

(No Model.)

R. A. & G. E. SHOREY.  
PORTABLE SWING.

No. 531,472.

Fig. II Patented Dec. 25, 1894.

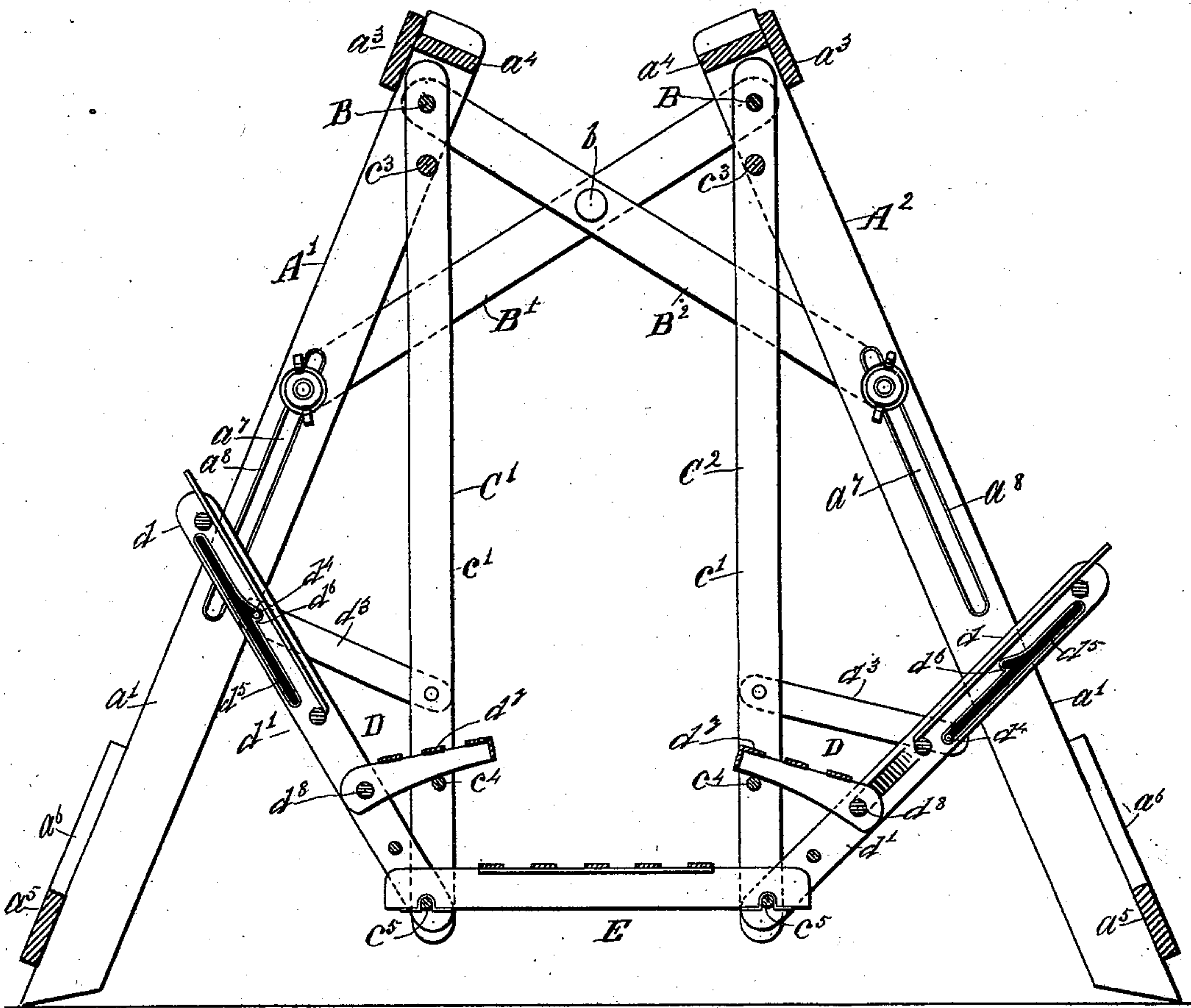
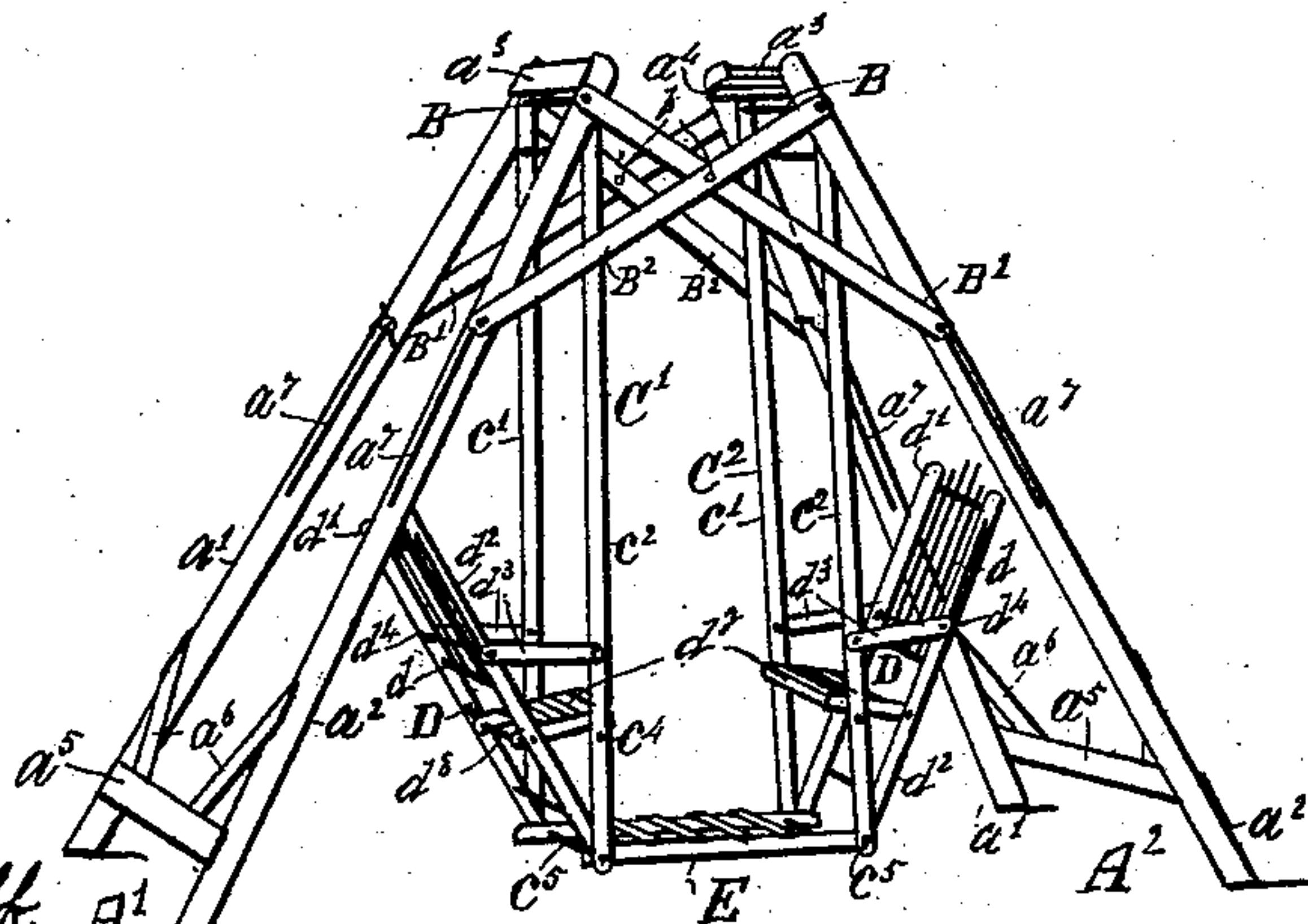


Fig. I.



WITNESSES:  
William M. Cluff.  
William A. Rollock.

INVENTORS  
Reuben A. Shorey  
George E. Shorey  
BY  
Edmund H. Brown  
their ATTORNEY



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN A. SHOREY AND GEORGE E. SHOREY, OF FAIRFIELD, ASSIGNORS  
TO JOHN E. KELLEY, OF RANDOLPH, AND GEORGE T. CURTIS, OF FREE-  
PORT, MAINE.

## PORTABLE SWING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,472, dated December 25, 1894.

Application filed November 14, 1893. Serial No. 490,969. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, REUBEN A. SHOREY and GEORGE E. SHOREY, of Fairfield, Somerset county, State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Portable Swings, of which the following is a specification.

Our improvement relates to portable swings, such as are used in parks, lawns, seashore places and camp grounds, or, indeed, indoors. It is desirable, especially where such swings are used indoors, to have the construction as low as possible without interfering with the scope of the swing, and it is also desirable to have the structure capable of being packed into the smallest possible space.

The objects of our improvement are to lower the structure and also render it capable of being packed more compactly than heretofore has been possible.

We will describe a swing embodying our improvement and then point out the novel features in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of a swing embodying our improvement. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures.

A', A<sup>2</sup> designate two standards, severally consisting, as here shown, of frames composed of upwardly converging side-pieces a', a<sup>2</sup>, cross pieces a<sup>3</sup>, a<sup>4</sup>, near the upper ends of the side pieces, cross pieces a<sup>5</sup>, near the lower ends of the side pieces and oblique brace a<sup>6</sup> extending between the side-pieces and the lower cross pieces a<sup>5</sup>; all these parts being fastened together by screws, or otherwise. This particular construction forms no essential part of our improvement, but is preferred, because of its simplicity and cheapness. The two standards have pivotally connected to their upper portions the upper ends of brace rods B', B<sup>2</sup>, the means for securing the same in the standards, consisting, in the present instance, of bolts B passing through the brace rods and the side pieces of the standards. At the lower ends these brace rods are adjustably fastened to the standards. The means employed for this purpose preferably consist

of bolts passing through the lower portions of the brace rods, thence through slots a<sup>7</sup> formed longitudinally in the side pieces a', a<sup>2</sup>, of the standards A', A<sup>2</sup>, the bolts being provided with nuts beyond the side pieces of the standards, so that the bolts may be made to clamp the brace rods to the standards. Preferably the slots a<sup>7</sup> are lined with a strip of metal a<sup>8</sup>, to prevent wear. The brace rods of each pair are pivotally connected together by means of bolts b passing through the same and having nuts applied to their ends. These bolts b form the pivots or hinges upon which the standards are adjusted relatively to each other, for the purpose of assuming different angles.

The hinging or pivoting of the standards together, by means of the brace rods is an important feature of our improvement, particularly as it enables us to materially shorten the standards as compared with the length which would be requisite for them, if they were hinged together in the ordinary manner, at their upper ends, and still afford the same length of oscillation for the swings.

It is advantageous to fasten the lower ends of the brace rods to the side pieces of the standards by passing bolts through slots formed in said side pieces themselves as compared with passing them through slots or loops formed in or by appurtenances of said side pieces, because when the slots are formed in the side pieces themselves, it is possible to fold the various parts closer together than otherwise would be possible.

C' C<sup>2</sup> designate swing frames, here shown as severally consisting of side pieces c', c<sup>2</sup> and cross pieces c<sup>3</sup> c<sup>4</sup>. The side pieces are pivotally connected, at their upper portions to the bolts B. The lower ends of the side pieces have pivoted to them, by means of bolts, or rods, c<sup>5</sup>, the backs d of the seats D. The backs d consist of side pieces d', d<sup>2</sup> and intermediate cross pieces, the latter being provided with upright pieces suitable for a back rest.

The seats D are provided with arms d<sup>3</sup>, which, at one end, are pivotally connected with the side pieces c' c<sup>2</sup> of the swing frames



C', C<sup>2</sup>, and, at the other end, are connected by a cross rod  $d^4$ , which passes through slots formed in the side pieces  $d'$ ,  $d^2$  of the back. These slots being formed in the side pieces  
 5 themselves, instead of in some appurtenance of the side pieces, enable the parts to be folded close together. Preferably the slots will be lined with strips of metal  $d^5$ , and, in the latter are hooks or shoulders  $d^6$  for the support  
 10 of the cross rod  $d^4$ . By changing the cross rod from these shoulders to the bottoms of the slots, and vice versa, the backs of the seats may be made to assume different angles.

The seat portions  $d^7$  of the seats D may be  
 15 of any suitable construction. They are provided with cross rods  $d^8$  whose ends are inserted in longitudinal recesses formed in the inner surfaces of the side pieces  $d'$ ,  $d^2$  of the seats D. By tilting the seat portion laterally,  
 20 it may be detached from the side pieces  $d'$ ,  $d^2$ . Without detaching it, it may be oscillated upon the cross rod  $d^8$  as upon a pivot. The opposite ends of the seat portions of the seats may rest upon cross bars of the swing frames.  
 25 It will be seen that by a very simple construction, we provide, not only for the oscillation of the seat portions of the seats, but also for detaching such seat portions.

By making the seat portions detachable, it  
 30 is practicable to upholster them with rich and

expensive material, without exposing them to the weather.

E designates a platform arranged between the seats, and as here shown, made of longitudinal pieces and cross pieces, the longitudinal pieces being notched on their under sides, to hook into the rods which pivot the seat backs to the swing frames. This construction is advantageous as it enables the platform to be detached when the swing is to be  
 40 packed for shipping.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a swing frame of standards to which the swing frame is pivoted and which do not project substantially  
 45 above the points of support of said swing frame, and cross braces pivoted to standards and extending across to opposite standards where they are adjustably secured, said cross  
 50 braces being pivoted to each other at the point where they cross, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

REUBEN A. SHOREY.  
 GEORGE E. SHOREY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM G. RICKER,  
 CHARLES E. HOLT.