

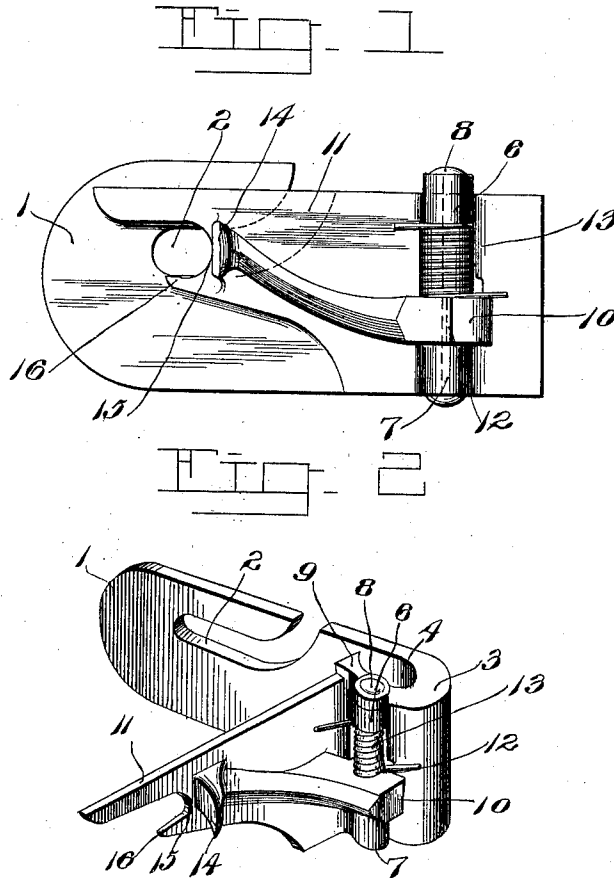
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HAME HOOK.

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1,042,911.

Patented Oct. 29, 1912.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PARROTT M. HARDY, OF AURORA, NORTH CAROLINA.

HAME-HOOK.

1,042,911.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PARROTT M. HARDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aurora, in the county of Beaufort and State of North Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hame-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tug hooks for hames and the object of the invention is the provision of a strong, durable and cheaply constructed hook which may be readily and quickly attached to and detached from the hame staple and also to the tug.

Further objects of the invention will appear as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this application, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective view showing the locking jaw partly open.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 represents the hook which is constructed with an upwardly opening slot 2 at its rear end and with a hook head 3 having an open channel 4 formed therein adapted to receive a staple upon the hame. The head is provided with a pair of pivoting ears 6 and 7 and passing therethrough is a pivotal bolt 8 upon which are journaled pivoting ears 9 and 10 of the locking jaw 11. The pivoting ear 10 is provided with an offset shoulder 12 which limits the outward movement of the locking jaw, and a spiral spring 13 surrounds the pivot 8 and normally holds the locking jaw down against the member 1. At the outer end of the locking jaw a finger hold 14 is provided and the extremity of the locking jaw is cut away to form a notch 15 and an extension finger 16, the latter of which lies alongside of the lower wall of the opening 2. When the

jaw is in closed position, it will be noticed that the open channel 4 is also closed so that the hook member cannot become disengaged from the staple, nor can the tug become disengaged from the hook. By lifting the locking jaw slightly the tug may be disconnected from the hook and by raising it to its full height the entire hook member may be disconnected from the staple.

In the present structure means is provided for locking the tug in the hook member, but the tug does not necessarily have to be removed from the hook member to disconnect the entire device from the staple which is necessary in most of the devices now in use, and the hook member does not lock the parts in position upon the staple.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

A hame and trace connector comprising a hook member having a channeled head adapted to receive the hame staple and having a tug receiving notch in its rear end, a locking jaw pivoted to the head and adapted to cover a portion of the notch, a finger on the locking jaw extending beyond the end of the notch, a spring for holding the locking jaw into closed position on the hook member whereby the staple is locked in position in the head and the tug is locked in the hook, a finger lug on the locking jaw for opening the same, and a limiting lug on the locking jaw, said locking jaw adapted to be opened so as to disengage the staple without removing the tug from the hook member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PARROTT M. HARDY.

Witnesses:

R. C. HOLADIA,
W. B. ROWE.