Nov. 11, 1924. 1,515,263

S. MATSUSAKI

HAMMOCK

Filed June 23, 1923

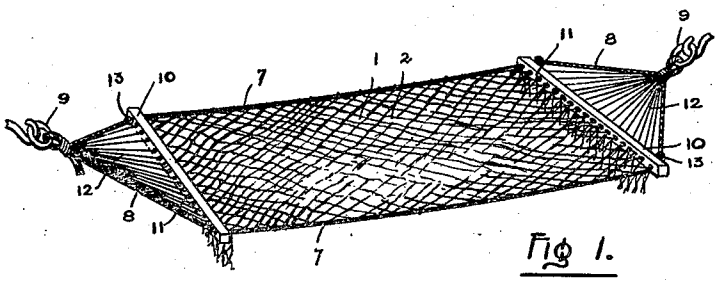


Fig 1.

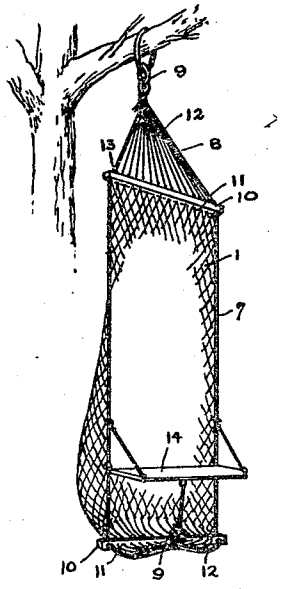


Fig 2.

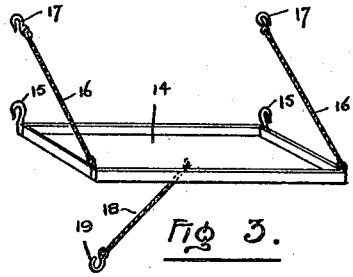


Fig 3.

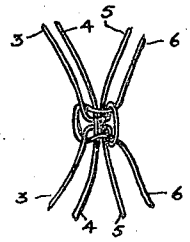


Fig 4.

INVENTOR
SANJIRO MATSUSAKI
BY Fetherstonhaugh & Co.
ATTORNEYS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SANJIRO MATSUSAKI, OF WOOD FIBRE, HOWE SOUND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

HAMMOCK.

Application filed June 23, 1923. Serial No. 647,352.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SANJIRO MATSUSAKI, a subject of the Emperor of Japan, and a resident of Wood Fibre, Howe Sound, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hammocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hammocks the object of which is to provide means whereby the hammock may be used, suspended from one end only as a seat and equipped with a table if desired for a child's use, another object is to provide for a child's swing, and a still further object is to provide a method of knotting the strands of the hammock together that the knots lie substantially flat, resulting in greater comfort being obtained from the hammock.

The invention consists essentially of a hammock in which the spreader bars are provided with a plurality of apertures through which the end strings freely pass, the body of the hammock being formed with a double strand mesh, as will be more fully described in the following specification, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a view of my invention in use as a hammock.

Fig. 2 is a view of the hammock in use as a child's seat or swing, (table attached thereto).

Fig. 3 is a view of the table.

Fig. 4 is a view showing the manner of knotting the mesh.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

The numeral 1 indicates the body of my hammock which is formed with a double strand diagonal mesh 2, which is knotted in the manner shown in Fig. 4, 3 and 4 being strings forming one strand and 5 and 6 being the strings forming the adjoining strand, the strings 4 and 5 being held together while two half hitches are tied around them by the strings 3 and 6 which are firmly tied together, the strings 4 and 5 being firmly gripped in the bights between the half hitches.

It will be seen that wherever two strands are knotted together the outer strings of the pairs forming the strands are knotted together, and the inner strings pass through the bights of the knot, resulting in each string of one strand being securely knotted to each string of the adjoining strand at least every two knots apart, it will further be noted by this method of using double strands and knotting them together that the thickness of the knots does not exceed twice the thickness of any string forming such strands.

The numeral 7, see Figs. 1 and 2, are the side cords which are connected together at their opposite ends 8 and are bound to rings 9 by which the hammock is suspended. 10 indicates a pair of spreader bars which are provided with a plurality of apertures 11 through which are freely passed a plurality of cords 12 connecting each of the strands of the mesh 2 with one of the rings 9 in such a manner that all parts of the mesh will be held equally taut when the hammock is suspended from both ends.

The side cord ends 8 are provided with knots 13 adjacent the ends of the spreader bars 10 to prevent movement of the spreader bars lengthwise of the cords in the direction of the rings 8. The numeral 14 see Fig. 3, indicates a table top of any desired form having at two of its angles a pair of upstanding outwardly directed hooks 15 and to the opposite angles of the table is attached a pair of cords 16 each having a hook 17. 18 is a cord secured under the table 14 having a hook 19 upon its free end which may be connected to the lower ring 9 to prevent the table from being inadvertently tilted upwards by the child seated thereat.

Having thus described the several parts of my invention I will now briefly explain its use.

When it is desired to use the hammock as a swing or a child's seat, it is suspended from one end only by one of the rings 9, the cords 12 at the free end of the hammock are drawn through the apertures 11 of the lower spreader bar 10 as shown in Fig. 2 which permits the lower portion of the body 1 of the hammock to be bulged out to form a pocket, a cushion may be set upon the cords 12 if desired.

When it is desired to use the table with the hammock the child is first seated and the table set in a suitable position and hooked to the mesh of the hammock adjacent the side cords 7 by means of the hooks 15 and 17, and the hook 19 attached to the lower ring 9 to prevent the table from being inadvertently tilted upwards by the child seated thereat.

It will thus be seen that I have invented a hammock which is extremely comfortable and which can be adapted for a variety of purposes.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a device of the class described comprising in combination with a hammock having side cords and a mesh body adapted when suspended from one end only to form a seat in the free end, of a table top having fastening means adapted to engage the mesh of the body to hold the table top in horizontal position.

2. In a device of the class described comprising in combination with a hammock having side cords and a mesh body adapted when suspended from one end only to form a seat in the free end, of a table top having hooks adapted to engage the mesh of the body to hold the table in horizontal position and means connecting the underside of the table to the free end of the hammock.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 29th day of May, 1923.

SANJIRO MATSUSAKI.

Witnesses:

J. J. JOHNSTON,

ERNEST E. CARVER.