Sept. 12, 1950 J. A. HUTH 2,521,977

DOOR JAMB SWING

Filed March 31, 1949

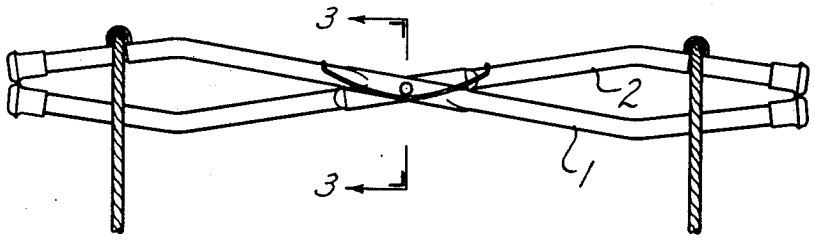

Fig. 1

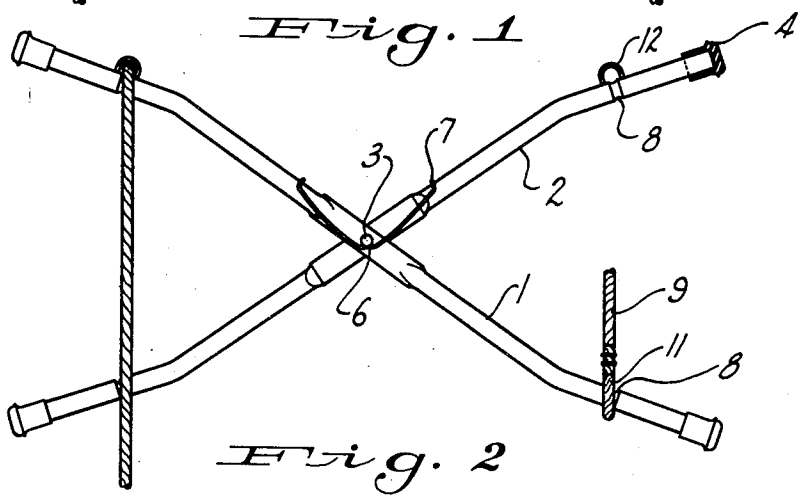

Fig. 2

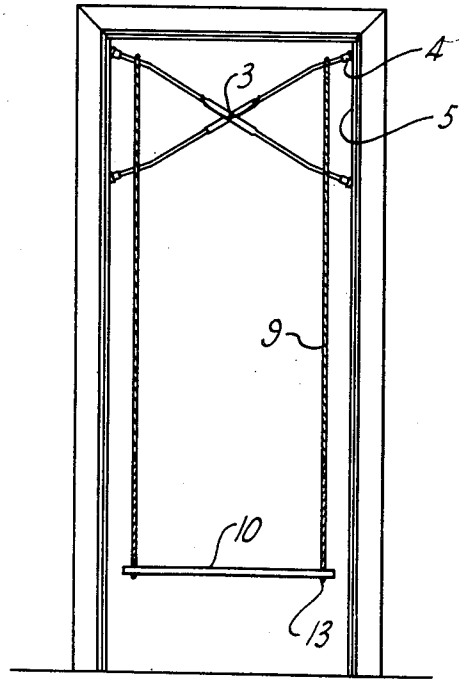

Fig. 4

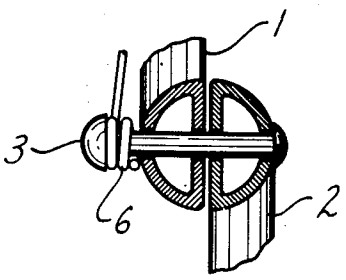

Fig. 3

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DOOR JAMB SWING

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Application March 31, 1949, Serial No. 84,575

1 Claim. (Cl. 155—58)

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in indoor swings, and it is among the objects thereof to provide a swing structure which may be mounted in the door jamb without any attaching means and which is securely held in place by the weight of the body supported on the swing.

It is among the objects of the invention to provide a swing for indoor use which shall be of simple construction and which may be folded and wrapped in a very small package for handling and storage.

Other objects of the invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the accompanying drawing which constitutes a part of this application, in which like reference characters designate like parts, and in which

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a door swing with a portion cut away embodying the principles of this invention;

Fig. 2 a similar view showing the swing support extended;

Fig. 3 a cross sectional view of the support taken along the line 3—3, Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 a front elevational view of the complete swing and support mounted in a door jamb.

In the drawing numerals 1 and 2 designate a pair of cross braces of rod or tubular form pivotally connected at 3, whereby they may be collapsed as shown in Fig. 1 or extended as shown in Fig. 2. The ends of the cross braces are provided with rubber tips 4 for engaging a door jamb 5 as shown in Fig. 4. A torsion spring is coiled at 6 around the rivet 3 and is provided with arms 7 which engage the cross members 1 and 2 to normally hold them to the collapsed position shown in Fig. 1. The tubular members 1 and 2 are provided with grooves 8 spaced from the ends and the upper grooves function as guides for the attachment of ropes 9 that support the seat 10. As shown in Fig. 2, the ends of the swing rope 9 are looped as shown at 11 around the groove of one end of each of the cross members 1 and 2, the rope extending through the guide 8 of the coacting cross members in which it is held by a loop member 12 constituting an eyelet. The free end of the rope is then extended downward to be attached to the seat 10 as shown at 13, Fig. 4.

The swing may be mounted in a door jamb as shown in Fig. 4 by extending the cross members 1 and 2 as shown in Fig. 2 to contract the ends to a dimension less than the width of the door. The cross members are inserted in the door jamb and then folded to where the end pieces 4 engage the door jamb 5. The weight of the child placed on the swing board 10 will then cause tension on the rope 9 against the lower ends of the cross members 1 and 2 to which it is attached by the loop as shown at 11. The rope passing through the guide 8 and the eyelet 12 will then likewise pull on the opposite ends of the cross members 1 and 2 so that all four ends of the cross pieces exert uniform pressure against the door jamb to securely hold the spring in place. The eyelets 12 function to keep the rope positioned in the guides 8 and to apply the load or weight to the cross members the same distance from the ends as the rope ends are attached to the other ends of the cross members 1 and 2. In this manner the structure is retained in balance and will stay put in the door jamb. It readily accommodates the weight of children and assures safety. Also because of the convenience of attaching the swing support the seat 10 may be positioned to accommodate the size of the child by simply moving the support up or down, as no other attaching means are required.

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Although one embodiment of the invention has been herein illustrated and described, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the principles herein set forth.

I claim:

An indoor swing for attachment to a door jamb comprising a pair of cross arms pivoted at the center having a spring normally biasing said arms to their collapsed position, said arms having grooves equally spaced from their respective ends, the arms at the upper ends having eyelets over the grooves, a rope swing suspended from said cross arms having the ropes extending through the grooves and eyelets at the upper ends of the arms and having the ends of the rope secured to the grooves in the lower ends of the arms whereby equal tension is applied through the weight on the swing to the abutting faces of the cross members against the door jamb.

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REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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