

No. 686,895.

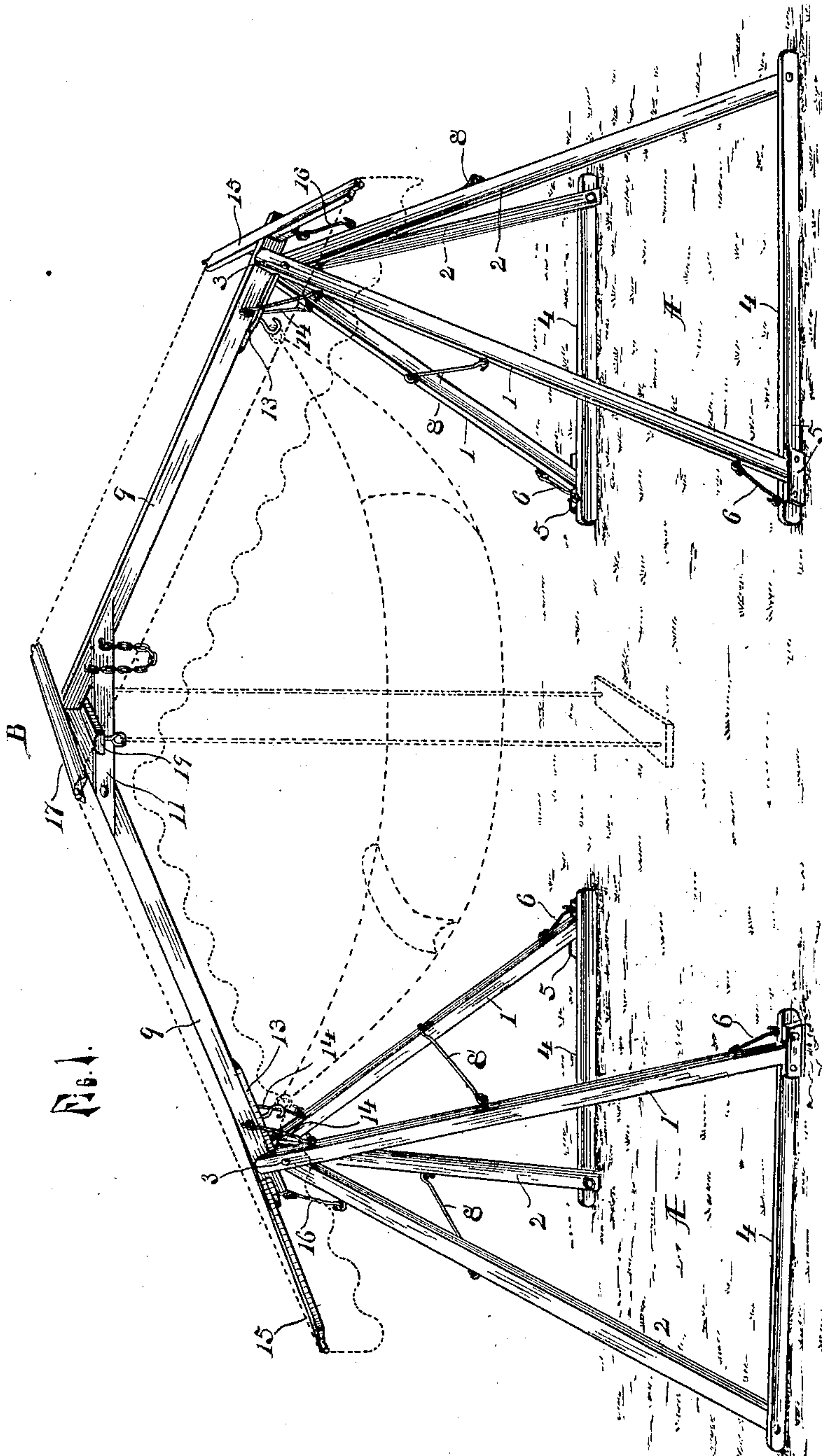
Patented Nov. 19, 1901.

J. HANDYSIDE.
COMBINED HAMMOCK AND SWING SUPPORT.

(Application filed Aug. 9, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES.

L. E. Flounders
Joseph A. Noulke

INVENTOR.

James Handyside
By *Paul H. Smith*

Attorneys.

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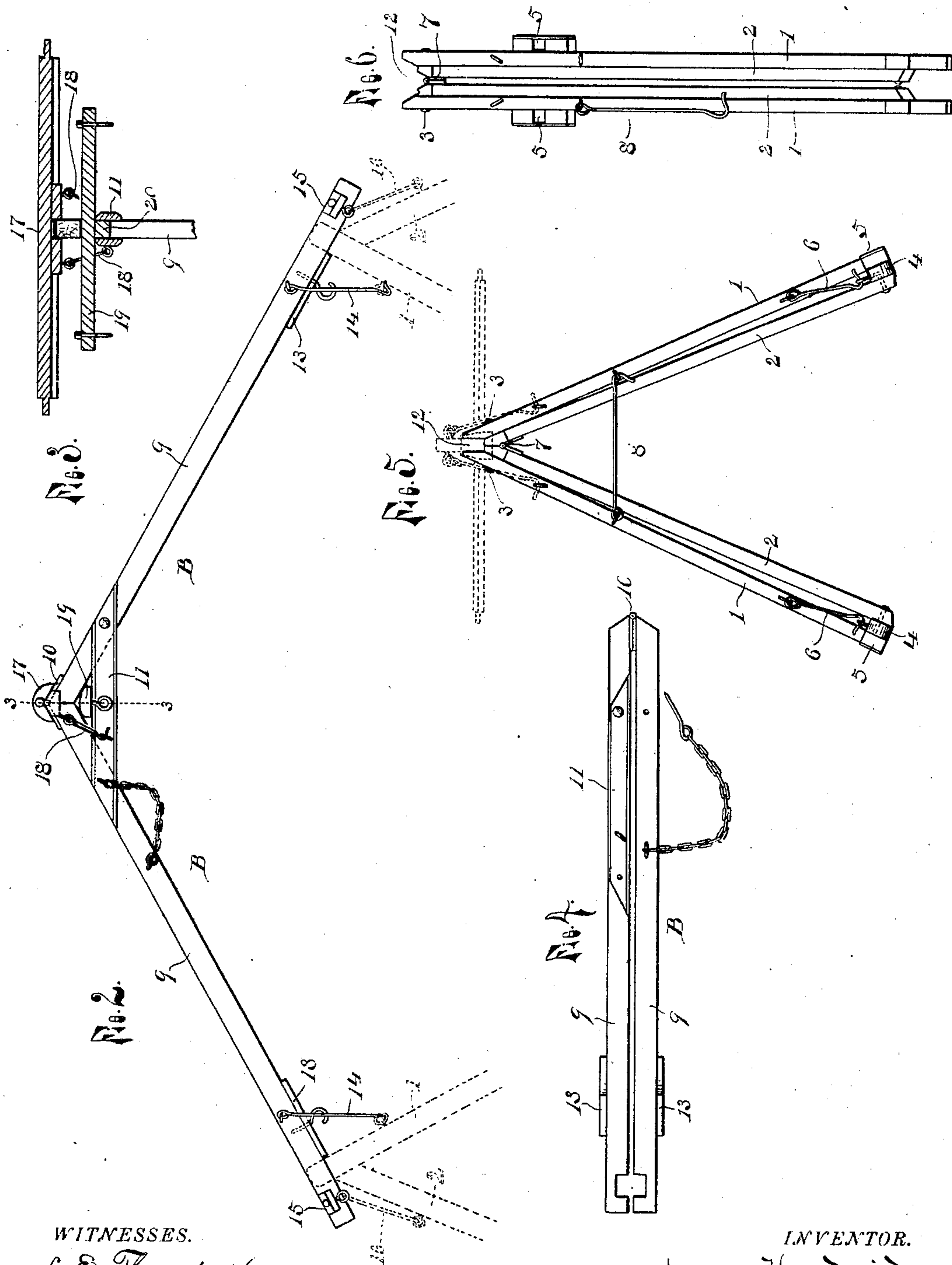
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L. E. Flanders
Joseph A. Noyes

INVENTOR.

James Handyside

By *Robert A. Smith*

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HANDYSIDE, OF WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN.

COMBINED HAMMOCK AND SWING SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,895, dated November 19, 1901.

Application filed August 9, 1901. Serial No. 71,430. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HANDYSIDE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne

5 and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Hammock and Swing Support, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 My invention relates to a combined hammock and swing support; and its object is to provide a suitable folding frame for supporting a hammock in position for use and which is also adapted to support a swing to be used

15 when the hammock is not in position. A further object of my invention is to so construct and arrange such a frame that it will be light, cheap, and durable, may be folded for shipping or storage, and is adapted

20 to support a canopy in position to effectually shed the rain and shade the hammock.

To this end my invention consists in providing like end supporting-frames, each consisting of four legs hinged and pivoted to each

25 other at their upper ends and separated and held at the bottom ends by suitable bars and hooks, two of said legs being extended upward to form a socket to receive the end of a truss, which truss connects the two end

30 frames and consists of two rafters hinged together at the ridge and connected by a collar-beam, which beam supports a transverse bar to which the swing is attached, said bar also serving as a key to engage the angle formed

35 by the junction of the rafters and support the ridge; and my invention also consists in providing certain other new and useful features, all of which are hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the

40 claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the truss. Fig. 3 is a section on

45 the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the truss folded. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of one of the end supporting-frames, and Fig. 6 is a detail showing the same folded.

50 A A are the two like end supporting-frames, and B is the truss supported upon and connecting the tops of said frames. Each end frame A consists of two pairs of supporting-

legs, the legs 1 and 2, comprising a pair at each side of the frame, being pivoted to each other by the bolt 3, the leg 1 lying on the

55 outer side of the leg 2 and connected at their lower ends by a bar 4, which is pivoted at one end to the outer side of the leg 2 and provided at its opposite end with a socket 5 to receive the end of the leg 1, said leg being held in

60 the socket by a hook 6. To the upper ends of the legs 2 is secured the strap-hinge 7 to connect the two pairs of legs of each frame A, and intermediate the ends of the legs are the

65 hooks 8, which connect the like legs of each pair and limit the movement of the hinge.

The truss B consists of two like bars or rafters 9, hinged together at their adjacent ends by the strap-hinge 10, secured to the

70 upper edge of the rafters, and strips 11 are pivoted to the sides of one of the rafters and extending across the angle formed by the junction of said rafters are secured to the op-

75 posite rafter by a removable pin, which passes through said strips and rafter, said strips thus forming a collar-beam. The truss B is

supported near its ends by the frames A, the upper ends of the legs 1 of each frame being extended and beveled on their adjacent sides

80 to form a socket 12 to receive the rafter, and stops 13 are secured to the lower edge of the rafters to engage the legs 1, hooks 14 being

provided to hold the bar in the socket. Near their outer ends the rafters are notched to receive the transverse strips or purlins 15,

85 which are correspondingly notched and provided with hooks 16 to engage eyes on the legs 2 and hold said purlins in place, and a

ridge-pole 17 is provided, having a notch in its lower side to engage the ridge and hooks

90 18 to hold it in place thereon. To the said purlins and ridge-pole may be secured a suitable canopy, which in this construction is

given such an inclination as to insure the shedding of rain, provide ample head room

95 beneath the same, and by providing suitable sides a very desirable tent is secured. A

transverse bar 19 for the attachment of a swing engages the angle formed by the junction of the rafters and is supported by the

100 strips 11, forming the collar-beam, a block 20 being secured to the under side of said bar to fit between the strips and hold said bar in

place. This bar 19 not only serves as a place

of attachment for the swing, which in this arrangement vibrates longitudinally of the device within the shade of the canopy, but also serves as a key to support the ridge, thus making a very strong and rigid truss adapted to be subjected to the strains of supporting the swing and also connecting the frames A.

As shown in Fig 6, the frames A may be folded into a compact bundle for shipping or storage by disengaging the hooks 6 and 8, removing the legs 1 from the sockets 5, turning the bars 4 up in line with the bars 2, turning the legs 1 and 2 on their pivots to bring them toward each other, and folding the pairs of legs together. The purlins and ridge-pole having been detached, the truss B is folded, as shown in Fig. 4, the strips 11 being turned in line with the rafter to which they are attached. Thus by this construction I secure a light, cheap, and durable structure adapted to withstand the strain of supporting either a swing or hammock, to withstand the action of the elements, and which is adapted to be folded into a small compass.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a combined hammock and swing support, the combination of end supporting-frames, and a truss connecting said frames and supported thereby near its ends, said truss consisting of two rafters hinged together at their adjacent ends, a collar-beam extending across the angle formed by the junction of said rafters, and a transverse bar supported by said beam in engagement with said angle and adapted to serve as a key to support the ridge and as a support for a swing.

2. In a combined hammock and swing support, in combination with the connecting-truss thereof, end supporting-frames, each consisting of four downwardly-diverging legs, a pair of legs at each side of the frame, the legs of each pair overlapped and pivoted together at their upper ends, the outer leg of each pair being extended beyond its pivot and beveled on its inner side to engage said truss, a bar pivoted to the inner leg of each pair at its lower end and provided with a socket to receive the outer leg of that pair, hooks to hold the legs within the sockets, a hinge connecting the adjacent sides of the inner legs of each pair to hinge the pairs together, and hooks to connect the like legs of each pair and limit the movement of the hinge.

3. In a combined hammock and swing support, in combination with end supporting-frames, rafters supported near their outer ends by said frames and extending upward at an angle to the horizon, and hinged together at their abutting ends, means for locking said rafters in their inclined position, transverse canopy-supporting strips secured to the rafters, and a ridge-pole secured to the rafters over their abutting ends at the ridge, whereby the canopy is supported in a position similar to a ridge-roof.

4. In a combined hammock and swing support, in combination, end supporting-frames each consisting of two pairs of legs, the legs of each pair being overlapped at their upper ends and pivoted together, the outer leg of each pair being extended upward and beveled on its inner side, a bar pivoted to the lower end of the inner leg of each pair and provided with a socket to receive the lower end of the outer leg, hooks to hold the legs within the sockets, a hinge connecting the upper ends of the inner legs of the two pairs, and hooks connecting the like legs of each pair to limit the movement of the hinge, a truss consisting of two rafters notched and supported near their outer ends within the socket formed by the upward extension of the legs of the frames, stops on said rafters to engage said legs, hooks on said rafters to engage eyes on said legs, strips forming a collar-beam pivoted to the sides of one of said rafters and extending across the angle formed by the junction of said rafters, detachably secured to the opposite rafter, a transverse bar supported by said beam in engagement with said angle and provided with a block to fit between the strips forming said beam, transverse canopy-supporting strips provided with notches to engage the notches in the rafters near their ends and provided with hooks to engage eyes on the legs, and a ridge-pole having a notch to engage the ridge formed by the rafters and having hooks to secure the same thereto.

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

his
JAMES X HANDYSIDE.
mark

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. NOELKE,
LEWIS E. FLANDERS.