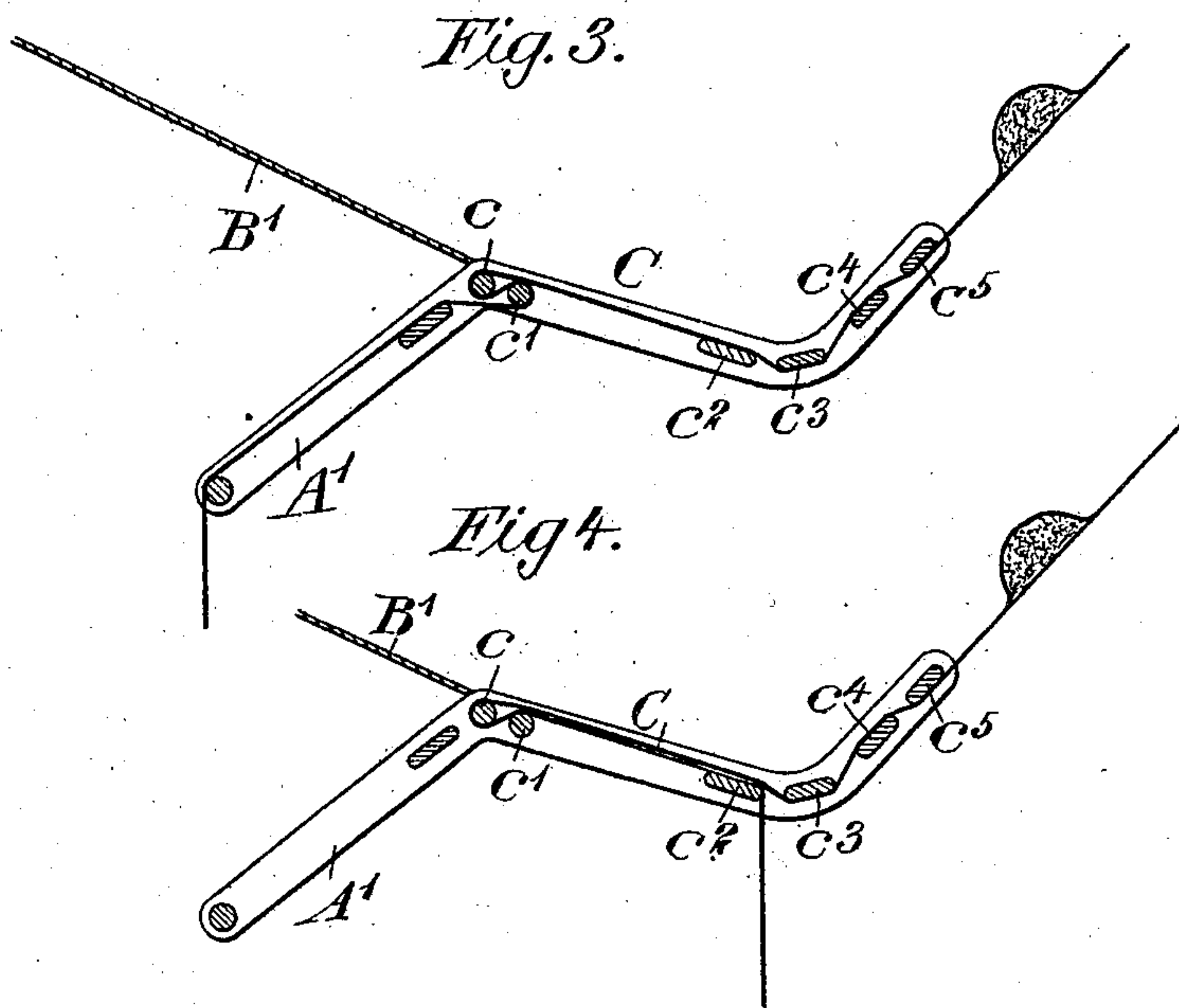
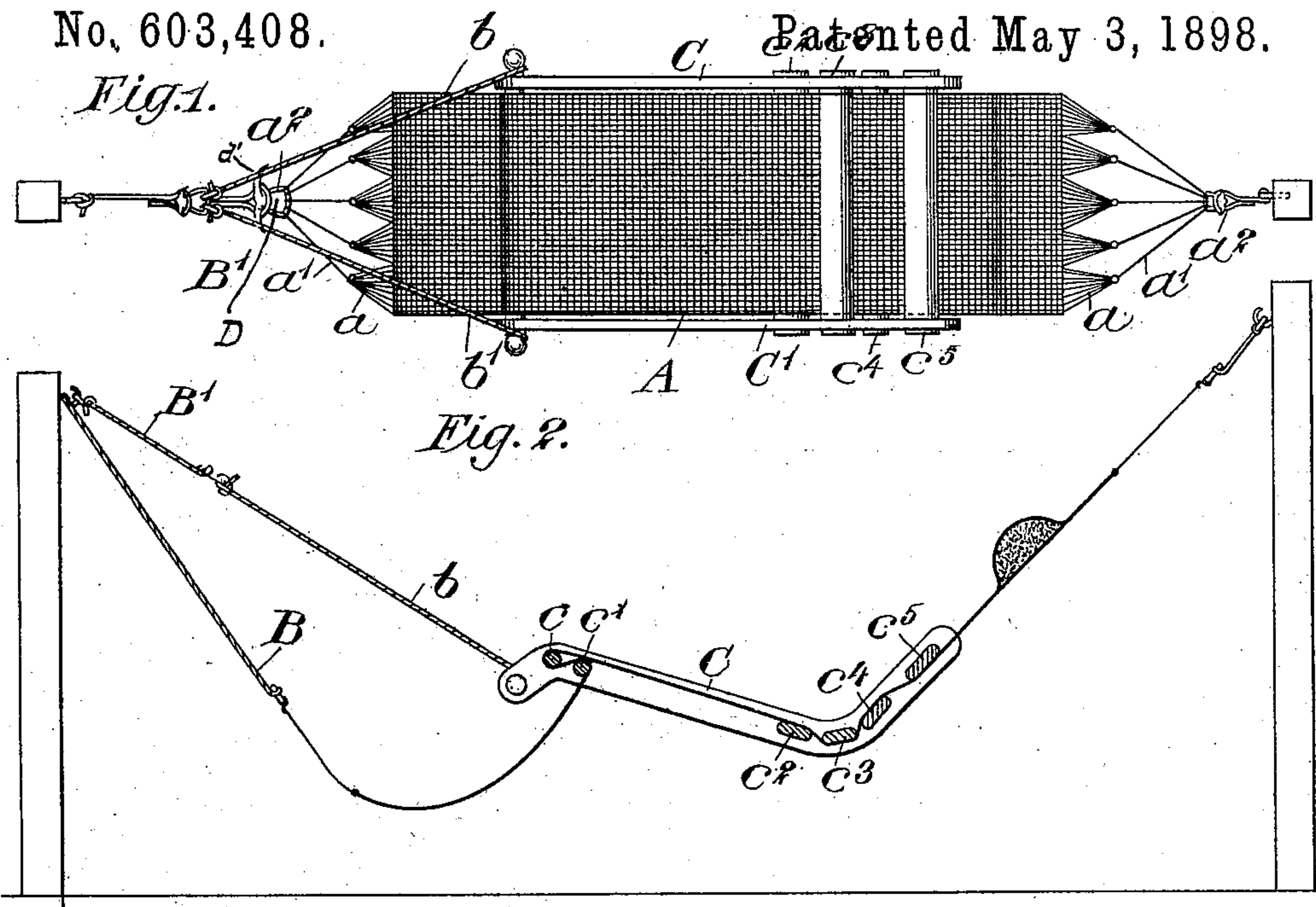


(No Model.)

I. E. PALMER.
SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR HAMMOCKS.

No. 603,408.

Patented May 3, 1898.



Witnesses:-
Ab. E. Fletcher.
Edward Kieser.

Inventor:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

SEAT ATTACHMENT FOR HAMMOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,408, dated May 3, 1898.

Application filed February 11, 1897. Serial No. 622,937. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Seat Attachments for Hammocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in seat attachments for hammocks in which provision is made for interrupting the natural curve of the hammock to form a convenient seat-rest and for supporting the rest in the desired position to impart to the body of the hammock the desired inclination.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the hammock with the seat attachment in position as in use. Fig. 2 is a view of the same in longitudinal vertical section. Fig. 3 is a view in longitudinal vertical section of a modified form, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of a second modified form.

The hammock-body is denoted by A. It is provided in the present instance with groups of suspension-loops at its ends, which groups are connected by suspension-cords a' with the ring or hook a^2 for receiving the suspension-rope B.

The seat-frame, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, consists of side rails C C', preferably bent at such an angle as to determine the angle which it is desired should exist between the direction of the back-rest and seat-rest. These side rails C C' are connected by cross-rungs—in the present instance six—the rungs being arranged two, c c' , in proximity to each other at the front of the seat-rest, three, c^2 c^3 c^4 , near each other at and near the angle between the seat-rest and the back-rest, and one, c^5 , at the back-rest. These rungs form bearings for the body of the hammock and serve to interrupt its natural curve when strung for use. The body of the hammock passes, commencing at the top of the back-rest, behind the rung c^5 , in front of the rung c^4 , behind and beneath the rung c^3 , above the rung c^2 , then over both of the rungs c' c , and back under the rung c and over the rung c' . From this point it may be allowed to hang,

as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to form a foot-rest, the supporting-rope B at the foot end of the hammock serving as an auxiliary support for the hanging or foot-rest end of the hammock, while the main supporting-rope B' at the foot end has connections b b' with the opposite frame-pieces C C' preferably at or near the front of the seat.

In the present embodiment of my invention I utilize the suspension-cords at one end of the body of the hammock as a means of supporting the hammock-body and its seat attachment, while the opposite end of the hammock is supported entirely or mainly by cords leading from the frame of the seat attachment.

While I have shown the preferred form of groups of suspension-loops and suspension-cords leading therefrom as a means of securing the supporting-rope to the end of the hammock-body, I do not wish to limit myself to that particular means of attachment, as any well known or approved means for such attachment may be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

The returning of the end of the hammock-body serves to clamp the body securely in any position to which it may be adjusted along the length of the hammock-body, so that the seat attachment will be securely retained in position regardless of whether the auxiliary supporting-rope at the foot end of the hammock be employed or not.

In the form shown in Fig. 3 I have omitted the auxiliary foot-supporting rope and have extended the seat-frame to form a foot-rest frame A' and have permitted the hammock-body to hang idly after being returned at the front of the seat-frame.

The form shown in Fig. 4 is quite similar to that shown in Fig. 3, the difference being merely in carrying the free or foot end of the hammock-body back beneath the seat and allowing it to hang idly from the rear of the seat instead of allowing it to hang in front of the leg or foot-rest, as in Fig. 3.

Instead of suspending the foot of the hammock from the hammock-support by the rope B said foot-rest end may be supported wholly or partially by the extended horns d' of the hook D at the foot of the hammock, the said

horns being curved at their ends to hook over and slide along the main supporting-cords *bb'*.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a hammock-body,
5 of a frame engaged therewith, said frame being provided with bearings so located as to interrupt the natural curve of the hammock-body to form a seat, the body of the hammock being folded back into engagement with one
10 of the bearings to lock one end of the body in its adjustment and suspension-cords leading respectively from one end of the hammock-body and from the seat-frame, substantially as set forth.

15 2. The combination with a hammock-body, of a frame engaged therewith, said frame be-

ing provided with bearings so located as to interrupt the natural curve of the hammock-body to form a seat, the body of the hammock being folded back into engagement with one 20 of the bearings to lock one end of the body in its adjustment, main suspension-cords leading respectively from one end of the hammock-body and from the seat-frame and an auxiliary suspension-cord leading from the 25 opposite end of the hammock-body, substantially as set forth.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

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