

(No Model.)

R. C. BRIGHT, T. HOLWAGER & J. F. BOWMAN.
GATE OR DOOR HOOK.

No. 583,841.

Patented June 1, 1897.

Fig. 1.

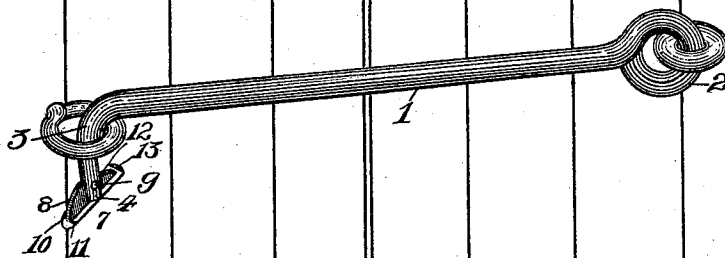


Fig. 2.

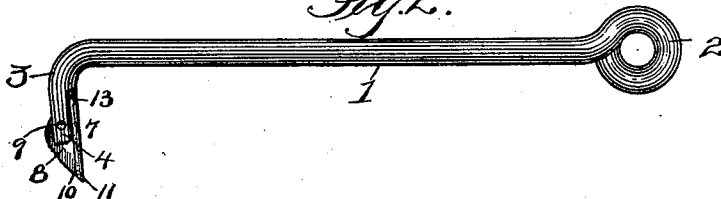


Fig. 3.

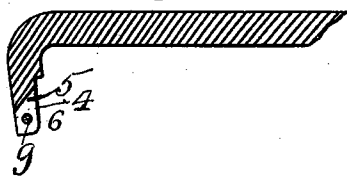
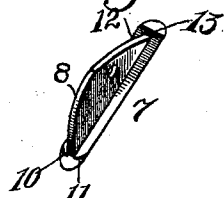


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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By their Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSWELL C. BRIGHT, OF CLARENCE, MISSOURI, AND THOMAS HOLWAGER
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GATE OR DOOR HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,841, dated June 1, 1897.

Application filed April 9, 1896. Serial No. 586,870. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROSWELL C. BRIGHT, residing at Clarence, in the county of Shelby and State of Missouri, and THOMAS HOLWAGER and JACOB F. BOWMAN, residing at New Carlisle, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Gate or Door Hook, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to improvements in hooks, and more particularly to hooks of that class adapted for use, in connection with an eye or staple, upon doors, gates, &c.

The object of the invention is to provide a hook of the character mentioned which shall effectually prevent accidental displacement of the same from the eye or staple with which it is brought into engagement; and a further object is to provide a hook so constructed as to insure positive locking of itself when one of its ends is inserted into such eye or staple, thereby forming a self-locking hook.

With these objects in view the invention consists, substantially, in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully illustrated, described, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a door with our invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the hook with the catch thereof in closed position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken through the catch end of the hook. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the catch.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body of a hook, one end of which is formed with an eye 2, adapted to receive any suitable securing means for attaching the hook to a door, gate, or similar object. The opposite end 3 of the body 1 is bent at an angle to the latter and is bifurcated, as at 4. The inner end of this bifurcation 4 is inclined, as indicated by 5, and one side 6 of the end 3 is rabbeted for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

50 A gravity-catch 7, having an outwardly-projecting flange 8, is pivoted in the bifur-

cated end 3 by means of a pin 9, passing through the flange 8, the pin 9 being secured in said end 3 in any suitable manner. It will be noted that the flange 8 is of a substantial triangular shape, and the point at which the pin 9 passes through the same is arranged eccentrically to the apex of the triangle, thus eccentrically pivoting the catch 7 to the bent end 3, and thereby permitting the catch 7 to hang normally open and transversely to said bent end or in a position similar to that shown in Fig. 1 when the body of the hook is horizontal. The flange 8 is formed centrally upon the catch 7 and is of sufficient thickness to readily enter the bifurcation 4 and move therein. One end 10 of the flange 8 is flush with the adjacent end 11 of the catch, and the latter is pointed, in order to readily enter the staple or eye for securing the hook in locked position. The opposite end 12 of the flange extends to within a short distance of the other end 13 of said catch and bears against the inclined end 5 of the bifurcation 4, when the catch is closed and in alignment with the bent end 3.

To lock the hook in a staple or eye, it is simply necessary to pass the pointed end of the catch 7 through the same, the catch 7, when its end 13 has cleared the under side of the eye or staple, assuming the position shown in Fig. 1, and thus locking the hook. To remove the hook from the eye or staple, the catch 7 is moved into a position where its end 13 will enter the rabbeted side 6 of the end 3, the outer side of the catch 7 being flush with the side of the end 3. This will permit the hook to be readily withdrawn from the eye or staple and the door or gate opened. As illustrated, the inner side of the catch 7 at the end 13 is beveled, the object of which is to assist the catch entering the rabbeted side 6.

We claim as our invention—

1. A self-locking hook, comprising a body having one of its ends bent at an angle thereto and provided with a bifurcation, and a gravity-catch having a flange eccentrically pivoted in said bifurcation, whereby said catch is adapted to hang normally open, substantially as set forth.

2. A self-locking hook, comprising a body

having a bifurcated end, a catch provided with a triangular-shaped flange, said flange being disposed in the bifurcated end, and a pin passing through the flange and securing the same in the bifurcated end, the point at which said pin passes through the triangular flange being arranged eccentrically to the apex of the latter, substantially as set forth.

3. A self-locking hook, comprising a body having one of its ends bent at an angle thereto and provided with a bifurcation, said end also having one of its sides rabbeted, and a gravity-catch provided with a triangular-shaped flange pivoted in said bifurcation, the pivot-point of said triangular flange being arranged eccentrically to the apex thereof,

said catch being adapted to enter the rabbeted portion of the bent end and lie flush with the side thereof when the same is closed, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ROSWELL C. BRIGHT.

THOS. HOLWAGER.

JACOB F. BOWMAN.

Witnesses for R. C. Bright:

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