

H. MANDER.
SWINGLETREE HOOK.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 8, 1910.

1,059,625.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

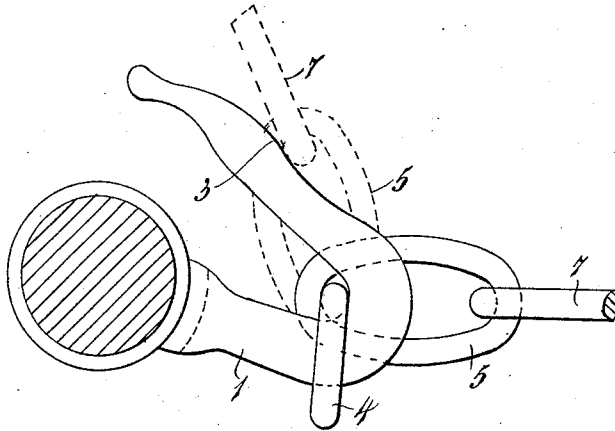


FIG. 1.

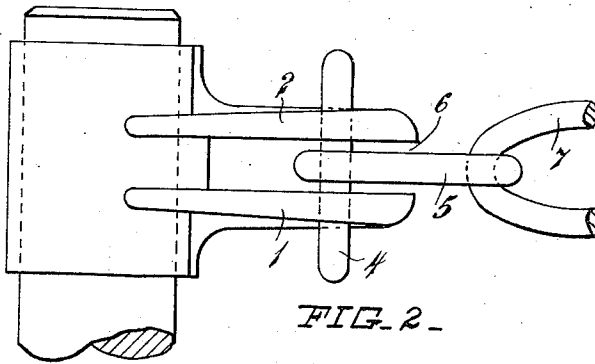


FIG. 2.

Witnesses
Mr. C. Bender
C. S. Brown.

Inventor
Herbert Mander
by Foster Freeman Watson & Coit
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT MANDER, OF WESTPORT, NEW ZEALAND, ASSIGNOR TO MANDER & CHANCE
HOOK COMPANY LIMITED, OF WESTPORT, NEW ZEALAND, A CORPORATION OF NEW
ZEALAND.

SWINGLETREE-HOOK.

1,059,625.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

Application filed September 8, 1910. Serial No. 581,030.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT MANDER, a citizen of the Dominion of New Zealand, and residing at 97 Queen street, Westport, in the Provincial District of Westland, in the Dominion of New Zealand, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swingletree-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in hooks adapted to be attached to swingletrees and employed for connecting a swingletree with the traces of a harness and the object of the invention is to provide a hook for this purpose by which accidental disconnection of a trace chain and swingletree will be prevented.

The improved device comprises a body adapted to be secured upon the end of a swingletree and two similar hook-shaped members each having a lower and an upper limb, both limbs of one member being separated or spaced laterally from those of the other so that when the two members are engaged by a link of a trace coupling chain the next link of such chain will be positioned in the space separating said members. The link passed over the members forms a lock or check which prevents the chain from being withdrawn by accident.

The invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, is a side elevation, and Fig. 2, a plan of the hook with chain attached.

Referring to the drawing, the hook comprises two members 1 and 2 having the same shape and spaced apart. The members are made with a curvature 3 near their free ends. One link 4 of the chain is passed over both members 1 and 2 of the hook, and thereby the next link 5 is brought into the space 6 between the said members. One

part of the link 4 forms a bar across the space 6, and the other part of the link passing below the hook forms a lock to prevent pull on the link 5 from drawing the link 4 over the free ends of the hook. The chain cannot be disconnected from the hook until the lower part of its link 4 is lifted or swung forward to bring it above the plane of the upper surface of the lower limbs of the hook members 1, 2 when it can be drawn rearwardly to pass over the free ends of the hook.

The dotted lines in Fig. 1 show the chain turned to its extreme rear position when the link 4 is engaged with the hook and in which position a link 7 of the chain bears against the curved portion 3 of the hook. In this position however, the chain is quite secure, because the effect of a pull upon the chain is to make the link 4 pass farther upon the hook.

What I do claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

The herein described swingletree hook comprising a tubular sleeve-like body, adapted to be fitted over a swingletree, and two laterally separated members projecting from said body and each terminating in an upwardly and rearwardly bent portion, the free end of which overhangs the tubular body and is provided with an exterior curved section 3, said members being adapted to be simultaneously engaged by one link of a chain and have the succeeding link extend into the space between the members.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HERBERT MANDER.

Witnesses:

A. AIRSBROY,
JAS. SIMPSON.