

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. O. ROOD.

HAMMOCK AND METHOD OF MAKING THE BODY OF THE SAME.

No. 277,161.

Patented May 8, 1883.

Fig. 1

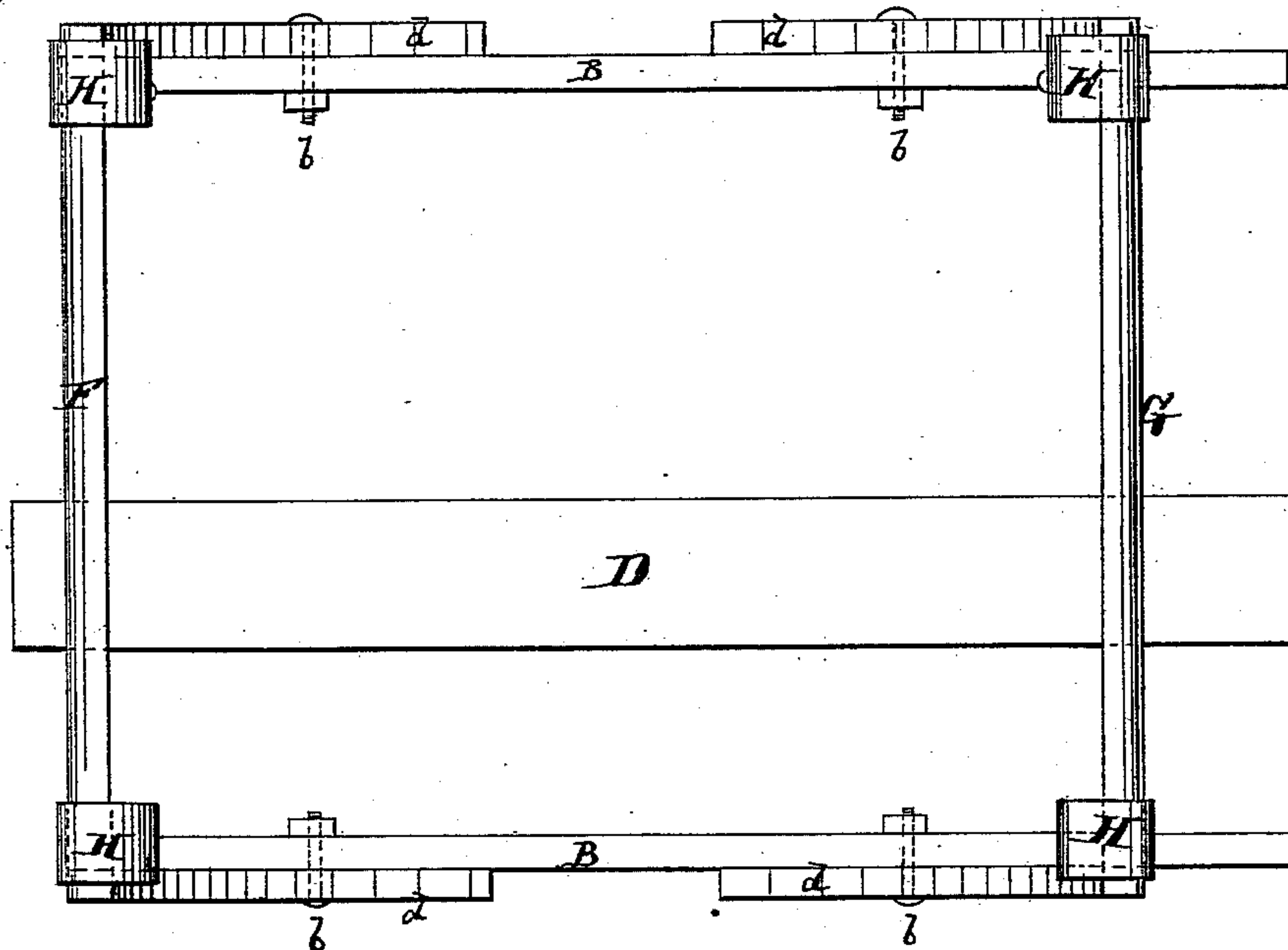
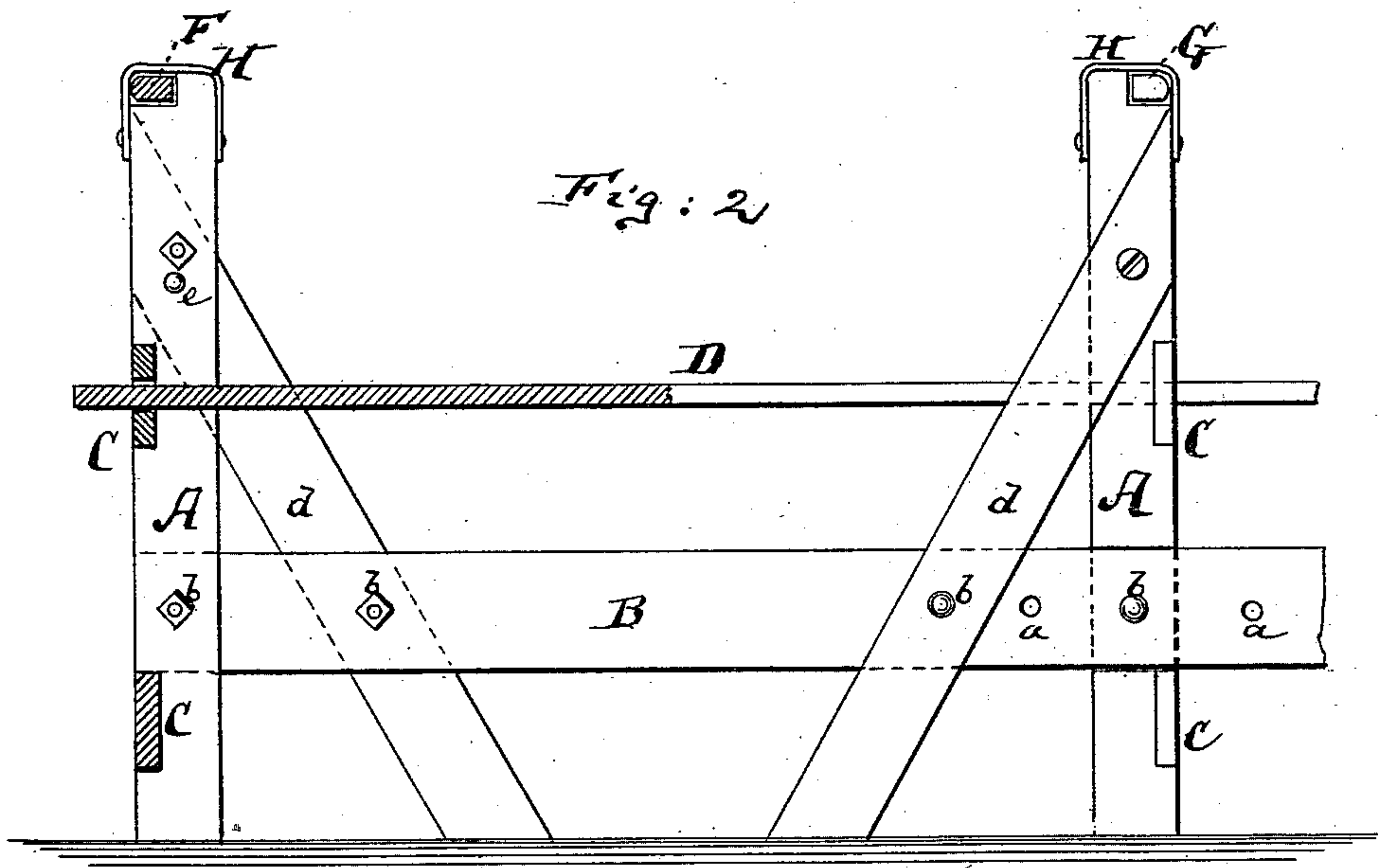


Fig. 2



Witnesses:

Edmund Pruckner  
John W. Spear

Inventor:

Albert O. Rood  
by his attorneys  
Brisson & Bette

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Fig. 3

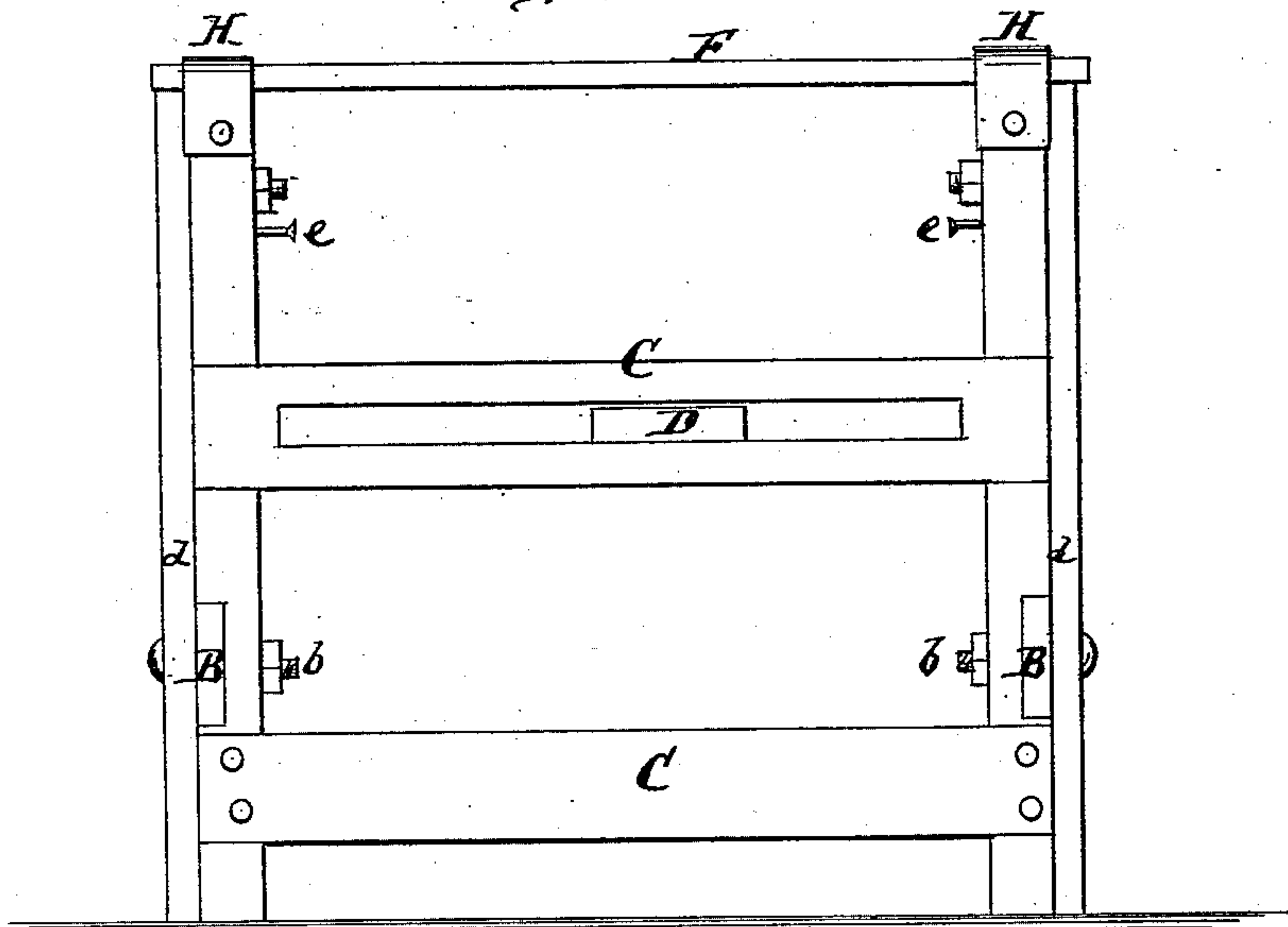
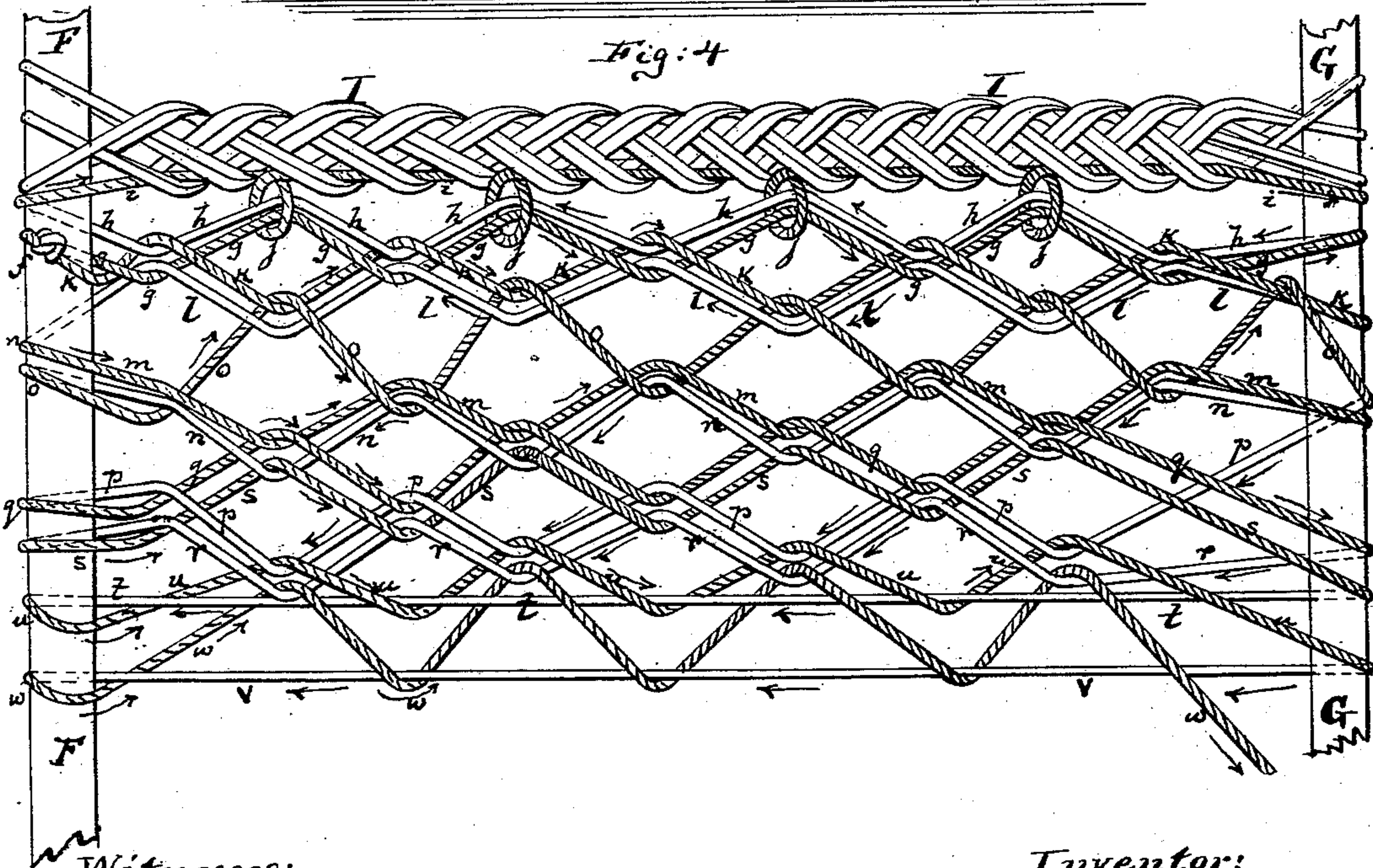


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

John C. Tunbridge.  
John M. Speer.

Inventor:

Albert O. Rood  
by his attorneys  
Priesen & Betts



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT O. ROOD, OF SYRACUSE, ASSIGNOR TO VINCENT P. TRAVERS, OF  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

## HAMMOCK AND METHOD OF MAKING THE BODY OF THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,161, dated May 8, 1883.

Application filed July 15, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT O. ROOD, of Syracuse, county of Onondaga, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Hammock and Method of Making the Body of the Same, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a top view of apparatus employed by me in my process of making hammock-bodies. Fig. 2 is a side view, partly in section, of the same. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same, and Fig. 4 is a diagram showing how the hammock-body is made on the machine.

This invention relates to hammocks and to the art or process of making the bodies of hammocks; and it consists in carrying the thread or cord used for the hammock-body first through the loops of a selvage previously made, and then straight from one end of the frame to the other, and then looping it into the meshes already formed on its way back to the first end.

The invention also consists of the new hammock hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, the letters A A represent the posts or standards of the hammock-frame, on which my invention is carried into effect.

B are longitudinal beams or braces for holding the posts the required distance apart. These braces are provided with series of apertures *a a* to receive the pins *b*, that fasten them to the posts and to the diagonal braces *d* of the posts, so that the length of the frame can be varied according to the length of the hammock to be made. At the ends the posts are joined by the cross-braces *c c*. The upper series of cross-braces C C should be slotted to support a laterally-movable seat, D, on which the operator sits.

In the tops of the posts A A, at each end, are recesses for the reception of cross-bars F and G, that are held to the posts by straddling straps H H, but that are removable when pulled in the direction of their lengths. These removable bars F G are supporters of the hammock in the process of its construction.

In making a hammock on this machine I

first tie the end of the cord from which the hammock is to be made, at or near the point *f*, to the bar F, and then carry a length, *g*, of the cord in a straight line from the bar F to the bar G, looping it around the bar G, whence it is further carried as a straight length, *h*, from the bar G to the bar F. The cord is then carried around the bar F, and another length, *i*, is then carried from F to G, the said length *i* being bent to form loops *j*, that are carried around the lengths *g* and *h* at proper intervals, as shown in Fig. 4. The cord is now again looped around the bar G and carried in sundry layers from G toward F, back and forth, and formed into the selvage I in substantially the same manner as is described in an application for a patent filed by me May 5, 1882. In making this selvage I may secure the necessary lengths of the cord around the bar G, and pass them over the bar F and loop them around pins *e*, which are below the bar F. This will give the requisite length of cord for producing the selvage, so that the latter will fit on the rods F G after the cords for the selvage have been braided. When this selvage has thus been finished the tie around the bar F at the point *f* is unfastened, and the end of the length *g* is tied at *f* to the end of the cord, which is now to be formed into the body of the hammock. From the knot *f* thus produced a length, *k*, of cord is carried from the bar F to the bar G, said length *k* being carried at proper intervals into the space between the selvage I and the length *h*, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The interlooping of the lengths *h* and *k* should be intermediate between every pair of loops *j*, and also between the end loops, *j*, and the bars F and G, respectively, as shown. When the length *k* reaches the bar G the cord is carried around the bar G, and then from the bar G to the bar F, forming the strand *l*, which is looped, on its way toward bar F, over the length or strand *g* at the same intervals at which the length *k* is looped around *h*. When the length of cord *l* reaches the bar F it is carried around said bar, and then taken in a straight line from the bar F to the bar G, forming the length *m*. Then, being carried around bar G, the cord is carried in another



straight length,  $n$ , from the bar G to the bar F. The cord is next laid around the bar F, and looped, on its way from F to G, under the strands  $k l$  and over the strands  $m n$ , as is clearly shown by the strand marked  $o$  in Fig. 4, thus producing the diamond-shaped meshes that are formed between  $g h$  and  $k l$ , between  $k l$  and  $o$ , and in part already between  $m, n$ , and  $o$ . The cord, being laid around the bar G, is next carried in a straight line from G to F, the strand thus formed being marked  $p$  in Fig. 4. Then the cord is laid around the bar F and carried from F to G, forming the strand  $q$ , which is looped under the length  $m$  and over the length  $p$ , as shown. Next the cord is laid around the bar G and carried back in a straight line from the bar G to the bar F, forming the strand or length  $r$ . It is next laid around the bar F and carried back to bar G, forming the strand  $s$ , which is looped under the strand  $n$  and over the strand  $r$ . It is then carried in a straight line again from the bar G to the bar F, forming the strand  $t$ , then looped again on its way from F to G, forming the strand  $u$ , which is carried under the strand  $p$  and over the strand  $t$ , then carried around the bar G and back in a straight line from G to F, forming the strand  $v$ , then carried around the bar F, and looped, on its way from F to G, so as to go under the strand  $r$  and over the thread  $v$ , as shown by the strand  $w$  in Fig. 4, and so on, the meshes of the body being formed, after the strand  $o$  has been laid, by always carrying the thread in a straight line from the bar G to the bar F, and looping it, on its way from F to G, in manner stated, over and under strands that had been carried straight from G to F. Each diamond or mesh thus formed will have the strand on one of its sides—say  $q$  and  $s$ —formed of the looping threads that are carried from F to G, and the other strands—say  $p$  and  $r$ —

formed of the threads that were originally carried from G to F, but that were afterward bent into the semi-diamond form by the interlooping strands already described. The arrows in Fig. 4 of the drawings show exactly the course of the thread or cord in the making of the hammock. The strands carried from F to G are marked with section-lines to distinguish them from those that are carried from G to F. In making the hammock a suitable needle may be used.

It will be seen that the operator will have very little trouble, after he has once acquired the art of making a hammock, to produce them in large quantities and in perfect condition. When any one hammock is finished it is taken off the machine by drawing the rods F and G out of their receiving-sockets.

I do not claim the machine herein described, nor do I limit myself to the use of that particular machine.

I claim—

1. The method herein described of producing the body of a hammock, which consists in first joining the threads for the body with the selvage, next forming them into interlocking body-strands near the selvage, and in then running the thread for the rest of the body in a straight line from one end of the body to the other, and in interlooping it with the straight strands thus formed on the way back, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The hammock herein described, which consists of the selvage, selvage-loops  $j j$  on each side, and of body-strands  $g h k l m n o p q r s t u v w$ , substantially as described.

ALBERT O. ROOD.

Witnesses:

NEWTON MEAD,  
ROBERT WALL.