

(No Model.)

C. J. JENCKS.  
SNAP HOOK.

No. 501,621.

Patented July 18, 1893.

Fig. 1

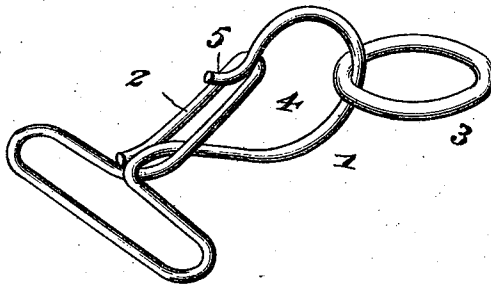


Fig. 2

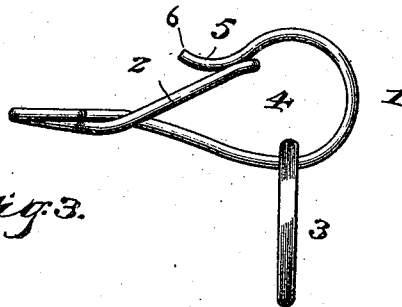
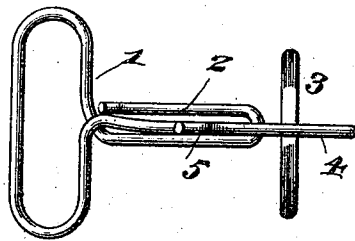


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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Inventor

Calvin J. Jencks,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVIN J. JENCKS, OF REEDSBURG, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
J. B. RIGHTER, OF SAME PLACE.

## SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,621, dated July 18, 1893.

Application filed March 31, 1893. Serial No. 468,434. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CALVIN J. JENCKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reedsburg, in the county of Sauk and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Snap-Hook, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in snap-hooks and has for its object to construct such device from a single piece of wire of preferable resiliency embodying the advantages of safety, extreme simplicity, cheapness, and one that can be easily manufactured.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a snap-hook embodying the invention, showing a ring in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the attaching loop, which is arranged to receive a strap or other attaching device, and extends transversely of the hook at one end. One end of the said loop 1 is extended from the center upwardly and forwardly and then returned and terminating adjacent to the starting point thereof from the said loop, to thereby form a spring-jaw 2, that is obliquely arranged at an upward angle and has its members spaced apart and slightly bent or curved to facilitate the guiding of the ring 3 into the snap-hook proper. The opposite end of the loop 1 is passed over the aforesaid end and extended through the two members composing the jaw 2, and bent slightly downward and then upward in circular form to provide an eye 4, in which the ring 3 or other engaging device is located, and terminates in a downwardly-bent curved jaw 5, that overlaps the upper end of the aforesaid jaw and terminates in an upturned end 6 that facilitates the entrance of the ring 3, or other engaging device, into the eye 4. It will be

seen that the upper end of the jaw 2, and the jaw 5, are normally in contact, and the upward oblique position of the said jaw 2 prevents the accidental disengagement of the ring 3 or other engaging device from the hook by being suddenly forced backwardly, as said movement would cause the jaw 2 to be forced more closely against the jaw 5. The entrance to the eye 4, between the jaws 2 and 5, being at a plane considerably above the level of the lower part of the eye 4, also prevents an accidental disengagement of the ring or engaging device from the hook. It will be seen that the strain upon the hook will be equally divided, as all parts are alike affected in view of the integral and continuous formation, and will stand a great amount of strain without becoming buckled or its efficiency destroyed in any way. In removing the ring, or other engaging device, the jaw 2 is pressed downward, thereby forming a throat or passageway between the jaws 2 and 5 to form an easy egress for the said ring or other engaging device.

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

The herein described improved snap hook, the same constructed of a single piece of wire doubled upon itself at each side of its center, opposite which point its terminals cross, one of said terminals being disposed upward out of the plane of the loop thus formed and doubled upon itself forming a longitudinal loop through which the remaining terminal passes, and terminating at the point opposite the intersection of the two terminals, and the remaining terminal diverging from the longitudinal loop and curved to form the hook, the free end of which terminates against the upper side of said longitudinal loop substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CALVIN J. JENCKS.

Witnesses:

C. C. STEVENS,  
G. C. GRISIM.