June 22, 1926. 1,589,824

C. F. SPECHT

HANDMADE HAMMOCK

Filed Jan. 30, 1922

Fig. 1.

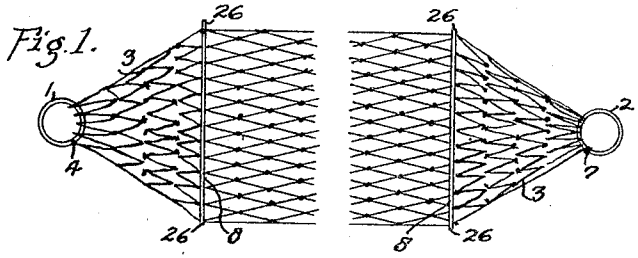


Fig. 2.

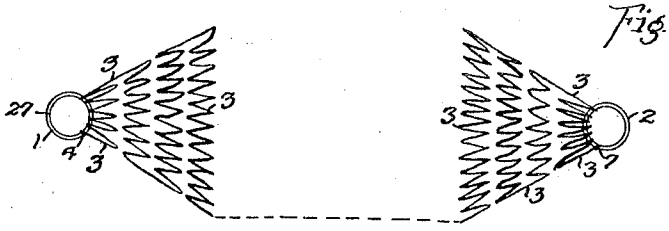


Fig. 3.

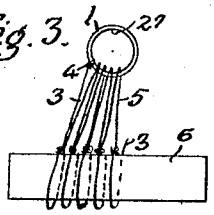


Fig. 4.

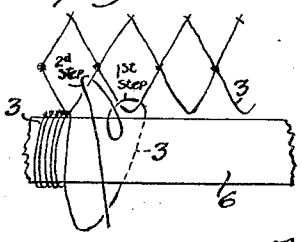


Fig. 5.

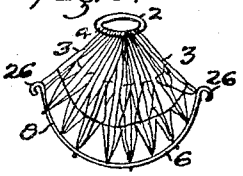


Fig. 6.

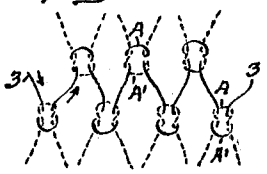
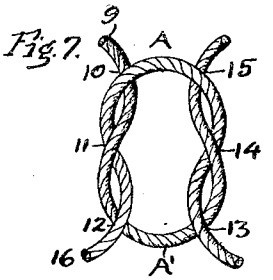


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUS F. SPECHT, OF VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

HANDMADE HAMMOCK.

Application filed January 30, 1922. Serial No. 532,837.

My invention relates to improvements in hand-made hammocks and it consists more especially of the features pointed out in the annexed claims.

The purpose of my invention is to form a hammock that is made from a continuous length of twine which is supported by two rings into which the string is looped and which has any desired number and size of interlinked and knotted meshes; that forms its knots with double twist loops; that, for small sizes such as doll hammocks, and others if desired, provides curved spreaders placed nearer the rings to hold edges of the main part of the hammock spread apart; that is simple to construct and most effective and durable in use, in contrast to the difficulty encountered when the machine made meshes and separate end fastenings or knots are required to form supporting loops at the end of the hammock.

With these and other ends in view, I illustrate in the accompanying drawing such instances of adaptation as will disclose the broad underlying features without limiting myself to the specific details shown thereon and described herein.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a completed hammock.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic plan view showing the use of a continuous length of twine looped into the supporting rings at the ends of the hammock.

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view showing the formation of the first set of ring loops.

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic amplification of Fig. 3 showing the forming of a knot to connect a new loop to an earlier formed one.

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view of a hammock, showing a curved spreader.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail view of the inter-twined loops in open formation, showing the double twist of cooperating loops as hand made.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged opened hand made knot of Fig. 6.

In carrying my invention into practice, I use two supporting rings 1 and 2 of round or other form. The twine 3 is tied to ring 1 at 4 and a series of loops 5 is formed through the ring 1 and around a mesh gage 6 being knotted together on the ring side of the gage. When this first set of loops is made another group is formed as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. Each succeeding group may be increased by one or more meshes as desired until the full width of a hammock body is reached.

From this point to the other end of the hammock body the number of meshes in each group will be the same, but from thence onward the meshes will be reduced in number at the same rate as they were increased at the beginning end, and the last loops will be made through ring 2 and the twine will be finally tied to the ring at 7. If desired each of the loops may be knotted to rings 1 and 2 but ordinarily this is not necessary.

In order that the hammock body may be spread apart, curved spreaders 8 are interlaced through the meshes, usually about 4 meshes from the rings, more or less, according to the size of the hammock and the use to which it is to be put.

My invention is not specifically limited, in its broad scope, to any one form of knot, but the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7 with its double twist or interlaced loop knots insures greater speed in hand made netting because strands do not cross each other in the same way as in machine made knots. In the former, Fig. 7, the two loops A and A′ are intertwined as follows: An entering strand 9 passes under loop A at 10, over at 11 and under at 12 and 13 to form loop A′, again over at 14 and finally under at 15; an entering strand 16 of loop A, first passes over loop A′ at 12, under at 11, over at 10 and 15, under at 14 and finally over at 13.

Machine made meshes and loops are formed with crossed strands for the members of one half of each mesh in each row and uncrossed for the other half. In applicant's improved form the knots and loops are the same for all groups of meshes, the gage 6 itself only being reversed as to sides to produce meshes in a right hand and left hand traverse. When one row of meshes is finished, the gage and previous meshes are turned upside down to bring the starting point at the left hand side. This is done for each row, thus making the progress from left to right for each row when a right-handed person is doing the netting. A left-handed person might find it more convenient to work from the right to the left.

Machine made netting as used for hammocks is netted in larger areas which are later cut-out to the size and shape of the desired hammock, when side cords or strands have the cut-off ends tied thereto, a com-

plicated procedure, as compared to the very rapid manipulation possible with my method.

For ornamental purposes the ends of the spreaders 8 may have loops or eyes 26 formed to receive ribbons, bows, etc., etc., and also remove the sharp ends as well as to assist in holding the spreaders against accidental removal from the hammock meshes.

It will be seen that the use of a supporting ring 1 or 2 hung over a nail or hook 27 as a commencing point and looping the first group of meshes through the ring entirely avoids the gathering of separate loops to tie them round and round as would have to be done if the rings were not used.

Hammocks made after my method are not limited to any specific uses. When made small, they serve as doll hammocks and when made larger as baby hammocks, automobile hammocks, etc., etc. For automobile use they may be suspended from removable cushioned hooks (not shown) which rest on the sides of the car, or in any other manner. If desired, the hammock may be suspended beneath the car top to receive hats, etc. In the case of the smaller sizes, suitable collapsible and adjustable standards may be utilized to support the hammocks, but as these form no part of the present invention they are not shown.

Even though a "hand-made" hammock is referred to herein, my system is not limited to this method of production, even though at present no machine system has been found capable of producing hammocks as are described and claimed herein.

What I claim is:

1. In hammocks, a pair of rings, a continuously connected length of string formed into loops around a part of each ring, and connected meshes between such loops and attached thereto the loops and meshes being made from said string.

2. The process of forming hammocks, consisting in taking a continuously connected cord, in forming it into a series of loops through a ring, in then forming a plurality of knots to locate meshes, in connecting thereto any desired number and order of meshes, in again forming another series of loops through another ring, and in securing one end of the cord to one ring and the other to the other ring whereby the meshes, loops, knots, etc., are interconnected to form a complete article of manufacture.

3. An article of manufacture comprising a netting formed of a continuous length of cord of desired width and length, having groups of meshes at the end which gradually reduce in number, loops connected to the end meshes and supporting rings passing through the loops.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CLAUS F. SPECHT.