

March 30, 1926.

1,579,136

W. R. PAXSON

INDOOR SWING

Filed July 30, 1923

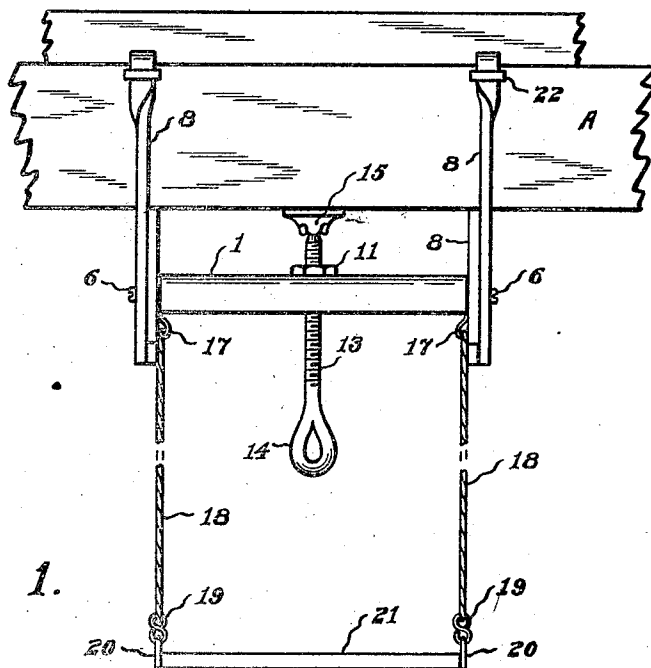


Fig. 1.

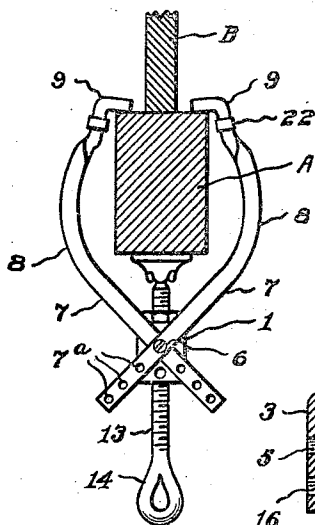


Fig. 2.

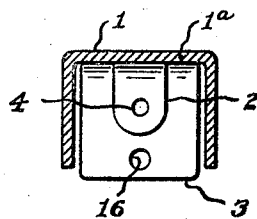


Fig. 4.

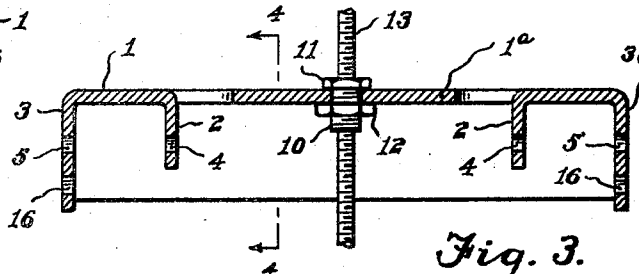


Fig. 3.

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WITNESS:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER R. PAXSON, OF GLENSIDE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO STANDARD
PRESSED STEEL COMPANY, OF JENKINTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

INDOOR SWING.

Application filed July 30, 1923. Serial No. 654,738.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER R. PAXSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glenside, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Indoor Swings (Case B), of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to swings and more particularly to a swing of the indoor type and supporting means therefor.

This invention is an improvement over the swing disclosed in my co-pending application for swing, filed March 6th, 1922, Serial No. 541,390.

The primary object of the invention is to simplify the supporting means for the swing and to so construct this supporting means as to obtain maximum strength and rigidity while providing a light structure which may be readily produced at small cost.

Further objects will appear from the detail description.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1— is a front view of the swing as applied.

Figure 2— is a side view of the swing supporting means.

Figure 3— is a longitudinal section through the supporting bar.

Figure 4— is a section taken substantially on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

I provide a cross bar 1 which is of channel cross section and may be readily made from sheet metal of suitable gauge so as to be readily produced at small cost. This bar has its web portion cut and bent downwardly to provide ears 2 spaced away from the end walls 3 of the bar, these ears being provided with openings 4 disposed in alignment with similar openings 5 through the end walls 3. The openings 4 and 5 receive pivot bolts 6. Each of the bolts 6 passes through aligned openings provided in the lower portions of arms 7 of a pair of tongs 8. Each arm 7 is provided at its upper end with a substantially L-shaped element 9 adapted for engagement over the upper lateral portion of a cross beam A of a door frame or similar structure, this cross bar projecting beyond the sides of wall B or a similar structure with which the frame is associated.

2, each of the arms 7 is provided, in its lower portion, with a plurality of spaced openings 7^a for reception of the pivot bolts 6. This provides simple and efficient means whereby the arms may be readily adjusted relative to cross bar 1 to accommodate the particular beam A in connection with which the device is to be used.

A nipple 10 is secured through the center of web 1^a of cross bar 1 by means of nuts 11 and 12 threaded on to this nipple above and below web 1^a. This nipple is interiorly threaded to receive a pressure screw 13 provided at its lower end with an eye 14, and at its upper end, with a swiveled head 15 adapted for engagement with the underface of cross beam A. The nuts 11 and 12 serve to secure the nipple in position and also act to reinforce web 1^a about the nipple so as to prevent bending or distortion of the web by the pressure exerted by the pressure screw 13. Each end wall 3 of bar 1 is provided with a lower opening 16 adapted for reception of an S-hook 17. Ropes 18 are passed through the hooks 17 and have their lower ends secured through similar hooks 19 which pass through plates 20 secured to the ends of a seat-board 21 at the front and back thereof. This provides simple and efficient means for supporting the swing and, as the bar 1 is positioned centrally of the tongs, the line of strain will be vertical or substantially so, so that there is no tendency to pull the arms of tongs 8 away from cross beam A. When the device is applied, pressure screw 13 is threaded through nipple 10 so as to exert downward pressure on bar 1. thus effectually securing the tongs in engagement with the cross beam, as will be understood. If it is desired to use a swing having a single rope, the rope may be inserted through eye 14 of the pressure screw. Preferably, though not necessarily, I provide collars 22 of rubber or other suitable material about the outer portions of elements 9 to prevent marking or scarring of the lateral faces of cross beam A.

The device constructed in the manner illustrated and described, possesses great strength and rigidity and may be readily produced at small cost. By providing the ears 2 for receiving the pivot bolts 6, these bolts are effectually braced and the end walls 3 are relieved, to a great extent, of excessive strains which would tend to distort these

As will be noted more clearly from Figure

end walls or bend them inwardly of bar 1.

What I claim is:—

In a device of the character described, a cross bar of channel cross section, said bar
5 being provided with end walls and with integral downwardly directed ears spaced away from said end walls, pairs of tongs at the ends of the bar, pivot members extending through the respective tongs and secured

through the end walls and ears of said bar, 10 a nipple extending through the web portion of the bar centrally thereof, securing nuts threaded on said nipple and contacting with the upper and lower faces of said web portion, and a pressure screw threaded through 15 said nipple.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
WALTER R. PANSON.