

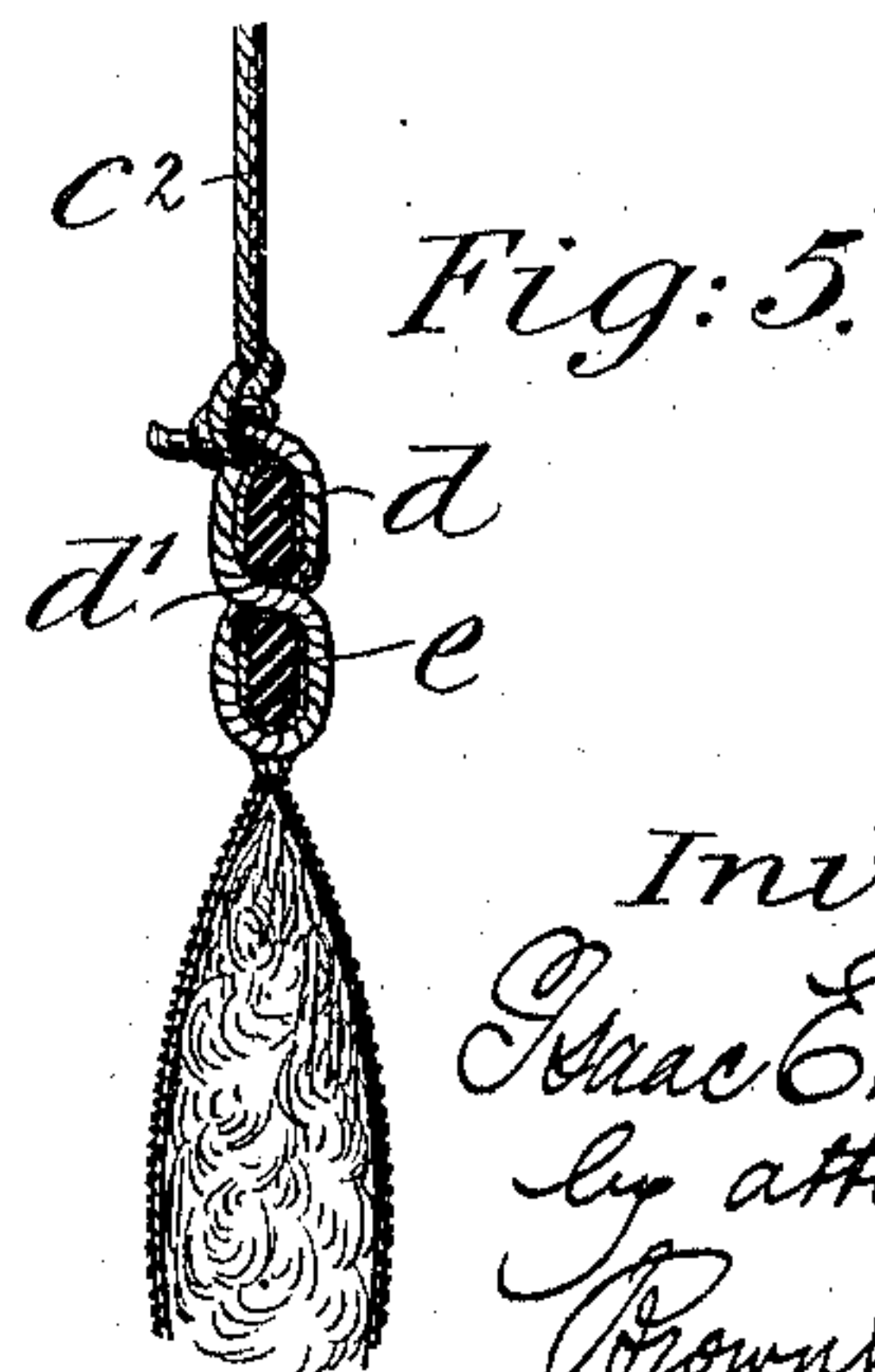
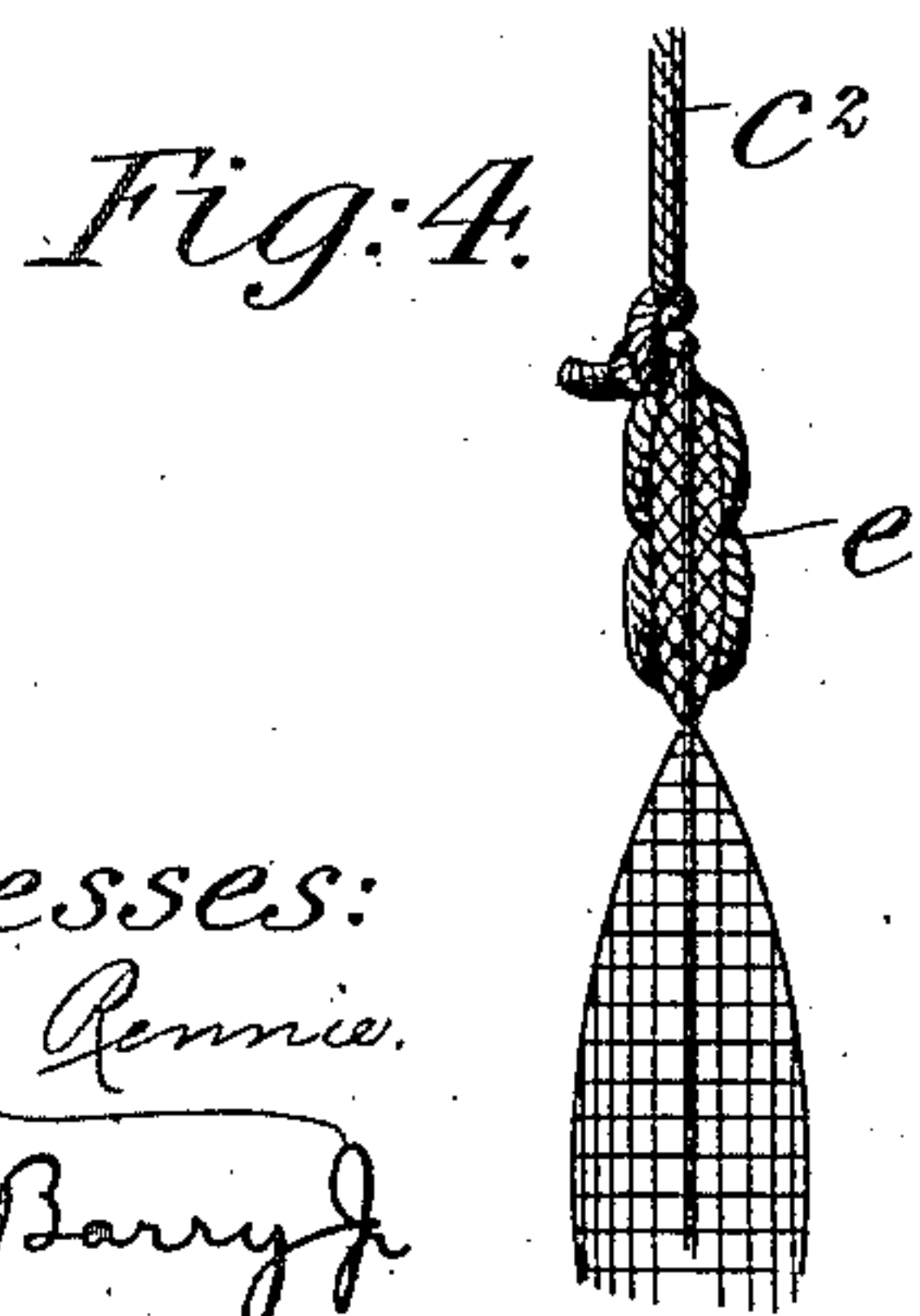
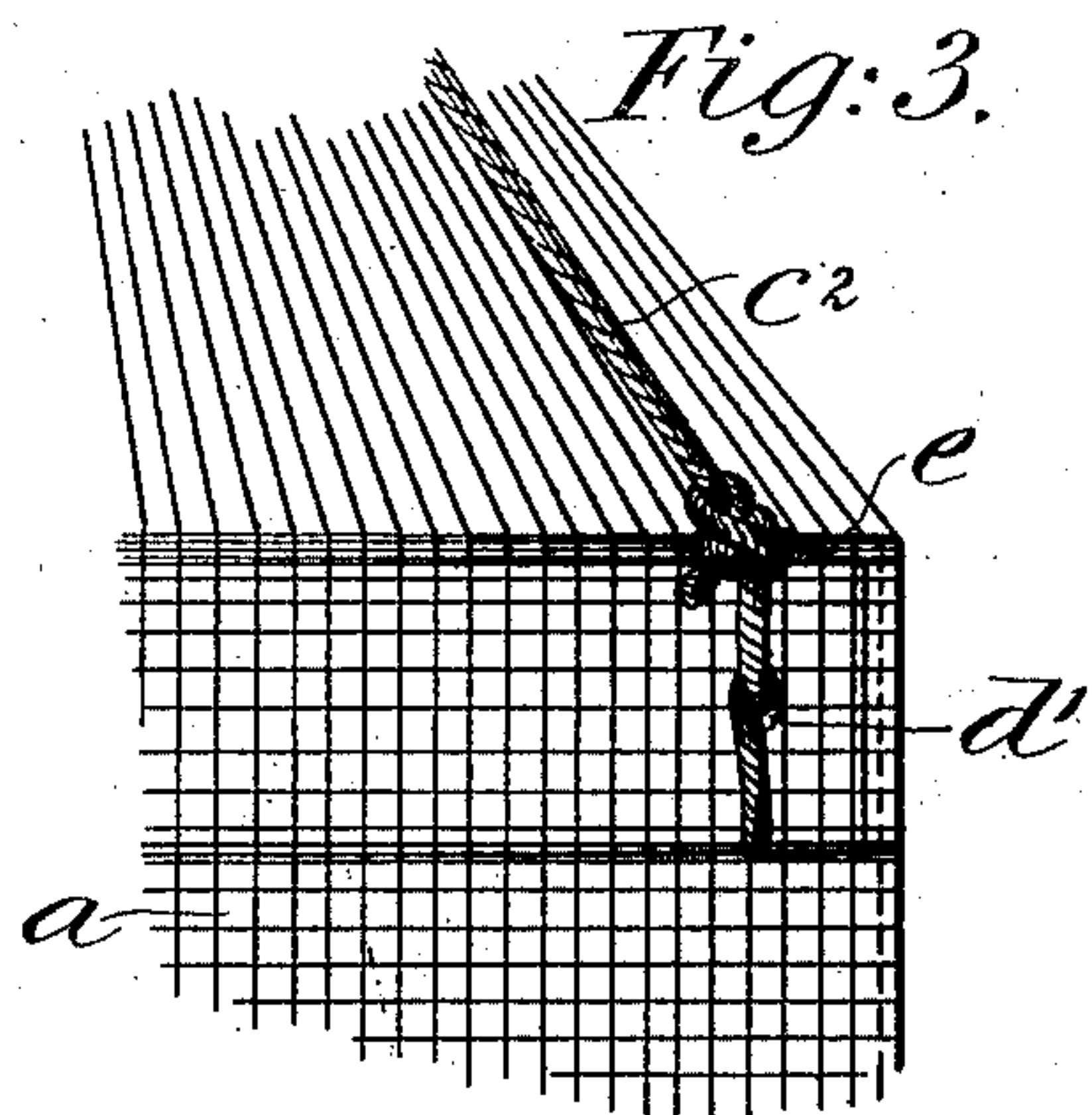
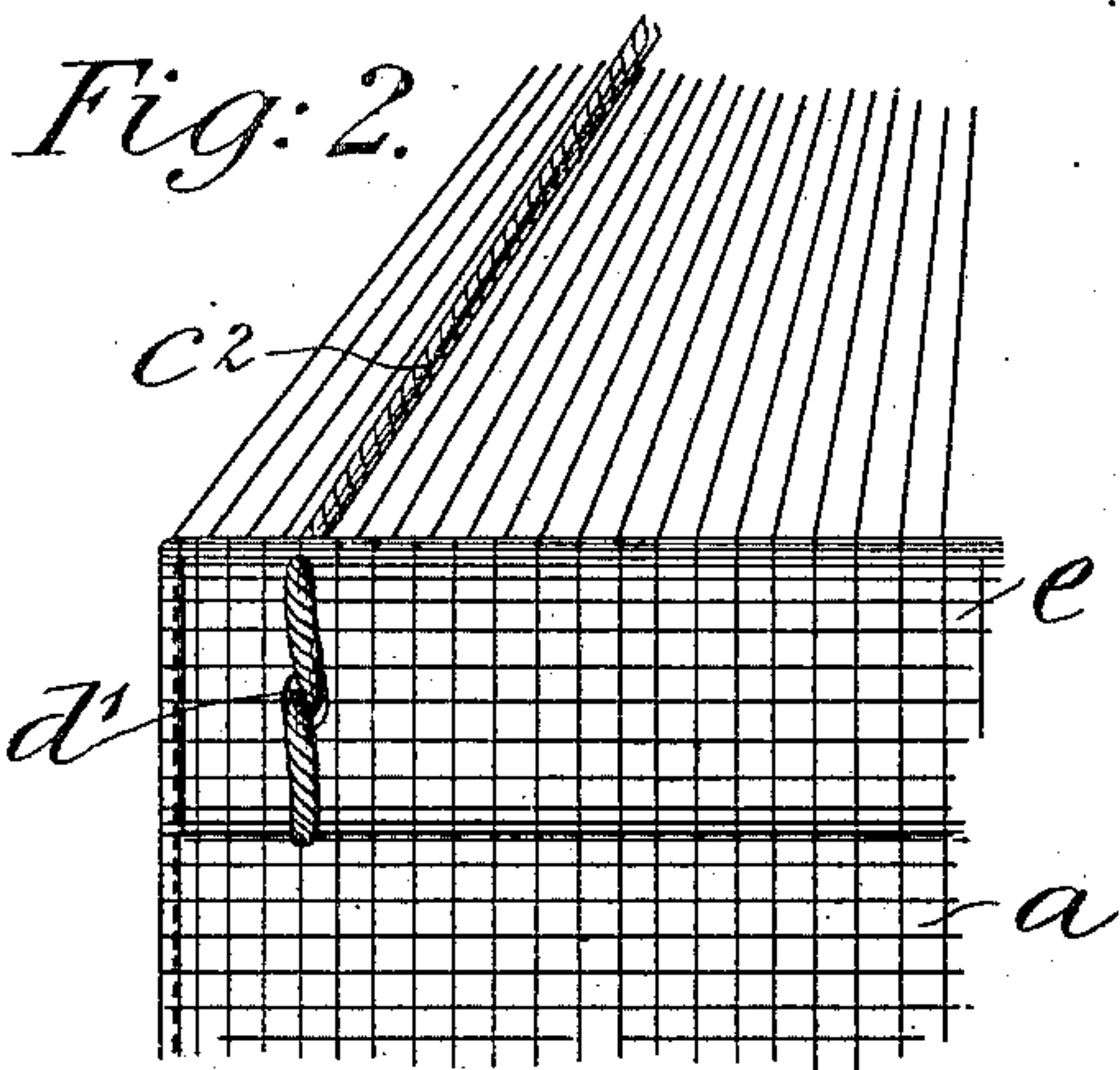
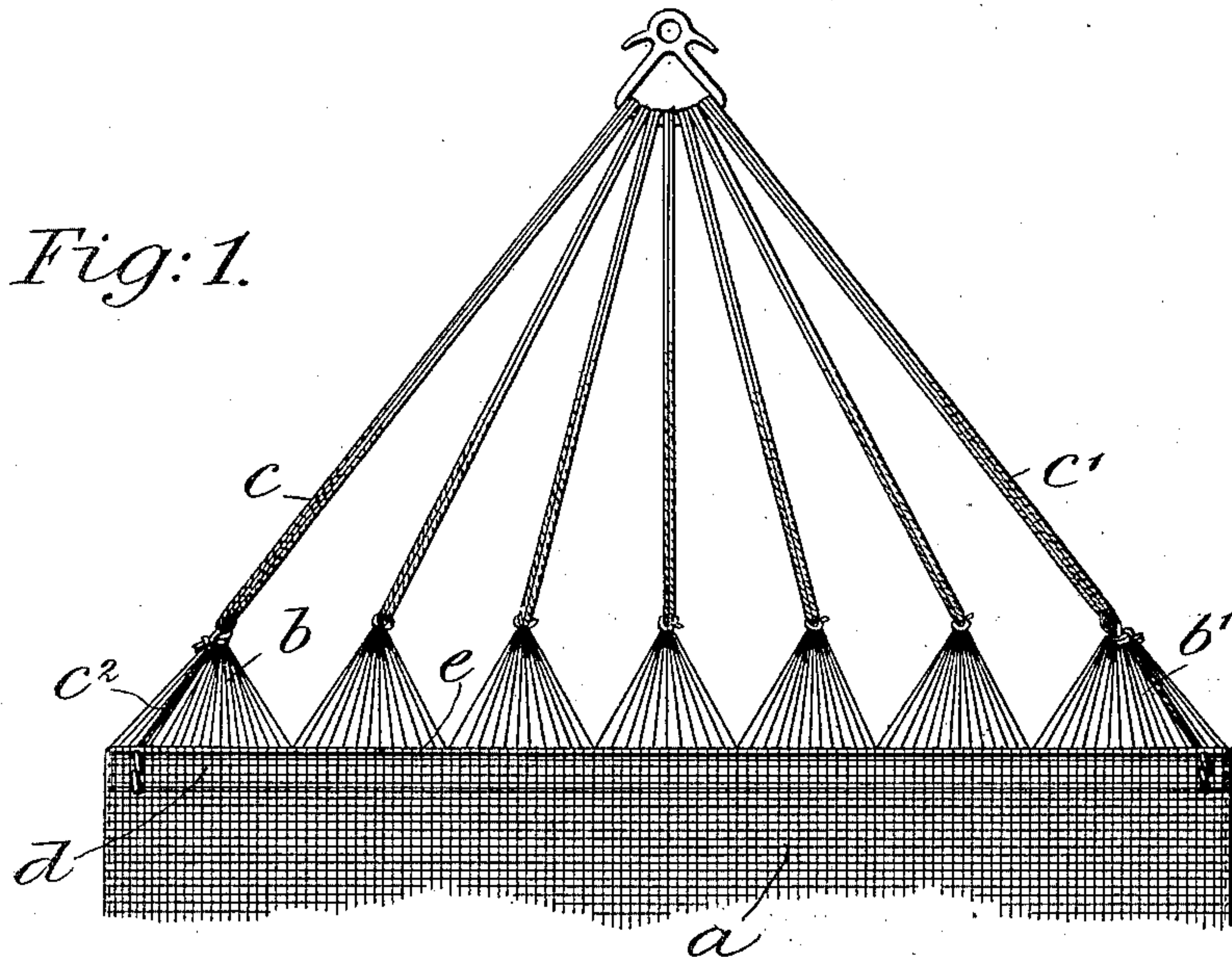
No. 693,564.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

I. E. PALMER.  
HAMMOCK.

(Application filed Aug. 10, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:  
John A. Rennie.  
George Barry.

Inventor:  
Iraac E. Palmer  
by attorneys  
Brown & Sewers



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

## HAMMOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,564, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed August 10, 1901. Serial No. 71,598. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Hammock, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to hammocks, and more particularly to means for suspending the hammock, and contemplates, briefly stated, extending the marginal suspension-cords from the apexes of the loops at the opposite sides of the hammock-body down to the ends of the spreader engaged with the ends of the hammock and there passing the cords through the spreader and through such pocket-walls as contain the spreader to relieve the strain upon the end bunches of suspension-loops and at the same time secure the spreader in position.

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

Figure 1 is a view in top plan of the end of a hammock, showing the suspension devices in their position as in use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged partial plan view of the end of the spreader and the parts in immediate proximity thereto. Fig. 3 is a back view of the same. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section through the spreader and parts adjacent thereto at a point where the hole through the spreader for receiving the suspension-cord is formed.

The body of the hammock is denoted by *a*, the bunches of suspension-loops at the opposite edges of the hammock by *b* and *b'*, and the suspension-cords, which engage these bunches of loops at the opposite edges, by *c* *c'*.

A description of the position of the suspension-cord at one edge will suffice for both, as its arrangement is simply repeated at the opposite edge. Take, for instance, the suspension-cord *c*. It is extended from the point where it engages the bunch of loops *b* down to the end of the spreader *d*. This extended portion of the cord is denoted by *c*<sup>2</sup>. The spreader is preferably located either throughout its whole length or at its opposite ends in a pocket or pockets *e*, formed in the body of the hammock near the end of the hammock, and is provided near its extreme end with a

perforation *d'*, extending transversely there-through and preferably made sufficiently large to permit the suspension-cord to pass twice through it.

In assembling the parts the extended portion *c*<sup>2</sup> of the suspension-cord is passed through the body of the hammock and wall of the pocket *e* opposite the perforation *d'*, thence through the perforation, thence through the wall of the pocket on the opposite wall of the perforation, thence around the outside of the wall of the pocket around the spreader back to the perforation *d'*, and thence back through the perforation and fastened either by knot or by securing it to the parts *c*<sup>2</sup> of the cord. This binds the wall of the pocket and body of the hammock firmly to the spreader where the cord passes around the spreader exterior to the wall of the pocket and the body of the hammock, thereby preventing the spreader from working its end through the pocket or chafing the hammock material and at the same time transmits the strain exerted upon the edge bunches of loops of the hammock to the opposite ends of the spreader material, relieving the strain upon the hammock at these points, prolonging its life, and causing it to maintain its form.

It is obvious that other forms of loop than that herein specifically mentioned might be resorted to; but in any event the strain is taken upon the spreader, and the spreader is maintained in its proper relation to the wall of the pocket in which it is placed by the loop formed by the extended portion of the suspension-cord.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with the hammock-body provided with suspension-loops at its end and a spreader extending across the body of the hammock, of a suspension-cord engaged with the suspension-loops at the edge of the hammock and extended to and engaged with the spreader, the said suspension-cord serving to lock the spreader in position relative to the body of the hammock, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the hammock-body provided with suspension-loops and a spreader having its ends housed in pockets, of suspension-cords engaged with the suspension-loops and extended at the opposite edges

of the hammock down to and engaged with the opposite ends of the spreader, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a hammock-body  
5 provided with a spreader-pocket and the spreader located in the pocket, of the cords fastened to the ends of the spreader and extending along the face of the spreader exterior to the wall of the spreader-pocket where-  
10 by the spreader is clamped to the wall of its pocket, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with the body of the hammock, provided with a spreader-pocket and a spreader located in the pocket and pro-  
15 vided with holes through its ends, of suspension-cords extending through the holes in the

ends of the spreader and along the face of the spreader exterior to the wall of the spreader-pocket whereby the spreader is clamped to the wall of its pocket against longitudinal dis- 20 placement within the pocket and the strain of the hammock-load is received upon the spreader, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in pres- 25 ence of two witnesses, this 3d day of August, 1901.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

J. H. WHEELER,  
GEO. K. GRIFFIN.