

No. 695,465.

Patented Mar. 18, 1902

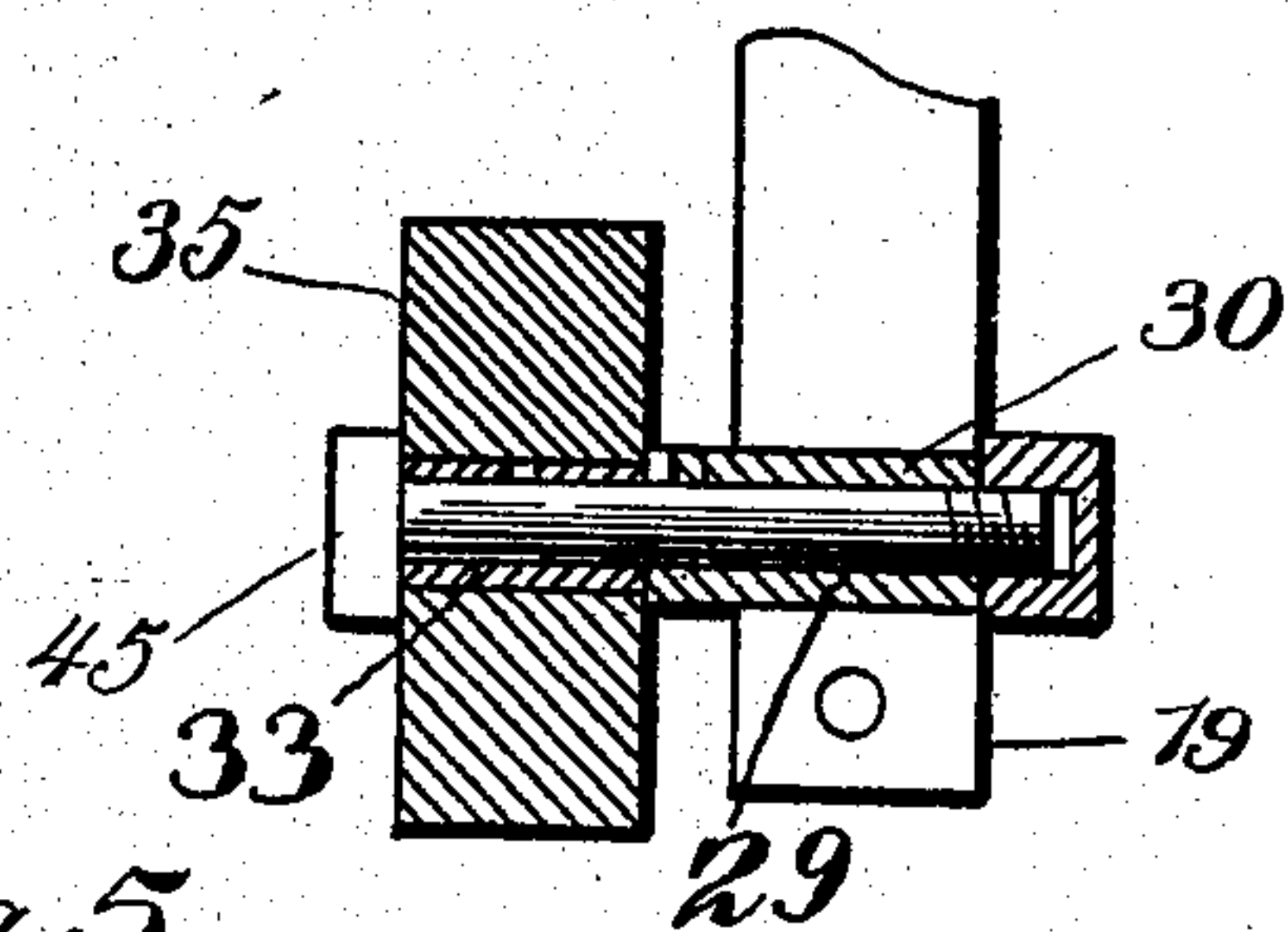
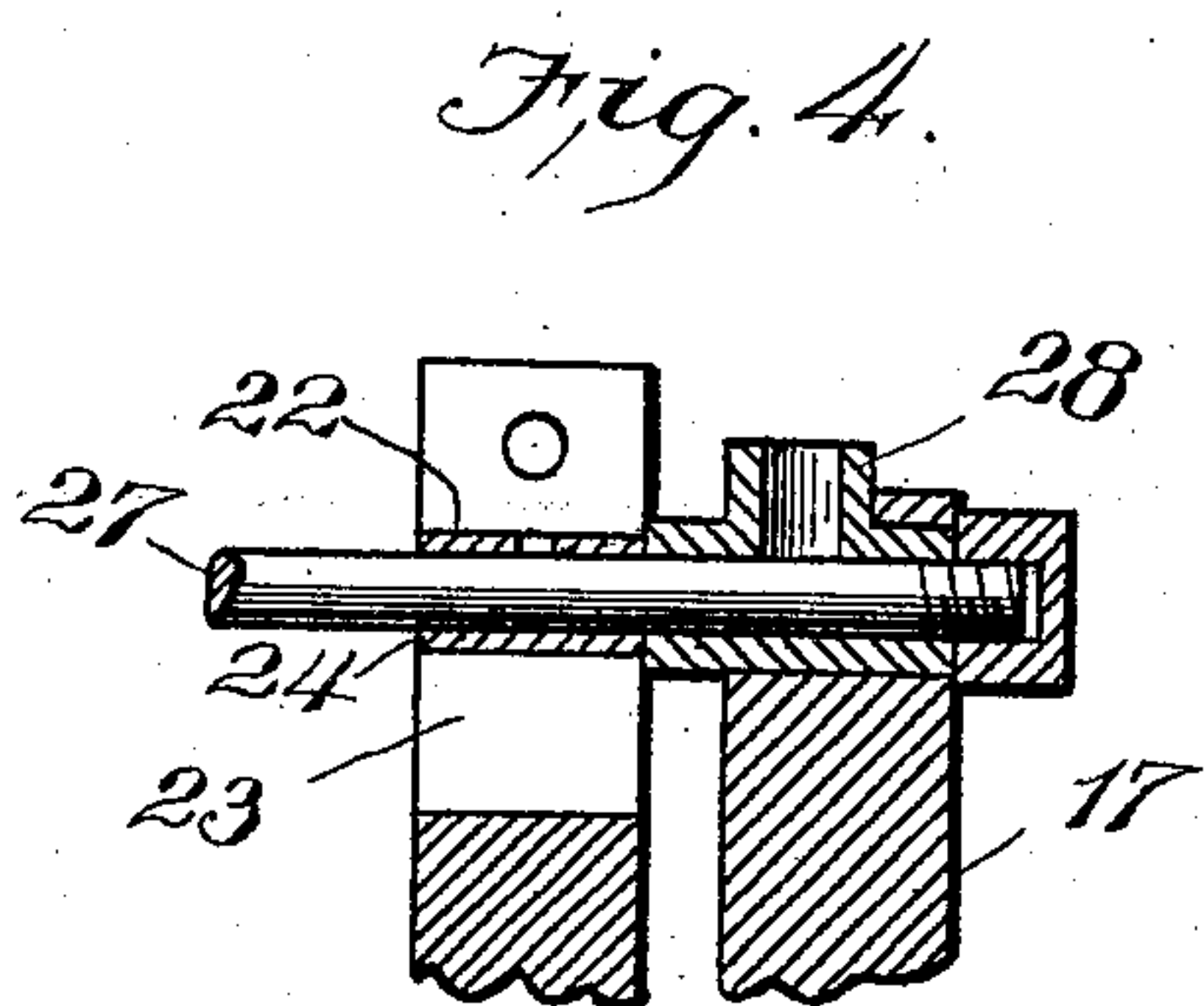
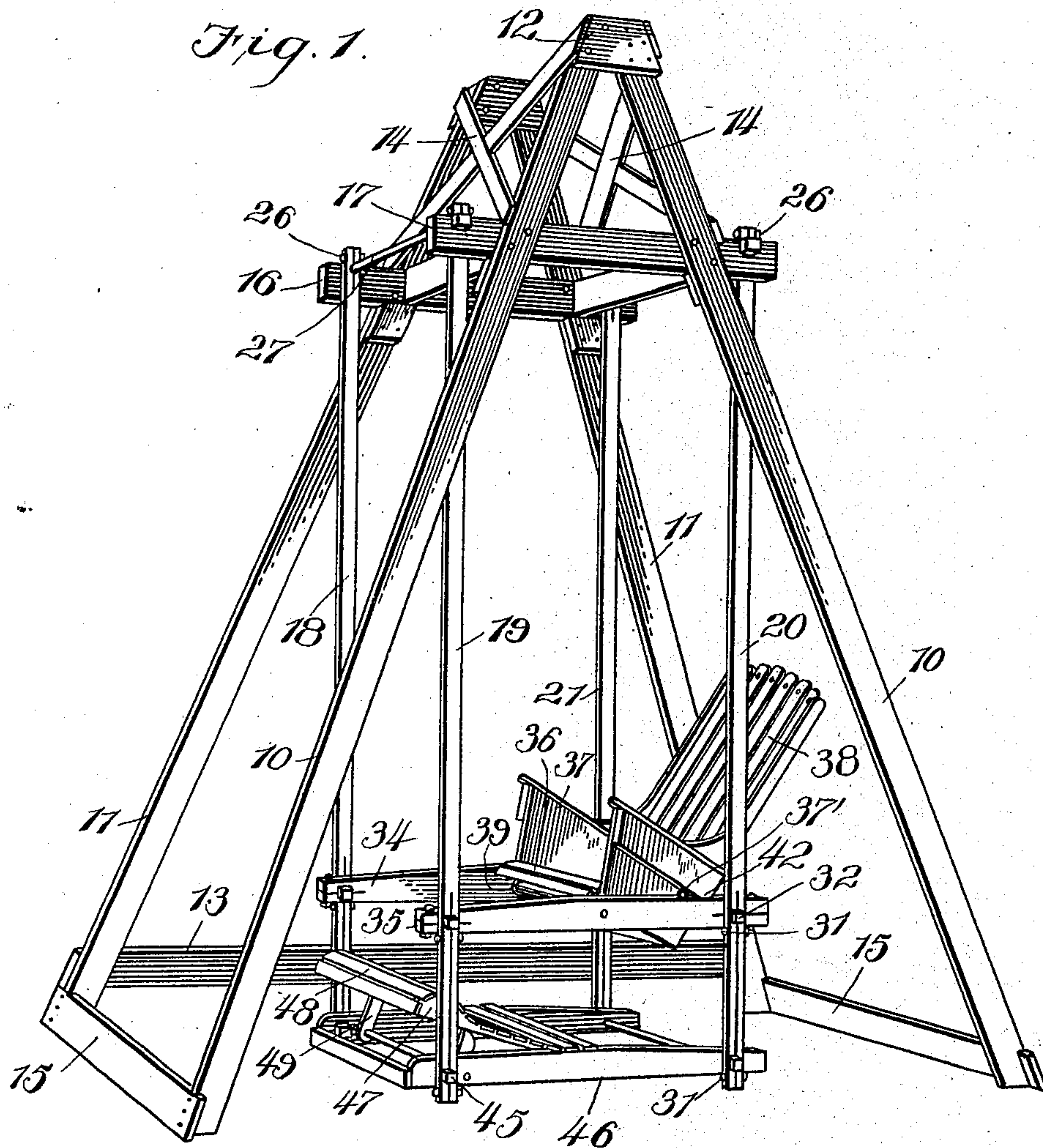
C. O. LYMAN.

SWING.

(Application filed June 22, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

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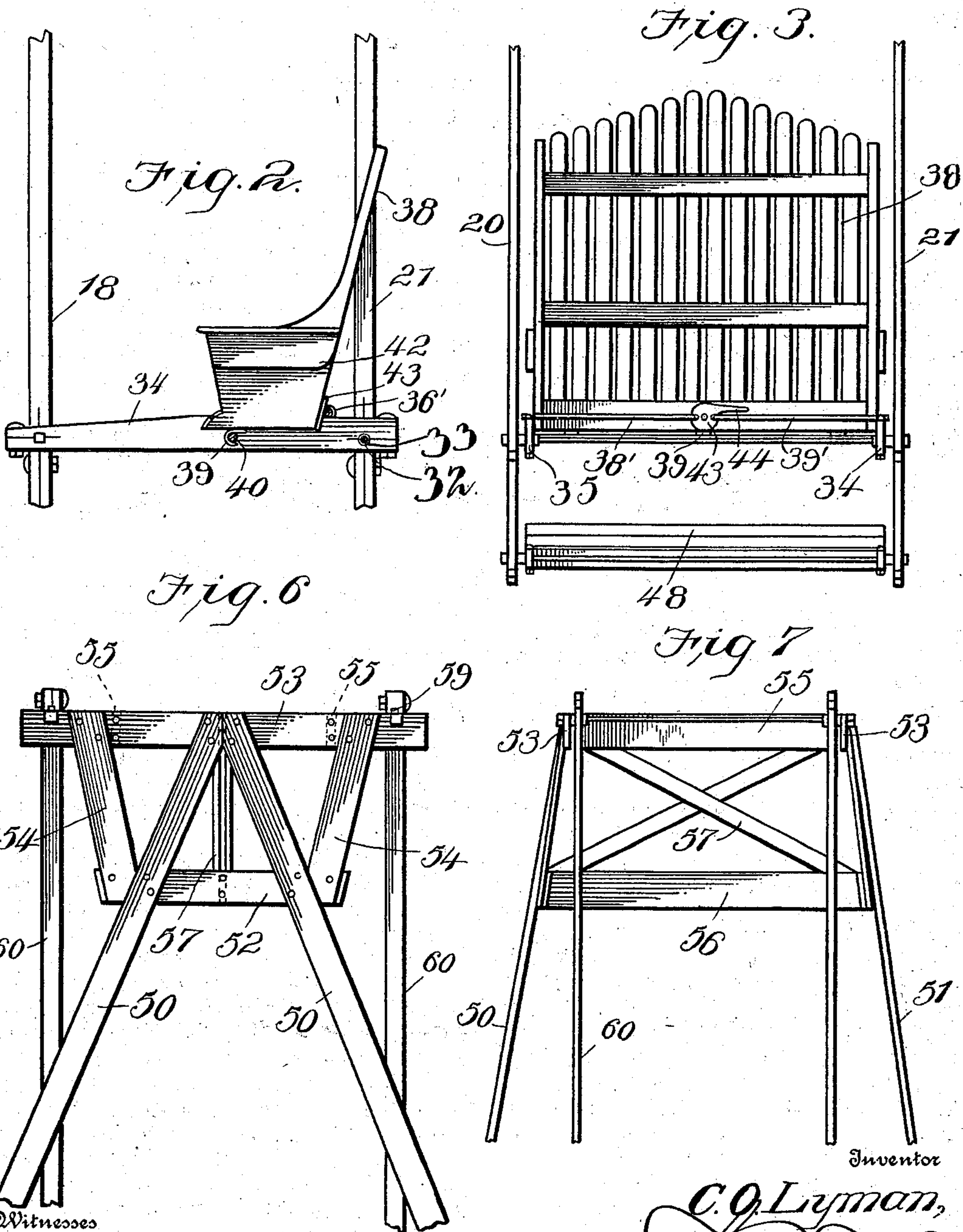
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHAUNCEY OSCAR LYMAN, OF BROCKWAYVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SWING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,465, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed June 22, 1901. Serial No. 65,624. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY OSCAR LYMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brockwayville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to swings; and it has for its object to provide a device of this nature which may be manufactured at a low price, will be most durable, and will be simple in construction, a further object of the invention being to provide a swing wherein the seat may be readily adjusted from an upright position to a reclining position, or vice versa, and wherein the seat may be quickly and easily removed to prevent damage from the weather.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following specification and include a simple and efficient adjustable foot-rest.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the swing with the seat thereof in reclining position. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, partly in elevation and showing the lower portion of the swinging frame with the seat therein and illustrating the manner of connecting the seat to the swinging frame. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the seat with the lower portion of the swinging frame and showing the means for holding the seat in its different adjusted positions. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing one of the upper hanger-bearings of the swinging frame. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing one of the bearings between a hanger and a seat-supporting beam. Fig. 6 is a side elevation showing the upper portion of a supporting-frame somewhat different from that shown in other figures. Fig. 7 is an elevation at right angles to Fig. 6.

Referring now to the drawings, the swing consists of a supporting-frame including two pairs of upwardly-converging posts 10 and 11, the posts of each pair being connected at their upper ends by the ties 12, while one

pair of posts 11 is connected at their bottoms with the tie or sill 13. The corresponding or parallel posts at each side of the supporting-frame are connected at their upper portions by means of the diagonals 14, while at their lower portions they are connected by the cross pieces or ties 15. Attached to the inner faces of each pair of posts is a hanger-beam 16 and 17, respectively, these hanger-beams being held securely in place by means of bolts or in any other suitable manner. There is thus provided a strong, cheap, and rigid swing-supporting frame, and it is from the hanger-beams that the swing-frame is directly suspended.

The swinging frame consists of the four hangers 18, 19, 20, and 21, the upper end of each of which is provided with a transverse perforation 22, to which leads a slot 23, formed longitudinally of the hanger, from the upper end thereof, and in the perforation is disposed a bushing 24 in the form of a pipe-nipple, which is held securely in place by the clamping action of the sides of the slotted portion of the hanger through the medium of a clamping-bolt 26, which is engaged with the bifurcations of the hanger.

The hangers are disposed in pairs, as shown, and through the bushings of each pair is passed a rod 27, which is also engaged with bushings in the form of T connections of pipe (shown at 28) and which are disposed in suitable recesses in the upper edges of the hanger-beams, the stems of the connections being disposed upwardly to form oil-cups to receive waste which holds a lubricant. The bushings in the hangers have also perforations therein to permit of application of oil to the interiors thereof. The lower ends of the hangers are likewise slotted longitudinally to lead to transverse perforations, and in each hanger, at the lower end and in the perforations thereof, are bushings 29, each of which is in the form of a pipe-nipple and is held in place by means of the clamping-bolts 31, passed through the hanger to draw the bifurcations of the hanger together to clamp them upon the bushings. The bushing 30 at the lower end of one of the hangers is shown in detail in Fig. 5, and spaced some distance above this bushing in each hanger is a perforation having also a bushing. Through

these upper bushings of the hangers are engaged bolts 32, which are engaged also with bushings 33 in the end portions of seat-supporting beams 34 and 35, which are thus pivotally connected to the hangers and are parallel and horizontal.

The seat consists of the bottom 36, having the sides 37 and back 38, and at the forward portion thereof on the under side of its bottom are secured hooks 39, the bills of which are directed rearwardly and which are removably engaged over a transverse bar 40, connecting the beams 34 and 35. Upon the beams and in the rear of this transverse rod are the eyes 36' and 37', which are disposed for engagement by the bolt-rods 38' and 39', which are slidably mounted upon the lower portion of the back of the seat for movement into and out of engagement with the eyes to support the seat in an erect position or to permit it to tilt rearwardly to inclined position. In inclined position stops 42 on the arms of the seat engage the supporting-beams and limit the backward movement of the seat. To move the bolts into and out of engaging position, their inner ends are pivotally engaged with pins upon the face of a disk 43, which is rotatably mounted on the back of the seat and is provided with an operating-handle 44. The pins are at opposite sides of the center of the disk, and when the disk is rotated in one direction or the other the bolts are projected or retracted. Engaged with the lower bushings 30 of the hangers are the bolts 45, which are likewise engaged with the rectangular frame 46, to the inner faces of the sides of which are pivoted the rear ends of the sides 47 of a platform 48, including transverse slats secured to the sides, and the platform is supported at different elevations by means of the turn-buttons or pivoted supports 49, mounted on the inner faces of the forward portions of the frame sides. When the seat or chair is tilted or reclined, the forward end of the platform is raised, as shown. With this construction it will be seen that the chair may be easily, quickly, and expeditiously shifted from one position to another, as also the platform, and that by means of the bolt connection at the rear and the hooks at the front the chair may be entirely removed from the swinging frame, thus permitting an upholstered chair to be used without danger of injury from the weather.

It will be understood that in practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and that any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings there is shown a modified construction of supporting-frame, including the upwardly-converging

posts 50 and 51, the posts of each pair being connected near to their upper ends by a tie 52, while parallel therewith and at the upper end of the pair is a supporting-beam 53. Braces 54 are connected with the beams, inwardly of the ends of the latter, and converge downwardly, where they are connected to the projecting ends of the ties. A cross-piece 55 connects the beams at points intermediate of their ends, and a second cross-piece 56 connects the ties 52 at points intermediate of their ends, diagonal cross-braces 57 being connected each with one end of the upper cross-piece and the opposite end of the lower cross-piece. The projecting ends of the supporting-beams are recessed in their upper edges, which receive the T connections 59, forming bearings for the rods of the hangers 60. With this construction it will be seen that the height of the frame may be much less than in the former construction and with the same lengths of hangers.

What is claimed is—

1. A swing comprising a supporting-frame including hanger-beams, T-pipe connections engaged with the beams with their stems disposed upwardly to form oil-cups, shafts engaged with the heads of the connections and hangers mounted upon the shafts and provided with a seat.

2. A swing comprising a supporting-frame, hangers suspended pivotally from the frame, seat-supporting beams connected to the hangers, and having a transverse connecting-rod, said beams having also eyes, and a seat having hooks for engagement pivotally with the rod and having bolts for engagement with the eyes to hold the seat against pivotal movement on the rod, the hooks being removably engaged with the rod.

3. A swing comprising pivoted hangers, supporting-beams connected to the hangers and having a transverse rod and eyes spaced therefrom, and a seat having hooks removably engaged with the rod and having bolts disposed to engage the eyes.

4. A swing comprising hangers, supporting-beams connected to the hangers and having a transverse bar and eyes spaced therefrom, and a seat having rearwardly-directed hooks removably and pivotally engaged with the bar, bolts upon the seat for engagement with the eyes to hold the seat at one point of pivotal movement, and stops upon the seat for engagement to rest upon the beams to limit the pivotal movement of the seat in one direction.

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

CHAUNCEY OSCAR LYMAN.

Witnesses:

ANDREW LOGAN,
M. D. MILK.