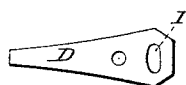
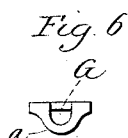
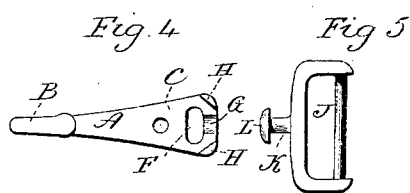
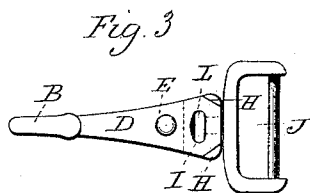
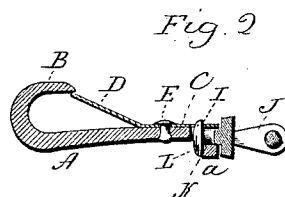
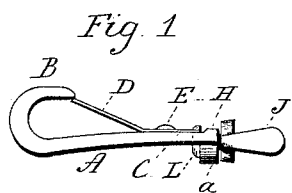


(No Model.)

C. H. SMITH.
SNAP HOOK.

No. 450,818.

Patented Apr. 21, 1891.



Witnesses
J. H. Shumway
Lillian S. Kelley

Charles H. Smith,
Inventor.
By Attys,
Earl W. Seymour

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SMITH, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO O. B. NORTH & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,818, dated April 21, 1891.

Application filed February 16, 1891. Serial No. 381,689. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SMITH, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented new Improvements in Snap-Hooks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the hook complete; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section; Fig. 3, a top or plan view of the same; Fig. 4, a top or plan view of the body of the hook, the tongue and loop removed; Fig. 5, a plan view of the loop detached from the body; Fig. 6, a rear end view of the body; Fig. 7, a plan view of the spring-tongue detached.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of snap-hooks in which the loop for the attachment of the strap is connected with the hook by a swiveled joint, so as to permit the rotation of the hook or strap, the one independent of the other, the object being a construction which will permit the body of the hook and the loop to be cast separately, but yet each substantially complete, so as to require no further mechanical operation upon either part than that which will be secured by the tumbling-barrel; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the body, which terminates at one end in a hook B. At the opposite end the body spreads laterally, so as to form a broad base C, upon which a flat metal spring-tongue D may rest and be secured, the tongue in this case being secured by means of a rivet E, and the tongue of a length to engage upon the under side of the nose of the hook, and so that it may be depressed in the usual manner for depressing the tongue of other hooks having the tongue made as a spring.

The base end C is constructed with a transverse slot or recess F near the end, and from the slot a recess G is formed, opening on the face side and extending through to the rear, as seen in Figs. 4 and 6, this recess being preferably with its bottom semicircular, and it is

formed by a downward projection *a* on the back of the body and in rear of the opening F, as seen in Figs. 2 and 6. Preferably the base is constructed with a lug H at each side at the base end, and between which lugs the rear end of the tongue will set, the tongue being shaped accordingly, as seen in Fig. 7. The base end of the tongue covers the opening F in the base; but through the tongue over the opening F an aperture I is formed, corresponding to the opening F, as seen in Figs. 2 and 7. The body of the hook is cast complete.

The loop J is constructed of a shape adapted for its attachment to the strap, chain, or whatever it may be. On the forward side of the loop a projecting stud K is formed, which corresponds in length to the recess G in the body. The stud is constructed with a head L, which is adapted to set into the opening F in the base, while the body of the stud sets into the recess G. The body of the stud is preferably round and so that when set into its place in the body of the hook, as seen in Fig. 1, it may rotate therein. The loop is first set in place, and then the tongue applied and secured, the tongue serving to hold the head L in the opening F, and prevent the escape of the loop, yet permit it to rotate freely. The loop is cast complete, and like the body requires no other mechanical operation to finish it than that which may be done by the tumbling-barrel. The body and loop rotate freely, the one upon the other, and thus is produced a hook with a swiveled loop complete, simple, and extremely cheap in construction, yet durable and not liable to derangement or breakage under ordinary usage.

It is not to be understood as essential to the invention that the tongue shall in fact extend so as to cover the opening in the body of the hook, as that portion which covers the opening may be made in a separate piece, as for illustration, division may be made, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 3, the covering-plate being in a separate piece, it only being essential to the invention that there shall be a plate applied to the body of the hook to so cover the opening as to prevent the escape of the swivel from its seat in the body, and this

covering-plate may or may not be a part of the tongue.

I claim—

5 The herein-described snap-hook, consisting of the body A, terminating at one end in a hook B, and the other end constructed with a transverse opening F, and with a recess G from said opening through the rear end, combined with a loop constructed with a headed
10 stud projecting therefrom, the said headed stud set into the opening F and recess G, a cover for the said opening secured to the

body, and so as to substantially close the said recess to retain the loop in its place, and the hook provided with a spring-tongue, substantially as described. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,
FRED C. EARLE.