March 20, 1928. 1,663,265

H. R. BENSON

HOOK

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FIG. 1

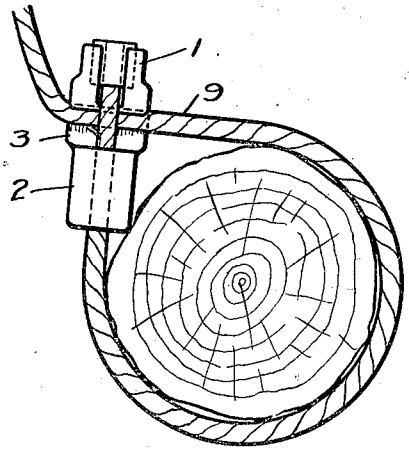


FIG. 2

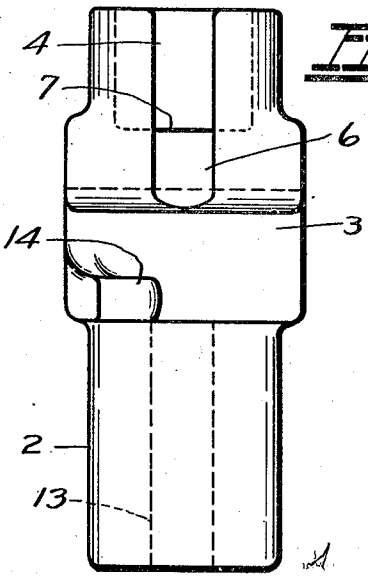


FIG. 3

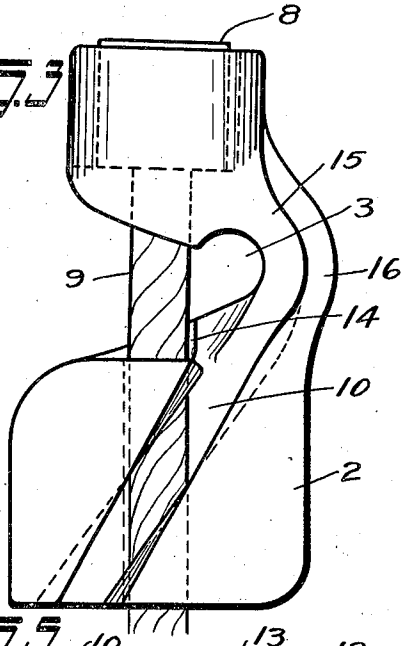


FIG. 4

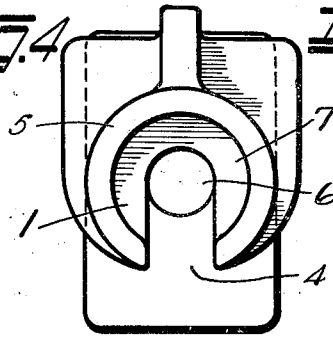
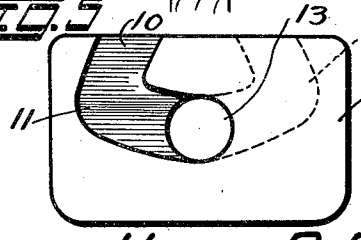


FIG. 5



Inventor

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FIG. 6

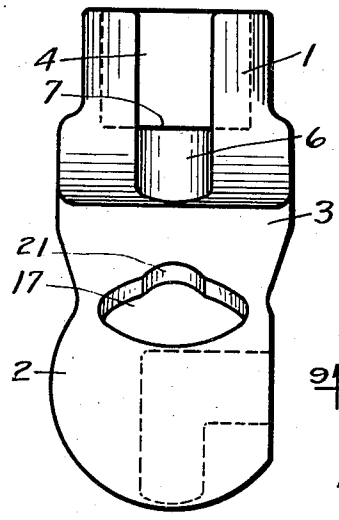


FIG. 7

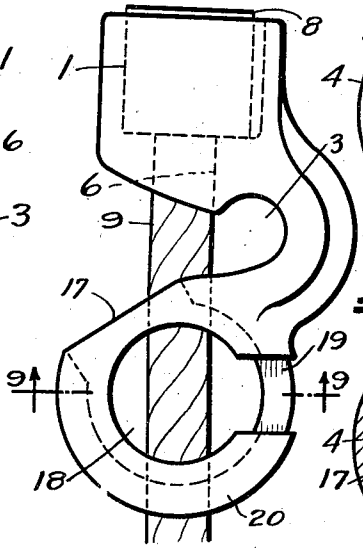


FIG. 8

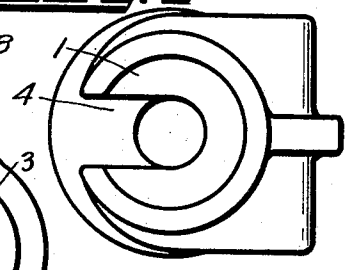


FIG. 9

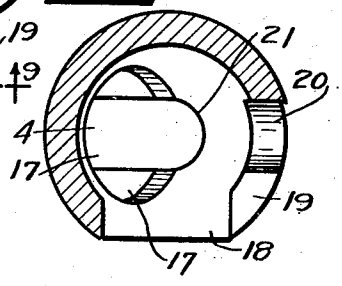


FIG. 10

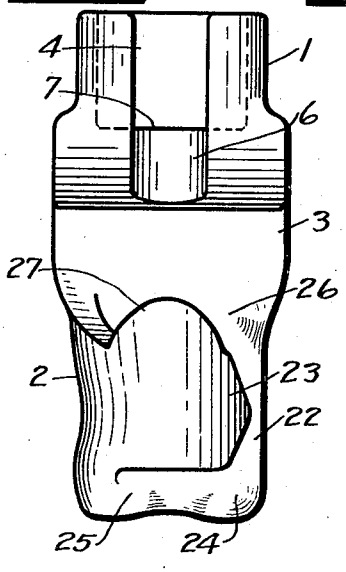


FIG. 11

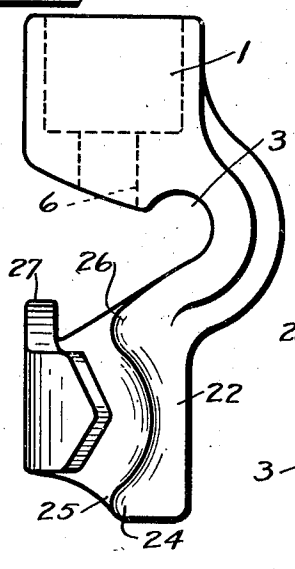
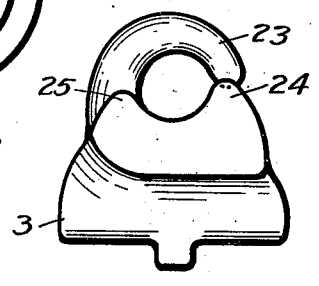


FIG. 12



Inventor

Henry R. Benson

By Harry Bowen

Attorney

Patented Mar. 20, 1928. 1,663,265

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. BENSON, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

HOOK.

Application filed February 3, 1926. Serial No. 85,644.

The invention is a hook which is made in one solid casting and in which a cable or the like may be positively locked.

The object of the invention is to provide a self locking logging hook that has no moving parts.

Another objects of the invention is to provide a logging hook in which the cable is locked and held by itself.

A further object of the invention is to provide a self locking logging hook through which a cable may be threaded, twisted and positively held.

And a still further object of the invention is to provide a self locking logging hook which is of a simple and economical construction.

With these ends in view the invention embodies a hook having a socket at the upper end in which a button at the end of the cable may be held, and a slotted irregular member at the lower end through which the cable may be passed, and into which it will be held.

Other features and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description taken in connection wtih the drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a view showing the device as it may be used for locking the end of a cable around a log.

Figure 2 is a front view of the device.

Figure 3 is a side view of the device.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the device.

Figure 5 is a view looking toward the lower end of the device.

Figure 6 is another front view of the device showing an alternate design.

Figure 7 is a side view of the design shown in Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a sectional plan on line 9—9 of Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a front view showing another alternate design.

Figure 11 is a side view of the design shown in Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a view looking at the lower end of the device shown in Figure 10.

In the drawings the device is shown as it would be made wherein numeral 1 indicates the socket at the upper end, numeral 2 the grooved member at the lower end, and numeral 3 the groove between the two members.

The socket 1 in all designs is made with a cylindrical shaped hub 5 having a slot 4 in one side and which extends into an opening 6 in the center of the base 7 of the socket. It will be noted that a button is indicated by the numeral 8 which may be attached to the end of a cable which is indicated by the numeral 9, and be placed into the socket 1 with the cable passing through the slot 4, as shown in Figure 3.

In the design shown in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 the member 2 is provided with a diagonal slot 10 which is connected by openings 11 and 12 to a central opening 13 which passes straight through the member. At the upper end of the member is a projection 14 over which the cable must pass as it passes into the opening 13 and which will hold the cable in the opening. It will be noted that the cable may first be passed through the diagonal slot 10 and then twisted longitudinally through the openings 11 and 12 to the straight position so that it will pass directly through the opening 13. It will be noted that as it passes into the upper end of the opening 13 it will be bent over the projection 14 which will lock it in place. The end of the cable may then be drawn through the opening 13 and pass through the slot 4 so that the button 8 may be placed into the socket 1.

The groove 3 is formed as shown in Figures 2 and 3 with a curved web 15 having a reinforcing web 16, and in the upper side of the groove is an overhanging shoulder as shown in Figures 3, 7 and 11. It will be noted that the groove is large enough to hold the cable so that the cable may first be passed through it before the end of the cable is locked in the device as shown in Figure 1.

In the design shown in Figures 6 to 9 inclusive the lower part of the device is made in the form of a sphere with an opening 17 in the upper side and an opening 18 in one side both of which are of such a size that the button 8 may pass through them. It will be observed that the button may be placed straight into the opening 18 and then twisted through a horizontal plane through an angle of 90 degrees with the cable passing through a slot 19. The button may then be twisted downward with the cable passing through a slot 20 until the button will pass through an opening 17. The cable may then be drawn through the lower member so that the button may be placed

into the socket as hereinbefore described. In this position the cable will rest in a notch 21 in the opening 17 and also in the lower end of the opening 20.

In the design shown in Figures 10, 11 and 12 the lower member of the device is made with a curved back 22, and a tongue 23 with projections 24 and 25 at the lower end and another projection 26 at the upper end. The tongue 23 is also provided with a projecting member 27 behind which the button 8 may rest when the cable is held in the lower part of the device.

It will be noted that in this design the cable may be placed across the lower end of the device or between the lug 25 and the edge of the tongue 23, and then passing the cable below the tip of the tongue 23 and over the lug 26, at the same time permitting it to pass over the lug 25 and into the recess between the lugs 24 and 25. The button at the upper end of the cable may then be placed into the socket 1 as hereinbefore described.

It is also understood that other changes may be made in the construction without departing from the spirit of the invention. One of which changes may be in the use of other arrangements of the slots or projections in the lower portion of the device, another may be in the design or arrangement of the socket, and still another may be in the design or arrangement of the groove.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a hook, a cylindrical shaped socket with one end open and the other closed, said socket having a slot in one side and extending into the center of the closed end, another member in combination with the said socket, said latter member having grooves arranged therein and said grooves being so arranged that a cable may be placed in them, twisted and then substantially straightened so that it may also pass through the slot in the socket.

2. In a hook, a cylindrical shaped socket with one end open and the other closed, said socket having a slot in one side and extending into the center of the closed end, another member in combination with the said socket, said latter member having grooves arranged therein and said grooves being so arranged that a cable may be placed in them, twisted and then substantially straightened so that it may also pass through the slot in the socket, said socket and member having a transverse eye between them.

3. In a hook, a cylindrical shaped socket with one end open and the other closed, said socket having a slot in one side and extending into the center of the closed end, another member in combination with the said socket, said latter member having grooves arranged therein and said grooves being so arranged that a cable may be placed in them, twisted and then substantially straightened so that it may also pass through the slot in the socket, said socket and member having a transverse eye between them, and said lower member having projections co-operating with the said grooves to hold the cable in the grooves.

4. In a device of the class described, a choker hook having sockets in axial alignment with a transverse groove between the sockets, one of said sockets having a straight groove in one side and the other having a distorted groove requiring the cable to be doubled upon itself or to pass through an S formation when being placed therein.

5. In a device of the class described, a choker hook having sockets in axial alignment with a transverse groove between the sockets, one of said sockets having a straight groove in one side and the other having a winding aperture in the side thereof.

6. In a device of the class described, a choker hook having sockets in axial alignment with a transverse groove between the sockets, one of said sockets having a straight groove in one side and the other having an S shaped groove in the side thereof.

7. In a device of the class described, a choker hook having sockets in axial alignment with a transverse groove between the sockets, one of said sockets having a straight groove in one side and the other having an S shaped groove in the side thereof, and an aperture adaptable to receive the ferrule on the cable at the upper end of the said S shaped groove.

In testimony whereof he affixes his signature.

HENRY R. BENSON