

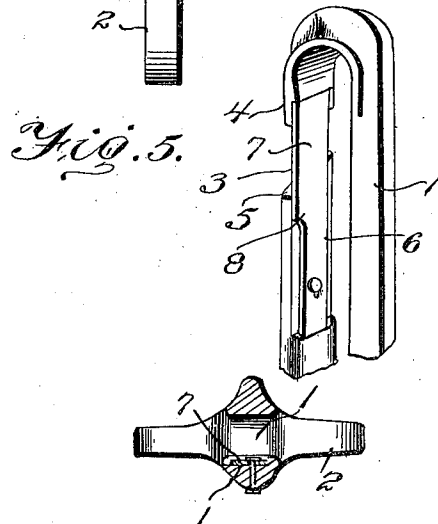
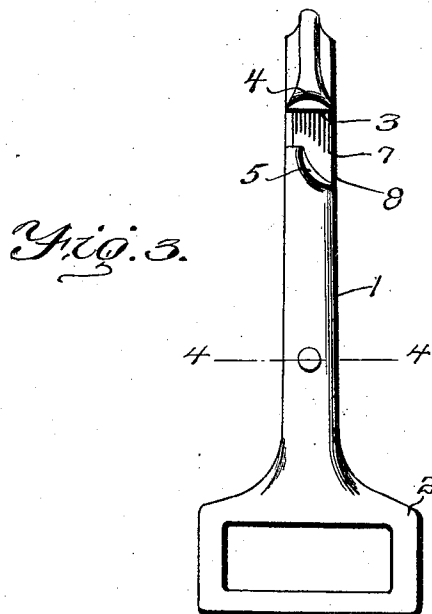
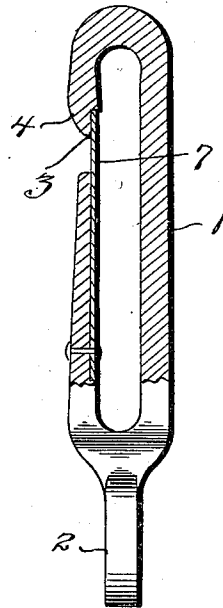
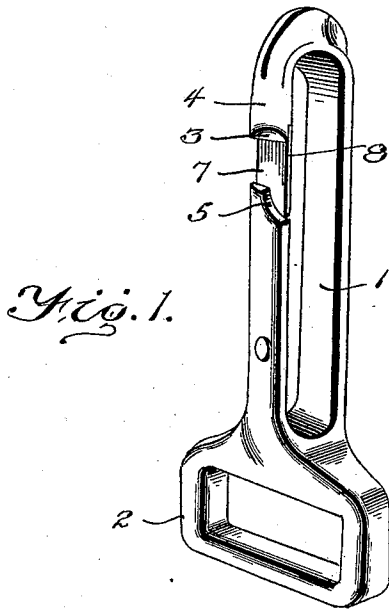
J. H. BAKER.

SNAP HOOK.

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1,034,755.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SNAP-HOOK.

1,034,755.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BAKER, citizen of the United States, residing at Port Huron, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Snap-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to snap hooks, and has for its object to provide a simple and durable structure in the form of an elongated body having an eye integrally mounted thereon. One side of the body is cut away thereby forming the bill of the hook, and a spring is fixed at one end within that side of the body which is cut away and bridges the space between the bill of the hook and the adjacent portion of the side of the body and serves as a snap for retaining an eye in engagement with the hook. This spring is flat and lies along the major portion of its length in grooves provided within the side of the hook and within the bill. The side of the hook adjacent the end thereof opposite the bill is cut away at one edge portion so that the thumb may be pressed against the spring to move the same away from the bill to release an eye which may be engaged with the hook.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hook; Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same with parts in section; Fig. 3 is a side view of the same; Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of the same cut on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the snap hook.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

The hook consists of an elongated body 1 having an eye 2 formed at one end thereof. One side of the body 1 is cut away as at 3 which leaves a space between a bill 4 thus formed and the adjacent side portion of the hook. The adjacent side portion of the body of the hook is chamfered or beveled at one edge only as at 5. That side portion of the body of the hook 1 which is provided with the beveled side 5 and which is cut away at 3 and also the inner side of the bill 4 are provided at one edge only with a flange 6. A flat spring 7 is fixed at one end

to the cut away side portion of the body 1 of the hook and lies adjacent the flange 6 and extends across the cut away space 3. A portion of the said flat spring also lies under the beveled edge portion 5 of the cut away side portion of the body 1. The free end portion of the spring 7 normally lies against the flange 6 provided at the inner side of the bill 4 of the hook but when it is desired to engage an eye (not shown) with the hook the said eye is passed through the cut away portion 3 of the body of the hook, whereby the free end portion of the spring 7 is flexed or bent away from the bill 4 and the eye may be inserted within the opposite side portions of the body 1 and engaged with the said bill. To detach the eye from the hook an operator presses his thumb upon that portion of the spring 7 which is immediately adjacent the bevel 5 provided at the cut away side of the body 1 of the hook. Thus the said spring is flexed in an inward direction and the cut away space 3 is opened sufficiently to permit the eye above mentioned to be disengaged from the bill 4 of the hook.

The spring 7 has at one edge an exerted portion 8 which is normally flush with the edge of the body of the hook. This exerted portion 8 extends approximately one half of the length of the said spring, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Therefore when the springs are cut from blanks the exerted portion of one spring consists of the material which is removed from the reduced portion of the next adjacent spring. The object in having the edge portion of the spring 7 flush with the edge of the body of the hook is that the said spring may be more readily engaged with the thumb to move the same away from the bill of the hook. At the same time the flange 6 will prevent the said spring from turning or moving upon its securing device as a pivot with relation to the body of the hook.

By providing the side of the hook with a comparatively reduced opening 3 and a beveled or cut-away part 5, the hook may be quickly engaged with an eye or a ring for the reasons that there is ample room provided between the tip of the bill and the outer-most part of the beveled surface 5 to direct the ring or eye into the reduced part of the cut-away 3. Therefore, the hook may be quickly connected with an eye which is the prime object in all snap hooks. At the same time, the comparatively reduced cut-

away opening 3 does not necessitate that the spring shall bridge a wide opening, and therefore the parts of the body of the hook brace the spring, and the possibility of distorting or bending the same out of shape at the cut-away opening 3 is reduced. Furthermore, by reason of the fact that the edge of the exerted portion 8 is flush at one side with the edge of the body 1, and the end of the bill, it is possible to quickly engage the eye with the spring and move the same away from the bill when the hook is applied to the eye. When the spring flies back into position against the bill the reduced part of the said spring is located within the edges of the body, and, therefore, the spring cannot grasp or pinch the flesh of the hand of an operator. The flange 6 provided upon the body 1, and which at all times bears against one edge portion of the spring, positively prevents the spring from turning upon the single rivet with which it is connected with the body. It is desirable that a single rivet be used for the reason that the spring is not weakened by numerous perforations, and also for the reason that a structure cheap to manufacture is provided.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

30 A hook comprising a body having opposite side portions one of which is cut away thereby forming a bill and providing a comparatively reduced opening, that side of the

body which is provided with the opening and the bill having at one edge only an inwardly disposed flange, that portion of the said side which is opposite the bill being beveled at its end and at the edge portion opposite the edge which is provided with the flange thereby forming a comparatively wide space leading into said opening, a spring secured at one end to the cut-away side of the body of the hook and extending under the beveled edge portion thereby and bridging the space of the opening and normally lying at one edge against the flange of the said side and the bill, a major portion of that part of the spring which lies against the cut-away side of the body being spaced from the edge of the cut-away side opposite the edge thereof which is provided with the flange, said spring having an exerted portion which normally lies flush with that edge portion of the cut-away side of the body and the bill which is opposite the edge thereof provided with the flange, the said exerted portion extending across the space and opening and normally bearing at its free end against the bill.

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

JAMES H. BAKER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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