H. J. BLAKESLEE.

SWING.

No. 171,969. Patented Jan. 11, 1876.

Fig. 1.

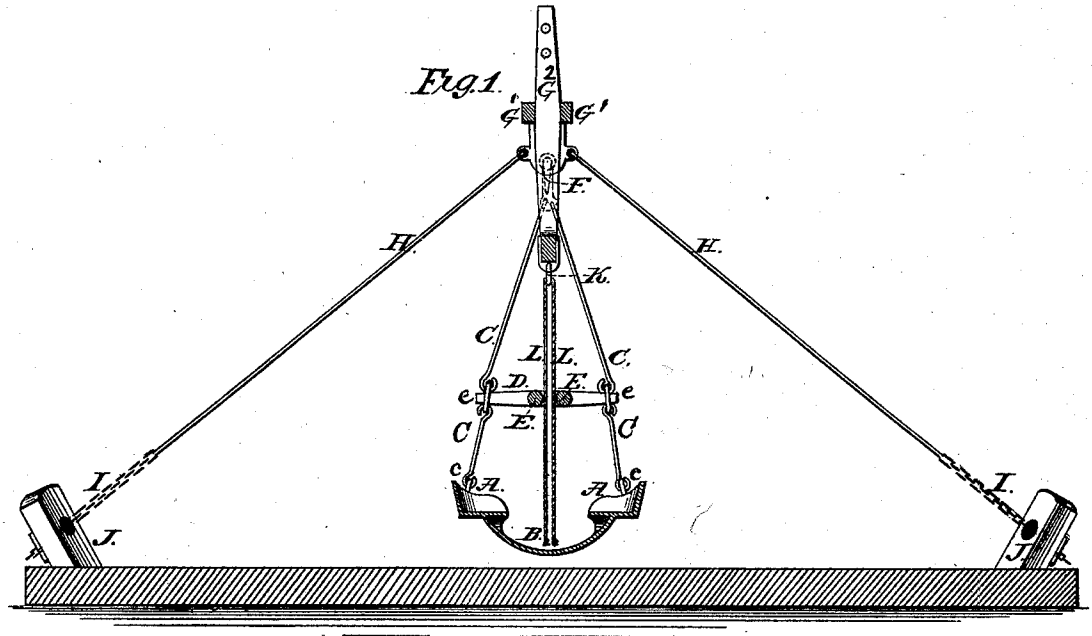
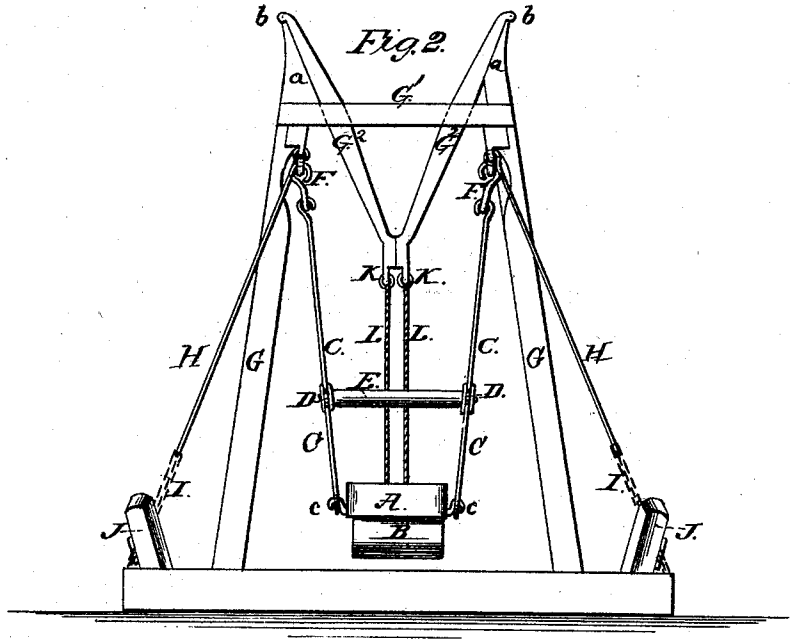



Fig. 2.




Witnesses:

John Crowell.
J. A. Crowell.

Inventor:

Homer J. Blakeslee.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOMER J. BLAKESLEE, OF CONCORD TOWNSHIP, ERIE COUNTY, PA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SWINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,969**, dated January 11, 1876; application filed April 7, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HOMER J. BLAKESLEE, of Concord township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Swings, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is the production of a swing which shall be strong and durable, and can be operated easily and comfortably by the swingers while seated in the swing; and my invention therein consists, first, in the peculiar construction of the frame for the swing; second, in the manner of hanging the propelling-ropes; third, in the peculiar means for propelling the swing, all as more fully hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to make my device, I now proceed to describe the same in connection with the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 2 an end elevation.

Like letters denote similar parts in each figure.

G represents two uprights, driven into the ground or set into any suitable frame-work. The uprights are connected at their tops by one or more cross-pieces, $G^1$. Two pieces, $G^2$, are connected one on the inside of each of the uprights G at their tops *a*, and extend down, inclining toward each other to a point about half-way between the tops and bottoms of the uprights, where they meet and are properly connected. The pieces $G^2$ may have their tops enlarged into a head, *b*, forming shoulders which rest upon the tops of the post and support the said pieces. These pieces $G^2$ also rigidly connect the uprights G, and the cross-pieces $G^1$ can be dispensed with. On the lower end of each of the pieces $G^2$ is fixed a metallic eye, K. Two guys, H, are secured to each upright, on opposite sides thereof, at any suitable point, preferably made of iron rods, having attached to their ends short chains I, which are passed through posts J set firmly in the ground, and held at any desired tension by means of grab hooks or toggles inserted through the links of the chain. To each upright G, on the inside thereof, is secured a metallic socket plate or eye, F, preferably about half the distance between the lower point of the pieces $G^2$ and the top *a* of the uprights. It is, however, necessary that these sockets should be secured at a point above the eyes K on the pieces $G^2$, the purpose of which I shall explain hereinafter. The carriage to this swing is composed of two seats, A, turned so as to face each other, and connected by a circular bottom, B. The four corners of this carriage are provided with eyes *c*, which are secured to rods C, which rods at their upper ends connect by hooks with the sockets F. A short distance above the carriage are secured two bars, D, the rods C being jointed for that purpose, as shown at *e*.

In the bars D are journaled, by their ends, two rollers, E, placed close together above the center of the carriage. These bars D, besides affording a rigid support for the rollers, also brace the rods C apart at this point so as to make them rise nearly perpendicular from the carriage to the bars D, and from thence to the sockets F on a correspondingly-increased incline. This is very essential in a swing of my construction, where the rods that support the carriage are short, and if not braced out would come too near together to allow of easy access to the carriage. From each socket K is suspended two propelling-ropes, L, which extend down between the rollers E and have their lower ends free.

The operation of my swing is as follows: The person, being seated in the carriage, grasps the propelling-ropes. As the propellers are attached at a point lower than the connection of the rods C, when the swing is moved out of a vertical position the propellers are drawn up between the rollers, and any weight or power brought to bear on the lower end of the propellers will tend to bring the swing back to its normal position with more force than the same weight if placed upon the carriage. The rollers can be dispensed with, and the swing propelled by pulling on the ropes L directly against the points K, from which they are suspended.

This swing is designed for four persons; therefore I attach four propelling-ropes, but it is evident that two can be used with good effect.

Having thus described my invention, and ex-

plained some of its advantages, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The frame, composed of the uprights G and downwardly-projecting pieces $G^2$, stayed or otherwise secured, substantially as described and shown.

2. A swing, hung at its four corners, in combination with the propelling-ropes L, secured to the frame and pendant from a point over the center of said swing when in a state of rest, substantially as described and shown.

3. The combination, with the uprights G and downwardly-projecting pieces $G^2$, of a swing, hung at a point higher than the lower end of the pieces $G^2$, and the propelling-ropes L secured to the lower end of said pieces $G^2$, substantially as described and shown.

4. The combination, with the uprights G and downwardly-projecting pieces $G^2$, of a swing hung at a point higher than the lower end of the pieces $G^2$, the propelling-ropes L secured to the lower end of said pieces $G^2$, and the rollers E, substantially as described and shown.

HOMER J. BLAKESLEE.

Witnesses:
JOHN CROWELL,
J. A. CROWELL.