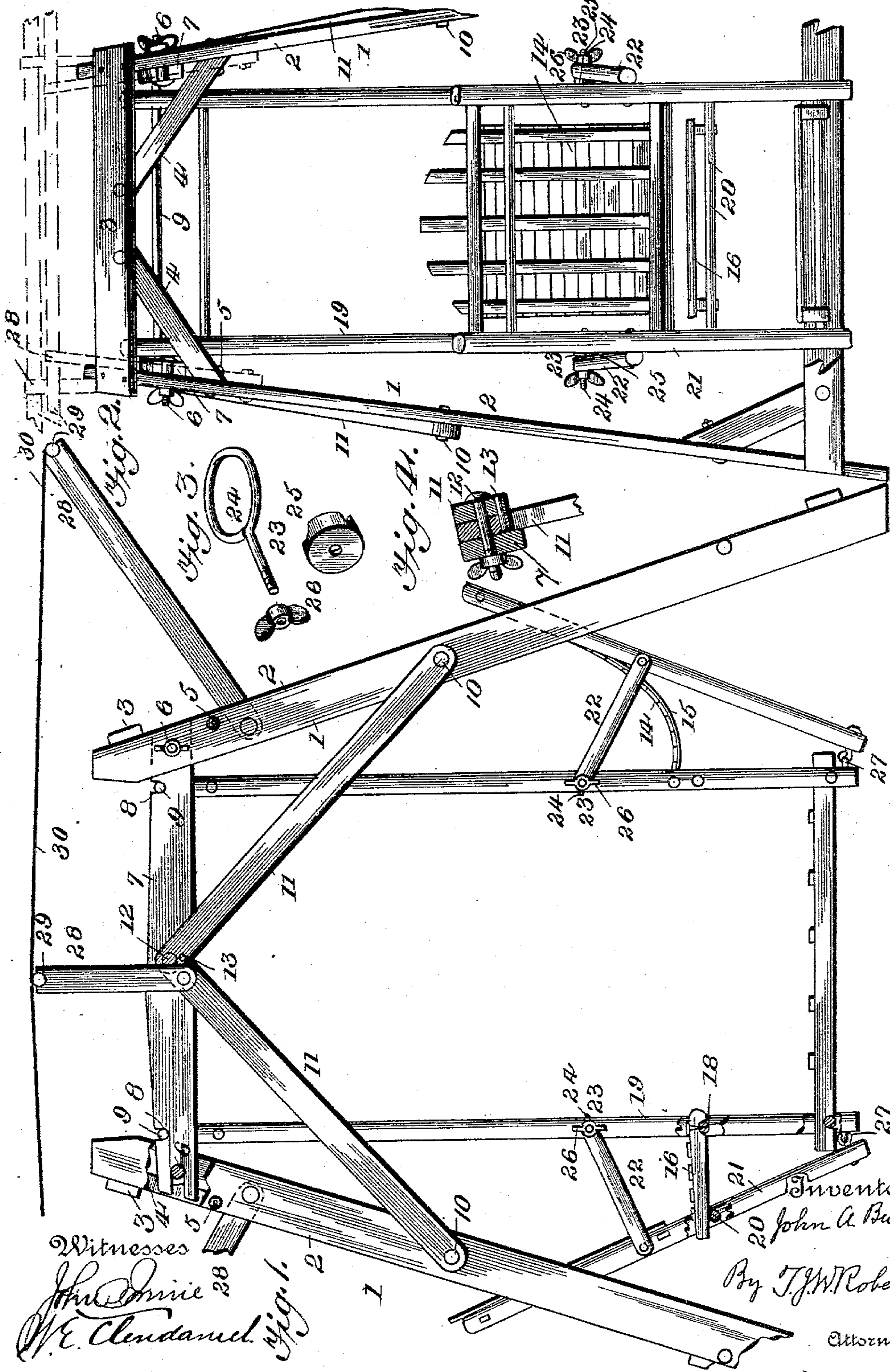


(No Model.)

J. A. BUTLER.
SWING.

No. 563,653.

Patented July 7, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. BUTLER, OF BORDER CITY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE IMPLEMENT DEALERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SWING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,653, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed October 31, 1895. Serial No. 567,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. BUTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Border City, in the county of Seneca and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Swings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This improvement relates to that class of swings in which a folding supporting-frame is used, and is designed to provide a swing that will be convenient in use, easily erected, compact when folded, and yet have the frame stiff when erected.

To these ends the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a swing constructed according to my invention with parts represented as broken away. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are details which will be more fully described hereinafter.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by figures, 1 1 are the standards, each consisting of two sides 2, joined by cross-pieces 3 and provided with braces 4, running from the cross-pieces to the sides and secured in position by bolts 5.

Connected by bolts 6 to near the tops of the standards are horizontal cross-bars or swing-supports 7, one end of each being slotted, so that by slightly unscrewing the nuts on the bolts 6 at one end of the supports the slotted ends of said supports may be slipped off such bolts, and thus said supports may swing downward on the bolts at the opposite ends and be folded within the standards to which they are attached. Near each end of the supports are notches 8, that receive round rods 9, on which the swings are suspended.

Bolted to the sides of the standards at 10 are the braces 11, which are also bolted at 12 to the swing-supports 7, and said braces are further connected by small bolts or rivets 13, which act as pivotal connections for the braces when the swing-frame is being folded, but do not pass through the swing-supports.

I have shown two forms of chair, each of

which is like the other except for the seat and back. In the one on the right-hand side the seat and back are formed of slats 14, strung on wires 15, in a manner well known and therefore needing no further explanation here. The other has a seat 16 securely connected by nailing or otherwise to one of the rungs 18, which is pivotally connected to the swing-hangers 19 and resting on a rung 20 in the back bars 21. This arrangement admits of folding very much closer than with any other plan with which I am acquainted.

If the seat is pivoted to the back bars, as has been proposed, it cannot fold in so small a space because it comes in contact with that part of the back between the back bars, whereas when the seat is pivoted to the hangers it can be folded up between them, as there is nothing in the way to prevent it.

The back bars are pivotally connected to the arms 22 by rivets, and said arms are connected to the hangers, 19 by a peculiar movable connection 23, consisting of a screw-eye 24, a concave washer 25, and a nut 26, preferably of the "wing" form. By this connection the ends of the arms 22, connected to the hangers, may be readily raised and lowered by sliding the screw-eyes 24 (shown best in Fig. 3) up or down said hangers, and as they are raised or lowered the inclination of the backs is varied at will. When the desired position of the backs is obtained, it may be held by tightening the nuts.

The hangers may be connected to the back bars in any suitable manner, but I prefer to connect them by eyes 27.

Arms 28 are attached to the standards and braces, which carry rods 29, forming a support for an awning or tent, as indicated at 30.

By the above-described construction a swing-frame is formed that will fold up in a small compass by withdrawing the bolt at 12 and slipping the slotted ends of the swing-supports off the bolts 6, and yet form a very stiff frame when the parts are connected.

What I claim as new is—

1. The swing herein described, comprising the two standards 1, each having an opening to admit the passage of a chair between its parts, two cross-bars 7, each slotted at one

end and secured to said standards, the diagonal braces 11, each secured at one end to a part of the standard and at its other end to the center of one of the cross-bars 7, and 5 chairs hung upon the bars 9 resting in notches cut in the cross-bars, all substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination in a swing, of the back bars 21, the hangers 19, and the arms 22 piv-
10 oted to said back bars, with the screw-eye 24,

concave washer 25 and nut 26, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 28th day of October, 1895.

JOHN A. BUTLER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE F. DITMARS,

W. A. BICKFORD.