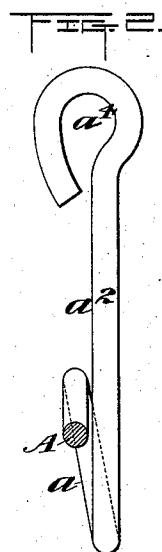
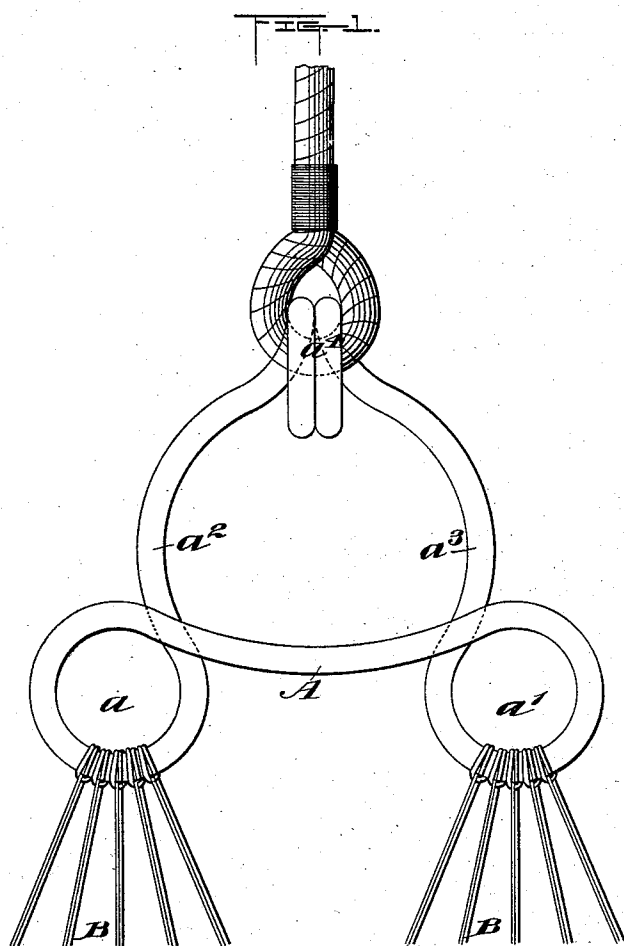


(No Model.)

I. E. PALMER.
HAMMOCK SUPPORTING HOOK.

No. 567,280.

Patented Sept. 8, 1896.



Witnesses.

Arthur A. Leonard

George Barry

Inventor.

Isaac E. Palmer,
by attorneys.

Brown & Root

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

HAMMOCK-SUPPORTING HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,280, dated September 8, 1896.

Application filed July 16, 1895. Serial No. 556,126. (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 Hammock-Supporting Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hammock-supporting hooks which may be formed of wire bent into such shape as to form eyes for the reception of the hammock-supporting cords and a hook for the reception of the suspension-rope. In providing hooks for hammocks it is desirable that they should be made as light as may be consistent with sufficient strength to withstand the greatest strain to which they are ordinarily subjected, and it is further desirable that they should be made easily detachable from the suspension-rope and capable of receiving the suspension-cords without requiring the cords to be necessarily passed endwise through the eyes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the hook in front elevation with the suspension cords and rope engaged therewith as in use, and Fig. 2 represents a transverse central section from front to back.

The hook is formed of wire having more or less resiliency, and is constructed by giving the wire a complete turn upon the opposite sides of its central portion and finally bringing the ends together and bending them over toward the plane of the shank to form the bight and bill of the hook.

Referring to the drawings, the wire is extended in opposite directions from the curved central portion A, and the parts are then turned toward each other and finally cross the portion A, completing the eyes *a a'*, spaced from one another by the intervening

curved central portion A. The two parts are curved toward each other, forming the shank portions *a² a³*, finally meeting at the bight *a⁴*. They are then turned over side by side toward the plane of the shank, forming the bill *a⁵* of the hook. Where the parts of the shank cross the intermediate portion A to complete the eyes *a a'* they are preferably spaced sufficiently far from the central portion A to permit the passage of one or more of the suspension-cords B down into the eye *a* or *a'*, without requiring the cord to be passed endwise through the eye. The position of the suspension-rope around the two ends which form the bill *a⁵* at the bight *a⁴* serves to hold the ends tightly together as strain is exerted upon the hook, and there is more or less resiliency permitted by springing of the parts *a² a³* of the shank toward and away from one another, as the strain is exerted upon the sides of the eyes *a a'*. The central portion A, stretched between the eyes, reduces this tendency to strain to a considerable degree and serves to produce a very stiff and practical form of hook for the purpose.

What I claim is—

The hammock-hook formed of wire turned upon opposite sides of its central portion to form eyes for the reception of the suspension-cords of the hammock, the said eyes being separated from each other, the parts of the wire being gradually brought together—after leaving the eye—to form an open shank and the ends of the two parts—after they meet—being turned over toward the plane of the open shank to form the bight and bill of the hook, substantially as set forth.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
B. B. SEWARD.