

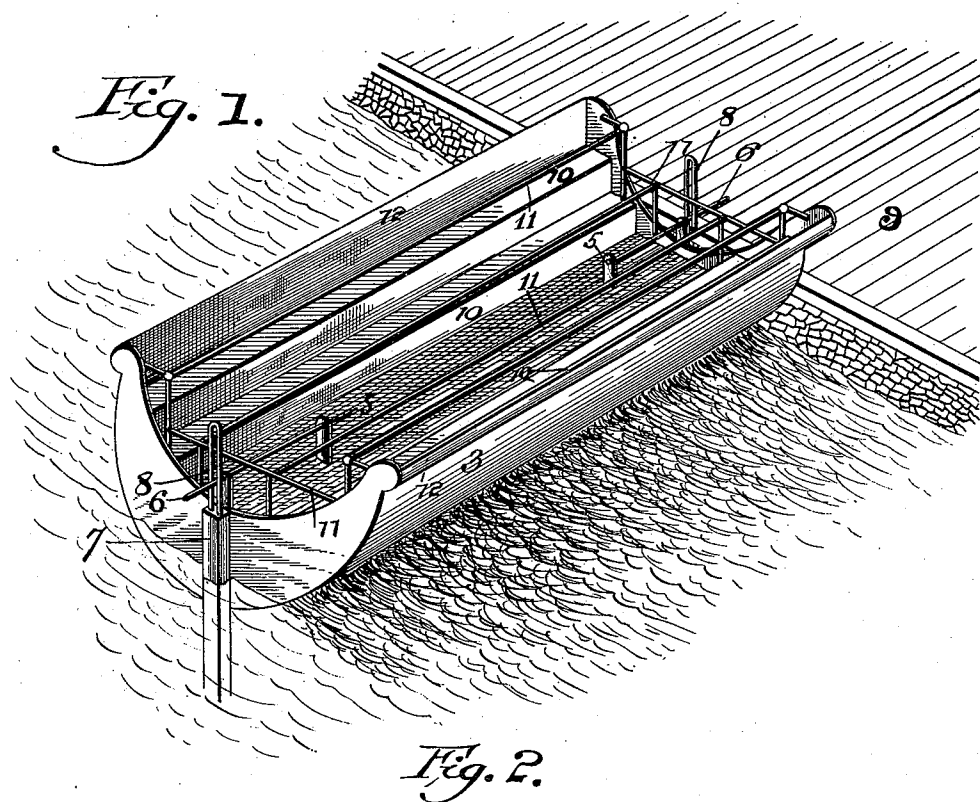
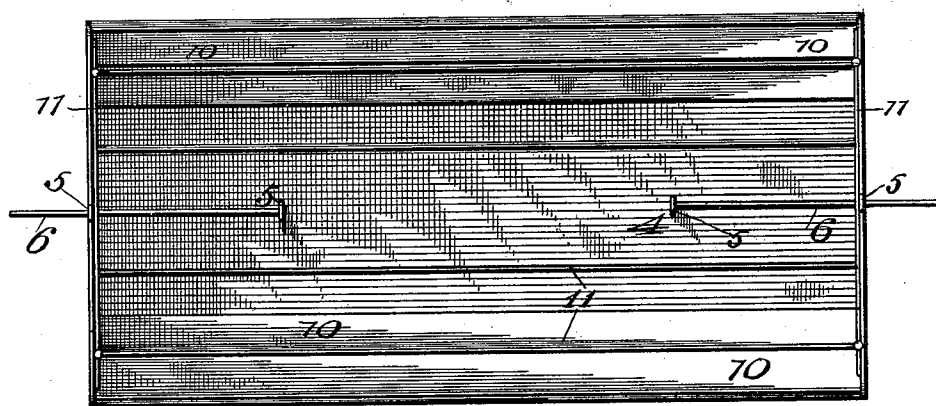
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. F. BREDOW.
AQUATIC SWING OR ROCKER.

No. 598,900.

Patented Feb. 15, 1898.



Inventor

John F. Bredon

Witnesses

A. R. Appleman

By his Attorneys,

Edwin Cruse

Ca Snow & Co.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

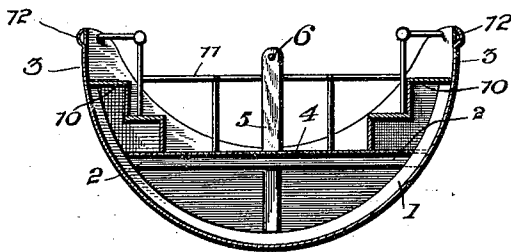
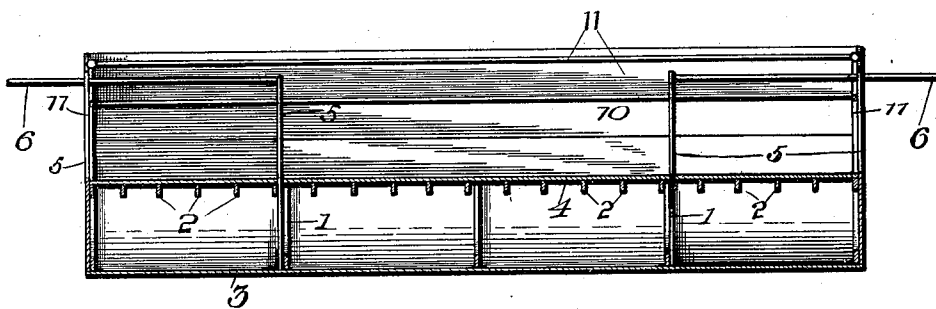


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. BREDOW, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

AQUATIC SWING OR ROCKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,900, dated February 15, 1898.

Application filed May 29, 1897. Serial No. 638,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. BREDOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Aquatic Swing or Rocker, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to aquatic swings or rockers, its object being to provide a semi-cylindrical hull or body adapted to be supported by water and having pivot-pins movable vertically between fixed guides, which pins are arranged on the axial center of the hull and serve as pivots on which the hull rocks or swings. The hull is provided with seats on opposite sides, and the swinging or rocking movement may be imparted to the hull by the occupants of the seats or by mechanical means, as desired.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and its novel features embodied in the subjoined claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an aquatic swing or rocker made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 indicates the ribs of the hull, which are semicircular in form, and 2 the cross-beams, which are secured to the ribs.

3 indicates the sheathing, which is secured to the ribs, and 4 the floor, which is secured to the cross-beams.

5 indicates vertical standards, which are firmly secured to the ribs and beams and extend above the floor, and on the upper ends of these standards the horizontal rods 6 are firmly secured in any suitable manner. These rods 6 are arranged on the axial center of the hull and form the pivot on which the hull is adapted to rock or swing.

7 indicates a pile or piles, from the upper end of which extend the spaced guide-bars 8, between which the outer end of one of the rods 6 projects.

9 indicates a landing or dock, from which projects upwardly another pair of spaced guide-bars 8, between which the rod 6 at the other end of the hull is adapted to work.

These guide-bars should be of sufficient height to accommodate the rise and fall of the hull without releasing the rods 6, and they may be connected at their upper ends, if desired, or left open. Instead of a dock or landing it is obvious that other piles may be used to support the guide-bars 8 at this end of the hull or floating docks may be used instead of piles. The dock and the piles 7 will prevent end movement of the hull, and the guide-pins will prevent it from moving laterally out of position.

The hull is provided with tiers of seats on opposite sides and with hand-rails at each end and along front of seats for the purpose of safety, and a section of the hand-rail will be movable at the end of the boat adjacent to the dock for the purpose of affording a passage-way. The upper side edges of the hull may be curved or otherwise shaped, as desired, to give them an ornamental finish.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that as the hull is semicylindrical in form and the pivot-pins at the axial center of the hull the latter may be easily rocked from side to side with but little effort on the part of the occupants of the hull, for the water will act as a soft-cushioned lubricant and will not be materially disturbed by the motion of the boat, for the displacement of the water will remain unchanged during the rocking of the hull from side to side. As the pivot-pins are free to have vertical movement between the guides the hull will be free to rise and fall according to the load it may carry and also to accommodate the rise and fall of the water caused by the ebb and flow of the tide should the hull be supported in water affected by the tide.

While I have illustrated and described the pivot-pins as being firmly secured to the hull on its axial center and the guides as being exterior of the hull, it is obvious that practically the same result may be obtained by securing the guide-bars on the hull and then supporting a rod or rods on the floating docks or piles to extend between the guide-bars in the same vertical plane as the axial center of the hull. A separate rod may be used for each end of the hull, or a single rod may be used to extend from end to end of the hull between the guide-bars and be supported at

its ends on the piles or floating docks at the respective ends of the hull. This construction would not, however, be as desirable as the construction previously described and illustrated, for the reason that the contact-points between the pivot-rods and the guides will not always be in line with the axial center of the hull, but may be above or below it, this depending on the additional weight on the hull. The hull may be rocked, however, but during such rocking there will be a vertical sliding movement of the guide-bars on the pivot-rod if the contact-point is on either side of the axial center of the hull, and this will cause friction, which will be absent in the construction first described and illustrated. It is also obvious that when the pivot-pins are secured to the hull they may be to one side of the axial center of the hull; but in such case the rocking movement of the hull will not be as smooth and even in the water, but will produce slight waves. These waves, however, will not hinder the action of the swing to any appreciable extent and in some cases will add to the pleasure of those on the hull. It is to be understood, therefore, that while I prefer the construction illustrated and first described herein I do not intend to restrict my invention to such construction.

It is obvious that the device may be placed upon a pond, river, lake, or any other body of water having sufficient depth to support the hull, and it is also obvious that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In an aquatic swing or rocker, the combination of a semicylindrical hull, pivot-pins firmly secured thereto on the axial center of the hull, and fixed guides between which the pins are confined to have vertical movement, substantially as described.

2. In an aquatic swing or rocker, the combination of a semicylindrical hull, vertical standards secured thereto at each end, rods firmly secured to the upper ends of said standards on the axial center of the hull, and fixed guides between which the pins are confined to have free vertical movement, substantially as described.

3. In an aquatic swing or rocker, the combination of a semicylindrical hull, pivot-pins firmly secured thereto on the axial center of the hull, fixed guides between which the pins are confined to have free vertical movement, and a series of seats on opposite sides of the hull, substantially as described.

4. In an aquatic swing or rocker, the combination of a semicylindrical hull, pivot-pins firmly secured thereto on the axial center of the hull, fixed guides between which the pins are confined to have free vertical movement, tiers of seats on opposite sides of the hull, and hand-rails at each end of the hull and along the front of the seats, substantially as described.

5. In an aquatic swing or rocker, the combination of a semicylindrical hull, horizontal pivots around which the hull swings, and guide slots or ways in which the respective pivots are confined and adapted to have adjustment relative thereto in a substantially vertical direction, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In an aquatic swing or rocker, the combination of a hull having a rocker-shaped bottom, a pivot on which the hull swings, and guides to confine the pivot against lateral movement, and permit of a free, automatic, vertical movement of the hull, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. BREDOW.

Witnesses:

OTTO RIECHE,
ED. KAUFMANN.