

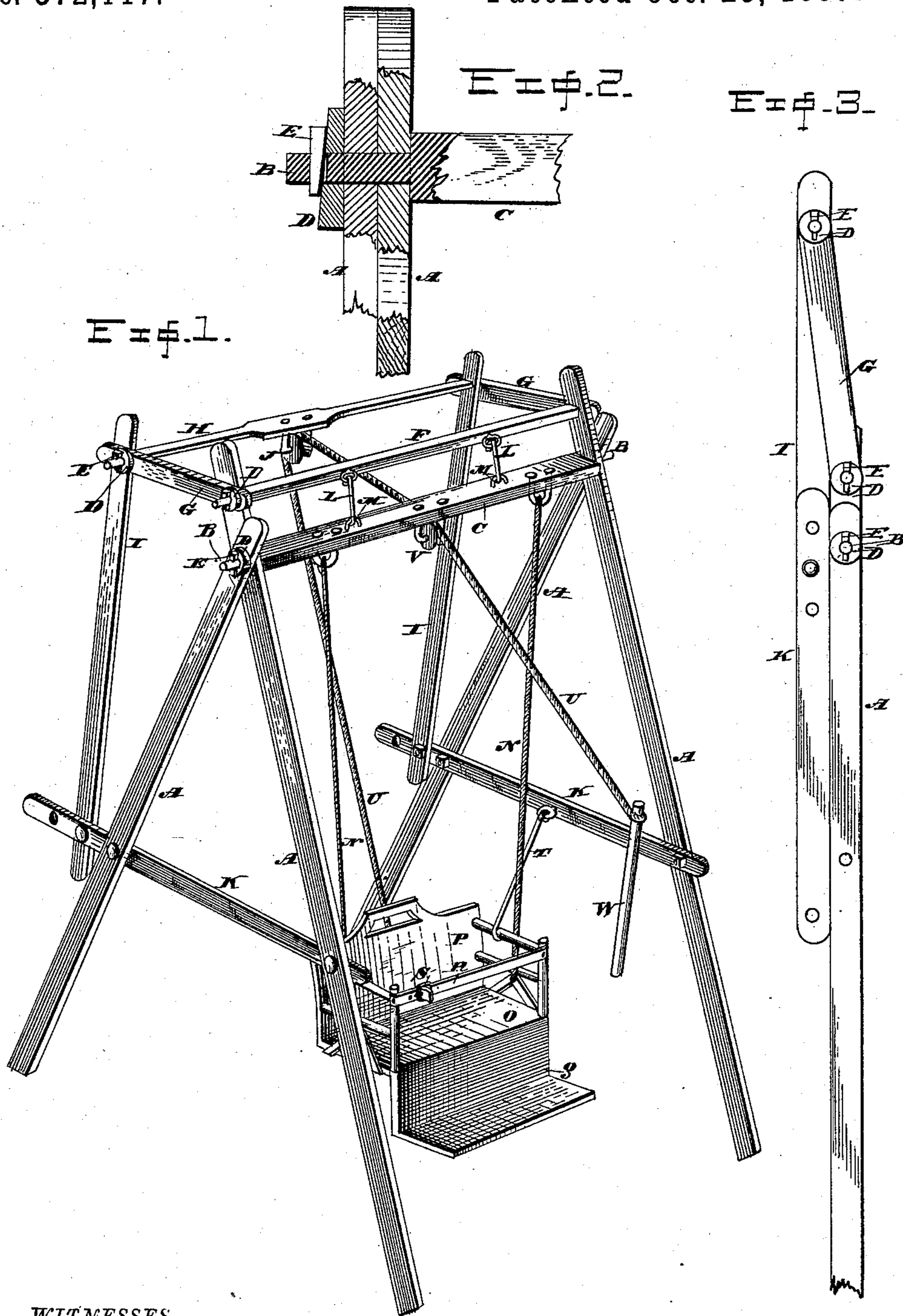
(No Model.)

J. CARMODY.

SWING.

No. 372,117.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.



WITNESSES

*H. A. Gaultman*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SWING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,117, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed July 16, 1887. Serial No. 244,452. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN CARMODY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in swings; and the object in view is to construct a light, strong, portable swing, the parts of which can be disconnected and the whole folded in a small compass, or which can be entirely taken apart for shipment and put together by the user. Another object in view is to provide a rope so arranged that persons sitting in the seat can swing themselves by drawing on the said rope.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved portable swing; Fig. 2, a sectional view in detail, showing the manner of connecting the rope-beam with the supporting-beams; and Fig. 3, a view of the frame folded.

The letter A designates four stout beams of wood, having each a hole near their upper ends, through which holes the tenons B of the horizontal rope-beams C are passed. Washers D, having an inclined surface, and tapering-wedges E are employed to draw the beams A firmly together and against the shoulders of the tenons, the washers being fitted over the tenons and the wedges driven through a slot therein. By this means the parts can be readily connected and disconnected and the joint made firm and strong. A cross-bar, F, is likewise connected with two of the beams A, and over the tenons of said bar are also fitted strips G, which connect with a rear bar, H, and upright strips I, also by the same form of joint. The strips G, the rear bar, H, and the upright strips I form a frame, which is considerably in the rear of the rope-beam, and which frame supports a sheave, J, over which passes the actuating-rope, hereinafter to be described, the rearward position of the said sheave rendering the pull of said rope upon the seat in a less upright direction, and thereby making the action easier. Cross-bars K are fastened to the supporting-beams A by bolts or otherwise, and

have a series of holes in them, so that the spread of the supporting-beams at the bottom may be made more or less, as may be desired. To the bars K are secured the lower ends of the upright strips I, also preferably by bolts.

The bar F is preferably connected with the rope-beam C by means of the links L and eyes M, for the purpose of bringing the weight of the person or persons upon the bar F in part, thus increasing the strength of the structure in this particular. From the rope-beam C depend the seat-ropes N, which are connected with the seat in any desired manner, the seat itself consisting of the seat proper, O, the back P, and the step and rise *g*. It also consists of side rails, and of a strap, R, having a buckle, S, whereby it may be unfastened and then re-fastened after a person or persons get upon the seat, this being particularly desirable in the case of children. A rod, T, preferably of iron, is connected with one of the braces K and adapted to engage one of the rounds of the seat-rails or other part of the seat, so as to hold the seat steady while getting in and out of it. One of these rods is shown, though it is designed to have one at either side.

The letter U refers to the actuating-rope, which is connected to the rear part of the seat in any convenient manner and passed upwardly and rearwardly over the sheave J, as already suggested, and thence forwardly over a sheave, V, and finally within reach of the seat. By preference, though not necessarily, a hand-bar, W, is connected with the rope U, and adapted to be taken by a person in the swing and used in drawing upon said rope. It is more convenient than by taking hold of the rope itself, because the latter would likely have to run through the hands for the swing to reach the limits of the vibration. With the hand-bar, however, it can be thrown forward at the rope end when the seat is at the rear limit and allowed to extend over the shoulder when the seat is at the forward movement.

In taking the frame apart the wedges E are driven out of the slot and the bolts removed, when the parts can be disconnected. When it is desired to fold the frame, the braces K are disconnected from the supporting-beams,

when the several pieces at either side can be folded close together, as seen in Fig. 3.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 A portable swing consisting of four inclined supporting-beams, the tenoned rope-beam connecting them together, the inclined washers and wedges, the bar connected to the rope-  
10 beam and to the supports by like tenons, washers, and wedges, the strips connected to said bar, the sheave-bar and uprights con-

nected to said strips, the braces connecting the supporting-beams together and to said uprights, the seat, the supporting-ropes, and the 15 actuating-rope connected to the seat and passing over the sheaves.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN CARMODY.

Witnesses:

CHASE STEWART,  
A. A. YEATMAN.