

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. SINCLAIR.
HAMMOCK AND CANOPY SUPPORT.

No. 405,719.

Patented June 25, 1889.

Fig. 1.

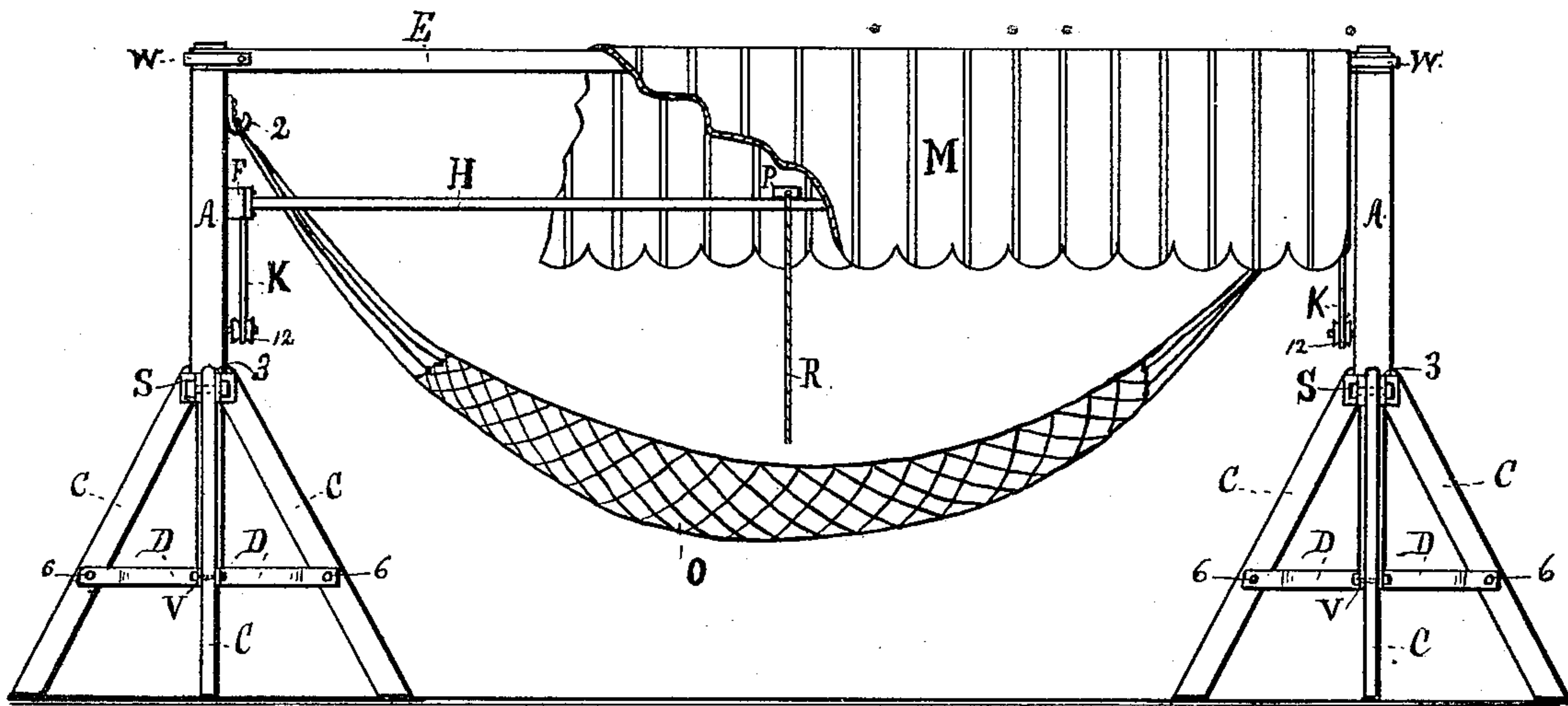


Fig. 2.

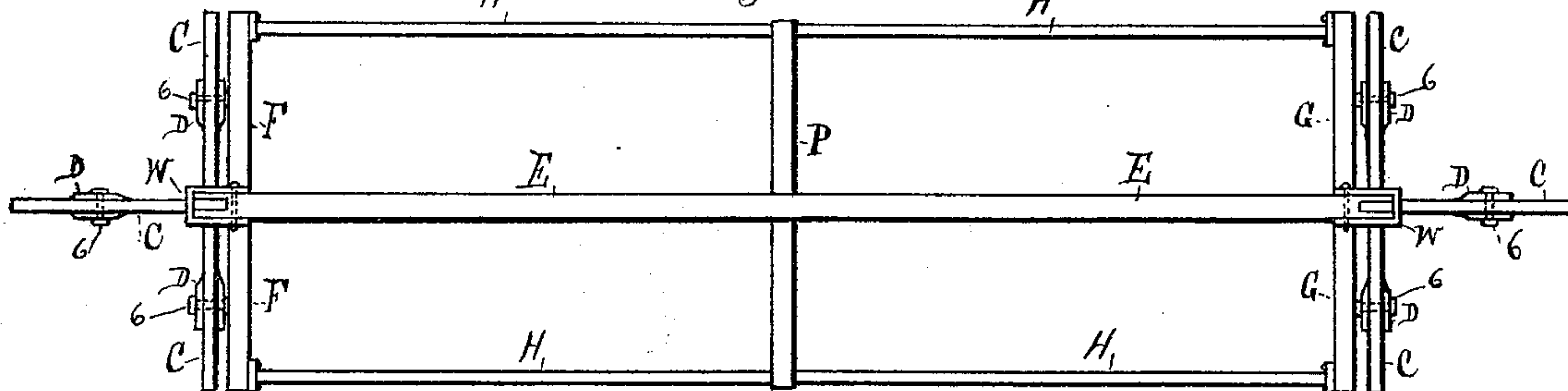


Fig. 3.

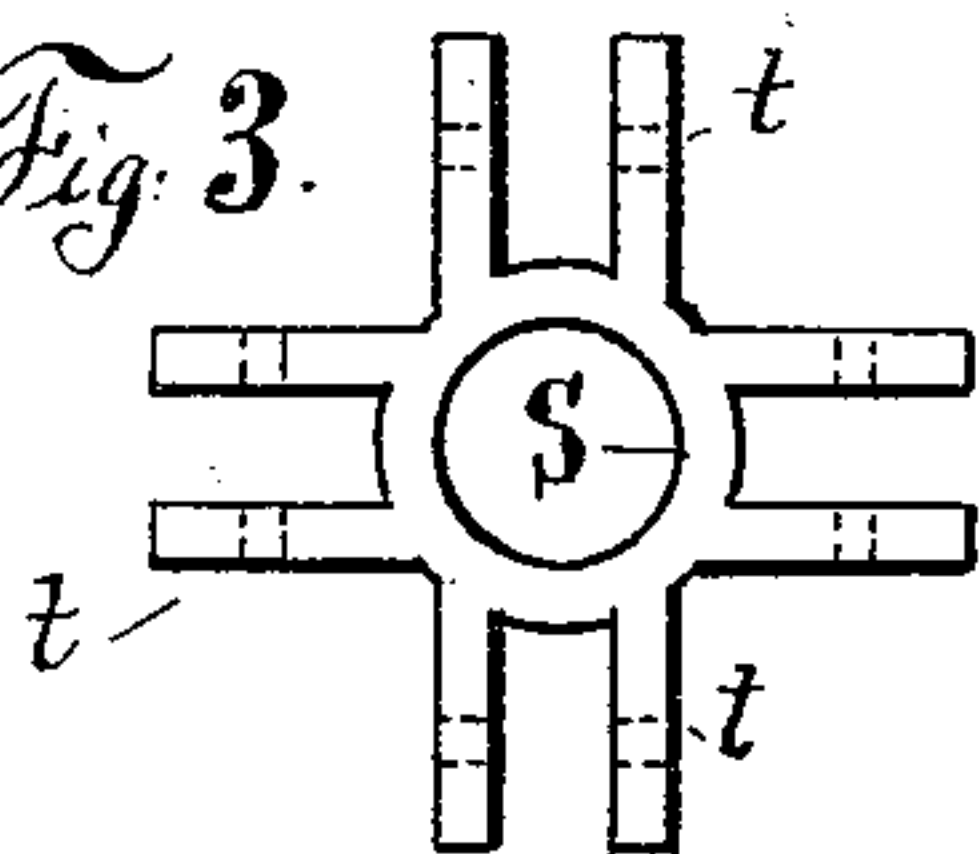


Fig. 4.

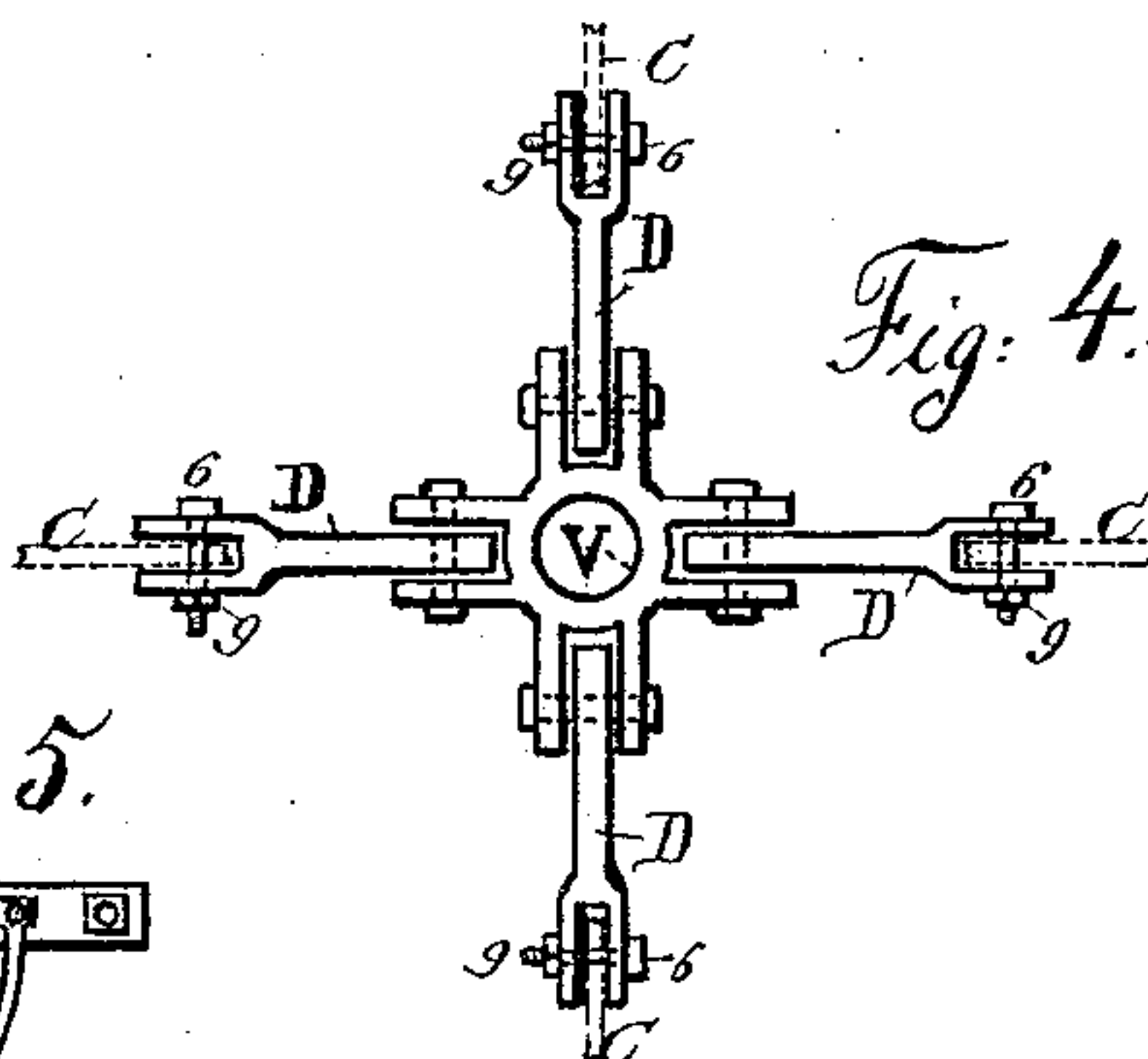
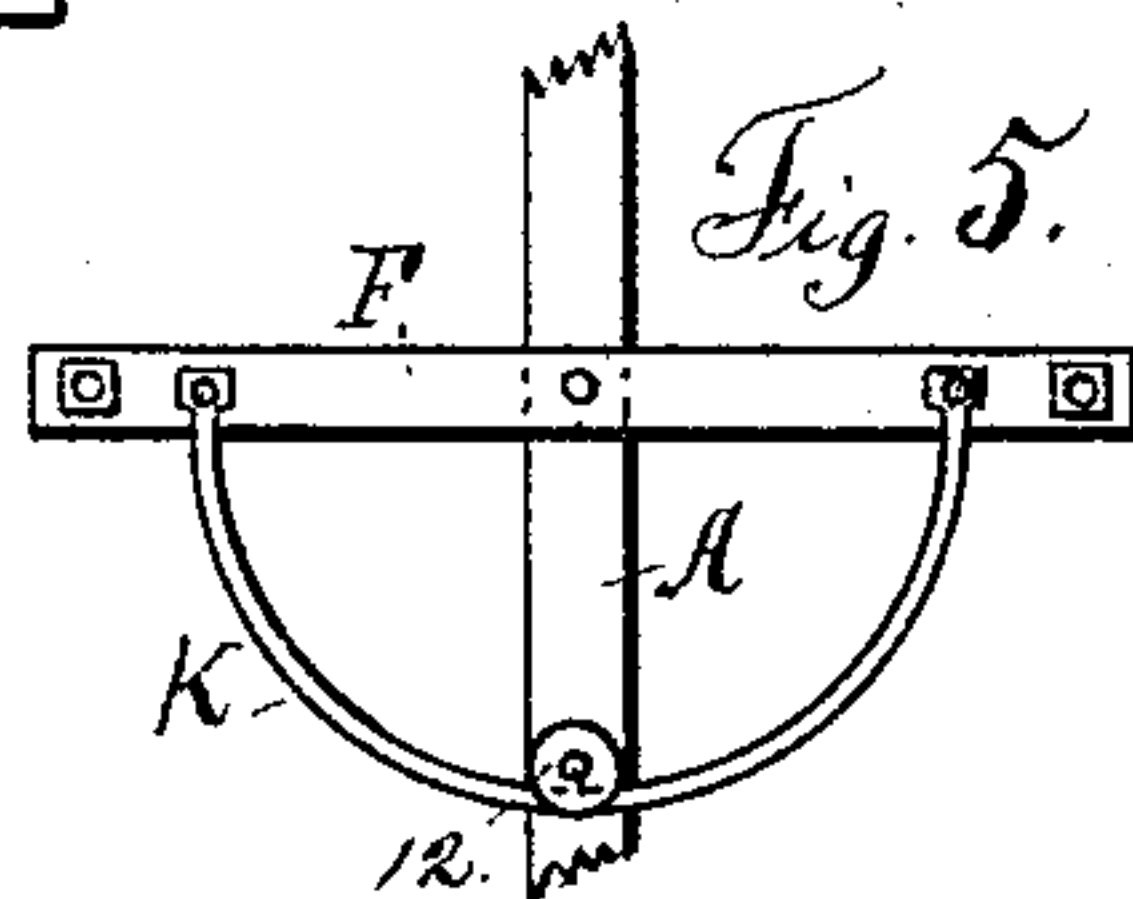


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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Inventor
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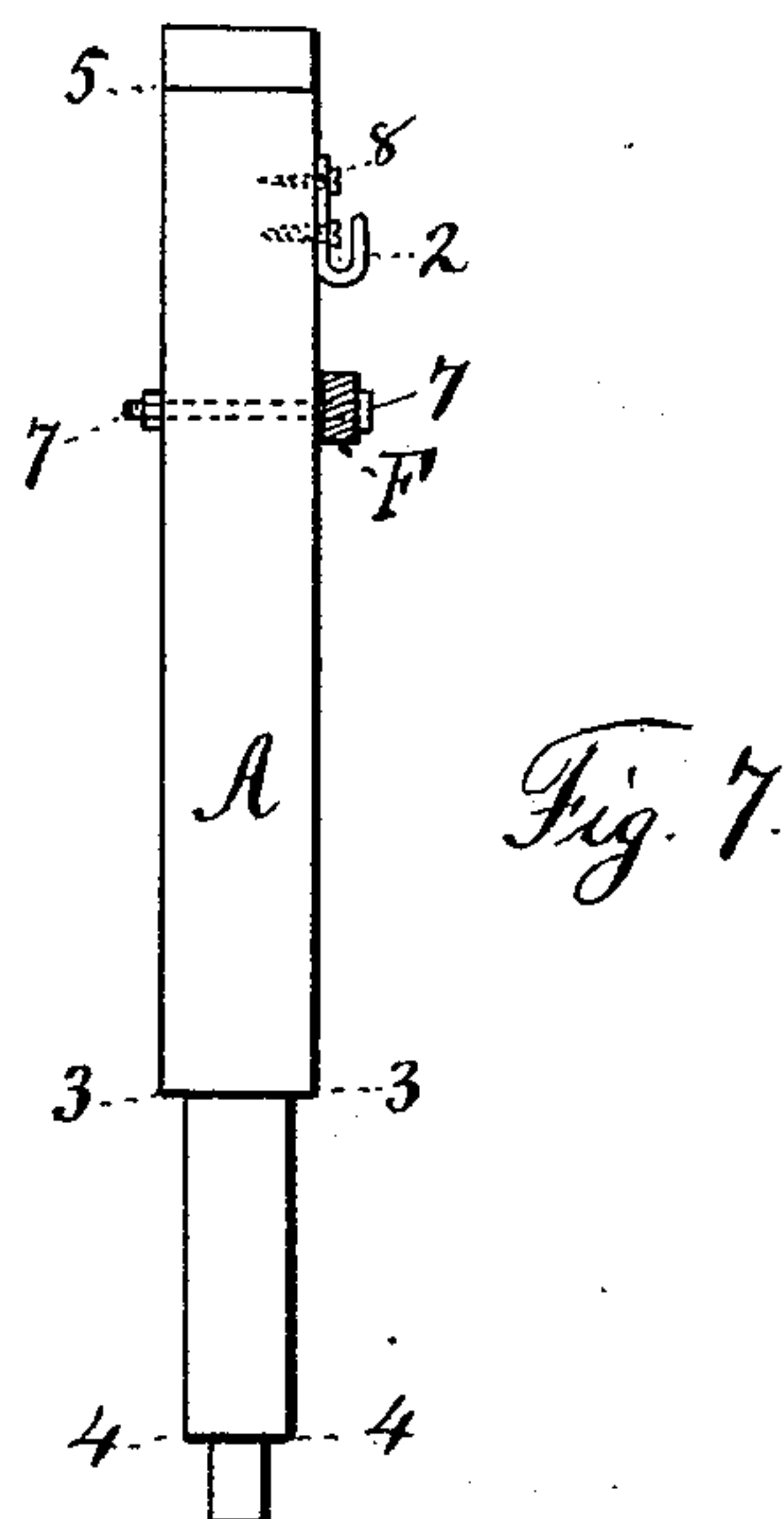
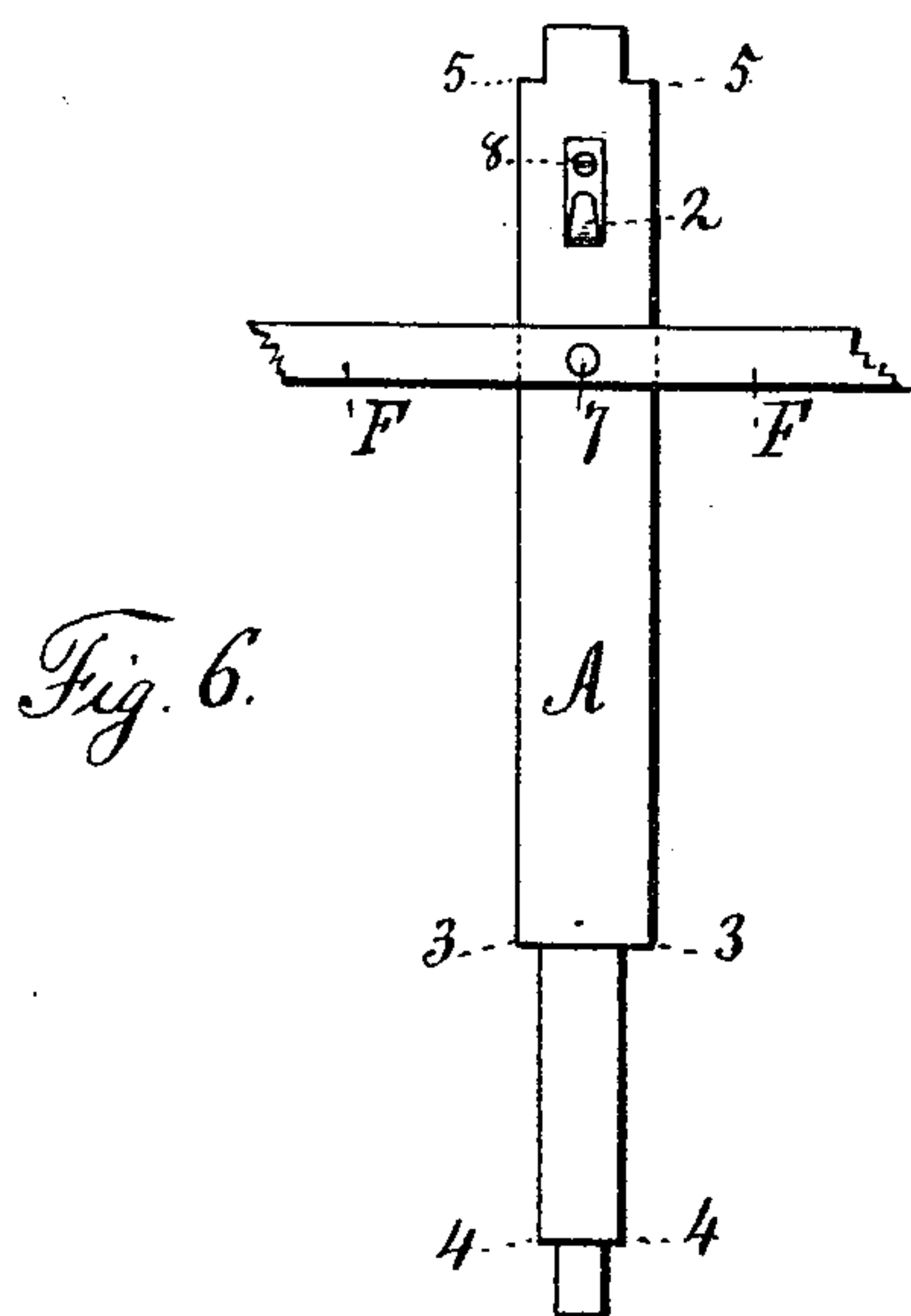
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Witnesses:
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E. E. Calvert

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Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HECTOR SINCLAIR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAMMOCK AND CANOPY SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,719, dated June 25, 1889.

Application filed December 12, 1888. Serial No. 293,359. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HECTOR SINCLAIR, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Hammock and Canopy Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide a support for hammocks and canopies which can be easily put in position for use or taken apart and carried from place to place; and it consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation with the canopy partly cut off to more clearly show the construction of the frame. Fig. 2 is a plan view with the canopy removed. Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the ring to which the legs are pivoted. Fig. 4 is a detached view, in enlarged size, of the ring to which the braces are pivoted, showing the construction of such ring and braces and how they are connected; and Fig. 5 is a detached front view of one of the semicircular rods, showing how such rods are connected to the transverse bars. Figs. 6 and 7 are detached views of the standards, (in enlarged size from Figs. 1 and 2,) showing the shoulders upon the same and the manner of attaching the transverse bars and the hammock-hooks, Fig. 6 being a front view, and Fig. 7 a side view.

The construction of my invention is as follows:

Upon the standards A a shoulder is formed at 3, under and against which the rings S, of metal or other material, have a bearing. These rings S are around the standards A, and such rings have projections *t* on their outer surfaces, forming sockets, into which the upper ends of the legs C are inserted and pivotally secured by pins or bolts 6. Another shoulder is formed at 4 upon the standards A, near their lower ends, under and against which the rings V, of metal or other suitable material, have a bearing. These rings V are around the standards A, and are similarly constructed to the rings S, having like projections on their outer surfaces, forming sockets, and into these sockets one end of each of the braces D is inserted and pivotally secured by bolts or pins. The other ends of the braces are bifurcated and receive

the legs C between their prongs, and the legs are removably secured therein by bolts or pins. Where bolts are used they are provided with nuts 9, screwed upon one end; but pins without any fastening device may be employed. The braces D can be readily detached from the legs C by withdrawing the pins or by unscrewing the nuts 9 and withdrawing the bolts.

Near the top of the standards A shoulders 5 are formed, upon which rest the bifurcated ends of the horizontal connecting-pole E, and there are straps or loops W, of metal or other suitable material, which are pivotally connected to the pole E near each end. These straps are swung over the upper ends of the standards A, and serve to hold the pole and standards together. When it is desired to disconnect these parts for any purpose, the straps or loops W are raised over the tops of the standards A, thus allowing the pole E to be lifted off the standards, and by withdrawing the bolts or pins 6 one end of the braces D will be allowed to drop, and the legs C can then be brought together at the bottom, the inner ends of the legs at the top being rounded to allow them to turn on the bolts or pins by which they are connected with the rings S.

If desired, the connecting-pole E may be made in two or more sections, so as to occupy less space in transportation.

The standards A, legs C, braces D, and pole E may be made of wood, metal, or any other suitable material.

The hooks 2, for supporting the hammock O, are fastened to the standards A below the pole E by screws 8, as shown, or otherwise.

The transverse bars F and G are pivoted to the standards A, by suitable pivots 7, below the hammock-hooks 2, and the longitudinal rods H are connected to the transverse bars F and G at their ends by screws, as shown, or in any other desired manner. These rods H may be of one or more pieces of gas-pipe, or of wood or any other suitable material.

K K are semicircular rods, the ends of which are secured to the cross-bars F and G near their ends by screws or otherwise, and these rods K pass under grooved rollers or wheels 12, which are fastened to the standards A by screws. These rods K serve to steady the canopy-frame and assist in retaining it in the

desired position by their frictional bearing on the rollers or wheels 12.

The canopy M is thrown over the cross-pole E and over the longitudinal rods H, and may 5 or may not be fastened to the rods H. As the frame is moved, the canopy slides over the cross-pole E, the surface of which is smooth, so as not to injure the canopy as it moves over it.

10 I prefer to provide the central cross-bar P, attached at each end to the longitudinal rods H, and from the ends of this cross-bar P cords R are suspended, so that a person in the hammock can conveniently adjust the position of 15 the canopy by pulling on such cords; but said central cross-bar P may be dispensed with, if desired, and the cords may then be tied to the rods H.

It will be seen that the parts can be easily 20 put together or separated and packed in comparatively small space for removal from place to place.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a portable frame for supporting a 25 hammock, the combination, with the standards A, provided with shoulders at 3, 4, and 5, of the rings S, bearing against the shoulders 3, the legs C, pivotally connected to said rings S, the rings V, bearing against the shoulders 30 4, and the braces D, having one of their ends pivotally connected to the rings V and their other ends removably connected to the legs

C, the connecting-pole E, passing from the top of one standard to the other, and the straps or loops W, pivoted to the connecting-pole 35 near each end, by which the pole E is secured to the standards, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the standards A, provided with shoulders at 3, 4, and 5, of the 40 legs C and rings S, the upper ends of such legs being pivotally connected to such rings S and said rings S bearing against the shoulder 3, the braces D, each having one end bifurcated to receive the legs C and removably 45 connected to such legs C, and the rings V around the standards and resting against the shoulder 4 near the lower ends of such standards, such rings V having projections forming sockets on their outer surfaces, into which 50 sockets one end of each of the braces D is pivotally secured, the pole E, having bifurcated ends resting upon the shoulders 5 on the standards A, near the top of such standards, and the loops or straps W, pivotally fastened 55 to the pole E near each end and adapted to be passed over the top of the standards to hold the pole E to the standards, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 10th day of December, 1888.

HECTOR SINCLAIR.

Witnesses:

J. RIDGWAY TIERS,
GEO. T. PINCKNEY.