Title

CARRYCOT

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a carrycot, a carrycot structure, a child carrier, and another carrycot according to the pre-characterizing clause of claims 1, 15, 24 and 27.

Background of the Invention

Carrycots are one of juvenile products that can be installed on strollers or vehicle seats to provide comfortable and safe sleeping environments for children, and to help caregivers to look after the children. However, conventional carrycots cannot be used universally. In other words, the carrycots designed for strollers cannot be installed on vehicle seats, and the carrycots designed for vehicle seats cannot be installed on strollers. Therefore, the caregivers would need different carrycots in different situations, this is inconvenient for the caregivers. Furthermore, most of the conventional carrycots have complicated structure and difficult attachment and detachment operations. Therefore, they are not easy to use.

Summary of the Invention

Therefore, the present invention aims to provide a carrycot that has a universal design adapted for a stroller and a vehicle seat. The present invention aims to provide a carrycot structure that has simple structure and is adapted for various vehicle seats. The present invention aims to provide a child carrier having the carrycot. The present invention also aims to provide a carrycot with

an integral design.

This is achieved by a carrycot, a carrycot structure, a child carrier, and another carrycot according to claims 1, 15, 24 and 27. The dependent claims pertain to corresponding further developments and improvements.

As will be seen more clearly from the detail description, the claimed carrycot includes a carrycot body, a mounting bracket, a first connecting assembly and a second connecting assembly. The mounting bracket is disposed on an outer surface of the carrycot body. The first connecting assembly is disposed on one of the carrycot body and the mounting bracket. The first connecting assembly is for detachably connecting the carrycot to a first carrier frame. The second connecting assembly is disposed on the mounting bracket. The second connecting assembly is for detachably connecting the carrycot to a second carrier frame different from the first carrier frame.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the mounting bracket is partially embedded into the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the first connecting assembly includes at least one engaging slot structure, and a width of a lower portion of the at least one engaging slot structure is greater than a width of an upper portion of the at least one engaging slot structure.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the at least one engaging slot structure includes a first portion and a second portion, and an

engaging portion is on the second portion for engaging with a portion of the first carrier frame.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the second connecting assembly includes a plurality of fixing blocks and a plurality of engaging components. The plurality of fixing blocks protrude from the mounting bracket. Each of the plurality of engaging components is disposed between corresponding two of the plurality of fixing blocks and for detachably engaging with the second carrier frame, and each of the plurality of fixing blocks is for guiding the corresponding engaging component to detachably engage with the second carrier frame.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a slanted surface is on an end of each of the plurality of fixing blocks away from the corresponding engaging component and for guiding the corresponding engaging component to detachably engage with the second carrier frame, and a smooth transition area is between a bottom surface of each of the plurality of fixing blocks and the corresponding slanted surface.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the plurality of fixing blocks and the mounting bracket are integrally formed with each other.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, each of the plurality of engaging components is a rod-shaped structure.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one

supporting block protrudes from an end of the mounting bracket away from the plurality of fixing blocks, and the at least one supporting block and the plurality of fixing blocks are for supporting the carrycot body on a horizontal surface cooperatively.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one first shoulder strap hole and at least one first crotch strap hole are on the carrycot body. At least one second shoulder strap hole and at least one second crotch strap hole are on the mounting bracket. The at least one first shoulder strap hole and the at least one second shoulder strap hole allow a shoulder strap to pass through and are aligned with each other, and the at least one first crotch strap hole and the at least one second crotch strap hole allow a crotch strap to pass through and are aligned with each other.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one first through hole is on the carrycot body. At least one second through hole is on the mounting bracket, and the at least one first through hole and the at least one second through hole are aligned with each other.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrycot further includes a handle movably disposed on the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrycot body is made of foam material.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the mounting

bracket is made of hard material.

Besides, the claimed carrycot structure is adapted to be installed on a vehicle seat. The carrycot structure includes a base and the carrycot of one of the aforementioned embodiments, and the carrycot is detachably installed on the base by the second connecting assembly.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the second connecting assembly includes a plurality of fixing blocks and a plurality of engaging components. The plurality of fixing blocks protrude from the mounting bracket. Each of the plurality of engaging components is disposed between corresponding two of the plurality of fixing blocks and for detachably engaging with the base, and each of the plurality of fixing blocks is for guiding the corresponding engaging component to detachably engage with the base.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a slanted surface is on an end of each of the plurality of fixing blocks away from the corresponding engaging component and for guiding the corresponding engaging component to detachably engage with the base, and a smooth transition area is between a bottom surface of each of the plurality of fixing blocks and the corresponding slanted surface.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a plurality of smooth curved surfaces are on the base, and each of the plurality of smooth curved surfaces is for cooperating with the slanted surface of the corresponding fixing block.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the plurality of fixing blocks and the mounting bracket are integrally formed with each other.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, each of the plurality of engaging components is a rod-shaped structure, and a longitudinal direction of each of the plurality of engaging components is parallel to a longitudinal direction of the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a plurality of locking components protrude from the base and are for cooperating with the plurality of engaging components respectively, and a locking slot is on each of the plurality of locking components and for engaging with the corresponding engaging component.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one restraining block protrudes from the base and is located on at least one side of at least one of the plurality of fixing blocks, and the at least one restraining block is for abutting against the corresponding fixing block for restraining a movement of the carrycot relative to the base.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a gap is between each of the plurality of engaging components and the mounting bracket and for partially accommodating the corresponding locking component.

Furthermore, the claimed child carrier includes a carrier frame and the

carrycot of one of aforementioned embodiment, and the carrycot is detachably installed on the carrier frame.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrier frame includes a cooperating component for cooperating with the first connecting assembly, and the carrycot is detachably installed on the carrier frame by a cooperation of the first connecting assembly and the cooperating component.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrier frame is a stroller frame or a crib frame.

In addition, the claimed carrycot includes a carrycot body and a mounting bracket. The carrycot body is made of foam material. The mounting bracket is made of hard material. The mounting bracket covers a bottom portion of the carrycot body. The mounting bracket and the carrycot body cooperatively form an integral structure.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the mounting bracket is partially embedded into the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, an upper edge of the mounting bracket is embedded into the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrycot body covers an upper edge of the mounting bracket.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one rib protrudes from a surface of the mounting bracket cooperating with the carrycot body, and the at least one rib is embedded into the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the mounting bracket is made of Polypropylene (PP).

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrycot body is made of Expanded Polystyrene (EPS), Expanded Polypropylene (EPP), Expanded Polyolefin (EPO) or Expanded Polyethylene (EPE).

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a wall thickness of a wall of the carrycot body extending along a longitudinal direction of the carrycot body is greater than a wall thickness of a wall of the carrycot body extending along a transverse direction of the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, at least one through hole is on the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the at least one through hole is located on a lateral wall or a bottom wall of the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the carrycot further includes a first connecting assembly and a second connecting assembly. The first connecting assembly is disposed on the mounting bracket and for detachably connecting the carrycot to a first carrier frame. The second

connecting assembly is disposed on the mounting bracket and for detachably connecting the carrycot to a second carrier frame different from the first carrier frame.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the second connecting assembly includes a plurality of fixing blocks and a plurality of engaging components. The plurality of fixing blocks protrude from the mounting bracket. Each of the plurality of engaging components is disposed between corresponding two of the plurality of fixing blocks and for detachably engaging with the second carrier frame, and each of the plurality of fixing blocks is for guiding the corresponding engaging component to detachably engage with the second carrier frame.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, each of the plurality of engaging components is a rod-shaped structure, and a longitudinal direction of each of the plurality of engaging components is parallel to a longitudinal direction of the carrycot body.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a ratio of a weight of the carrycot body to a weight of the mounting bracket is 2:5.

Comparing with the prior art, the carrycot provided by the present invention not only has simple structure but also can be adapted for various carrier frames, such as bases installed on vehicle seats, stroller frames or crib frames. Therefore, the carrycot provided by the present invention is versatile. Furthermore, in the present invention, when the child carrier or the vehicle

travels over a bumpy road, the mounting bracket made of hard material can bear the impact force, and the carrycot made of foam material can buffer the impact force for preventing excessive vibration. Furthermore, the carrycot made of foam material also can absorb noise. Thus, the structure of the carrycot provided by the present invention is stable, compact, and lightweight, and the carrycot provided by the present invention can provide a comfortable and safe environment for the child.

These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In the following, the invention is further illustrated by way of example, taking reference to the accompanying drawings. Thereof

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a carrycot according to a first embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 2 is a partial view of a second connecting assembly according to the first embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 3 is a diagram of the carrycot in another view according to the first embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 are diagrams of a carrycot structure in different views according to the first embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 6 is a diagram of a base according to the first embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 7 is a diagram of a child carrier according to a second embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 8 is a diagram of a carrycot according to the second embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 9 is a sectional view of the carrycot according to the second embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 10 is an enlarged view of an A portion of the carrycot shown in FIG. 9 according to the second embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 11 is another sectional view of the carrycot according to the second embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 12 is a diagram of a mounting bracket according to the second embodiment of the present invention,

FIG. 13 is an enlarged view of a B portion of the mounting bracket shown in FIG. 12 according to the second embodiment of the present invention, and

FIG. 14 is an enlarged view of a C portion of the mounting bracket shown in FIG. 12 according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

In the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. In this regard, directional terminology, such as “top”, “bottom”, “right”, “left”, “front”, “back”, etc., is used with reference to the orientation of the Figure(s) being described. The components of the present invention can be positioned in a number of different orientations. As such, the directional terminology is used for purposes of illustration and is in no way

limiting. Accordingly, the drawings and descriptions will be regarded as illustrative in nature and not as restrictive. Also, the term “connect” is intended to mean either an indirect or direct mechanical connection. Thus, if a first device is connected to a second device, that connection may be through a direct mechanical connection, or through an indirect mechanical connection via other devices and connections.

In order to illustrate technical specifications and structural features as well as achieved purposes and effects of the present invention, relevant embodiments and figures are described as follows.

Please refer to FIG. 1 to FIG. 6. FIG. 1 is a diagram of a carrycot 100 according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a partial view of a second connecting assembly 22 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 3 is a diagram of the carrycot 100 in another view according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 and FIG. 5 are diagrams of a carrycot structure 1000 in different views according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 6 is a diagram of a base 200 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, the carrycot structure 1000 includes the carrycot 100 and the base 200. The base 200 can be detachably connected to any vehicle seat, such as a car seat, a ship seat or an aircraft seat. The carrycot 100 can be detachably installed on the base 200. The carrycot 100 includes a carrycot body 10, a mounting bracket 20, a first connecting assembly 21 and the second connecting assembly 22. The mounting bracket 20 is disposed on an outer surface of the carrycot body 10. The first connecting assembly 21 and the second connecting

assembly 22 can be detachably connected to a first carrier frame and a second carrier frame, respectively. Specifically, the first connecting assembly 21 is disposed on the mounting bracket 20 and for detachably connecting the carrycot 100 to the first carrier frame, such as a stroller frame or a crib frame. The second connecting assembly 22 is disposed on the mounting bracket 20 and for detachably connecting the carrycot 100 to the second carrier frame, such as the base 200. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. For example, in another embodiment, the first connecting assembly can be disposed on the carrycot body.

As shown in FIG. 1, in order to make an overall structure more stable and more compact, the mounting bracket 20 covers a bottom portion of the carrycot body 10 and partially covers a lateral portion of the carrycot body 10. Specifically, an upper edge of the mounting bracket 20 is embedded into the lateral portion of the carrycot body 10, so that the carrycot body 10 covers the upper edge of the mounting bracket 20. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 1, in order to make the structure of the carrycot 100 more stable, more compact and lighter, and to enable the carrycot 100 to provide a comfortable and safe environment for a child, the carrycot body 10 can be made of foam material, and the mounting bracket 20 can be made of hard material. The mounting bracket 20 covers the bottom portion of the carrycot body 10, and the mounting bracket 20 and the carrycot body 10 can form an integral structure cooperatively. When the carrycot 100 is independently used, the mounting bracket 20 made of hard material can

support the carrycot body 10 stably. When the carrycot 100 is installed on the base 200 or another carrier frame, the mounting bracket 20 made of hard material can bear an impact from a collision or when travelling over a bumpy road, and the carrycot body 10 made of foam material can buffer the impact force to prevent excessive vibration. Besides, the carrycot body 10 made of foam material also can absorb noise. Therefore, the structure of the carrycot 100 is stable, compact, and lightweight, and the carrycot 100 can provide the comfortable and safe environment for the child. The mounting bracket 20 can be made of Polypropylene (PP), so that the mounting bracket 20 has a better structural strength. The carrycot body 10 can be made of Expanded Polystyrene (EPS), Expanded Polypropylene (EPP), Expanded Polyolefin (EPO), Expanded Polyethylene (EPE) or a composite material including of at least one of the aforementioned material. The carrycot body 10 can be combined with the mounting bracket 20 by using an adhesive, such as glue, by hot melting, by foam molding, or by a connecting element, such as a screw. A ratio of a weight of the carrycot body 10 to a weight of the mounting bracket 20 can be 1:5, 2:5, 3:5, 4:5 or 1:1.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 3, two first shoulder strap holes 13 and a first crotch strap hole 12 are on the carrycot body 10 and can respectively allow a shoulder strap and a crotch strap of a harness to pass through. Two second shoulder strap holes 24 and a second crotch strap hole 23 are on the mounting bracket 20 and can respectively allow the shoulder strap and the crotch strap of the harness to pass through. The two first shoulder strap holes 13 are aligned with the two second shoulder strap holes 24 respectively, so that the shoulder strap can pass through the two first shoulder strap holes 13 and the two second

shoulder strap holes 24, therefore the shoulder straps could easily stretch into an interior of the carrycot body 10. The first crotch strap hole 12 is aligned with the second crotch strap hole 23, so that the crotch strap can pass through the first crotch strap hole 12 and the second crotch strap hole 23, therefore the crotch straps could easily stretch into the interior of the carrycot body 10. With the aforementioned configurations, the present invention can provide a comfortable and safe environment for a child inside the carrycot body 10. However, the numbers of the first shoulder strap hole, the second shoulder strap hole, the first crotch strap hole, and the second crotch strap hole are not limited to this embodiment, and the numbers would depend on practical designs of the shoulder strap and the crotch strap. For example, in another embodiment, there can be only one first shoulder strap hole on the mounting bracket and only one second shoulder strap hole on the carrycot body. Alternatively, in another embodiment, there can be two first crotch strap holes on the mounting bracket and two second crotch strap holes on the carrycot body.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 3, at least one first through hole 14 is on the carrycot body 10. At least one second through hole 25 is on the mounting bracket 20. The at least one first through hole 14 is aligned with the at least one second through hole 25. The aforementioned configuration can not only provide the carrycot 100 with ventilation and breathability to improve the comfort of the child, but also reduce the weight of the carrycot 100 for easier to use and transportation.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 6, the carrycot 100 further includes a handle 11 movably disposed on the carrycot body 10. By the

configuration of the handle 11, a user can carry or transport the carrycot 100 with the child easily by holding the handle 11, or pivotally fold the handle 11 to abut against the carrycot body 10 for reducing a space of the carrycot 100 when it is not required to carry or transport the carrycot 100. However, the structure of the handle is not limited to this embodiment. For example, in another embodiment, the handle can be movably and directly connected to the mounting bracket.

As shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, the first connecting assembly 21 includes two engaging slot structures 2A. A width of a lower portion of each of the engaging slot structures 2A is greater than a width of an upper portion of each of the engaging slot structures 2A, so that two cooperating components of the first carrier frame can be guided to engage with the two engaging slot structures 2A respectively.

As shown in FIG. 1, FIG. 4 and FIG. 5, in order to make the connection of the carrycot 100 and the first carrier frame more stable, each of the engaging slot structures 2A includes a first portion 211 and a second portion 213 connected to the first portion 211. An engaging portion 212 is on the second portion 213 and for engaging with a portion of the corresponding cooperating component of the first carrier frame. Specifically, the second portion 213 is located adjacent to a top side of the first portion 211, and a width of the first portion 211 gradually decreases from bottom to top, so that each of the cooperating components can be guided to move toward the corresponding second portion 213 to allow the portion of the corresponding cooperating component to enter into and engage with the corresponding engaging portion

212 smoothly. With the aforementioned configuration, the carrycot 100 can be stably connected to the first carrier frame and cannot be disengaged from the first carrier frame easily. The two engaging slot structures 2A can be located at a lateral portion of the mounting bracket 20 corresponding to the lateral portion of the carrycot body 10 and opposite to each other, so as to make the connection of the carrycot 100 and the first carrier frame much more stable.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the second connecting assembly 22 includes four fixing blocks 221 and two engaging components 223. The four fixing blocks 221 protrude from a surface of the mounting bracket 20 away from the carrycot 10. Each of the engaging components 223 is disposed between the two corresponding fixing blocks 221 and for detachably engaging with the base 200. The four fixing blocks 221 can facilitate the engagement between the two engaging components 223 and the base 200, so that the engagement between the two engaging components 223 and the base 200 is convenient. However, the numbers of the fixing block and the engaging component are not limited to this embodiment, and the numbers would depend on practical design.

Specifically, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a slanted surface 222 is on an end of each of the fixing blocks 221 away from the corresponding engaging component 223 and for guiding the corresponding engaging component 223 to detachably engage with the base 200. A smooth transition area can be between a bottom surface of each of the fixing blocks 221 and the corresponding slanted surface 222, so as to optimize the aforementioned guiding process.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, in order to make the overall structure more

stable and simplify the manufacturing process, the fixing blocks 221 and the mounting bracket 20 can be integrally formed with each other. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. In another embodiment, the fixing block and the mounting bracket can be independently formed and combined with each other by an engaging element or a screw element.

Besides, specifically, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, each of the engaging components 223 can be a rod-shaped structure integrally formed with the corresponding fixing blocks 221. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. In another embodiment, the engaging component and the fixing block can be independently formed and then combined with each other by an engaging element or a screw element. Alternatively, in another embodiment, the engaging component can be formed in another shape. For example, the engaging component can be an engaging block with an engaging recess.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 6, two locking components 201 protrude from the base 200 and for respectively cooperating with the two engaging components 223. A locking slot 202 is on each of the locking components 201 and for engaging with the corresponding engaging component 223. Each of the locking components 201 can be a protruding structure, and each of the locking slots 202 can be a recess structure. Each of the engaging components 223 protrudes from the mounting bracket 20, and a gap 224 is between each of the engaging components 223 and the mounting bracket 20 and for partially accommodating the corresponding locking component 201. The aforementioned configuration can make the engagement between the

engaging components 223 and the base 200 more convenient. However, the number of the locking component is not limited to this embodiment. For example, in another embodiment, there can be only one locking component protruding from the base.

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 3 to FIG. 6, a longitudinal direction of the base 200 can be parallel to a travelling direction of the vehicle. An extending direction of each of the locking slots 202 can be parallel to a transverse direction of the base 200, which is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the base 200. A longitudinal direction of each of the engaging components 223 can be parallel to a longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10 and perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the base 200. Therefore, when the carrycot 100 is installed on the base 200, the longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10 can be perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the base 200 and the travelling direction of the vehicle, and a wall of the carrycot body 10 extending along the longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10 can be parallel to a backrest of the vehicle seat, so as to allow the wall extending along the longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10 to better protect the child when an impact takes place.

Moreover, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 3 to FIG. 6, two restraining blocks 203 protrude from the base 200 and for restraining the movement of the carrycot 100 relative to the 200. Specifically, when each of the engaging components 223 engages with the corresponding locking slot 202, each of the locking components 201 can abut against the corresponding restraining fixing blocks 221 along a first direction X, and each of the restraining blocks 203 can abut against the corresponding restraining fixing blocks 221 along a second

direction Y, so as to restrain each of the engaging components 223 from moving relative to the corresponding locking slot 202 along the first direction X and the second direction Y. The first direction X can be perpendicular to the second direction Y. Specifically, the first direction X can be parallel to the longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10, i.e., a longitudinal direction of the carrycot 100, and the transverses direction of the base 200. The second direction Y can be parallel to a transverse direction of the carrycot body 10, i.e., a transverse direction of the carrycot 100, which is perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10, and the longitudinal direction of the base 200.

As shown in FIG. 6, two smooth curved surfaces 204 are on the base 200, and each of the smooth curved surfaces 204 is for cooperating with the slanted surface 222 of the corresponding fixing block 221, so as to guide each of the engaging components 223 to engage with the corresponding locking slot 202. Furthermore, the smooth curved surfaces 204 also can prevent wear damage of the fixing blocks 221 for extending a service life of the carrycot 100.

Besides, as shown in FIG. 1 and FIG 2, two supporting blocks 26 protrude from an end of the mounting bracket 20 away from the four fixing blocks 221. A height of each of the supporting blocks 26 from the mounting bracket 20 is equal to a height of each of the fixing blocks 221 from the mounting bracket 20, so that the supporting blocks 26 and the fixing blocks 221 can cooperatively support the carrycot body 10 on a horizontal surface. When the carrycot 100 is independently used, e.g., when the carrycot 100 is placed on a ground or a desktop, the aforementioned configuration is to prevent the carrycot body 10 from unintentional tipping and affecting the child within the carrycot body 10.

However, the number of the supporting block is not limited to this embodiment. For example, in another embodiment, there can be only one supporting block protruding from the mounting bracket.

Please further refer to FIG. 7 to FIG. 11. FIG. 7 is a diagram of a child carrier 2000 according to a second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 8 is a diagram of a carrycot 100 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 9 is a sectional view of the carrycot 100 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 10 is an enlarged view of an A portion of the carrycot 100 shown in FIG. 9 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 11 is another sectional view of the carrycot 100 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 7 to FIG. 11, the child carrier 200 includes the carrycot 100 and a carrier frame 300. The carrier frame 300 includes at least one cooperating components 301 for cooperating with the first connecting assembly 21. The carrycot 100 can be detachably installed on the carrier frame 300 by a cooperation of the first connecting assembly 21 and the at least one cooperating components 301.

In this embodiment, the carrycot 100 includes the carrycot body 10, the mounting bracket 20, the first connecting assembly 21 and the second connecting assembly 22. The carrycot body 10 is made of foam material, such as EPS, EPP, EPO or EPE. The mounting bracket 20 is made of hard material, such as PP. The ratio of the weight of the carrycot body 10 to the weight of the mounting bracket 20 can be 1:5, 2:5, 3:5, 4:5 or 1:1. The mounting bracket 20 is partially embedded in to the carrycot body 10 and covers the bottom portion

of the carrycot body 10. The mounting bracket 20 and the carrycot body 10 cooperatively form an integral structure. The first connecting assembly 21 and the second connecting assembly 22 are disposed on the mounting bracket 20 and for detachably connecting the carrycot 100 to the first carrier frame, such as the carrier frame 300 of this embodiment, and the second carrier frame, such as the base 200 of the first embodiment, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 8, in this embodiment, the at least one first through hole is on the carrycot body, and at least one third through hole 15 different from the at least one first through hole is on the carrycot body 10. A size of the third through hole 15 is less than a size of the first through hole. The third through hole 15 is located on a part of the lateral portion of the carrycot body 10 which is not covered by the mounting bracket 20, so that the carrycot body 10 can be lighter and more breathable. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. For example, in another embodiment, there can be a plurality of third through holes arranged on a bottom wall and a lateral wall of the carrycot body evenly or disposed on the bottom wall and a portion of the lateral wall of the carrycot body. Understandably, the third through hole can also be configured to form on the carrycot body 10 of the first embodiment.

As shown in FIG. 9 and FIG. 10, in this embodiment, a thickness of the lateral portion of the mounting bracket 20 can be less than a thickness of the lateral portion of the carrycot body 10, so that the carrycot 100 can be much lighter. Understandably, the carrycot 100 of the first embodiment can be configured to have the mounting bracket 20 with the thinner lateral portion and the carrycot body 10 with thicker lateral portion.

As shown in FIG. 9 and FIG. 11, in this embodiment, the wall extending along the longitudinal direction of the carrycot 10 is the structure for bearing the impact. Therefore, a first wall thickness T1 of the wall of the carrycot body 10 extending along the longitudinal direction of the carrycot body 10 is greater than a second wall thickness of the wall of the carrycot body 10 extending along the transverse direction of the carrycot body 10, so as to improve an impact bearing ability for protecting the child. Understandably, the carrycot 100 of the first embodiment can be configured to have different wall thicknesses between the longitudinal direction and the transverse direction.

As shown in FIG 10, in this embodiment, the mounting bracket 20 includes an upper edge 210 embedded into and covered by the lateral portion of the carrycot body 10 and further includes at least one protruding portion 220. At least one recess portion 16 is on the bottom portion of the carrycot body 10 and for cooperating with the at least one protruding portion 220. The at least one protruding portion 220 can be embedded into the at least one recess portion 16, so as to make the connection of the mounting bracket 20 and the carrycot body 10 more stable. Understandably, the carrycot 100 of the first embodiment also can be configured to have the protruding portion and the recess portion.

Please refer to FIG. 12 to FIG. 14. FIG. 12 is a diagram of the mounting bracket 20 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 13 is an enlarged view of a B portion of the mounting bracket 20 shown in FIG. 12 according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 14 is an enlarged view of a C portion of the mounting bracket 20 shown in FIG. 12

according to the second embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 12 to FIG. 14, in this embodiment, a plurality of ribs 230 protrude from a surface of the mounting bracket 20 to cooperate with the carrycot body 10. The ribs 230 are embedded into the carrycot body 10 for reinforcing the connection between the mounting bracket 20 and the carrycot body 10. The plurality of ribs 230 can be arranged on an inner surface of the mounting bracket 20, which is configured to cooperate with the carrycot body 10, and along a periphery of the inner surface. Specifically, each of the ribs 230 includes a connecting plate 231 and an embedding plate 232. The connecting plate 231 is connected to and located between the embedding plate 232 and the inner surface of the mounting bracket 20 to form at least one molding gap 233 between the embedding plate 232 and the inner surface of the mounting bracket 20. The connecting plate 231 can be a structure whose cross section gradually increases in a direction from the bottom portion of the mounting bracket 20 to the upper edge 210 of the mounting bracket 20, i.e., from bottom to top. For example, the connecting plate 231 can be an inverted triangular structure or an inverted trapezoidal structure. However, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. In other words, in another embodiment, the connecting plate also can be formed in any other shape, such as a rectangular shape, as long as the connecting plate can be stably connected to and located between the embedding plate and the inners surface of the mounting bracket to form the molding gap between the embedding plate and the inner surface of the mounting bracket. The embedding plate 232 can be an arc-shaped plate, a straight plate or a curved plate intersecting with the connecting plate 231. Furthermore, the numbers of the rib, the connecting plate and the embedding plate are not limited to this embodiment. In another embodiment, there can be only one rib protruding from

the inner surface of the mounting bracket to cooperate with the carrycot body, and the rib can include one connecting plate and at least one embedding plate connected to the one connecting plate. In this embodiment, the embedding plate 232 is perpendicular to the connecting plate 231. Understandably, in this embodiment, there are ribs 230 protruding from the mounting bracket 20. Therefore, when the carrycot body 10 is combined with the mounting bracket 20 by foam molding, each molding gap 233 between the corresponding embedding plate 232 and the inner surface of the mounting bracket 20 can be filled with the foam material of the carrycot body 10, so that the ribs 230 can be embedded into the carrycot body 10 for reinforcing the connection of the mounting bracket 20 and the carrycot body 10 to make the integral structure formed by the mounting bracket 20 and the carrycot body 10 more stable.

Comparing with the prior art, the carrycot provided by the present invention not only has simple structure but also can be adapted for various carrier frames, such as bases installed on vehicle seats, stroller frames or crib frames. Therefore, the carrycot provided by the present invention is versatile. Furthermore, in the present invention, when the child carrier or the vehicle travels over a bumpy road, the mounting bracket made of hard material can bear the impact force, and the carrycot made of foam material can buffer the impact force for preventing excessive vibration. Furthermore, the carrycot made of foam material also can absorb noise. Thus, the structure of the carrycot provided by the present invention is stable, compact, and lightweight, and the carrycot provided by the present invention can provide a comfortable and safe environment for the child.

Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A carrycot (100) comprising:

a carrycot body (10) made of foam material; and

a mounting bracket (20) made of hard material, the mounting bracket (20) covering a bottom portion of the carrycot body (10), the mounting bracket (20) and the carrycot body (10) cooperatively forming an integral structure;

wherein the carrycot body comprising a first wall and a second wall, the first wall extending along a longitudinal direction of the carrycot body and the second wall of the carrycot body extending along a transverse direction of the carrycot body

wherein the thickness of the first wall is greater than the thickness of the second wall.

2. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that the mounting bracket (20) is partially embedded into the carrycot body (10).

3. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that an upper edge (210) of the mounting bracket (20) is embedded into the carrycot body (10).

4. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that the carrycot body (10) covers an upper edge (210) of the mounting bracket (20).

5. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that at least one rib (230) protrudes from a surface of the mounting bracket (20) cooperating with

the carrycot body (10), and the at least one rib (230) is embedded into the carrycot body (10).

6. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that the mounting bracket (20) is made of Polypropylene (PP).

7. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that the carrycot body (10) is made of Expanded Polystyrene (EPS), Expanded Polypropylene (EPP), Expanded Polyolefin (EPO), or Expanded Polyethylene (EPE).

8. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, characterized in that at least one through hole (15) is on the carrycot body (10).

9. The carrycot (100) of claim 8, characterized in that the at least one through hole (15) is located on a lateral wall or a bottom wall of the carrycot body (10).

10. The carrycot (100) of claim 1, further characterized by:

a first connecting assembly (21) disposed on the mounting bracket (20) and for detachably connecting the carrycot (100) to a first carrier frame; and

a second connecting assembly (22) disposed on the mounting bracket (20) and for detachably connecting the carrycot (100) to a second carrier frame different from the first carrier frame.

11. The carrycot (100) of claim 10, characterized in that the second

connecting assembly (22) comprises a plurality of fixing blocks (221) and a plurality of engaging components (223), the plurality of fixing blocks (221) protrude from the mounting bracket (20), each of the plurality of engaging components (223) is disposed between corresponding two of the plurality of fixing blocks (221) and for detachably engaging with the second carrier frame, and each of the plurality of fixing blocks (221) is for guiding the corresponding engaging component (223) to detachably engage with the second carrier frame.

12. The carrycot (100) of claim 11, characterized in that each of the plurality of engaging components (223) is a rod-shaped structure, and a longitudinal direction of each of the plurality of engaging components (223) is parallel to a longitudinal direction of the carrycot body (10).

13. The carrycot of any one of claims 1 to 12, characterized in that a ratio of a weight of the carrycot body (10) to a weight of the mounting bracket (20) is 2:5.

14. The carrycot of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the thickness of the first wall substantially extends along the entirety of the first wall, and the thickness of the second wall substantially extends along the entirety of the second wall.