

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

HAMMOCK-SUPPORTING HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,475, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed July 16, 1895. Serial No. 556,129. (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 formed of wire and so constructed as to permit the introduction of the hammock-supporting loops or cords, one after another, in separated groups into the eyes of the support without requiring them to be passed endwise through the eyes, and which will at the same time yield more or less under sudden strain and admit of being readily attached to and detached from the hammock-supporting rope.

It is desirable in forming hammock-supporting hooks that they should be made as light as is consistent with the strength required for resisting the maximum strain to which they will ordinarily be submitted, and to this end I provide a wire hook in which the ends are projected past the central portion of the wire and bent over in opposite directions to receive the suspension-rope, while the portions of the wire intermediate of the ends and central portion are developed into eyes for the reception of the hammock-supporting cords or loops.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of a hook, showing one embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section from front to rear, and Fig. 3 is a front view of a modified form.

The central portion A of the wire is first bent into inverted-U shape, the branches a' of the U being given a complete turn in opposite directions to form the eyes $a^2 a^3$, and the ends being then brought toward each other toward the central longitudinal axis of the U-shaped portion and then extended,

as shown at $a^4 a^5$, across the bight of the inverted-U-shaped portion A and slightly bent over at their extreme ends.

The groups of suspension-cords B may be introduced, one after another, into the eyes $a^2 a^3$ by passing them over the one or the other of the ends $a^4 a^5$ before the suspension-cords have been placed in position. The hook may be attached to the suspension-rope C by extending the rope beneath the bent-over ends $a^4 a^5$.

The strain upon the supporting-cords will be resisted by the suspension-rope C, which will draw the ends $a^4 a^5$ toward each other, and at the same time there will be more or less resiliency by the swinging toward and away from each other of the eyes $a^2 a^3$ under any sudden strain upon the cords.

In the form shown in Fig. 3 the branches of the inverted U, A, instead of being turned away from each other to form the eyes, are turned toward each other until they nearly meet the branches of the inverted-U-shaped portion A and are then brought toward each other and extended past the bight of the inverted-U-shaped portion A to receive the suspension-rope, as before.

What I claim is—

The hammock-hook formed of wire and developed at its central portion into U shape, the branches of the U-shaped portion being curved to form eyes for the reception of the suspension-cords of the hammock and the ends of the wire being then brought toward each other and extended in proximity to each other past the bight of the U-shaped portion of the hook to form a hook for the reception of the suspension-rope, substantially as set forth.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
B. B. SEWARD.