective view of Fig. 7 shows the seat support unit 40 from which the sheet-like member 65 is removed, the seat support unit 40 being seen from the same direction as that of Fig. 4.

[0028]

As shown in Fig. 2, the side frame element 50 constitutes the fourth link L4, as described above. A pair of the side frame elements 50 are spaced apart from each other in the width direction. Each side frame element 50 extends in the back and forth direction. The side frame element 50 is pivotably connected, at its front end portion, to the intermediate portion of the front leg 21. In addition, the side frame element 50 is pivotably connected, at its rear end portion, to the lower end portion of the second link L2 and the upper end portion of the third link L3.

[0029]

As shown in Fig. 4, the side frame element 50 has a side frame member 51 extending in the back and forth direction, a front end member 52 fixed to a front end portion of the side frame member 51, and a rear end member 53 fixed to a rear end portion of the side frame member 51. The side frame member 51 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe, for example. The front end member 52 and the rear end member 53 can be made of a resin molding,

for example. As well shown in Fig. 4, the front end member 52 is provided with a bearing hole 52a through which a shaft (not shown) that pivotably couples the side frame element 50 and the front leg 21 passes. In addition, the front end member 52 is provided with a through hole 52b through which the coupling member 60 passes. The rear end member 53 has a bearing hole (not shown) through which the shaft member 35 passes.

[0030]

The coupling member 60 is bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50. The coupling member 60 may be stretched over between a pair of the side frame elements 50 to support the seat 70 and an infant from below. The coupling member 60 preferably has flexibility and may further have elasticity. Such a coupling member 60 can gently support an infant to improve the comfort of the stroller 10.

[0031]

As shown in Fig. 5, the coupling member 60 is an elongate member extending in the width direction. A width W of the coupling member 60 along the back and forth direction is very shorter than a length L of the side frame element 50 along the back and forth direction. In the illustrated example, the coupling member 60 is constituted as a belt-like member. However, not limited to this example, the coupling member 60 may be constituted as a member having a very smaller width W , which is called string. The coupling member 60 may be a cloth belt or cloth string made by sewing cloths together, a belt-like member or string-like member made of natural or synthetic leather, a belt-like member or string-like member made of resin, and the like.

[0032]

The coupling members 60, which are spaced apart from each other in the back and forth direction, may be bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50. As well shown

in Fig. 5, in the illustrated seat support unit 40, three coupling members 60, which are spaced apart from each other in the back and forth direction, are bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50. However, not limited to the illustrated example, two coupling members 60 or four or more coupling members 60 may be bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50. When the coupling members 60 are used, physical properties and structures may be varied according to the layout of the respective coupling members 60. For example, a coupling member 60 located rearmost in the back and forth direction may have strength larger than another coupling member 60. A coupling member 60 located rearmost in the back and forth direction may have a width larger than another coupling member 60. A coupling member 60 located foremost in the back and forth direction may have an elongation percentage larger than another coupling member 60.

[0033]

A ratio of a length along which the coupling member 60 is located (occupies) in the back and forth direction with respect to the length L of the side frame element 50 in the back and forth direction may be 50% or less, or even 30% or less. When the coupling members 60 are provided, the "length along which the coupling member 60 is located in the back and forth direction" is the sum of the widths W of the coupling members 60 along the back and forth direction. It is preferable that the ratio is small not only in terms of a manufacturing cost due to the reduction in material to be used, but also in terms of a hygienic standpoint. Since the coupling member 60 should be kept taut, there is a possibility that the coupling member 60 cannot be detached from the side frame element 50. It is time-consuming and is difficult to wash or clean the undetachable coupling member 60. Thus, it is preferable to minimize as much as possible the length along which the coupling member 60 is located in the back and forth

direction.

[0034]

In this regard, the coupling members 60, which are spaced apart from each other in the back and forth direction, are preferably bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50. This specific example allows an infant on the seat 70 to be efficiently and stably supported by the coupling members 60 dispersed in the back and forth direction. Namely, an amount of the coupling member 60 can be reduced, while an infant can be stably supported. Thus, the hygiene of the stroller can be further improved.

[0035]

As shown in Fig. 1, the stroller 10 has a seat belt 11 for securing an infant on the seat 70. The seat belt 11 has a crotch belt 11A that passes through a crotch of an infant, a waist belt 11B that passes through a waist of the infant and is attachable to and detachable from the crotch belt 11A, and a shoulder belt 11C that passes through shoulders of the infant and are attachable to and detachable from the crotch belt 11A. As well shown in Figs. 4 and 7, in the illustrated seat support 42, the crotch belt 11A is attached to one of the coupling members 60. Specifically, a tubular portion is formed at a proximal end portion of the crotch belt 11A by sewing, for example, and the coupling member 60 passes through the tubular portion of the crotch belt 11A.

[0036]

From the viewpoint that the seat belt 11 functions effectively, the crotch belt 11A preferably extends from a position which is somewhat forward of the center of the seat in the back and forth direction. In the illustrated example, a second coupling member 60B, which is located midway in the back and forth direction, is provided at a position slightly forward from the center of the seat in the back and forth direction. As a result, in the illustrated example, the crotch belt 11A is attached to

a coupling member other than a first coupling member 60A positioned foremost in the back and forth direction and a third coupling member 60C located rearmost in the back and forth direction. Such an example allows the crotch belt 11A to be more stably held by the coupling member 60, and allows the crotch belt 11A to function effectively.

[0037]

As shown in Fig. 5, the seat support 42 has the first coupling member 60A, which is located foremost, at a position forward of the second coupling member 60B to which the crotch belt 11 is attached in the back and forth direction. Legs of the infant on the seat 70 can be stably supported by the foremost first coupling member 60A. In particular, the first coupling member 60A having flexibility can gently support the legs to improve the comfort of the stroller 10.

[0038]

In addition, as shown in Fig. 5, the seat support 42 has the third coupling member 60C, which located rearmost, at a position rearward of the second coupling member 60B to which the crotch belt 11 is attached in the back and forth direction. A seat surface of a general stroller mainly receives a weight of an infant at a position rearward of a position from which a crotch belt extends. Thus, an infant can be stably supported by the third coupling member 60C. In particular, the third coupling member 60C having high strength can increase support stability of an infant to improve the comfort of the stroller 10.

[0039]

As shown in Fig. 6, the coupling member 60 is attached, at its both end portions, to the side frame elements 50 on the corresponding sides. Each coupling member 60 extends, at its end portion, an upper side of the side frame element 50 on the corresponding side, an outside thereof in the width direction, and a lower side thereof, in this order, and is attached to an inside surface of the side

frame element 50 in the width direction. In other words, one end of the coupling member 60 is attached to the inside surface of the side frame element 50 (side frame member 51) in the width direction, then is in contact with a lower surface of the side frame element 50 (side frame member 51) in the up and down direction, an outside surface of the side frame element 50 (side frame member 51) in the width direction and an upper surface of the side frame element 50 (side frame member 51) in the up and down direction, and further extends inward in the width direction. This specific example allows the coupling member 60 to be more rigidly attached to the side frame member 50. In addition, since the coupling member 60 can have a long length, it can gently support an infant. For example, the coupling member 60 can efficiently absorb impacts from a traveling surface of the stroller 10. Further, since the coupling member 60 is attached from the inside of the side frame element 50 in the width direction, an attachment point is not noticeable to improve aesthetics of the stroller 10.

[0040]

In the example shown in Fig. 6, the coupling member 60 is undetachably fixed to the side frame element 50 by means of a fixing tool 63 such as a rivet. As shown in Fig. 5, the second coupling member 60B and the third coupling member 60C extend around the side frame member 51 of the side frame element 50 so as to be attached to the side frame member 51. Namely, each of the second coupling member 60B and the third coupling member 60C extends, at its end portion, the upper side of the side frame member 51 of the side frame element 50 on the corresponding side, the outside thereof in the width direction, and the lower side thereof, in this order, and is attached to the inside surface of the side frame member 51 in the width direction.

[0041]

As shown in Figs. 5 and 7, the first coupling member

60A is attached to the front end member 52. Note that, at the position where the first coupling member 60A is attached to the front end member 52, there is the side frame member 51 in the front end member 52. The through hole 52b is provided in the front end member 52 at a position below the side frame member 51. The first coupling member 60A passes through the through hole 52b to extend from the outside of the side frame element 50 to the inside thereof in the width direction. The use of the through hole 52b allows the first coupling member 60A to be stably attached to the front end member 52 having a complex shape.

[0042]

Next, the sheet-like member 65 is described. The sheet-like member 65 is a resin member formed to have a sheet-like shape or plate-like shape. As shown in Figs. 4 to 6, the sheet-like member 65 is supported by the coupling member 60. As shown in Fig. 8, the seat 70 is located on the sheet-like member 65 and is supported by the sheet-like member 65 from below. The resin sheet-like member 65 preferably has a certain degree of flexibility. The sheet-like member 65 can have flexibility by adjusting a resin material, a thickness, and the like. A thickness of the sheet-like member 65 can be, by way of example, between 0.5 mm or more and 2 mm or less, or even can be between 0.8 mm or more and 1.5 mm or less. Polypropylene, polycarbonate and polyethylene terephthalate are examples of resin materials used for the sheet-like member 65.

[0043]

According to the seat support 42 provided with the sheet-like member 65 supported by the coupling member 60, the coupling member 60 supports, over a wide area, an infant on the seat 70 through the sheet-like member 65. Thus, the infant can be stably supported with a more uniform force by the sheet-like member 65 and the coupling member 60 both having a certain degree of flexibility. Since the coupling member 60 supports the infant through the

sheet-like member 65, an amount of the coupling member 60 can be reduced by adjusting the number of the coupling members 60 and the width W thereof in the back and forth direction. The resin sheet-like member 65 has excellent antifouling properties compared with a cloth, etc., and can be sufficiently washed and cleaned while it is being attached to the stroller 10. For example, the resin sheet-like member 65 can be easily cleaned by a dry cloth or a wet cloth. Namely, the installation of the sheet-like member 65 can further improve the hygiene of the stroller, while stably supporting an infant to improve the comfort of the stroller.

[0044]

As shown in Fig. 5, the length of the sheet-like member 65 along the back and forth direction is substantially the same as the length of the side frame element 50 along the back and forth direction. Similarly, the length of the sheet-like member 65 along the width direction is substantially the same as the length between the outside surfaces in the width direction of a pair of the side frame elements 50 along the width direction. Namely, the illustrated sheet-like member 65 spreads over substantially the whole area of the seat support 42 in a top view.

[0045]

Preferably, a pair of the side frame elements 50 at least partially overlap the sheet-like member 65 in the top view shown in Fig. 5. This structure allows the sheet-like member 65 to be supported by a pair of the side frame elements 50 from below. Thus, the sheet-like member 65 can be restrained from bending such that the outside portions thereof in the width direction hang down. Thus, an infant can be more stably supported through the sheet-like member 65. In addition, since the support state by the sheet-like member 65 is made stable, the number of the coupling members 60 and the width W thereof in the back

and forth direction can be reduced to reduce an area of the coupling member 60.

[0046]

In the illustrated example, the sheet-like member 65 is provided with a hole 65a through which the coupling member 60 passes. Since the coupling member 60 passes through the hole 65a of the sheet-like member 65, the sheet-like member 65 is held by the coupling member 60. Such a holding method allows the sheet-like member 65 to be relatively moved a little with respect to the coupling member 60. This play can absorb impacts from a road surface to improve the comfort of the stroller 10.

[0047]

Particularly shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the sheet-like member 65 is provided with four holes 65a through which one coupling member 60 passes. In the illustrated example, three coupling members 60 are spaced apart from each other in the back and forth direction. Thus, four holes are provided for each coupling member 60, so that twelve holes 65a in total are provided in the sheet-like member 65. Since the sheet-like member 65 is supported by the coupling members 60 from below, this structure can restrain the outside portion of the sheet-like member 65 from hanging down, and can restrain the center portion of the sheet-like member 65 in the width direction from recessing downward. Thus, the coupling members 60 can more stably support an infant through the sheet-like member 65. In addition, since the support state by the sheet-like member 65 is made stable, the number of the coupling members 60 and the width W thereof in the back and forth direction can be reduced to reduce an area of the coupling member 60.

[0048]

As described above, the crotch belt 11A is attached to the second coupling member 60B. The crotch belt 11A is positioned at the center in the width direction. A belt hole 65b is provided at a position of the sheet-like member

65 facing the crotch belt 11A. The crotch belt 11A extends from below the sheet-like member 65 to the above thereof through the belt hole 65b.

[0049]

As shown only in Fig. 6, an end surface of the sheet-like member 65 may be covered with a covering member 67. The covering member 67 may be provided to cover one or more of a side end surface, a front end surface and a rear end surface of the sheet-like member 65, or may be provided to extend all around the sheet-like member 65 to cover the end surfaces thereof. The covering member 67 may be made of a cloth, for example. The presence of the covering member 67 can improve the aesthetics and facilitates handling.

[0050]

As well shown in Fig. 7, the seat support 42 further has, as a member extending in the width direction, a front frame member 55 and an intermediate frame member 57. The front frame member 55 and the intermediate frame member 57 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe or a resin molding, for example. These front frame member 55 and the intermediate frame member 57 are located between a pair of the side frame elements 50 to maintain a spacing in the width direction between a pair of the side frame elements 50 above a certain level. This can keep taut the coupling member 60 and allows an infant to be more stably supported.

[0051]

As shown in Fig. 7, the front frame member 55 and the intermediate frame member 57 are located below in the up and down direction the side frame elements 50, the coupling member 60 and the seat 70. As shown in Fig. 5, the front frame member 55 is located rearward of the front end of the side frame element 50 in the back and forth direction. The front frame member 55 is located rearward of the front end of the side frame member 51 in the back and forth

direction. The front frame member 55 is located rearward of the front end of the first coupling member 60A in the back and forth direction. It is unlikely that legs of an infant riding on the stroller 10 come into contact with the front frame 55 located in such a position.

[0052]

Next, the back support 44 is described. As shown in Fig. 3, the back support 44 is pivotable with respect to the seat support 42. The back support 44 can be reclined by swinging it with respect to the seat support 42. As shown in Fig. 4, the back support 44 includes a pair of backside frame parts 45 spaced apart from each other in the width direction, and a back coupling frame part 46 coupling a pair of the backside frame parts 45. In the illustrated example, the back coupling frame part 46 connects to an end portion of the backside frame part 45, the end portion being away from the seat support 42. The back support 44 is configured as a three-sided frame.

[0053]

As a specific structure, the back coupling frame part 46 has a back frame member 47 formed in an angular U-shape, and connection end members 48 fixed on both end portions of the back frame member 47. As well shown in Fig. 4, the connection end member 48 is provided with a bearing hole 48 through which the shaft member 35 passes. The back support 44 can be swingably connected to the seat support 42 by passing the shaft member 35 through the bearing hole 48a of the connection end member 48 and a not-shown bearing hole of the rear end member 53 of the side frame element 50. The back frame member 47 can be made of a metal pipe such as an aluminum alloy pipe, for example. The connection end member 48 can be made of a resin molding, for example.

[0054]

As shown in Fig. 8, the seat support unit 40 further has a connection means 68 that couples the sheet-like member

65 and the intermediate frame member 57. The presence of the connection means 68 can make stable a position of the sheet-like member 65 in the seat support 42. The connection means 68 may be a sheet-like member, a belt-like member, or a string-like member. In the illustrated example, the connection means 68 is formed as a cloth member whose both edge portions are sewn to the rear edge portion of the sheet-like member 65. The intermediate member 57 passes through the connection means 68 whose both edge portions are sewn to the sheet-like member 65.

[0055]

Next, the seat 70 is described with mainly reference to Figs. 8 to 10. Fig. 8 is a side sectional view showing the seat 70 together with the support unit 40. Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing the seat 70. Fig. 10 is a view showing the seat 70 attached to the stroller 10 from behind. In Figs. 1 to 7, the seat 70 shown in Figs. 8 to 10 may be partly or entirely omitted.

[0056]

As well shown in Fig. 9, the seat 70 has a seat seating part 71 and a seat back part 72. The seat seating part 71 is supported by the seat support 42 of the sheet support unit 40. The seat seating part 71 is provided with a belt through hole 71a (see Fig. 1) through which the crotch belt 11A passes. The seat back part 72 connects to the seat seating part 71 from the rear side. The seat back part 72 is supported by the back support 44 of the seat support unit 40. The seat 70 is a part on which an infant sits or lies down.

[0057]

As shown in Fig. 9, the seat 70 has a first attachment means 75a provided on a front edge portion of the seat seating part 71, and second attachment means 75b provided on both edge portions of the seat seating part 71. The seat seating part 71 can be detachably attached to the seat support 42 by means of the first attachment means 75a and

the second attachment means 75b.

[0058]

A pair of the attachment means 75a are spaced apart from each other in the width direction. As shown in Fig. 8, the first attachment means 75a couples the front edge portion of the seat seating part 71 and the front frame member 55. A part of the seat seating part 71, which extends forward of the seat support 42, is folded back at the front end of the seat support 42. Namely, when attached to the seat support 42, the seat seating part 71 covers the seat support 42 from the front side.

[0059]

The first attachment means 75a may be formed as one or two belt-like member(s) or string-like member(s). The front end portion of the seat seating part 71 can be attached to the seat support 42 by tying one belt-like member or string-like member fixed to the seat seating part 71 at the front portion and the rear portion of the seat seating part 71 folded at the front frame member 55, or by fixing it by means of a coupling tool such as a hook and loop fastener, a button, etc. Alternatively, the front end portion of the seat seating part 71 can be attached to the seat support 42 by tying two belt-like members or string-like members fixed on the seat seating part 71 or by fixing them by means of a coupling tool such as a hook and loop fastener, a button, etc., in such a way that the front frame member 55 is located therebetween.

[0060]

As can be understood from Fig. 9, the second attachment means 75b couples the side edge portion of the seat seating part 71 to the side frame element 50. The second attachment means 75b may have the same specific structure as the first attachment means 75a.

[0061]

As shown in Figs. 8 and 10, the seat back part 72 has a seat back part body 72A, and a cover cloth member 72B

that covers the seat back body 72A from the rear side. The seat back body 72A are to be in contact with infant's back and head. The cover cloth member 72B forms an accommodation part RP for accommodating the back support 44 between the cover cloth member 72B and the seat back body 72A. The cover cloth member 72B is sewn, at its both lateral side edge portions and its upper edge portion, to the seat back body 72A. As a result, as shown in Fig. 8, the accommodation part RP is opened to the seat support 42. Namely, the accommodation part RP is opened downward.

[0062]

The seat seating part 71 and the seat back body 72A of the seat back part 72 are to be in contact with an infant. Thus, the seat seating part 71 and the seat back part 72A preferably have cushioning properties. For example, the seat seating part 71 and the seat back body 72A may include an outer fabric, a lining fabric sewn to the outer fabric at its peripheral portion, and cotton, sponge, resin, etc. accommodated between the outer fabric and the lining fabric. On the other hand, the cover cloth member 72B needs not to have cushioning properties. The cover cloth member 72B may be made of textile or mesh. The cover cloth member 72A shown in Fig. 10 has a lower region near the opening, which is made of mesh, and an upper region away from the opening, which is made of finely woven textile. The cover cloth member 72B shown in Fig. 10 allows the back support 44 to be easily inserted through the lower opening into the accommodation part RP of the seat back part 72. In addition, the seat back part 72 can be stably held by the back support 44 by inserting the back support 44 deep into the accommodation part RP.

[0063]

As shown in Fig. 9, the seat 70 further has a pair of seat side parts 73. The seat side parts 73 connect to the seat seating part 71 and the seat back part 72 from both lateral sides. The seat side part 73 may be configured

to have cushioning properties similarly to the seat seating part 71 and the seat back part 72. Alternatively, the seat side part 73 may be made of cloth and may not have cushioning properties. In Figs. 8 and 10, illustration of the seat side parts 73 is omitted.

[0064]

As shown in Fig. 1, the seat side part 73 is detachably attached to the body frame 20 of the stroller body 15. This specific example allows the seat 70 to be stably held by the body frame 20 and the seat support unit 40.

[0065]

As a specific structure, as shown in Fig. 9, each seat side part 73 has, at its side edge portion away from the seat back part 72, a third attachment means 75c and a fourth attachment means 75d. The third attachment means 75c has a similar structure to that of the first attachment means 75a and the second attachment means 75b, for example, and is attached to the body frame 20. The fourth attachment means 75d has a structure different from that of the third attachment means 75c, and is attached to the body frame 20. The fourth attachment means 75d may be configured as a fixing tool, such as a button, which can be fixed to a fixing tool attached to the body frame 20, for example. Since the seat side part 73 has the different kinds of attachment means 75c and 75d, the seat 70 can be more stably attached to the body frame 20. In the illustrated example, the seat side part 73 can be attachable to and detachable from the second link L2 of the body frame 20.

[0066]

As shown in Figs. 10 and 3, the stroller 10 (stroller body 15) further has a reclining member 37. The reclining member 37 connects to the body frame 20 to support the back support 44 of the seat support unit 40 from the rear side. The reclining member 37 connects to the body frame 20 and is located on the rear side of the back support 44 so as to support the back support 44 from the rear side.

[0067]

As well shown in Fig. 10, the reclining member 37 is attached to the body frame 20 at a pair of portions located on both lateral sides of the seat support unit 40 (back support 44). A length of the reclining member 37 between a pair of the portions can be varied. As shown in Fig. 3, an inclination angle of the seat support 44 with respect to the seat support 42 can be changed by changing the length of the reclining member 37. Namely, the back support 44 can be reclined.

[0068]

In the illustrated example, the reclining member 37 is attached, at its both ends, to the second link L2. As a specific structure, the reclining member 37 has an elongated string-like or belt-like first reclining member 37A, an elongated string-like or belt-like second reclining member 37B, and an adjustor 37C. The first reclining member 37A is fixed, at its one end, to the one second link L2. The first reclining member 37A extends from the one second link L2. The second reclining member 37B is fixed, at its one end, to the other second link L2. The second reclining member 37B extends from the other second link L2. The adjustor 37C can be fixed like a clip at any position of the first reclining member 37A and any position of the second reclining member 37B. Alternatively, the adjustor 37C may be fixed to the other end of the first reclining member 37A and may be fixed at any position of the second reclining member 37B.

[0069]

The reclining angle of the back support 44 can be determined by a total length of a length from the one end of the first reclining member 37A to the adjustor 37C and a length from the one end of the second reclining member 37B to the adjustor 37C. When the total length is elongated, the back support 44 is reclined (laid) as shown by the two-dot chain lines in Fig. 3. In the state shown in the

two-dot chain lines in Fig. 3, the length between a pair of the second links L2 is set as the longest length. Namely, the position of the two-dot chain lines in Fig. 3 is the most reclined position of the back support 44.

[0070]

The back support 44 can be pushed to rise from the position shown by the two-dot chain lines. In the illustrated example, the longest length of the reclining member 37 between the second link L2 is a length that prevents the reclining member 37 from exceeding the back support 44 raised by hand, for example. This prevents the reclining member 37 from unintentionally going forward of the back support 44. Thus, the back support 44 can be effectively prevented from falling backward without being supported by the reclining member 37 from the rear side. This structure allows the back support 44 having a very simple structure to be stably supported by the reclining member 37, while allowing it to be reclined.

[0071]

As shown in Fig. 10, the back support 44 has a guide means 76 for guiding the first reclining member 37A and the second reclining member 37B. The guide means 76 forms a path for the reclining member 37 between the guide means 76 and the cover cloth member 72B. The illustrated guide means 76 is sewn, at this one end, to the cover cloth member 72B. The other end of the guide means 76 is attachable to and detachable from the cover cloth member 72B. When the seat back part 72 is attached to or detached from the back support 44, the other end of the guide means 76 is attached to or detached from the cover cloth member 72B so that the reclining member 37 is attached to or detached from the seat back part 72.

[0072]

Next, an operation of the stroller 10 as structured above when in use is described.

[0073]

A user drives the stroller 10 while grasping the handle 30, with an infant seated on or lying down on the seat 70 of the stroller 10. The seat seating part 71 of the seat 70 is supported by the seat support 42 of the seat support unit 40, while the seat back part 72 of the seat 70 is stably supported by the back support 44 of the seat support unit 40. The use of the first to fourth attachment means 75a to 75d allows the seat 70 to be stably held by the seat support unit 40 and the body frame 20. This provides the infant with excellent riding comfort without feeling excessive shaking and/or vibrations.

[0074]

A conventional stroller used a three-sided frame made by bending a metal pipe, for example, as the seat support for supporting the seat seating part of the seat. In such a conventional stroller, the seat support made by the three-sided frame supported the seat from below by a rigid frame member extending in the width direction. Thus, although the seat has cushioning properties, an infant could sense that the frame member extending in the width direction bore against his/her legs. The frame member bearing against the infant's legs, such as thighs, deteriorated the riding comfort.

[0075]

On the other hand, in the seat support unit 40 of the stroller 10 according to the embodiment, the coupling member 60 supporting the seat 70 from below is supported by a pair of the side frame elements 50. The coupling member 60 is made of cloth, leather, resin, etc., for example. Thus, the coupling member 60 has higher flexibility than the side frame element 50 and thus can be more easily deformed than the side frame element 50. The presence of the coupling member 60 eliminates the need for installing the front frame member 55 at a position similar to that of the conversion stroller, i.e., at the same height with that of the side frame element 50. This

can avoid the highly rigid frame member from bearing against an infant's legs, which can improve the riding comfort.

[0076]

In the illustrated example, as shown in Fig. 5, the first coupling member 60A is attached to the front end member 52 at a position located in a region overlapping the side frame member 51 in the back and forth direction. Namely, in the illustrated example, the side frame member 51 is also located in the region where the portion of the front end member 52, to which the first coupling member 60A is attached, is located in the back and forth direction. In other words, the first coupling member 60A is attached to the front end member 52, at a portion covering the side frame member 51 in the back and forth direction. This specific example allows the first coupling member 60A to be located forward, and an infant's legs can be gently supported stably from below by means of the first coupling member 60A. When the first coupling member 60A is fixed to the side frame element 50 using a fixing tool such as a rivet, the front end member 52 can be aligned and fixed to the front end portion of the side frame member 51.

[0077]

In the illustrated example, the seat support 42 also has the front frame member 55 coupling a pair of the side frame elements 50. Note that the front frame member 55 is located rearward of the front end of the first coupling member 60A which is foremost in the back and forth direction. According to this specific example, the spacing between a pair of the side frame elements 50 in the width direction can be maintained by the presence of the highly rigid front frame member 55. This can keep taut the coupling member 60, so that an infant can be more stably supported through the seat 70. Since the front frame member 55 is located rearward of the front end of the foremost first coupling member 60A, the front frame 55 can be avoided from bearing against an infant's legs to improve the riding comfort of

the stroller 10.

[0078]

Similarly, in the illustrated example, the front frame member 55 is located below the side frame element 50 and is located rearward of the front end of the side frame element 50. The front frame member 55 is located below the sheet-like member 65 and is located rearward of the front end of the sheet-like member 65. This specific example allows the front frame member 55 to be located below and behind the coupling member 60 attached to the side frame element 50 and the sheet-like member 65 supported by the coupling member 60. Thus, the front frame 55 can be avoided from bearing against an infant's legs to improve the riding comfort of the stroller 10.

[0079]

It is also conceivable that the seat 70 becomes dirty as the stroller 10 is used. In this case, the seat 70 can be detached from the stroller body 15 and can be washed and cleaned. Specifically, the first to fourth attachment means 75a to 75d are released first, so that the seat 70 held by the seat support unit 40 and the body frame 20 is released therefrom. Then, the back support 44 of the seat support unit 44 is drawn from the accommodation part RP of the seat back part 72. As described above, the seat 70 can be very easily detached from the stroller body 15.

[0080]

As for a conventional stroller, as has been already described as a background art, a base sheet, which is a widely stretched cloth product, could not be detached from a stroller body and washed. The base sheet was widely stretched in a three-sided frame forming a seat support and a three-sided frame forming a back support.

[0081]

On the other hand, according to this embodiment, the elongate coupling member 60, which extends in the width direction and is bridged between a pair of the side frame

elements 50, supports the seat 70 from below. Although the coupling member 60 is not provided over the entire area between a pair of the side frame elements 50, the coupling member 60 can stably support an infant on the seat 70. In the conventional stroller, the base sheet spread over substantially the entire area of the three-sided frame in the back and forth direction. On the other hand, according to the embodiment, a ratio of the length along which the coupling member 60 is located (occupies) with respect to the length L (see Fig. 5) of the side frame element 50 in the back and forth direction can be 50% or less, or even 30% or less. This can reduce an amount of a cloth product that cannot be detached from the stroller 10 and washed. Thus, the hygiene of the stroller 10 can be improved. In addition, the coupling member 60 may be made of a member other than a cloth product, such as a resin product, a leather product, etc., which has higher antifouling properties than the cloth product, to significantly improve the hygiene of the stroller 10.

[0082]

In addition, in the illustrated example, the coupling members 60 are bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50, the coupling members 60 being spaced apart from each other in the back and forth direction. This specific example allows an infant on the seat 70 to be efficiently and stably supported by the coupling members 60 spaced apart from each other in the back and forth direction. Namely, this specific example can stably support an infant while reducing an amount of the coupling member 60. This can further improve the hygiene of the stroller 10.

[0083]

Further in the illustrated example, the seat support 42 further has the crotch belt 11A attached to one of the coupling members 60, which is other than the first coupling member 60A located foremost. According to this specific

example, the foremost first coupling member 60A is located forward of the position of the crotch belt 11A. Legs of an infant on the seat 70 can be stably supported by the foremost first coupling member 60A. In particular, the flexible first coupling member 60A can gently support the legs. In addition, the front frame member 55 can be stably avoided from bearing against the legs. Thus, the riding comfort of the stroller 10 can be significantly improved. In addition, the crotch belt 11A can be stably held by the coupling member 60.

[0084]

Moreover, according to this embodiment, the seat back part 72 includes the accommodation part RP for receiving the back support 44, and the accommodation part RP is opened downward. Thus, since the size of the accommodation part RP is not excessively larger than the size of the back support 44, the seat back part 72 can be stably supported by the back support 44. Thus, although the back support 44 has a structure without a conventional base sheet, i.e., the back support 44 has a frame structure like a simple three-sided frame, the seat back part 72 can be stably maintained on the back support 44. In addition, even when an infant riding on the stroller 10 leans over on the seat back part 72, the seat back part 72 can be effectively prevented from largely bending centrally. Namely, although the back support 44 has a frame structure like a simple three-sided frame, an infant on the seat 70 can be stably supported. This can reduce an amount of a cloth product that cannot be detached from the stroller 10 and washed, to significantly improve the hygiene of the stroller.

[0085]

In the illustrated stroller 10, the seat 70 is placed on the sheet-like member 65 held by the coupling member 60. The sheet-like member 65 is made of resin, and thus has excellent antifouling properties as compared with a

cloth product. The sheet-like member 65 can be sufficiently washed and cleaned by wiping, for example, while it is being attached to the stroller body 15.

[0086]

After being washed and cleaned, the seat 70 is again attached to the body frame 20. The back support 44 is first inserted from this upper edge into the opening opened below the accommodation part RP, so that the back support 44 is accommodated in the accommodation part RP. Then, the seat seating part 71 is attached to the seat support 42 and the seat side part 73 is attached to the body frame 20 by means of the first to fourth attachment means 75a to 75d. In this matter, the seat 70 can be very easily attached to the stroller body 15.

[0087]

In the aforementioned embodiment, the seat support unit 40 used in the stroller 10 to support the seat 70 has the seat support 42 to face an infant's buttocks. The seat support 42 has a pair of the side frame elements 50 spaced apart from each other in the width direction, and the coupling member 60 extending in the width direction and bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50.

[0088]

Such an embodiment allows the seat 70 to be supported from below by the coupling member 60 extending in the width direction and bridged between a pair of the side frame elements 50. Although the coupling member 60 is not provided over the entire area between a pair of the side frame elements 50, the coupling member 60 can stably support an infant on the seat 70. This can reduce an amount of a cloth product that cannot be detached from the stroller 10 and washed. Thus, the hygiene of the stroller 10 can be improved.

[0089]

In addition, in a conventional stroller, a three-sided frame constituting the seat support was made

of a metal pipe. The metal pipe in the conventional stroller bore against an infant's legs to impair the riding comfort of the stroller. On the other hand, in this embodiment, the coupling member 60 supporting the seat 70 from below is supported by a pair of the side frame elements 50, and an infant's legs can be supported by this coupling member 60. Thus, the front frame member 55 is located lower than the coupling member 60, so that the front frame member 50 can be avoided from bearing against an infant's legs. This results in improvement in riding comfort of the stroller.

[0090]

In the aforementioned embodiment, the stroller 10 has the body frame 20, the seat support unit 40 supported by the body frame 20, and the seat 70 supported by the seat support unit 40. The seat support unit 40 has the seat support 42 to face an infant's buttocks, and the back support 44 swingable with respect to the seat support 42. The seat 70 has the seat seating part 71 supported by the seat support 42, and the seat back part 72 connected to the seat seating part 71. The seat back part 72 includes the accommodation part RP opened downward to receive the back support 44.

[0091]

According to this embodiment, although the back support 44 has a structure without a conventional base sheet, i.e., the back support 44 has a frame structure like a simple three-sided frame, the seat back part 72 can be stably maintained on the back support 44. Thus, an infant on the seat 70 can be stably supported. This can reduce an amount of a cloth product that cannot be detached from the stroller 10 and washed, to significantly improve the hygiene of the stroller 10.

[0092]

Although one embodiment has been described with reference to the specific example, the aforementioned

specific example is not intended to limit the one embodiment. The above embodiment can be carried out in other various specific examples, and can be variously omitted, replaced, changed, added, without departing from the scope thereof.

[0093]

A modification example is described with reference to the drawings. In the following description and the drawings used in the following description, the same reference numerals as those used for the corresponding parts in the aforementioned specific example are used for the parts that can be configured in the same ways as in the aforementioned specific example, and duplicate descriptions are omitted.

[0094]

In the aforementioned specific example, the seat support unit 40 has the resin sheet-like member 65 supported by the coupling member 60. However, the seat 70 can be stably supported by suitably adjusting the number, the position and the width of the coupling member 60. Thus, the sheet-like member 65 may be omitted from the seat support unit 40.

[0095]

In addition, in the aforementioned specific example, the second link L2 is formed of a part of the handle 30. However, as shown in Fig. 11, the body frame 20 may further has a handle 30 pivotably connected to the second link L2. When the handle 30 is set on a back-facing push position, an operator (caregiver) drives the stroller 10 while grasping the handle 30 from the rear side of an infant. At this time, the infant can look forward in the travel direction and can enjoy the scenery during the traveling of the stroller 10.

[0096]

10 Stroller
11 Seat belt
11A Crotch belt

15	Stroller body
20	Body frame
30	Handle
37	Reclining member
40	Seat support unit
42	Seat support
44	Back support
50	Side frame element
51	Side frame member
52	Front end member
55	Front frame member
60	Coupling member
60A	First coupling member
60B	Second coupling member
60C	Third coupling member
65	Sheet-like member 65
65a	Hole
70	Seat
71	Seat seating part
72	Seat back part
73	Seat side part
RP	Accommodation part
L1	First link
L2	Second link
L3	Third link

CLAIMS

1. A seat support unit for use in a stroller to support a seat, the seat support unit comprising a seat support to face an infant's buttocks,

wherein the seat support has a pair of side frame elements spaced apart from each other in a width direction, and a coupling member extending in the width direction and bridged between a pair of the side frame elements.

2. The seat support unit according to claim 1, wherein the coupling members are bridged between a pair of the side frame elements, the coupling members being spaced apart from each other in a back and forth direction.

3. The seat support unit according to claim 2, wherein the seat support further has a crotch belt attached to one of the coupling members, the one coupling member being other than a coupling member located foremost.

4. The seat support unit according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein:

three or more coupling members are bridged between a pair of the side frame elements, the coupling members being spaced apart from each other in a back and forth direction; and

the seat support further has a crotch belt attached to one of the coupling members, the one coupling member being other than a coupling member located foremost and a coupling member located rearmost.

5. The seat support unit according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein

the seat support further has a resin sheet-like member supported by the coupling member.

6. The seat support unit according to claim 5, wherein:
the sheet-like member is provided with four holes
through which one coupling member passes; and

the coupling member supports, at its both end
portions and its central portion, the sheet-like member
from below.

7. The seat support unit according to claim 5 or 6,
wherein

a pair of the side frame elements are located to at
least partially overlap the sheet-like member in a top view,
and support the sheet-like member from below.

8. The seat support unit according to any one of claims
1 to 7, wherein

the coupling member extends, at its end portion, an
upper side of the side frame element, an outside thereof
in a width direction, and a lower side thereof, in this
order, and is attached to a surface of the side frame element,
the surface facing an inside in the width direction.

9. The seat support unit according to any one of claims
1 to 8, wherein:

each side frame element has a side frame member
extending in a back and forth direction, and a front end
member fixed to a front end portion of the side frame member;
and

the coupling member is attached to a portion of the
front end member, the portion being located in a region
overlapping the side frame member in a back and forth
direction.

10. The seat support unit according to any one of claims
1 to 9, wherein:

the seat support further has a front frame member
coupling a pair of the side frame elements,

the coupling members are bridged between a pair of the side frame elements, the coupling members being spaced apart from each other in a back and forth direction; and

the front frame member is located rearward of a front end of the foremost coupling member in the back and forth direction.

11. The seat support unit according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein:

the seat support further has a front frame member coupling a pair of the side frame elements; and

the front frame member is located below the side frame element, and is located rearward of a front end of the side frame element.

12. A stroller comprising:

the seat support unit according to any one of claims 1 to 11;

a body frame supporting the seat support unit; and
a seat supported by the seat support unit.

13. The stroller according to claim 12, wherein:

the seat support unit has a back support that is pivotable with respect to the seat support; and

the seat has a seat seating part supported by the seat support, and a seat back part connected to the seat seating part, the seat back part including an accommodation part opened downward to receive the back support.

14. A stroller comprising:

a body frame;

a seat support unit supported by the body frame; and
a seat supported by the seat support unit,

wherein:

the seat support unit has a seat support to face an infant's buttocks, and a back support that is swingable

with respect to the seat support; and

the seat has a seat seating part supported by the seat support, and a seat back part connected to the seat seating part, the seat back part including an accommodation part opened downward to receive the back support.

15. The stroller according to claim 13 or 14, wherein:
the seat further has a pair of seat side parts connected to both lateral sides of the seat back part; and
each seat side part is detachably attached to the body frame.

16. The stroller according to any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein:

the stroller further comprises a reclining member supporting the back support from a rear side, the reclining member being attached to a pair of portions of the body frame, the portions being located on both lateral sides of the seat support unit;

the back support is capable of being reclined by changing a length of the reclining member between a pair of the portions; and

a longest length of the reclining member between a pair of the portions is a length that prevents the reclining member from exceeding forward of the back support.