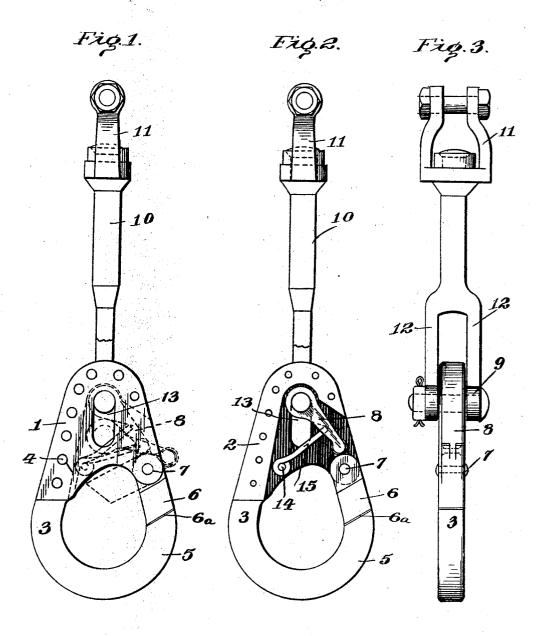
No. 810,928.

PATENTED JAN. 30, 1906.

G. FALK & W. H. PARKER. SAFETY HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1905.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE FALK AND WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, OF CARDIFF, ILLINOIS.

## SAFETY-HOOK.

No. 810,928.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 30, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, George Falk and William Henry Parker, citizens of the United States, residing at Cardiff, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a safety-hook embodying the invention, parts of the hook being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the hook, the mousing being shown open. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation of the hook.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The invention comprises a novel form of safety-hook.

In the drawings the numeral 1 indicates the body of the hook, the same comprising a shank 2, at opposite sides of which are sub-30 stantially secured spaced plates 3. The plates 3 are preferably secured by means of rivets 4, and the bill 5 of the hook projects downwardly from the plates, curving upwardly in the customary way. The mouth 35 of the hook is closed by means of a mousing 6, said mousing being pivoted between its ends, as shown at 7, to lower portions of the spaced plates 3, the pivot 7 passing through said plates. The lower end portion 40 of the mousing is beveled, as shown at 6a, and the upper extremity of the bill 5 of the hook is similarly formed, so that when the lower end of the mousing abuts with the bill the latter will limit the outward movement thereof for permitting free inward movement on proper actuation of the parts. The upper end of the mousing 6 is housed between the plates 3 and is pivotally connected with a link 8, which link in turn is connected by a 50 transverse pin 9 with a rod 10, having the clevis 11 at its upper end. The lower portion of the rod 10 is bifurcated to form the spaced members 12, which are arranged upon opposite sides of the body 1 of the hook ex-55 terior of the plates 3, and the pin 9 passes

bers 12 and through a vertical slot 13 in the body 1 of the hook aforesaid. The member 10 thus has sliding connection with the body 1, and as said member is connected to the 60 upper end of the link 8 sliding movement of the rod 10 will impart movement to the link 8 and actuate the mousing 6. A transverse pin 14 connects the plates 3, and a spring 15, made of wire coiled about the pin 14, is caried by this pin and is connected at an end thereof with the link 8. The normal tension of the spring 15 is such as to force the link 8 to the limit of its upward movement in the body 1, and when said link is in this position 70 the mousing 6 closes the mouth of the hook.

Normally the mousing 6 closes the mouth of the hook under the tension of the spring 15; but it will be seen that when the rod 10 is forced downwardly, causing the pin 9 to 75 move longitudinally of the slot 13, the link 8 will be forced downwardly also and will throw the upper end of the mousing 6 outwardly, opening the mouth of the hook, owing to the inward movement of the lower end 80 portion of said mousing when actuated, as above described. Immediately the pressure on the member 10 to hold the mousing 6 open is relieved said mousing is closed by the When the hook is in use, it will 85 be readily comprehended that the load connected with the rod 10 and supported by means of the member 11 coacts with the spring 15 to hold the mousing 6 positively closed, obviating all danger of unshipping of 90 the load in a manner which will be evident.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In combination, a hook having a longitudinal slot therein, a pivoted mousing therefor, a member for supporting said hook, a pin passing transversely through the slot of the hook and connecting said supporting member therewith, said pin having an operable connection with the mousing, and a spring coacting with the mousing to normally hold the same in such a position that the mouth of the hook is closed.

the plates 3 and is pivotally connected with a link 8, which link in turn is connected by a transverse pin 9 with a rod 10, having the clevis 11 at its upper end. The lower portion of the rod 10 is bifurcated to form the spaced members 12, which are arranged upon opposite sides of the body 1 of the hook exterior of the plates 3, and the pin 9 passes through the lower extremities of the mem-

aforesaid to normally hold the mousing in a position closing the mouth of the hook.

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3. A safety-hook comprising a shank, spaced plates carried by the shank, a mousing pivoted between the spaced plates and normally closing the mouth of the hook, a pin slidable on the body of the hook, a link connecting said pin with the mousing, and a rod connected with the pin aforesaid.

4. A safety-hook comprising a shank formed with a suitable bill, plates secured to opposite sides of the shank and in spaced relation, a mousing pivoted between its ends between said plates, a spring arranged between the plates, a link connected with an

end of the mousing and with the spring, said mousing being held normally closed by the spring, the body of the hook having a slot therein, a pin passing through said slot and connected with the link aforesaid, and a rod 20 connected with the pin for actuation thereof, as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE FALK. [L. s.] WILLIAM HENRY PARKER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

Bernhard Bretschneider, Dan. J. Gorman.