

(No Model.)

I. E. PALMER.
METHOD OF SECURING SUSPENSION LOOPS TO THE ENDS OF HAMMOCK
BODIES.

No. 510,087.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.

FIG. 1.

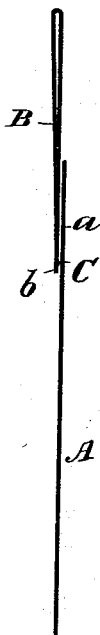


FIG. 2.

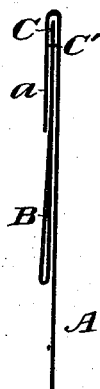


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

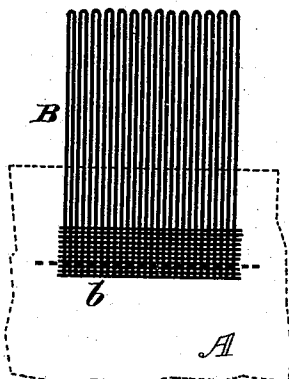
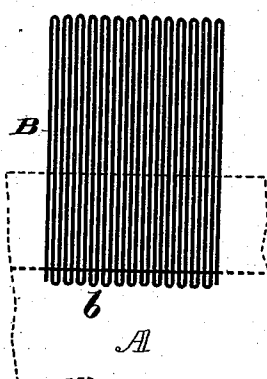


FIG. 6.



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METHOD OF SECURING SUSPENSION-LOOPS TO THE ENDS OF HAMMOCK-BODIES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,087, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed September 19, 1893. Serial No. 485,745. (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 Methods of Securing Suspension-Loops to the Ends of Hammock-Bodies, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the method of securing suspension loops to the ends of hammock bodies, where the loops are formed in series separate from the hammock body structure.

The method is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the position of the series of loops with respect to the end of the body portion of the hammock when first applied thereto. Fig. 2 represents the position of the parts after the first fold has been made. Fig. 3 represents the position of the parts after the second fold has been made and the loops returned to the position which they are intended to normally occupy. Fig. 4 represents the position of the parts when the connection is completed by folding the end of the hammock body over the previous fold at the juncture of the loop portion with the hammock body and securing it to the hammock body. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate different structures of series of loops which I find it convenient to employ as suspension loops, the structure shown in Fig. 5 having the warp interwoven with the loops for a short distance from one edge of the series, a structure which may be conveniently formed on an ordinary fringe loom and that shown in Fig. 6 consisting simply of a series of loops formed by winding a cord back and forth over pegs located at the proper distance apart to determine the width of the series or length of each loop.

The series of loops, either that represented in Fig. 5 or in Fig. 6, or any other well known or approved structure comprising a series of loops is secured to one end of a piece of fabric as follows:—First, one edge of the series of loops is laid over the end of the body portion, as indicated in Fig. 1, a distance sufficient to provide for the width of the hem and in addition thereto leaving a free end portion of the body to be folded over the hem as a final step. The body portion or hammock body is represented by A and the series of loops by

B. After laying the edges of the series of loops B over the end of the body A and either turning under their lower edge *b* or not, as may be found expedient, a line of stitching C is run along near the edges of the series of loops, stitching the latter to the body A. The loop portion B, together with the portion *a* of the body above or outside of the seam C is then folded over into the position shown in Fig. 2 and a second line of stitching C' is run through the three parts, viz., the body A, the loop portion B and the end *a*, at a short distance from the line of stitching C and toward the free end of the loop portion B from the line of stitching C. The loop portion and end *a* of the body, together with the hem thus far formed, are then folded over into engagement with the opposite side of the body A, as indicated in Fig. 3, leaving the loop portion B extended in a plane parallel with the body A and the end *a* of the body extended alongside of the said loop portion B. The said end portion *a* of the body is then folded down over the hem and into contact with the body A, as indicated in Fig. 4, and a line of stitching C² is then run along, connecting the end *a* with the body A. The free end of the extension *a* may be turned under before the seam C² is run, or not as may be found expedient. The connection thus made is a secure one and will hold the loops very firmly in place, but, for additional security, a fourth line of stitching C³ may be run through the hem in proximity to the folded edges of the body A and its extended end *a*, as indicated in Fig. 4.

What I claim is—

The method of securing suspension loops to the end of a fabric, consisting in first stitching the overlapping edges of the series of loops to the fabric at a distance from its end, then folding the series of loops and end of the fabric over into engagement with the body of the fabric and stitching the three parts together and finally folding the hem thus made—together with the loops and end of the fabric—back over and into engagement with the body of the fabric and stitching the folded over end of the body of the fabric to the body of the fabric, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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GEORGE BARRY.