(No Model.)

S. E. COTTER.

SNAP HOOK.

No. 366,462. Patented July 12, 1887.

Fig. 1.

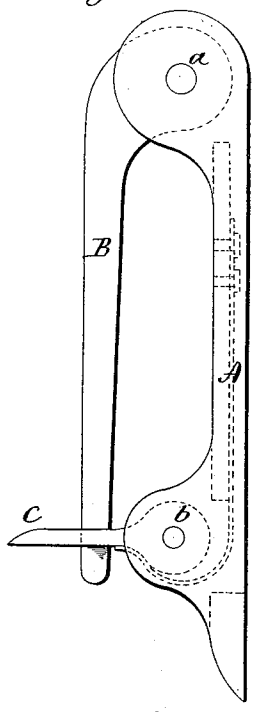


Fig. 2.

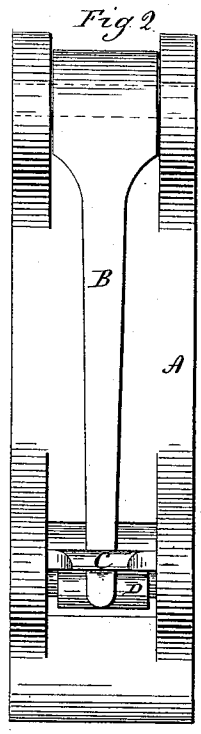


Fig. 3.

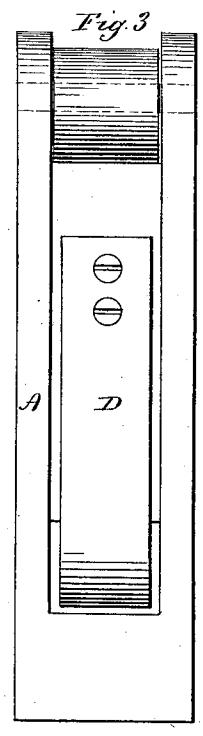


Fig. 4.

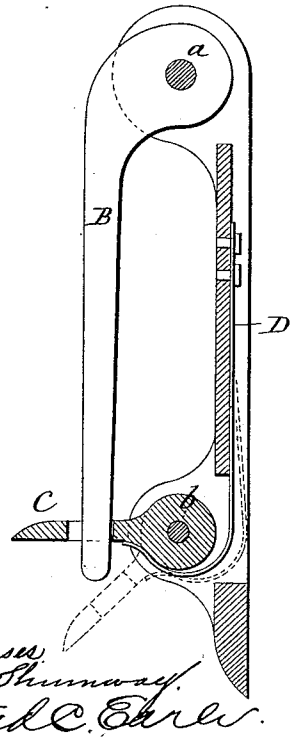


Fig. 5.

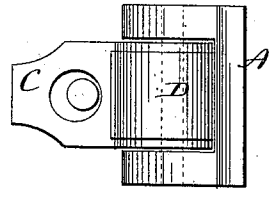
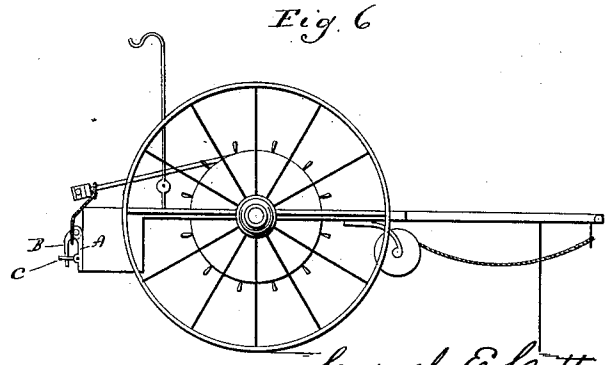


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL E. COTTER, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT.

SNAP-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,462, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed April 25, 1887. Serial No. 236,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL E. COTTER, of Ansonia, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement 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; Fig. 2, a front view; Fig. 3, a rear view; Fig. 4, a longitudinal central section; Fig. 5, an end view looking toward the latch; Fig. 6, the application of the hook to a hose-carriage.

This invention relates to a hook especially adapted for use upon a hose-carriage as a means for securing the free end of the hose, but is applicable to other purposes.

The hook consists of a body, A, which is adapted to be secured to the box or some point on the carriage, as indicated in Fig. 6. The body is recessed on the back, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. At one end the tongue B is hung upon a pivot, *a*, upon which the tongue may turn when free. At the opposite end of the body the latch C is hung upon a pivot, *b*, the pivot of the latch being parallel with the pivot *a*, upon which the tongue is hung. In the recess in the back of the body a flat or other suitable spring, D, is secured by one end, the other end turned outward through an opening in the body, to bear against the latch, the tendency of the spring being to force it toward the pivot end of the tongue, and when standing in its normal position the plane of the latch is above the end of the tongue, and so that the end of the tongue will extend through the opening in the latch, and when so standing, as seen in Fig. 1, the tongue is securely engaged by the latch and held in its closed position; but when the latch is turned away against the spring, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 4, the tongue is free and may escape from the latch.

The upper end of the latch, on the side next the tongue, is beveled, so that as the tongue is pressed onto the latch it will force the latch away from the tongue, and so that the tongue may pass down until it reaches the opening in the latch. Then the latch will be automatically forced forward by its spring onto the tongue.

In use on the hose-carriage the hook is best arranged in a vertical position, with the tongue hanging downward, as seen in Fig. 6. A loop is fixed to the free end of the hose, with which loop the tongue of the hook may engage, as seen in Fig. 6, and when so engaged the end of the hose is firmly secured, and from which it may be released by simply depressing the latch, so as to permit the tongue to turn away and allow the hose-loop to escape therefrom.

This application of the hook to a hose-carriage will be sufficient to enable others to adapt the hook to various purposes.

I claim—

The herein-described snap-hook, consisting of the body A, combined with the tongue B, hung in one end of the body, the latch C, hung in the opposite end of the body upon an axis parallel with the axis of the tongue, and a spring, D, fixed to the body, and as arranged to yieldingly hold the latch in contact with the tongue, substantially as described.

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