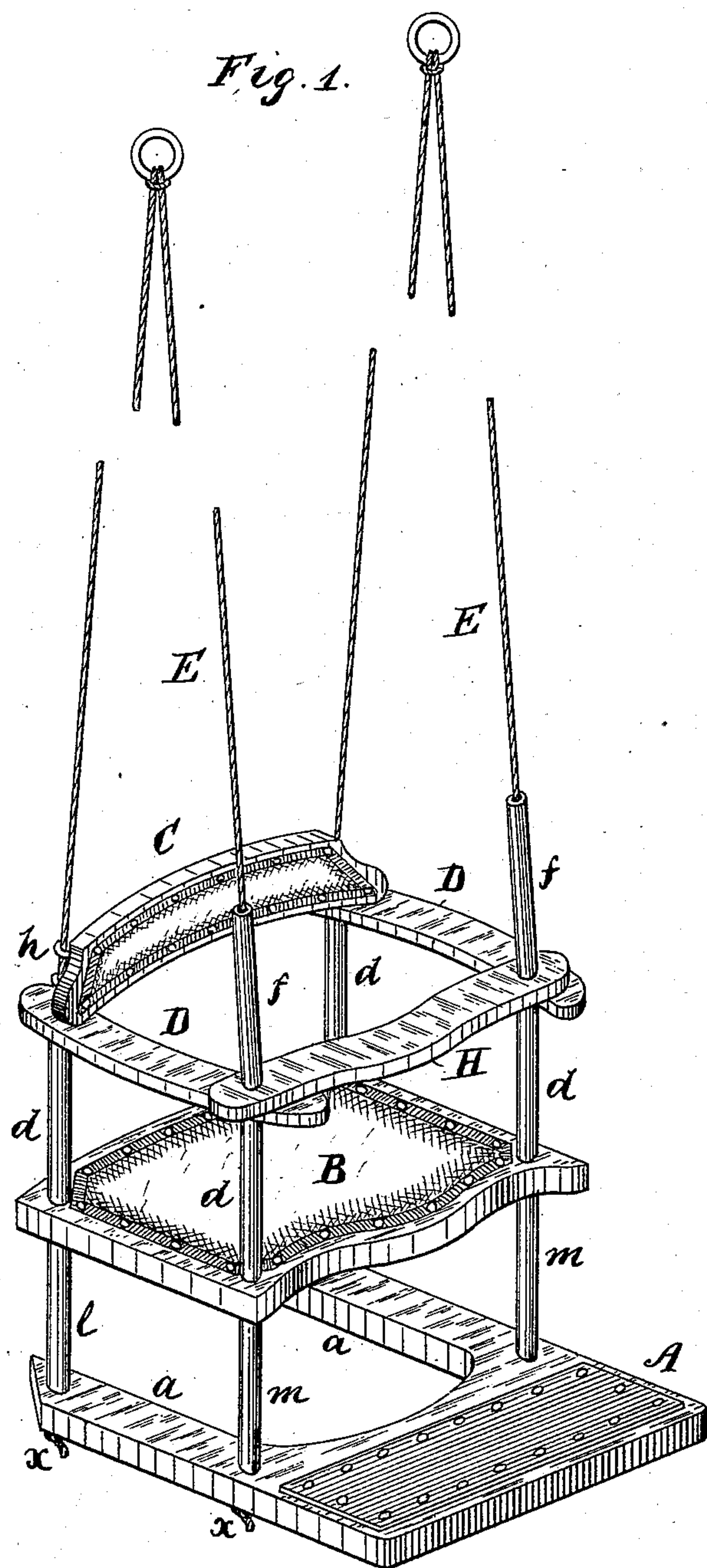


(No Model.)

J. H. SHIELDS.  
SWINGING CHAIR.

No. 317,027.

Patented May 5, 1885.



Witnesses.

E. Blanta.  
L. J. White.

Inventor.

James H. Shields,  
Per C. C. Shaw,  
Attorney.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. SHIELDS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,  
JOHN WM. LAVERY, AND TIMOTHY F. SHEA, ALL OF SAME PLACE.

## SWINGING CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 317,027, dated May 5, 1885.

Application filed December 10, 1884. (No model.) Patented in Canada December 27, 1884, No. 20,801.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES H. SHIELDS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new  
5 and useful Improvement in Chairs, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention  
10 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which the figure is an isometrical perspective view of my improved chair.

My invention relates to a swinging chair  
15 more especially designed for the use of children; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more desirable article of this character is pro-  
20 duced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.  
25

In the drawing, A represents the foot-board; B, the seat; C, the back; D D, the arms, and E the suspensory cords, which pass downwardly through the foot-board, and are secured by knots at the under side of the same,  
30 as shown at *x*. The foot-board A is bifurcated, and extends backwardly under the seat B, as shown at *a a*.

Disposed vertically on the foot-board A  
35 there are four tubular standards, *l m*, (one of the tubes, *l*, not being shown,) on which the seat B rests, and disposed in like position on the seat B there are four corresponding standards, *d*, on which the arms D rest, the cords  
40 E passing, respectively, through said tubes, arms, seat, and foot-board. A guard or bar, H, rests on the forward ends of the arms D, and disposed above said guard and resting on the same, there are two tubes, *f*, the cords at the  
45 front of the chair passing, respectively, through said last-named tubes and also through the guard. The back C is provided with screw-eyes or loops *h*, through which the cords at the rear of chair pass.

50 In the use of my improvement the chair is suspended to any suitable support, and the guard H and tubes *f* raised, after which the child is placed on the seat B and the guard and tubes returned to their normal position,

thus preventing the child from falling from 55 the chair in a manner which will be readily obvious without a more explicit description.

Instead of raising the guard H and tubes *f* to seat the child, the back C may be raised, if desired. The tubes *f* are preferably fitted 60 closely to the cords E, or so as to require the exertion of considerable force to move them, thereby preventing the child from readily raising the guard H and accidentally falling out of the chair. The last-named tubes 65 also serve as hand-pieces for the child to grasp, being preferable in that respect to the cords, and when not fitted closely to the cords, as described, they tend by their weight to keep the guard H down in position on the 70 arms D.

The object of extending the foot-board A backward under the seat B, as shown at *a a*, and providing it with the rear tubular standards, *l*, is to prevent it from being unduly tipped 75 forward by the feet of the child pressing on the front or projecting part of the same. I do not, however, confine myself to bifurcating the foot-board, as it may be made without a space beneath the seat B, if desired, although I 80 deem it preferable to construct it as shown, as it saves stock and reduces the weight of the chair.

It will be obvious that when the cords E are detached from their supports the chair will 85 tumble down, and may be packed in a comparatively small space, the tubes *d l m f* not being attached to the parts against which they abut or on which they rest.

Having thus explained my invention, what I 90 claim is—

1. In a swinging chair substantially such as described, the foot-board A, provided with the extensions *a a*, projecting backwardly under the seat B, and tubes *l*, in combination 95 with the tubes *m*, cords E, and seat B, substantially as described.

2. The improved swinging chair herein described, the same consisting of the foot-board A, provided with the extensions *a a*, projecting 100 backwardly under the seat, the seat B, back C, arms D, guard H, cords E, and tubes *m l d f*, constructed, combined, and arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

JAMES H. SHIELDS.

Witnesses:

C. A. SHAW,  
L. J. WHITE.