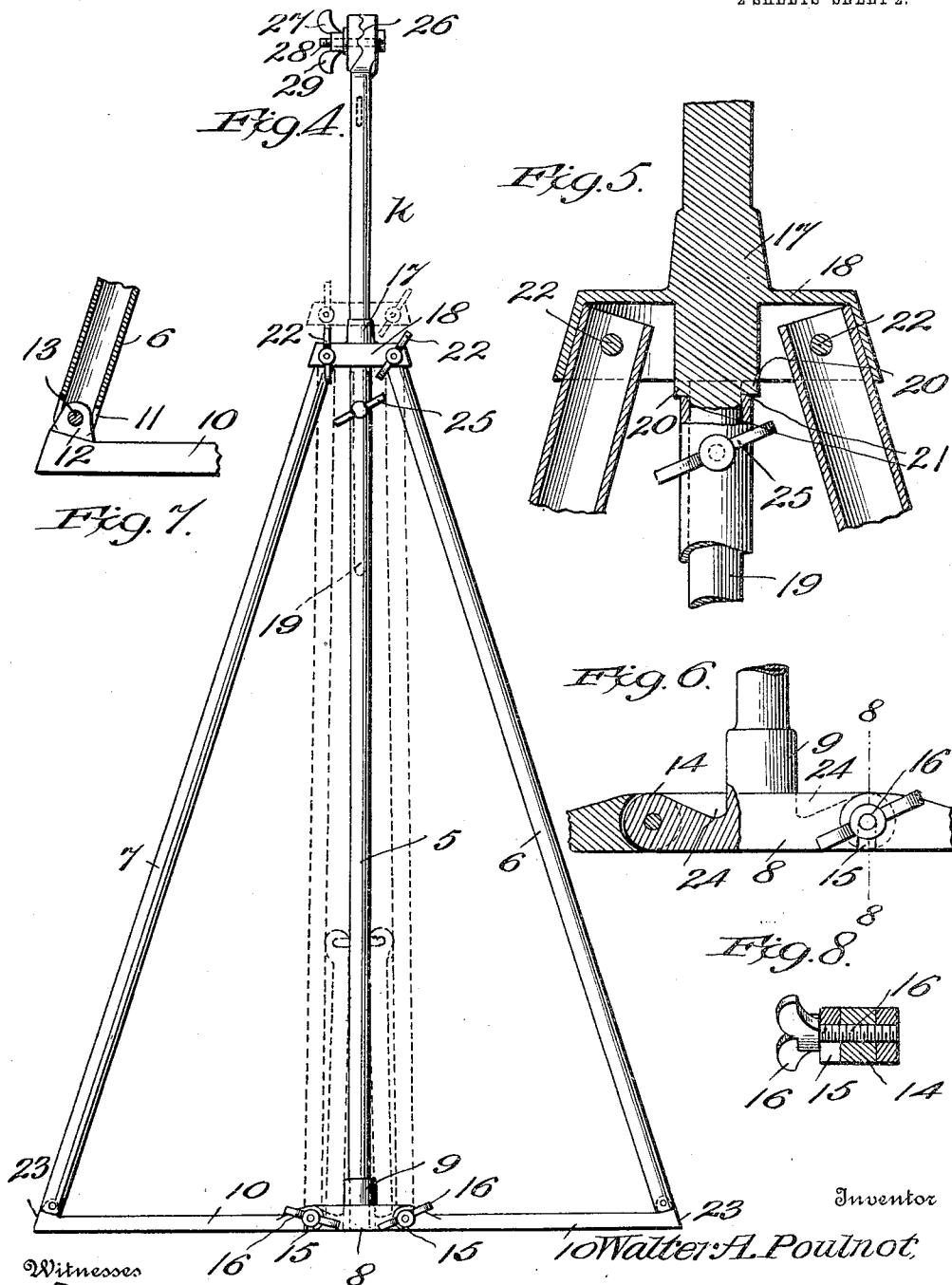


W. A. POULNOT.
HAMMOCK SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1914.

1,128,625.

Patented Feb. 16, 1915

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses

C. James Orrin.
M. L. Laughlin.

Inventor

Walter A. Poulnot.

By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER A. POULNOT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAMMOCK-SUPPORT.

1,128,625.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 16, 1915.

Application filed May 29, 1914. Serial No. 841,914.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. POULNOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hammock-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

The general object of the invention is to improve the general character of the supports which are used in connection with hammocks and particularly with couch hammocks, in point of rendering these supports collapsible so as to occupy a minimum of space when not in use and adjustable to the space in which they are to be arranged on a veranda or on a porch, and also adjustable with respect to the hammocks which they support. And to these ends the invention resides in rendering certain parts of the support foldable angularly and other parts foldable rectilinearly, and providing means for securing these parts in their folded positions.

Other objects will appear and be better understood from that embodiment of my invention of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the invention in use; Fig. 2 is a contracted and fragmentary perspective of the ridge pole and one of the side supports. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of the awning frame. Fig. 4 is a detail side elevation of one of the side supports showing the same in set up position and in folded position. Fig. 5 is a detail partly in section and in elevation of one of the side support heads. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 of one of the side support feet. Fig. 7 is a detail showing the connection between one of the feet rails and one of the braces. Fig. 8 is a detail cross section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 6.

The hammock, not herein shown, is disposed between the supports *a* and *b* between which it is suspended by attaching the eyes in the end of its clewes (not shown) to the hooks, one of which is shown in Fig. 2 and indicated by *c'*. The awning *c* is supported by a frame in which is included the ridge pole *d*, the side pieces one of which is shown in Fig. 3 and indicated by *e* and the end pieces one of which is shown in the same figure and indicated by *f*. Preferably, the

area of the frame is greater than the lateral areas of the supports *a* and *b* so that when the frame is extended as shown in Fig. 1, substantially all the area bounded by the supports *a* and *b* will be shaded. If so desired side curtains *g* and end curtains *h* may be attached to corresponding parts of the awning, whereby when the said curtains are lowered, to completely house the area bounded by the supports and the awning.

Each of the supports *a* and *b* includes an upright 5 and a pair of braces indicated respectively by 6 and 7. The lower end of the upright 5 is provided with a foot 8 which may be formed integral with the upright or detachably connected thereto, in which latter instance, the foot may be provided with a socket 9 to receive the lower end of the upright 5. The foot or bearing rails 10—10 which cooperate with other structures hereinafter described to hold the braces 6 and 7 in extended position as shown in Figs. 1, 4 and 7, are pivotally connected at one end to the braces 6 and 7. A detail of this connection is shown in Fig. 7, where 11 indicates a recess in the lower end of the brace, there shown as the brace 6, and 12 an upwardly extending lug formed upon the foot rail 10. The recess 11 is adapted for receiving the lug 12 and the sides of the brace and the lug are pierced to receive a pin 13 on which the foot rail turns as a pivot. The inner ends of the uprights are detachably connected to the ends of the foot 8. By preference the end portions of the said foot are somewhat reduced in thickness as indicated by 14 in Figs. 1 and 6, so as to provide lugs and the inner ends of the foot rails 10—10 are recessed so as to receive the lugs. One side wall (preferably the outer) of each recess is undercut so as to provide a recess 15 as shown in Figs. 4—6 and 8, and this last-named recess is arranged so as to aline with transverse openings in the lug 14 and the other side wall of the recess which receives the said lug.

16 are thumb screws which pass through the recesses 15 and the alining openings in the lugs 14 and the inner side walls of the recesses in the inner ends of the foot rails. Thus it will be obvious that when the thumb screws 16 are positioned as shown in Figs. 1—4 and 8 the foot rails will be attached to the foot 8, but when the thumb screws are unscrewed sufficiently to clear the inner side walls of the recesses in the inner ends of the

foot rails then the said inner ends may be turned upwardly and outwardly on their pivots 13 and this done without requiring the removal of the thumb screws 16 from the foot 8. In each of the supports *a* and *b* a head *h* is arranged to cooperate with the foot rails to hold the braces 6 and 7 in the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and also to connect these braces with the upright 5 so that the braces may cooperate to brace the same.

In the embodiment shown the head is detachably connected to the upright 5 and as shown in detail in Fig. 5, each head includes a rounded vertical portion 17 which is formed integral or otherwise suitably attached to an inverted and substantially cup-shaped member 18. The lower part of the member 17 is somewhat reduced as indicated by 19 so as to be nicely received by the tubular upright 5, and lateral ribs or lugs 20 as shown in Fig. 5 are arranged on the reduced portion and disposed so as to enter notches 21—21 in the upper edge of the tubular upright 5 upon the introduction thereinto of the reduced portion 19. When the lugs 20 are arranged in the notches 21 the head and the upright will be locked against relative turning movement.

22—22 are thumb screws which pass through transverse openings in the cup-shaped portion 18 of the head and through similarly disposed openings in the upper ends of the braces 6 and thus operate as a means for connecting the braces to the head. When the thumb screws 16 are unscrewed so as to permit of the folding of the foot rails 10 upwardly and outwardly and onto the braces 6 and 7, the head with the parts attached thereto may then be lifted or moved outwardly of the tubular upright 5, whereupon the braces 6 and 7 with the foot rails folded thereon may be swung inwardly to a position parallel with the upright. It may here be stated that the reduced part 19 of the head is so proportioned in length as to permit of the lifting of the head for a sufficient distance to move the braces and foot rails when folded, inwardly to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4 without disengaging from the tubular upright. It will be noted by referring to Fig. 4 that the outer ends of the foot rails 10—10 are oblique with respect to the lower faces of the rails as viewed in Fig. 4. Thus these end surfaces will extend continuous with the braces 6 and 7 when the parts are positioned as shown by full lines in Fig. 4. When the foot rails are folded on the braces, however, these ends which are indicated by 23—23, will project beyond the lower ends of the braces 6 and 7 so that when they have been moved inwardly and clear of the foot 8 as hereinbefore stated, they will enter sockets 24—24 in the foot, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6, upon

moving the head toward the tubular upright 5. Thus it will be seen that when the parts of each support are folded the foot rails will be interlocked with the foot and thus held against lateral displacement. When the parts are so folded outward movement of the head is prevented by turning a thumb screw 25 carried by the tubular upright 5 until it binds tightly on the reduced part 19 of the head.

The upper end of the vertical part 17 is flattened as indicated by 26 and serrated on one surface. These serrated parts at the upper ends of the extensions 17, take similarly constructed parts 27 at the opposite end of the ridge pole *d*. With this construction it will be manifest that the side supports and the ridge pole will be interlocked against relative turning movement when the serrated portions are interlocked one with the other, and held by the bolts one of which is shown in Figs. 2 and 4 and indicated there by 28. In these views 29 indicates a thumb screw which cooperates with the bolts to clamp the serrated surfaces as shown.

For the purposes of this invention the ridge pole *d* is rendered adjustable or extensible by forming it in two sections indicated by 30 and 31 in Fig. 2. There it will be seen that the section 30 is tubular and adapted for receiving the section 31. The awning frame side pieces *e* like the ridge pole *d*, are made up of telescoping sections 32 and 33. The end pieces *f* of the awning frame, one of which is shown in Fig. 3, have eyes 34 at one end which take the screws 22 which pass through the upper ends of the braces and through the parts 18 of the heads; the other ends of these end pieces have pivotally connected thereto eyes 35 which take the opposite ends of the side pieces *e*. Now with this construction it is manifest that the length of the awning frame may be varied irrespective of the awning *c*. In this connection it may be stated that the end walls 36—36 of the awning which are suitably attached to the end pieces *f*, will, upon extending the ridge pole beyond that shown in Fig. 1, move outwardly with the side supports *b*. The awning which is fastened to the tubular parts of the ridge pole and side pieces *e*, will, of course, remain stationary when the side support on the left in Fig. 1 is adjusted as just described with respect to the side support on the right.

A thumb screw 37 or other suitable fastening means is carried by the tubular section 30 of the ridge pole and operates when turned so as to bind on the section 31 to secure the parts of the ridge pole against movement in the direction of their length.

By rendering the ridge pole and the awning frame adjustable as to length, will ad-

mit of collapsing the complete support when the side supports are folded as herein before described, into the smallest space possible, when not in use. By having the ridge pole and the hammock frame extensible, admits of increasing the distance between the supporting hooks *c'*, to any desired distance, within the limits of the lengths of the sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 so that when the hammock is held suspended by these hooks may be adjusted to various distances above the ground by extending the ridge pole and the side pieces as hereinbefore stated.

What is claimed as new is:

1. In a hammock support, a side support comprising an upright, a brace connected to the upright and adjustable to positions obliquely to and approximately parallel with the upright, and a foot rail pivotally connected at one end to one of the parts and having its opposite end adapted to be connected to the other of the parts to hold the brace in the said oblique position and also engageable at its pivoted end with the last mentioned part to hold the brace in the said approximately parallel position with relation to the upright.

2. In a hammock support, a side support including a socketed foot piece, an upright connected at one end to the foot piece, braces pivotally connected to the upright, foot rails pivotally connected at one end to the braces and detachably connected at their opposite ends to the foot piece, said foot rails being arranged to be folded onto the braces, and movable with the latter to positions parallel with the upright, and having their connected ends constructed so as to enter the sockets of the foot piece when so folded.

3. In a hammock support, a side support comprising an upright, a hammock supporting head adjustably connected to the upright, a socketed foot piece connected to the lower end of the upright, braces pivotally connected at one end to the head, foot rails detachably connected at one end to the foot

piece, and pivotally connected at their opposite ends to the braces, said foot rails being foldable onto the braces and movable with the latter to positions parallel with the upright when the head is moved from the upright and thence insertible into the sockets of the foot piece when the head is moved toward the upright.

4. In a hammock support, a side support comprising a foot piece, an upright connected at one end to the foot piece, braces connected at their upper ends to the upright, foot rails connected at one end to the braces and having their opposite ends recessed to receive the opposite ends of the foot piece, said recessed ends being provided with slots and fastening elements passing through the end portions of the foot piece and the recessed end portions of said foot rails and the slots thereof.

5. A hammock support comprising foldable side supports, each of which includes an upright, heads adjustably connected to the upright and braces connected to the head, and a ridge pole connecting the said heads.

6. A hammock support comprising foldable side supports, each of which includes an upright, heads adjustably connected to the upright and braces connected to the heads and foldable upon the upright, and a ridge pole connecting the said heads.

7. In a hammock support, a side support comprising a tubular upright member, a head movably mounted on the upright member and cooperating structures associated with the upright member and the head and operating to interlock the upright with the head and prevent the head from turning with respect to the upright, and braces connected at one end to the head.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER A. POULNOT.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. DONEGHE,
GEO. A. BYRNE.