

No. 714,554.

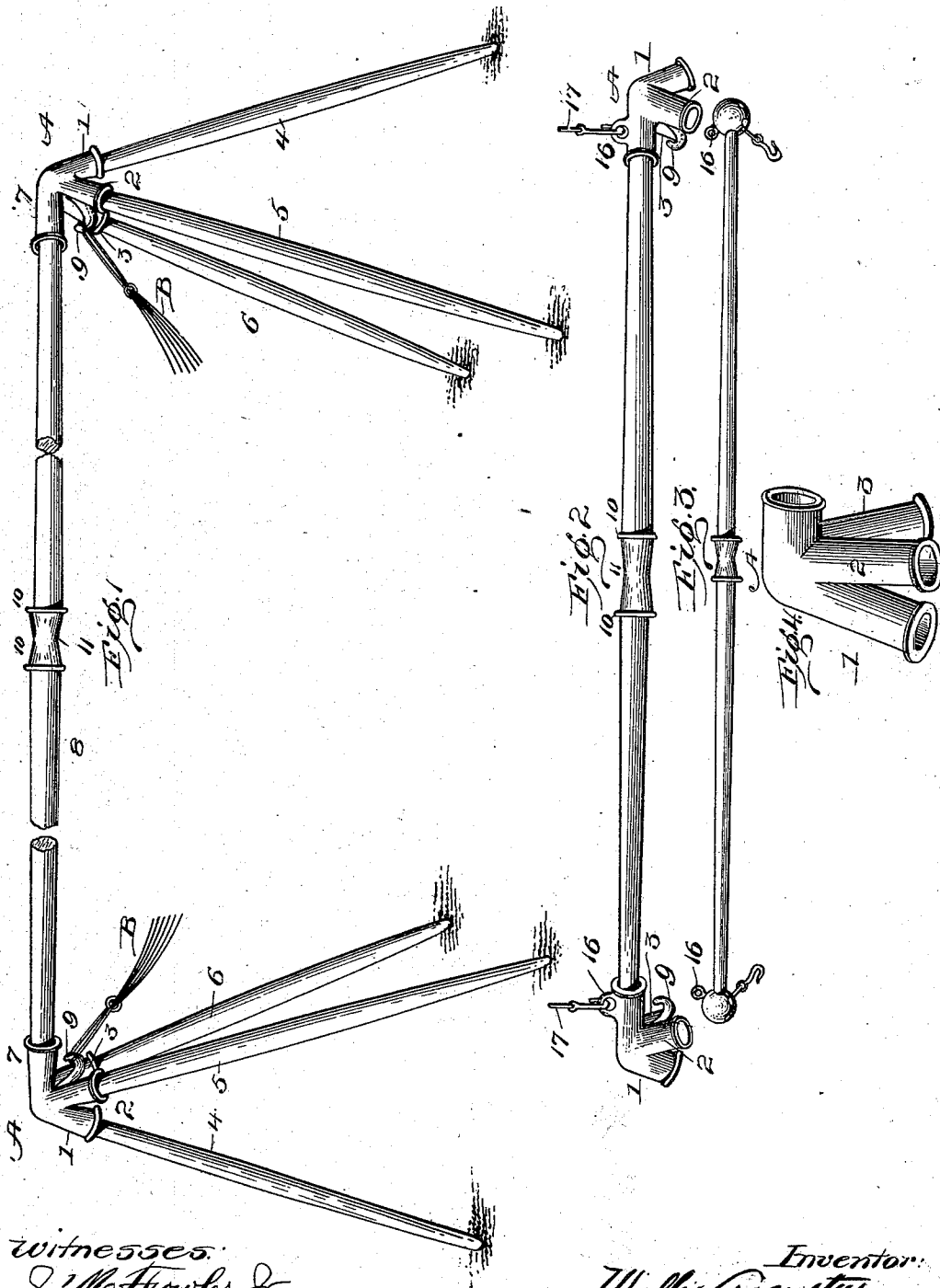
Patented Nov. 25, 1902.

W. AUGUSTUS.
HAMMOCK FRAME OR SUPPORT.

(Application filed Aug. 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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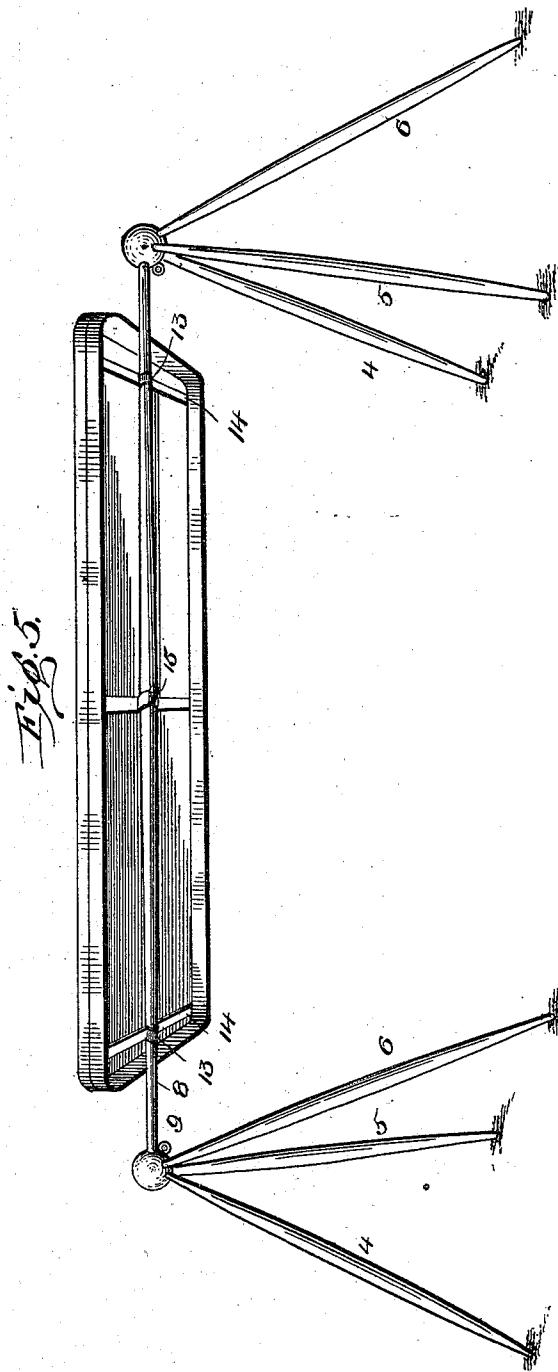
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witnesses.
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Walter T. Estabrook.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS AUGUSTUS, OF CENTERVILLE, IOWA.

HAMMOCK FRAME OR SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 714,554, dated November 25, 1902.

Application filed August 14, 1901. Serial No. 72,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS AUGUSTUS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Centerville, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hammock Frames or Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hammock frames or supports, the object being to provide a light portable hammock-frame which can be carried around with ease to follow the shade of a tree or building without the necessity of separating any part of the frame.

A further object is to provide a frame of this character which can be easily taken apart and folded compactly into small compass for shipment or transportation and at the same time a frame which will be thoroughly braced when set up to afford a support for the hammock without the necessity of attaching it to trees or parts of a building.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be more fully described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved hammock-frame in position. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are details, and Fig. 5 is a modification.

A represent tripod-heads. These are cast of gray or malleable iron, with three converging tapering sockets 1 2 3, which extend downwardly to receive the legs 4, 5, and 6, respectively, of the tripod. Each tripod-head is likewise provided with a horizontally-disposed tapering socket 7, adapted to receive the cross-pole 8, which extends across from one tripod-head to the other. The outer ends of these sockets are cast with oval ribs, the object of which is to give the casting greater strength where most needed and permits the body of the casting to be made very light and thin. Likewise each tripod-head is provided with an integral hook 9, adapted to receive and removably support an end of the hammock B, suspended from these hooks and beneath the cross-pole, where it swings. It will be observed that the legs and cross-pole are

larger in the center than at the ends. This particular form is in the interest of lightness, giving a maximum of strength with a minimum weight. Also it will be noticed that the legs are the same size at both ends, so that it is immaterial which end enters the socket, making it more convenient in setting up the frame. In other words, the legs are reversible. From the tapering form of these sockets it will be seen that the weight of the occupant of the hammock will tend to force the legs and cross-pole the more tightly in the sockets, and thus make the joints all the more rigid.

While the castings are made of metal, the legs and cross-pole are preferably composed of wood in the interest of lightness.

To provide for folding the frame into as small a compass as possible for the purpose of transportation or storage, the cross-pole is made in two sections of equal length, their inner ends being tapered and held in correspondingly-tapered sockets 10 10, formed in the opposite ends of a coupling-sleeve 11, which, like the tripod-heads, is preferably cast of metal. The sockets in the coupling-sleeve being tapered also results in a more secure fastening as weight is applied. The length of the two sections of the cross-pole is but little longer than the legs of the tripod, so that all these parts will fold together in the smallest space possible.

A canopy of any light form might be secured on the cross-pole by means of loops 13 13 in the cross-straps 14 14, through which the cross-pole is threaded, and the adjustment of the canopy lengthwise or axially of the cross-pole may be effected through the screw-clamp 15, located at or near the center.

In the modification, Fig. 5, in lieu of the cast tripod-heads with integral sockets and hooks a wooden ball is employed and has a hook secured thereto for the support of the hammock. This latter construction is proposed as being slightly more ornamental than the one previously described.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the legs of the other two forms above described are removed, and the heads are provided with eyes 16 16, whereby they are suspended at the ends of ropes or chains 17 17

from a porch or other ceiling. In every other respect the parts all correspond with the two constructions previously described.

It is my purpose to make the entire ham-
5 mock-frame as light as possible, so that it
can be lifted and moved from place to place
without taking it apart or removing the ham-
mock. At the same time it will be sufficiently
10 strong to withstand the strain brought to
bear upon it when in use—in fact, will be as
strong as the hammock itself. Also, as pre-
viously mentioned, it may be easily and
quickly dismantled for packing and as easily
mounted again when it is desired to use.

15 It is evident that slight changes might be
made in the form and arrangement of the
several parts described without departing
from the spirit and scope of my invention,
and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the
20 exact construction herein set forth; but,

Having thus fully described my invention,
what I claim as new, and desire to secure by
Letters Patent, is—

1. A portable hammock-frame comprising
25 a pair of integral heads, each head contain-
ing four tapering sockets, three of the sockets
extending downwardly from a common point
on the inclined lines of a triangular pyramid,
the fourth socket extending horizontally out-
30 ward from the common point, and a hook on
each head.

2. A portable hammock-frame comprising
a pair of integral heads, each head contain-
ing four tapering sockets, three of the sockets
35 extending downwardly from a common point
on the inclined lines of a triangular pyramid,

the fourth socket extending horizontally out-
ward from the common point, a hook on each
head, a sectional cross-bar, a coupling hav-
ing oppositely-disposed, oppositely-tapering 40
sockets, the adjacent equally-tapered ends of
the cross-bar received in the sockets in the
coupling and held therein by friction, the op-
posite equally-tapered ends of the cross-bar
received and frictionally held in the horizon- 45
tal sockets of the head, and legs having taper-
ed ends, the upper ends received and fric-
tionally held in the three depending sockets,
the lower ends resting upon the ground.

3. A portable hammock-frame comprising 50
a pair of integral heads, each head contain-
ing four tapering sockets, three of the sockets
extending downwardly from a common point
on the lines of a triangular pyramid, the
fourth socket extending horizontally outward 55
from the common point, a hook on each head,
a sectional cross-arm, a coupling having op-
positely-disposed, oppositely-tapering sock-
ets, the adjacent ends of the cross-bar re-
ceivable in the sockets in the coupling, the 60
opposite ends of the cross-bar received and
frictionally held in the horizontal sockets,
eyes formed integrally with each head to per-
mit the head to be suspended.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 65
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIS AUGUSTUS.

Witnesses:

J. L. SHUEY,
W. M. EVANS.